



# Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

## Sanitation on the Farms

It is an undeniable fact that the recent epidemic has caused a great deal more mortality in rural districts than in the towns and cities of this province. One factor that has contributed to this, is undoubtedly the expert treatment and attendance which, of course, was more readily obtained in the larger centres, but that does not account for the great difference which has undoubtedly prevailed. Our farmers, as a rule, are prosperous and the farm homes are often comfortable and comfortable, the life of the people in the country is invigorating and healthy but there is little doubt that in the matter of house ventilation the rural population of this province is a little behind the times. Almost every doctor insists that fresh air is the greatest enemy known to the "flu." Farmer people are essentially convective, and it is a little difficult for them to cast aside altogether the idea of their parents that cold is a menace, and currents of air deadly dangerous. Fresh air hurts no one and every opportunity should be afforded to allow it to penetrate to every corner and crevice of the dwelling house. Many victims of the sickness will recall that the first thing done by the doctor or nurse on the first visit was to throw open the door and window. Medical men are pretty well agreed that lack of fresh air in many of the farm homes have been the cause of much of the dreadful mortality. Spanish influenza has been very prevalent in Britain, but has not been attended with anything like the death rate with which it has been accompanied on the American

continent. This has been said to be due to the fact that the average British householder understands ventilation better than any one else. There is another thing that works against the patient in the western farm house. Most of the homes in the rural districts are heated by means of hot air furnaces which, as far as health goes, are very devices of the devil. The cold air intake is invariably in the inside of the house and the atmosphere becomes vitiated that in time, if carried to an extreme, it would be impossible for the inmates to support health or even life itself.

### WHERE DAIRYING DOES NOT PAY.

Statistical reports on the cost of milk production were laid before a meeting of farmers at Fort William showing that at the current price of 5 1/4 cents, the producer was losing at the rate of 30 cents per cow per day, so that, the larger the dairy herd, the greater the loss. If no steps are taken to right this state of affairs, it was stated that most of the milk producers would go out of the business of supplying the city, and dispose of their herds to the highest bidder. It was decided to select a committee from the farmers, the City Council of 1919, and the Board of Trade, of 1919, to go into the question of milk costs, and report on the best method of handling the milk trade. If the milk business is not municipalized, which appeared to some present, it was suggested that a company be formed in which all farmers producing milk should take stock and eliminate the middleman.

## HOW TO LOCATE THE FARMSTEAD

By Professor A. H. Benton

The farmstead has two uses: it is both a home for the farmer and his family and a business centre for directing farm operations. In selecting a site for the farmstead, these two points of view should be considered. In this connection there are always some features which stand forth as important.

1. An abundant supply of water, suitable both for the home and live stock.
2. Distance from main travelled roads, markets, schools and churches.
3. Healthfulness of location, a high and well drained spot is desirable.
4. Shelter from north and west winds—east or south exposure is desirable with a wind break on the west and north to catch the snow and break the sweep of the wind.
5. Easy access to the fields of the farm.

From the social point of view the most desirable location is on the main travelled road, close to churches, schools and markets. From the business point of view the most economical location is in the centre of the farm where all fields are usually most accessible. The ideal location is one where all advantages are secured from the point of view of home and business. This is rarely possible and it is better to plan for a satisfactory home at the sacrifice of some of the farm business advantages.

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Its effect upon Canadian manufacturing industries has been demoralizing in the extreme; since by the word of S. R. Parsons, as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, they are the most inefficient on earth. At least, so we must infer from his statement that "if their tariff protection were removed they would all have to go out of business." According to this they are all so poorly managed, or equipped, that they cannot earn an honest livelihood.

Can agriculture carry its own burden, together with the burden of its exploiting manufacturers and compete with the rest of the world? Our manufacturers sell machinery to our competitors for use in Argentine and other countries, for less than to us. They thus force us to bonus our own competitors. How will this affect our wheat industry? Our tariff laws will not permit us to import goods which manufacturers of other countries might similarly sell us more cheaply than they do at home. Our customs administration discriminates in favor of middlemen and will exact more duty on a given article if purchased by a farmer, than if purchased by a merchant; even if both paid the same price for it.

**Does Protective Tariff Prevent Unemployment?**

In the summer of 1914, before the war broke out, Canada had 100,000 men idle. What would the succeeding winter have brought us but for the war? According to the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for 1890, 1900 and 1907 the percentage of unemployment in Free Trade England was 2.1 per cent., 2.9 per cent. and 4.2 per cent., respectively. For the same period in the United States the Bureau of Statistics for Labor showed that unemployment was as follows: 1890, 15.1 per cent.; 1900, 22.3 per cent., and 1907, 34.2 per cent.

## OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

Articles and items under this heading are edited by officials at the Central office of the "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association." "The Courier" gladly gives publicity to these articles, as this paper always has been and still is a strong believer in the cause of the organized farmers of the west.

## Studies in Farmers' Platform.

### The Protective Tariff.

By J. R. Musseiman

For the purpose of this study protection may be said to mean artificial assistance to an industry carried on for personal profit. It may take the form of either a direct grant of specific amounts, or of power to exact an unstated subsidy from the public. The protective tariff belongs to the latter class and is but one means amongst many designed to give assistance at the cost of the public to industries which presumably cannot be profitably established, or made self-supporting.

Some forms of "protection," or subsidizing are intended to assist all the people; others to assist only a class, or but one specific industry. Exclusive franchises and all kinds of monopoly are a form of protection. So are land grants, government loans, guarantee of bonds and the rights of banks to issue currency. Cities and towns used to bonus all kinds of industries to induce them to locate there. Now the Dominion reserves to itself this power.

**Direct Protection**

Careful distinction must be made between "Direct Protection" and "Protective tariff." The former may take many forms, some of which have been named.

Many countries have given protection to industries by way of a bonus, or bounty, on production; such as the "Steel bounty," or on exports, as Germany did on iron and steel, and as she and France and Belgium did on beet sugar,

for taxing the people for the benefit of the manufacturing industries, without their being aware of it. Its main purpose is to perpetuate assistance to manufacturers at the public expense, by a clever trick of legislation, which conceals the cost. It is well known that if the people knew what they are paying under the system they would reject it. It masquerades at will in the garments of all the virtues; but usually it disguises itself in that of patriotism. It is the son of the father of all wars, namely, the determination of men to rob their fellows. It is the most effective instrument of plunder that the cupidity of man has yet conceived.

### Its Cost to the Nation.

The cost of the Protective Tariff is not easily ascertained. The import duty which we pay is but a small part of it. If we import \$1,000,000 worth of boots from the United States and purchase \$4,000,000 from Canadian manufacturers, at 35 per cent. duty, we pay, say \$350,000 to the treasury and \$1,400,000 to the Canadian shoe manufacturers; or in all we pay \$5,350,000 for \$3,600,000 worth of boots and shoes. If we purchase them all from the Canadian manufacturers, we still pay the same amount, but the Canadian treasury gets none of it. What is the compensation for this waste of \$2,400,000? Of all methods of bonusing, or protecting industries, the protective tariff is by far the costliest.

### Its Effect Upon Industry.

Any industry which cannot compete is either misplaced or mismanaged. A free trade world would produce everything where it can be produced best and cheapest.

The protective tariff places a premium on inefficiency, in that under it the public is made to absorb the loss of bad management, poor equipment, etc. It encourages the establishment of unprofitable, or parasitical industries. It creates trusts and combines and gives them the power to control prices. It penalizes agriculture, our basic industry, in favor of big capital. It hinders development of our fast natural resources and encourages an artificial and demoralizing concentration in cities.

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themselves. Free trade amongst them has made for rapid development. What would have been the effects of tariff walls for each state?

The import duty is intended to prevent other nations selling to us. In trade nothing is, or even can be, paid for in money. Money is only a medium of exchange and is very little used. Goods have to be paid for with goods and only the national balances are adjusted by credits, which in turn must eventually be paid in goods. Since the protective tariff prevents other nations selling to us, it also prevents their buying of us. How can the impoverished European countries purchase our agricultural products if we refuse to accept goods in payment? The protective tariff makes imperialism essential. If a country is shut out of the world's markets it must extend its boundaries or perish. The high protective tariff is really a refined method of warfare. The motives behind it are the actuating motives of all wars.

### What Industries Should be Assisted and How?

Grain Growers should not be trapped into classing themselves as absolute anti-protectionists, just because they are opposed to the deceptive and dangerous import tariff method of protection.

The national interest may, in specific cases, justify the public in taxing itself for the establishment of an industry. Except where the assistance is but very temporary such industries ought to be owned by the public and not conducted for private gain. The postal system, railways, canals, public education, etc., are in this class. The opening up of new territories and the early development of unused natural resources, such as farming land and remote mineral or fishery resources, or even the early development of the manufacture of some essential commodities, may conceivably be assisted at the public expense, with ultimate national gain. Such assistance should always be open and direct and if so public opinion will not allow it to be seriously abused.

