KURDZIEL, Zdzislaw

Appearance of parasites of the gastrointestinal system in children in 4 children's homes in Kluczbork. Wiad. parazyt. 8 no.3:341-342 '62.

1. Powiatowa Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Kluczbork.
(HELMINTHIASIS in inf & child)

POLAND

Zdzislaw KURDZIEL, Department of Microbiology, Silesian Medical College (Zakład Mikrobiologii Śląskiej Akademii Medycznej,) Zabrze-Rokitnica.

"Effect of Inoculum Size on Bacteriological Study of Presence of Typhoid Bacilli in Blood, Urine and Feces."

Warsaw, Medycyna Doświadczalna i Mikrobiologia, Vol 14, No 4, 1962; pp 389-395.

Abstract (English summary modified): Tests with 9 specimens of blood, 8 of urine and 8 of feces containing varying inocula of Salmonella typhi revealed isolability of the bacteria depends on the initial number present, time before culture pick-up, and presence of antagonistic bacteria such as E. coli, Proteus sp., and S. faecalis. Three tables, 7 Polish and 4 Western references.

1/1

KURDZIEL, Zdzislaw

Studies on the sensitivity of strains of Staphylococcus, Streptococcus faecalis and Proteus to various antibiotics. Polski tygod. lek. 17 no.24:251-253 11 Je 162.

1. Z powiatowej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Kluczborku.

(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)
(STREPTOCOCCUS pharmacol) (PROTEUS pharmacol)

POLAND

Zdzislaw KURDZIEL, District Anti-Tubercular Consultation Office (Powiatowa Poradnia Przeciwgruzlica); Head (kierownik) Dr M. SPYCHALSKI, Head of Bacteriology Laboratory (kierownik Pracowni Bakteriologicznej) Magister A. KURDZIEL, Kluczorek.

"Resistance of Tuberculosis Strains to Streptomycin, Isoniazid, PAS and Viomycin."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 43, 22 Oct 1962; pp 1675-1676.

Abstract [English summary modified]: In vitro tests on 142 strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolated from patients with active lesions: streptomycin 24 resistant, 9 semi-resistant; isoniazid 79 r, 15 sr; PAS 26 of 135 tested r, 26 sr; all of 102 strains tested to viomycin were sensitive. Of 135 strains, 23 were r to both isoniazid and PAS, 11 to streptomycin and isoniazid; 4 to streptomycin, isoniazid and PAS. Of 29 isoniazid-resistant strains, 30 were catalase r, 17 [illegible]ase r, 27 niacin-test r. Three tables, 10 Polish references.

1/1

KURDZIEL, Zdzislaw

Occurrence of intestinal tract parasites in kindergarten children as well as in persons surrounding ill children and members of the nursing staff in Kluczbork. Rocz panstw zakl hig 14 no.3:283-286 '63.

1. District Sanitary and Epidemiological Station, Kluczbork.

KURDZIEL, Zdzislaw

Antibiotic resistance of Salmonella and Shigella. Przegl. epidem. 18 no.1:119-121 '64.

1. Z Powiatowej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Kluczborku.

KURDZIEL, Zdzislaw

The incidence of digestive parasites of children in the educational institutions of Kluczbork county. Wiad. parazyt. 11 no.1: 37-38 '65

1. Powiatowa Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Kluczbork.

KURZYP, Zdzislaw

Sensitivity of coangulase-positive staphylococci to antibiotics. Przegl. lek. 21 no.9:575-577 '65.

1. Z Powiatowej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Kluczborku).

KUNDZIKAUSKAS, A.

Competitions bring experience. Za rul. 20 no.11:7 N '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Starshiy trener respublikanskogo avtomotokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu Litovskoy SSR, g. Vil'nyus.

(Lithuania--Automobile racing)

TSURAI, I.; PAPAGRAGHI, E.; [illegible], T.; [illegible], I.; [illegible], S.
SHTEFENESKU, V.; CHERKAN-ALBU; PETRESKU, K.; KUREA, S.,

Paralysis of the right half of the diaphragm. Vest. khir. 84 no.5:
26-32 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(DIAPHRAGM—DISEASES)

6,4400
6,4500

S/111/60/000/012/003/004
B019/B058

AUTHOR: Kureda, P. K., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Attempt of Combined Reception and Transmission With Small Radio Stations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1960, No. 12, pp. 10 - 11

TEXT: Experiments with combined communication stations were made at one of the ob"yedinennoye predpriyatiye svyazi Kamchatskoy oblasti (Joint Communications Establishment of the Kamchatka oblast'). Such a station had installations for radio relay lines, radio telephones, and radio telegraphs. In order to prevent the influence of the transmitter on the receiver, weak couplings between the antennas and symmetric transmitter and feeder inputs were used. Filters were installed in order to prevent noise in the telegraph and key circuits. Independent earthing of transmitting, receiving, telephone, and translation circuits were also incorporated for the suppression of interstation interference. Tests were very satisfactory. There are 4 figures.

/B

Card 1/2

Attempt of Combined Reception and Transmission With Small Radio Stations

S/111/60/000/012/003/004
B019/B058

ASSOCIATION: Kamchatskaya DRTS (Kamchatka DRTS)

B

Card 2/2

KUREGYAN, V., aspirant

Regulation of wages is an important condition for the increase in labor productivity. Avt. transp. 41 no.6:42-44 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR.

KUREGYAN, V., aspirant (Moskva)

For a wider introduction of centralized freight conveyance. Sots.trud 8 no.10:121-123 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KUREK, Antoni

Opening of Ignacy Łukasiewicz Millenium School in Łobzów.
Wiad naftowe 8 no.2:46-48 F '62.

KUREK, N.N.; LUTKOVSKAYA, T.A.; KUREK, A.I.

Quartziferous rocks in the Rudnyy Altai. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.9:53-59 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Altai Mountains--Quartzite)

KUREK, N.N.; LUTKOVSKAYA, T.A.; KUREK, A.I.

Hydrothermal alternation of rocks of the Zmeinogorsk deposit in the Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 60:191-200 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

KUREK, Czeslaw (Pulawy)

Studies on carriers of Erysipelotrix in swine. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:250-251 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Erysipelas) (Swine)

KUREK, Creslaw (Pulawy)

Feeding and the biological responses in swine; effects of a high protein diet on the pathogenesis of swine erysipelas. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:251-253 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Swine) (Erysipelas) (Proteins)

KUREK, JALU

Ksiega Tatr, Wyd. 1. Warszawa Iskry, 1955, p. 520.

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 7, August 1956.

KUREK, Jan; BOROWIEC, Kazimierz, inz.

Power losses in electric networks of the Opole Electric Power Plant. Energetyka Pol 18 no.3:86-91 Mr '64

1. Zaklad Energetyczny, Opole.

KUREK, J.; BUJAN, M.

Direct-current electric motors in hoisting machinery. p. 577.
(Tehnika, Vol. 12, no. 4, 1957. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KUREK, Ludwik; LASKOWNICKI, Andrzej

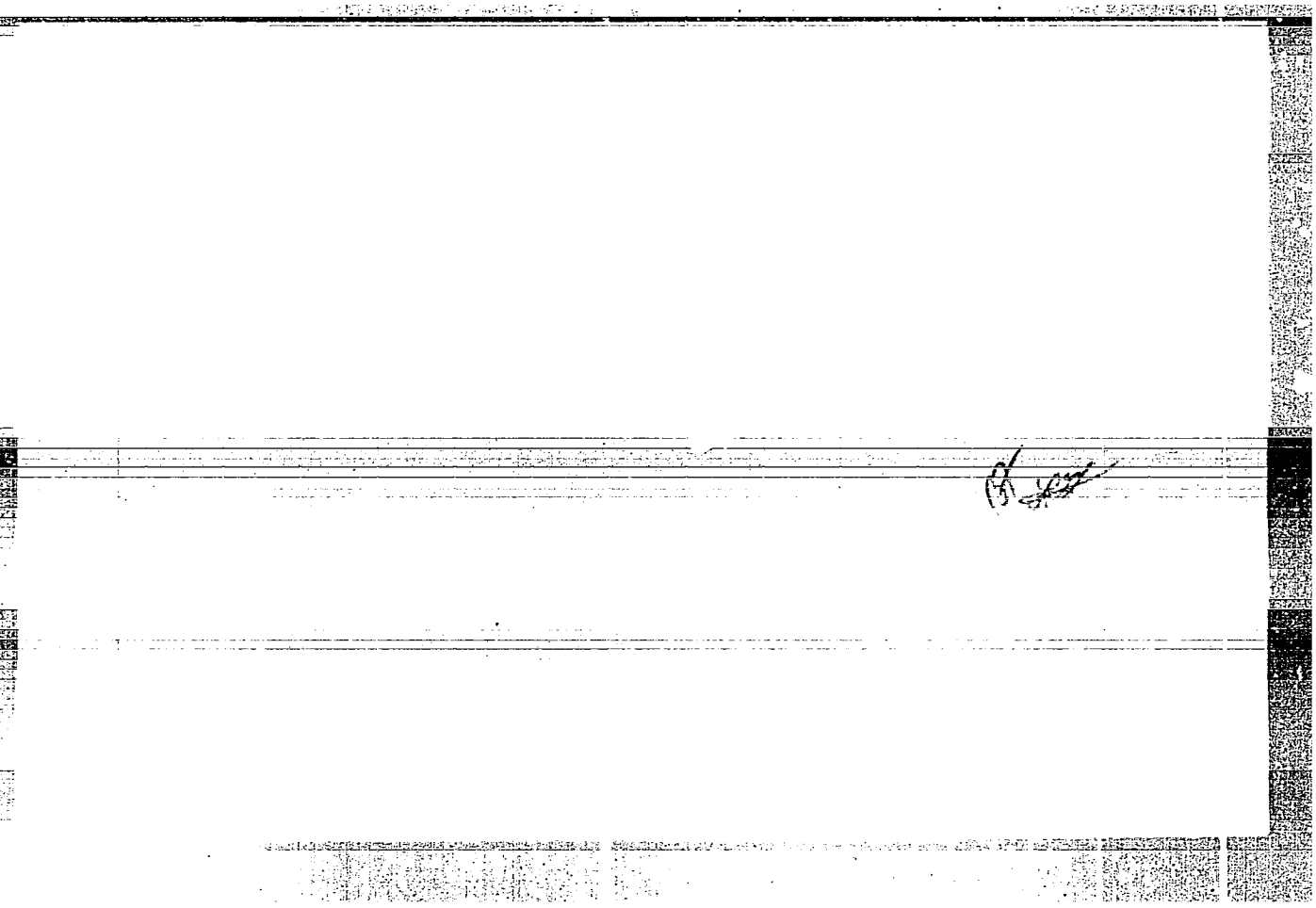
Undiagnosed injury of the kidney in a case of fracture of the humerus. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.31:1442-1444 3 Aug 59.

