

lean meat in their properties. They compose the muscles, tendons, a large part of the bones, and in short nearly all the working machinery of the body, and a liberal supply of them in the food is essential. In the wheat grain they are represented by the gluten of the flour and by related substances in the bran. The nitrogen (free extract) of flour and bran consists largely either of starch or of bodies related to starch in their chemical composition. Returning now to our averages, roller bran differs from the old-process bran in containing more proteine and less nitrogen (free extract). * * * Now these starchy matters, while they are necessary for the animal, may be supplied more cheaply than in bran. The ordinary coarse fodders of the farm contain an abundance of them, but are relatively deficient in the important proteine. * * * In spite of its unpromising appearance then the roller bran proves to be more valuable as feed than the old-process bran, since while it contains somewhat less of the starchy matters of the wheat it contains in 100 lbs. considerably more of valuable proteine.

"The Station has also analysed a sample of 'stock-food cake,' manufactured in this city, which analyses very much in all essential particulars with the new-process oil-meal; but it is not made of linseed cake, neither does it contain any of this well-known substance, but appears to be compounded in about equal proportions of ground beans and cotton-seed cake. 'Such a mixture, if made of sound materials, would prove a wholesome and nutritious addition to the ordinary feed of cattle and sheep.' But it is not shown that it possesses any advantage over the new process oil-meal, although about the same price is demanded for it."

EGGS CONSIDERED AS FOOD.

The egg of a bird, says *Le Poussin*, contains in a small volume a larger quantity of nutritive substance than most other articles of food, which, considering its abundance, the ease with which it is preserved, and the advantage it claims to be inaccessible to fraud, makes it one of the most precious resources for alimentary purposes.

The egg of the hen, by its digestibility, its delicacy, and its eminently restoring properties, is the egg, *par excellence*. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, has extolled its praises. Hen's eggs were in great veneration with the ancients. The Romans exhibited them with great reverence in their festivals of Ceres. The Greeks equally honored them.

The Japanese are very fond of eggs. They eat them at dessert like fruit, and very often with oranges. The rich Japanese are very particular concerning them; they will not eat those of fowls which have full liberty and live on what they pick up; they must be fed on rice, and they must lay their eggs in rooms prepared for that purpose.

With us, eggs of fowls fed on barley and other grain are most esteemed, and numbers of people find those of fowls fed on worms and insects detestable.

Next to fowls', pheasants' eggs are considered the best. The Romans thought a great deal about peahens' eggs, which were sold in Rome at about 4d. apiece. They are certainly very delicate, as also are plovers' eggs. Make a dish of "œufs brouillés" (jumbled eggs) or an "omelette" with them, and the epicure would show very bad taste if he did not find them exquisite.

The turkey and Guinea-fowl's eggs are also very delicate, and are the nearest approach to hens' eggs. As to those of the goose and duck,

they are far from being so delicate. They are strong and indigestible, but the larger volume of yolk in them makes them sought after by confectioners.

Finally, the giant eggs of the ostrich, which are each equal to about three dozen of ordinary hens' eggs, do not deserve the eulogy given to them by certain travellers, who, when they wrote about them, were in all probability hard pressed by hunger.

The substance of the egg is without consistence—so much so that if an omelette is made with it, it would fall to pieces. Under these circumstances, the natives and colonists only employ them for ordinary purposes, such as for pastry.

PROTECTION TO BREEDERS OF FINE HORSES.

The following Bill is before the Illinois Legislature, with a probability of speedy passage:—

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:—That, in order to protect the farmers in this State against damage resulting from breeding to stallions advertised with bogus or fraudulent pedigrees, and to secure to the owners of stallions payment for service, the following provisions are enacted:—That the owners of stallions charging a service fee, in order to have a lien upon the mare served or foal of such stallion under the provisions of this Act for said service, shall file a statement with the clerk of the county court in which county said stallion is stationed, giving the name, age, description, and pedigree, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the stallion is advertised for service.

