

from 36's to 40's in spinning count, was of a very inferior quality. It was what is termed hairy, most of the fibres being medullated; pure kemps were also to be found in some of the fleeces. Moreover, the wool was too open for proper resistance to adverse climatic influences, with resultant unevenness of diameter in the fibres throughout their length. On looking over the line one would be doubtful as to there being any really pure wool in any of the fleeces, and this was confirmed by microscopical examination.

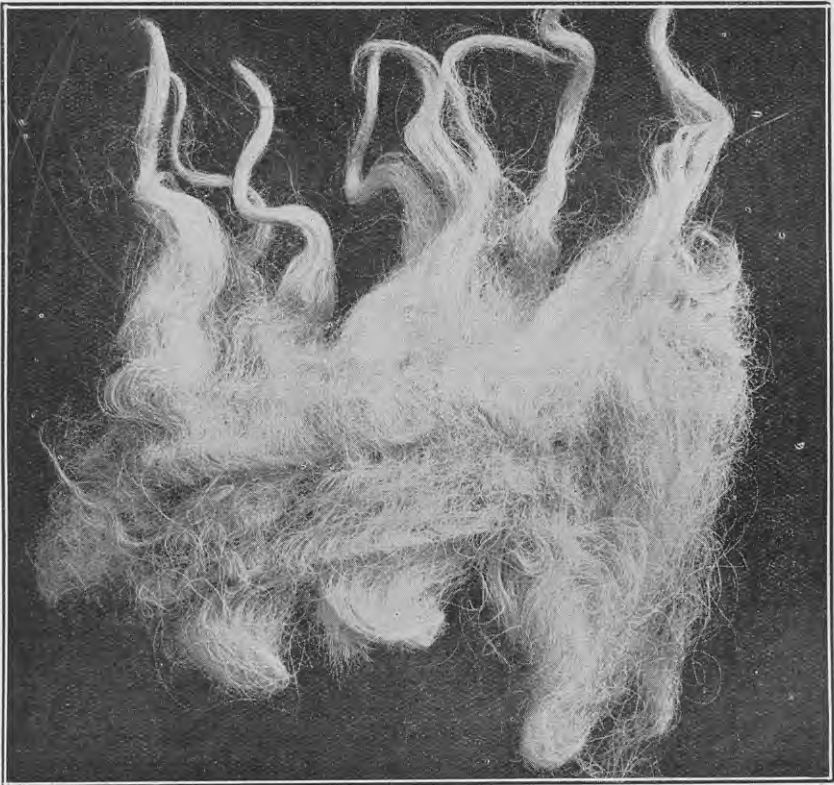


FIG. 1. SAMPLE OF WOOL FROM THE ORIGINAL EWE FLOCK AT WALLACEVILLE LABORATORY FARM; 1920-21 SHEARING.

*Year 1920.*—In this year the flock was divided, half being mated to a Southdown ram and half to a Romney. The Romney ram (No. 1) was an animal of sound constitution. In conformation he had a well-shaped head, good width between the eyes, face a nice length, and good neck, shoulders, and hind quarters, together with strong, flat bone. The wool grown by this ram was what is termed strong—that is, about the coarsest quality of its breed, 40's to 44's—with a fair amount of character in it. With but few exceptions the resulting crop of lambs from this mating showed a noticeable improvement in