than yours, now it is the finest brand imported into Liverpool, better than any we get from Ireland. Again, you must use fine English salt; your American and Canadian salt will not do, if you wish a slice of this trade. Another thing I wish to call your attention to is the kegs. Look at those all nicely planed inside as well as out, so that when a keg is inverted on the marble slab, generally used here, the butter comes out nice and in one piece. Yours are rough inside, and the butter is broken. All these things add to the market value; you must please the eye. Now look at that consignment, forwarded by one of your Montreal steamers, and this by a New York line. That looks as if it had been stowed in the ship's coal bunkers, this is as if the S. S. Co. were alive to their interests. We scarcely ever get a dirty keg by the one line, and as seldom a clean one by the other. The difference in appearance even in the kegs makes a difference in cents a pound. Again, when your people have got a really good article, whether in cheese, butter, or apples, &c., they should put in a nice, attractive stencil plate, and be not afraid to let the world know where such articles are produced. A little mean label, with Ontario in one corner, is of no use; people here do not know what it means. But I have something here to show you. Here are two of the best samples in the warehouse, and they will either drive Canadians out of the market, or force them to manufacture a better article. These samples are oleomargarine. Nothing but the finest creamery brands can compete with it. It is butter in smell, taste, and appearance, and none but experts can tell the difference. Another thing which deteriorates your butter is being kept too long before putting on the market. As to cheese, you send us as good as we can get."

I have come to these conclusions:—(1.) That to open up a butter trade you must establish creameries. (2.) Take more pains in finishing the butter tubs. (3) Market the article as soon as made. (4.) Use fine salt, and effect improvements in transit, both by steamboat and rail.

John Hill, who lives in the 6th con. of Marlborough, has been awarded the medal given annually by Mr. G. W. Monk, M.P.P., for the best kept farm in the County of Carleton.

The latest swindle for use in rural districts is the "butter contract" game. A couple of nicely dressed, gentlemanly appearing fellows, of good address, drive up to a farmer's house with a fine turnout, and engage all his butter for the season at a big price. The farmer signs a contract to let the merchants have all his butter for a year, and in due course the "contract" comes back in the shape of a note held by a third party, which the farmer has to pay. And again the bogus fertilizer agent has been doing a thriving business in the County of Essex. He succeeded in disposing of large quantities of the stuff (which was never delivered), for which he obtained promissory notes to a considerable amount over $1,000. These fell into the possession of Henry N. Williams, of Windsor, and it is alleged he attempted to collect them. At any rate he has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and taken before Police Magistrate Bartlet, who held him for examination, his bail being fixed at $3,000. Mr. Williams claims that he obtained the notes in a legitimate way, thinking they were genuine.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—A French journal says that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil or near plants, insects and vermin will not be found near there, and adds:—"By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds round are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow, smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all plants whose leaves have been sprinkled over with lime water."

To keep bugs off melon and squash vines, plant a tomato plant in each hill. By doing this the bugs did not bother them; while across the fence, where there were no tomatoes, they were all killed by the bugs.—Farmers' Union.

Veterinary.

Galled Shoulders and Back.

BY JAMES LAW, F. R. C. V. S.
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In the hot months perhaps no trouble is more annoying than the persistent development of sores on the shoulders and backs of horses that are depended on for the cultivation and harvesting of the crops. The work must be done, and the animal is strong, vigorous and hearty, so that there is no hindrance to his doing it, except the presence of a trifling sore at a point where the harness must rest and where its application causes exquisite pain. Nor does the trouble end here, for the sensitive horse will learn to balk to avoid the constant and painful pressure on the sore, and the nervous one will, after some hesitation, start with a spring, which severely injures the wound, endangers the harness and establishes a violent and intractable habit.

The causes of these sores are unquestionably the heat and the friction to which the skin is subjected, but many conditions pertaining to the constitution of the animal and its management strongly contribute to induce them. Some skins are naturally tender, and what has been thus inherited from the parent cannot be eradicated from the system. The conditions which maintain and increase such liability to inflammation and abrasion may, however, be largely corrected, and to these our attention should therefore be especially directed. The horse that perspires very readily and profusely suffers by the accumulation of the dried products on the harness and skin when they act as foreign bodies and irritants to a relaxed and susceptible surface. If the hair is unduly long and heavy, so as to favor such perspiration, the simple resort of clipping will often prove a complete preventative. While we do not advocate indiscriminate clipping, and above all in winter, we do not hesitate to affirm that in properly selected cases where the coat is unduly heavy, and induces excessive sweating, relaxation of the system and lack of vigor, this measure will often rectify all these faults and more than double the value of the animal.

