

AGRICULTURAL.

Breeding Dairy Cows.

BY GEORGE AITKEN.

We often see farmers go on year after year trying to make butter from cows no better adapted to that purpose than the Clydesdale is for a race horse. This is not the result of carelessness or indifference. They spend money freely to bring their herds up to their ideal, but the nearer they get to their model the further they are from getting a profitable dairy animal. Why? Because they are trying to produce a physical impossibility called a general purpose cow. A cow that will combine in one carcass all the different breeds from the gross phlegmatic Hereford, which has been bred and trained for ages for the purpose of laying on flesh, to the highly organized and nervous-tempered Jersey, which has been bred and trained for an entirely different purpose, that of giving a large flow of rich milk. No amount of reasoning will convince those men of their error. But it is noticeable that they are the ones who are always grumbling that dairying doesn't pay.

Another class want a large cow, one they can sell for beef after her usefulness is over. But first consider, what are you keeping the cow for? If for making butter then you want the cow that will give the largest return for the food eaten. If the larger cow will not make such return in proportion to her size over the medium sized one she is kept at a loss. Few seem to realize that it takes a certain kind of food just to support the cow and keep her alive. After that what she eats goes into milk or meat. Now the big cow of 1400 lbs. will require just so much more food of support than the medium one of say 900 lbs., as 1400 is to 900. And unless the extra food eaten goes to the production of butter a loss is the result. Keep this up for eight or ten years and the big calves and extra 500 lbs. of old cow beef will not make the loss good. We should first find out for what purpose we want a cow and then breed the cow that comes nearest to our needs.

If butter is the object there is no breed that can approach the Jersey in the economical production of a first-class article. Why? Because she is the oldest and best established of all our dairy cattle, having been bred pure for over 200 years for this very purpose. You may say we cannot all have thoroughbred Jerseys on account of their high price. Suppose such is the case, it by no means follows that every dairyman cannot avail himself of this blood to improve the herd he now has, as young bulls of this breed can be had at prices very little in advance of the price of scrubs, and by a continued use of a thoroughbred sire a herd of common or native cows may in a few years be brought up to a point that for all practical purposes will be equal to thoroughbreds. Thus the first progeny of such a union will have 50 per cent of thoroughbred blood, the next generation 75 per cent, the next 87½ per cent, the fourth generation will have fifteen-sixteenths or 93½ per cent of the thoroughbred, while the sixth generation has 98 and seven-sixteenths per cent of pure blood, and would be what is called a full bred very nearly.

In selecting cows care should be taken to get them of an nearly uniform type as possible. The head should be small and lean, eyes full and mild, neck full and thin, shoulders thin, backbones prominent and open between joints, hips wide, legs short and fine boned, barrel well rounded and large, deep through behind the shoulders, to give plenty of room for heart and lungs, udder large, running well forward and back, teats rather short, but thick and wide apart. Avoid those whose udders show a tendency to collapse after being milked. I grant that cows with bags that milk down to nothing are usually large milkers, but you may just as surely set them down as thin milkers. None of the great butter producers I have ever seen showed any tendency of collapsed udder after milking, but rather the opposite. The skin should be soft and mellow to the touch, covered with thick soft hair. Such a cow if weighing about 900 lbs will invariably have a good constitution, which is indispensable, but do not mistake size for constitution or a capacity for dairy work. The best cow we have on the Billings farm weighs only 850 lbs., and last year she gave over 8½ times her own weight in milk, and 517 lbs 11 oz of butter. Having selected the best cows possible for a foundation, the next step is to find a bull to mate with them and it is of the utmost importance that he should be a good one, as the future herd will be largely composed of his blood. For this reason he ought to be strongly in-bred to great butter producing cows. Examine his breeding on both sides as far back as possible and see that he has no taint of imperfection in his make-up, for it must be borne in mind that he is quite as likely to transmit imperfections if they exist as good qualities, and the more prepotent he is the greater the danger. He should have a good disposition, strong and rugged constitution and yet free from coarseness of any kind, full of vitality or nervous energy which will insure his ability to stamp his imprint on his offspring. If such a bull nicks well with the herd it will usually be safe enough to breed him to the second or even the third generation, but here the skill and judgment of the breeder must come into play in determining how far in-breeding can be carried in any particular case.

