

# Farmers' Market Place

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## HORSES

**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM — CLYDESDALES**—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorn dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. C. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-13

**"I HAVE A MARE THAT I BREED TO DIFFERENT HORSES FOR TWO YEARS.** Got treatment from Dr. Wilhelm and raised a fine colt last year.—Hy. Wehen. Price \$1.00. J. Wilhelm, V.B., 205 9th street, Saskatoon, Sask.

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES**—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-11

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS — INCLUDING** choice 2 year olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**FOR SALE—FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS,** from twelve to thirteen months old, bred from the very best type of Shorthorns. David Stewart, Gilbert Plains, Man. 22-6

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.** — Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus-Cattle. Stock for sale.

**HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS.** Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-13

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

## SWINE

**WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERKSHIRES**—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar. Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling show boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. Money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 23-11

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE —** April pigs for sale. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 20-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN-** related pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-13

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, APRIL** litters. Either sex, \$10 each. Papers included. Genge, Marquis, Sask. 25-2

**STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.** Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-** lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Banded Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-11

## FENCE POSTS

**LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—** Write for prices. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, via Sicamous Junct., B.C. 23-6

## TEACHERS

**WANTED—SECOND-CLASS PROFESSIONAL** Teacher, Ralph S. D., No. 4638. Duties to commence August 1st, 1913, and continue for one year. Yearly salary, \$780.00. Apply F. G. Stewart, Sec. Treas., Ralph, Sask.

## BUTTER AND EGGS

**BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000** dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in 1 lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23-11

**EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-** pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. quick returns. 23-11

## POULTRY

**TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

**SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-** winning R. C. K. I. Reda, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-13

**S.C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—FOR THIS** month only—One dollar per setting. Write Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 23-3

## SEED GRAIN

**GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE** —Six Dollars per hundred, bags free. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta. 20-6

## FARM MACHINERY

**TWENTY H.P. I.H.O. GASOLINE TRAC-** tor, 5-furrow P. & O. Gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, two sets shares; Aultman Taylor 27 in. Separator. Good as new. Price \$2,000. Jas. Smith, Elfros, Sask. 20-6

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-** citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-** ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

## FARM LANDS

**IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE—APPLY** A. F. Stewart, Valley Stream, Man. 24-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY** good town and district where we are not represented in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to sell our hardy specialties, grown specially for Western plantings. Good pay. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Stone and Wellington, Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont. 23-9

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

**FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY** incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Renshaw Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 13-11

## MOTORCYCLES

**MOTORCYCLE, TWO-SPEED, BOX L,** Plumas, Man.

## World's Parliament of Farming

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reality within a few years. A committee is already at work. They call it "international agricultural meteorology," but we prefer the simpler expression, "weather forecasts for farmers." Both day and night services are recommended, and taking account of the growing knowledge and expertness of weather men, rains, winds, hail, etc., could be predicted to a nicety.

### A Billion Dollar Damage

That is one direction in which the Institute is branching out for the welfare of the whole human family. Another is in the protection to be afforded against plant diseases and insect pests. Just as soon as any injurious outbreak is noted the news is to be wired to all parts of the country, with directions from the highest agricultural authorities as to the best way to combat the plant or insect scourge. The need for some effective system in stamping out plant diseases may be judged from the actual loss suffered. At an international convention in Paris last autumn, attended by 1,200 agriculturists, delegates from the various countries added up the damage until it was claimed that plant diseases cost the farmers of the world the staggering sum of one billion dollars every year.

### Squeezing Out the Grain Speculator

All this far-reaching endeavor for better farming the world over is a far cry from the original idea of Lubin, creditable as that was. His primary aim was to organize a uniform, world-wide system of crop reports. This ideal, despite all that has been done, is by no means realized. Even among the affiliated countries the crops are reported and tabled in so many different ways that comparison is difficult. One country reports the state of the crops on the first of the month, another on the fifteenth, another only two or three times a year. As to yield, one country issues forecasts in actual figures, another gives the percentage to the normal crop, another ventures only a statement on the general conditions. One by one these diversities are being harmonized so that before many years crop reports will mean the same thing and give the same particulars irrespective of what quarter of the globe it concerns. In that day it will no longer be possible to manipulate prices by the possession of exclusive news, or by the circulation of false reports. Ignorance of the real state of the crops allows

the fixing of artificial prices which benefit the speculator at the expense of the farmer or the consumer or both. The prices of staple commodities are theoretically fixed by the law of supply and demand. The demand for wheat is relatively constant. It is the supply that varies. Exact reports of the world's crops would automatically fix prices by the free interaction of supply and demand, and not leave producer and consumer to the tender mercies of the grain rings.

