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from Whangarei in the North to Invercargill in the South.

grass seed—that is, seed which has had the awns and wings broken off—is, however, very difficult to remove, as it then becomes almost identical in size, shape, and weight to ryegrass seed. Farmers harvesting ryegrass for seed should, therefore, endeavour to sow only clean seed on clean land.

In the event of goosegrass becoming aggressive, as it often does after several harvests, the paddock should be grazed or at least cut for an early crop of hay or ensilage. Being an annual plant, goosegrass may be controlled by preventing it from seeding. Building up the sward by grazing throughout the summer and topping with the mower is doubtless the best way of controlling goosegrass. Most farmers recognise that goosegrass increases with each harvest, which is, of course, due to the opening up of the ryegrass sward and the rapid establishment of the somewhat earlier ripening goosegrass.

At threshing time care should be taken that the goosegrass seed is not damaged. This damage may be obviated to a considerable extent by removing the pegs on the concave or in a beater type of thresher by opening up the concave as far as is compatible with efficient threshing. Nevertheless, some damage is unavoidable, especially if the seed is very dry. In this case, steady feeding rather than "bumping" the sheaves through will assist.

During the last few years methods in harvesting have changed considerably, the latest development being the header harvester. With its advent have come troubles as well as very great advantages. The header does its best work when crops are thoroughly dried out and are consequently very brittle. As the result of this brittleness the straw is frequently broken up into small pieces about ½-inch long. In some dressing plants these are very difficult to separate from the ryegrass seed. This unfortunate position is brought about not because the header harvester is an inefficient machine—it is actually a very valuable addition to our list of modern farm implements—but because of two sets of circumstances. Firstly, the crop must be dry to be thrashed efficiently, and secondly, headers can be worked economically only in districts where continuous dry weather can be expected. These two factors have a cumulative effect on the dryness of the ryegrass straw.

Another impurity which sometimes causes concern in perennial ryegrass is unshelled and partly ripe black medick (*Medicago lupulina*). Fortunately, black medick is localised, and