



THE WOOL SHED

HOW TO GET YOUR WOOL CLIP TO MARKET

A LIST OF SHEARERS & WOOL COLLECTION DEPOTS ACROSS CANADA

WESTERN CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

EASTERN CANADA - ONTARIO, QUEBEC, ATLANTIC

Canadian sheep ready for grazing on the BC forestry cut block.
Photo courtesy of Chuck & Marg Emery, Clearwater, BC.

**When you sell your wool clip through the
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, you...**

- **SHARE** the advantages of a producer-owned co-operative in operation since 1918.
- **YOUR** wool is marketed on world markets in the most effective and cost-effective manner.
- **RETURNS** all wool sales proceeds are returned to the growers less a minimum operating cost. The company collects, grades and markets the wool for sheep producers all across Canada.
- **TAKE** advantage of the convenient national network of wool collection and stockman supply centres. Wool sacks are readily available from the centres or from licensed operators.
- **SUPPLIES** a complete line of stockman supplies, animal health products and ID equipment at very competitive prices are offered. Prompt servicing of shearing equipment is provided.
- **MAIL SERVICE** dependable Canada-wide mail and courier service for stockman supplies is a feature of the operation. Catalogues available upon request.
- **RECEIVE** the Woolgrowers magazine free of charge. Published by the CCWG, the publication provides up-to-date information on the sheep industry.
- **SUPPORT** the company provides much support and encouragement to sheep and wool shows across Canada.
- **DEVELOPMENT** the company is researching and developing products made from Canadian wool.

Remember - the CCWG

Year in and year out, you as a grower are assured of full market value for your product. All the accrued service and discount benefits of a co-operative organization formed to serve your best interests. A supportive and informative centre that welcomes your membership and input.

WWW.WOOL.CA

Before Shearing -

While the wool is on the sheep

Canadian fleece will be worth more when you...

- Use proper health and nutritional practices. Consult your Ag. Rep. or sheep specialist for help and advice.
- Use approved feeders that allow sufficient feeder space for your flock and which protect the fleece.
- Handle all forage and bedding carefully to prevent it from entering the fleece. Immediately remove and dispose of baler and poly twines.
- Use sufficient clean bedding. Increased care in feeding and bedding translates into a cleaner more saleable product.
- Brand with a scourable marking substance. Paint makes your fleece worthless as a marketable commodity.
- Practice proper weed control. Burrs and thistles will lower your wool grade and market value.
- Crutch sheep before shearing, removing tags, burrs and chaff. More care in fleece preparation translates into better wool grades for you, more efficiency, a more valuable product and higher financial returns.

Shearing

If hiring a custom Shearer

Shearing will be more efficient when you...

- Book well in advance.
- Have sheep crutched before-hand.
- Pen sheep close 12 hours prior to shearing with no feed or water.
- Prepare a clean, well-lighted area with access to an electrical outlet.
- Provide plenty of head room.
- Have catching pen near the shearing area.
- Have extra help for filling the catching pen and preparing the fleece for market.

If you are doing the shearing

Shearing will be more efficient when you...

- Get qualified instruction.
- Shear only dry sheep on a clean, dry surface.
- Shear belly wool first and pack separately.
- Shear coloured sheep last and pack this wool separately.
- Do not shear black face and leg fibres.
- Avoid second cuts on the wool wherever possible.

Breed for increased fleece weight, finer fiber and no coloured fibers. Breeding for a finer and heavier fleece gives Canadian wool a more competitive position on both domestic and world markets.

