

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.
Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI. September 24th, 1913 Number 39

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

RECORD VOLUME AND GRADE OF NEW CROP

The grain inspections for the new crop show that this year is unique both as to the earliness and volume with which the crop is being marketed as well as in the matter of grade. The proportion of 1 Manitoba Northern is a record, while no grade cars are very few. On September 19, for example, out of 1,194 cars of wheat inspected, 782 cars were 1 Manitoba Northern and 207 were 2 Manitoba Northern, while 1,052 cars were of contract grade and only one car was "no grade." This day's inspection compared with the same date last year, as follows:—

Cars inspected for Friday, Sept. 19, 1913:—	1913	1912
Spring Wheat—		
1 Manitoba Hard	14	1
1 Manitoba Northern	782	29
2 Manitoba Northern	207	29
3 Manitoba Northern	49	16
No. 4	1	1
No. 6	1	1
Feed	1	..
Smutty	20	..
No Grade	1	17
Rejected	105	5
	1180	99
Winter Wheat	14	..
Total Cars Wheat	1194	99
Oats	89	4
Barley	124	10
Flax	18	3
Rye—Screenings	2	..
Total Cars	1427	116

The cars of spring wheat inspected during the week ending Sept. 7 were:—

Spring Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Manitoba White Fife	1	..
1 Manitoba Northern	576	..
2 Manitoba Northern	133	..
3 Manitoba Northern	26	..
No. 4	6	..
No. 5	2	..
No. 6	4	..
Feed	1	..
Smutty	10	..
No-Grade	19	..
Condemned	167	..
Total for week, 1913	945	..
Total for same week, 1912	218	..

For the week ending Sept. 14 the inspections of spring wheat graded as follows, this year and last:—

	1913	1912
1 Manitoba Hard	26	8
1 Manitoba Northern	2131	117
2 Manitoba Northern	537	67
3 Manitoba Northern	102	53
No. 4	18	16
No. 5	2	6
No. 6	2	12
Feed	1	8
Smutty	50	..
No Grade	9	82
Rejected	460	17
Condemned	1	..
Total Cars	3339	386
Oats—		
Week ending Sept. 14	248	60
Week ending Sept. 7	131	117
Barley—		
Week ending Sept. 14	383	26
Week ending Sept. 7	160	28
Flax—		
Week ending Sept. 14	127	15
Week ending Sept. 7	75	28

The great volume of grain coming forward this year as compared with last is shown by comparing the cars inspected up to Sept. 19 in both years:—

Wheat Oats Barley Flax	Total
Sept. 1-19, 1913	9495 746 1058 285 11584
Sept. 1-19, 1912	1273 205 68 62 1608

Co-operation

in Coal and Apples

Drop us a post card for full particulars

APPLES We have just completed arrangements with the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario to supply car lots of Winter Apples to Western Grain Growers. If you are interested drop us a card and we will send you prices and particulars by return mail. Don't delay, as shipments must be made before the cold weather sets in.

COAL We expect in a few days to be able to give definite quotations on car loads of Coal, and we believe we can save you money. If you want us to send you prices and other information let us know as soon as possible.

United Action means Success—Act Now!

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta.

The Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association

is prepared to receive orders for

GRADE EWES, YEARLINGS AND TWO-YEARS OLD, RANGE-BRED

All requests for the same to be received not later than October 10

Prices will be \$7.00 each in carload lots or \$7.50 each in less, delivered to purchaser's nearest station on or about October 20

A splendid opportunity to start in the sheep industry cheaply

A. J. MACKAY, Pres., Macdonald, Man. A. W. BELL, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

CO-OPERATIVE DIVIDENDS

The Irish Homestead, in dealing with the letter of a correspondent who objected to the payment of dividends by co-operative societies, said in a recent issue:

The co-operative theory about dividends is that they are not profits but merely a return to the member of an over-payment on his purchases. Why then this over-payment at first? It is not possible in any trading to state precisely beforehand what the cost of distribution of goods will be. No grocer, no draper, no co-operative society, can foretell exactly how much it will cost them to carry on their business during the next three months, or what the percentage of expenses will be on the business. If they could make contracts with their customers beforehand to buy each a certain quantity of tea, sugar, flour, oil, etc., every week, it would be nearly possible to sell goods at the wholesale price with the cost of distribution added on. But the modern man, though he is far removed from the kind of creature he was when he ran wild in woods, a friendly and flowing savage, though he is tamed and enslaved and the creature of habits in many ways, is not yet so tamed that he will bind himself beforehand to buy at a certain shop and to consume certain quantities of food and other articles. So much of his original wildness and freedom of action he still clings to, and, in consequence, no shop nor store can say beforehand whether it will dispose of three thousand pounds' worth of goods or four thousand pounds' worth in three months. Now, the sale of an extra thousand pounds' worth of goods might just make the difference between profit and loss.

A Fair Proposition

In this dilemma the co-operative store adopts the following policy. It charges its customers for goods the usual prices current for such articles in retail establishments, which are calculated to provide for the expenses of management with a reserve against contingencies. Then at the end of three months, six months, or a year, when the accounts are made up, and the surplus of takings over expenses of management, rent, rates, taxes and cost of goods is apparent, it is divided among the members in proportion to the trade each did with the society during the period fixed. It is not regarded as profit but an act of simple honesty to return to the purchaser whatever on investigation it appeared he was overcharged for the goods he bought when the expenses of distribution were deducted. We appeal to our correspondent. Explained in this way, is it not a simple act of honesty? Honor bright, now.

The Difficulty of Living

"Let our correspondent forget for a moment his personal interest in trade, if he has any, and say whether he knows any better way of cheapening the cost of living than this. The more the organization is perfected, the more the machinery of distribution is democratized, the more will the price the consumer pays approximate to the cost of production less absolutely necessary expenses of transit and distribution. A great many co-operative societies selling goods at the prices prevailing in the ordinary retail shop are enabled by good organization to return their members two shillings and sixpence for every pound spent. This may not matter much to the rich, but to the folk whose income is anything from ten shillings a week to three hundred pounds a year it is a great matter, for all such incomes are spent mainly, if not entirely, in the purchase of necessities and but little in luxuries."