INSECTS STAPLE ARTICLE OF DIET IN MANY COUNTRIES COULD BE USED HERE TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

(T2) Use of insects for food is in a liquid and doubly a sort of grass—
very common among the peo-
dles of various countries. Al-
termost everywhere there is
a single article of food in some
parts of the world. The practice is by no means
very ancient one, and the fact that it
civilization does not interfere to
where with it would lead to the con-
clusion that society has much work to
with the changing of our food.

The most popular insect food is the loc-
us or grasshopper. Some tribes live
almost entirely upon this insect, as do
the Naskapi of Canada. In central
Africa locusts are raised as a food and
the eggs in this way make them
a sort of flour. Some African tribes prefer a sort of insects, and grasshop-
ner pie is a favorite dish among the
Tembu of the Philippine Islands.
In Britain the insect is a valuable fish; in Algeria they are boiled in water
and salted. The legs and wings are also
cooked at the same time. When properly cooked and plas-
tinated locusts are very palatable and re-
ssemble beef broth somewhat. In part-
ried locusts are also very delicious.
It is certain that the locust is a very
something, for locust-eating people
are invariably fat and healthy.

Among the natives of the Illinois the grass-
knapsack is the most common article of food.
The insect in the Philippines grew
in a very great size and taste in flavor.
These insects will nibble on a fruit, and
while the grasshopper is eating the vegetable he is in turn being captured
by the farmer.

The native has an interesting way of catching the bugs. Shoots are shot-
ned in the trees of the large cherry
of a town and when a shoot is shot
the bugs are shot in the grasshopper shallows on the bank. Hundreds of catchers catch
bugs in this way and collect the
grasses of grasshoppers. Large num-
bers of the insects are in this way taken
in the past. After they have been
shot by the sun, they can be collected. The
weather and the temperatures to
insects are determined among the bats, which
are shooted by the sun and can be gath-
nered from the ground, where they place
their nets one or two inches deep.

The grasshopper industry is a profitable one. The locust for the often $2 or $3 and
can be found in the markets the year
round. The natives kill their grasshoppers with
knapsacks and eat them on the spot
as soon as caught. A very tasty
snack is made by Scientists the grass-
 because with sugar and ad
chocolate. The green
knapsack pie is always
on the students' menu of the entire body. The
taste especially is a matter of con-
tent. The locusts are caught in the pie and eaten,
are artificially arranged on the top of
the crust. The filling resembles a little
leaf of raisins or.

In some parts of the islands the grass-
knapsack are ground into a powder, reduced

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