which he ought not to pay, *even if the food fulfilled* the promises of the sellers. That the traffic in these articles must be carried on very extensively cannot be doubted; and it is a matter of the very greatest regret that farmers should give countenance to it by testimonials, of which a long list is to be found appended to the advertisements. So strong is my opinion on this point, that I have absolutely refused to make analyses of these foods for their makers, lest the results should be used in any way to lead farmers into the belief that I am favourable to them.

It is worthy of notice that all foods of this description have a small quantity of an aromatic substance mixed with them, which may serve the part of a condiment, and induce the animals fed upon them to consume a larger quantity of their ordinary food, and, by promoting digestion, cause the animal to fatten more rapidly than it otherwise would. But on this point we have no information; and it would be of interest to have a few experiments made on the effect of such substances mixed in small proportion with the food of animals. But even supposing a favourable result to be obtained from such substances, it would not in any way invalidate the remarks now made, or form an argument for the farmer's paying £40 per ton for what is worth £7 or £8.—*Transactions of Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.*

THE GEOLOGIST IN THE FIELD.

Thus equipped, he should carry with him *the best map of the district* he can procure, and if coloured geologically, so much the better. In making his investigations, the student should examine every exposed face or section of rock; and for this purpore seacliffs, sides of ravines, mountain precipices, river channels, road and railway cuttings, quarries, wells, coal-pits, and, in short, every surface-opening should be sought after. As he travels along, he should also learn to note the stones used for road-metal, for field-fences, and other country purposes, and those will often guide him to local quarries which he might otherwise have missed. The ordinary buildings of a district are also in general good indices to its geological formations, though occasionnally architectural stones are brought from a great distance, and thus present the geologist with some curious anomalies. The young explorer should also make acquaintance of every stone-breaker, quarryman, miner, and mason he meets with; and though the terms "Metamorphic," "Silurian," "Devonian," and the like, may be as High Dutch to their ears, yet, if conversed with in their own language, many of them will be found to afford important information both as to the nature of the rocks, the stratification, the faults, and other particulars of a district. In fine, the student should let no stone lie unturned to get at the object of his investigation; should visit the local museum, if there is one; find out the names of local collectors, and get access to their cabinets; call at the shop of the working lapidary and dealer in natural curiosities, and it must be a very obscure village, or a very uninteresting locality, geologically speaking, that does not possess some one curious in fossils, minerals, pebbles, shells, insects, or the like, and who knows something, less or more, of the natural history of his district.—*Advanced Text-Book of Geology*, by DAVID PAGE, T. G. S.

A NEW VERMIFUGE.—In Barreswil's "Repertoire de Chimie" appears a report showing that from the analysis made by M. Helet of the *Ailanthus glandulosa* (the Japan varnish tree), the bark and other parts contain an oleo-resin, or mixture of a volotile oil with a fixed one, which is a powerful vermifuge.—*Lancet.*