

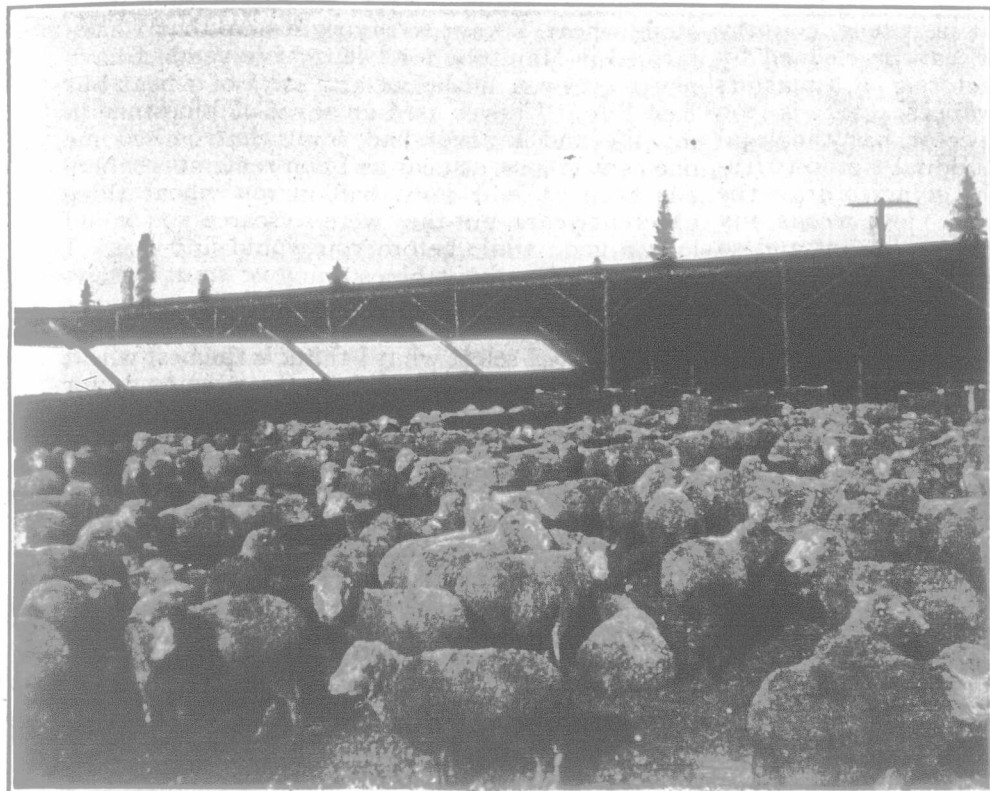
Sheep and lambs were being fed in open sheds at the time of our visit, beginning of February, and as may be judged the temperature at the time was the reverse of sultry, but the weather was ideal, being dry and sunny.

The desirable type of sheep for the open feeding yards are the close woolled compact grades, the result of crossing some of the Down breeds or the Merino grade foundation, the more open fleeced sheep do for feeding in closed sheds, but they are

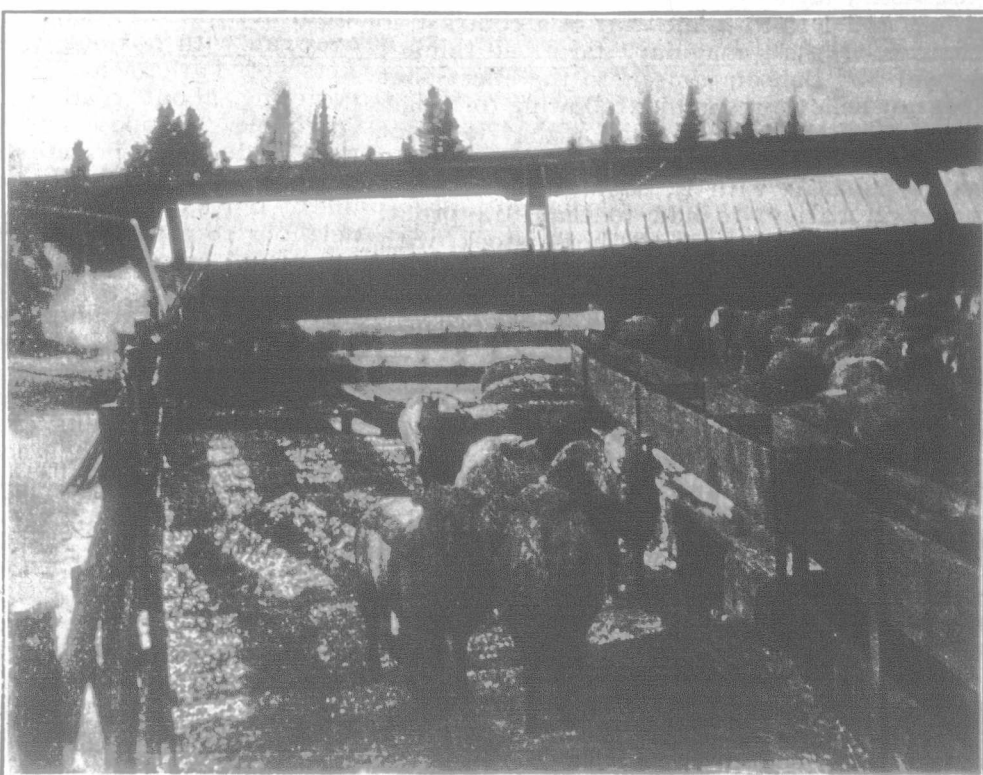
the sheep on feed. The manager, Mr. Jaffray, a Canadian with experience in feeding and marketing sheep and cattle at Minneapolis and Chicago, is of the opinion that more sheep should be raised in the West, the wool would pay the running expenses, the lambs being the gain, as can be seen two crops are obtained, but in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where sheep may be kept under range conditions, winter feed and shelter must be provided or the range ewes will be weak