After having secured good foundation stock the only thing necessary to insure success is eternal vigilance in testing and weeding the poorest from the herd. This is where a great many make a mistake in not testing their cows separately. Many a grand cow has passed her whole life without her owner knowing what a prize he has she probably helping to support some worthless brute that was not worth her keep as a dairy cow, and anyone who has never tested his cows will be surprised at the great difference there is not only in the quality but in the quantity of the product. The cows on the Billings farm are all tested for butter three times during the year: Once when fresh, once about the middle of the milking period and again about two months before they are due to calve. As their milk is weighed separately every day we can form a very fair estimate of the amount of butter made from each cow in a year and are thus able to determine which are the most profitable. This, to be sure, takes some time, but anyone who will try it for a year will be well paid for the trouble. I know of many cases where farmers have adopted the system described for grading up their herds and have brought them up in a few years from 150 lbs. to over

300 lbs. a year and I know of no reason why every dairyman in the country cannot do likewise.

The Question of Dehorning.

It is becoming more evident that there are two sides to the dehorning question. In a recent letter the director of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. W. A. Henry, advocates the practice for humane reasons. He says:—"I am surprised to learn that people on the American continent think of prosecuting a man for cruelty that is humane enough to cut the horns from his cattle. We have repeatedly dehorned steers, cows, and calves, at this station, and to-day there are only four cows upon the place that have horns, all of which are recent purchases, and their horns will come off within a few days, at which time we will have our agricultural students present to witness the operation, so that they may be better able to practice it when they return to their farms. After four years of experience I am confident that the act of dehorning is humane and beneficial, and can prove it by the actions of our herd in any reasonable person. Horns have been cut off in this one State of Wisconsin by tens of thousands until in some sections very few cattle now remain with their horns. The only people opposed to it are those who know nothing about it, and whose lively imaginations picture the act as one of cruelty. At the stock yards in Chicago no small part of the cattle there received have had their horns removed. The best way to convince a jury would be to take them out and let them witness the operation, and watch the herd. If they could see how the cattle act before and after dehorning, they would send the prosecutor to prison rather than the dehorner. In case of bulls I consider a man criminally careless who allows an animal to retain his powerful fatal weapons when in five minutes time they could be removed, and a large part of the danger destroyed. The bull is bad at any time, but he is much safer with horns off than on." This subject will probably engage the attention of the Legislature during the present session.

A phase of the dehorning question of special interest to the farmer is the effect the operation has upon the milk giving capabilities of the cow. The Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University in a recent bulletin state that they have made it a practice for the past six or seven years to dehorn cows as soon as they came into the dairy, and at the present time there is no animal having horns on the farm. While for the most part the horns have been removed by students and others who have never even seen the operations performed, they have, as yet, to meet the first case where there has been any ill effect following the operation. In tables giving the daily yield of cows dehorned and not dehorned they show that the former were very little affected by the operation with the exception of one cow. She fell off three pounds upon the day on which she was dehorned, and six pounds more on the following day, after which she nearly regained her usual flow. The variations in the cases of the other cows were extremely trivial, and some of the cows not dehorned varied quite as much, and that too on the same days. In the case of the dehorned cows there was an average loss of a little more than two pounds per cow for the day of the operation and the day following, as compared with the average yield for the five days preceding. On the other hand the seven cows that were not dehorned gave on these two days an average of forty-three hundredths of a pound of milk less than the average for the five days preceding; so that not all of the two pounds could well be attributed to the operation of dehorning. It would seem then, in studying the milk yield in all its relations, that the loss in milk yield when cows in milk are dehorned is insignificant.

Pneumonia in Sheep.

A veteran writes that in New Hampshire inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy are, as a rule, not uncommon, and, as with many other diseases, are often the result of carelessness or ignorance. I am thoroughly convinced that sheep suffer from pleurisy, having seen 146 die out of a band of 1,500. These deaths all took place within 72 hours. Of the remaining number pleurisy and hydrothorax (dropsy, water in the chest) could be easily diagnosed. In this instance the disease was the result of exposure immediately after shearing. I have no doubt but thousands of sheep died from the same during the last shearing season. My estimate is based on investigations which were made at the time.

