

Chicago butchers carefully examined the steers and the quality of the meat was judged by the cook and the guests at the Sherman House, Chicago. It may be justly said that this is one of the most important tests of cattle that has ever been made. The report of the judges from a feeder's standpoint placed the Shorthorn first in the lot so far as profit to the feeder is concerned and also first in value for the market as well as the block. The Galloway was ranked second as a profitable beast for the breeder on account of his rapid growth, but as a butcher's bullock he was ranked fourth, his finish not being equal to the Devon. The Devon was placed third as a butcher's bullock and a seller in the market but he did not make growth enough to be profitable to the feeder. The Hereford as a butcher's bullock was ranked equal to the Shorthorn, but he did not make growth enough for age to make a profitable beast for the breeder, and on account of the lack of weight he would not bring quite so much as the Shorthorn in the market. The Holstein was classed with the Galloway from the standpoint of giving good returns to the feeder, but he lacked the quality which makes the best type of a butcher's bullock. He was too coarse in the opinion of the judges to make a profitable bullock for the reason that, when finished and placed on the present markets he would have to sell at a reduced price, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred less than the Shorthorn or Hereford. The Jersey, while admittedly an excellent specimen of the breed, was ranked lowest as a feeder. The judges thought he would sell in the present markets for the same price as the Holstein, while, as a butcher's beast, on account of his finer bone and ripeness, he would be superior. The judges reported from a butcher's standpoint that as to quality and percentage of edible meat combined, making a profitable carcass for the butcher and consumer as well, they would place first, the Hereford; second, the Devon; third, the Galloway; fourth, the Jersey; fifth, the Shorthorn; sixth, the Holstein. Mr. Pearce, of the Sherman House, from a cook's standpoint, placed the Jersey first as it gave him a larger proportion of edible meat than any of the other carcasses; in fact, there was no waste to it. He was astonished at the amount of favorable comment it excited in regard to its tenderness and flavor. The poorest parts were better than ordinary choice cuts, and the fats were good and profitable for use in cooking. Next in order came the Galloway in quality and flavor and amount of edible meat; then the Hereford, the Holstein and the Devon in the order named; the Devon, in amount and flavor of the edible meat and quality of the fats, being equal to either of the other bullocks, except the Jersey, but lacking that tenderness found in the others. The Shorthorn was fine in flavor and as tender as any one could desire, but would be very unprofitable to the consumer. There was a very large waste in fats; much of what is called the corning pieces being so spongy and fat that they could not be corned or otherwise used except to render them for fat which could not be used in cooking, and that is a product of little value to the consumer. As a result of the trial Prof. Johnson concluded that there is but little difference in the cost per pound of raising steers of the different breeds under the same conditions. The superiority of the beef breeds rather lies in their early maturing qualities, which enable the feeder to turn them off, well ripened, at two instead of three years. Calves brought up on the pail, when properly fed, will make as much growth and be as valuable for feeding as if they were allowed to suckle their dams. The most interesting feature of the experiment is given in the following tables:

	Pounds hay Consumed.	Pounds of Grain.	WEIGHT.				COST PER POUND.			
			First Year.	Second Year	To Nov. 1st, 1888.	Gain per day.	First Year.	Second Year	To Nov. 1st, 1888.	Average for whole period
Devon.....	5380	5318	521	1009	1270	1.33	.025	.068	.08	.053
Hereford...	6588	5847	705	1105	1424	1.30	.01	.072	.117	.063
Galloway...	5703	6711	738	1212	1620	1.64	.02	.072	.076	.040
Jersey.....	7118	6703	571	1007	1383	1.26	.02	.076	.11	.062
Holstein....	6687	7300	731	1316	1660	1.70	.022	.069	.093	.053
Shorthorn..	7798	8142	801	1367	1870	1.74	.015	.072	.105	.055

