

pany is being mortgaged for exactly three million dollars. And there is no reason to believe that MacKenzie and Mann have invested a dollar in it beyond the original \$5,000, and they have taken out net earnings for twelve years that probably amount to about a million dollars. That beats raising alfalfa. MacKenzie and Mann must have used mighty good seed when they planted that original \$5,000 to produce a company that can be mortgaged twelve years later for \$3,000,000. The stunted and scrubby dollars that circulate among the farmers would never yield like that, no matter how we fertilized them. Of course, MacKenzie and Mann will not get that \$3,000,000. It must be expended to construct the C. N. R., but if they make only ten per cent. on their contracts as road builders—twenty per cent. is probably nearer the mark—they will clear another three hundred thousand dollars from that investment of \$5,000. They needn't care much if the Government does foreclose on that mortgage. It would be interesting to know how many more of the companies, that are being given as security for the new issue of guaranteed bonds, developed from a similar cash investment. It is asserted and not denied that the C. N. R. itself represents no cash investment on the part of the promoters. But what is the use of talking, or rather buzzing? Still, if more of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers had buzzed at their representatives the result might have been different.

* * * *

As might be expected, it has been hinted to me that much of the opposition to the great men who constitute "The Authority" is due to the fact that they are rich and successful. All wrong. What worries me is the prospect of indecent crowding when our Canadian delegation of millionaires reaches the eye of the needle that serves as the rich man's private entrance to Heaven.

* * * *

I thought we had quite enough aphids last year, but this year the orchard is swarming with them. They at least are as productive as Canadian Northern Express Company stock. The leaf and blossom buds are just beginning to burst, and many of them are green with young aphids. Last year I tried two sprayings of kerosene emulsion, but it simply stimulated them. This year I tried to get "Black Leaf Forty," but could not locate it. I have been advised to use Nico-Fume, and I hope to apply the spray within the next couple of days. But I am a little puzzled as to the best time to put it on. I find that where the buds have partly opened the insects get inside, where they will be sheltered by the curling leaves so that it will be hard to reach them with the spray. However, I shall give a first spraying as soon as possible, and if it is not effective I shall try another when the leaves are fully opened. I do not know to what extent the aphids injure the apple crop, but from what we had of them last year it was easy to see that they sap the vitality of the foliage. It was also noticeable that the fruit on the branches affected was undeveloped and unwholesome looking, and it felt greasy to the touch. I notice that the aphids are mentioned in the bulletins as enemies to be destroyed, and I am going after them. It seems incredible that they should multiply so rapidly. Only one branch of one Spy tree was affected three years ago. Last year there were quite a number on neighboring trees, and the first tree swarmed with them. This year I have found them plentifully on every tree I have examined. It looks as if I would have enough to bother me right at home without worrying too much about what is going on at Ottawa.

* * * *

A FISHY FABLE.

One summer, after spring fishing had been unusually severe, the suckers held a parliament to decide what could be done to prevent the raids that were being made on them by the human race. In discussing the matter it was found that in the past forty years or so fully nine hundred and thirty-five millions of pounds of sucker meat have been captured and marketed in Canada.

"This thing has got to stop," gurgled the suckers with wonderful unanimity.

After mature deliberation it was decided that the right thing to do would be to capture the next human being who appeared on the fishing grounds, and either eat him alive or hold him as a hostage.

Shortly afterwards a man was spied sitting on the bank with a line suspended from his hands.

"Behold our chance," gurgled the suckers joyfully. "Let us take hold of the end of the line and pull him into the water, and then he will be in our power and we can make terms with him."

The suckers then approached cautiously, and while all the leading suckers gave advice the greatest sucker in the lot took hold of the end of the line, which curiously enough had a worm on it that looked like a mortgage on a railway

system. Having swallowed the bait he gave a vigorous pull. There was a sudden struggle but it did not end as expected. Instead of bringing the man splashing into the water the sucker landed gasping on the bank.

Moral: Perhaps the Government has captured MacKenzie and Mann, and then, again, perhaps it hasn't.

THE HORSE.

Choose the stallion carefully. His influence is great upon the progeny.

Keep the colt in out of the rain for a few weeks immediately after being foaled.

Do not leave the horse's shoes on too long. Feet are ruined in this manner.

Feed oats to the working horses even though they have access to good pasture.

