

won't stand it." Doubtless there is truth in all these assertions, for it is obvious that the farmer cannot compete in the labor market on an even footing with the bounty-fed, subsidized and tariff-protected industries.

Another matter in which the farmer bears an unjust burden is the disproportionate ratio of taxation, when compared to the railways. A thousand dollars' worth of farm property in Ontario is assessed at, say, \$450, and is taxed at \$4.60. A thousand dollars' worth of railway property is taxed \$1.30. A considerable portion of the taxes paid by the farmer goes to meet the obligations incurred in granting aid to the railways, which escape their fair share of taxation; and what is even worse, it not infrequently happens that the earnings of the Canadian portions of through railways are used to pay the taxes on other portions of the same system operating in the States.

Take one or two instances of the great difference in the taxation of railways in the two countries. According to statistics compiled by H. J. Pettypiece, in 1905, a Grand Trunk train, starting from Chicago on its 1,138 miles' journey to Portland, runs 25 miles in Illinois over a line which pays \$1,500 per mile in taxes; 85 miles across Indiana over a line paying \$800 per mile; 224 miles through Michigan over a line which pays \$900 per mile; through Ontario, from Sarnia to Montreal, 503 miles, the taxes on which approximate \$80 per mile; through Quebec, 129 miles, where the taxes are \$75 per mile; through Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, to Portland, 170 miles, over a line paying an average of \$260 per mile in taxes. The Michigan Central line, from Chicago to Buffalo, has 284 miles in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, paying about \$1,800 per mile in taxes, and 231 miles in Ontario paying less than \$60 a mile, notwithstanding the fact that the passenger rate is two cents per mile in the States, and three cents per mile in Ontario. The Canadian Northern, between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, has 43 miles in Minnesota which pays to that State more taxes than the remaining 387 miles pays in Ontario and Manitoba.

The foregoing examples give some idea as to the extent that the railways escape taxation in this country. The iniquity of the situation is intensified when it is remembered that, after they have been given in cash and land grants an amount equal to \$19,000 per mile to aid in building the railways, the people are now being discriminated against in a manner that is nothing short of legalized robbery. Mr. A. F. McLaren, M. P., for North Perth, stated in the House of Commons that the freight charges paid in one year to the railways for carrying Ontario exports of cheese, butter, bacon, apples and cattle to the seaboard was more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount paid for carrying the same quantity of the same products from the Western States to the same seaports.

It is stating a fact within the knowledge of everyone that there is a growing deafness to the voice coming up from the farm. Those who control legislation live almost wholly in cities, and are surrounded daily by men representing other interests. These interests being in the hands of a comparatively few well-organized and immensely wealthy corporations, practically control the whole situation. On the other hand, agriculture is in the hands of many thousands of individuals, each depending on his own exertions, their numbers being so great and their work so diversified that there is very little actual co-operation among them. If, however, there is to be a satisfactory remedy for the existing evils that agriculture is heir to, the farmers of this country must seek to have a greater control politically than they have at present. In Ontario, nearly 60 per cent. of the total municipal assessment is levied on rural municipalities; in the State of New York, only about 13 per cent. of the total of assessed values is represented by farm property. Yet, of late years, not a single bill to which farmers objected has passed the New York State Legislature. Why? Because there is a farmers' organization, with 70,000 members, which scrutinizes every bill as it goes through the House. Not a bill affecting agriculture goes through the United States Congress without consulting a legislative committee representing a farmers' organization with 500,000 members. Similarly, if the Canadian farmer desires to hold his own, he must organize. Science is good; education is good; but, without economic justice and political equality, their good will be a dream. If they will stand together and vote together, and send to Parliament representatives who will take an interest in their welfare, they can secure and enforce the legislation necessary to remedy these evils. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an axiom that was never better exemplified than now.

J. HUGH McKENNEY.

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I received your premium hand-bag to-day, which arrived in good condition, and am highly delighted with same. Thanking you for your prompt attention.

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HORSES.

VICIOUS HORSES AND HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There can be no doubt that the horse is one of the most sagacious, intelligent, and docile of animals, if not the most so; and it is the opinion of horsemen that, with proper care and attention, almost any colt or horse may be taught anything in reason. But, unfortunately, he is sometimes abused, and his manners and education are neglected. Hence, we have horses with undesirable habits for the want of a little thought or meditation.

With regard to vicious horses, it is my belief they are very few. Still, they happen along sometimes, and when they do, they give plenty of trouble. There is no doubt in my mind that, as a rule, they are not born, but made, as the few which I have seen had all the marks of intelligence and sagacity in a high degree, and, had they been properly cared for when young, would never have been what they became; and that they are sometimes produced in the following manner, there can be no doubt.

HOW SOME COLTS ARE SPOILED.

Some colts are naturally high-strung, irritable, easily tickled, do not like to be touched, also resolute and determined. If such a colt has never been handled, and is put into a box stall when weaned, with a companion, being irritable, resolute and determined, he will drive the other away from the stall, and if there are two feeding boxes far apart, he will go from the one to the other and take the choice of all the feed that comes within reach. When the attendant comes in, not liking to be approached, he will show his teeth and an inclination to bite. Not being corrected, the inclination increases. Occasionally, a boy, coming in to give them their feed, seeing the colt irritable, will tease him for amusement, and run out. This goes on during the winter, and the habit of domineering begins to form.