En vendant votre production de laine dans le réseau de Canadienne Co-opérative Wool Growers Limitée, vous tirez les avantages suivants:

- Vous PARTAGEZ les avantages d'une coopérative de producteurs qui est active depuis 1918.
- VOTRE laine est efficacement mise en marché sur les marchés mondiaux.
- LE PRODUIT des ventes de laine est remis aux producteurs, moins les frais d'exploitation minimes. L'entreprise collecte la laine, la classe et la met en marché pour des producteurs de moutons de partout au Canada.
- Vous BÉNÉFICIEZ d'un réseau national de collecte de laine et de centres d'approvisionnement pour les éleveurs. Les sacs à laine sont disponibles facilement dans ces centres ou chez les détaillants autorisés.
- NOUS OFFRONS une gamme complète d'articles pour éleveurs, des produits de santé animale et d'équipement d'identification du bétail à des prix très compétitifs. Un service rapide d'entretien d'équipement de tonte est offert.
- Nous offrons un SERVICE POSTAL fiable partout au Canada et un service de messagerie pour l'expédition de fournitures aux éleveurs. Nos catalogues sont disponibles sur demande.
- Vous RECEVEZ le magazine *Woolgrowers* gratuitement (en anglais seulement). Publié par la CCWG, cette publication offre de l'information à jour sur l'industrie ovine.
- L'entreprise offre un excellent SOUTIEN et encourage les expositions d'ovins et de laine d'un bout à l'autre du pays.
- L'entreprise est active en RECHERCHE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT de produits faits de laine canadienne.

www.premier-choix.ca **1-888-796-4242**

Avant la tonte –

Pendant que la laine est encore sur le mouton

La toison a plus de valeur lorsque vous...

- Adoptez de bonnes pratiques nutritionnelles et de soins. Consultez votre agronome ou un spécialiste en production ovine pour obtenir des conseils.
- Utilisez des mangeoires qui offrent suffisamment d'espace à votre troupeau pour manger et qui n'abîment pas la toison.
- Faites attention que le fourrage et la litière ne pénètrent pas dans la toison des animaux.
- Utilisez suffisamment de litière propre. En apportant une attention particulière à l'alimentation et à la litière, vous assurez une laine plus propre et plus facilement vendable.
- Utilisez une substance lavable pour le marquage. La peinture enlève toute valeur marchande à la toison.
- Contrôlez les mauvaises herbes. Les chardons réduisent la classe de votre laine et donc, sa valeur marchande.
- De meilleurs soins lors de la préparation de la laine se traduiront par un meilleur classement de votre laine, une meilleure productivité, une meilleure valeur marchande et un meilleur rendement.

La tonte –

Si vous engagez un tondeur :

La tonte sera plus efficace si vous...

- Planifiez la tonte longtemps d'avance.
- Rasez l'abdomen et l'arrière-train du mouton à l'avance.
- Un jeûne d'eau et de nourriture s'impose 12 heures avant la tonte.
- Préparez un endroit propre, bien éclairé et avec une bonne hauteur de plafond et une prise de courant à proximité.
- Installez un enclos de capture à proximité du lieu de la tonte.
- Obtenez l'aide nécessaire pour remplir l'enclos de capture et pour préparer les toisons pour le marché.

Si c'est vous qui tondez les moutons :

La tonte sera plus efficace si vous...

- Connaissez bien la procédure.
- Ne tondez que des moutons secs sur une surface propre et sèche.
- Tondez le ventre des moutons en premier et emballiez cette laine séparément.
- Tondez les moutons de couleur à la fin et emballiez leur laine séparément.
- Ne tondez pas la laine des visages et des pattes noires.
- Évitez autant que possible les doubles passages de lame.

Western Canada Shearers / Tondeurs de l'Ouest du Canada

Please mark all your wool bags with your full name, mailing address & phone number

S'il vous plaît marquez tous vos sacs de laine avec votre nom complet, adresse postale et numéro de téléphone

BRITISH COLUMBIA / COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

Rod Allen & Manon Goyette	(BC & AB) shearingbc@yahoo.com	250-499-2060
Dave Cadsand	100 Mile House (winter shearing available in AB)	250-267-3652
Pieter Demooij	Saanichton http://sheepshearing.ca	250-652-2219
Garrett Jolicoeur	Vancouver Island garrett6108@hotmail.com	250-937-8933
Martin Lubben	Grand Forks	250-442-1551
Grant Smith	Vancouver Island grant.ravenstone@shaw.ca	250-738-0480
Loreia Tomsin	Sidney www.countrywools.com	250-514-6738
Johanna Walker	Langley	Cell: 604-329-7415 604-888-4181

