

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, unslaying slain 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 unceasing?

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	
	tons per ton			
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 increased production for 1915. The cost of production includes the cost of preparation, seed, seeding, cultivation of crop, harvesting, threshing, 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, stales.

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?

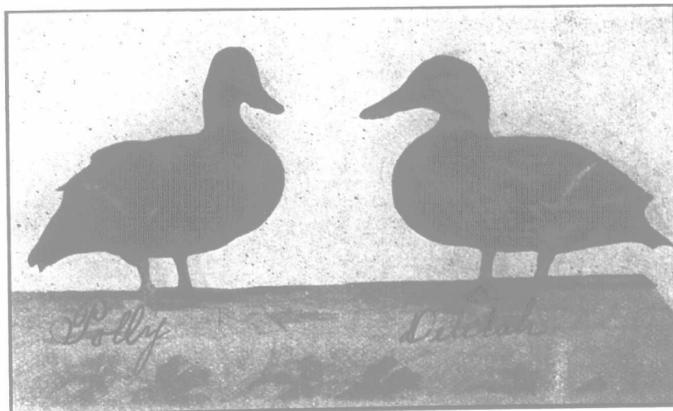
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

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 acquaintances. 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 refer 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 intelligence. 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 unborn 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 before 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 commended on taking this stand which is only reasonable and fair. Raw plant food and cottonseed 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 infants' foods; platinum. The tax on patent medicines is decreased from one cent on each ten cents of value, sold retail 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 excise 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 telegrams. 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 individuals, 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. However, this number may be changed by other by-laws adopted by the Dairyman's Association and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The latter may appoint inspectors-general, assistant 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 Dairyman'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 Dairyman'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 diploma or certificate as milk or cream tester, or both, issued by the board of examiners. Such buttermaker so qualified shall grade the cream brought 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, manufacture and sale above mentioned shall be so made separately in conformity with the by-laws drawn up by the inspector general of butter factories,