with a dash of Shrop or other Down breeds will do well in the open.

Men qualified to pronounce say, that screenings make a fine quality of mutton and that once the consumer gets well-fed and well-bred mutton he wants more, not only so but mutton is said to be superior to beef as a flesh diet, not having the tendency to produce uric acid, that *bete noir* of gouty and rheumatic people, which beef is said to have. One thing the Grain Growers' Association



IN THE FEEDING YARDS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIVE STOCK CO., PORT ARTHUR.  
The open sheds are the only shelter.



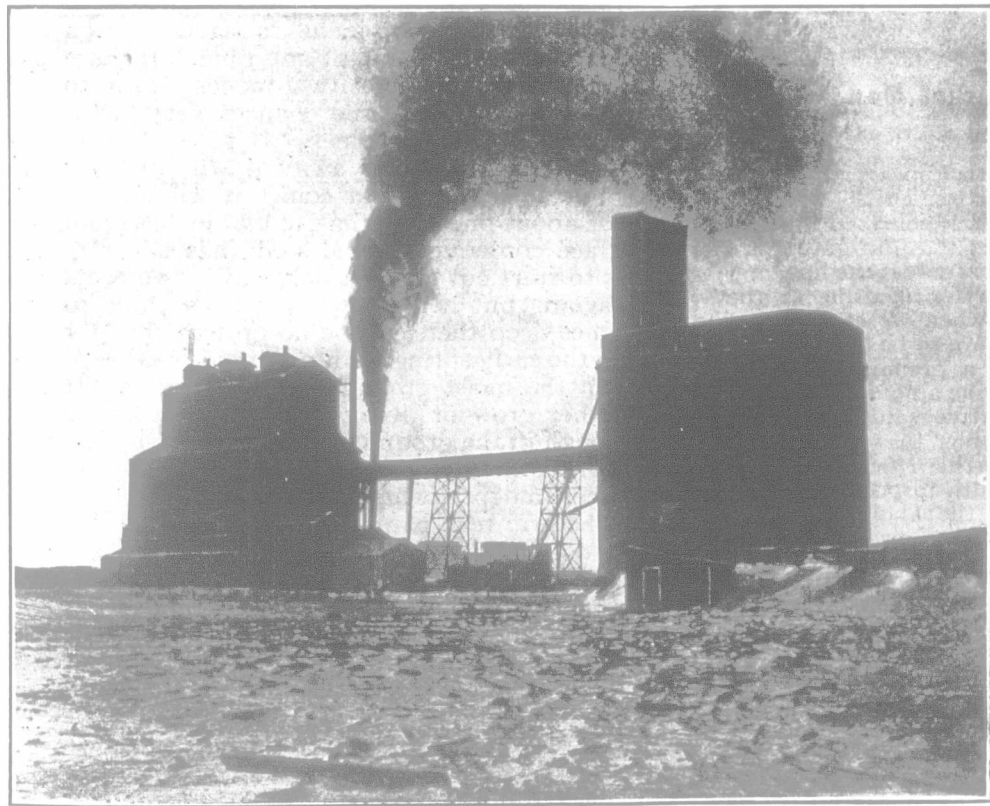
DESIRABLE TYPES OF LAMBS FOR FEEDING.  
Note also the self feeders (large) and the hay racks (small).

not suited to cold and snow. The compact woolled sheep also yield a heavier fleece than do the others, the difference being sometimes as much as ten is to three. Objection has been made to the shearing machine by some sheepmen, on the ground of sunburn on the sheep, but the experience of the Oregon men is distinctly in favor of machine clipping, as many as 125,000 being shorn by one firm at a cost of 8 cents a head. The opinion of men competent to pronounce is that the clip the second year after the machine is used,