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Jozsef Barna	Drayton Valley	780-898-9454
John Beasley	Youngstown (all Canada) www.integrityranching.com	403-857-9236
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Cordell Young	Lethbridge cordellb.young@gmail.com	306-641-9308

SASKATCHEWAN

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Russell John Eddy	Yorkton (SK & MB)	306-516-0727
Aampie Esterhuyse	Grenfell	306-451-7809
Reba Fajnor	Marengo general_mee@hotmail.com	306-378-7366
Wayne Garnet	Leoville	306-883-2928
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Matt Knelson	Rockglen	306-476-2632
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S'il vous plaît marquez tous vos sacs de laine avec votre **nom complet, adresse postale et numéro de téléphone**

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Clifford Metheral	Nokomis	(SK & MB)	306-528-2113
Lorrie Reed	Elrose		306-378-4010
Laverne Struck	Pilger		306-367-4278



MANITOBA

Louis Bisson	Souris	(MB & SK)	204-483-3045
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Heinz Krauskopf	Kirkella		**** Retired ****
Bethan Lewis	Blumenort	gar21@hotmail.ca	Cell: 204-851-5685 204-845-2153
Garrick Reimer	Ethelbert		204-371-9854
Stacey Rosvold	(MB & SK)		204-647-5114
David Stott	Austin		204-761-0157
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Eastern Canada Shearers / Tondeurs De L'est Du Canada

Please mark all your wool bags with your **full name, mailing address & phone number**
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Richard Cullum	Glenburnie	613-542.8584
David Jones	Demorestville	613-922-3064
Bruce McEwen	Foresters Falls	613-639-7158
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Tom Redpath	shearmaster@hotmail.com	ON & QC - 905-630-6341
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David Mastine	Saint Félix de Kingsey		819-848-2538
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Jean-Michel Popik	L'Épiphanie - jmshearingqc@hotmail.com		438-825-2875

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EASTERN CANADA / EST DU CANADA

Wool Information & Collection Depots / Informations sur la laine et les dépôts de collecte



Please call ahead to all depots / S'il vous plaîtappelez à l'avance à tous les dépôts

DEPOT NAME / LOCATION NOM DU DÉPÔT / EMPLACEMENT	CONTACT PERSON / PERSONNE-RESSOURCE	PHONE NUMBER / NUMÉRO DE TÉLÉPHONE
ONTARIO		
Carleton Place – Head Office & Wool Grading Warehouse	Nathan Pappas-Barabe woolgrader@wool.ca Weekdays: 8-12, 1-4:30	613-257-2714 1-800-488-2714
CCWG Cookstown Ontario Stockyards	John Cuthbert or Richard Metheral	705-458-4800 1-866-458-4800
Glen Huron	Richard Metheral	705-351-2022
Indian River	Geraldine Heffernan	705-295-4238
Little Britain	Gordon Mark	705-786-2679
Madoc	Terry Spicer	613-473-1278
Manitoulin Island	Dean Millsap	705-282-6283
Millbrook	* * * Closed * * *	
New Liskeard	Miguel Tobler	705-648-5877
Paris	Glenn Kelley	519-754-7076
Rainy River District	Emo Feed	807-482-2017
Wingham	John Farrell	519-357-1058
York	Jerry Kelleher	905-772-3298
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CCWG Saint-Hyacinthe sthycinthe@ccwg.ca	5120 Rue Martineau, Saint-Hyacinthe	450-796-4242 1-888-796-4242
Eastern Townships c/o Trenholm Nelson	598 Rte 243, Kingsbury	Tel/Fax 819-826-3066
Saint Gabriel George Parent	381 Rue Principale, Saint Gabriel	418-798-8272
ATLANTIC / ATLANTIQUE		
Hummingbird Farm c/o Bert Meyer	245 River Rd Eureka Springville, NS	902-396-7595 hummingbirdfarm@hotmail.com