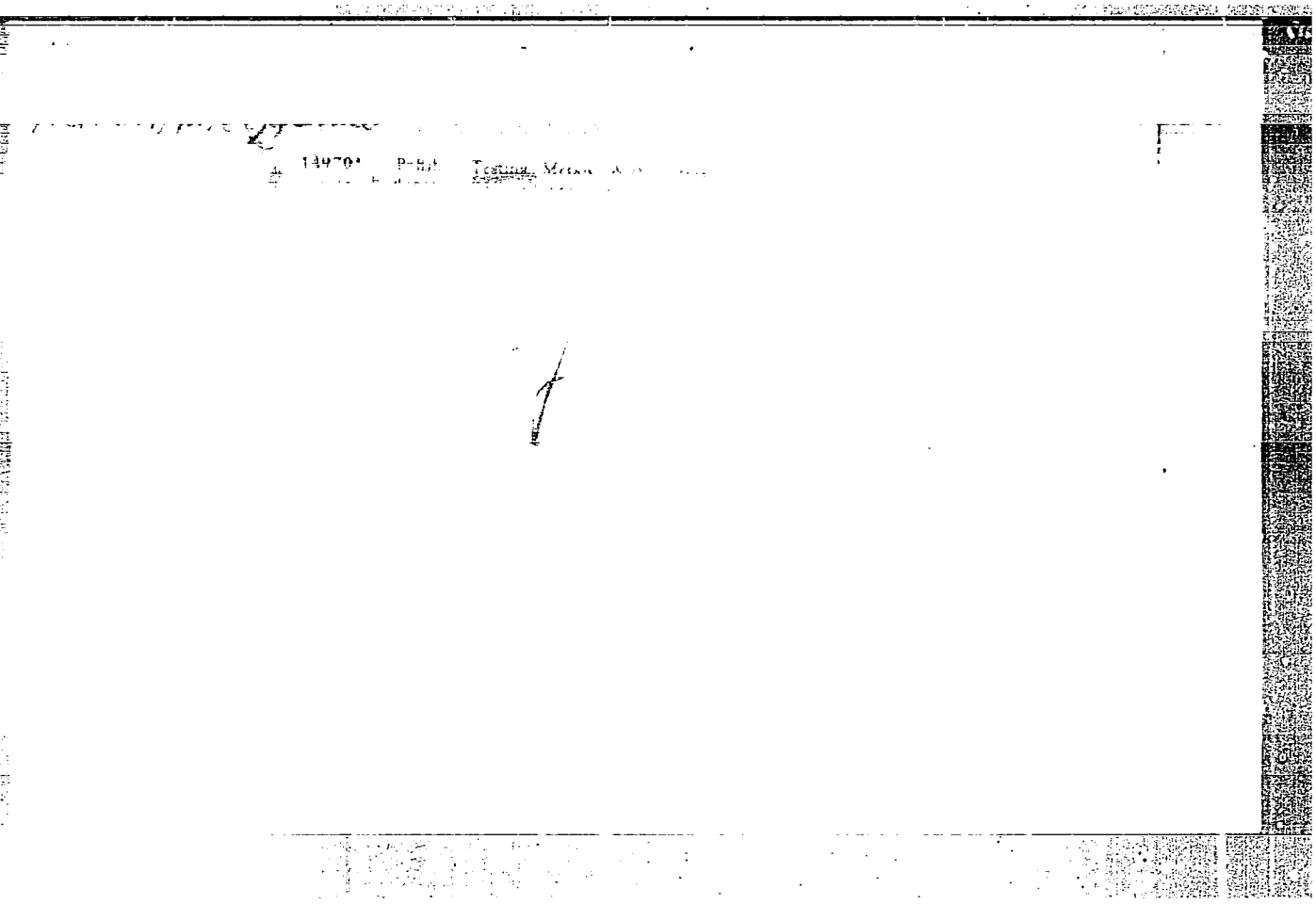
1. (Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Urazowej Pogotowia Ratunkowego w Krakowie; ordynator dr Tadeusz Krezel i z Kliniki Urologicznej A. M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr Stanislaw Laskownicki).
(KIDNEYS, wds. & inj.) (HUMERUS, fract & disloc.)

BA

Detection of laminations in [steel boiler] plates by the ultrasonic method. L. Kostowski and M. Kurek (*Prace Badaw. Główn. Inst. Mat. Odlewn.*, 1949, 1, 99—103; *Metal Abstr.*, 1951, 18, 316).—The detection of laminations in a non-ageing boiler plate (C 0·12, Si 0·19, Mn 0·46, and Al 0·07%) by means of a Hughes supersonic flaw detector is described. The presence of a lamination is shown by a marked reduction of amplitude of the cathode-ray oscillogram. Results are confirmed by the subsequent deep etching of the sectioned plate.

R. H. CLARKE





POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 4130

Author : Kurek Mieczyslaw, Torlecki Tadeusz
Inst : -
Title : Ultrasonic and Metallographic Investigation of 2,000 kw Turbo Generator

Orig Pub : Proc. II conf. ultrason., 1956, Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 163-168

Abstract : Data are given on ultrasonic defectoscopy for the detection of defects in rotors. These data were confirmed by a metallographic analysis.

Card : 1/1

KUREK M.

/ 5762 620/179.16:621.746.7 3

Kurek M., Jaroszek T. Ultrasonic and Metallographic Tests of Stopper Heads of Foundry Ladles.

„Ultradźwiękowe i metalograficzne badanie czopów kadzi odlewniczych". Hutnik. No. 1—2, 1958, pp. 30—44, 12 figs., 1 tab.

Attention is drawn to the advantages of ultrasonic tests. Eight stopper heads were tested by this method and the results were checked by conventional metallographic techniques. It was found that the indications of the ultrasonic defectoscope conformed to the actual occurrence of defects.

18(5) POL/39-59-7/8-7/24

AUTHORS: Kucia, K., Kurek, M., and Kwiatkowski, S., Engineers

TITLE: Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of Boiler Plates

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 7-8, pp 296-301 (POL)

ABSTRACT: Increasing demand for boiler plates with ever better properties have forced producers to turn out plates of increasingly better quality. The purpose of the present article is to discuss some of the modern methods of boiler plate quality control. According to Soviet and Polish specifications, tests for resistance to fracture of boiler plates are made in the following way: a sample twice as wide as it is thick for plates up to 30 mm and one and a half times as wide as it is thick for plates above 30 mm, is broken in order to establish the degree of delamination or decoherence. Samples are taken at both ends, perpendicularly to the direction of rolling. According to these norms, a decoherence of up to 10 mm may be allowed at the point of fracture. Yet this method is

Card 1/4

Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of Boiler Plates

not a particularly efficient one. There is also the ultrasonic method, but it has been found that it is not able to detect all cases of destratification. It was found in fact that two types of destratification exist: real and potential. The first one consists of discontinuity in a rolled product and may easily be detected by the ultrasonic method. The second variety appears when the sample is fractured and then only near its surface. This is the more interesting and dangerous type. The tensions which arise in a plate sample during fracture are illustrated in figure 1. The important point is that real decoherence is often due to metal impurities but potential decoherence is rather due to metal fatigue and is much more difficult to detect. It is important therefore to distinguish between these two phenomena. The author then proceeds to recount experiments designed to discover these phenomena by metallographic analysis and to determine the effect of thermal treatment on

Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of Boiler Plates

the appearance of the fracture. Tests were made on plate samples tested previously by the ultrasonic method and showing a tendency towards potential destratification. Figures 2-9 show the state of various samples during these tests. It was found that the degree of potential decoherence depends on the degree of stratification of the plate's structure, on temperature and on the speed of fracture. All factors favoring the sample's brittleness tend to decrease the extent of potential decoherence or to do away with it altogether. Stratification and hence potential decoherence may be removed by homogenization (at 1,150°C) and normalization (at 920°C). But the application of these processes simultaneously with mass production is very difficult. The above tests showed further that the stratified structure of boiler plates does not affect welding properties adversely, nor does it depreciate the mechanical properties of the plates. The same may be said of the phenomenon of potential

Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of Boiler Plates

decoherence. It is important to note that the author considers fracture tests inadequate in determining plate quality since these tests are made with samples taken at random and the fracture itself causes the appearance of further potential decoherence during breaking. According to the author, the proper method of testing the quality of boiler plates is the ultrasonic method. Finally, the author considers it imperative that all efforts be made to re-examine rolling methods in order to decrease as much as possible the stratification of plate structure. There are 2 tables, 8 photographs, 1 diagram, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Huta Batory (Metallurgical Plant Batory) (Kucia and Kwiatkowski) IMZ (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) (Kurek)

POL/33-56-2-4/10

25(1,5)

AUTHOR: Kurek, M., Kucia, K., and Kwiatkowski, St., Engineers

TITLE: The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigation of Plate Laminations

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Vol 26, Nr 2, pp 72-76 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: The great number of laminations in boiler and shipbuilding plates leads to special methods of investigation. So far test specimens (30 mm - 1¼" thick) with a notch of 5 mm were broken. During investigation, it was decided that the sectional area test does not reveal any trend for lamination in the plates; it only shows: a) laminations already existent in the plates after rolling; b) laminations arisen by breaking the test specimens apart. The laminations described under b) have proved less harmful than those under a) There are two methods of ultra-sonic plate tests: 1) the filter method (more easily adapted for automatic serial tests); 2) the tapping method (by tapping the plates with a feeler gadget). In the Metallo-Physical Institute IMZ in Gliwice, a spe-

Card 1/3

The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigation of Plate Laminations

cial roll-feeler gadget was designed. Figures 1 and 2 show its methods of operation Failures up to 10 mm (2/5") Ø call for oscillations, above 10 mm they shift the amplitude to the left of the vertical line. The investigation results are described by the aid of oscillographic diagrams. Hot pourings with a temperature of more than 1630°C and cold pourings with less than 1600°C were tested. The results of the various pouring groups are compiled in Table 1/ It was determined that two skilled workers can easily test 15 plates in 8 hours by the ultra-sonic method. 1) The ultra-sonic method proved to be qualified for testing laminations in plates; 2) The results during investigation have not proved any dependence between the parameters of rolling laminations and the lamination formation in the plates; 3) Considerable dependence was established between the pouring operation and the lamination formation in the plates; 4) Especially good results were achieved with graphitized pourings; 5) The ultra-sonic method enables greater sav-

POL/[illegible]-4/10

The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigations of Plate Laminations

ings. There are 1 table, 9 photographs and 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalurgia zelaza (Metallurgical Steel Institute); Huta Batory

Card 3/3

S/275/63/000/002/026/032
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Tabin, J., Kurek, M. and Glowalla, J.

TITLE: Ultrasonic device for fast control of thick-sheet iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i eye primeneniye, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 2V184 P (Pol'sk pat., kl. 42 k, 47, no. 44683, 20.07.61 (Polish patent))

TEXT: The patented device permits fast control by the contact method, of iron sheets of a non-worked surface. It consists of a box-like body which moves on rollers; the body contains 2 groups of transducers which operate under generation and reception conditions respectively, and which are separated from each other by a sound-insulating partition (textolite, cork) reaching to the very bottom of the body. The contact liquid is driven from above, via a flexible hose inside the body, into a reservoir situated on the transducers. The excess contact liquid together with the gas bubbles rising from its surface, is removed via a slot in the upper

Ultrasonic device ...

