

grain in proportion to the quantity sown, and consequently took the precautionary measures for thoroughly eradicating the evil. In three years he effected his purpose, and from that time up to the present period, his farm has not been known to grow a single plant of chess. His average crop equals about 1,200 bushels, and in the whole of this vast quantity, not a single grain of chess or a ball of snail is to be seen. This fact is a most convincing argument in favour of the truth of the theory which we have so frequently advanced on this subject, viz.: that chess is a distinct species of grain, and that the transmutations of grain is a theory which is opposed to common sense, and violates one of the most beautiful laws of nature.

The sheep upon this farm are of the pure blooded merino breed, and were on the whole the best flock of the kind we have seen. A flock of 319 clipped 1179 lbs. of clean wool, which brought in the market 375 dollars. In 1844 the wool from 238 sheep brought 594 dollars; and the same year 63 three years old wethers clipped an average of 4 lbs. of wool each; and one ram of the Paulor breed shorn 9 lbs. of clean wool.

These remarks might very profitably be extended, but as our readers would probably be glad to hear something from us on the promised reports of some of our best Canadian farmers, we shall for the present bring this subject to a close.

The Alpaca.

We wish we possessed one-tenth the wealth of many a man we could name in this country, for one of the first things we would do with a very small portion of it, would be to import a few Alpacas, and naturalise them here for the benefit of the agricultural community. We wrote a little article on this subject in our April number, last year, and we do intend to continue inserting others till we can influence some one, who has sufficient patriotism, to make an importation of these most beautiful and valuable animals. It pains us, absolutely, to look around and see the worthless objects on which so much money is spent in every quarter of the United States; and yet one might solicit for years, and it is doubtful whether so small a sum as one thousand dollars could be raised for the worthy purpose of importing what might ultimately benefit the country untold millions. This does not arise from a want of liberality on the part of our citizens, but unfor-

tunately from improper education. Yes; we mean education in its enlarged sense—an education which teaches people to do with their abundant means what is for the advantage of their fellow citizens—aye, and for the world, instead of spending them so exclusively for the gratification of their own immediate vanity, pride, and luxury. Is there not a merchant among the millionaires of this great city, who will stand up as Mr. Dawson did—honored be his name—at the late meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science and say:

"It is now six years since I first joined this society for a little recreation or relaxation from the trials of 30 years close application to commercial life; and at Birmingham I brought a subject before its notice, which received its countenance in a special manner. I there declared the object of that paper, which was to induce our various manufacturers to exercise their ingenuity in discovering means to consume a wool of a silken texture (as can be seen retailing) in a manufactured state, and also to prepare our landed gentry and farmers to neutralise the animal called the 'Alpaca'—a species of sheep that eat what the cow, the horse, the common sheep, &c., reject. The manufactures have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, and the naturalization also; the former has created a national wealth of £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 per annum; the latter is progressing rapidly. I have proved these mountain-rangers can be domiciled in our own country, though brought from beyond the Andes Mountains in Peru. (How much more easily then would they do this in the United States—a climate similar to their own!) I have tried the experiment in my own lands, on the west coast of Ireland, in the wildest districts of the county of Kerry; and already a company is on the tapis to bring over ten thousand of those animals for the national good. As the race is nearly extinct in Peru, it is desirable to bring them out to our isles; their wool approaching silk, and their flesh being improved by English air and pasture. Our Sovereign and Prince Albert are now wearing royal robes manufactured at Windsor. In ten years these animals will add £20,000,000 per annum to the national wealth!"—*Am. Ag.*

Hoof Ointment.—Tallow, 1 pound; tar, 1 pound; black resin, 1 pound; lard, 2 pounds; spirits of turpentine, 1 pound. Mix.