

season owing to the necessity of changing sieves for each different kind and lot of grain received. Where wheat, oats, barley, and flax are being hauled to an elevator at the same time by several different farmers it is quite impracticable to change the sieves in the cleaner for each load. Farmers who can store their grain until after the busy season can usually arrange to have a cleaner fitted up specially for their grain and then haul all they have and clean and load it before it is necessary to change or rearrange the sieves.

That threshing machines as at present operated do not clean grain satisfactorily is shown by the fact that nearly every carload received at the terminals must be cleaned. If the grain could be cleaned by the thresher it would effect an enormous saving to the growers of the West.

About 60 per cent of the screenings occurring in the grain produced could be used to advantage on the farm or sold for the feeding of live stock. Even if they were not used for feeding, but were burned on the farm, it would pay the producer to do this rather than be put to the expense of handling and freighting them.

It is believed that a cleaner of simple design and of comparatively small cost of construction and operation could and should be used on every threshing machine to remove the screenings which, otherwise, are not removed until the grain is taken into the terminal elevator. Such a cleaner could be placed on top of the machine and the grain passed through it after being weighed and elevated.

The thresherman is entitled to payment for every bushel he threshes whether it is grain or weed seeds, and by the above arrangement he would get credit for every pound of material threshed. Cleaning the grain in this way would of course increase the cost of threshing, but even then an enormous benefit would result to the farmer, not only by a great reduction in the expense of handling and transportation, but also through its value as a feed for livestock.

The idea of operating an efficient cleaner as an attachment to a grain thresher is not new. Cleaners are employed on threshers in the Argentine Republic and Chili which receive machines from the same American and Canadian firms as supply the prairie provinces. But the manufacturers of these machines seem to have the impression that the Canadian grain grower believes there is no advantage in having his grain cleaned in threshing, and consequently does not want even the ordinary cleaning screens supplied with the machines to be used for this purpose. In the opinion of the manufacturers, threshing machines as at present constructed might be operated to remove much of the screenings now left in the grain.

OPINIONS OF THRESHER MANUFACTURERS.

The president of the National Association of Thresher Manufacturers of the United States says:—

"The manufacturers of threshing machinery in both the States and Canada are perfectly willing to furnish with each machine a cheat or dirt screen, and with proper use of the same the operators of threshing machinery can take the most