

QUALITY OF BEEF.

The Yankees generally seem to think that all beef is alike—varying only in regard to the age of the animal slaughtered, and characterised by the terms *tough* or *tender*.

John Bull understands the nature of beef better. He not only knows that there is a difference in the quality of beef in individuals of the same breed, and he has a faculty of discriminating by his thumb and finger, or by touch, but he also knows that the different breeds, supposing them to be fattened by the same material, are very different indeed in their qualities.

At the last international fat cattle show, in Paris, the judges on beef had specimens from each of the competing breeds brought to the table *roasted*, where they performed their agreeable labors in a very quiet and satisfactory manner. The result of their deliberations was as follows:—

First quality to the	West Highland Ox.
Second “ “	Devon Ox.
Third “ “	French Ox.
Fourth “ “	Short Horn and Angus Ox.*
Fifth “ “	Angus (Scotch) Ox.
Sixth “ “	French Ox.
Seventh “ “	Short Horn (English) Ox.
Eighth “ “	French Ox.

So much for the roasted. For soups and boiled beef, they gave the preference to the Short Horn, (English.)

We have been urging the raising of Scotch (Galloway) cattle for beef, in preference to some of the larger breeds. The quality of the beef of this breed is superior—but our Yankee brethren laugh at them, thinking that it is the *pile* of beef which the animal makes, and not the *quality*, which should be the main object. We go in for quality and fair size, rather than quantity and poor quality.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE THE WEEVIL.

J. L. Booth, now of New York, who has made some valuable improvements in grain cleaning machinery for flour mills, sends us the results of some experiments with his machine for scouring grain. He obtained from a farmer thirty bushels of wheat from a bin of two hundred bushels, and after passing it through the machine, placing glass jar samples of the cleaned and uncleaned. Upon examination some time after, he found the latter alive with weevil and badly eaten, while that which had been scoured was perfectly free from any appearance of the insect. This led him to a microscopic examination of the berry of wheat, which resulted in convincing him that any grain infested with weevil can be entirely cured and preserved by the simple process of cleaning. In proof of which he states that a large portion of the grain seemed to have a single blister or slight prominence upon the germinating end of the berry, which was readily removed by the point of a knife, and the egg of the weevil discovered. Mr. Booth is satisfied that this thorough scouring and agitation of the grain removes the glutenous covering of the cell containing the egg, and that its exposure to the air destroys its generating properties. And if the wheat is taken in any condition, after this insect has passed into the larva or perfect state, and treated as above mentioned with any effective smutter, this pest will be completely eradicated. There are other species of the same destroyer—one in which the egg is deposited in the berry while in a soft state before harvest, and the depository being capped over to exclude the air, the egg remains thus protected until the grain is again sown, and does not change until decomposition commences from the action of the earth and process of germination. Many ineffectual attempts to find a remedy have been made. As Mr. Booth's process is within the reach of all, it is worth the while of those whose grain is infested by the weevil to try it.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The above, of course refers to the insect which attacks wheat in the granary, scarcely, if at all, yet known in Canada.

* A Scotch cross.