

Wheat.—*Riddle*, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch perforated zinc. *Screen*, 2 by 10 woven wire for chess; 7 by 7 for wild vetch or wild buckwheat, or buckwheat sieve (fig. IX) for wild buckwheat.

Barley.—*Riddle*, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch perforated zinc. *Screen*, same as for wheat.

Oats.—*Screen*, 2 by 10 woven wire, or $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ (fig. VIII) perforated zinc.

Flax.—*Riddle*, 3 by 16 woven wire. *Screen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch perforated zinc.

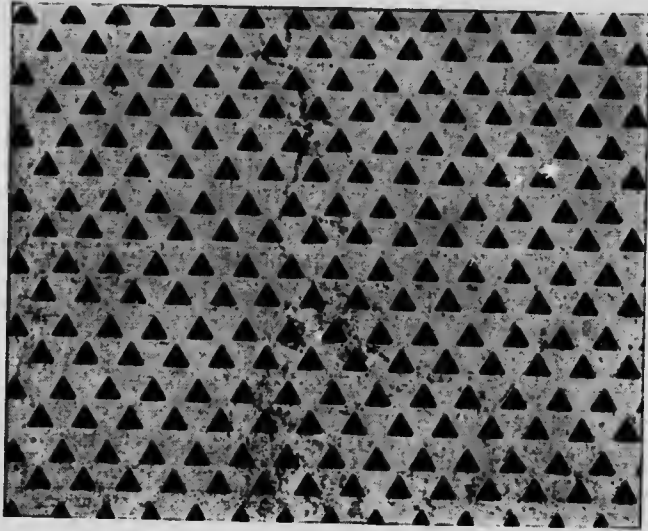


Fig. IX.—The buckwheat screen is made specially for the separation of wild buckwheat from grain. It should be used with the point of the aperture towards the upper end of the screen. If a screen of this type is given a short, quick shake from side to side many wild buckwheat seeds will fall through the triangular perforations. Screens of this kind are usually made of zinc containing perforations $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the side, but larger perforations would probably be preferable for many samples on account of the larger size of the wild buckwheat seeds.

CARE OF MILL.

A fanning mill, and especially the sieves, should not be stored where moisture will collect on them. Many granaries are damp and sieves stored in them soon rust out. A good plan is to have a box in which the sieves can be put when not in use. If fitted side by side in such a case sieves can be easily got at without handling over the whole collection. Numbers plainly marked on the upper or outer edge of the frame make it easy to find any sieve required. It pays to take care of machines and other equipment of the farm, and the fanning mill and its appliances are no exception to the rule.