with the top on a level with the rollers and beveled underneath so that the ends escaped touching the rollers by about \( \frac{3}{8} \) inch. This board in turn was covered with light weight sheet metal. The metal was turned over the ends of the board and turned up on the sides to form a “U” in which the belt could run. The sheet metal was tacked to the top of the side boards which housed the balance of the machine.

The corrugations on the belt were worn down slightly so that the grooves would hold seeds so that they projected only slightly above the ridges.

The mounting of the hinged board requires some care. The end into which the clover is fed was beveled slightly to permit easy feeding. The forward end was fitted so that it clears the bottom belt by about \( \frac{1}{64} \) inch more than the back end. The back or hinged end merely clears the belt so that a sheet of paper can be inserted between the two sections and be withdrawn with a slight pull. It is important that this operation be done carefully to prevent the two sections from rubbing together. The board in the present model has sheet metal strips nailed to the sides which maintain the distances between the two.

The writer was fortunate in obtaining some scrap gears from an old movie projector which were utilized to give the belt the desired speed. Two large gears of about \( 4\frac{3}{4} \) inches diameter and two small gears of \( 3\frac{3}{8} \) and \( 1 \) inch were used and geared to a small motor of about \( \frac{1}{12} \) horse power. Figs. 1 and 2 show how these were assembled; also, how the sideboards of the frame were cut out in order to expose the underside of the belt for cleaning when seeds are occasionally carried underneath.

The present model carries a \( 4\frac{3}{8} \) inch belt. This could be narrowed to 3 inches to suit individual needs and equipment available. The overall length is 13 inches with 9 inches between rollers. When fed slowly, this length at present hulls about 80 to 90%, and when remodeled the writer feels that 12 inches between the rollers would give almost 100% hulling once through. No attempt has been made to adapt a screen for cleaning. The seed is caught in a metal pan and screened and cleaned by hand.

The model described has been used exclusively on crimson clover and no scarification of seeds has been noted. To determine its capabilities, a small amount of bur clover was tried with marked success. It is believed that the machine would work with equal efficiency on practically all clovers.—EDWIN JAMES, Department of Agronomy, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

A TECHNIC FOR MEASURING ERGOT RESISTANCE IN PASPALUM SPECIES

MOST of the Paspalum species that grow in the Southeast are susceptible to ergot, Claviceps paspali. Dallis grass, Paspalum

\(^1\)Cooperative investigations at Tifton, Georgia, of the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, and the Georgia Experiment Station.