Perennial Ryegrass (Lolium perenne).

—Purity 96 per cent.

Italian Ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum).—Purity 98 per cent.

Red Clover (*Trifolium perenne*).—Purity 96 per cent. with maximum of 2 per cent of weed seeds.

White Clover (Trifolium repens).—Purity 85 per cent. with maximum of 3 per cent. of weed seeds.

Good as the seed cleaners' machines are, there are certain groups of seeds that are very difficult to separate, or, if separation can be effected, it is often accompanied by high and costly dressing losses, which are disliked both by the farmer and the merchant. The production of clean seed undoubtedly begins on the farm.

Farmers intending to go in for seed production should, among other things, always procure and sow seed that is as far as possible free from objectionable impurities and sow it on ground that is equally free from these impurities.

Nevertheless, although these precautions may be taken, objectionable impurities frequently reach and worry the seed cleaner. It is all very well

The effect of damaging goosegrass is shown in this drawing. On the left is a normal undamaged goosegrass seed, in the centre is a ryegrass seed, while on the right is a goosegrass seed which has been damaged to such an extent that it cannot be separated from ryegrass.

[W. R. Lobb, drawing.







for a farmer with a dirty sample of seed to consider that it is for the seed cleaner to do the worrying, but he is apt to forget that this worrying of the seed cleaner is likely to become a costly item, and that it is reflected

in the net return to the farmer. It is not uncommon for a farmer with a dirty line of seed to haunt the dressing plants while his seed is going through and to express his disgust at what appears to be an unnecessarily

