

WOOL.

The wool clipping of the world is estimated at 1,610,000,000 pounds, one and one-quarter pounds to each inhabitant. This amount is made up as follows:

England.....	260,000,000
Germany.....	200,000,000
France.....	183,000,000
Spain, Italy and Portugal.....	119,000,000
Australia, South America and South Africa.....	157,000,000
Russia and Europe.....	125,000,000
United States.....	95,000,000
British North America.....	12,000,000
North Africa.....	49,000,000
Asia.....	470,000,000

Some idea of the magnitude of this interest can be gleaned from the above statement. Russia can boast of the largest flock, Mr. Bunstein of Odessa, having one consisting of 400,000 animals. The last shearing produced over 300,000 lbs., washed wool, and sold for \$595,000. But it is not with foreign wool that we have to deal. The sheep of the United States are not far from 35,000,000, the Merino family and its crosses predominating. The clip amounts to near a 100,000,000, and yet the demand exceeds the supply, by nearly one-third. And in view of the removal of slave labor as the effect of the "late unpleasantness," the cotton crop is reduced in quantity, and a high protective duty prohibits importation and raises the price of wool. This condition of affairs no doubt is beneficial to the wool producers of the States, and guided by self interest, the different wool growers' associations are from time to time passing such resolutions as the following:

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to any treaty with Canada or any other country, looking to the admission of wool and woollens on any other conditions than under the present tariff, and we desire that it remain for the present as it now is in force.

This is but a sample of the many that have filled the pages of many of the American Agricultural papers, and was adopted by the West Virginia Wool Growers Association at a recent meeting.

To a stranger reading the above, the impression would be conveyed that Canada was suing for the restoration of the reciprocal relations of trade that were abrogated by the American Congress. This is far from being the case; Canada is quietly developing her resources without reference to the renewing of the Reciprocity Treaty. New markets have been established, and fair prices are being paid for our products. Our wool possesses such merit that it will ever command a ready sale, American manufactures must have it. They pay the duty, and the American mechanic must pay the extra cost. Canada was never more prosperous than at present; our money market is comparatively easy; our farmers are rapidly discharging debts contracted during the seasons of short crops; money can be obtained on long terms and at moderate interest. In view of this

condition of affairs, the following resolution is particularly refreshing.

RESOLVED, Neither will the financial condition of the country justify the deducting from the national revenues the duties now paid on British Colonial productions, nor are our financial affairs as favorable as they appear as to justify the burden of these duties into a great and rich nation at our expense.

Comment is unnecessary. The idea of the protecting care of the United States is an idea purely American, as the means of making Canada prosperous.

ABOUT HUSBANDS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife speaks Greek."—SAM JOHNSON.

Johnson was right. I don't agree to all
The solemn dogmas of the rough old stager;
But very much approve what one may call
The minor morals of the "Ursa Major."

Johnson was right. Although some men adore
Wisdom in women, and with learning cram her,
There isn't one in ten but thinks far more
Of his own grub than of his spouse's grammar.

I know it is the greatest shame in life;
But who among us, (says, perhaps, myself)
Returning hungry home, but asks his wife
What beef—not books—she has upon the shelf?

Though Greek and Latin be the lady's boast,
They're little valued by her loving mate;
The kind of tongue that husbands relish most
Is modern, boiled and served upon a plate.

Or if, as fond ambition may command,
Some home-made verse the happy matron show him
What mortal spouse but from her dainty hand
Would sooner see a pudding than a poem?

Young lady—deep in love with Tom or Harry—
'Tis sad to tell you such a tale as this:
But here's the moral of it:—Don't ye marry;
Or, marrying, take your lover as he is—

A very man, with something of a brute,
(Unless he prove a sentimental hoddie,
With passions strong, and appetite to boot—
A thirsty soul within a hungry body!

A very man—not one of nature's clods—
With human feeling, whether saint or sinner;
Endowed, perhaps with genius from the gods,
But apt to take his temper from his dinner.

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE MULE.

The mule is half horse and half jackass, and then kums to a full stop, natur discovering her mistake. Tha weigh more akkording to their heft, then the hoss, yet their ears are big enuff for snow shoes. You kan trust them with one whose life ain't worth any more than the mule's. The only way tu keep them intu a paster is tu turn them intu a medder jining, and let them jump out. Tha are ready for use as soon as they will do to abuse. Tha haint got any friends, and will live on huckle berry brush, with an occasional chance at Kamada thissels. Tha are a modern invenshun, I don't think the Bible alludes to them at all. They sell for more money than enny other domestick animile. You kant tell their age by looking intu their mouths, enny more than a Mexican cannon. Tha never have no disease that a

good club won't heal. If tha ever die, tha must kum rite tu life again, for I never heard nobody say ded mule. Tha are like some men, very corrupt at harte. I've known them tu be good mules for six months, just tu git a chance tu kick somebody. I never owned one or never mean tu unless there is a law passed requiring it. The only reason why tha are pashant is because they are ashamed of themselves. I have seen eddikated mules at a surkus. Tha would kick and bite tremenjis. Enny man who is willing to drive a mule, ought to be exempt by law from running for the Legislatur. I herd tell of one who fell off from the towpath on the Erie kanal, and sunk as soon as he touched water, but he kept on towing the boat to the next station, breathing through his ears, which stuck out of the water 2 feet 8 inches. I didn't see this did, but an auctioneer told of it, and I never knew an auctioneer to tell an untruth unless it was absolutely convenient.

CASHMERE GOATS.

Ever since the first importation by Dr. Davis, in 1849, to the present time, the question has ever been asked, is there any market for the wool in the United States, if so where, and is the price sufficiently large to make it a paying business. The price of the wool has been greatly exaggerated and reported as worth from \$5 to \$15 per lb. These were mere fancy prices to keep up excitement. As in all other business there was a time when it was at a stand still, but the crisis has been safely passed, and now there is a market firmly established in the city of New York where those that have wool to sell can dispose of it at good remunerative prices.

Walter Banendahl & Co., of 45 and 47 Park Place, New York city, are buying all the goat's wool that can be found, and are paying from \$1 to \$1.25 per lb., just according to quality and condition. They state in a letter to me under date of September 10, 1868, that there is no danger of overstocking the market, and that for a number of years past it has never been lower in England than 60d. gold, per lb. That last year 2,200,000 lbs. were imported into England, which is entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and the need of a larger supply becomes daily more and more manifest. They also state that in Europe and Africa the wool becomes coarser, losing its fine silky appearance which gives it its chief value. That Asia Minor and America have proved the only countries where it can be grown of a superior quality. The wool continues to grow finer and more silky the longer it is grown in this country.

Col. Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, a veteran wool grower and stock raiser, who purchased of Dr. Davis the first importation ever made to this country, says that the same improvement will be made in the texture of the wool that was made in the Spanish sheep. The wool of 3-4 and 7-8 blood being as fine as the pure breed, and differs chiefly in the quantity of hair which is mixed more or less through the fleece. But the wool of 3-4 and 7-8 blood brings good prices.—AMERICAN FARMER.

The annual Fall Show of the South Simcoe Electoral Division Agricultural Society, will be held at Bradford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 5th and 6th October next.