

*Oats.*

In cleaning oats the most important sieve is the lower one. The size of the opening, its slope and shake should be such as to get everything smaller than the plump oats to pass through. A useful sieve for this purpose is one made of zinc with oblong perforations (see fig. VIII). The size of the slits to be used will vary with the kind of oats. A variety with a large kernel will of course require a wider slit than one with slim kernels. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  may be taken as a standard. For very plump oats the  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  is about right.

Long mesh woven wire screens (fig. VII) are commonly used instead of the perforated zinc. Square mesh sieves are used also.

*Flax.*

Flax requires on top a woven wire sieve such as the 3 by 16, 4 by 16 or 4 by 14, or a  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  perforated zinc riddle, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch perforated zinc screen below.

## TO GET PROPER SIEVES FOR CLEANING SEED.

Every farmer who has a fanning mill that will not clean his seed with the sieves supplied should send a sample of the seed to the manufacturer, asking him to send a sieve to do the work. No mill is equipped with sieves for every kind of cleaning; they are fitted for cleaning the *average* lot of seed. The farmer who is willing to pay for a sieve to clean *his* seed should be supplied with the sieve he needs.

It is to the interest of the manufacturer to have his mill do satisfactory work, and nearly all of them are ready to supply additional sieves for special work. If you cannot get what you require from the manufacturer, communicate with the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and we may be able to help you.

## NEW SIEVES FOR OLD MILLS.

In most districts in the older settled parts of Canada there are a great many fanning mills that were bought fifteen or twenty years ago. Many of these are still in good repair, but most of the sieves that originally came with them are lost or worn out. Of the firms who built these mills many are out of business; others are now building a mill of an altogether new model, and have not on hand a supply of frames to fit the old ones. Farmers who wish to order sieves for such a mill may use the following list as a guide in deciding what sieves to order. The list includes the sieves which will be found to be of most general use for the various purposes indicated, but before deciding finally what sieve to buy for cleaning a specific kind of seed, read what is said about cleaning that seed above.

The seed laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary are prepared to examine samples at any time with a view to advising what sieves to use and where they may be obtained. For such examination samples of from eight to twelve ounces should be submitted. The sender should also state the kind of mill he has.

*Red clover.*—Riddle,  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch perforated zinc. Screen, 4 by 24 woven wire for plump seed and for removing ribgrass; 4 by 26 or 2 by 28 for small seed; 20 by 20 for removing sheep sorrel.

*Alsike.*—Riddle,  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch perforated zinc. Screen, 24 by 24 woven wire.

*Timothy.*—Riddle,  $\frac{1}{20}$ -inch perforated zinc or 22 by 22 woven wire;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch if upper shoe of mill can be given a short quick shake; 28 by 28 below for plump seed or for removing worm-seed mustard; 30 by 30 for smaller seed.