There is more or less cough, increased temperature, respiration hurried, and if the animal is exercised, distressing. Those suffering from the disease usually separate themselves from the rest of the flock. There is loss of appetite, bowels more or less constipated, and often the dropping sare covered with a slimy mucous; urine scanty, but of nearly normal color. If the sheep be caught and excited, they sometimes die in a few moments. By placing the ear to the side of the chest the rattling of the water can be heard if hydrothorax be present; if pleurisy only there will be a squeaky sound, and if the first stages of lung fever the sounds will resemble those produced when rubbing a lock of one's hair between the forefinger and thumb. If the lungs are filled up there will be an absence of sound in the part so affected. In order to be certain about the sounds in health and disease, everyone should familiarize himself with the condition existing during health.

We cannot recommend any medicinal treatment which could be used to advantage in large flocks of sheep. The excitement caused by catching and restraining the sheep more than offsets any benefit to be derived from medicine. The proper thing to do is to avoid any of the causes producing the disease. If it should exist, keep the animal as quiet as possible, allowing plenty of pure air, shade, water and feed, and if in cold weather keep them properly housed. If medicinal treatment is thought best, it should be more of a tonic than a sedative nature. Quinine in six-grain doses three times per day, or one ounce fluid extract of chinchonida, two ounces fluid extract of gentian, three ounces nitrous ether. Mix; dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Ammonia as a motive power is coming into use on various street car lines.

Farmer's Boy—"There's goin' to be a minstrel show in Pinkertown next week, Can I—?" Old Hayseed—"Gee whittaker! It ain't a month since you went to th' top of th' hill to see th' 'clipse of th' moon. D'yuh wanter be always on th' go'?"

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Still another method of converting iron into steel is announced, differing from the ordinary cementation process by the substitution of carbonized or partially charred spent tan for the charcoal generally used. The resulting steel, it is claimed, is not blistered nor the grain of the iron bars deleteriously affected, so that reheating or re-tempering is unnecessary.

A sewing machine has been invented which stitches easily and rapidly through layers of leather five-eighths of an inch in thickness, this having been accomplished on a first exhibitory trial; in a second trial, stitches were made evenly and rapidly through a piece of bird's-eye maple three-eighths of an inch thick; and, in a third test, the still more remarkable feat was achieved, viz., that of sewing through a layer of brass one-eighth of an inch thick, placed between pieces of leather.

A parallel knitting machine is a recent invention, designed to produce various forms of garments, such as corsets, trousers, combination garments, gloves, stockings, &c., in various patterns and colors, and of wool, silk, or cotton, with or without interwoven rubber thread. In this ingenious mechanism the needle beds are formed of permanent and removable strips of steel, separated by flanges or projections, and clamped in position in the frame of the machine by means of set screws. The jacks are formed on a bar, in divisions to correspond with the width of the needle space divisions; and the cams are mounted upon a plate, being lifted out of action, as the cam carriage travels along the slide bar, by stops and a slotted plate. At the bottom of each bed rollers carrying Jacquard cards are mounted upon rocking arms, these cards being caused to act upon the projecting tails of the needles by levers and slide bars, operated by cams on the shaft. Two or more swivelling bobbins are used for producing change of colors and stripes, the number of swivels being determined by a pattern chain. Rubber thread is inserted by an additional thread carrier and stops.

Some Scotch chemists announce the discovery of a process for the extraction of gold and silver from the refractory gold and silver sulphide ores of the Champion mines in New Zealand—ores well known for their very refractory nature—all the methods now in use have failed to treat them satisfactorily; that is, the best results that have been obtained in former trials were by a process which took sixteen hours in treatment, with an extracting power of from 85 to 87 per cent, of gold and from 72 to 86 per cent, of silver, while with the new method the time for treatment is reduced from sixteen hours to four, and this with an extracting power of from 95 to 99 per cent, of gold, and 90 to 95 per cent, of silver. Again, from trials on two special grades of these sulphide ores, remarkable results have been thus obtained without the ore being calcined; that is, ore assaying one ounce, one penny-weight, and eleven grains of gold and thirty-nine ounces, four pennyweights, and twenty-one grains of silver, showed 98 per cent, of the gold and 93 per cent, of the silver; also, from ore assaying two ounces, nine pennyweights gold and fifty-nine ounces nineteen pennyweights and set on grains silver, as high as 99.62 per cent, of the gold and 95.39 per cent, of the silver have been taken out.

