

rades

is what is called  
at is, applying a  
to the pelt side of  
to loosen the wool  
as used for this pur  
in places, though it  
as it is necessary  
in a special room  
ave before they are  
The liming process  
y dying out as it is  
t anything like the  
skins as can be done  
and with less labor  
nir, which is just as  
not harm the pelt.  
plied with brushes  
t gives the skins a  
t was thought at one  
mic would injure the  
ave found a way to  
ic and leave the pelt  
After the chemic is  
are hung over long  
to eight feet high,  
are ready for pulling.  
et it is necessary to  
later than the second  
cur through the wool  
kins.

### and Grading

r" gets to work. He k leather apron and protect his hands from a man has a pulling strong smooth wool. He throws the skin and downwards, bends his hands a little lower of the back of the skin towards the amines the wool in his s it into one of thins in front provided rent grades. The best ear the neck, the next d then decreasing in sides and belly. Eight the puller where located and he pulls not with reference to a time it becomes nical process, and he the wool as he throws nt boxes.

then collected in bags, dried in room, care, of course, is taken to see that the wool is taken from the separate. Drying is as important for the dryer requires good judgment not over dried and taken out, or under dried moisture left in. After dried it is brought to room where it is spread ready to inspect it very carefully, and which has been under-piled into large bales for the varying grades the grading of far as the fellmonger when it reaches the wool manufacturer, however, it is a much more searching inspection is here that the wool for practical purposes taken

### Comparison of Grades

recently paid a visit to house in Regina, where wool is being graded. The wool is being graded by the co-operative provincial department. A record quantity of wool has been exported by that body. The wool is high, and its constant care has been exerted and packing. The wool of quality are: fine clothing, fine medium

In comparison with wool grown in England the quality is higher, and there is no quality so low. The corresponding English grades is pulled wool would be: Fick fine, sheep, super sheep, fine sheep, fine combing and strong combing. Scotch, heitch, pick, fine and low grey. The first three grades are pulled from Shropshires, Oxford, and South Downs, the combings (graded "coarse" here) from Leicesters, and the rest as their names signify.

Then there are grades to correspond with rejects, locks and pieces, and tags. It does not necessarily follow that the best quality of wool commands the best price, as a rule it does, but sometimes wool of an inferior quality when required in large quantities for a special purpose, will fetch a higher price.

One of the finest fleeces of wool possible to see has been sent by A. J. Yeo, of McTaggart. It weighs 24 pounds, and is a picture to look at. It has a short crimped staple with a silver lustre and twangs like a fiddle string. Any man might well feel proud to grow wool of such perfect quality. It was exhibited at the Regina exhibition, where it took first prize and was worth travelling many miles to see.

One feature of the wool in this province is, that it does not contain any kemp. Kemp is a thread like cotton running through the fleece and is found particularly in Welsh and Scotch sheep. Kempy wool has its uses and is much sought after for the manufacture of tweeds and caps, but one is almost glad to see that it is conspicuous by its absence. Great care has to be exercised in kempy wool to keep it from spreading as once it gets into another bin there is no eradicating it. It will lower the grade of the very best wool materially. It was pleasing to note that there was very little dead wool. This is easily detected by the experienced grader, as when a sheep dies the life of the wool dies too. A good test is to take a staple between the thumb and finger of each hand and twang with the middle finger. Dead wool produces no twang, and snaps.

Notwithstanding all the instructions not to do so, some farmers have tied their fleeces with binder twine. It means that wool that might have graded first quality has to be thrown in rejects. Manufacturers have made it a condition when buying wool, that they would not consider any fleece tied with twine except as "rejects," as the twine mixes with the wool and cannot be entirely eliminated.

Packing the wool for shipment is done in large bags about eight feet in depth. To pack it tightly, men get inside and tread it as the bags are being filled. About 18,000 pounds are graded in a day in Regina, and an average of four cars per week are shipped.

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, understands the importance of saving the wheat crop. Last year, stores closed at 4 p.m. during August and men left for the harvest fields by 5 o'clock. Allowing half-an-hour for the trip three hours of daylight still remained. From 250 to 300 men went out from Portage every evening, farmers paying at the rate of 30 cents an hour. Applications for help were made to the Municipal Employment Office. Between 700 and 1,000 acres of grain were stocked in 1917 by the "Citizen Stooking Gangs," of Portage la Prairie. The scheme is being greatly extended this year.



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