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A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 1st.—Richard Pigott, forger of the famous Parnell letters, suicides in Madrid. . . . Sir Julian Paunceforte appointed British Minister to the United States.
- 3d.—Manitoba Legislature repeal the former guarantee to the Hudson Bay Railway of \$4,500,000, and grant instead a \$2,000 per mile cash bonus for 300 miles.
- 4th.—Inauguration of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States. . . . Wheat seeding commenced in several parts of Manitoba.
- 5th.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Dominion Finance Minister, delivers his budget speech in the House of Commons. . . . Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature. . . . Action for \$50,000 damages instituted in the Montreal Superior Court by the Jesuits against the Toronto Mail. . . . Resolutions condemnatory of the Jesuits' Estates Bill passed at a public meeting in Toronto under the auspices of the Orange Lodges.
- 6th.—The Ministry of New South Wales defeated on the question of protection and resigned. . . . King Milan of Serbia abdicates in favor of his thirteen-year-old son. . . . Sash factory attached to the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb institution at Mile End, Montreal, burnt; loss \$70,000.
- 7th.—The British man-of-war Sultan wrecked in the Mediterranean, the captain and crew saved. . . . England's navy to be supplemented by ten first-class men-of-war, forty-two cruisers and eighteen torpedo vessels.
- 8th.—Advices received of disastrous fires in Japan on February 1st, 1,000 buildings being destroyed in Shidzuka and 500 in Yokosuka.
- 9th.—Crowds reported to be pouring into the Santa Clara gold fields. . . . Destructive fire in Wallaceburg, Ont., loss \$21,000.
- 10th.—A passenger train on the Trans-Caspian railway thrown from the track in a tunnel owing to the removal of the rails by train wreckers and fifty people killed and injured. . . . Sarah Marshall, a young lady of Watford, Ont., shot dead while coming out of church by Albert Wilson, because she rejected his addresses.
- 11th.—About 6,000 weavers of Fall River, Mass., strike for an advance of wages.
- 12th.—The Protestant Alliance at a meeting in London, Eng., pass a resolution of sympathy with the Protestants of Canada and express the desire that Jesuit aggression may be defeated.
- 13th.—Mr. Parnell brings an action in London against the proprietor and printer of the Times for £100,000 damages and Mr. Campbell, his secretary, another for £5,000.
- 14th.—Australia promises to give £35,000 annually for ten years towards the building of the new ships of war.
- 15th.—Gladstonian candidate elected for Kennington division of Lambeth, London, by 630 majority, the seat being vacated by a Conservative. . . . Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary Dominion Rifle Association, appointed commandant of the Wimbledon team and Capt. Hood, Montreal, adjutant.
- 16th.—Benson, the Montreal wife murderer, acquitted, the jury holding that the conduct of the woman justified the act.
- 18th.—The American Pilgrims to the Holy Land received by the Pope at the Vatican. . . . Great floods reported in Southern California, many houses being washed away and railroad tracks destroyed.
- 19th.—Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution in favor of Commercial Union with the United States defeated by a vote of 121 to 77. . . . President Harrison nominates Mr. White-law Reid, of New York, to be minister to France, and Mr. Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, to be Consul-General at Vienna.
- 20th.—Hess & Co's chair factory, Toronto, destroyed by fire, loss \$70,000. . . . Collision between two trains on the Intercolonial railway at Riviere du Loup, four persons killed and several injured.
- 21st.—Postmaster-General Raikes announces in the Imperial House of Commons that the Government intend to lay a submarine cable between Bermuda and Halifax. . . . Prorogation of the Quebec Legislature. . . . Destructive fire at Bowmanville, Ont., loss \$80,000. . . . The new Third Party at a meeting in Toronto pass strongly worded resolutions on the Jesuit and Prohibition questions.
- 22nd.—Bill passed by the Connecticut Senate prohibiting youths under sixteen from smoking.
- 23rd.—Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature. . . . Royal Artillery Barracks, inside the Halifax citadel fort, destroyed by fire.
- 25th.—Resolutions condemning the Jesuits' Estates Act passed at a public meeting of Toronto citizens.
- 26th.—W. H. Harvey, accountant, Guelph, murders his wife and two daughters.
- 27th.—Death of John Bright, M.P., one of England's foremost statesmen. . . . Robt. T. Lincoln, son of the late Pres. Lincoln, appointed United States Minister to England.
- 28th.—Col. O'Brien's amendment to disallow the Jesuits' Estate Act defeated in the House of Commons by 175 votes, only 13 voting for it. . . . Death of Dr. Robert P. Howard, Montreal, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University.
- 29th.—News received from Samoa that three American and three German men-of-war vessels driven on a reef during a violent storm and wrecked; 13 officers and 133 men drowned.
- 30th.—Parsonage of Rev. R. Stilwell, Sydenham, Ont., badly wrecked by dynamite, which had been placed on the verandah. . . . Sir Hector Langevin presented with a service of plate and an address on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his career as a Crown Minister.