The question as to the comparative value of cut and wire nails has been the subject of some interesting tests at Watertown, Mass. The cut nails were driven with the taper of their sides or points acting lengthwise the grain of the wood, and the advantage was with the different woods in the following order, viz., white pine, yellow pine, oak, California laurel, and chestnut. In the first-named wood, it appeared that an iron cut nail was worth two and one-tenth of the wire, and with a gradual diminishing advantage, the chestnut being about the same as the wire; there was also a great advantage in the four, eight, and ten-penny nails, these tests being made by driving the nail to within one-quarter of an inch of the head and then attaching the weight. The conclusions set forth in view of these circumstances emphasize the point that the roughness of the cut nail aids to the holding power, and the square or parallel grain of a cut nail has a greater bearing surface than the round nail. There are as many nails to the pound of some sizes in the cut nail as in the other. The steel cut nail is smooth and lacking in adhesive power. Then the head being of non-fibrous material, the last blow generally knocks it off, a great disadvantage. It is admitted that in finishing and casing work the wire nail has its place but not in rough, heavy outside work.

The manufacturers of brick have become greatly interested in an ingenious machine constructed in Leeds, England, the operation of which is characterized, it would seem, by remarkable efficiency and economy. The clay is placed in a crusher, which is very much like a pan set in the ground, and has a revolving bottom, full of holes three-sixteenths of an inch wide and about four inches long; as the pan revolves, the clay is under a wheel of about fifteen hundred pounds weight, then knives or scrapers work it out under another wheel, the crusher wheels being so arranged as to enable them to pass over small or large lumps of clay with equal crushing power. Several scrapers are arranged so that the small particles go through the three-sixteenths holes, and the lumps are left by the scrapers and returned to the wheels. Underneath the pan are scrapers that keep the bottom clean. The finely pulverized clay drops into a hopper, which in turn delivers the clay to an elevator precisely after the manner of a grain elevator, which discharges it in a hopper in the top of the building, the hopper discharging the clay into a boiler not unlike those used in bolting meal. The clay now goes into a tempering machine, where water can be used, and then drops into the moulding machine, which is circular in form and produces bricks as fast as a man can handle them; they are passed to the repressing machine, where they are given a powerful pressing, and are left with a convex top and bottom.

Barrels and casks are now successfully turned out direct from the tree—that is, without the wood having to be cut up into numerous staves. By this method, which is known as the Oncken system, the tree stem is first sawn into lengths to suit that of the cask to be made, and these lengths are boiled for about three hours in a closed vessel, which renders the wood soft, a current of electricity being also passed through the water during the boiling process. The log is taken from the boiler to the cutting machine—in which it is fixed as a lathe, and

brought up against a long broad cutting blade—the log is revolved, the knife automatically approaches it, and the sheet of wood passes out to the rear of the machine through an opening in the frame just at the edge of the blade, as in a plane. The sheet of wood is drawn from the machine on to a table, where it is cut into lengths suitable for the diameter of the barrel; the lengths are taken to a grooving machine, and grooved near the edges for receiving the head and bottom of the cask; the wood is now put into another machine, which cuts long, narrow, V-pieces, or gussets, out of the edges at intervals, which give the necessary double taper to the cask. The sheets of wood are finally formed up into a cylinder, and the first two hoops driven on by the machine, there being thus only one stave in the cask, and, consequently, only one joint. The sheets of wood can receive any degree of thinness.

Manitoba's Prospects.