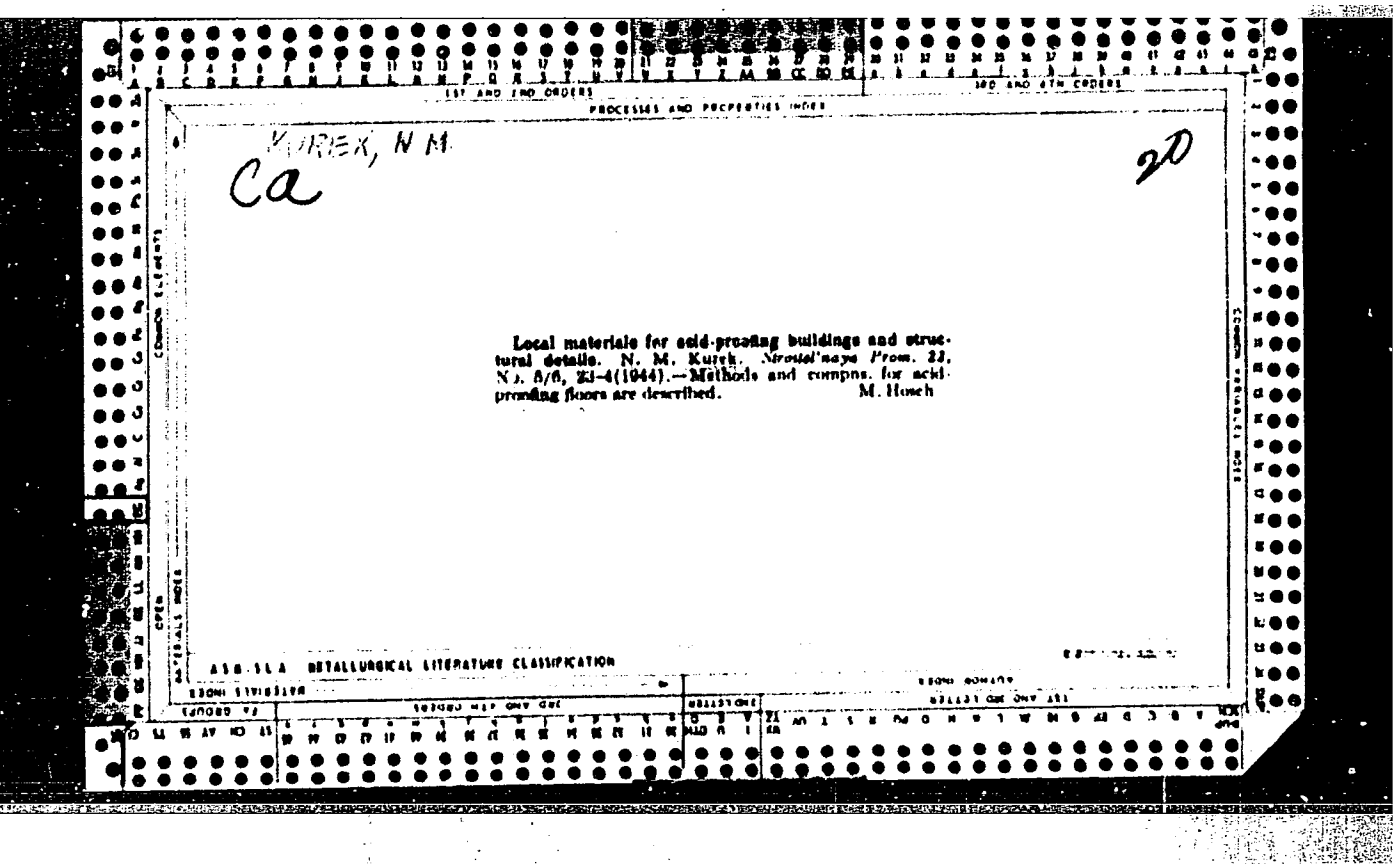
part of the side-wall of the body. From the reservoir the main liquid flow is driven via a pair of flat nozzles into the lower pressure chamber, situated directly above the sheet under investigation. The nozzles are placed on both sides of the transducers, towards the roller mounted on bearings behind and in front of the body. The presence of the pressure chamber ensures the automatic wetting of the sheet and reduces the dead zone. The body is equipped with a long handle, used by the operator for moving the former during checking.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KUREK, N.

Let's put into practice the historic decisions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Na stroi. Ros. no.11:2-3 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosstroya RSFSR.
(Construction industry)



KUREK, N M

Ca

20

Local materials for acid-proofing buildings and structural details. N. M. Kurek. *Stroitel'naya Prom.* 23, No. 5/6, 23–4(1944).—Methods and compns. for acid-proofing floors are described. M. Hoch

A S B S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUREK, N. N.

Reinforced Concrete Construction

Developing the technique of preparing reinforcements for the reinforced concrete, Gidr. stroi., 21, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASS.

KURK[illegible], N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Prefabricated reinforced concrete construction elements in industrial construction. Mekh.trud.rab. 8 no.7:43-47 O-N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Precast concrete construction)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Precast reinforced concrete construction in the people's democracies. Sbor.mat. o nov. tekh. v stroi. 16 no.9:17-24 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete construction)

OVSYANKIN, V.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Use of precast reinforced concrete in the people's democracies.
Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.2:56-63 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Europe, Eastern—Precast concrete construction)

KUREK, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii;
OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskiy nauk.

Production of pre-stressed reinforced concrete ties. Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.3:39-42 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Railroads--Ties) (Concrete, Prestressed)

KUREK,N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY,M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Prestressed reinforced concrete construction elements. Mekh.trud. rab.9 no.9:42-45 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Europe, Eastern--Concrete, Prestressed)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Construction joints in reinforced concrete structures built in the people's democracies. Sbor. mat. o nov. tekh. v stroi. 17 no.5:10-19 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete construction)

KUHEK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Experience in using large panels and large building blocks in building apartment houses in the people's democracies. Sbor. mat. o nov.tekh. v stroi. 17 no.6:12-21 '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete construction)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5525

Author: Kurek, N. M., Ostrovskiy, M. V.

Institution: None

Title: Compositions for the Lubrication of Forms in the Manufacture of Sectional Reinforced Concrete Structures (From Experience of Czechoslovak Builders)

Original Publication: Sb. materialov o novoy tekhnike i peredob. opyte v str-ve, 1955, No 7, 27-30

Abstract: One of the best preparations used in Czechoslovakia for the lubrication of molds of forms which come in contact with concrete in the manufacture of sectional reinforced concrete structures, is "Betozol" (B) which is an emulsion of the water-in-oil type. Technological process of the preparation of B: into a mixer are charged ~700 kg

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5525

Abstract: naphtha soap and ~600 kg water, concurrently therewith there are melted in melting kettles ~50 kg fatty acids (oleic, stearic, palmitic acid) together with 100 kg naphtha soap and petroleum (kerosene, gasoline). The mixture in the melting kettles is added to the solution in the mixer and stirred for 30 minutes; the remainder of the water is added and stirring is continued for 3-5 hours. The emulsion does not separate at 20° for 24 hours. B is used diluted with water in the proportion of 1:5 or 1:10 (for coating wood surfaces) and of 1:5 (for coating of metal surfaces). In addition to B other emulsions of the water-in-oil type are described.

Card 2/2

KUREK,N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY,M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Erecting precast concrete structural elements of industrial buildings in the people's democracies. Sbor.mat. o nov.tekh. v stroi.17 no.8:13-22 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete construction)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Precast reinforced concrete components used in the people's democracies. Sbor.mat.o nov.tekh. v stroi.17 no.9:17-26 '55. (Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete) (MLRA 9:1)

KUREK,N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAMORIN,P.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experience in using brick blocks in constructing industrial buildings. Stroi. prom. 33 no.4:2-5 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Bricklaying)

KUREK, N.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
LIVSHITS, L.S., inzhener

"Organizing and planning construction work ; industrial and public buildings" [professor] B.S. Ukhov. Reviewed by N.M. Kurek, L.S. Livshits. Stroi. prom. 33 no.4:44-45 Ap '55.
(Ukhov, B.S.) (Building) (MLRA 8:6)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Precast reinforced concrete elements for electric power telephone, and telegraph lines. Stroi.prom.33 no.6:39-44 Je'55.
(MLRA 8:10)

(Europe, Eastern--Electric lines--Poles)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Building heat and electric power plants using precast reinforced concrete. Stroi.prom. 33 no.11:37-45 N '55.
(Hungary--Precast concrete construction) (MLRA 9:2)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOKOLOV, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOPCHUGOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAMORIN, P.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOROCHAN, Ye.A., inzhener; GAROVNIKOV, V.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of precast foundations in building construction] Primenenie sbornykh fundamentov v stroitel'stve zdanii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 77 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Foundations)

KUREK, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAROVNIKOV, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Using precast reinforced concrete in the people's democracies] Primenenie sbornogo zhelezobetona v stranakh narodnoi demokratii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 241 p. (Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete) (MLRA 9:6)

KUREK, M.

Precast reinforced-concrete elements for electric power and telephone and telegraph lines. Tr. from the Russian. p. 7. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha.
Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 1, Oct. 1956

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIVSHITS, L.S., inzhener.

Review of P. Zimin's book "Mechanized handling of wall-building materials in construction work". Mekh.trud.rab.10 no.7:47 Jl '56. (Building machinery) (MLRA 9:9)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Construction of reinforced concrete bridges in the people's democracies. Mekh. trud. rab. 10 no.9:45-46 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Europe, Eastern--Bridges, Concrete)

KUREK, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cranes for erecting structures. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.2:33-35 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KUREK, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Making precast reinforced concrete structural elements in open construction yards in the people's democracies. Nov.tekh.i pered. op. v strei. 18 no.4:19-23 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Europe, Eastern--Precast concrete)

KURBK, N.M., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, S.N., inzh.

Growth of the production of precast reinforced concrete. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi., no.11:6-12 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Precast concrete)

KUREK, N.M.

The industrialization of building in the Soviet Union. Mekh.trud. rab. 11 no.11:28-31 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Construction industry)

NOSENKO, Nikolay Yevlampiyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUREK, N.M., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GUROV, Yu.S., red.izd-va; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhn.red.

[Making reinforcement for precast concrete elements] Izgotovlenie armaturnykh konstruktsii sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh izdelii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1958. 197 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nosenko, Kurek)
(Precast concrete construction)

KUREK, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk,; OSTROVSKIY, Moysey Vul'fovich, kand. tekhn. nauk,; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Transportation and storage of precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Transporttirovanie i skladirovanie sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 151 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Precast concrete--Transportation)

SHCHERBAKOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; PROZOROVSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich; KUREK, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; STOLYAROV, N.T., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEVORTSOVA, I.P., red. izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Building in Czechoslovakia] Stroitel'stvo v Chekhoslovakii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Czechoslovakia--Construction industry)

KUREK, N.M., red.; SHERBAKOV, S.N., red.; ARSEN'YEV, L.B., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.V., red.; GORCHAKOV, A.V., red. GUSHCHIN, V.M., red.; DRUZHININ, B.N., red.; LEPILIN, G.M., red.; PEREL'SHTEYN, N.L., red.; TESLYA-TESLENKO, V.P., red.; AGRANATOV, Yu.O., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete members; planning and using] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii; opyt proektirovaniia i primeneniia. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn.inform., 1958. 422 p. (MORA 11:5)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Precast concrete construction)

YAKUBOVSKIY, F.B., red.; BELYAYEV, B.I., red.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., red.; KAMINSKIY, D.N., red.; KOL'TSOV, A.G., red.; KUREK, N.M., red.; OVSYANKIN, V.I., red.; PRIVALOV, N.N., red.; KHRAMUSHIN, A.M., red.; ERISTOV, V.S., red.; UDOD, V.Ya., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Papers and reports of the section on industrial construction, assembling and specialized work of the All-Union Conference on Construction] Doklady i soobshcheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 438 p.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu. Moscow, 1958. Sektsiya promyshlennogo stroitel'stva, montazhnykh i spetsializirovannykh rabot.

