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MARCH 25, 1915

FARM BULLETIN.

"War"

Oh clouded age, when nation would
Engage, with sensuous lust of blood,
The stalwart sons of womanhood in battle.
Mid cannon's roar, the fire-swept plain
Of trenches, wet with crimson rain,
Heaped with the brave, unslain like cattle.

Shall Christian nations, martyr won,
Be thus, by arrogance undone,
The war dogs, rabid everyone releasing?
Shall bud and flower of manhood feed
The lust and hate of nations' greed
While hearts of wives and mothers bleed unceas-
ing?

The orphan's cry will reach above
Man's inhumanity to prove.
Can there be carnage and yet love? Hypocrisy!
Rise; favored nations, rise, pursue
Your calling high, your faith renew
In brotherhood of man and true democracy!

Hail glorious dawn, with promise blest,
When warring men and nations rest,
The common weal, their highest, best endeavor;
The desert will be blooming then
The "spear be pruning hook" again
The "Prince of Peace" rule over men, forever.
Elgin Co., Ont. "JUDSON LAW"

Average Acre Values of Ontario Field Crops.

The figures in the following table are obtained
or deduced from the Census and Statistics
Monthly for December 1914 and January, 1915.
Profits per acre for 1914 will vary with the cost
of production, yield and market price:

Crops.	Ave. yield per acre.	Ave. price per bus.	Ave. value per acre.	Profits per acre, 1913
Fall Wheat	21.51	\$ 1.03	\$23.23	\$ 7.71
Spring Wheat	18.80	1.07	20.12	5.75
Oats	35.00	.49	17.15	4.27
Barley	30.34	.64	19.42	3.79
Corn (Husking)	56.11	.69	38.71	10.84
Flax	15.76	1.70	26.79	4.12
Rye	17.19	.85	14.61	
Peas	16.00	1.32	21.12	
Beans	18.00	2.24	40.32	
Buckwheat	25.40	.70	16.38	
Mixed Grains	36.66	.63	23.09	
Potatoes	167.35	.47	78.65	
Turnips and other roots	430.31	.21	90.36	
Hay and Clover	1.14	14.91	17.00	
Fodder Corn	10.95	4.72	51.68	
Sugar Beets	9.00	6.00	54.00	
Alfalfa	2.26	15.01	33.92	

These figures are interesting in considering in-
creased production for 1915. The cost of pro-
duction includes the cost of preparation, seed,
sowing, cultivation of crop, harvesting, thresh-
ing, wear and tear of implements, and rental
value of land. Preparation includes the cost of
applying manure (if any). The value of the
manure is counted as offset by the by-products,
straw, fibre, stalks.

Figures are not available for the profits per
acre of the heavier-yielding crops, as potatoes,
roots, etc., but their high values should not lead
the farmer to overlook their increased cost of
production.
SEED BRANCH, OTTAWA.

Do Migratory Birds Return to Their Former Homes?

