April 15, 1914

better plan offers, an effort will be made to arrange with a supply house to furnish the bulk of the goods required to members of this association at prices more in keeping with their actual value.

These are the main points for which the association will strive; and it is directly in the interest of every thresherman (even if he threshes only his own crop) to give it his support by becoming a member. All admit that the business is in very bad shape; it is equally true that the remedy, to a great extent, is in the hands of the threshermen. They must help themselves, if not, who is going to?

Many farmers are inclined to view with alarm a movement of this kind, and to discourage it in every possible way. Without going into the matter far enough to understand it, they complain that the threshers are combining to "boost" the charges still higher, and raise the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" This attitude is entirely unfair and uncalled for, and before condemning the association we advise them to make themselves familiar with the conditions, and having done so, we venture to assert that they will be ready to give it their hearty support, realizing, as they will, that if the threshermen can succeed in reducing their operating costs the farmers are sure to get the benefit

thru lower charges. ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 1262, Saskatoon, Sask

Note.-The above letter deals with matters of great importance, both to threshermen and farmers generally and we should be glad to publish a number of letters giving the views of our readers on the subject.-Editor.

A SOLDIER ON WAR

Editor, Guide:-Your recent article on the war proposition was fine. It shows that the countries that have small armies and practically no navies at all are much more progressive than those like England and the United States, which throw away more for war and pensions (the result of war), than they do for education.

The great object of war is to pile up hundreds of millions in the pockets of the steel trust and the furnishers of guns, embalmed beef and other supplies, which they furnish at about four times the regular price of the pure article.

I was in the United States army in the late war to steal the Philippines, and I have eaten meat so rotten that no farmer would allow his hogs to eat it. It was simply alive with vermin, and yet no one dared to complain. Those who did were taught a lesson by brutal discipline that would shame the witch-burning tenders of the Inquisition. Their "crime" was "criticizing their superiors" and complaining of their conditions George R. Kirkpatrick in his splendid book, "War-What For?" a volume

which every Canadian should read, gives the real reasons for war better than any other writer I know of. Politicians declare war,

Grafters profit by war,

Farmers and laborers fight the war. The cost of the Civil War in the States up to the present would have paid for every slave ten times over, and this, to say nothing of the millions of widows and orphans made by the war, in a land with 100,000 churches erected to "Glorify the Prince of Peace.' GEORGE JONES.

Lethbridge, Alta.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY

Editor, Guide:-We are told by the government, at Ottawa, that Canadian industries must be protected. I think I can show that some of them

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The Grain Growers' Guide.

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are able to protect themselves. I delivered to our nearest grist mill fortytwo bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, which weighs 2,520 pounds, and in return I received 1,910 pounds, namely, 1,510 pounds of flour and 400 pounds of bran, and I paid \$6.30 for the grinding. In other words I received 610 pounds less than I delivered to the mill. If a farmer wishes to get in return for his wheat all flour and no offal, he receives 40 pounds per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. One bushel of No. 1 wheat will make 40 pounds of flour, so the miller is just taking the offal, which is worth 15 cents per bushel, so in reality the miller is getting 30 cents per bushel for grinding our wheat. JOHN HEBNER

