

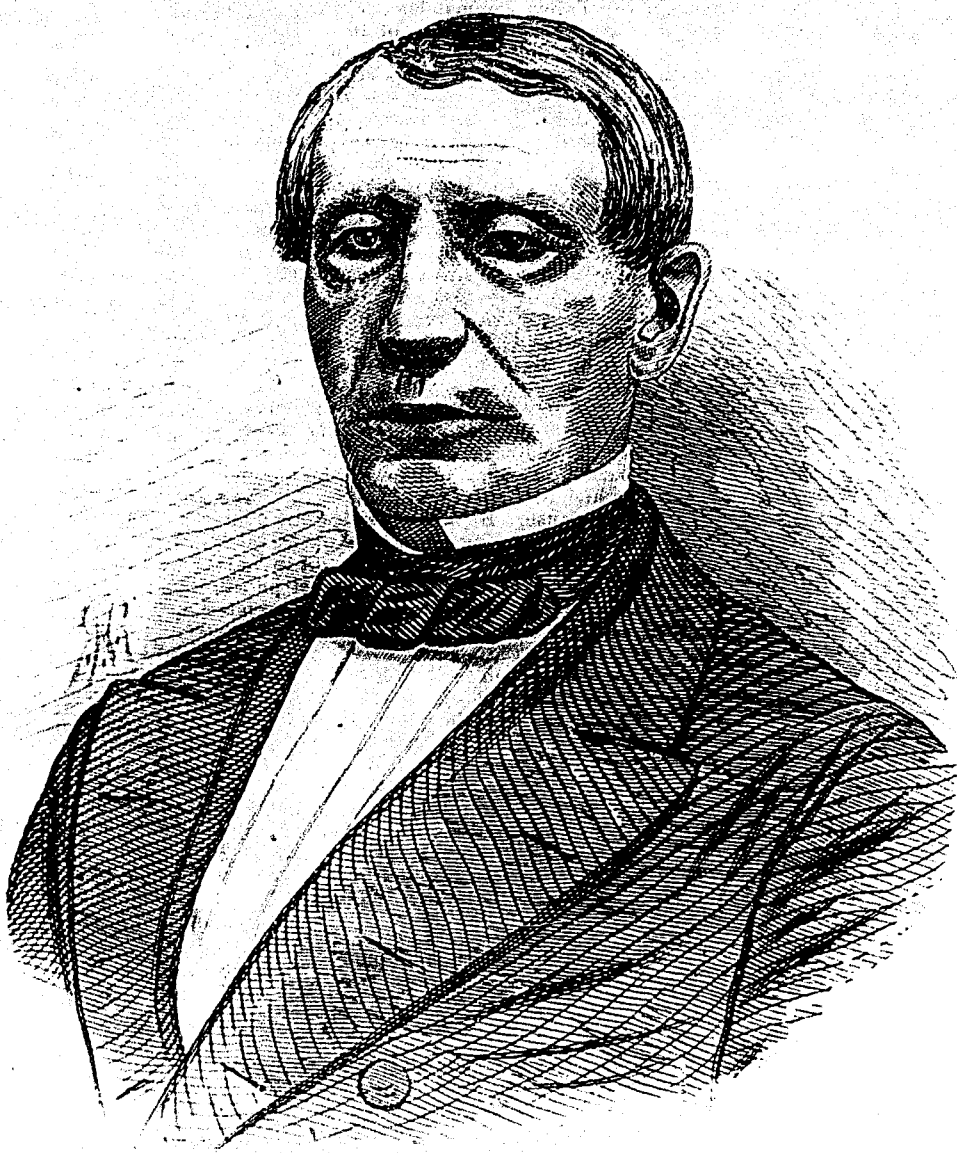
SIR ROBERT HODGSON,

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF P. E. ISLAND.

