

dence, believe that the amount will fall short of the actual returns, as to the extent and manufacture of wool.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. ROBBINS, *Chairman.*

No. 1.

The probable number of sheep in the United States is twenty millions, and worth, on an average, two dollars per head, \$40,000,000

The sheep farms, generally, do not support three sheep to the acre, summer and winter through, although the land be pretty good, and well managed. Of the twenty millions of sheep, it is supposed that about five millions are in the State of New York, having had 3,469,539 in 1825, the latest returns at hand; and it is known, that many of these sheep are fed upon lands worth from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre; and, in Dutchess county, in which are about five hundred thousand sheep, the lands on which they are fed are worth about twenty-five dollars per acre. It is then probable, that the average worth of land in the United States, capable of supporting three sheep to the acre, through the year, are worth ten dollars per acre; twenty millions of sheep will require 6,666,666 acres, say 6,500,000 acres, at \$10, 65,000,000

Capital in sheep, and lands to feed them, \$105,000,000
The twenty millions of sheep produce fifty millions of pounds of wool, annually, the average value of which, for three years, 1829, 1830, 1831, exceeded forty cents per pound, or, \$20,000,000
(The crop of 1831 was worth more than \$25,000,000.)

The crop of wool, having reference to the whole quantity made into cloth of various qualities, is worth 40,000,000

Which is about the gross annual product of wool and its manufactures in the United States. If the woollen goods imported, valued at five millions of dollars, be added, there will be allowed for each person in the United States, three and a half dollars' worth of woollens per annum, including blankets, carpets, &c. as well as clothing.

The fixed and floating capital vested in the woollen manufactories of the United States, such as lands, water rights, buildings, machinery, and stock on hand, and cash employed, may be estimated at 40,000,000

Capital directly vested in the growth and manufacture of wool, \$145,000,000

The proportion between the amount of wool used in the factories, and worked up by household industry, are as 3 to 2; and, on the average, it will employ one person to work up one thousand pounds of wool, annually, or fifty thousand persons in the whole.

It is reasonable to suppose that each laborer subsists two other persons, say 150,000 in all, deriving a direct support from the woollen manufacture, whether household or otherwise.

Each person will consume at least twenty-five dollars' worth of agricultural products annually, is \$3,750,000 worth of subsistence.

The average product of lands, cultivated for the supply of food, does not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre yearly, after subsisting the cultivators, and those dependent on them; it will, therefore, require 1,500,000 acres of land to feed those manufacturers and their dependents, worth, say fifteen dollars per acre, is 22,500,000

Capital involved in the growth and manufacture of wool, in the U. S. \$167,500,000

The annual value created by, or accruing to, agriculture, because of the growth and manufacture of wool, may be thus shown:

Wool,	\$20,000,000
Provisions to manufacturers,	3,750,000
Fuel, timber, and other products of the land, supplied,	500,000
Charges for transportation, and food of horses, and other animals, employed because of the factories,	500,000
	<hr/> \$24,750,000