During the last few years the method of harvesting and threshing wheat on the dry-lands of the inter-mountain West has been shifting from the header and thresher to the small combine harvester-thresher. This growing demand for the "combine" has developed as these machines have improved in ease of operation and efficiency in cutting and threshing. In spite of the many improvements, however, most of the wheat growers have considered that the convenience of these small harvesting and threshing units has been secured at a sacrifice in the amount of wheat saved when compared to the use of the header and large threshers. This question prompted an investigation which included the harvesting and threshing seasons of 1923 and 1924. The work was done in Juab Valley located in central Utah.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Losses of wheat from the combine harvester-threshers were obtained by stretching a string exactly 50 feet long with a large peg attached to each end parallel to the path of the machine. When a designated part of the harvester came even with the first peg a...