Very important results were also accumulated when humates were used in stock-breeding. In one review, it was noted that the general effectiveness of the fodder increased by 10%-20% when 1% humic acid was added to the fodder. This effect was explained because the addition of the humates is conducive to the increase of red blood cells in sheep. Detailed research was carried out on 2 groups of animals: calving cows and new-born bull-calves. For 21 to 30 days, the animals in both groups were fed sodium humate at 10 mg per 10 kg of active (live) weight, in addition to the fodder. (N. Maslov and others, 1983.) It was observed that the calves born from cows that have been fed humates, within four months had a 13.4% increase, when compared to the control group. The bull-calves that had been fed with humates, had an increase of 21.2%, compared to the control group. The haematological data of animals in both humate-fed groups showed the animals had high metabolism. For example, the blood tests on experimental animals showed the haemoglobin level increasing by 11.5%, the phosphorus level increasing by 6.7%, the albumen level increased by 24.3%, and the beta-globulin level increased by 32%. **Professor L. Khristeva had obviously developed a physiologically active concentrate of humic acid.** The experiments showed that this preparation had a wide spectrum of pharmacological and anti-toxic characteristics.