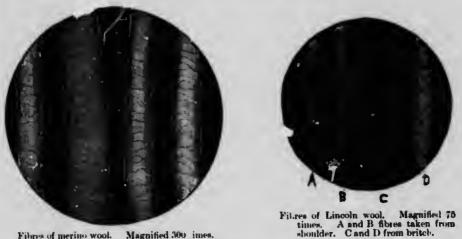
interested i. understanding those of Great Britain and the United States, and in correlating them with our own. For this purpose some attention will be given to a description of these.

Little inference exists in the form of grading according to condition. Therefore, a bald . . t., on ef it as practised in this country should be sufficier



Fibres of merino wool. Magnified 300 imes.

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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.)

Unm chantable .- (Wool poorly washed or not shorn for some time : fter 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 ack, brown or grey first.) Tags, Lung Locks or Stained Pieces. Short locks generally besinirched 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 m 'ing into yarn. Tubwashing is an attempt