We will suppose he is a big, strong colt, has had the lion's share of the feed during the winter, and it is decided to keep him as a stallion. The one is sent to pasture; the other is kept in a stall, and has a paddock for exercise, still looking cross and putting back his ears when anyone comes near. It is not uncommon for colts of this temperament to be teased by boys, and sometimes men. Such treatment goes on till the following spring. He is a good colt, and it is decided to use him a few times. A halter is put on him any old way, then a bit is buckled into his mouth; and, not being taught to lead, and having no manners, he is sure to give trouble. He is taught nothing. At three years old he is a more formidable animal. With the same treatment, he does not only incline to use his teeth, but is quicker with his feet. It is now necessary to be careful with him, but he is not taught anything but to lead a little, and that with much care. At four years his character is formed, and it will remain with him. Having neither manners nor education, irritable, resolute, and determined, he has all the qualifications to make a vicious horse; indeed, it may be said he has been taught. Such a horse as this may be conquered, may be taught manners, and be very obedient, but the disposition remains, and requires to be handled with care; at least, such has been my experience.

That any colt should be treated in such a manner may seem incredible, yet such cases have come under my notice. But I must say here, very few, and I am also pleased to say there are very few vicious horses. I would also say there are other reasons for horses becoming vicious. Some trotting and running horses will take a dislike to their trainer, rider or driver, as the case may be, because the work on the course is distasteful to them, and the work they dislike so much is always given by the same man. They will dislike him a little at first, and eventually will become perfectly furious at his approach, while they are perfectly tractable with anyone else. Here, again, I believe there are very few.

HOW A VICIOUS STALLION WAS SUBDUED.

I will now give my experience with a stallion which I acquired—four years old, an expert at using his hind and fore feet, and by no means backward at trying his teeth, and was inclined to keep all intruders out of his box stall. Although he gave some trouble bringing him home, nothing eventful occurred, and as he was tired, and put into a strange box stall, he was quiet and peaceful the next day. But as soon as he got rested and accustomed to the place, he hotly resented anyone coming into his stall. A halter was kept

on him all the time, and, while he was taking a bite of oats, his tie was snapped on his halter. In this manner he was taught to stand from one side to the other, backwards and forwards, as far as the tie would allow. The whip was used with a whistle and a report, and applied as little as possible. This lesson was repeated every day, until he would do what he was told without the whip. Fortunately, he enjoyed being groomed, but was much inclined to use either his feet or teeth if anything displeased. For this he was sharply punished with a whistle and report of the whip on the fetlocks, which startled and frightened him. He soon found it was pleasanter to stand quietly and be groomed than be punished, care being taken not to startle or give him any annoyance when he was quiet. We gave him an apple or handful of oats when he did well; also went to the stall several times during the day, giving him something he liked. He soon became less displeased when the door opened, and looked as though he would become reconciled. He also got access to the paddock, which seemed to please him much. It was now time to give him lessons loose in the box stall. He was sent to each corner, and made to remain in each a very few seconds at a time; he was doing very well. At meal time his feed was put into his box, and he was made to remain in his corner until he was told to come. He was beginning to have some respect for the whip, but did not always submit with a very good will, and, if out of humor, seemed inclined to use his feet. In the mornings I had always put the snap on his halter and let him remain tied until he was groomed. On this occasion, to save time, I intended grooming him when he was eating, which I should not have done, but thought he was safe. Although I spoke to him, I had no sooner touched him with the brush than he made a dive with his teeth, and, as I was quite within his reach, received a heavy blow. Fortunately, he did not get a hold. All horsemen know how terrible is the bite of a horse if he gets a hold. He was not punished, for two reasons. In order for punishment to be effective, the horse should be frustrated, and punished for the attempt; he certainly had not been frustrated. But perhaps the best reason was I felt jarred, and it was doubtful if punishment could have been meted out to suit the occasion. I, therefore, closed the door and left him master of the situation. He had gained a decided victory—a victory which must be thoroughly broken up at all hazards. He was given his feed and water for the next few days, and no training of any kind was attempted. When the time came that something should be doing, I procured a whipstock which I thought would suit the occasion. He got no breakfast in the morning, in order that he should be easily irritated and made angry, as I wanted to teach him he must be very careful how he used his teeth under all circumstances. At noon I put a snap on his halter while he was taking a bite of oats alone; did not want to take chances. I had only to step forward and back two or three times to make him show his teeth, and then make a dive as before, when I swung the whipstock for all I was worth, which seemed to surprise him, and must have hurt a good deal. He kept on his feet, but had no desire to make any further resistance. The snap was undone, and he ordered to his corner, with a warning. This was the only blow I ever dealt him in which there was any punishment. I had certainly gone the full limit in chastisement, and, as he seemed considerably humbled, great care was necessary to be gentle yet firm, and to avoid any further punishment, at least for some time, as it would only incite rebellion. I was very careful to tie him up closely when being groomed, giving him an apple or handful of oats when finished, and also to send him to his corner, and showing the whip with a gentle whistle. He was given access to his paddock when fine. I often gave him a choice bite of something during the day, a choice handful of hay or anything he might enjoy, in order that he might be pleased, rather than annoyed, when the door opened. It was now time to give him outdoor exercise, which I did behind a vehicle, continuing it every day, giving him work which he seemed to enjoy. He was less irritable when receiving plenty of exercise. He was kept much in the paddock in fine weather. With this treatment, he was soon safe to handle anywhere. But care was always necessary not to startle or annoy him. He did not like strangers or anyone who moved around him slowly or with hesitation; but there was no trouble for anyone who went around him in a businesslike manner and properly.

In conclusion, I would say that the method I adopted is not by any means the only one, as no two horses are alike, and each one may have to be trained differently. But I have given it as it occurred, and the results. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on space.

Hochelaga Co., Que.

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I received the harmonica and microscope as premium for one new subscriber, and am well pleased. Thanking you for the same.

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JACOB KIEHNA.