This gentleman, who has recently been appointed to the Lieut.-Governorship of Prince Edward Island, is now in his seventy-seventh year and during the greater part of his long career he has occupied a prominent position in public life in the colony. His father was Robt. Hodgson, Esq., formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island. The younger Robert was educated at the Collegiate School, Windsor, U. S.; was called to the Nova Scotian Bar in 1819; and to the Bar of Prince Edward Island later on in the same year. In 1828 he was appointed Surrogate and Judge of Probate for Prince Edward Island, and further Attorney-General and Advocate-General. In 1840 he was raised to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, and the following year was appointed Acting Chief Justice. On the introduction of responsible government into the colony in 1851, he resigned all his offices with the exception of those of Surrogate and Judge of Probate. In 1852 he was raised to the Chief-Justiceship, and in 1853 was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. He administered the Government of the colony in 1865, 1868, and 1873, and has now resigned the Chief-Justiceship on being appointed Lieut.-Governor of the new Province of the Dominion.

HORSE-FLESH.

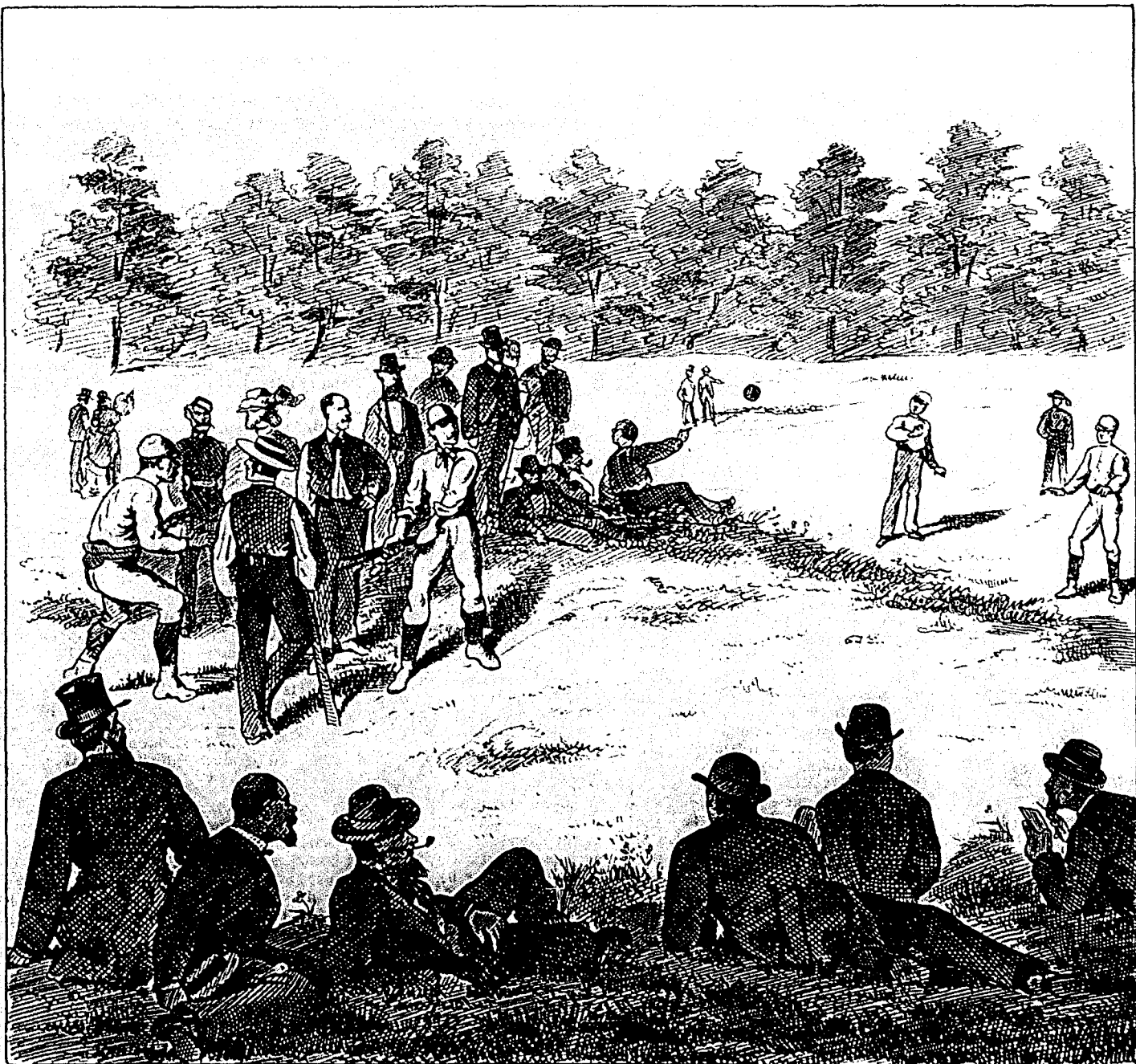
In an article contributed to the *Economiste Français* M. Husson, of the Institute, furnishes much curious information respecting the trade in horse-flesh, which has not only attained considerable dimensions in Paris, but, as he tells us, is actually more profitable than the ordinary butcher's business. He informs us that the slaughtering of horses for food began at Munich so long ago as 1859. Between that year and 1870 there were slaughtered in that city 3,905 horses, being at the rate of 325 per annum. At Berlin horse-flesh did not appear to have come into use until 1865, but from that date to 1872 the number of horses killed for food amounted to 25,873, or at the rate of 3,234 per annum. At Berlin, however, only about a quarter of the flesh actually yielded is eaten. Indeed, according to M. Husson's estimate, the quantity consumed annually does not quite reach 16 tons. In 1867 there were in Vienna two horse butchers, and five shops where horse-flesh was sold. In 1870 the number of butchers had increased to eight, and the retail shops to 13. In France the meat is



