

Munn with his conclusive facts. These gentlemen have done for Mr. Thorley what hundreds and thousands have hitherto done before him for infallible pills and ointments which put "the tree of life." The recent meeting in square affords a striking contrast to the intelligent manner in which such subjects are taken up on the continent. The subjects there tested by scientific commissions. The Danish government, we believe, was the first to take the subject of cattle condiments in a systematic manner, and judiciously-conducted experiments led to conclusions similar to those already obtained by our illustrious countryman, John Daniel Lawes.

How well Mr. Thorley has succeeded is probably the manner he has raised himself to the position of a martyr in the eyes of Mr. Beale and similar judges of fact and character. There are two ways to make money in Great Britain out of medicines and other extraordinary preparations. The one is to give an valuable article, which soon proves an essential commodity, at a small price. The other is to select an article which will not injure, advertise it to any extent, and charge the public for extraordinary faith in puffs. Many in this world were never born to think much for themselves, and the advertiser has learned that for the class it is essential to assert loudly enough in order to make it believe anything and buy. Mr. Thorley will continue to advertise, many will read and extol his preparations, but the enlightened and provident farmer will think more than he before he pays for the pretty pictures at railway stations, and for which the nice man in which, as the advocates for the food at the recent meeting said, Mr. Thorley's announcements were displayed.

But we have another view to take of the matter, and this not as the result of a prejudice, but from observation. We were once told that the condimental food was concentrated—that was a strong statement, and we are now asked to look upon it as Worcestershire sauce to the beef-steak. So far as simple condiments are concerned in their effects on man, physicians are at one in urging their very sparing employment. They are useless to those, who, being healthy, are also moderate in their tastes, and are neither intemperate eaters nor drinkers. When a man eats for eating sake, he forces his digestive organs to unnatural work by cayenne and mustard, which he cannot afterwards dispense with without suffering from dyspepsia.

Salt is the material most universally and necessarily employed to render foods palatable, and to aid their nutritious properties. But in excess salt is also very injurious; and Professor Anderson's recent lecture should not be lightly passed over by the man of science and the man of practice. Professor Anderson's statement in his recent experiments on pigs by Mr. Lawes, and receive that confirmation by after-experi-

ence which will tend to keep the condiments in their right place, as good property for advertisers, though bad investments for the stock-owner.

To turn more particularly to the somewhat new view we take of this matter, we must mention that condiments, even in the simple form of common salt, but especially aromatic substances, may often kill. The diseases of cattle in Great Britain are undergoing great changes—Deaths from the results of plethoria are now far in excess of deaths from other causes. It is not the poor condition, but the extravagantly high condition, of our stock that we must correct. Splenic apoplexy, liver diseases, and other affections due to feeding, and to food grown on rich soil under a forced system of cultivation, are largely on the increase; and if farmers think the medicine, which the Royal Agricultural Society has now helped to advertise, will have as good an effect in these cases as on Major's Munn's six-shilling sheep and his old horses they will be repaid for their credulity by a high mortality. We have frequently been in a position to confirm the observation made by the late Professor Delafond, that a condiment, though no more than a small quantity of common salt, is sufficient to turn to death's side the hesitating balance between health and disease in the plethoric animal.

The motto of the English society is, practice with science; and, in accordance with that, let us not have medicine vendors, whose nostrums are wonderful in the mystery which veils their nature and action, puffed to the detriment of agriculture. No British farmer should pay but for that which he thoroughly understands the composition and properties of. Manures are being rigorously tested; they are being sold with analyses, and adulterations are being rendered more and more difficult. Any veterinary surgeon may, for a guinea fee, furnish Mr. Beale Brown, or any other advocates of condiments, with a prescription which will save him hundreds and even thousands, which he might expend in advertised materials, if he wishes *medicine to improve health* (?) Let the drugs be bought in the cheapest market, with open eyes, and mixed by the most careful of old women, and our extensive advertisers must shut up shop. We wish them that share of the good things of this life which they deserve; but we do protest in the interest of the British farmer, and in defence of British common sense in the sight of the world, against the twaddle-talking in the Royal Agricultural Society's rooms in Hanover-square. — *Edinburgh Veterinary Review.*

Analysis of linseed according to Dr. Voelcker:

Water.....	7.50
Oil.....	34.00
Flesh-forming matter.....	24.44
Heat-giving constituents.....	30.73
Inorganic matters (ash).....	3.33