(Building)

MURASHEV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TAL', E.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGALOV, E.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TABENKIN, N.L., inzh. [deceased]; KALATUROV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAUDE, Z.I., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKIN, K.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUSEV, N.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, A.I., inzh.; KORENEV, B.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V., inzh.; MOSKVIN, V.M.; LUR'YE, L.L., inzh.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, B.F., inzh.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAGARIK, I.L., inzh.; IL'YASHEVSKIY, Ya.A., inzh.; LARIKOV, A.F., inzh.; STULOV, T.T., inzh.; TRUSOV, L.P., inzh.; LYUDKOVSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn. nauk; VINOGRADOV, N.M., inzh.; USHAKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SVERILOV, P.M., inzh.; TER-OVANESOV, G.S., inzh.; GLADKOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTOCHKINA, G.V., arkh.; KUREK, N.M.; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEREL'SHTEYN, Z.M., inzh.; BUKSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.;

(Continued on next card)

MURASHEV, V.A.---(continued) Card 2.

MIKHAYLOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGALOV, E.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., retsenzent; PASTERNAK, P.L., prof., retsenzent; SHUBIN, K.A., inzh., retsenzent; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOTIK, B.A., red. izd-va; GORYACHEVA, T.V., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for designers] Spravochnik proektirovshchika. Pod obshchei red. V.I.Murasheva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. Vol.5. [Precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii. 1959. 603 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Murashev, Gvozdev, Mikhaylov, V.V., Pasternak, Shubin). 3. Chlen-korresp. Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov, Gusev, Moskvin, Kurek).

(Precast concrete construction).

KUREK, N.M.

Developing and introducing technical improvements in organizations of the Ministry of Construction of the R.S.F.S.R. Nov. tekh. mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 21:1-4 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.

(Construction industry)

KUREK, N.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.; GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A., red.; NAUMOV, V.G., red.; ORLOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; KHOTKEVICH, S.G., red.; FAL'KEVICH, A.S., red.; RAGAZINA, M.F., red. izd-va; ZLATOTSVETOVA, I.I., red. izd-va; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and assembly of pipelines] Izgotovlenie i montazh truboprovodov; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. (Pipe)

KUREK, M.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.; GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A., red.; MAUMOV, V.G., red.; OKLOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; KHOTKEVICH, S.G., red.; FAL'KEVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Preparation and assembly of water pipes; a collection of articles] Izgotovlenie i montazh vodoprovodov; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. (Water pipes)

KUREK, N.

Complete precast concrete construction is an important trend. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.5:1-2 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po delam stroitel'stva i arkhitektury.
(Precast concrete construction)

KLYACHKO, A.L., inzh.; ODINOV, M.I., inzh.; GLUKHOVSKIY, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh., red.; GVOZDEV, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GORENSHTEYN, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KRYLOV, N.A. doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KUREK, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEVINSKIY, L.G., inzh., red.; LOBANOV, N.D., inzh., red.; MOROZOV, A.P., inzh., red.; ONIASHVILI, O.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SAKHNOVSKIY, K.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; FILIN, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; YEFIMOV, A.D., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Three-dimensional structural elements in the U.S.S.R.; materials of the All-Union Conference on Precast Reinforced Concrete Three-Dimensional Elements held in November 13-17, 1962 in Leningrad] Prostranstvennye konstruktsii v SSSR; po materialam pervogo Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po sbornym zhelezobetonnym prostranstvennym konstruktsiiam, sostoiavshegosia 13-17 noiabria 1962 g. v Leningrade. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 461 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy industrii SSSR. Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

TUTINAS, Tadeusz [deceased]; KUREK, Tadeusz; SURWILLO, Tadeusz

Electronic signal generator for large telephone exchanges.
Przegl telekom 35 no.5/6:133-140 My-Je '63.

KUREK, W.

How to secure fodder for livestock. p. 4. (PLON. Vol. 4, no. 7, 1953)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

KUREK, W.

The course and possibilities of the development of hospital care in Warsaw. Wiad. lek. 18 no.10:801-804 15 My '65.

KUREK, Wladyslaw

Apropos of some factors conditioning normal functioning of hospitals. Zdrow. publiczne 7/8:327-331 '65.

SIMIONESCU, N.; ABUREL', V.; KURELARU, I.; MARIN, D.; KRISTA, I.

Arterial segments of the human kidney. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 36 no.5:71-78 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Otdel anatomii Bukharestskogo mediko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS, blood supply
arterial segments (Rus))

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Institute for Biology of the University of Zagreb, Department of Physiology and Biochemistry (Institut za biologiju
xxxxxxxx Sveucilista u Zagrebu, Odio za fiziologiju i biohemiju), Zagreb

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 7, 1961, pp 602-606.

Data: "On the Possibility of Treatment of Teaniasis in Dogs and Hens with Yomesan."

Authors:

KURELEC, B.
RIJEVEC, M.

19

KURELEC, Branko

Ion exchange separation of organic constituents of serum.
Biol glas 15 no. 4: 235-240 '62.

1. Institute of Biology, University of Zagreb (Yugoslavia).

RIJAVEC, Marija; HERLAC, Branko; EHRLICH, Ivo

Consumption of serum albumins in vitro by Fasciola hepatica.
Biol glas 15 no.2:103-107 '62.

1. Biologisches Institut der Universitat, Zagreb.
2. Clan Urednistva, "Biloloski glasnik. Periodicum biologorum" (for Ehrlich).

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

CA

12

Forage value of washed and dried beets with leaves. Y. Kubalac. *Kisérlet. Közlemények* 33, 229-33(1930). Digestibility of forage is greatly increased by a previous washing and drying of beets. Data of metabolism are given on the basis of expts. with 2 sheep.

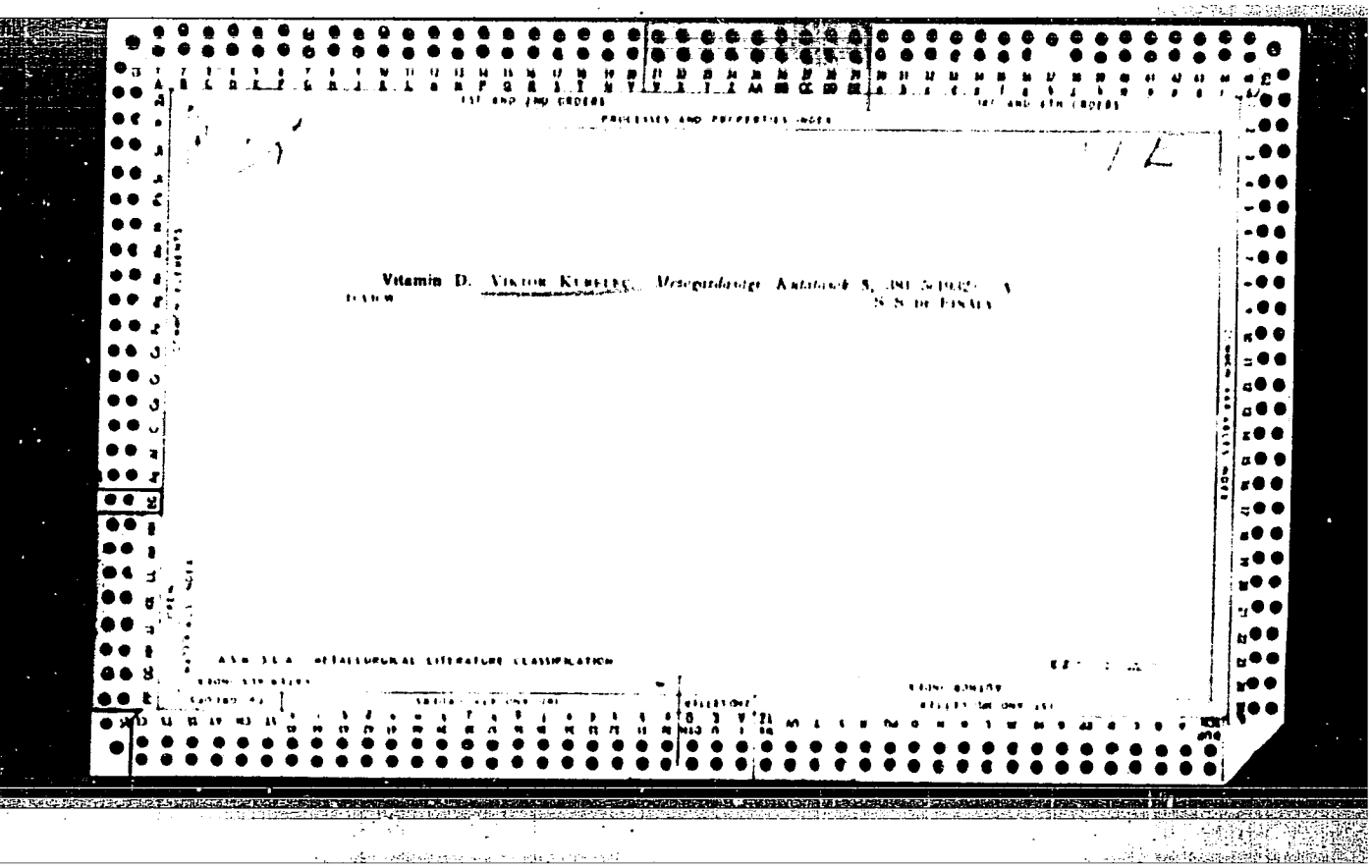
S. S. de Finály

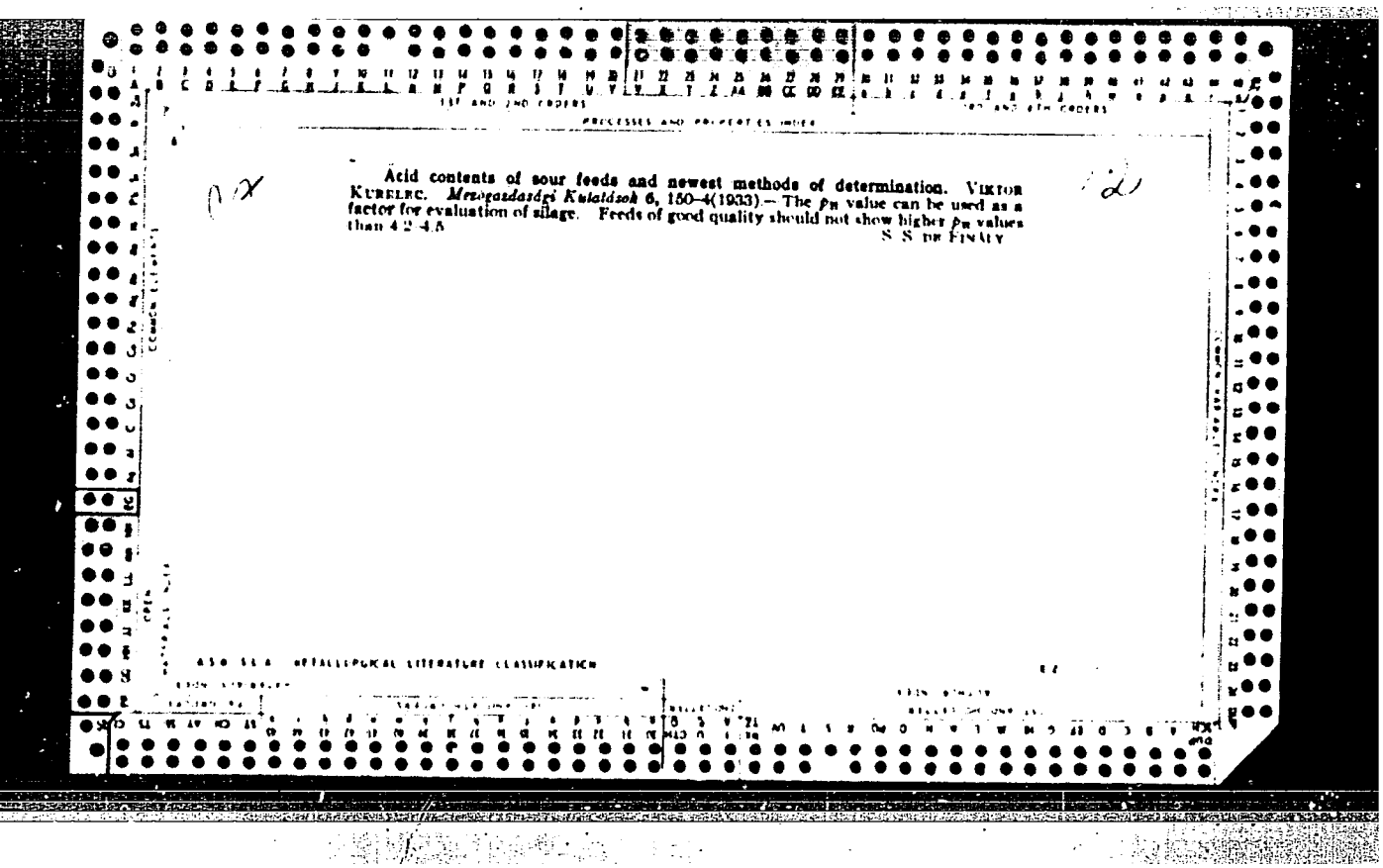
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

... for a circular ... lining in a copper mine. (L).

