sovery of the process has at last been effected Jis due to the cleaverness of one Herr Moritz imant, a Jewish writing-master in Austria, da trial of his method on a grand scale, which made at the Imperial manufactory at Schlomuhle, near Glognitz (Lower Austria), has mpletely demonstrated the certainty of the -rention. Although the machinery, arranged at was for the manufacture of rag paper, all not of course fully answer the requireents of Herr Diamant, the results of the essay ere wonderfully favorable. The article proand was of a purity of texture and whiteness f color that left nothing to be desired; and is is all the more valuable for the difficulty ally experienced in the removal of impurities The proprietor of the invention is on rags. unt Carl Octavio Zu Lippe Weissenfeld, and reral experiments give the following results:-"1. It's not only possible to produce every mety of paper from the blades of the Indian orn, but the product is equal, and in some rects even superior, to the article manufacnd from rags.

"2. The paper requires but very little size to addr it fit for writing purposes, as the pulp smally contains a large pronortion of that ressary ingredient, which can at the same be easily eliminated if desirable.

"3. The bleaching is effected by an extraorarily rapid and facile process, and, indeed, the common light colored packing paper the wess becomes entirely unnecessary.

"4. The Indian Corn paper possesses greater each and tenacity than rag paper, without e drawback of brittleness so conspicuous in ecommon straw products.

"5. No machinery being required in the mufacture of this paper for the purpose of tear; up of the raw material and reducing it to $\frac{1}{2}$, the expense, both in point of power and $\frac{1}{2}$, is far less than is necessary for the procline of rag paper.

"Count Lippe having put hinself in commuation with the Austrian Government, an perial manufactory for Indian Corn paper mishalm pupier, as the inventor calls it is in course of construction at Pesth, the jatal of the greatest Indian Corn growing matry in Europe. Another manufactory is aldy in full operation in Switzerland; and quations are being made on the coast of e Mediterranean for the production and extation on a large scale of the pulp of this material."

Advertised Cattle Foods.

he following is taken from a very instructive dinteresting little book, entitled *Scientific arming Made Easy, by* T. C. FLETCHER, just bished by Routledge. It is the ordinaryformula for making a ton of the most extensively advertised of these foods, one or two of 'which have been exported to Canada, and are puffed up for sale here. Few indeed of our farmers, we should think, are likely to be deeply bitten.

	1	Vholesale
	c	:JA* price.
Carob (locust) bean.	cwt.gr. lbs.	£ 8. d.
finely ground at 61, per ton	6 0 0	1 16 0
Indian Corn at 71, "	90 U	330
Linseed cake at 10/. "	300	1 10 0
Powdered Tumeric at 6d per lb.	0 0 40	100
Sulphur at 11d. "	6 0 40	050
Siltpetre at 44d. "	0 0 20	076
Liquorice at 10d. "	0 0 27	126
Ginger at 6d. "	003	160
Anisced at Ed. "	004	028
Cortander at 8d. "	0 0 10	068
Gentian at 7d. "	0 0 10	0 5 10
Cream Tartar at 1s. 3d ''	002	026
Carbonate of Soda at 4d. "	006	020
Levigated Antimony, at 6d. "	0 0 G	030
Common Salt at 1/1. "	0 0 30	008
Peruvian Bark at 3s. "	004	0120
Fenugreek (trefoil) at 7d. "	0 0 22	0 12 10
m. (a)	NO 0 0	11 12 0

The above articles are put down at the ordinary wholesale market price, but if purchased in large quantities, might be got much cheaper. The use of the best linseed cake is also assumed, when it is by no means improbable an inferior description is often used. However, be this as it may, a profit of 200 per cent. ought to afford the use of none but the best articles. Independently of the slight coloaring with tumeric and flavouring with liquorice, corrander, aniseed, &c., and the medical compounds as before set forth, the main bulk of these manufactured foods is composed of the carob bean, Indian corn, and linseed cake. These form nine-tenths of its substance; and it is worthy of note, that of these, by far the most valuable, in point of both price and feeding quality, is linseed cake, and this is used in the smallest proportion. If, however, t' e farmer chooses to pay three or four times as much as the intrinsic value of an article, it is, of course, at his option to do so ; but, inasmuch as the main object of farming is a remumunerative profit, it passes my comprehension to understand how that object can be gained by feeding animals on substances that cost from £40 to £50 per ton.

The above ingredients, throwing aside all the medical and flavouring compounds, give, upon analysis, the following results:---

Water.	13.01
* Nitrogenous (or flesh-forming substances)	14-97
Fatty matter.	5.78
Starch, sugar, &c	54.40
Indigestible woody fibre	6.25
Mineral matter, ash	5.59
· · · ·	
. 1	00.00
* Equal to nitrogen	$2 \cdot 36$

Iming Made Easy, by T. C. FLETCHER, just Such a mixture as the one represented by the Wished by Routledge. It is the ordinary formula foregoing analysis could be made by a mixture