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dressed in as many different ways as beef—roast, baked, hashed, stewed, and fried as steak. But it is in the form of sausage that it is most largely consumed, and in this shape its use is by no means confined to Paris. Indeed, one of the largest factories for the making of sausages from horse-flesh is situated at Beauchamp, in the Gard. During last year no fewer than 500 horses were manufactured into sausages at that establishment. Beside the flesh, the tongue, brain and liver of horses are sold as delicacies, and even the fat we are told, is converted into a kind of butter. Of course it must not be said that it is only horses which are past work that are slaughtered for the butcher's shop. At the same time, however, M. Husson assures us that every precaution is taken to prevent unsound beasts from being used as food. In Paris the horses must be slaughtered either at the municipal abattoir in the Boulevard de l'Hôpital or at a private abattoir at Pantin, and each of them is inspected by a veterinary surgeon before being slaughtered, and again before the flesh is allowed to be offered for sale. Mules and asses are also eaten, and their flesh, though firmer than that of the horse, is said to be more delicate. On the first day of the present year there were in Paris 43 shops open for the sale of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses. The customers of these shops, according to M. Husson, belong neither to the well-to-do nor to the indigent classes. Generally speaking, they are either clerks with small salaries, or workpeople with families. As a rule, the price of the meat is about half the price of beef. M. Husson finds that in the latter half of 1866 the number of horses consumed in Paris was 230. In the following year this number was about trebled, and during 1868 and 1869 the consumption remained nearly stationary. In the first nine months of 1870, however, there was a considerable increase, the number of horses, mules, and asses eaten reaching 3,668, or nearly a thousand more than during the whole of the previous year. But in the following nine months, the period, that is, of the two sieges, the consumption was multiplied eleven times. The number of these animals then eaten reached 44,648. The number of these animals consumed in 1872 was more than double the number of 1869; while the number last year, 8,977, was not far short of treble the consumption of the year before the war. Altogether, the number of horses, mules, and asses consumed in Paris in the seven years and a half for which M. Husson gives statistics amounts to 73,655. The net weight of meat furnished by these animals amounts to 13,278 tons.



MONTREAL.—BASE BALL ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.