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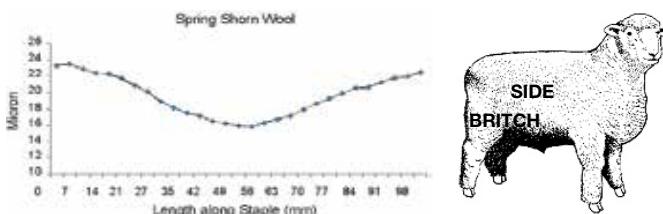
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Lisa Surber, PhD
LM Livestock Services

Although subjective measurements of wool to determine its quality and value (i.e. grade) has been practiced within the sheep industry for decades, the way the industry measures fiber diameter has been modified and changed with advances in wool technology. When utilized properly, objective fiber testing can be a powerful marketing and selection tool. It allows breeder to make selections and track improvements in breeding programs. Both commercial and seedstock producers can find value in testing wool samples from individual animals. An objective measure of fiber diameter is important from a buyer's perspective because it gives them an actual micron and not one person's opinion of grade.

All agree that fiber diameter is important value determining factor of wool and thus should be included in selection programs. Finer is not always better but for any particular type of sheep, depending on breed standards or marketing opportunities, there is wool fiber diameter that maybe is too fine or too coarse. Those values vary by the type of sheep and the breeding objectives of the producer. Know what your flock is in terms of micron and whether test results merit a change.

Fiber diameter is a function of both genetics and environmental conditions such as nutrition of the animal. Nutrition can play a huge role. As the plane of nutrition increases wool micron will get coarser. When a buyers look at potential seedstock replacements, they should really examine the condition of that individual. Rams or ewes that have been fed up and are in really good condition (maybe even fat) for sales will be the coarsest they will ever be in their life and under range conditions will get finer. A buyer must also ask the seller if the micron reported is a first shear (lamb) micron or where the sample was taken within the last month or two prior to the sale. Lamb microns will likely be much finer (maybe as much as 3-4 microns) than a more recent micron. A more recent micron will reflect the genetics but also the feed program that the ram has been developed under. Another indication of fiber diameter is the micron estimated breeding value (EBV). A ram with a fiber diameter EBV of 0 is average for the Targhee breed and equates to a clip micron of around 22 microns. Negative fiber diameter EBV will produce offspring that are finer, positive micron EPV will produce offspring that are coarser. Although yearling fiber diameter may be different than adult fiber diameter, an evaluation conducted several years ago by the Montana Wool Lab and Dr. Dave Notter at Virginia Tech. showed that in genetic evaluation this measurement was accurate and sufficient for selection purposes.



OFDA2000: The OFDA2000 is the world's first instrument to measure greasy wool and diameter profile along the staple. The OFDA2000 is fully portable unit and can be easily used the barn, chute side or at shearing time. The technology is used at all stages of the wool-processing pipeline, from greasy fleece through to yarn and fabric. It is also used to measure synthetic fibers, cashmere, mohair and alpaca. The OFDA2000 is recognized by the IWTO test method (TM 47) for measuring wool fiber snippets.

The OFDA is a video microscope set above a moving sample of fibers. The instrument magnifies and captures images of the individual fibers using a video camera and then identifies and measures each fiber. Each fiber diameter is measured to a resolution of 1 micron (μm) and the combined mean diameter and standard deviation are calculated to a resolution of 0.01 μm .

OFDA's histogram data include the mean fiber diameter, standard deviation (SD), coefficient of variation (CV), comfort factor, curvature and spinning fineness. The comfort factor is vital to sheep breeders and wool buyers to identify those coarse fiber in a sample that can cause a "prickly" feel in some woolen garments. The sample size needed for OFDA2000 testing is a lock

Objective measurement of wool

of wool about the diameter of your index finger. OFDA2000 is the robust, lightweight, fully portable for general-purpose fiber measurement. OFDA2000 can provide rapid (<30 seconds), accurate and precise diameter measurement along the length of greasy wool staples. Fibers in greasy staples are coated with a varying thickness of grease, dirt and sweat. The OFDA2000 automatically corrects for the grease factor, utilizing a formula established after exhaustive analysis of Australian and New Zealand flocks. However, because average grease levels vary slightly from flock to flock, it is recommended to determine a grease correction factor for each group of samples to be measured at the beginning of testing or to test samples on a clean (degreased) basis.