It is undoubted that last year's abundant harvest has instilled the brightest hopes for the future in the breasts of the people of Manitoba. The severe cold of the winter is somewhat trying, but it is true and certain that no more delightful and invigorating climate exists than our own. When we make up our minds to recognize that fact our measure of prosperity as a country will be greater, and our measure of health and spirits as individuals more satisfactory. If man or woman is ill or out of health, it too often happens that the trouble is attributed to "this accursed climate." The government would be doing a great service if it would have printed and freely circulated statistics showing, first, the average longevity of life in the different countries of the world, secondly, the average number of people afflicted with sickness, and, thirdly, the average number of deaths. These should be printed not in a ponderous blue book that defeats its own object, but on a neat card that might be hung in every post office and municipal office and chamber in the land. The statistics would make a valuable centerpiece for a calendar, and would serve better than anything else to convince grumblers and grunts that the residents of other countries die equally as frequently and suffer quite as much as the inhabitants of this fair Canada of ours. A spirit of contentment is the greatest incentive to health. The hardy pioneer, the tough, rough and ever-ready backwoodsman, and the brave, industrious, intelligent frugal farmer are a blessing to God, themselves and their country. It is his honest belief that many a man who has gone abroad and died would have lived had he stayed at home and gone in for plain food and a plentiful indulgence of the pure ozone of his native land. Animals exist and thrive best where they were born. They sometimes endure hardships in searching for the wherewithal to sustain life; but those very hardships are beneficial, conferring rugged health, powers of endurance, indomitable will and a quality of bravery that can be conferred in no other way. As with animals so with man. It is disgusting, and even wicked and disgraceful, for people to place to the credit of their glorious country ills that all too frequently are the results of either their own negligence, heedlessness and evil deeds, or those of their progenitors. But we have drifted from our immediate subject, which is neither more nor less than the healthy commercial spirit begotten in the great Prairie Province of last year's bounteous harvest. The Manitoba Mercury thus reflects and confirms this feeling: "The extraordinary and continued richness of the land has been shown, and the character of Manitoba established as the most productive of all the provinces in the Dominion. The value of farm property has been raised, as shown by the sale of school lands in the various districts. Immigration has been stimulated and the credit of the country established on a firmer basis than before. One of the difficulties that had to be faced by farmers was the labour of gathering an immense harvest almost without help, and so great was the bulk that the winter was on before the work was accomplished. The season usually spent in threshing had to be spent in stacking, and the severe weather of the early winter rendered it impossible to get such an enormous quantity of grain threshed with the limited number of men and machines available. Farmers have, however, attended bravely to their duties, and creditors in general have comprehended the situation and have been content to wait on those whom they had reason to believe were doing all in their power to struggle through the difficulties that surrounded them. Merchants and business men have done a good trade, and business will continue brisk for a much longer time than usual in other years, as it will be far on in the summer before all the grain intended for shipment will be removed from the province. It is undoubtedly the case that last season's crop will advance the settlement and prosperity of Manitoba in a very great degree."

If the reports from Cairo are correct, there is civil war in the Egyptian Sudan on account of the pretensions of a rival of Khalfia Abdullah. The fact has been generally overlooked that there were three claimants for the succession to the Khalifate after the Mahdi's death. The successful aspirant was Abdullah, one of the chiefs of the Baggara Arabs, who fought so desperately with Osman Digma near the Red Sea, and to whom was chiefly due the success of the Mahdist cause. The other claimants were Ali El Faruqi and El Chalif, El Cherit and the latter is now heading the revolt against Abdullah, El Chalif was for years overshadowed by the superior power of Abdullah but the growing discontent of the Soulaese under the rule of the Khalifa seems to have given him the opportunity he has long waited to head a revolt.

Sir Henry Wood, British Commissioner for the Chicago World's Fair, says that the British colonies will be largely represented at the Exposition, their aggregate grants for the purpose being £75,000, or three times the amount set apart by the mother country. Several of the colonies which have not yet made donations have applied for space, and will doubtless make appropriations later on. Sir Henry thinks that the total space allotted to the empire will amount to 300,000 square feet, which will be the greatest area ever occupied by Great Britain at any world's exposition, except that of Paris in 1875, when 368,600 square feet were utilized. But it seems certain that this allotment will not suffice, and that important annexes will have to be provided, as the colonies alone have virtually applied for 500,000 square feet, and even with the necessary reductions it will hardly be feasible to bring the total down to the 300,000 square feet allowed in the main buildings.

THE NORTH OF INDIA.

Frost and Snow in Asia—A Description of a Trying March—Interesting to Canadians.

Referring to the recent military operations in the north of India the Pioneer Mail gives the following particulars, which will be interesting to many readers when they know that the expedition referred to was commanded by a gallant officer who has relatives and many friends in Canada:—

"The officers proceeding to Gilgit by the Tragal and Burzil route have had to come back here, as the Burzil was impracticable owing to the heavy fall of snow. The officers had a somewhat rough time of it. The days were short and cold, the marches long, and the snow ankle deep. The Tragal pass was crossed on the 27th December, and it was just possible, as the wind was from the south, and when the snow did fall it might be light and not extend as far as the Burzil; but in spite of double marches, starting by torch-light before six o'clock in as nowstorm, changing onlies half way in the snow and marching till dark, the officers failed to reach the Burzil before the snow fell, and they found a fresh fall of six feet and a blizzard blowing with every prospect of more to follow. The position was not altogether pleasant because the party was between two passes, the Brazil hopelessly blocked and if more snow fell the Tragal might be blocked too, so there was nothing for it but to race back for the Tragal before more snow fell, and the officers crossed, only just in time, as the heavy snow fell only just the day after. None of the party had a thermometer, but it was cold. A felt-colored ebontie bottle filled with tea at six o'clock was frozen solid by nine. But the cold and stiff marches seemed to have agreed with everybody."

