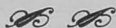


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# WOOL

## *How to Improve Each Fleece*

W. E. Morris



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



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# Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers Ass'n.

No 2894

Shippers Wght. 798#  
 Railway Wght. 788  
 Warehouse Wght. 789  
 Sack Tare 20  
 Net in Sacks 769#

Wabasha, Minn. 11/29/ 1932  
 Rec'd from John Doe,  
 Durand, Wisconsin  
 By truck—L C L—C L Car

Our Sacks 5x  
 cr. a/c  
 Our Jutes  
 His Sacks  
 His Jutes  
 County Pepin  
 Member no

## Actual Grader's Sheet

Grades	Wght	Adv	Amt	Adv	Final Settlement		Advances
					Price	Amount	
Bright Fine							Pre Shearing
" Clothing							Frt. <del>on Stock</del> 3.94
Bright 1/2	13	10	1.30				P P Return Sax
" Clothing	34	8	2.72				Membership
Bright 3/8	64	10	6.40				Twine
" Clothing							Dip
Bright 1/4	71	10	7.10				Medico
" Clothing							Use of Sacks
Low							Labor and Twine Strippling Pieces 2.00
Semi A 3/8	108	8	8.64				Total 5.94
" Clothing							Check Enclosed 48.04
Semi A 1/4	128	8	10.24				Total 53.98
" Clothing							
Semi B							
" B							
" B							
Braid							
Black & Gray							
Dead	39	6	2.34				Color Fair
Chaffy-Burry 4	254	6	15.24				Condition All chaffy & burry
" " 3							Staple Fair
Lambs							Tied Poorly
Cotts							
Skirts (taggy)	58	0					
Mohair							
Totals	769#		53.98				

**Notes:**

- All of this consignment was chaffy and burry.
- Fleeces were poorly tied.
- A two-dollar labor cost was necessary to put this wool in a most salable condition.
- After reconditioning, one-third had to be sold as chaffy and burry wool at a reduced price.
- Reconditioning consisted of opening the fleeces, removing the chaffy necks, soiled skirts, tags and retying. All of these should have been done at shearing time.

Certain factors over which the grower has control can lower the value of his wool and reduce the price obtainable.

The condition of a fleece is determined by its freedom from chaff, burs, or other foreign matter and moisture.

Careless handling after shearing, however, can reduce further the sale value of a fleece.

### **Careful Handling Means**

1. Shear only when the fleece is dry. If there is any dampness, the fleece should be dried before tying.

2. In shearing, avoid second cuts. Second cuts make short fiber, waste, and a lower grade.

3. Shear on a floor swept clean and kept clean after the shearing of each sheep. A large canvas may be used. The main thing is to keep each fleece free from dirt and straw, as both lower the sale value of the wool.

4. When fleece is off—

a. Remove the neck wool if it is chaffy, as it will lower the value of the entire fleece if left on. When removed, this neck wool can be shipped separately loose with other similar wool.

b. Remove any dirty and damp skirts from each fleece.

c. Remove all tags. Throw solid tags away. They have low sale value, will lower the grade of the fleece if in, will discolor bright wool and may cause mold.

5. Tie each fleece separately.

6. Tie carefully with the cut side out. In tying fold in the sides, then the ends, and roll it up. In this way the best wool is seen on the outside.

7. Use only paper wool twine.

8. Store in a dry, clean place, free from sunlight. Keep covered.

9. Be proud of a well-conditioned, honest fleece—it will pay.