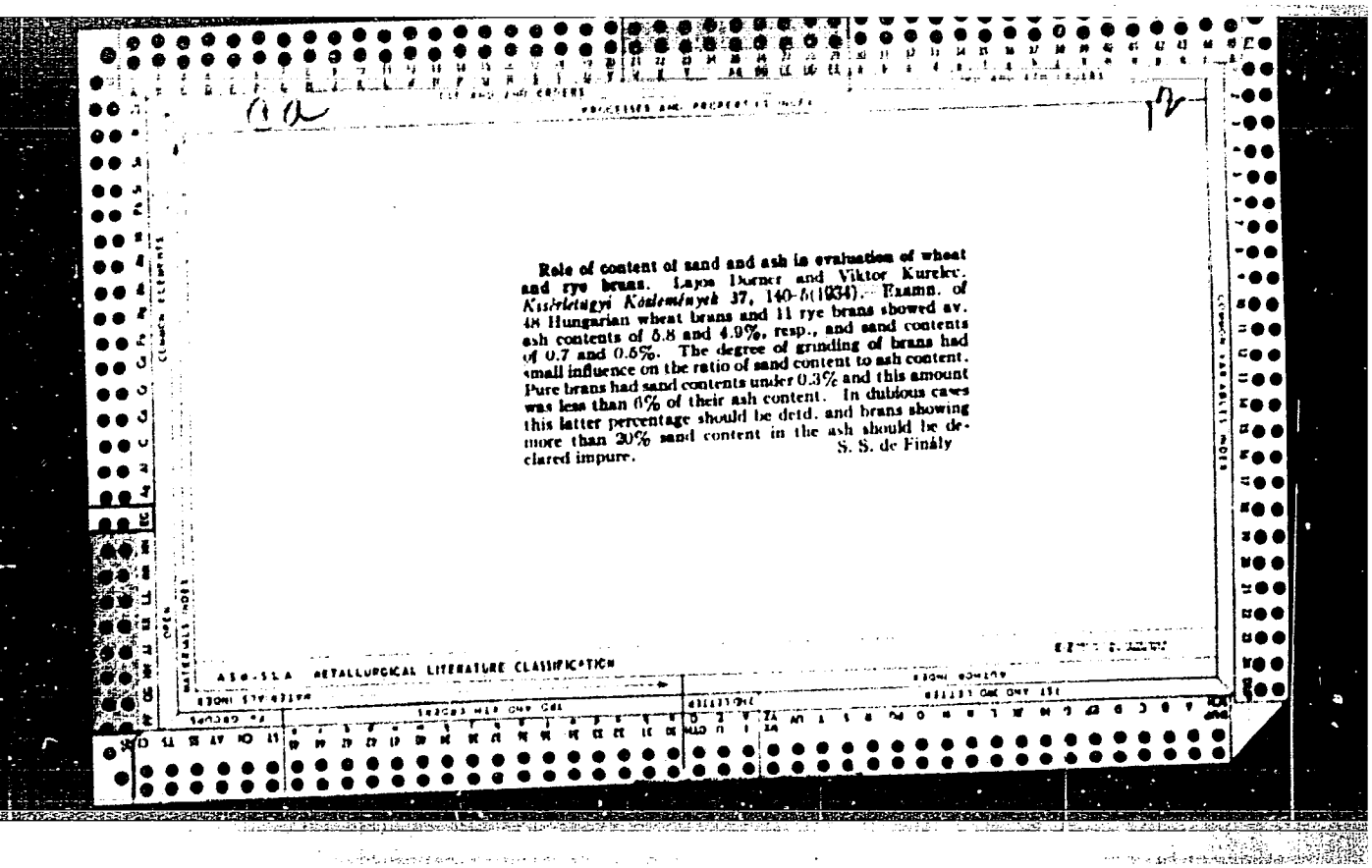
Newest methods for the determination of small quantities of iodine. Viktor Kuvvlex [illegible]. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 37, 93 [illegible]. Methods of (1) [illegible] (2) Pfeiffer and (3) Schwaibold were examd. Any of these methods can yield exact results after some practice. Method 3 is the quickest, and method 1 is the longest. Method 1 is, however, suggested for serial work, especially when analyzing materials with very small I content. Method 2 is adapted for analysis of liquids, since the previous tedious full evapn. can be thus eliminated. Method 3 uses only 1-2 g. substance with high I content; therefore, it can be applied to analysis of small quantities. S. S. de Finály

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



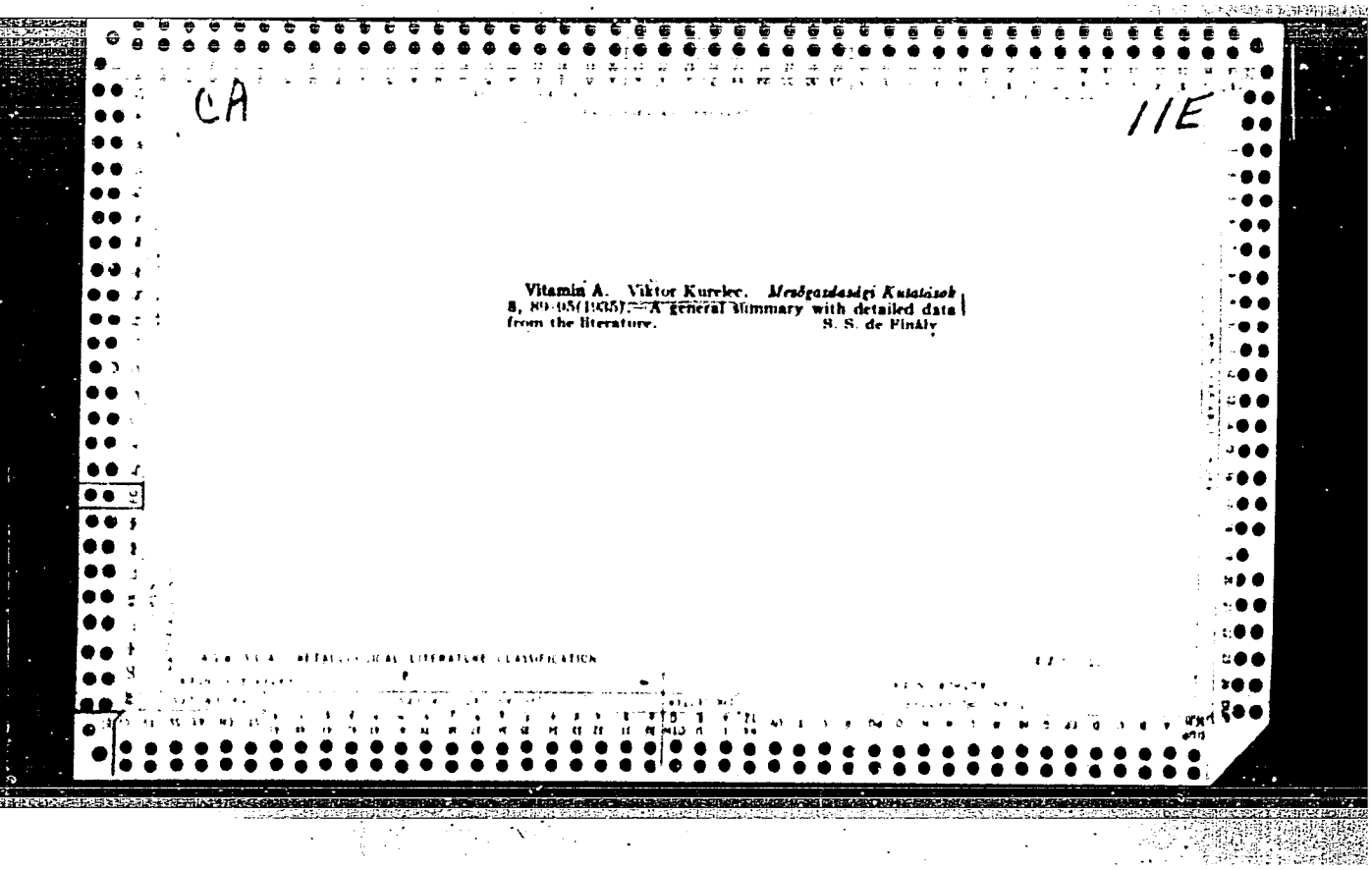


Acid contents of sour feeds and newest methods of determination. VIKTOR KURELEC. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 6, 150–4(1933).— The p_H value can be used as a factor for evaluation of silage. Feeds of good quality should not show higher p_H values than 4.2–4.5.
S. S. DE FINATY



Role of content of sand and ash in evaluation of wheat and rye brans. Lajos Dorner and Viktor Kurelec. *Kisérletügyi Közlemények* 37, 140-6(1934). Examn. of 48 Hungarian wheat brans and 11 rye brans showed av. ash contents of 5.8 and 4.9%, resp., and sand contents of 0.7 and 0.6%. The degree of grinding of brans had small influence on the ratio of sand content to ash content. Pure brans had sand contents under 0.3% and this amount was less than 6% of their ash content. In dubious cases this latter percentage should be detd. and brans showing more than 30% sand content in the ash should be declared impure.