The many friends of the late Major Hill of St. Catharines, Ontario, will be interested to know that Colonel Hill, the officer in command of the above, is his son, and brother to Miss H. M. Hill, of Carlton street Toronto. The Hunza Nagar rising having been so ably quelled by Colonel Durand and the renowned charge of Captain Colin Mackenzie, Colonel Hill has orders to return to India with three of the lieutenants, while Captain Craster, with the remaining two lieutenants, will proceed by the Skardu route over the Zojila pass to Gilgit, which, though not so high, is longer, and sufficiently exciting to prevent the march becoming monotonous. Colonel Hill, who has recently returned from Manipur, has seen much service with the native tribes, and was at the taking of the Fort of Ali Musjid, and also with General Roberts in his memorable forced march from Cabul to Candahar. He commands the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha regiment a small dark race who make excellent soldiers. Their chief weapon is the kookerie, a large, heavy, curved knife. The above officer is well-known in rifle practice, having among his many successes in that line been the champion of India four times. Later reports say that Captain Craster and party have found the Skardu Pass also impracticable. Strange to relate, the bullet extracted from Colonel Durand's wound contained a ruby. The wounded officer suggests that it would be more interesting in a museum than in his body.

The Peacock Throne at Delhi.

The Peacock Throne was originally in the palace of the Shah Jehan at Delhi, the fifth of the Mogul Emperors of India, who succeeded to the crown in 1626. It was constructed for him by a Frenchman named Austin de Bordeaux, and was so named because it was in the form of a peacock. It was about 6 feet wide. Upon the four feet, which were from 20 to 25 inches high were fixed four bars, supporting the base of the throne, and upon these were raised twelve columns, which were surrounded with rows of beautiful pearls weighing from six to eight carats each. Both the feet and the bars were covered with gold, inlaid with numerous diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. In the middle of each bar was a large ruby with four emeralds round it, forming a square cross. The large rubies numbered 108, the least of which weighed 100 carats, while some weighed 200, and even more. There were 116 emeralds ranging in weight from 60 to 30 carats. The under side of the canopy was covered with diamonds and pearls a fringe of pearls all round; and above the canopy, which was a quadrangular-shaped dome, was a peacock, with elevated tail, made of blue sapphires and other coloured stones, the body being of gold, inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hung a pear-shaped pearl of about 50 carats. On both sides of the peacock was a bouquet of the same height as the bird, and consisting of flowers made of gold, inlaid with precious stones. The throne is reputed to have cost £2,000,000 and £4,500,000. This splendid example of Eastern magnificence no longer exists. When India was invaded by Nadir Shah, in 1739, the throne was carried off into Persia, and afterwards the gold was melted and turned into money.

Horse Flesh in Paris.

According to a recent cable despatch, the Parisian horseflesh eaters are growing over the high price and insufficient supply of that kind of animal food. There is no doubt that very large quantities of it, salted and packed, or made into sausages, could be procured from the Three Americas at a reasonable price if the French Government favored its importation, for it is of hardly any value in some of the regions lying between Patagonia and Labrador. There is a heavy demand for it now in Paris. Last year the people of that city devoured as many as 21,291 horses, besides 229 donkeys and 40 mules, the meat of all of which, according to the official returns, weighed 4,615 tons. The price of common cuts of it, at the 180 stalls where it is sold, varied from four to six cents a pound, but superior steaks brought as high as twenty cents a pound. All of the meat had to be inspected carefully before it was exposed for sale, and 402 of the dead horses of Paris were destroyed as unfit for food. The French scientific authorities do not condemn the use of horseflesh as an article of diet. It is certainly better for its consumers to get that kind of meat than no meat at all. It is served at some restaurants in which epicureans take their meals, and it can be found at some that are frequented by Englishmen. Horseflesh is eaten in European cities other than Paris. There has been a large amount of it consumed in Russia by the peasantry during the famine. There are cannibals in Africa, snake eaters in Asia, horse eaters in Europe, but in this blessed land we have an abundant supply of horned cattle for all the needs of the people.