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per cent more ribbed horses, ig as possible. ended horses. The freight on a common horse is just the same as on the best.

Action.—It must be borne in mind that speed in carriage horses is a secondary consideration in England. A horse that has good showy free knee action, and only going at the rate of ten miles an hour, will realize a better price than one which can cover a mile under three minutes. Trotters with good time are worth more in Canada and the United States than in England.

Draught horses.—It would be difficult to make a mistake with this class of horses, which are in great demand at high prices; the heavier and broader the better.

Numbers.—If possible, not less than forty should be brought in a batch, the expense of caretakers on the voyage, advertising, etc., being about the same for forty as for ten. But what is of far greater importance is, that the larger the number of horses the greater the competition for them. Buyers will not come any distance to select from a dozen. Intending importers might associate to attain that

Shipping.—Great care should be taken to have horses shipped athwart ship, never fore and aft. If this advice be not taken the horses will most

Tail pads.—Nearly all the horses that have arrived from Canada have had the butts of their tails badly rubbed, seriously disfiguring them; this may be easily avoided by either plaiting hemp in the tail (straw will not do for so long a journey), or better, make a kind of sleeve of soft brown basil leather, or sheep-skin, with the wool turned in, as a crupper, fastening it by a string along the back and around the neck of the horse.

Head stalls.—Head stalls should have fronts to them to prevent them slipping and chafing the hair of the main and neck, and be supplied with two shanks; they will then last the voyage.

Slings.—Avoid slinging if possible. Directly a horse feels the sling he will lean towards it, and in this manner more than likely constipation will ensue, resulting in the death of the horse.

Boxes.—The boxes should not be too wide, rather tight than loose; they would be all the better if padded with canvas and hay or straw. A supply of saw-dust will prevent the horses slipping and keep them clean.

Exporters will find it amply repay them to prepare their horses for the English market. They should be all driven in single harness and made handy. Dealers do not care to purchase them too green.

More attention should be paid to shoeing. The market here for the right style of horse is, practically speaking, unlimited, and sellers may rely upon readily realizing the utmost value for rery upon readily realizing the dishlost value for such stock at prices unknown in Canada. The better the horse, the better it will pay to bring

In conclusion I shall be most happy to answer any questions which a perusal of the above may suggest, and render any assistance that lies in my power to further this or any other branch of trade between Canada and England.

JOHN DYKE, Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Liverpool, England, Oct. 28th, 1876.

## The London Dairy Show.

The show of dairy stock and products which opened at London, Oct. 24th, appears to have attracted considerable attention. The cattle extracted hibited were divided, as we infer from the published reports, into classes—the Channel Islands breeds, and all other breeds. In class 1st, a prize of 100 guineas was offered for the best three cows "in milk, for dairy purposes, any breed not Channel Islands." The result illustrates the fact, to which we have frequently referred heretofore, that for the practical dairyman in England, the Short-Horn is the favorite breed. The London Field

"To compete for this magnificent reward, sixsays: teen groups of threes were entered, although one teen groups of threes were entered, although one was not sent. Two groups were Ayrshires: the other fourteen were Short-Horns, or crosses with Short-Horns. The majority of exhibitors were London or Manchester cow-keepers; only a few were what are commonly considered farmers. Yet it was instructive to the latter as cow-breeders to see what kind of cattle the dairymen—their best customers—approve of most." customers—approve of most,"

We italicize the calling that prevailed among the exhibitors for the sake of emphasizing the fact that it was not a display from the herds of gentlemen and breeders. And we refer to the matter of breed the more particularly, because so much misapprehension prevails in this country as to the dairy merits of Short-Horns. Although improved in beef-producing qualities to the neglect of milking capacity, decendants of the same stock from which they sprang constitute to day the great which they sprang, constitute to-day the great milk-giving breed of England. In the above class, the 1st prize went to "three blood-red cows, looking like Lincolnshire Short-Horns," says the Field; the second went to cow Mabel and two of her off spring, pure Short-Horns, and prize winners as such at the Yorkshire show in 1875:

"There could be no question about the worth of these as dairy cattle; every one of the three had a fine bag of milk, and, if a capability of producing good calves, as well as milk and butter, was to be taken into account, this was by far the best trio exhibited. The third prize was given to Mr. Thomas Statter, Manchester, for three good Yorkshire dairy cows, each unlike the other, except that all were evidently milkers; and the same exhibitor had the fourth prize for three Ayrshires, whose work as fill-pails was evident to all observers 'at the two ends of the day.' Besides these, Messrs. Denchfield had three somewhat rough and leggy cows, looking like west-country Short-Horns, highly commended, as they deserved to be, for each had a great show for milk."

When we add that the "Yorkshire dairy cows, above mentioned, are unquestionably of the old Short-Horn stock, \* it will be seen that little else than this blood came to the front at all. In the second class, for the best dairy cows in pairs, the three prizes all went to short-horns; and when we come to the single cow class, the same experience was repeated with 1st and 2nd prizes, at least, the 3d prize going to a cow apparently of no particular breed. It is but fair to add, however, that while we observe no criticism of the awards in the first class, those in the 2d and 3d classes are not equally exempt, as it is claimed that scant justice was done in them to the Ayrshire exhibit.

