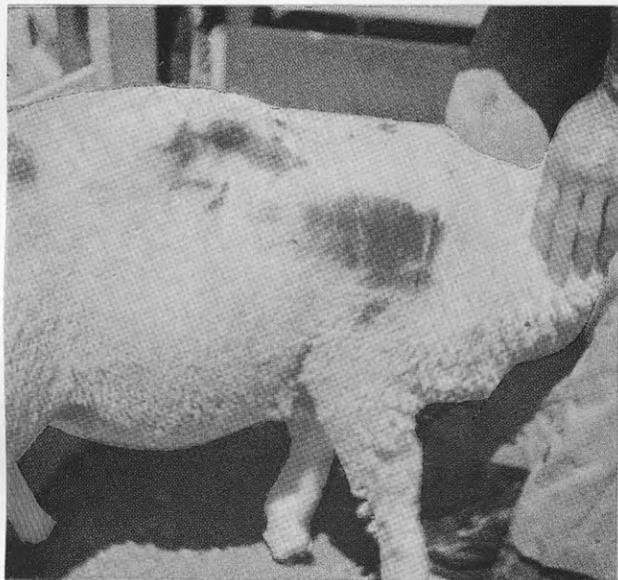


Phenothiazine Wool Stain



Phenothiazine is closely related to the dyestuffs used for dyeing wool.

It gets on to wool in three ways:

1. By careless spilling of liquid drench on sheep's fleeces.

2. By sheep slobbering drench on one another, particularly if they are packed in the yards for longer than necessary.

Use of pellets instead of liquid drench will overcome 1 and 2.

3. When passed in the urine it still stains wool (illustration at right), but the damage is localised.

At shearing time **all** phenothiazine stains should be picked out and **kept and sold separately** because of their inferior value.

If buyers find much of this stain in your clip, they will certainly discount their prices and may refuse to bid on the wool at all.

By J. E. DUNCAN,
Wool Supervisor, Department of Agriculture,
Wellington

- The worst wool stain—completely unscourable.
- Wool buyers always penalise it heavily.
- Much staining is due to carelessness and is therefore preventable.
- Remaining stains can and should be picked out at shearing.
- The wool industry cannot afford this unnecessary handicap in its competition with synthetic fibres, which are free of any kind of stain.

