

interested in understanding those of Great Britain and the United States, and in correlating them with our own. For this purpose some attention will be given to a description of these.

Little difference exists in the form of grading according to condition. Therefore, a baldness on it as practised in this country should be sufficient.



Fibres of merino wool. Magnified 300 times.



Fibres of Lincoln wool. Magnified 75 times. A and B fibres taken from shoulder. C and D from britch.

CONDITION.

Unwashed or Greasy.—(Wool shorn from the sheep in its natural condition.)

Washed.—(Wool washed with soap and water upon the sheep's back.)

Unwashable.—(Wool poorly washed or not shorn for some time after washing.)

Tubwashed.—(Wool scoured by hand with soap and water frequently containing a weak solution of caustic alkali, after it has been removed from the sheep.)

Scoured.—(Wool cleansed in the mill by efficient machinery.)

Rejection or Reject.—(Wool containing an excessive quantity of seeds, burrs, straw, hay or kemp.)

Cotted Reject or Cots.—(Wool matted together. Cotting is created by ill-health and is due to lack of sufficient yolk or grease in the wool, which ordinarily keeps the fibres from sticking together.)

Black or Grey Reject.—(Wool containing numerous black, brown or grey fibres.)

Tags, Lung Locks or Stained Pieces.—(Short locks generally besprinkled with manure.)

Pulled or Skin.—(Wool removed from the pelts of dead sheep.)

SHRINKAGE FROM WASHING.

Washing removes only the foreign material or dirt and creates a shrinkage in weight from fifteen per cent to twenty-two per cent on the average. Not only the dirt but the yolk or grease as well are taken from the wool by scouring and it is left in a thoroughly clean condition ready for being spun into yarn. Tubwashing is an attempt