Is public opinion fair and is the public always willing to accept its reasonable burdens when it has to pay direct from its private purses? Are the farmers easier to collect taxes from when the same are added to the purchase price of goods? Is the farmer willing at all times to pay his fair share of the cost of government? If education? If of all the collective enterprises, and if he is paying direct?

## United States

### EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

NYACK, N.Y. — Three persons are known to have been killed and 25 injured in an explosion in the plant of the Aniline Products company here. Several persons are missing.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it was stated by officials of the company that a new chemical composition blew up. A Japanese who was fixing some colors was torn to bits.

The factory was destroyed. Officials estimated the loss at \$1,000,000.

### ETHEL ENGLISH DEFICIENT

MINNEAPOLIS. — Ethel English, the 20-year-old girl who disappeared from her parents' home in Grassy Lake, Alta., eleven years ago, was found to have the mental development of a nine-year-old child. Examination by alienists in court was concluded early on January 30. The state board of control will be informed of the facts of the case and Ethel probably will be sent to an institution for training subnormal children.

### FALLS HEIR TO \$5,000,000

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — Gordon Reed Patterson, serving a five-year term in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, was notified he had fallen heir to five million dollars through the death of an uncle at St. Paul, Minn. The telegram stated that \$25,000 had been placed in a Kansas City bank for Patterson's immediate use. He was convicted of desertion and his sentence will expire in February 1922.

## To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have cast barley or flax to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way.

While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year, therefore don't sell on street but ship your own grain.

Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator step you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain as they are ordered. (See Grain Act, Sec. 160.)

**McBEAN BROS.**  
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### SELLING PRICE OF WHEAT ASKED

WASHINGTON. — Grain dealers appearing before the house agricultural committee proposed that the government pay the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop and sell it to the consumer at the world market price, which they estimated would be about \$1.25. The witnesses generally believed this plan would cost the government probably a billion and a quarter dollars; but said this loss was preferable to any attempt on the part of the government to maintain an artificial price.

### TURKISH EXPORTS AGAIN

NEW YORK. — A cargo of currants and Turkish tobacco said by mariners here to be the first vesselload of these commodities to be imported here from the Orient since early in the war arrived in this port on the British steamer Cairvalona from Saloniki.

### ALLEGED 50,000 ARE VICTIMS OF FRAUD

CHICAGO. — More than five million dollars is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, through misuse of the mails in an indictment returned here against 43 officers and promoters of the Pan-Mo-tor company, a Delaware corporation with a plant at St. Cloud, Minn. It is charged that 50,000 persons were victimized by buying stock in the concern.

### KANSAS BUTTER DOWN

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Butter prices on the wholesale market here have declined to 39 cents a pound for best bulk for jobbing lots in carlots. This is a drop of seven cents, making a total decline of 25 cents in January.

### PROMINENT CHINESE EDUCATOR AND TWO STUDENTS KILLED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Washington police tonight were engaged in an attempt to solve the mystery of the killing of T. T. Wong, chief of the Chinese educational mission of the United States, and C. H. Hsi and Ben Sen Wu, students at George Washington university, whose bodies were found tonight in their home in the fashionable Mountain Pleasant section.

## Percheron Stallions and Mares

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### How Tragedy Was Found

They were last seen alive last Tuesday. Absence of the two students from the university led a fellow student, Kong Li, who lives nearby, to investigate tonight. He entered the house through a window and found the body of Dr. Wong on the first floor. Police were summoned and the bodies of the two students were found in the basement. All three men had been shot and physicians who examined the bodies said they probably had been killed Wednesday.

### Officials at the Chinese Embassy

could throw no light on the mystery.

Dr. Wong had been in Washington four years, coming here as the head of the educational mission which is charged with the placing of Chinese students in universities and colleges in the United States.

### MORE SALOON LICENSES

CHICAGO. — More saloon licenses were issued on Wednesday last than on any one day in the last five years, the city collector said. Three hundred and fifty-four saloon-keepers obtained licenses, making a total of \$3,932 for the first quarter of 1919. In the preceding year 5,442 saloons were licensed.

### TROUBLED DOCTOR SUICIDED

HORTON, Me. — Dr. A. G. Walker, of this city, arrested at Edmunston, N.B., charged with causing the death of Mrs. Etta McElroy, of Bridgewater, was found dead in a cell at Edmunston the following morning according to word received by officials here. A small bottle, which had contained poison, found near the body, indicated that the man had taken his own life.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**