In addition to clipping, or, independently of it, sponging of the skin with cold water to clear away the accumulations and the subsequent wetting with an astringent solution will do much to protect. Among the simplest lotions may be named a solution of ¼ oz. alum, 1 oz. white oak bark and a quart of water. For the same reason that the skin is cleansed so ought the harness, and all hard or knotted portions should be beaten until they become even, soft and pliant.

Sometimes the fault is largely due to lack of condition in the horse. If the muscles are soft and flaccid he perspires easily, and becomes increasingly liable to chafing. Here the prevention is manifestly to be sought in sound feeding and regular exercise before the hot weather of summer sets in, so that when that comes they will have hard resistant muscles and large powers of endurance without liability to drenching perspiration and chafing.

Again, a sudden change to rank or rapidly grown aqueous grasses or other green food will cause such a relaxation of the system, and such a profuse secretion from the skin as from other organs, that the animals are very subject to galls and abrasions. A sound diet, consisting in part of grain and hay, should meet this difficulty, and a course of iron tonics may further fortify the system. Thus 1 oz. each of sulphate of iron and ground gentian root may be mixed and divided into eight powders, one of which can be given daily in the food.

No less important is it to secure a cool, clean, airy stable. Horses kept in close, damp buildings have the whole system undermined, and as they lack in condition they become liable, as above shown, to excessive sweating and to abrasions. But in addition the health suffers, and digestion is impaired. The products of digestion are not perfectly adapted for building up the tissues or maintaining the healthy functions of the more vital organs; the secretions are modified, and the altered and acid matters serve to irritate the skin alike as they circulate in the blood-vessels, as they are secreted in the sweat, and as they lodge and dry up on the surface. In this case cleanliness and astringent lotions will do much, but to strike at the root of the trouble, we must go back to the source of ill health, whether that is to be found in close, damp, filthy stables, in soft, aqueous or otherwise relaxing or indigestible food, in the existence of any chronic disorder, in overwork and debility, or in any of the many causes of loss of health or condition. It is only when these have been corrected that the local applications are likely to prove of permanent benefit.

When the sores have been already formed they may be treated by the lotion mentioned above, but with a drachm of powdered opium added to the quart of liquid. What is even more important than this, however, is that all pressure upon the sores should be prevented by a proper adjustment of the harness. In some cases the shoulder may be protected by wearing a breast-strap in place of a collar encircling the neck, or the saddle may be set on behind the gall and held there by a crupper. When the injury takes place at the mane only, a zinc shield inside the upper angle of the collar will often serve an excellent purpose. When all these fail, the point of the collar or saddle corresponding to the sore should be carefully marked. An incision may be made on each side of it through the lining and stuffing, and as much of the latter may be drawn out as will allow the lining to be beaten down into a distinct pit. Under these circumstances the pressure will cease at some distance from the margin of the wound, and that will be shielded from injury so that a recovery may be secured.

With the best grass it is necessary to grow green-fodder crops for cows, and sometimes for horses, for it is found that the grass alone will not support as many cows as the farm can and ought to carry on the other crops.

It is of the very utmost importance that stock should have good, pure water and plenty of it. The thirst of animals during the hot weather can readily be imagined from judging it by the human thirst; and to deprive the animal of a sufficient drink is about the worst species of cruelty that can be inflicted upon the brute creation. The agony of excessive thirst is simply terrible.

The New York World says: "Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle; also for ticks. The affected parts are bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simply employed and without injury to the cattle."

Commissioner LeDuc in his report for the year 1879, claims that the loss to the farmers of the United States, at the present time, is from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually, and that it is not unusual to receive intelligence from some of the large hog growing localities in the west that the losses in single counties will reach the large sum of from $50,000 to $80,000, and in some instances as high as $150,000 in one season, through the devastating operations of hog cholera.