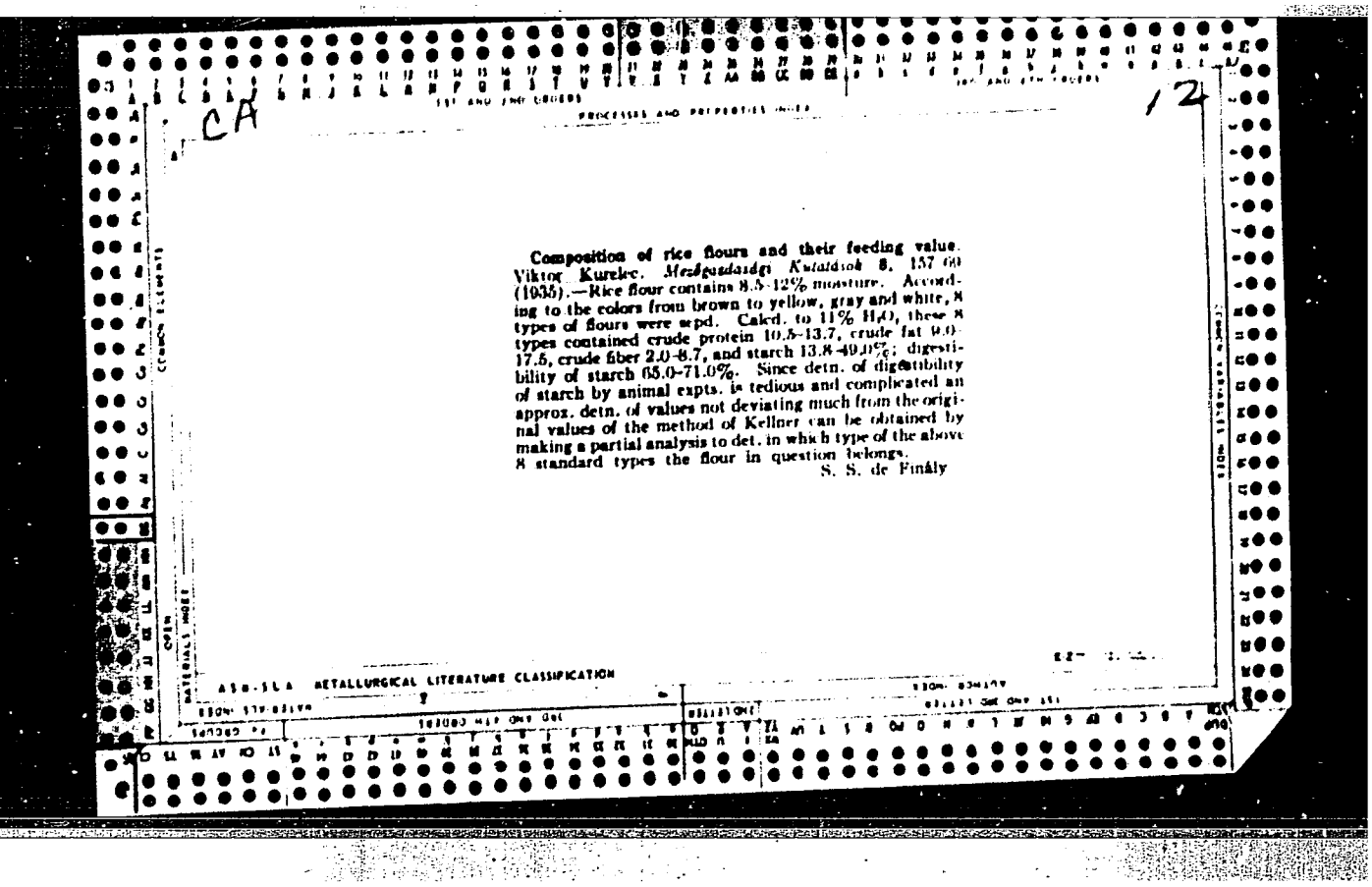
S. S. de Finály



CA

11E

Vitamin A. Viktor Kurtec. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 8, 89-95(1935).—A general summary with detailed data from the literature. S. S. de Finály



Composition of rice flours and their feeding value. Viktor Kurelec. *Mezdgazdasági Kutatások* 8, 157-60 (1935).—Rice flour contains 8.5-12% moisture. According to the colors from brown to yellow, gray and white, 8 types of flours were wpd. Calcd. to 11% H_2O, these 8 types contained crude protein 10.5-13.7, crude fat 9.0-17.5, crude fiber 2.0-8.7, and starch 13.8-49.0%; digestibility of starch 65.0-71.0%. Since detn. of digestibility of starch by animal expts. is tedious and complicated an approx. detn. of values not deviating much from the original values of the method of Kellner can be obtained by making a partial analysis to det. in which type of the above 8 standard types the flour in question belongs.

S. S. de Finály

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

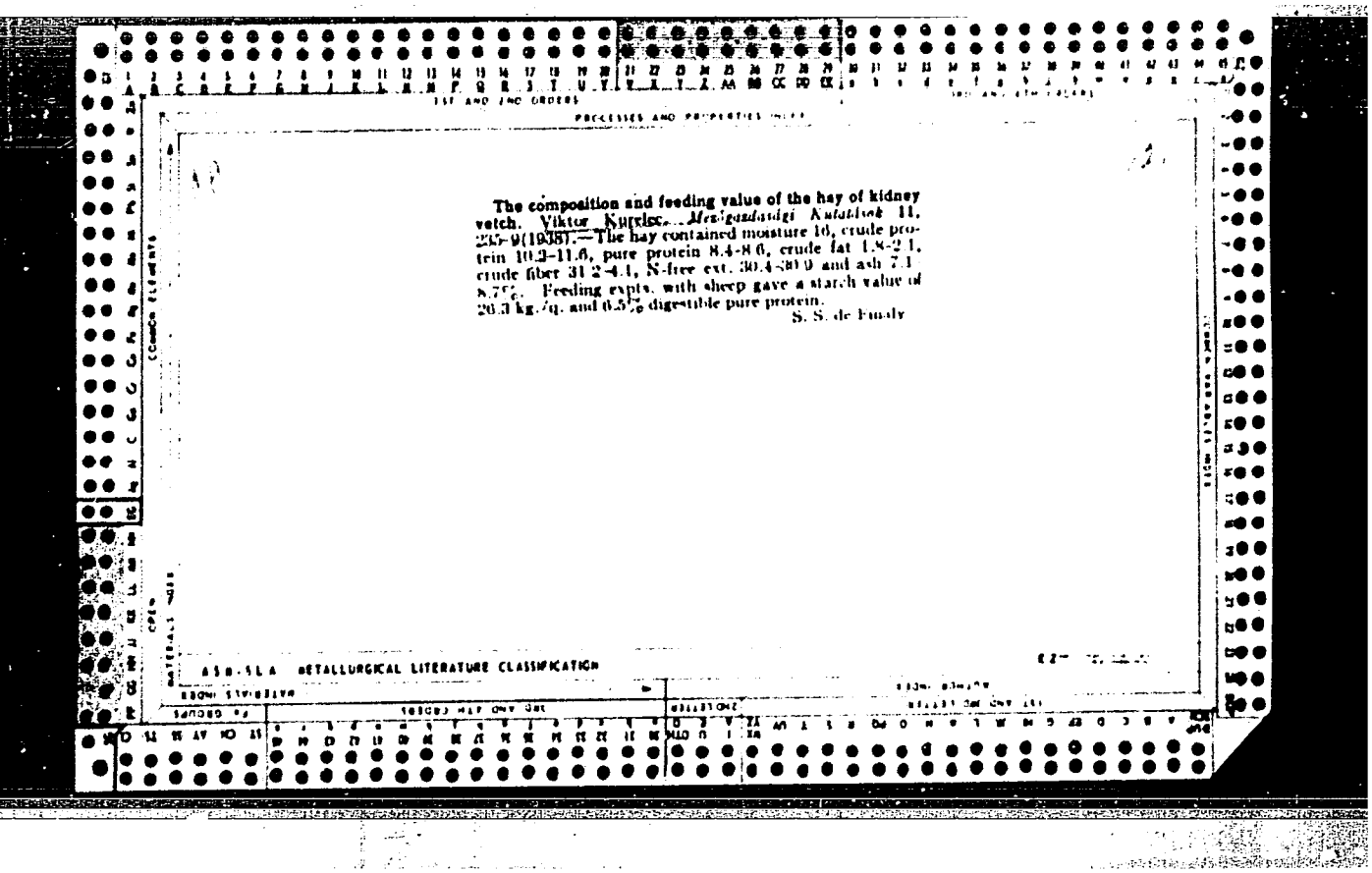
Feeding value of Lathyrus sativus L. Viktor Kuncke. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 11, 121-32 (1938). The av. compn. of *Lathyrus* straw is water 14.56, org. matter 79.38, crude protein 9.94, crude fat 1.91, crude fiber 30.18, ash 6.00 and N-free ext. 31.05%. The digestibility of dry matter (detd. for 2 wethers) was 41.[illegible], of org. matter 41.35, of crude protein [illegible], of crude fat 38.46, of crude fiber 34.03 and of N-free ext. [illegible]%. Air-dry *Lathyrus* straw contains 1.5% digestible protein and has a starch value of 12.5 kg./q. S. S. de Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

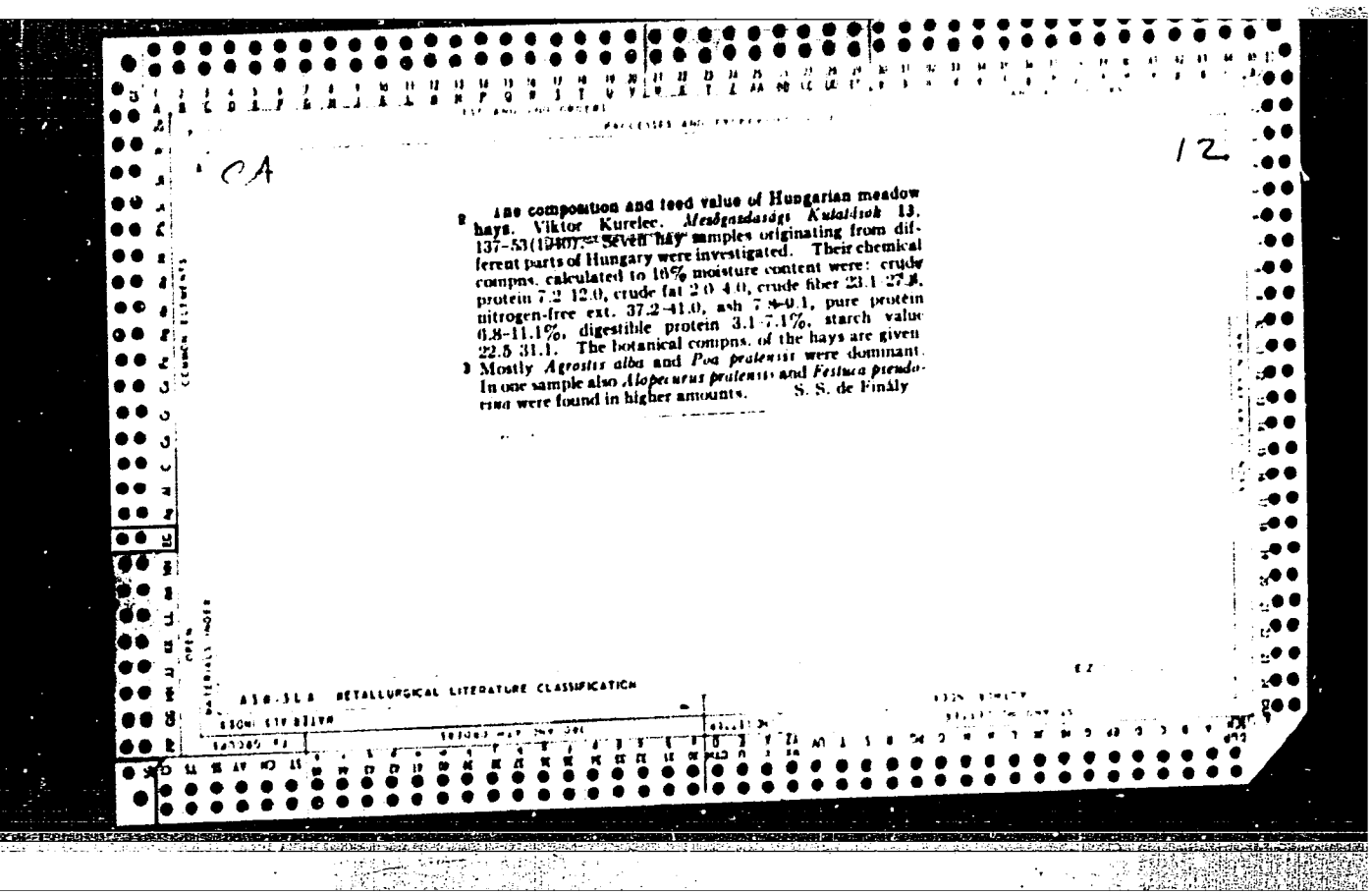
Feed value of the extracted tobacco-seed grits. Viktor Kurelec. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások*. 11, 168-72(1938). — Extd. tobacco-seed grits contained water 7.1-10.0, crude protein 35.6-37.7, crude fat 0.8-4.2, crude fiber 21.8-28.6, N-free ext. 12.4-17.0 and ash 8.6-12.3%. Feeding expts. on sheep showed digestible crude protein 27.5%, digestible crude fat 1.7%, digestible crude fiber 0.3% and digestible N-free ext. 5.1%, digestible albumin av. 20.0% and starch value 37.5kg. q. S. S. de Finaly