The OFDA2000 has the ability to generate a considerable amount of data relating to the wool sample tested. Measurements include:

Average Fiber Diameter (Micron): The average fiber diameter of the tested sample expressed in microns. It is the average of a large number individual fiber measurements. It is the major factor that determines the wools end-use.

Spin Count	Micron
Finer than 80s	Under 17.70
80s	17.70 – 19.14
70s	19.15 – 20.59
64s	20.60 – 22.04
62s	22.05 – 23.49
60s	23.50 – 24.94
58s	24.95 – 26.39
56s	26.40 – 27.84

Distribution of Fiber Diameter

The terms standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CVD) are used to describe variability of fiber diameter of wool. They are different ways of looking at the same thing. Although the average fiber diameter is the major price determinant for wool, the degree of fiber diameter variation in a clip or individual fleeces has an effect on wool processing. Wools with higher average fiber diameters and lower CVD's have been found to produce yarns with properties similar to wools with lower average fiber diameters and higher CVD's.

Standard Deviation is a statistic which measures the distribution of measurements around the average fiber diameter. The smaller the SD, the more uniform the diameters of the individual fibers measured. About 2/3 of all fibers measured, fall within the average fiber diameter plus or minus one SD. Generally, the finer the average fiber diameter the smaller the SD.

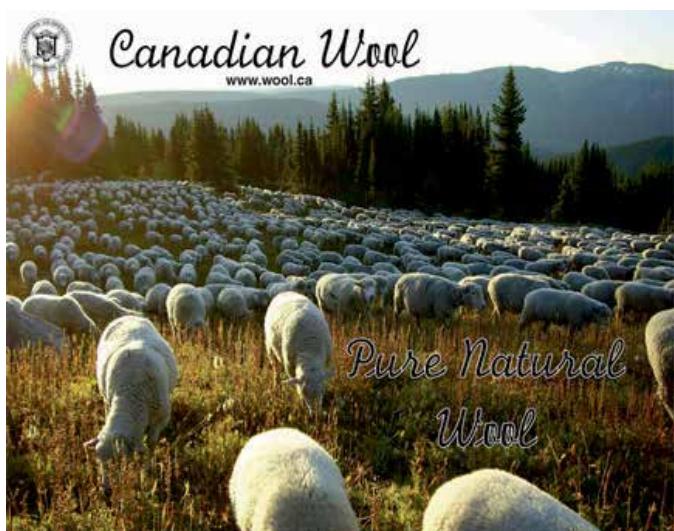
Coefficient of Variation of fiber diameter is a measure of the variation in fiber diameter within a fleece sample, relative to the average (or mean) fiber diameter. The higher the CVD, the more variable the sample. This statistic is useful when comparing the variances between two lots of wool with differing means.

CVD	Standard Of Uniformity
Under 21%	Excellent
21% - 27 %	Average
Over 27%	Poor

Percentage of fibers less than 30 micron (comfort factor): The percentage of fiber greater than 30 microns (%>30) is the prickle factor. This data is of interest because it shows the coarse edge that determines the final use of the fiber. Fabric from wool with 98% or more of the fibers 30 microns or less will not be scratchy.

My business, LM Livestock Services, provides on-site OFDA2000 wool testing. Let the OFDA technology help you make a better wool clip and a more uniform flock. Please contact me with questions and pricing at lmsurber@gmail.com or 406-581-7772

History of CCWG



The Co-operative was established in 1918 by the sheep industry as a national system of collecting and marketing its members' wool on a co-operative basis. This meant that regardless of the size of the wool clip, the time of year received or distance from the market, each member was paid the same price for the same grade of wool. Being merely an instrument of the growers, the company operates quite simply. It collects, grades, measures, and markets the producer's wool and after deducting the cost of operations returns the entire difference to the growers.