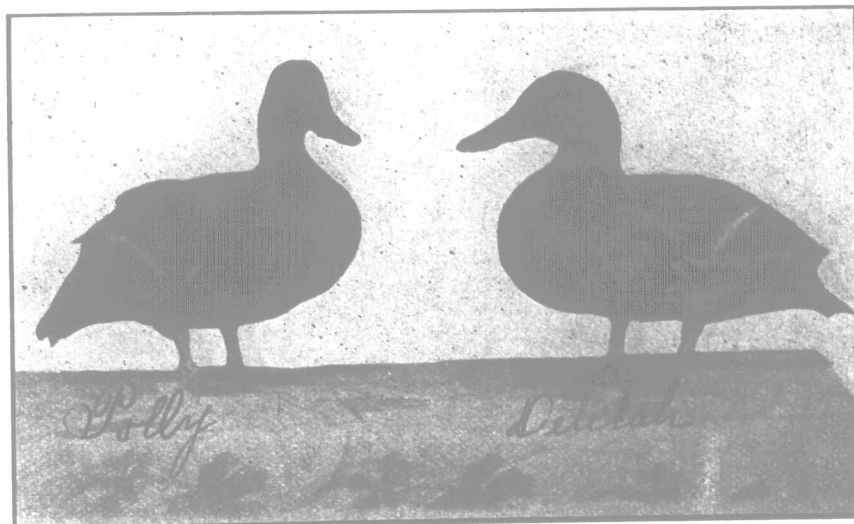
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Ever since I remember having my first freckles
I can also remember hearing men discuss the
subject of migratory birds returning to former
homes. At the present moment there is a pair
of blue birds sitting around the same nesting
house that they evidently occupied last season.
The pair of robins that are now roosting in the
spruce tree near the house are the same old ac-
quaintances. And as I look out the window a
nice flock of wild geese are dropping in the little
park within one hundred feet of where I am now
sitting, yet, all of this is circumstantial evidence
only. But now for the positive proof I will re-
fer you to a wild duck. Polly mallard will now
take the stand.

Mr. Supreme Being of this beautiful earth—you
whom God in Heaven gave dominion over all—
will you please listen to a brief history of my
life:

My mother was a wild black mallard duck, my
father was a grey greenhead mallard. Jack
Miner, of Kingsville, Ont., stole mother's eggs,
and a domestic fowl became my stepmother. I
had three sisters; our names were Polly, Delilah,
Susan and Helen. We were hatched in May,
1912, and as soon as we had our growth we were
each presented with an aluminum name plate,
bearing the postoffice address of our stepfather,
and in December we four girls migrated, and Dr.
R., of Chatham, shot Helen at Mitchell's Bay,
Lake St. Clair, the day after we left.

On March 10, 1913, I arrived home, and on
the eighteenth Delilah came, and although badly
wounded in the wing Susan came squacking down
out of the heavens on the 30th.



On December 10th we again migrated, and
Noah Smith, of Paris, Kentucky, shot poor
Susan on February 27, 1914, on March 14 I
arrived home, and on the twenty-first Delilah
joined me. Last fall our stepfather put us both
in an old twine sack and took us out to town.
We stood on a small table, and as we quieted
down our photograph was taken. Our feathers
are badly ruffled up from being in the old sack.
You will notice we have a black duck's breast
and a grey mallard's wing. Last winter, while
away from home, I had a narrow escape as part
of my beak was shot off, and I was wounded also
in the foot. On Christmas Eve we again
migrated, this being the third winter away from
home for us two. Now at the present day you
are giving your heroes medals for winning with
arms; but we have won with God-given intelli-
gence. Will you please remember that God
created and blessed us before he did you; and now
with bowed head and disfigured mouth I humbly
plead with you to cultivate a warmer love for
us, so that your heart will at least limit your
hand in our behalf, and that the rising and un-
born generations may be able to see what God
said was good.

On March 13, 1915, I again got back to the
home of my birth, where food is plentiful, and

where I can rise up from the bosom of the fresh-
water pond and flap my wings in safety. Three
days later, March 16, Delilah came accompanied
by a beautiful greenhead sweetheart.
Essex Co., Ont. JACK MINER.

