

him to procreate his kind. On the contrary, the pampered, plump, pretty, polished stallion is merely posing as something he is not. Fat makes him that, and often renders him impotent, or, should he beget a foal, it is likely to suffer by reason of the unnatural and unhealthy condition of its sire.

"These are plain words, but they are true and necessary. It is time to wake up to their truth and to seek the improvement of our draft horses by selection of true draft sires and mares, and not by the mating of pampered animals that, deprived of their load of fat, prove to be lacking in the requisite frame development of the true draft horse."

## STOCK.

### Senate vs. Embargo.

On motion of Hon. James McMullen, the Canadian Senate, on April 6th, adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the Senate of Canada desire to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact that Canadian herds are now, and have been for many years past, free from those particular diseases against which the embargo has been imposed. That this has been repeatedly admitted by the Imperial authorities themselves. That, under the circumstances, the continued prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle on the pretext that there is danger of the spread of those particular diseases among the British herds, is an unjust imputation and should be repealed. That the Senate of Canada respectfully suggest that the Imperial act based thereon should be repealed; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable the President of the Board of Agriculture and to the Honorable the Premier of England."

### Principal Dewar on Eradicating Tuberculosis.

Principal Dewar, of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, in a recent address before the Edinburgh Agricultural Society, declared tuberculosis can be all but extinguished in a pedigreed herd without cost to the owner which could be characterized as ruinous. The fact that the work has been done, he stated, is sufficient to render inexcusable breeders who do not attempt to do it. The disease can be all but stamped out by a sensible use of tuberculin, separation of the reacting from the non-reacting cows, and the careful observance of sound principles in the management of calves. This is the Bang system, or that carried out at the great breeding establishment of Hon. W. C. Edwards, at Rockland, Ont., with which readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are familiar. Commenting on Principal Dewar's address, the Scottish Farmer says: "Great Britain will not always be able to bluff the stock breeders of North and South America on this point, and, even if there were no foreign trade, it is a suicidal business to go on breeding stock under the conditions favorable to the spread of the disease, when means for its control and restriction lie ready to the breeder's hands. Principal Dewar's words of counsel, advice and warning should be laid to heart by the stock breeders of this country."

### Against Dehorning.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of March 23rd I noticed an article in favor of dehorning, and have read similar articles in your paper before. Now, in my opinion, instead of the Government enacting a law, as suggested by the writer, requiring that all cattle intended for meat be dehorned, it should enact a law to put every man in jail for one year at least who dehornes or allows his cattle to be dehorned with a dehorning instrument. If a man desires his cattle to be hornless, let him raise the breeds that have no horns. We are fortunate to have breeds of cattle with and without horns, so everyone may be suited, and there is no excuse for any man breeding a class of cattle with horns and then cruelly cutting them off. If a man desires one or some of his animals to be hornless, let him touch the little nubbins with a stick of potash when the calf is a few days old, and horns will not grow. I have heard dairymen say they would give ten dollars per horn to have them back of their cows, when they saw the poor animals standing in their stalls with the blood pouring down their cheeks. As regards shipping, or running in yards loose, whether the animals are dehorned or not there is always some master of the others, and a dehorned animal can make it mighty uncomfortable for the others with those nubs or stumps that are left. The average man that follows dehorning, generally has a great eye in his head. On one side he leaves two or three inches of the animal's head off on the other side. Dehorning is not necessary nor effective, even in the case of a bull. If a bull becomes cross, he

is generally made so by his manager or someone teasing him, and if his horns are removed it is no cure, he will still be cross, and if he gets a man down in a corner he can push just as hard and as surely finish him as he could with horns.

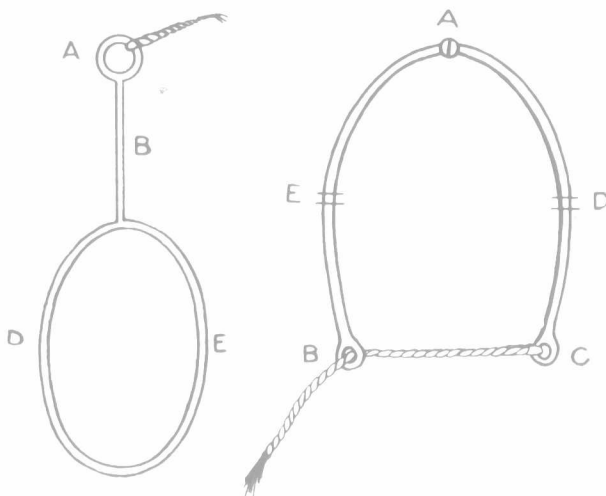
Wentworth Co., Ont.

ALEX. YOUNG.

### Two Kinds of Branks.

A short time ago we were asked for a description of a Scotch "brank," which is a halter, consisting partly of iron, for handling unruly animals. The accompanying cuts illustrate two kinds of branks.

No. 1 is made of round iron, bent and welded by a blacksmith, as shown in cut. The ring fits over the muzzle, taking the place of the corresponding piece of rope or strap in the ordinary



halter. At D and E a strap is attached, passing over the head behind the ears. As the shank B projects above the muzzle, a slight downward pull on the rope attached to the ring A, gives a leverage on the lower jaw.

No. 2 is made of flat iron; hinged at A. As in the other brank, the headstrap is attached to D and E. The leading rope is attached at C and passes through B. Pulling on the rope causes compression on the branches of the lower jaw.

