

ed in any reasonable time and so we have it threshed from the stook.

Another thing that has tended to make stook threshing popular, too, is the fact that those who get their grain (wheat) threshed and marketed at the very earliest possible moment get not only a better grade but also a premium over the regular price. This has happened for the last two seasons at any rate, and has made us all anxious to thresh at once and at the earliest possible opportunity.

The exceedingly good weather we have had so far here in threshing season has perhaps had the effect of making us a little careless of the condition of the grain and if it is always as dry here in the fall as it has been up to now, it may be that we shall continue stook threshing, especially if there be enough machines to get it done in fairly good time.

If only one or two farmers stack their grain they are at a disadvantage because the threshers start out with stook teams first and do not start at the stacks until the stook threshing is done. This, for reasons set forth above, re price and grade, tends to discourage stacking of grain. However, we are new at it here yet and it may be that the next few years may make considerable changes.

Hoping this may be of some use to you and assuring you that I am ready at any time to give any information that I can, I am,

Yours truly,

E. H. Malsolm.

P. S. I thank you for the subscription to The Thresherman. I shall certainly be pleased to get it.

Threshing from the Stook the Only Way.

Yours to hand re stacking grain versus threshing from the stook received.

In my opinion there is only one way that the farmers can handle their grain in this country and that is to thresh from the stook. One objection to stacking is that it is impossible to get men who are stackers, and I think grain is much safer in stooks than in poorly built stacks.

I believe the farmer can put his grain into a threshing machine for half the expense that he could put it in stacks for which will counter-balance any loss he may sustain from bleaching in the stook.

Yours truly,
J. H. Francis,
Indian Head, Sask.

Don't Let Wheat Stand in the Stook too Long.

Regarding the stacking of grain versus threshing out of the stook. This is the all-important

point in the raising and caring of the grain in order to have the best possible sample that can be obtained.

I prefer to thresh-out of the stook. My reason is that I always try to have everything ready after cutting, so that we can start threshing wheat the very day that it is in perfect condition, that is when it is perfectly hard and the straw dry.

I have done this for the past ten years and we have always come out with the best possible color that can be obtained. We can thresh as fast as three or four binders can cut and by starting to thresh what we cut first, we just keep up with the curing process of the grain and there is none of it gets too dry or shells out too much.

Now, if I could not have this arrangement to start threshing when the wheat was ready, I would try hard and have a stacking outfit that would put up the wheat in stack as fast as it was ready, as I believe that a farmer loses a grade or two in not threshing or stacking soon enough, as the longer wheat stands in the stook after it is fully cut and hardened, the more white kernels are added to the sample. For

quires handling the straw and grain an extra time.

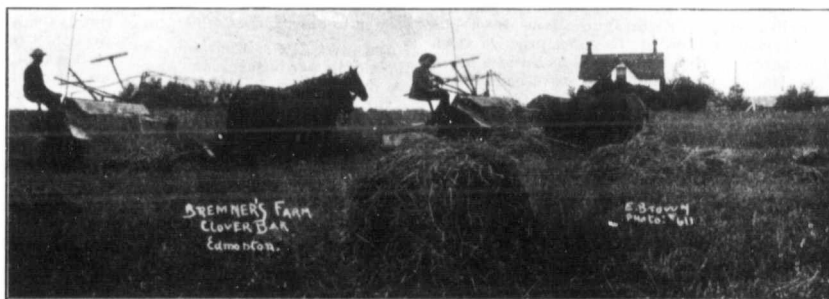
2nd. Help is very scarce during harvest and threshing time and very expensive.

3rd. The season at best is very short in which to do the large amount of work required of the farmer to convert his standing crop into cash.

4th. The rainfall in Saskatchewan, which is approximately 14 inches, falls largely during the month of June and July and leaving the fall for the most part dry. The damage therefore done to the grain in stook is very light.

Of course to all the above there is an exception and this is with the small farmer. He generally does nearly all his own work and cannot command the services of the thrasher immediately his crop is ready, the thrasher preferring to take the large and more profitable jobs first. For these small farmers it is much better to get their crop stacked and out of the way so that they may get at their fall cultivation. Then should they be so unfortunate, as some were last fall, to be unable to get threshed until the following spring, their loss would not be nearly so great.

In view of the above facts I



Massey-Harris binders doing the work

if you will look carefully at the curing process of wheat, it is right in the top of the head where the kernels are found and the longer it stands exposed to the weather the more of these will be in your sample. Now, will it pay to grow wheat. If it does, it will pay to grow the best quality as well as quantity and above all, it is quality that counts. The wheat that I have handled in this way has always graded One Hard and always gets a place in money when showed at the Agricultural College or any of the big fairs.

If there is anything in this letter that I have not made plain, just let me know and you will get it if I know how.

Yours sincerely,
W. H. English,
Harding, Man.

Believes in Threshing from the Stook.

Re threshing from stook versus stacking. I might say that for the farmer who crops a section or more, I consider it advisable to thresh from the stook for the following reasons:—

1st. The stacking of grain re-

find it profitable to thresh all my grain from the stook.

Yours truly,
E. J. Meilicke,
Dundurn, Sask.

The Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, Man., July 25th to 29th, 1910.

To readers of the Canadian Thresherman little need be said by way of boosting the Brandon Fair. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest agricultural and industrial exhibitions in Canada and as such is an important factor in the agricultural and industrial development of the west. It is essentially an agricultural exhibition and is so recognized by agriculturists of western Canada. Elaborate preparations are being made by the management to make the fair of 1910 the best ever held by the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Brandon. The fair of 1909 was a splendid success and a credit to the West. The industrial exhibit was one of the largest collections of machinery and farm implements ever seen on any fair grounds in the West, demonstrating that the manufacturers re-

gard the Brandon Fair as an excellent opportunity to get next to their customers, the farmers. The management is besieged with applications for space and everything possible is being done to meet the demand and to assist the manufacturers in making a creditable display.

The premium list is the most attractive ever offered by the Association. The prizes offered in the live stock sections show an increase of \$2,000 over 1909 making it the largest premium list for live stock in the west. Western breeders of horses and cattle have received recognition by having a class for western bred Clydesdale and Shorthorns. Exhibitors in these classes are eligible to compete in the open classes. As a sample of liberality of the directors we observe that in the heavy classes for harness teams. \$665 in prizes are offered in addition to this they have a special competition for 6 horse teams. This is a municipal competition to be competed for by municipalities, for which 12 gold watches are offered for the 4 winning teams. With this goes a silver cup, value \$100 offered by Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon.

New stables for horses and cattle and pens for sheep and swine are being erected to meet the demand for additional accommodation.

The grounds never looked so well. Their park-like appearance, with the groves of shade trees, make it the most beautiful Exhibition ground in Canada. Those who fail to attend the Brandon Fair, July 25

to 29th, will not see the best that the West produces.

This is to Your Interest.

It will no doubt interest the many farmers and threshers in this Western Country to realize that they now have the opportunity of buying their lubricating oils and greases direct at prices considerably less than hitherto paid.

By this we refer to the Monarch Lubricating Company whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. We understand that this company, which was organized at the beginning of the year, has behind it some prominent Winnipeg business men who have the interests of the Farmers and Threshers at heart, and who are determined to see that they are given a square deal.

This firm sells everything in the way of Oils, Greases, Waste, Boiler Compound, Metal Polish and a number of other specialties which are included in their attractive Price List which is sent free on request. We would strongly advise all oil users to avail themselves of the opportunity now open and write at once stating their requirements.