

curred to you that Danish butter, which has won a good reputation, and commands, probably, the highest prices of any imported butters in the English markets with the exception of a small quantity of mild-flavoured and nearly saltless butter from France, is fodder-made butter from cows which are fed in stables; and I may further point out to you that the conditions for the making of fine butter at this season of the year are quite as favourable in Canada as in Denmark.

I am pleased to notice that your Association is not opposed to the plan which is under consideration for providing cold storage service and accommodation to permit summer-made Canadian creamery butter to be put on the British markets without deterioration in quality.

I have given careful consideration to the statements in your letter which say that "efforts should be made to induce butter-makers to sell their product when fresh," and also that "The makers should be clearly and emphatically told that, unless they are prepared to compete in the English market with other butter-exporting countries, in price as well as in quality, Canadian butter as an exportable article must cease to be, no matter what Government efforts are made to help it."

I have to inform you in reply, I am of opinion that when finest Canadian creamery butter is put on the British market in as good a condition as when it leaves the hands of the makers, it will readily command such prices as will leave a good margin of profit to the producers and the merchants.

It appears to me urgent that the attention of the trade and also that of the consuming public of Great Britain should be called to the excellent quality of Canadian creamery butter, through channels similar to those which