Section 2.—The Clerk of the County Court, upon the receipt of the statement, as specified in section 1 of this Act, duly verified by affidavit, shall issue a license to the owner or owners of said stallion. A copy of said license shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place, where said stallion may be stationed, and shall give the name, age, description, pedigree, and ownership of said stallion, and state that the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to the filing of the statement by the owner or owners of the stallion, have been complied with.

Section 3.—The owner or owners of any licensed stallion, in order to obtain, perfect, and hold such lien upon the mare served, or the get of any such stallion for the period of one year, shall within three months of the time of rendition of such service by any licensed stallion file for record a statement of account, verified by affidavit, with the Recorder of the county where the service had been rendered, of the amount due such owner for the said service, together with a description of the mare served.

For filing statement, issuing license, making copy of such affidavit or the certificate of the date of such filing, the Clerk or Recorder shall be entitled to same fees as are provided by law for like service in regard to chattel mortgages.

JERSEY COLOR.

"Scraps" in the *Live Stock Journal* has the following regarding the color of Jerseys:—"The yearly issue of particulars about their herds, sent in by Jersey breeders to the office of their own herd-book, is one of the most praiseworthy contributions made, in any season, towards an efficient system of agricultural statistics. As yet no thorough system, of these, is introduced into this country, nor, indeed, into any country; but the English deficiency of facts is the worst of all. As one turns over the pages of these Jersey birth sheets one notices what a difference exists as to the proportion of whole-colored

calves bred on the mainland and those bred on the island. Of bulls entered as island-bred, almost every one 'is broken in color'; whilst hardly an instance occurs of an animal bred in England and reserved for stock which is not also returned as being whole-colored. There are few prejudices stronger, and few more irrational, than those arising out of color. The Americans to this day are under a delusion that the Shorthorn—notoriously a compound breed to which the big white contributed the most valuable peculiarities—must always be best when bred from a red sire. And the Englishmen who seek to profit by the character which the Jersey breeders have won for their pretty parti-colored cattle, cannot see any merit in these so important as the absence of white. There really is some reason for the impatience shown towards the whole race of amateurs by the practical farmer of the old school, when frivolities of this type are so continually coming to the top. Who profits by this craze for a whole color? The men who, on the sly, introduced a cross with the Swiss (or Bernese) greys; and have managed in England to get the cross accepted, as having 'true Jersey character.' The Jersey men themselves, who ought to know something about true Jersey character, never have made the blue-grey tint, or the whole-color, test points at all."

FROZEN RABBITS.

Mark Lane Express.

"The people of England are anxiously waiting, with tears in their eyes and their mouths watering, the arrival of frozen rabbits." So says an advertisement which, according to the *Anglo-New Zealander*, it is proposed to insert in the Melbourne and Sydney papers. "Surely," the advertisement goes on to urge, "these rabbits can be caught, and their bodies frozen and packed inside the sheep to economise space." According to the same journal, moreover, an appeal has been made to the Governor of Victoria by the Frozen Produce Coy. at Uttoxeter, England, who are concerned in the frozen meat trade, in the following form:—

"The people of this country petition, through this company, that the Government of Victoria will do their utmost to satisfy the hunger of thousands of persons starving in this land (while there is abundance and to spare in the colonies); that is to say, will the Government catch Australian rabbits, have them frozen, and packed inside the refrigerated sheep? There would be a great demand for them and their skins, and they could come free of carriage. Waiting your Excellency's reply to this petition,—Your most humble servant,

"GEORGE F. BOWDEN, Uttoxeter."

No doubt the Governor, if he makes any reply, will tell his funny applicants that it would not pay to incur the great expense of preparing and exporting rabbits. As to packing them inside the carcasses of sheep, it is not at all likely that the shippers of mutton would be foolish enough to risk damage to their meat by so risky an experiment, even supposing that the ship-owners would carry the rabbits free of expense. Apart from the question of expense, however, there is one still more serious, and that is the danger of poisoned rabbits being sent here, if rabbits come at all, as it is well known that the mischievous little animals are poisoned by thousands in Australia. On the whole, it is to be hoped that the people of England will dry their eyes and keep their mouths from watering for Australian rabbits, which are not at all likely to come to satisfy their starving stomachs.