

perience, viz, that those principles that produce cathartic action are cathartic, and are required for some wise purpose in the process of digestion, assimilation, preservation, and defecation in small quantity in the daily food of every animal—that tonic principles are required to keep up the tissues in a normal state of tonicity, so as to enable them to perform their functions. Thus the muscles of the stomach and intestinal canal and the muscles of the heart require tonic principle to counteract the relaxing principles of the respiratory elements of food, so as to preserve their contractile powers at the normal standard; that the kidneys require diuretic properties, the skin diaphoretic, the fluids antiseptic and refrigerant, to prevent abnormal change; and so on throughout the whole list of medicinal properties and their innumerable combinations. Because man is not so well informed in organic chemistry as his Maker is no valid reason for him becoming a sceptic to the chemical solution of what we see daily solved at the bar of experience, in the natural providence of things, and which can be thus solved at the bar of experience as often as we please, in accordance with the established deductions of medical science, especially since the progress now being made in chemical analysis is annually approaching nearer and nearer to a satisfactory solution of the chemical question itself at its ue.

In the common language of practical farmers, the medicinal principles of the grasses and other plants eaten by cattle are their odorous and sapid properties. All attempts hitherto made to classify them under such heads as bitter, saccharine, saline, astringent, acid, aromatic, foetid, acrid, alliaceous, musky, &c., &c., have failed. When several of them are combined or present together in one plant, as they generally are, such as saccharine, saline, bitter-acid, and aromatic, it is not very easy distinguishing the one from the other, or saying which may predominate, or how many may be present in one plant. But, with the peculiar smell and taste of such plant farmers are familiar; and also with the fact that the quality of these odorous and sapid properties are very different under different seasons, and under different modes of management and circumstances connected with the harvesting and using of them. They are also familiar with the fact that the value of these plants as feeding materials, is dependant upon the fineness of the quality and the largeness of the quantity of the odorous and sapid properties, or natural condiment which such feeding materials contain when given to cattle. There are, in short, no facts in connection with farming that are based upon a more solid foundation than the medicinal properties of the food of cattle, and their dietetic value.—*Mark-lane Express.*

Fully one-half of the money value of rape and the best cotton-seed cakes is obtained back again in the manure.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Agricultural Exhibitions this Autumn.

PROVINCIAL AND STATE.

Upper Canada, at Toronto, September 22 to 26th.

Lower Canada, at Sherbrooke, 17th, 18th, 19th September.

New York State, at Rochester, September 2 to October 3rd.

Illinois State, at Peoria, September 23 to October 4.

Ohio, at Cleveland, September 16 to 19.

COUNTIES.

Stormont, at Cornwall, Oct. 8th and 9th.

North Simcoe, at Barrie, Oct. 1st.

Brockville, at Brockville, Sept. 18th and 19th.

South Simcoe, at Bradford, Oct. 2nd.

Durham West, at Newcastle, Oct. 9 and 10.

North Lanark, at Almonte, Sept. 16th.

Russell, at Osborne, Sept. 30th.

Importation of Cattle.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, who left here for Scotland the beginning of last winter, has returned with a good lot of picked cattle, and other kinds of stock, for the improvement of the breeds in this country. Mr. Beattie had a very rough and tedious passage out. The weather was very severe and squally, with head winds and a good deal of rain. He left Annan, Scotland, on 14th April and was nine weeks and two days from that place to Quebec, reaching home from thence on 21st ultimo. The cattle, however, we understand, fortunately escaped any serious damage. The stock brought over by Mr. Beattie is as follows:

A thorough bred stallion, 5 years old, sire Grey Plover, gr. sire Irish Bird-Catcher, gr. sire Sir Hercules: dam by Corona, gr. dam Beattie by Pantaloon, g. gr. dam by Touchstone.

Two Durham 2 years old heifers, bred by Mr. Robert Syme, Red Kirk, Dumfriesshire, sired by General Havelock, (16130), and on pure short-horn dams of Mr. Syme's breeding.

Six head of Ayrshire Cattle, viz: 1 cow two years old heifers, and two bull calves. One cow and one of the bull calves from the stock of Mr. Anderson, near Ayr; the heifers and other bull calf from the herds of Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Hamilton, Lanark.