

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA
AND N. W. T.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BARRATT'S AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. J. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk street,
London, W. C., England.

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Down with the Cigarette.

Educationists, medical men of repute, and all who have the moral and physical well-being of the rising generation at heart, unite in condemning the use of the cigarette. Juvenile criminals everywhere are found by prison authorities to be addicted to the habit, and large numbers of premature deaths arise therefrom. It invariably occasions physical weakness, and irrevocably undermines the constitution. This can easily be understood. Not only are the victims constantly smoking, but inhaling the smoke into the lungs, the poisonous effects of the nicotine are directly imparted to the blood; as students or workers of any kind, they soon become absolutely useless. Time, money and vitality are alike sapped. Jails, asylums and reformatories are full of the victims, owing to the destructive influence upon the mental and moral nature. The suggestive if not indecent pictures found in cigarette boxes, have also had a demoralizing effect, and, no doubt, are in measure responsible for the grossly immoral tendencies that are creeping into the lives of youths in cities, towns and villages, and from them will soon spread into the rural districts. Many of our people appear to be in blissful ignorance of the moral rotteness that is infecting the community, and one of the most potent influences in that direction is the cigarette. Acts like that in Ontario, against the sale of tobacco to minors, have been found to be practically inoperative. In Canada in 1900 there were consumed 116 million cigarettes, 121 millions in 1901, and 134 millions in 1902, so that the habit is increasing with frightful rapidity. Productive of evil and only evil, and without a single redeeming feature, the manufacture, importation and sale should be absolutely prohibited by the Canadian Parliament, and a Government measure to that effect should be brought down at the approaching session. It ought to have the unanimous support of both political parties.

East and West.

According to a return compiled by Mr. McDougall, Commissioner of Customs, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, during the year ended June 30th, 1902, imported from the United States dutiable goods to the value of over \$10,000,000, and free goods to the value of nearly \$5,000,000, making a grand total of close upon \$15,000,000. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were in round numbers \$8,000,000, \$3,200,000, and \$11,200,000. Thus, in the space of twelve months the imports in that part of Canada, of both free and dutiable goods, increased to the extent of twenty-five per cent. To be more explicit, we reprint Mr. McDougall's table of direct imports of United States goods into Western Canada for the years ending June 30th, 1901 and 1902:

	1901.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Manitoba	\$2,560,876	\$1,376,135	\$3,937,011
B. C.	4,882,410	1,033,030	5,915,440
N. W. T.	518,247	\$19,917	1,338,164
Totals	\$7,961,533	\$3,229,082	\$11,190,615

	1902.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Manitoba	\$4,432,010	\$2,260,382	\$6,658,392
B. C.	4,635,519	990,176	5,625,695
N. W. T.	1,064,781	1,470,928	2,535,709
Totals	\$10,132,310	\$4,721,486	\$14,819,796

To these totals, here given, should be added the imports of United States goods brought into the Canadian West through Eastern Canada, and by Eastern Canadian houses.

Commenting upon these significant facts, Dr. S. M. Wickett, in Industrial Canada, contends that high freight rates between Eastern and Western Canada largely militate against the effects of the tariff. There is much truth in his contention. The "Farmer's Advocate" has long entertained the conviction that freight rates and inadequate facilities are standing in the way of interprovincial trade development. Lower rates on east-bound grain and west-bound goods and ample service constitute the crux of the situation. This country has millions upon millions of dollars, and millions of acres of land invested in the C.P.R., for example, and has a right to look for a railway policy that will develop Western and Eastern interests as one. This year will witness another vast influx of population into the West, and if the railways and the Government are wise, the line of policy here suggested will be taken, and, furthermore, the manufacturers and mercantile houses of Eastern Canada should study specially the needs of the West, and take a leaf out of the books of our enterprising American friends in catering for that great and growing market. The business is here to be done, and it is worth getting after with the best energy and the highest skill of which Canadians are capable.

Do it Now, Not To-morrow!

The March 20th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will be the second annual "Immigration Number." It will contain a most complete and accurate description of agriculture as practiced in Western Canada to-day. Such information will be very acceptable to each recipient of this special number. You will, as a regular subscriber, receive a copy, but WHAT ABOUT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE who has been writing you about the West and intends to come out to settle here? Would it not be well to have him receive a copy? Now, it's up to you to send his name and address on a postal card to us at once. We will be pleased to mail him direct a copy of this Immigration Number, absolutely free. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

A Profitable Investment.

I have been taking your journal for about five months, and find it a very profitable investment. Saltcoats. C. A. PARTRIDGE.

By the Way.

It is impossible to properly ventilate a pigpen in winter without having artificial heat, and a great deal of it at that.—DR. THOMPSON, Winnipeg.

It is not the price which we get for our stock that means a profit, but rather the difference between the cost and the price obtained.—ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy.

I have found no difficulty in keeping roots from freezing under a bank barn in a bin boarded on top with shiplap and covered with pea straw.—JNO. RENTON, Deloraine.

We have made a pound of pork from every three pounds of a mixture of shorts and chopped grain that we fed.—W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn.

We find the short-wool sheep to suit our climate best. The long-wool breeds collect the snow in their fleece, and are hence not as well able to withstand severe weather.—JNO. McQUEEN, Carievale, Assa.

The labor problem is, undoubtedly, one of the most serious that the farmers of this country have to deal with.—HON. THOS. GREENWAY.

In 1902 there were 5,200 steers shipped from the Territories to the British market. There is no reason whatever why the unfinished cattle of the West should not be finally prepared for the block by Manitoba farmers.—CHAS. W. PETERSON, Regina.

I believe that outside of the learned professions, there is nothing that requires the same trained mind as agriculture. A successful farmer must be a man of quick observation and rapid perception, and be able to distinguish between that which is great and that which is trivial.—J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C., Winnipeg.

Live stock is the source of the true fertility of the soil, as well as being the finished product of true agricultural production.—J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.

Dairying is the salvation of a country that is going backward.—PROF. HEACKER.

There is no reason why Manitoba should not produce a large amount of butter, but at present the average cheese and butter maker is not as well paid for his work as he should be.—PROF. RUD-DICK.

By feeding 1,012 bushels frosted wheat to seventy-five pigs two years ago I made \$736.—HUGH DYER, Minnedosa.

In connection with the agricultural college to be built in this Province, it is intended to have a department of domestic science, such as will fit the young ladies of the farm to do better work.—HON. A. P. ROBLIN.

In the Territories we have found, after fourteen years' experience, that about two and a half inches is the best depth at which to sow wheat, but some seasons an inch deep gives good results.—HUGH McKELLAR, Indian Head.

The best grass which we have for pasture is Brome. In sowing it with rye grass we generally use seven pounds of each, but Mr. Brome soon gets ahead.—S. A. BEDFORD, Brandon.

At the Ottawa Experimental Farm we have never raised hogs cheaper than when pasturing on rape, and this crop should grow abundantly in the Province of Manitoba.—PROF. GRISDALE.