

were thickly planted, and we were much surprised and delighted to see a majority of them showing life. This experiment, if successful, will be "glory enough" for any one man, and small as it may appear to the non-calculating mind, the success of this experiment may have vast modifying influences on the future of our country. The forest is fast melting away, and a fire may ere long be thought a luxury even in this not far back forest-land, and the want of timber for fences must be abandoned. We saw little of the field operations of the Colonel's farm, but fairly conclude there was harmony extended to all the business of the plantation and farms.

We will next introduce the reader to an experiment now being carried out by Col. Williams, in the way of Goats. Yes, reader, Goats! This, like all other innovations on the practices of our *daddies*, is looked upon with the slant eye of skepticism, by the non-progressive stand-still masses. But we say to such, what improvement of the inventive genius of man has been met in the same way, and better wait a bit before you pass judgment. The Colonel is one of the utilitarian, go-ahead, Saxon race, with a sort of oaken will that resists impressions from the sneers and remarks of the outsiders; thus constituted by nature, he is fitted to brave all petty annoyances that often check progress in minds differently constituted.— Now, reader, do you know that the drapery that covers the well formed bust of that lovely woman, was but yesterday the natural dress of a Goat.— Yes, the peelage of a despised goat, worked into that splendid shawl, that cost its beautiful wearer upwards of a thousand dollars!

It is to produce this wool, and constitute it a staple of our country, that Colonel Williams is now directing his care, and spending his time and some money; and we think should he be spared with health and strength, success will crown his efforts, and his name will be remembered as a benefactor of his fellow-man.

It is with pleasure we look upon all these onward movements, and from our observation, we are satisfied the experiment will fully meet the end for which it is now being carried on. We will now inform you, Mr. Editor and readers, of the present condition of the experiment. The Colonel has about fifty females of the common Goat, with several females resulting from the cross with the full blooded male Cashmere Goat. These are now bringing kids of three-fourth Cashmere blood. One of these kids we examined closely, it was about three weeks old; wool was fine, thick, and

about one inch and a quarter in length; the general appearance approached closely the Cashmere in every particular; the ears longer, broader and flopped down, as we call it, similarly to the Cashmere. Farther, this kid had receded from the common Goat, its grandmo'her, and in every way resembled the Cashmere type. This is the main point in the experiment. The entire disappearance of the common Goat, and the permanent establishment of the Cashmere. The in and in plan is of necessity, from the fact of the experimenter having but one male of the full Cashmere. Had the Colonel other males, we should feel well satisfied of the result; but with all this we are sanguine of success. If Dr. Bachman is right where he claims a common origin for the Cashmere and the common Goat, that "one is but a variety of the other" by the intervention of man and other external agencies, the thing is entirely possible and even more than probable. If the Goats are varieties, and not specifically different, there certainly appears to us no difficulty in the matter. Should they be specifically different, we know too little yet of the economy of animal life, to pronounce with any certainty. Observation and patient experiment is the only certain test of these things, and this praiseworthy work is what our friend is at, and we heartily wish him success. What we are pleased to call domestic animals are much talked about, but very little understood. All is in the deep obscure of the remote past as to their origin. We know that animals and plants have been vastly modified as regards size and color; but this we think sums up man's influences over nature's work. In this great experiment, there is one prominent promise of success under the laws of nature, which is, that the weak are always lost under the influences of the strong. The Cashmere Goat, is physically a much stronger animal than the common Goat, and we may expect this law to operate as well in this as in all other of animal being. This law we think will aid the Colonel in his experiment.

We next took a look at the Col's. improved cattle of the Durham breed. We need say but little about them, as your readers are acquainted with them better than we are; to our judgment they are fine, and the difference so perceptible that we felt ashamed of our own scrub-stock. The Colonel with liberality that was unmerited and unexpected on our part, presented us with a fine bull calf, for which we would thus express our thanks. It awakened in us a new feeling about this kind of stock, which is everywhere neglected over the