Grass is the best feed for the mare soon to foal. Keep her out on it as much as possible.

Be careful in starting the hard-worked horses on grass. We have seen bad cases of indigestion caused by turning over-tired horses out on luxurious, tender pasture.



Bogend Chief.

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Kilmarnock, 1914.

A Point Worth Knowing.

No piece of legislation concerning horsemen particularly has ever been discussed more fully through the press, at public gatherings or in the corner grocery store than has the Stallion Enrolment Act, especially in the Province of Ontario. Yet in spite of all this controversy, daily observations bring to our attention matters that are in direct violation of the Stallion Enrolment Act in Ontario. We do not propose to interpret the law in full, but there are one or two points in connection with the Act that we should like to see understood for the benefit of stallion owners and breeders generally.

The law in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia states that every stallion standing for service in these Provinces must be enrolled and that the certificate of enrolment in full shall form a part of the posters or advertising matter issued by the owners and that they shall not contain any illustrations, pedigrees or other matter which is untruthful or misleading. We have seen several posters of late in Ontario that simply have "Government enrolment" inscribed across the top. This is superfluous and has no meaning whatever. For anyone who has acquainted himself with the context of this Act knows that the stallion must be enrolled or the owner is incriminating himself in the eyes of the law. The negligible and misleading feature is that it does not state whether the animal is pure bred, grade or scrub. The enrolment form as issued by the Stallion Enrolment Board informs the breeder at once where the particular horse may be classed and under the

said law should appear on every bill, poster or advertising matter issued by the owner.

It should be understood, however, that as the law stands in Ontario a horse may have fairly good breeding and yet be classed as a grade. This is due to one circumstance: unless the said stallion be recorded in the National Live Stock Records of Canada the horse shall be considered as a grade but if he is recorded in other associations recognized by the National Record Board and is transferred to the National Records, he will at once be classed as a pure bred horse.

Light Horses as Evidenced at Shows.

The horse industry is governed by a condition which does not apply with equal significance to other lines of stock. There is a sentimental attachment between horse and man that has survived the altering influences of civilization and stands as a relic of pristine fellowship between the horse and his master. This has carried the horse through the periods of motor popularity to such an extent that at each annual horse show he is the centre of attraction and all eyes are focused on his performance in the ring as was the case in former days. This is more remarkable in the lighter breeds as, while ingenious minds are constantly inventing and improving motor vehicles until they possess all the appliances for comfort, elegance and speed that one could wish, few first class stallions are being imported into this country to replenish the blood of the Thoroughbred, Hackney or Roadster. This remark

should not be construed to depreciate the qualities of the horses bred or imported; it is the paucity of new horses, home-bred or imported, that is the lamentable aspect in view at the present time. We do not regret that the old proven horses are retained to stand for service, that is a commendable feature, but more should be introduced into the country to enliven the interest in light breeds and disseminate the blood throughout the country.

One interested in show-ring winnings may soon be able to pick up a catalogue of our annual horse shows, and from the names of the horses therein have a pretty fair idea how the money will be dispensed. They have appeared time and time again and unless some accident has occurred to alter judgment there must be a repetition of

former placings. Hunters and saddle horses have increased in numbers but the Thoroughbred stallions from which such classes of horses must spring are mostly old stand-bys. They are appreciated for what they have done, but they are not immortal and must be replaced sooner or later that the breed may be maintained. Hackneys are standing still and Roadsters do not give evidence of any great infusion of new blood. If the same energy and inventive genius were expended in the promotion of the horse industry as has been in other lines that minister to the peoples' needs for power, transportation and pleasure, there would be a brighter future in store for the light horse industry in Canada.

Do Not Cross Breeds

The stallioner with all his persuasive powers of horsey oratory is again on the warpath. As a general thing the first and foremost consideration in his mind is "boost his horse" "knock other horses," and get business. It is the number of mares he gets that is his big talking point not their breeding or quality. He cares not whether the mare be light or heavy he'll breed her just the same. The farmer should determine what class of horse he desires to breed to. If he has a light mare it should be a light horse, and if it is a heavy-draft mare it should be a heavy-draft horse of the same breed. Each mare owner must use his own judgment and not listen to the groom's stories. First decide on the breed then the individual. The mare should determine the former, it is her owner's place to choose the latter.