England, when all the *pros* and *cons* on the subject were fairly brought forward.

The objects which Mr. Beale Browne had in view in introducing the subject of Thorley's food to the consideration of the meeting were, first, to create a friendly discussion upon a matter which he considered important to agriculturists, and, next, to give his own experience regarding it, especially when used in the case of such animals as happen to be in declining condition. He considered scientific men in error when they cried down Thorley's food, and contended that experience proved that it possesses certain fattening qualities. This he illustrated in the following manner:—

"Two or three years ago, through the illness of some of my family, I thought I should give up agriculture and go abroad for some years. I sold off, therefore, my stock of sheep, but I retained a few valuable favorites. I was away for a certain time, and during that time these animals got reduced to a very low ebb. They were, in point of fact, so reduced that about half a dozen of them died. They were broken-mouthed, and some of them had lost their teeth. They were living in a fine piece of clover when I saw them in the spring of the year, and at that time they were a perfect bag of bones, though they were eating oil-cake and corn, which did not seem to improve them in the least. I was very much distressed at the state in which they were, and thinking, at all events, it could not do much harm, if it did no good, I was determined to try Mr. Thorley's food. I therefore wrote to Mr. Thorley to send down a cask of his food, with directions for use. I confess that I was not very sanguine at to the result, because, as I stated before, I was rather prejudiced against it. The food was given with oil-cake and corn, and the animals improved in the most extraordinary degree—so much so, that after they had taken it three or four weeks I really hardly knew them again. When the barrel of food was exhausted I left off Thorley's condiment, and they left off corn and cake and went to grass. They did remarkably well, and the condiment seemed to have entirely renovated the whole constitution of the animals. I saw them about a fortnight ago, when they were in very fine condition for lambing. Some of them had got double lambs, and I must say I should never wish to see ewes in a finer condition than they were in."

Mr. Beale Browne proceeded to argue that the Royal Agricultural Society should consider the matter fairly, not "as dictators to agriculturists generally," but as the "exponents of the wishes and views of the subscribers at large," so that the price of Thorley's food might be reduced, owing to the saving of his immense expenditure in advertising which would follow the official recognition by the society of the value of the condiment. We doubt much if the society will ever take such a step. Thorley is not the only "condiment" manufacturer, and it would be rather too much to expect that the society would place one manufacturer above all others, simply to allow the man to sell at a reduction of 100 per cent. from present rates. If Thorley is desirous of securing "a largely increased consumption of his compound," and to bring it "within the reach of the parties interested in farming operations," which Mr. Beale Browne considered "would be a great advantage," let him at once announce his intention to reduce the price to £18 or £20 per ton, guaranteeing that it shall be as good in point of quality as it is at present, and then let it stand on its own merits; for in such a case, if it is worth the money, it will succeed without the official recognition of it on the part of any Royal Agricultural Society.

In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Beale Browne's remarks, it was stated by Mr. Cantrell that he had experienced considerable advantage from giving "condiments," those manufactured by other parties as well as by Thorley, to cart horses out of condition. He gave each horse "rather less than half a pint per day," mixed with damp chaff. Mr. Henry Cotton had also found Thorley's food serviceable in the case of an Irish mare which had suffered severely on her passage to England; he had likewise found it useful in the case of dogs, pigs, and milch cows, improving the latter both in point of flesh and milk. We hope this will form, therefore, the subject of a column in Professor Voelcker's present investigations into the effects of food upon milk.

Mr. Simpson, although "a manufacturer of condiments for cattle," did not attend the meeting for the purpose of advertising his own compound. At the same time, he contrived to say a few words in its favour, showing that "three years ago he delivered an article, which, in his opinion, was fully equal to Mr. Thorley's at £8 per ton," further stating that although he had to allow his agents a considerable commission he can make an article which will give great satisfaction to the consumers at 20s. per cwt., and as trade increases, "he could make it even much less than that." A very great reduction indeed, from the prices at present charged by Thorley. Mr. Simpson considered, however, that "neither the condiment of Thorley, or that of any body else is superior to linseed" as food for cattle, and that "if we want to rear a calf, skim milk instead of new, *use linseed by all means;* but use the condiment in the same manner as that in which pepper and salt is used to beef steak, and sprinkle a little of it over other food." Mr. Simpson's opinion regarding condiments in general was given in the following terms:—

"Then, again, in regard to the feeding properties of condiment, I don't apprehend that they do, in point of fact, contain any greater amount of feeding properties than could be obtained from good simple food, such as oil-cake. The sole value I attribute to them is the healing properties which they undoubtedly possess, and which must depend to a great extent