

deemed necessary, and shall assist the Council of the Association in everything concerning which their assistance may be necessary in relation to the Annual Exhibition.

13. The Council of the Association may appoint General Superintendents of the several Departments, and also, so far as necessary, competent persons may be placed in charge of each class, who shall see that every possible facility is afforded to the Judges in the examination of the same.

14. A sufficient number of Refreshment Booths may be leased under direction of the Council, within the Exhibition grounds, and shall be so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation to the public, and so as to secure the due maintenance of sobriety and good order; and any infringement of this regulation shall subject the offender to a forfeiture of his lease and the consideration paid therefor, and the Booth may be immediately closed by order of the President of the Association.

15. The Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the cities, towns and township, and the Members of the Electoral Division Societies within the Electoral Division in which the Exhibition may be held, or immediately contiguous thereto, shall be Members of the Association and shall have free entrance to the Exhibition for that year; provided that the said Societies shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the government grant, in aid of the Association; provided also that the sum paid shall not be less than one dollar for each Member of the said Societies.

16. Upon the discovery of any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice, either in the preparation, ownership, or of any representation concerning any article exhibited, which may have affected, or have been intended to affect, the decision of the Judges, the Council shall have power to withhold the payment of any prize awarded, and may prohibit any such party or parties from exhibiting in any class for one or more years, and may also publish the names of such, or not, as may be deemed most expedient.

17. No Member of the Council or of the Local Committee shall be concerned in any contract or work of profit, directly or indirectly, ordered to be performed for the use of the Association, either as principal or surety.

18. These Rules may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Association; notice of the intended alteration or amendment being published in the *Agriculturist*, and in the *Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures*, for three months prior to the day of the Annual Meeting, when the same shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds of the Directors present.

WOOL GROWING.

The care of sheep, and the condition and quality of the food upon which they subsist, whether in barn or pasture, has a great influence upon the quality of the wool, and its value for manufacturing purposes. Sudden and unfavorable changes in the pasture and

food, whether the effect is to fatten the sheep or make them poorer, will affect the quality of the wool for good or evil. There are two immediate changes in the fibre at such times. One is making a joint where the new growth commences, which often separate in carding on account of its brittleness, thereby shortening the wool, which is often very injurious to the kind of goods in which the wool is being worked; and the other is in the change of the oily or fluid substances, within and without the tube of the fibre, and which, to a certain extent, govern the softness of the fibre and its adaptability to receive color.

Wool taken from a sheep which has died from exposure to cold and change, or which has been for a long time diseased, is always found very hard to take a good color. This is in consequence of the coagulated character of the oily substances of the tube of the wool, which become very hard to remove under such circumstances, and will resist the dye.

Where changes take place in the pasture, which are very striking, the joints before mentioned are not often produced as often as such changes are made, but the substances pervading the interior of the tube will be found to be different between each joint thus made, and will require different solving powers before they will take the color uniformly through the whole length of the fibre. This effect has been demonstrated the past year very fully in indigo colors, and has worked great damage; at first attributed to the indigo, but subsequently found to be in the wool.

The theory of the influence of climate upon sheep, as well as pasturage and feed upon their wool, is by no means new; though some of your correspondents seem to ridicule the idea. Such persons must be sadly ignorant of the *sheep literature* of the past, as well as of practical manufacturing of the present day, or they would not treat an idea of such importance lightly. The first requisite of wool is fineness, which is produced under and governed by all the laws of stock raising, such as good blood or breed, to start with, and feed, pasturage, climate and careful keeping.

The second is softness, which is almost entirely governed by the character of feed, pasturage, and care, which will fix the character of the "yolk" or oily matter which surrounds and penetrates the tube of the fibre. This substance coagulates and crystalizes around and within the fibre in clearing, and renders it harsh and brittle, or soft and silky, according to the influences which have governed its growth.

The third is the length of the fibre, which is not of so much consequence when its real length can be estimated by the manufacturer. But for ages it has been well known that the change of climate and condition of the sheep