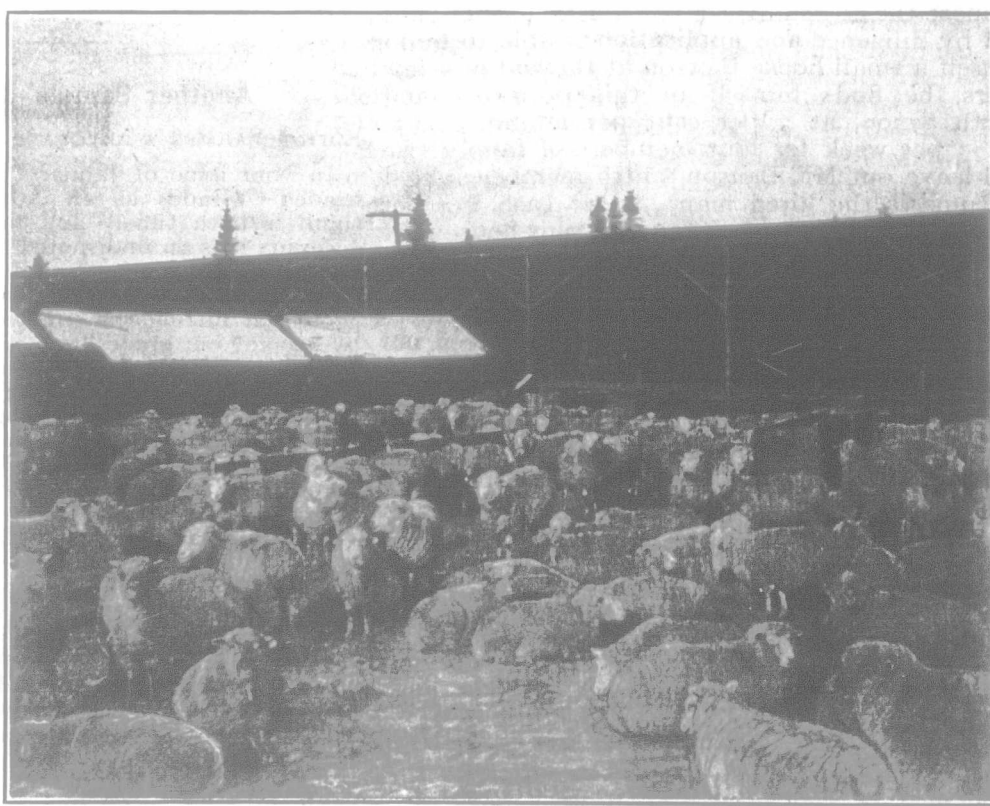
at lambing time. Lambs were bought in the late fall at \$2 a head, a car (double deck) holding 250 and of shorn sheep (shearlings or older) 200.

Prospects for the sheep raiser are bright, there is in America a shortage of 15,000,000 and wool is going up. Mr. Jaffray says "I have noticed many men go into cattle feeding and lose and turn to sheep and recoup themselves thereby. At Port Arthur the feeding is done in the open, although as can be seen by the illustrations a high board fence surrounds the yards, self feeders are used

could well afford to give attention to, when amending the Grain Act is to have a clause inserted to provide that as the railroads retain the screenings, the freight on the dockage (screenings, etc.) from the shipping point to the terminal elevator should be remitted him, by deduction from the freight bill. It would not be possible to return each farmer the proceeds from his screenings and no corporation, government or individual has any right to penalise the farmer for growing weed seeds, by confiscation of the screenings. The live-



WHERE SOME SCREENINGS ARE CLEANED OUT.  
King's Elevator, Port Arthur.



SOME RANGE BRED EWES BEING FED SCREENINGS.  
Merino blood predominates.

is improved over that where the shears are used. In conversation with the foreman of the feeding yards, a man who has had considerable experience at the Twin Cities, he stated that screenings were cheaper here than on the other side, where they could pay on the average \$9 a ton and come out all right on the deal, but that two things here caused the venture to be more or less an experiment, namely, the difficulty of getting sheep to feed and finding a market for the muttons. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing

for the screenings; a car of hay costing \$8 a ton lasts the feeding yards ten days. It is Western prairie hay, but clover would be preferred. Plenty of salt, stock salt imported from Duluth, is kept in the troughs all the time and to that the foreman attributes much of their freedom from loss by sickness. For successful feeding the opinion holds that a cold, dry, sunny climate, such as Western Canada possesses, is ideal, but as already mentioned the bare legged, open fleeced sheep need sheds, whereas the others, Merino grades

stock men in conjunction with their grain growing brethren could well afford to agitate for a feed in transit arrangement so that sheep or cattle might be brought from the ranges to the farms and feed yards of Western Canada, so that the coarse feeds and waste grains and seeds might be utilized, and their valuable fertilizing effects be employed for the benefit of our farmers on Canadian land. Once the significance of these requests are grasped by the railroad men, they will duplicate their Seed Grain train enthusiasm.