The Co-operative grades and markets approximately 3 million pounds of raw wool each year from producers all across Canada. Each of the three general classes of wool (fine, medium, and coarse) are sold wherever the best price is available, China is a major buyer. Wool is received directly from the producer by way of truck or rail. It is then graded according to type classification, quality, and method of preparation. Wool of similar types and quality are hydraulically packed in bales weighing up to 1,200 pounds, then core sampled to obtain objective measurement test reports for marketing purposes.

The wool arrives in large sacks or square pouches, raw from the sheep. At the warehouse it is graded according to the fibre diameter (micron) and length of the fibres, yield, colour, and amount of foreign matter present in the wool. After grading, the wool is shipped out in compact bales. Ninety percent of all the wool is exported out of Canada.

The company's mandate is to be a producer co-operative endeavouring to market wool at the top price it deserves while operating the business efficiently to maximize returns to the wool producer.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited occupies what was once the round house and machine shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The company head office is located in Carleton Place, Ontario and is a totally Canadian company.

When used by the CPR (1890 - 1939), as many as 200 men were employed in this building. It was a serious loss to the town when the whole operation was moved to Smiths Falls, Ontario in 1939. Still, Carleton Place is not easily discouraged, and in the fall of 1940, the "roundhouse" was once again open. No, the CPR did not return, the "wool growers" moved in. Eric Bjergso, the General Manager, says the place was a mess ... tracks, turn table, wheels ... anything and everything needed for train repair could be found in the building. In 1940, at the beginning of World War II, scrap iron was much in demand and what might have been a liability was turned into an asset.



After a massive cleanup, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited was in business. On the direct line (CPR) from the West through to Montreal, Carleton Place was in an excellent position to handle wool from the West and ship it via Montreal, to England, Holland, and Germany, as well as all over Canada. During the war some of these ports were closed to Canadian business but were reopened at the close of hostilities.

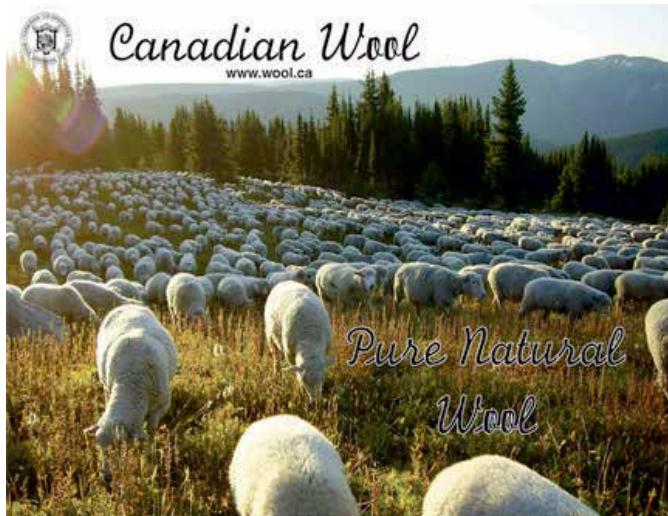
When the Company opened in Carleton Place their main warehouses were in Weston, Ontario. Due to the changing wool industry, in 1967 these buildings were sold, and the entire wool grading operation was moved to Carleton Place. The administration offices in Toronto were retained until 1972, then they were also moved to Carleton Place. The administration offices are housed in the section of the building that was once the storage room and boiler room for the CPR.

In addition to handling wool, the Co-operative operates CCWG Livestock Supply outlets across the country and a Real Wool Shop at Carleton Place. The Co-operative also publishes an annual magazine entitled The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Magazine & Livestock Supplies Catalogue which is designed to assist the livestock producer with information and a mail order catalogue for livestock supplies, equestrian products & clothing. Ecommerce is available for online purchases at www.ccwg.ca & www.realwoolshop.ca.



