

Conclusions.

THE GRAIN GROWER.

On a car of 1,200 bushels of wheat, carrying 3 per cent dockage, the grower loses 36 bushels as screenings, 60 per cent of which is valuable feed worth at least \$25 per ton, when bran sells at \$28. This means a loss of \$16.20 in feed. Transport charges on 36 bushels from the average Saskatchewan farm to the lake front amount to \$7.02, making a total loss of \$23.22 on the car. Much of this loss can be avoided if the farmer will insist that the thresher operate his separator so as to clean the grain more thoroughly at threshing time. When the grain is very dirty, more attention must be given to its cleaning, which may mean slightly slower threshing, but this will pay the grower because the dirtier the grain is left the greater will be his loss. The thresherman would of course be entitled to some consideration on account of a slower rate of threshing and for the screenings separated. A grower who owns a threshing machine should fit it with a set of sieves that will make it possible for him to clean his grain more efficiently as he threshes it.

The finer weed seeds (black seeds) in screenings should be separated from the rest and burned. They decrease the feeding value of the larger and valuable portion, and are a dangerous source of weed contamination. An ordinary grinder will leave thousands of vital weed seeds in every pound of feed made from screenings containing fine seeds. See page 12. Black seeds have considerable value as fuel and will burn readily on account of the high oil content of lamb's quarters and mustard seeds which make up the larger part of these seeds.

Screenings after being carefully cleaned over a $\frac{1}{16}$ inch perforated zinc screen to remove the fine seeds make a valuable feed for any kind of stock. They may be fed to sheep unground if care is taken to prevent the spread of weeds. For hogs they may be ground or fed whole if soaked or boiled. They had better be ground for horses or cattle. They are a very valuable poultry feed.

THE THRESHERMAN.

In threshing the 1912 crop, enough weed seeds, small, broken, and immature kernels and dirt was left in the grain to require a dockage of over 100,000 tons.

Nine manufacturers of threshing machinery, including practically all machines in use in Western Canada, state very definitely that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate most of this material.

To do efficient work in cleaning grain, threshing machines should not be crowded beyond their proper capacity. Many farmers are not convinced of the economy of having their threshing done carefully enough to leave their grain clean. When, however, a customer is willing to pay a fair price for cleaning it more thoroughly