

At Reykjavik, the author tried upon 17 dogs kamela in doses of two ounces given once, and in a couple of instances repeated the following day.

“The locality where the experiments were tried was badly circumstanced, so that the nature of the evacuations could not be satisfactorily ascertained. However, in the discharges, joints of *T. marginata* were found three times, *T. cucumerina* once, and *T. canis Lagopodis* once. On examining the intestinal canal after death, *T. canis Lagopodis* was found in six of the dogs. As in none of these 17 dogs were any vesicular cestoids met with in the intestinal canal after death, while in dogs of Iceland which had not got vermifuges they were met with in four cases out of five, we may assume that they had been present also in several instances, but had been expelled. It would hence appear that kamela is effectual in expelling the vesicular cestoids, but that it has only a slight effect upon the *T. canis Lagopodis*. On various occasions the remedy produced diarrhoea, sometimes vomiting, but not until several hours after its administration; probably, however, a smaller dose would have been effectual.”

In conclusion, the author insists upon the importance to the Icelanders of observing the greatest possible cleanliness with respect to dogs, of keeping them as far as possible from their dwellings, and of preventing them from coming in contact with articles of food, with implements used in eating or drinking, or with the sleeping places.

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ART. II.—*On the Brine Springs of Cheshire, and on the Function of Salt in Agriculture.* By A. BEAUCHAMP NORTHCOTE, F.C.S., Senior Assistant in the Royal College of Chemistry. (From the ‘Philosophical Magazine’ for September and December, 1807, pp. 16 and 11.)

To such of our readers as are interested in agriculture, and are desirous of imparting useful knowledge in their country visits, we think a brief notice of the above-named papers may be acceptable.

The first contains a well-written, succinct history of those remarkable springs, the working of which dates from a time anterior to the Norman Conquest, and is followed by a careful chemical analysis of their contents. Amongst the numerous ingredients found in them, it is satisfactory to find that bromine is mostly present, and in a notable proportion.

The second paper, that “On the Function of Salt in Agriculture,” has for its object, not the inquiring whether salt is useful when applied to the land, which the author holds to be proved unquestionably, but the manner in which it acts. The results of some carefully-conducted and well-devised experiments are the following, which we shall give in his own words:

“ . . . That agricultural salt is a most energetic absorbent of ammonia, both in virtue of its chloride of sodium and of its soluble lime-salt, and that the proportion of the latter especially most powerfully affects its action; but,

at the same time, its agency does not seem to be altogether a permanent one: it will collect the ammonia, but it is questionable whether it can retain it for any great length of time, because in the very decompositions which happen in order to render the ammonia more stable, salts are formed which have a direct tendency to liberate ammonia from its more fixed combinations. It may, however, retain it quite long enough for agricultural purposes: if the young plants are there ready to receive it, its state of gradual liberation may be for them the most advantageous possible; and to this conclusion all experiments on the larger scale appear most obviously to tend. It is described as an excellent check to the too forcing power of guano, and, from M. Barreil's experiments, we see that it either prevents the too rapid exemacausis of the latter, or stores up the ammonia as it is formed. As a manure for growing crops, all experience and all the theoretical considerations therefore show it to be most valuable; but when employed to mix with manure-heaps which have to stand for considerable periods of time, theory would pronounce, as practice has in many cases done, that its power of retaining ammonia under these circumstances is at the best doubtful."

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ART. III.—*Cavernes du Périgord. Objets Gravés et Sculptés des Temps Préhistoriques.* Par MM. ED. LARTET et H. CHRISTY.—Paris, 1864. pp. 37.

*The Caverns of Périgord. Engraved and Sculptured Objects belonging to Prehistoric Periods.* By MM. ED. LARTET and H. CHRISTY.

THIS interesting brochure appeared first as a communication to the 'Révue Archéologique.' It furnishes a most valuable chapter to the history of pre-historic man, making us acquainted with his first essays at ornamentation, with his mode of living, his food and the means used to obtain it. It exhibits man as coëval with animals long extinct historically, and now only known to the palæontologist, and by itself therefore furnishes abundant proof of the existence of the human race in a remote antiquity far antecedent to the period popularly assigned as that of the creation of man.

The subject-matter of the essay is derived from an examination of several limestone caverns in the ancient province of Périgord, situated in the valleys of the Dordogne and Vézère. The floor of these caverns, where undisturbed, is principally composed of animal *débris*, of the bones and horns of animals, agglomerated by calcareous matter into a breccia. In several caverns this deposit has been largely removed for the purpose of manufacturing saltpetre, and consequently numerous vestiges of primeval man have been inadvertently destroyed. Here and there a remnant of the ancient dwellers in these caves has been brought to light in the shape of a tooth or a fragment of bone. But besides such human remains are found arrow and spear-heads, flint hatchets, articles of personal ornament and of utility worked in bone and horn, and lastly, some sculptured plates of schist, &c., representing animals. The material principally employed in preparing the useful and ornamental articles discovered is the horn of the reindeer, an animal now unknown in Europe, except in the high latitudes of