Fertilizer and Cottonseed Exempt From Tariff Charges.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are
pleased to note that the Budget brought down
by the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance,
some time ago was altered in some respects be-
fore finally passing the House. The farm press
stood united in questioning the advisability of
placing a tax on plant food and cottonseed meal,
and a copy of the editorial, "Should plant food
be taxed," which appeared in our issue of March
11 was sent to ten prominent members on each
side of the House, Hon. Mr. White included, with
a request that this subject be given their best
consideration. Farmers generally are gratified
to know that raw fertilizers, and manufactured
fertilizers as well, have been exempted from the
tariff increase, as have also cottonseed meal and
cottonseed cake. These are the specific articles
which our Editorial discussed, and letters from
farmers as soon as the article was printed
showed that they were heartily in accord with
the stand of their farm paper. The Finance
Minister, and all Parliament, are to be com-
mended on taking this stand which is only rea-
sonable and fair. Raw plant food and cotton-
seed meal will continue on the free list, and
manufactured fertilizer will not be subject to
the increase. Other articles exempted from the
increase as first introduced are: Wild edible
berries; manuscripts; bananas; silk in the gum or
spun silk to be used in the manufacture of woven
labels; coffee; milk for in-
fants' foods; platinum.
The tax on patent medi-
cines is decreased from
one cent on each ten
cents of value, sold re-
tail to one cent on each
twenty-five cents retail
value.

The increased tariff
will apply to imported
wines and spirits, on
their value minus the ex-
cise duty assessed against
them in the country of
their manufacture. On
non-sparkling wines (it
is provided that the tax
shall be 3 cents on a pint
instead of 5 cents as at
first, and champagne is
taxed 13 cents on a half
pint instead of 25 cents
on a pint.
Some changes are also announced in stamp
taxes. Fire insurance companies operating on a
purely mutual basis are exempted from the 1 per
cent tax on net premiums. Press despatches are
exempted from the tax of 1 per cent on tele-
grams. The \$3 tax on ocean tickets formerly
placed on a value of \$30, is changed to \$3 on
tickets at a value of \$40, and the tax of \$5 on
tickets costing \$60 is made \$5 on tickets costing
\$65. Promissory notes discounted or collected
through banks must pay the 2 cent tax the same
as checks. Promissory notes between private in-
dividuals, where these notes do not pass through
a bank, are not taxed.

Farming Capitalized.

The amount of capital represented by the
farming property of Canada in 1910, as given
in volume 4 of the census was \$4,231,840,636,
nearly double the amount quoted in the notes
published in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Feb.
25, from the address given by Peter White, of
Pembroke, Ont., before the London Canadian
Club. The increase in ten years was \$2,333,-
738,006, which affords some idea of the growing
importance of the industry nationally.

New Dairy and Co-operative Laws in Quebec.

At the last Session of the Quebec Legislature,
a very important amendment was made to the law
on dairying. The Province will be divided into
districts, not more than fifty in number. How-
ever, this number may be changed by other by-
laws adopted by the Dairymen's Association and
approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
The latter may appoint inspectors-general, assist-
ant inspectors general and an inspector for each
district above mentioned. Such officers must be
experts who hold certificates of competency from
the board of examiners appointed by the Quebec
Dairymen's Association. Their principal duties
shall be to superintend the production and supply
of milk, as well as the manufacture of butter and
cheese in the different factories of the Province.

These inspectors will supersede the syndicate
inspectors. They will be paid by the government,
whilst before one-half of their salary was paid by
the syndicates formed by cheese and butter makers.
They will be governed by by-laws adopted by the
Dairymen's Association and approved of by the
Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Every person, company or society carrying on
a butter factory shall be bound to engage a head
buttermaker who, besides the diploma he must
have from the board of examiners, holds a diplo-
ma or certificate as milk or cream tester, or both,
issued by the board of examiners. Such butter-
maker so qualified shall grade the cream brought
maker or sent to the factory by the patrons and shall
divide the same into two classes numbered respec-

tively one and two. Class No. 1 shall consist of
cream suitable for making first-quality butter,
and class No. 2 shall consist of all other cream
accepted by the buttermaker for making butter.
The cream in each class shall be converted into
butter separately.

Each class of butter must be sold separately,
and the proceeds of such sale shall be divided
among the patrons according to quality, and in
the proportion of the quantity of cream in each
class supplied by each patron. The cream of each
patron must be brought or sent to the factory in
separate receptacles. The classification, manufac-
ture and sale above mentioned shall be so made
separately in conformity with the by-laws drawn
up by the inspector general of butter factories,