

plies of woolen goods for such an immense body of men, as nearly one million, will of itself create a consumption that will use up all the wool that has been produced in the wool growing states in less than six months, and then!

4. As yet no material change has taken place in the prices of wool in foreign countries, but exchange has advanced so that it is estimated that the high rates are equivalent to an advance in the prices of wool of from eight to ten per cent. But the tariff so discriminates, that our own growers must have a material advantage, while it lasts. We fear, however, that the wants of the country will become so pressing, that all the manufacturing interests will demand a revision or alteration of the duties on the raw material, so that a supply for home demands may be procured at rates that will permit a very great increase in the importation.

The above are the principal reasons we have for the belief, that wool is bound upon an upward trip for the next twelve months, and that we think that it would be perfectly safe for those who have clips on hand, to hold on for a reasonable time, at any rate, as it does seem possible at present, that there can be a decline either in the demand or in the prices. Still, it must be borne in mind, that we are at what the people in Washington are pleased facetiously to call "War," and they have been playing at this game in a polite and politic way for the past twelve months. We are not able to predicate what may transpire, should they determine to make war in some other way, than the "make believe" system.

The wool circulars seem to talk very cautiously as to the prices. Walter Brown, of New York, in his August circular, indicates that an advance may be looked for—he says:

"The domestic Wool market during the month of July was extremely active, especially in the wool-growing districts, and the prices still further advanced—the tendency still being upward. It is the opinion of many, that good wools will soon be worth 60c per pound, in the Eastern markets. The great advance in exchange, the high value of specie as compared with our rapidly increasing paper currency, must necessarily influence the prices of Wool, which is a direct representative of specie. The fact that cotton is selling at unprecedented rates, cannot fail to produce its effect on the Wool market. The new call for additional troops will, in due time, bring new and large orders for clothing. Manufacturers are also already doing a successful business, and under the present tariff, have before them the most brilliant prospects. Every thing seems to force wool into a high range of figures, and yet notwithstanding all these considerations, the future is in reality greatly obscured, and the immense uncertainties of war are depressing the minds of the people to such an extent, that it may have a very modifying effect on business, and prevent the natural and full

operation of these apparently active causes."

The prices in the New York markets are quoted as follows, and show an advance during the month of 5 to 7 cents:

Choice selected Saxony fleece, 58 a 60c.

Saxony fleece, 55 a 57c.

Full-blood Merino fleece, 55 a 56c.

Half and three quarter blood fleece, 53 a 55c.

Native and quarter blood fleece, 51 a 52c.

Common fleece, 50 a 52c.

Canada fleece, 50 a 55c.

### Breeding and Rearing Pigs.

[A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the following as his experience in this important branch of farm management. Will not some of our *Canadian* farmers furnish us with *their experience* also? Eds.]

In selecting my breeding hogs I always pick out the best shaped, most thriving boar pig to keep over for a breeder. For a sow I select a healthy shoat, well shaped, but thin and lank, in preference to a fat and sleek one; my reasons for this are, that the lean sow will produce more pigs, and raise them better than one in high order—the sleek one converts all her food into fat and flesh for her own sides and back, while in the lean one it is converted into food for the young. This rule is applicable to all animals. A cow which shows every rib when i-milk, will bring forth larger and better calves, and give more and better milk than the one which always looks fat enough for the slaughter. My experience fully sustains my theory. My mode of raising hogs which are intended to be kept over, is to have them pigged about the latter part of August, or first of September, and after allowing them to run with the sow from four to six weeks, confine them in a separate pen. When first taken from the sow they should be fed from six to eight times a day, or else they will fall off in flesh, and it will take them weeks to recruit. Their usual allowance at first should be about a pint of milk to each pig, and in order to facilitate the properly attending to them, the milk barrel should be kept standing very close to the pen, from which it can be dipped with a pail with very little trouble, being replenished night and morning with fresh skimmed milk from the dairy. The quantity of each pig should be gradually increased each day according to the growth of the pigs, until they have attained to the age of three or four months, when a regular allowance should be made them; and the number of times of feeding may be diminished. At this time of the pig's life a little grain fed night and morning, will not be thrown away upon him; a little oats or rye, if the pig is in a healthy condition, followed by a pint of corn, which may be subsequently increased to a quart. This addition of grain will tell amazing-