

authority, Dr. Voelcker, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College of England, is sufficient to satisfy all reasonable doubts as to the commercial value for feeding purposes of these preparations: "Most samples of cattle food which I have hitherto examined, contain large proportions of rice-meal (the refuse of rice-pressing mills,) oat-dust, and the sweepings of flour mills, mixed with spoiled and inferior flour. The bad taste and fusty smell of the latter, are concealed by strong smelling drugs, such as anise or fennel seed, and also by bitter substances, such as gentian. In one particular sample, much recommended as food for pigs, I have found the bulk of the food to consist of crushed carrots, beans, rice, and barley-meal; this food also contained some sulphur and nitre, as well as fœnugræc, and a little anise seed; it was in fact, a regular medical powder."

It is not improbable that the value of aromatic additions to cattle food may be more correctly ascertained from observing the action and results of these mixed preparations. Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, observes:—"We happen to know that the fœnugræc seed is being used by some of the manufacturers of cattle foods, and a few pounds of these seeds ground with inferior pulse, grain, or both, impart a flavor which it would seem is highly relished by cattle; and if experience should really confirm their use, it will be no difficult matter to supply it with economy."

As one, if not more of these compound foods has been introduced into this Province, our farmers, housekeepers and others interested in stock, will do well to consider the foregoing testimonies before making any considerable purchases. The articles in question may be good condiments, or condition powders enough, and as such might, perhaps, be carefully employed, if they were less expensive. But as a substitute for ordinary food, the thing is perfectly ridiculous. If Canadian farmers turn their soil to the best account in the production

of grain, hay, flaxseed and roots, they will be abundantly able to keep in thrift and health a much larger amount of live stock, if judiciously managed, without sending to Europe for doubtful and expensive mixtures, which even there cannot be profitably employed.

OBITUARY.

With feelings of deep regret we heard of the decease of E. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., Judge of the District of Niagara. He had not enjoyed robust health for the last few years, but was enabled to pursue with slight interruptions, his usual active pursuits. His departure from among us was sudden and unexpected, and his loss will be severely felt, not only in his own immediate district, in the welfare of which he took the warmest interest, and where he was universally confided in and respected, but by a very large portion of the community at large. The judge it appears was a native of the good old town of Niagara, where he has so long and usefully resided; his father being Fort-Major of that place for many years. In the promotion of horticulture and agriculture he took the warmest interest, and not only in the town and county in which he lived, but in various other societies established in that portion of the country and also in the Provincial Exhibitions, in which he was not only a large and successful exhibitor in the horticultural department, but also a most active and zealous helper; and was often to be seen arranging with his own hands, in conjunction with others, the various articles in his own favorite department. Those who take an active part in the management of these Provincial Exhibitions will, for years to come, deeply regret his absence from among them. In his judicial capacity, as well as in private life, the deceased commanded universal confidence and respect. He had an enthusiastic love for horticulture and rural pursuits, as his extensive gardening operations, and diligence in pro-