

the proper admixture of the ingredients of which the condiment is formed. That, I believe, is a very important consideration, and is, in my opinion, the only one upon which success or failure depends."

These are all, evidently, honest opinions, coming, as they do, from an interested party, and will have, doubtless, due weight with consumers, leading to a greater consumption of honestly manufactured "condiments" than any amount of elaborate puffing; for, as Mr. Thompson, M. P., and Mr. Barker very properly said, if any prejudice existed against Thorley's food, "it has been created by Mr. Thorley himself, in advertising it at great cost, and, as Mr. Browne says, professing too much." Let the price be such as people can afford; prices in accordance with the intrinsic value of the article; let the professions as to what it will effect be restrained within reasonable limits—prevented, in fact, from trenching on the bounds of quackery, and there is no fear but that condiments will be used whenever it is found advantageous to do so.

Major Munn, like Mr. Beale Browne, was most anxious that all people would understand that he was totally unconnected with Mr. Thorley, did not even know him, had never seen him, and had no personal interest in the success or the failure of his food. But Major Munn thought it right to state that "a great many lambs" of his, "in a very bad condition," affected with "a strong consumptive cough and a small thread-like worm in the air vessels," had been saved—"the whole batch"—by Thorley's food. That another large lot of "refuse lambs, nearly worthless," for which he could not get "more than 6s. or 7s., or, at most, 10s a piece," had all, with the exception of five, "recovered wonderfully," and brought afterwards "45s. to 46s. a piece." That Thorley's food had been most effective in putting some of his old horses in excellent condition; that it had also brought round another horse "that was troubled with worms," even after his career had been nearly brought to a close by means of "a dose of capital stuff" administered to him by the groom; so that he considers Thorley's food "has answered the purpose of a restorative or a medicine," "is a very good ingredient," and he shall, therefore, "continue to use it for horses, cattle, pigs, and dogs."

Mr. Freere—editor of the Society's journal—spoke also in favor of Thorley's food, but "only as valuable for animals that are on their food, and not in a thriving condition," and with his testimony all the array of proofs in its favor concluded.

The other side of the question was opened by that eminent chemist, Mr. J. B. Lawes, who allowed that "there are certain valuable qualities appertaining to this description of food," was, however, "entirely a question of medicinal," and he had fully satisfied himself that "the tonic properties in the food. Mr.

Lawes referred to his own experiments, the details of which have been given in our columns and concluded by saying that "no science whatever is required to show that those things which tend to stimulate very largely the action of the stomach often occasion a consumption of a larger quantity of food passing through the animal's stomach. But it does not follow that they will make it assimilate, and, therefore, as food, he did not think that these condiments are to be at all recommended. On the other hand, if you give them as medicines, it will, no doubt, be found that they possess considerable medicinal properties which will enable animals to digest food when they would not otherwise be able to do so."

Professor Simmonds followed on the same side; but as his valuable remarks will scarcely bear to be condensed, we shall give them, at full length, in our next impression, and we do so because the learned professor's opinions on all matters relating to the health of animals are most deserving of consideration.

Altogether, the question of condiments has been left very much as it was; unless, indeed, the unanimously expressed opinion of the meeting regarding the excessively high prices charged by Mr. Thorley for his "Food" shall have the effect of inducing him to lower them some 80 or 100 per cent., and thus try the effects of more reasonable prices on the consumption of the article which he manufactures, and in connection with which he has gained so much notoriety.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

Horticultural.

Trees Injured by Mice.

A Correspondent from Haldimand asks, "whether there is any way to prevent Mice from barking young fruit trees, or any cure after they are barked short of setting new ones?"

We know of no better precaution against young fruit trees being injured by Mice during winter than by keeping the ground free of long grass, or any kind of vegetable matter lying thickly around the trees. Open ditches should be kept free of such matters, as they harbour mice in the winter. Treading down the snow after each fall, two or three feet around the tree will be found beneficial, and, if the trees have been mulched in the fall, should never be neglected. If the tree has been deprived of its bark all round, there is no alternative but re-planting. In cases of partial barking, the appli-