In 1979, the CCWG decided to put the old CPR coal bins to use and in August of that year "The Real Wool Shop" was opened. It is difficult to imagine how anyone could wear wool if all you ever see is a "bag of fluff". The Co-op Warehouse shows the first stage - the Real Wool Shop shows the final one www.realwoolshop.ca. In 2006 the engine house of the CPR Round House was renovated and is now our Equestrian Centre for tack and western clothing. This room also contains a mini museum with numerous railway memorabilia on display.

Histoire du CCWG



La coopérative a été créée en 1918 par l'industrie ovine en tant que système national de collecte et de commercialisation de la laine de ses membres sur une base coopérative. Cela signifiait que quelle que soit la taille du clip de laine, la période de l'année reçue ou la distance du marché, chaque membre recevait le même prix pour la même qualité de laine. N'étant qu'un instrument des producteurs, l'entreprise fonctionne assez simplement. Il collecte, classe, mesure et commercialise la laine du producteur et, après déduction du coût des opérations, restitue la totalité de la différence aux producteurs.

La coopérative classe et commercialise environ 3 millions de livres de laine brute chaque année auprès de producteurs de partout au Canada. Chacune des trois classes générales de laine (fine, moyenne et grossière) est vendue là où le meilleur prix est disponible, la Chine est un acheteur majeur. La laine est reçue directement du producteur par camion ou par train. Il est ensuite classé selon la classification du type, la qualité et la méthode de préparation. La laine de types et de qualité similaires est emballée hydrauliquement dans des balles pesant jusqu'à 1 200 livres, puis échantillonnée au cœur pour obtenir des rapports de test de mesure objectifs à des fins de marketing.

La laine arrive dans de grands sacs ou des poches carrées, brutes du mouton. À l'entrepôt, il est classé en fonction du diamètre (micron) et de la longueur des fibres, du rendement, de la couleur et de la quantité de matières étrangères présentes dans la laine. Après classement, la laine est expédiée en balles compactes. Quatre-vingt-dix pour cent de toute la laine est exportée hors du Canada.

Le mandat de l'entreprise est d'être une coopérative de producteurs s'efforçant de commercialiser la laine au meilleur prix qu'elle mérite tout en exploitant l'entreprise efficacement afin de maximiser les revenus du producteur de laine.

La Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited occupe ce qui était autrefois la maison ronde et les ateliers d'usinage du chemin de fer Canadien Pacifique. Le siège social de l'entreprise est situé à Carleton Place, en Ontario et est une entreprise totalement canadienne.