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The composition and feeding value of the hay of kidney vetch. Viktor Kurzisc. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 11, 255–9(1938).—The hay contained moisture 10, crude protein 10.2–11.6, pure protein 8.4–8.6, crude fat 1.8–2.1, crude fiber 31.2–34.1, N-free ext. 30.4–38.0 and ash 7.1–8.7%. Feeding expts. with sheep gave a starch value of 20.3 kg./q. and 6.5% digestible pure protein.

S. S. de Finaly

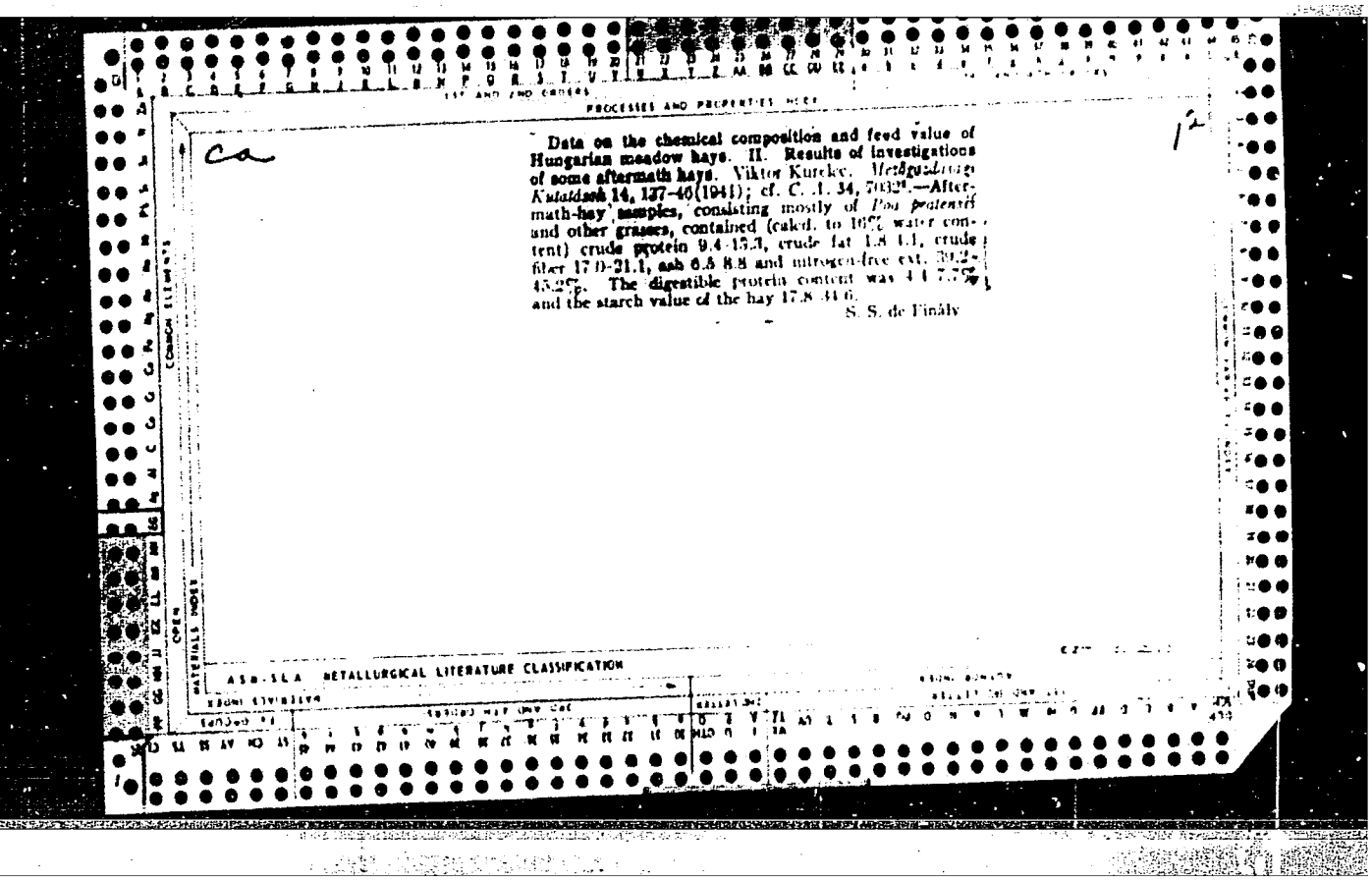


CA

12

The composition and feed value of Hungarian meadow hays. Viktor Kurelec. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 13, 137–53 (1940).—Seven hay samples originating from different parts of Hungary were investigated. Their chemical compns. calculated to 16% moisture content were: crude protein 7.2–12.0, crude fat 2.0–4.0, crude fiber 23.1–27.8, nitrogen-free ext. 37.2–41.0, ash 7.8–9.1, pure protein 6.8–11.1%, digestible protein 3.1–7.1%, starch value 22.5–31.1. The botanical compns. of the hays are given. Mostly *Agrostis alba* and *Poa pratensis* were dominant. In one sample also *Alopecurus pratensis* and *Festuca pseudovina* were found in higher amounts. S. S. de Finály

A38-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



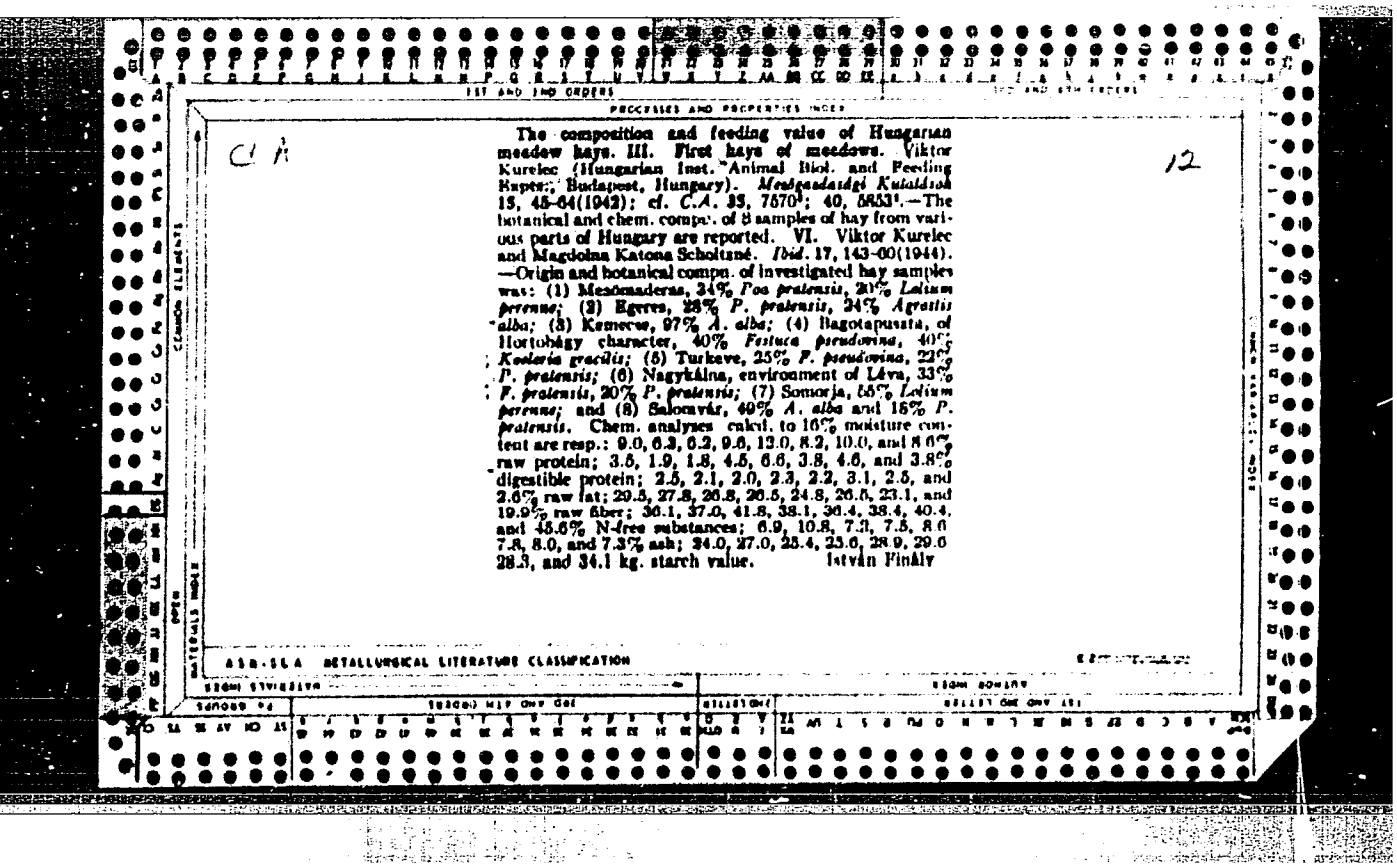
Ca

Data on the chemical composition and feed value of Hungarian meadow hays. II. Results of investigations of some aftermath hays. Viktor Kurcke. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 14, 137–46(1941); cf. C. A. 34, 7032⁸.—Aftermath-hay samples, consisting mostly of *Poa pratensis* and other grasses, contained (calcd. to 10% water content) crude protein 9.4–15.3, crude fat 1.8–4.1, crude fiber 17.0–21.1, ash 6.5–8.8 and nitrogen-free ext. 39.2–45.2%. The digestible protein content was 4.4–7.7% and the starch value of the hay 17.8–34.6.