### Origin of Saskatchewan Commission

It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to investigate agricultural credit in Europe (Messrs. Haslam, Oliver and Dunning) is really another outgrowth of the earnest activities of David Lubin. Last year he came from Rome to address a convention in Nashville. So ardently and persuasively did he advocate co-operation that the convention determined to send a deputation to Europe. In due course it was decided to make this commission a national body, with each state in the union appointing two members. It is this American commission which Messrs. Haslam and Oliver joined at New York for a two months' visit to Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, France and Ireland. The Saskatchewan Commissioners, with whom Hon. George Langley and A. F. Mantle are associated, are planning a more exhaustive study than their American colleagues, into the subject of cheaper money for farmers, as well as to how best safeguard the interests of Saskatchewan grain in the European markets.

### The Splendid Dream Realized

So much for Lubin's dream and what has developed from it. It has not all come true as yet. Like every worthy vision it retreats as one approaches. It can no more be captured than the horizon. From being a bureau to report crop statistics the International Institute has become a self-governing body, dealing directly with economic and social as well as agricultural problems, formerly handled piecemeal by individual governments and local authorities. Should the recommendations of the Institute be given legal authority, for instance in dealing with plant diseases, that would be the most advanced experiment ever made in internationalization—the federation of the world.

## Poverty in United States

By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

The United States for over 100 years has been pictured as an El Dorado by the poor of other lands. And the pride of bravado of the average American would not deny that gold could be picked up in our streets. It is even now almost impossible to get people to realize that, although ours is a land of plenty somehow or other many of our people do not share in it. How many? Nobody knows exactly. Certain hints, however, exist. A recent discussion of old age pensions in Congress revealed the fact that probably 2,675,000 persons over 60 years of age would become legitimate pensioners.

Massachusetts in 1911 relieved through poor-law officers about 2½ per cent of its population. During the same period private charities probably covered an equal or larger number. In Boston alone the Associated Charities reported through their confidential exchange on over 69,000 cases in 1912—about 10 per cent of the city's population. But these figures indicate only such cases as have actually "come to a head," only acute cases of distress. They do not give any idea of the prevalence of chronic poverty.

By poverty we mean such a lack of the necessities of life as to hinder efficient living. Charles Booth found in East London 30.7 per cent of the people sinking into want. B. S. Rowntree concluded after a most minute study that 27.84 per cent of the population of York, England, were in poverty. It is stated as sober fact that one in every four adults in England is eventually dependent on public charity.

### United States Figures

Nor are the figures for our own country strikingly different. Robert Hunter found 20 per cent of the people of Boston in distress in 1903. His conservative conclusion is that, taking the country as a whole, 14 per cent in prosperous times

and 20 per cent in hard times are in distress. One of the speakers at the Philadelphia meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction stated that a large segment of our society, perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth of the total population, moves along the poverty line, sometimes on the line, sometimes above it, but never very far from it. Recent studies in standards of living and wages among American wage-earners show that fully one half of the workers of this country do not earn \$600 a year. Three quarters get less than \$750. Only one tenth earn more than \$1000 a year. This means that at least 5,000,000 of the male workers of America receive less than \$600 a year!

If we accept the indecently low figure of \$650 as a minimum physical efficiency wage for an average family, it is evident that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 of our population are living below the absolute minimum necessary to maintain mere physical capacity; they have passed that limit below which, according to Dr. Edward T. Devine, a just claim upon the consideration of the charitable is constituted. But if we take the figures of the Massachusetts or Maryland bureaus of labor (\$724-742), or Mrs. More's for New York and other cities (\$800-900), the discrepancy is even more glaring. If we take the still more rational figure of \$1000 as the necessary minimum for adequate social efficiency, the situation seems all but intolerable.

It may shock our national vanity, but it is true, nevertheless, that from 10 to 20 per cent of our fellow Americans are in real distress; that 20 to 30 per cent are living constantly below a physical efficiency minimum, and that even a higher percentage do not receive an income sufficient to maintain either economic or social efficiency.—Christian Science Monitor.