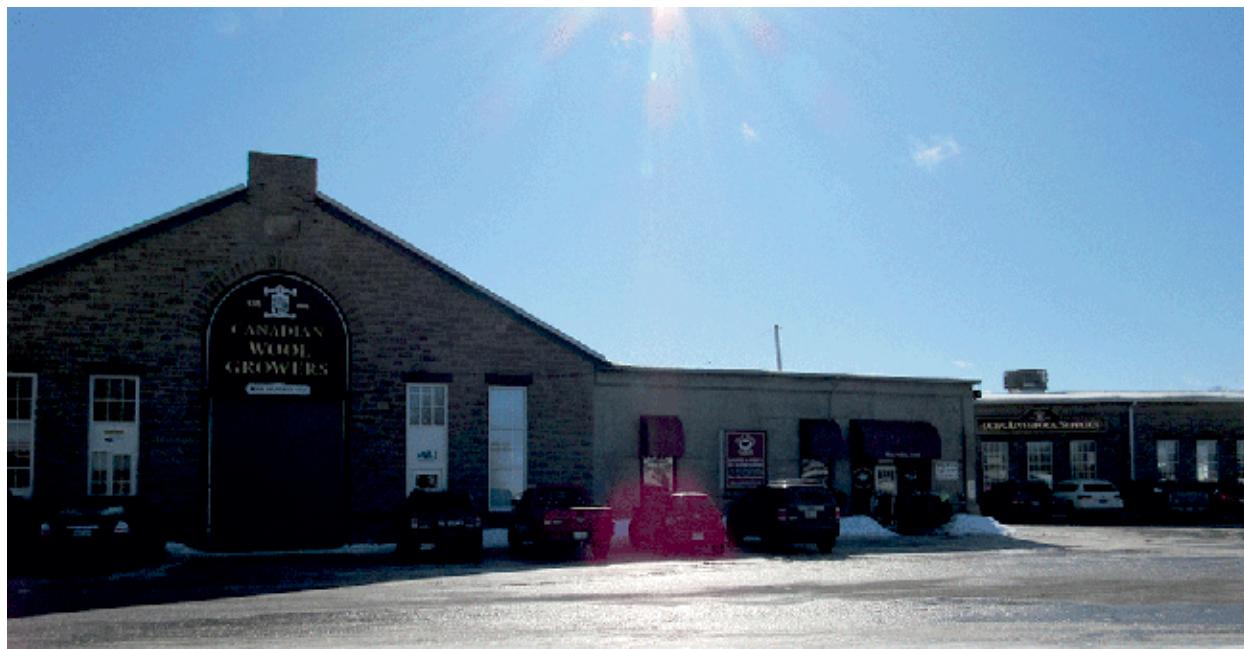
Lorsqu'il était utilisé par le CPR (1890 - 1939), jusqu'à 200 hommes étaient employés dans ce bâtiment. Ce fut une grave perte pour la ville lorsque l'ensemble de l'exploitation fut déplacé à Smiths Falls, en Ontario, en 1939. Pourtant, Carleton Place ne se décourage pas facilement et, à l'automne 1940, la « rotonde » est de nouveau ouverte. Non, le CPR n'est pas revenu, les "producteurs de laine" ont emménagé. Eric Bjergso, le directeur général, dit que l'endroit était en désordre... chenilles, table tournante, roues... tout et n'importe quoi pour la réparation des trains pouvait être trouvé dans le bâtiment. En

1940, au début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la ferraille était très demandée et ce qui aurait pu être un passif est devenu un atout.

Après un nettoyage massif, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited était en affaires. Sur la ligne directe (CPR) de l'Ouest jusqu'à Montréal, Carleton Place était en excellente position pour traiter la laine de l'Ouest et l'expédier via Montréal, vers l'Angleterre, la Hollande et l'Allemagne, ainsi que partout au Canada. Pendant la guerre, certains de ces ports ont été fermés aux entreprises canadiennes, mais ont été rouverts à la fin des hostilités.

Lorsque la société a ouvert ses portes à Carleton Place, ses principaux entrepôts se trouvaient à Weston, en Ontario. En raison de l'évolution de l'industrie de la laine, en 1967, ces bâtiments ont été vendus et l'ensemble des opérations de classement de la laine a été transféré à Carleton Place. Les bureaux administratifs de Toronto ont été conservés jusqu'en 1972, puis ils ont également été transférés à Carleton Place. Les bureaux administratifs sont logés dans la section du bâtiment qui était autrefois la salle de stockage et la chaufferie du CFCP.

En plus de la manutention de la laine, la coopérative exploite des points de vente CCWG Livestock Supply à travers le pays et un Real Wool Shop à Carleton Place. La Coopérative publie également un magazine annuel intitulé The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Magazine & Livestock Supplies Catalogue qui est conçu pour aider les éleveurs de bétail avec des informations et un catalogue de vente par correspondance de fournitures pour bétail, produits équestres et vêtements. Le commerce électronique est disponible pour les achats en ligne à www.ccwg.ca et www.realwoolshop.ca.



En 1979, le CCWG a décidé d'utiliser les anciens bacs à charbon du CPR et en août de la même année, "The Real Wool Shop" a été ouvert. Il est difficile d'imaginer comment quelqu'un pourrait porter de la laine si tout ce que vous voyez est un "sac de duvet". Le Co-op Warehouse montre la première étape - le Real Wool Shop montre la dernière www.realwoolshop.ca. En 2006, la salle des machines de la maison ronde du CP a été rénovée et est maintenant notre centre équestre pour la sellerie et les vêtements western. Cette salle contient également un mini musée avec de nombreux souvenirs ferroviaires exposés.

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