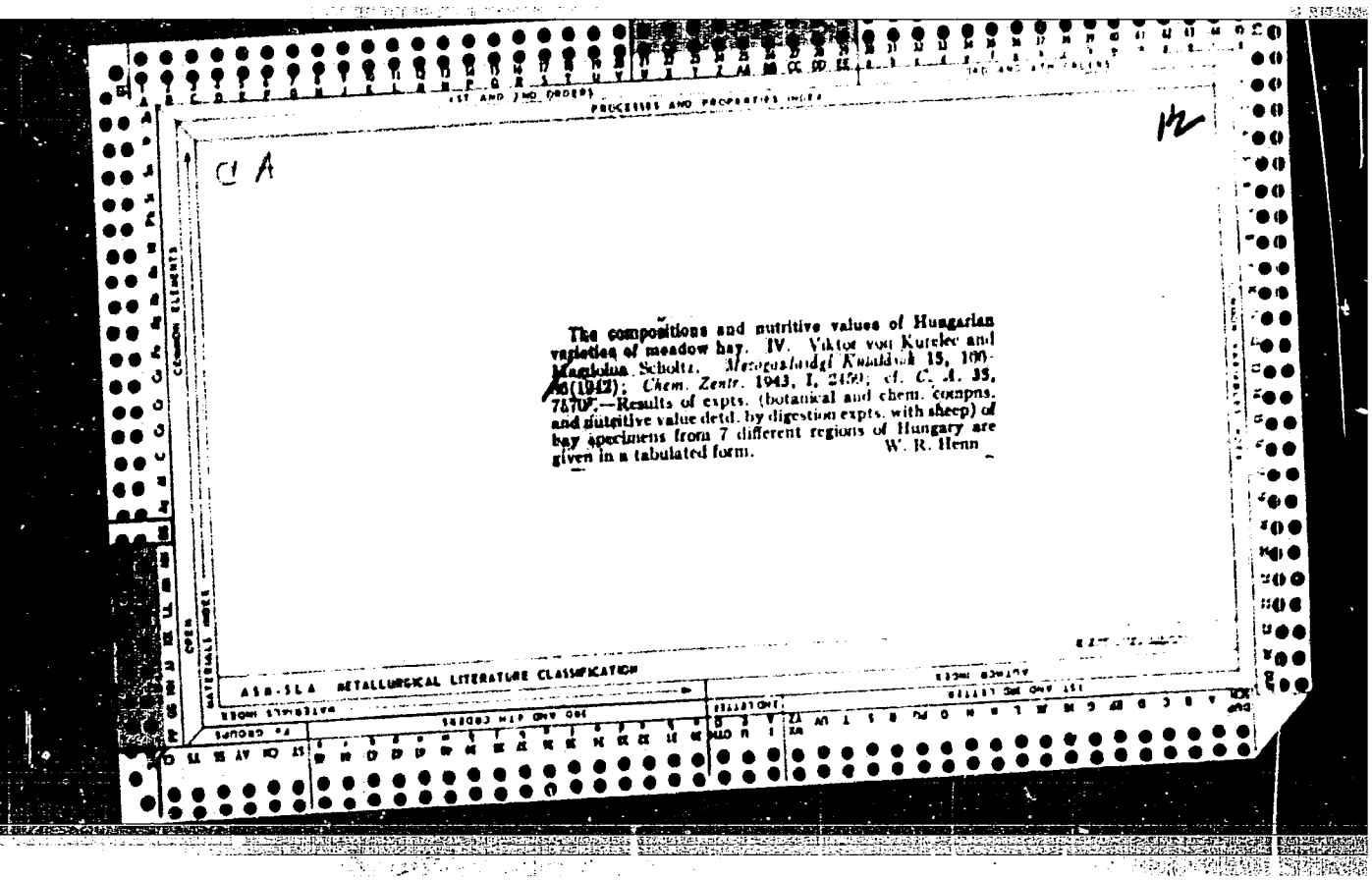
S. S. de Finály

1/2

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The composition and feeding value of Hungarian meadow hays. III. First hays of meadows. Viktor Kurelec (Hungarian Inst. "Animal Biol. and Feeding Exper.," Budapest, Hungary). *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 15, 45-64(1942); cf. *C.A.* 38, 7570[1]; 40, 5853[1].—The botanical and chem. compn. of 8 samples of hay from various parts of Hungary are reported. VI. Viktor Kurelec and Magdolna Katona Scholtané. *Ibid.* 17, 143-60(1944). —Origin and botanical compn. of investigated hay samples was: (1) Mesőmaderas, 34% *Poa pratensis*, 20% *Lolium perenne*; (2) Egeres, 28% *P. pratensis*, 24% *Agrostis alba*; (3) Kemecse, 97% *A. alba*; (4) Bagotapusza, of Hortobágy character, 40% *Festuca pseudovina*, 40% *Koeleria gracilis*; (5) Turkeve, 25% *F. pseudovina*, 22% *P. pratensis*; (6) Nagykálna, environment of Léva, 33% *F. pratensis*, 20% *P. pratensis*; (7) Somorja, 55% *Lolium perenne*; and (8) Salonvár, 40% *A. alba* and 16% *P. pratensis*. Chem. analyses calcd. to 16% moisture content are resp.: 9.0, 6.3, 6.2, 9.6, 13.0, 8.2, 10.0, and 8.6% raw protein; 3.5, 1.9, 1.8, 4.5, 6.6, 3.8, 4.6, and 3.8% digestible protein; 2.5, 2.1, 2.0, 2.3, 2.2, 3.1, 2.5, and 2.6% raw fat; 29.5, 27.8, 26.8, 26.5, 24.8, 26.5, 23.1, and 19.9% raw fiber; 36.1, 37.0, 41.8, 38.1, 36.4, 38.4, 40.4, and 45.6% N-free substances; 6.9, 10.8, 7.3, 7.5, 8.6 7.8, 8.0, and 7.3% ash; 34.0, 27.0, 28.4, 23.6, 28.9, 29.6 28.3, and 34.1 kg. starch value. István Finály



The compositions and nutritive values of Hungarian varieties of meadow hay. IV. Viktor von Kutzleb and Magdolna Scholtz. *Mezogazdasagi Kutatasok* 15, 100-46(1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 2459; cf. *C. A.* 35, 7870f.—Results of expts. (botanical and chem. compns. and nutritive value detd. by digestion expts. with sheep) of hay specimens from 7 different regions of Hungary are given in a tabulated form. W. R. Henn

11E

CA

The composition and feeding value of Hungarian meadow hays. Viktor Kurelec and Ottoné Scholz (Res. Inst. Animal Biol. Feeding, Budapest). *Agrártudomány* 1, 578-88(1949).—Eight types of hay, originating in Nyíregyháza, Jászberény, Szegvár, Bodrogvölgy, Őrszentpéter, Nagy-berki, Kaposvölgy, and Kisbicsérd were examd. botanically and chemically and the feeding values detd. in expts. with sheep. The dominating plant types in the 8 hays were (1) *Agrostis alba* (I), 82%, (2) I 41%, (3) *Agropyron repens* 60%, (4) I 35%, *Carex acutiformis* (II) 30.5%, (5) *Agrostis tenuis* 84.5%, (6) I 60%, (7) I 48%, and (8) II 95%, resp. The chem. compn. calcd. on the basis of 16% moisture content of the 8 hays, resp., was: crude protein 8.3, 11.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.7, 9.0, 9.1, 6.2%, crude fat 2.8, 2.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.2, 2.2, 1.9, 3.8%, crude fiber 20.8, 24.4, 28.0, 20.9, 21.1, 25.4, 28.4, 29.4%, N-free ext. 44.5, 37.5, 40.7, 40.0, 42.0, 30.8, 30.3, 38.4%, ash 7.6, 8.1, 6.2, 7.8, 7.4, 7.0, 5.3, 6.2%, digestible protein 3.3, 6.4, 2.8, 2.7, 2.7, 4.9, 3.9, 1.7%, and starch value 32.3, 30.5, 25.8, 24.2, 29.1, 20.1, 24.3, 15.9 kg. The compn. of feces of sheep fed the above hays was: water 48.59-62.69, org. matter 33.55-0.94, crude protein 3.23-4.76, amide 0.15-0.55, crude fat 0.80-2.20, crude fiber 11.21-17.76, N-free ext. 14.12-17.41, and ash 3.73-6.27%.

István Finály

CA

IIE

The effect of fat content in feed on the development of the animal organism. Harald Tangl, Viktor Kuresker, and Laszlo Kallai (Research Inst. Animal Breeding, Budapest). *Arbeitsphysiologie* 2, 365-74(1930).—*1. The effect of feeding various amounts of crude fat on the growth and protein metabolism of albino rats.* Three groups of albino rats weighing less than 50 g. were fed 60 days with feeds contg. identical quantities of protein and starch. The fat contents of the feeds were 2% for group (1), 7.4% for group (2) and 18.0% for group (3). The av. wt. increase in the groups was 66.2, 109.6, and 121.4 g., resp. The crude protein and crude fat content of group 1 was 19.5 and 10.3%, of group 2 18.6 and 18.8%, and of group 3 34.0 and 18.9%, resp. The assimilation rate of nutrients was for groups 1, 2, and 3, resp.: crude protein 70.2, 79.4, 76.2% and crude fat 64.5, 87.3, 92.9%. A high fat content in the feed increased protein assimilation significantly. The fat content of the feed was increased for groups 2 and 3 by the addn. of processed vegetable oil. *2. The control of protein assimilation in pigs by administering feeds with various fat contents.* Pigs in successive periods received diets contg. crude fat 2.7, 2.5, 4.6, and 20.0%. The assimilation rate for dry matter was 82.0, 76.6, 76.1, and 75.2-80.4%, for crude protein 76.8, 77.6, 80.4, and 82.2-2.3%, for crude fat 36.5, 27.9, 53.2, and 70.2-84.2%, and for N-free ext. 90.8, 90.2, 87.2, and 79.3-91.4%, resp. The presence of more fat definitely increased protein assimilation. *3. Suitability of sunflower seed cake and extracted sunflower seed meal for the feeding of young pigs.* Young pigs weighing 12 kg. were fed barley meal as a basic diet. In various groups 15% of the barley meal was replaced by either sunflower seed cake from large oil mills, contg. moisture 10.80, crude protein 31.36, and crude fat 8.65% (group 1), extd. sunflower seed flour, contg. moisture 9.98, crude protein 49.03, and crude fat 1.65% (group 2), extd. sunflower seed meal contg. moisture 9.68, crude protein 33.00, and crude fat 1.35% (group 3), or sunflower seed cake from small mills, contg. moisture 9.20, crude protein 34.21, and crude fat 15.65% (group 4). The feces from pigs in groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 contained, resp., water 71.20, 68.51, 73.89, 72.63, crude fat 1.95, 2.76, 2.60, 2.75, and crude protein 4.25, 6.00, 4.16, 3.86% against water 76.12-6.47, crude fat 2.38-2.55, and crude protein 4.12-4.21% in the feces of pigs fed on an exclusively barley meal diet. The digestibility rates for groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, resp., were for crude protein 80.09, 77.61, 76.70, 80.43%, for crude fat 63.22, 27.92, 28.70, 53.24%, and for N-free ext. 88.28, 90.17, 91.76, 87.19% as against 76.74 6.70, 90.53 8.80, 90.76 1.20% for the group on a barley meal diet.

Istvan Fenyi

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Kurucz, Viktor, **Az időjárás hatása a legelőgyepekre.** [Effect of weather on pasture grass.] *Időjárás*, Budapest, 58(4):205-213, July/Aug. 1954. 4 figs., 6 tables. Russian and German summaries p. 295. **MH-BH**—It is shown that for each millimeter of monthly precipitation there appears a certain amount of dry grass content. In the individual case there are considerable deviations from such general amounts. Hungary is divided into 38 regions according to six types of summer climate, soil conditions and botanical properties. Differences in pasture grass in each of the regions are defined in terms of digestible albumin and of starch value. This is done on the basis of average accumulated temperature values for March-Oct. and of a chemical analysis of a number of pasture grass samples. *Subject Headings:* **1. Pastures 2. Precipitation effects.**—*Transl. of author's abstract.*