

has to do,) the sums opposite our respective  
es; and we further agree to conform to the  
les and By-laws of the said Society.

NAMES.	\$	cts.

### SCHEDULE B.

NTY OF  
TO WIT: }

I, A. B., of the (Township) of  
surer of the County Agricultural Society of  
, make oath and say that the  
of has been paid into my  
ds, since the first day of February last, by  
Township Agricultural Societies of the said  
nty, as and for the Members' subscriptions  
this year; and that the sum of  
been paid into my hands, as subscriptions  
this year, by members of the said County  
ety; and that the said sums, making in the  
le the sum of . now remain in  
y hands, ready to be disposed of, according  
w.

m to before me this  
of

A. D. 18 . }

A. B.

C. D.

Justice of the Peace for the  
County of

### Growth of different kinds of Wool.

he following interesting paper from a recent  
ber of the *Mark Lane Express*, will afford  
y useful suggestions to our readers. The  
lar of the Wool Supply Association, with  
imens of different kinds, was received by our  
d of Agriculture, and some notices thereof  
be found in our last volume. We are of  
ion that with perseverance and sound judg-  
a great deal more in the production of the  
ersorts of wool may be done in Canada than  
nerally imagined.—[Ed.]  
short time since we drew attention to the

increased demand for long wool by the worsted  
trade, which has led the manufacturers and Brad-  
ford Chamber of Commerce to enter into direct  
communication with the several wool-producing  
countries, in order to stimulate greater exer-  
tion in the production of that class of wool. Our  
observations were then directed specially to the  
Cape wools and to the temper in which the sug-  
gestions had been received by the Cape flock-  
masters. But the whole subject has a far wider  
range of application than one colonial district,  
since our foreign supplies of wool are drawn from  
a great number of quarters, and every description  
of climate. As our journal is most likely to pass  
into hands abroad that have not been reached  
through the official channels by which the circular  
of the Chamber of Commerce for the worsted  
district was issued, we shall draw attention pro-  
minently to their requirements, and pass under  
review the different producing districts and the  
peculiarities of the wool they supply.

The increase in the imports of foreign and  
colonial wool in the last five years has been very  
large. In 1856 we received 124½ million pounds;  
in 1860, 145½ million pounds; and in the eleven  
months of the past year 127¼ million pounds.  
There is a new item in the Board of Trade re-  
turns this year, nearly 15 million pounds of "wool-  
en rags, torn up to be used as wool."

The increased supplies of wool have been,  
however, almost exclusively of a nature to adapt  
them to the woollen rather than to the worsted  
manufacture. Those interested in this latter  
branch of industry are anxious to stimulate the  
growth of wool suitable for their wants. The  
qualities they require give to the wool a higher  
marketable value for all purposes of manufacture,  
and are therefore well deserving the attention of  
growers, collectors, and shippers of wool.

The wool (the increase of which they desire  
to promote) should have a staple from four to  
seven inches long, according to its fineness, and  
should, as far as possible, be uniform in quality  
throughout its whole length; bright and lus-  
trous in its appearance, or soft and kind to the  
touch, of good spinning properties, free from  
burrs or other vegetable fibre. It should also be  
well washed before it is clipped; or where this  
is not practicable, care should be taken that it be  
not cotted or felted in drying. It is most desir-  
able to retain the whole natural length of the  
staple, by only clipping the lambs or sheep once  
during the season's growth, unless local causes  
render it absolutely necessary to do so oftener.  
It is also very important that a proper classifica-  
tion of wool should be made in packing, and  
that the packing should be thoroughly trust-  
worthy and fair.

An improvement is already manifested in the  
wool of some countries, and it is thought this  
might be made general, if proper care were  
taken in the selection of breeding sheep, par-  
ticularly of the rams, and, where necessary, by  
the introduction of new blood. The flocka