### Another Sheep Rack.

Bring interested in the helps given in the columns of your valuable farm paper, I enclose you a drawing of a sheep-feeding rack, which we have been using for about 20 years. The one that we have is 16 feet long, and as it is placed in the center of pen the sheep can get around it, and it will accommodate from 15 to 18 sheep to feed around it. From the hayloft overhead, at one end of rack we have a chute which rests one end on the rack and the other attached to side of shed. This is arranged so that it will contain enough hay to fill the rack, and there is no carrying hay over



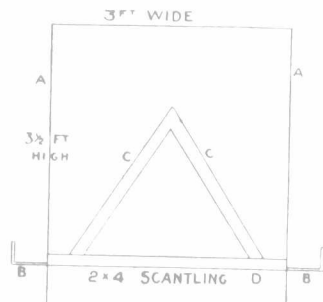
Side View of Sheep Rack.

the backs of sheep. The pen can be divided into two compartments, by the use of doors or slides at each end of rack. Our shed is 24 feet wide, which leaves about 4 feet at each end of rack. I enjoy your valuable farm paper, and in renewing my subscription I send this.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

ROBERT J. LOGAN.

The uprights A are 2x4 scantling, which may or



End View of Sheep Rack.

may not extend below the troughs B, which are used for feeding roots and grain in. The center pieces C extend to within one foot of the top of rack. There is one of these at each end, and one in the center, to which are attached inch boards, which cause the hay or whatever is fed to slide towards the slats which compose the face of rack; the ends of the rack are boarded in. There is an inch board about six inches

wide extending from end to end of rack; there is also a board six inches wide nailed to scantling D. This D is nailed to the inside of the frame, and the face of rack is three or four inch strips, about three or four inches apart, as these are straight and close enough together to prevent the sheep from getting their heads through among the feed, and also keeps the seeds and dirt from getting among the wool. The trough marked B is attached after the slats are put on, and besides doing for feeding roots in, catches some of the finer clover heads. Instead of having the scantling extending below the rack or feeding troughs, the rack could be placed on blocks at whatever height desired. The advantage of this rack is that it answers the purpose of a hay as well as a root or grain rack. The hay or other fodder is not above the sheep, as in the case of a rack narrower at the bottom than at the top, and then with the chute at the end the hay is handy to place in rack, even when sheep are in the house.

### Encourage the Linen and Wool Industries.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have before me copies of the Imports and Exports (Customs) for three years, viz., 1901, 1902, and 1903, and I find that the woollen manufacturers of this country import wool from foreign countries to the following extent:

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| In A. D. 1901, page 193 ..... | 8,574,605 lbs.  |
| In A. D. 1902, page 198 ..... | 10,360,738 lbs. |
| In A. D. 1903, page 271 ..... | 7,944,702 lbs.  |

Total ..... 26,880,045 lbs.

Or an average of 8,960,015 lbs. per annum, and that free of duty.

They also imported rags, principally from England, France and Germany, for the same years:

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| In A. D. 1901, page 223 ..... | 390,028 cwt. |
| In A. D. 1902, page 236 ..... | 367,373 cwt. |
| In A. D. 1903, page 258 ..... | 370,165 cwt. |

Total ..... 1,127,566 cwt.

Or equivalent to 126,287,392 lbs. in three years, an average of over 42,096,000 lbs. per annum, also free of duty.

And of shoddy goods, imported likely by the wholesale dealers:

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| In A. D. 1901, page 181 ..... | 43,677 yards.  |
| In A. D. 1902, page 183 ..... | 116,385 yards. |
| In A. D. 1903, page 259 ..... | 202,908 yards. |

Total ..... 362,970 yards.

An average of 121,300 yards per annum, and that subject to a duty of 20 per cent. We do not export any shoddy goods, so the inference might be drawn that all the rags imported, and all the rags picked up in this country, are made into clothing for the Canadian people, besides the quantity of shoddy goods imported, added thereto all sold and worn by the people of this Dominion. The Government of this country has no control over the quantity of rags picked up from house to house, consequently I cannot account for the amount collected, but from the imports there is an average of over eight pounds of rags per head for the population of the Dominion, besides our own rags and the quantity of shoddy goods imported, all worn and used up by the Canadian consumer.

Just imagine our Canadian manufacturers importing rags from those foreign countries to compete with our wool, and our Dominion Minister of Agriculture gives me to understand (this is a copy of his reply), March 1st, 1905: "In regard to the matter of prohibiting the importation of rags for shoddy, there is no means at the present time to deal with it in the way you suggest. I fear if we were to try to prevent shoddy from being made by woollen manufacturers, it would be such a blow at the industry that it would really hurt our consumption of genuine wool in the country."

(Sgd.) SIDNEY FISHER.

We prohibit the importation of oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter (to protect the farm industry); customs tariff, 1897, schedule C., section 639. Would it not be advisable to prohibit the manufacture of rags also, and prohibit their importation, or any article of commerce that rags form a component part?

The farmers of this country are quite willing to compete against any crude fiber, such as cotton, linen, etc., but those rags, purchased as they are at a fraction of one cent per pound, should not be permitted as a commercial necessity.

They are a menace to the health of an aspiring nation, spreading contagious diseases, etc.; besides, shoddy goods made from them are a fraud on the purchasing public, because the makers and sellers are not compelled to label the goods shoddy. Prohibit the dealing in rags, directly or indirectly, then the farmers of this country can supply the people with pure goods. Fields of flax and flocks of sheep will be worth more to the commonwealth than an army of rag pickers, indirectly employed in this country and foreign countries by our woollen manufacturers at the present time. Who are the people of this country anyway, the farmers or the manufacturers, whom should the Government encourage? I have attended institute meetings for the past fourteen years, and I never heard one word, either written or oral, from our manufacturers as to the kind