In class 4, a hundred-guinea cup for the best trio of Channel Island cows, there were six exhibitors, the four prize winning trios being Jerseys, and the other two of Guernsey blood. All of them, as we infer from the names of the exhibitors, were from the herds of gentlemen breeders. As to the other classes of Channel Island cattle, we to the other classes of Channel Island cattle, we find nothing to remark on, unless that Jerseys carried off the honors, excepting 2d prize on pairs of cows, which went to Guernseys, and 2d on single cows, which went to an Alderney.

In cheese, the exhibition was large and competition apparently close. It is said that Amepetition apparently close. It is said that American and Canadian cheeses were shown, but beyond this nothing farther. There seems also to have been a good display of butter—nearly one hundred 12-pound baskets of fresh-made, aside from a collection of cured in tubs, pots and casks. In what may be considered the side features of the show poultry grain roots for we observe nothing show, poultry, grain, roots, &c., we observe nothing worthy of special remark.

One fact in connection with the cheese show, is of interest, however—to wit, that the three prizes for Derbyshire cheese all went to the three factories established in that county. And at the meeting held during the exhibition, to complete the formation of a British Dairymen's Association, it was stated that cheese made in these factories commands a higher price than that of dairymen in other districts, and that their example is tending already to improve the quality of English cheese.

-Country Gentleman. • Since the above was writted we find that this trio is expressly designated in the London Live Stock Journal, as short-horns of the old Yorkshire dairy cow breed."

## English Method of Packing Butter Prints for Market.

The Derbyshire method of sending butter to market is quite different from anything practised in this country. The diary farmers put their butter up in half pound prints neatly stamped. Instead baskets. These are made especially for the purpose, and are arranged to receive from twenty to thirty pounds in each layer, and several layers of prints pounds in each layer, and several layers of prints are placed one above the other. The layers of are placed one above the other. The layers of prints just fit the baskets in rows five to six or four prints just fi of boxes or pails for packing, they use stout willow

up from the bottom perpendicularly, and being made sufficiently strong to retain a true and event shape. From fifteen to thirty pounds of butter are packed in each basket, according to the size of the dairy or the amount of butter to be sent to market from time to time. In other words, the baskets are made of different sizes to accommodate the dairy, and they are completely filled with prints when sent to market.

The following is the manner of packing : first, a fine, white, dry cloth is laid over the basket, and upon this is placed a wet one of fine white cotton. They lay dock leaves over the bottom. The dock leaf has a stock running through its length, thus rendering the back of the leaf uneven, while the face of the leaf is flat. The stalk, therefore, must be carefully drawn off with a knife, care being taken that the leaf is not split. Now wet the prepared leaves and place them in the bottom of the basket, and upon them place a layer of butter prints, then a layer of leaves, and so on until the basket is filled, finishing with a layer of leaves. The ends of the cloths are now turned down over the whole, and it is complete. The basket should hold five half-pound prints in depth. In this way the butter goes to market in the neighboring city or village, sweet, rosy, and in firm condition, the same as it leaves the dairy.—Rural New Yorker.

## Canadian Cheese in England.

While I am upon a gustatory theme, I may men-While I am upon a gustatory theme, I may mention that to-day, in walking down Ludgate Hill, I observed in the window of what is certainly known as the first cheese and butter shop in the city, if not in the whole of London, a cheese, rich-looking, buff and mellow. To it was tacked a printed label. "Canadian cheese" was the legend thereon, "8½d. per lb., by the half or quarter." I was glad to see this, as the commonest American cheese is retailed in the smaller shops at 11d. per lb., and is cheese and nothing more. Canadian cheese is I am inand nothing more. Canadian cheese is, I am informed, commonly of better quality than the American cheese proper. In England there is an insatiable market for cheese, butter, bacon and meat. All cheese in retail shops here—that is eatable—is sold at 11d per lb. Good butter is 1s 6d to 1s 8d, bacon 11d to 14d, and prime beef 1. We want a supply of these articles of every-day and every-body's consumption, and I hope to seen an immense extension of Canadian trade in such commodities body's consumption, and I hope to seen an immense extension of Canadian trade in such commodities. The cheese trade, I learn, has for some time been dull, but that is only a temporary affair. These farm and dairy commodities are what we can take in any quantity, and this ticket, "Canadian Cheese," is a move in the right direction. It is most desirable that all wedgeers in the Dominion should desirable that all producers in the Dominion should distinctiy label their goods "Canadian." As it is, they almost all float into the market as American. It is not enough to mark a can or a package "John Smith, Ont." Such is our insular ignorance of geography that to most people "Ont." means somegraphy that to most people "Ont." means something American, and against American cheese, at all events, there is a just prejudice. But, for goods marked "Canadian," there is a fine market here. Dairy produce of all kinds must pay a good profit if conveyed direct to English houses without the intervention of the New York middle-man. It is necessary, however, on the part of experters that necessary, however, on the part of exporters that they should take the proper steps to make it quite clear that the goods they send to the Old Country are to be known here by the national trade-mark "Canadian."

## Kind Treatment Pays.

Mr. Willard, in his new Butter Book, speaks in the strongest terms in favor of kind treatment of cows kept for the dairy. He says :

It is really astonishing what a large difference in the yield of milk it makes by attending properly to a number of small things in the management of a number of small things in the management of stock—and things which to many would seem quite too insignificant to be worth observing. The dairy-man should have a genuine, a hearty love for the animals under his control, providing wholesome, nutritious food, pure water and pure air—everything of this kind in abundance; keeping the animals properly sheltered from storms; feeding always with great regularity; paying the most marked attention to the manner and time of milking, and withal, preserving a uniform kindness and gentlewithal, preserving a uniform kindness and gentle-