

REPARATION OF SHEEP AND SHED



Fig. 1—Sheep brought in for shearing should be spelled before sheeding up, otherwise the pens in the shed get very dirty and much wool is stained. Where possible avoid a dusty road for the final lap to the woolshed. Dust can lower the value of a clip, sometimes by pence per pound, besides being hard on combs and cutters.

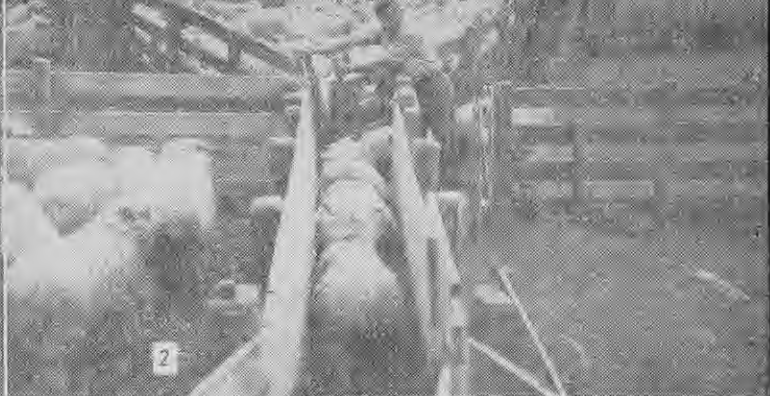


Fig. 2—Draft off wethers from ewes and hoggets from adult sheep before shearing. Hogget wools are finer than the fleece from grown sheep, and wether and ewe wools can differ considerably.



Fig. 3—Dagging sheep before they enter the shed is sound practice. One daggy sheep can stain quite a few clean sheep when penning up is in progress. This green stain is looked on with disfavour by the wool buyer.

Fig. 4—Clean out the wool room. Such sights as that shown are common on the first day of shearing. A clean and orderly wool room is more likely to inspire clean and orderly work.

Fig. 5—Boards which fit between cleats on opposite legs of the table keep the locks from being trampled on.

Fig. 6—The scrubbing of the shearing board and the wool table is an essential practice. A disinfectant mixed in the water used to scrub the board protects both the shearer and the sheep.

Fig. 7—When dealing with large Romney fleeces a table large enough to hold the whole fleece is necessary. The dimensions recommended are 9ft. x 4ft. x 3ft.

Fig. 8—Folding bins are useful in a shed, because when the bins are not in use they can be folded back to afford more space to store things in the off season.

