

from which we can retire if it is found we have done wrong."

These views have been accepted by the House, and although at the present writing the question of manufacture in the country is not decided, we think there can be no doubt that one rule of prohibition will apply. It would be a strange anomaly to regulate the product of home manufacture and to prohibit the product of foreign manufacture, especially when on all sides it is conceded that the stuff is a baneful article of food.

Dr. Taylor's test for pure butter and its various imitations will doubtless be found of great practical use to the Government when the time comes to enforce the prohibitory clause of the Customs Act, for there is little doubt but attempts will be made by persons in the trade to import bogus butter; or perhaps we should say that there is little doubt of attempts being made by the agents of American manufacturers of the bogus to supply it to Canadian dealers as genuine butter. We take the liberty of suggesting to the Minister of Customs that he take steps to place Dr. Taylor's method in the hands of those experts to whom samples of suspected butter will be submitted, for it is only upon the testimony of scientific experts that a clear case can be made out against importers.

In conclusion we quote the following remarks from the *Boston Cultivator* as showing what is thought on the subject by some of our neighbours:

The American farmer never had a worse enemy to contend with than the unscrupulous manufacturer of counterfeit butter. Unrestricted sale of bogus butter will ruin our dairy interests. Every farmer should feel it his bounden duty to protest against the oleomargarine frauds by signing a petition to Congress for the enactment of a law heavily taxing these noxious compounds and placing them under control of national authority. United for a common purpose our farmers may secure proper protection for their interests at this time, while neglect will give the victory to those who would destroy the great national industry of dairying.

A CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to see that the breeders of draught horses in Ontario have taken steps to give character to their stock by registration. In no other way can the good name of animals be maintained, and if the Clydesdale Association which was organized in this city a few weeks ago is careful in the work it has undertaken, the results cannot fail to prove of great value. Clydesdale, Suffolk and Shire horses have been imported in considerable numbers during the past thirty years, and in the past ten years especially a marked increase has taken place. Thoroughbreds and coach horses have also been imported, and it is a well-established fact that the climate of Ontario is admirably suited for the growth of animals of fine stamina, either for the road or for the race-course. But the main interest of the country is in the production of strong and vigorous working horses, and our reputation is such that large numbers are disposed of every year for export to the United States. The breeding of good horses is no doubt a profitable

business, having regard to the export trade merely; but its chief interest lies in producing a superior class of working animals for the farm and the road. The Clydesdale Association can do much to promote the breeding of good horses, and we hope to see it managed in a way not only to attain but to deserve success. No animal should be admitted to registration that has the shadow of a doubt upon its pedigree, and no clique or interest should be allowed to exercise any measure of control. Horsemen are almost as notoriously sensitive and jealous as musicians, and in an Association of this kind the management requires to be in hands that will deal out unbending justice.

DEACONING CALVES.

The time for the slaughtering of the innocents is at hand. Thousands of calves will, during the next two or three months, be slain almost directly they are dropped. Many, a great deal too many, are killed just for the sake of the hides. The shambles in the city markets will team with veal, most of it being of such an inferior quality that the consumption of it can be productive of nothing but ill-health. The low price at which it is sold is the great inducement to purchasers, especially those among the poorer classes, of the residents of our towns and cities.

In the districts where creameries or cheese factories are established, the farmers consider the milk of too much value to be thrown away upon raising calves; they are consequently disposed of for whatever price the first jobbing butcher that happens along will be disposed to offer. The figure paid is mostly a nominal one. Oft times the offer is simply to take the calves off the hands of the farmer. No attempt whatever is made to feed the animals, which are immediately slaughtered; and if a chance occurs for disposing of the carcass cheap, it is done; if not, the hide is sufficient recompense. Much of this kind of thing could be obviated if the authorities in our cities and towns exercised more vigilance in examining all meat exposed for sale; and where a deacon carcass is found show no clemency; for any person who will offer for sale such rubbish must be utterly without principle. No language can be too strong to condemn such conduct. Frequently the meat is blown up to give it the appearance of being well-fed. Medical men all agree that veal improperly fed is most injurious, and the foundation of many diseases. In Great Britain the laws respecting exposing veal for sale that has not been properly fed are most stringent. The calves must be at least one month old before being slaughtered. The health officers are always on the alert, and the penalties imposed are so heavy that it is considered too risky a business to indulge in.

But it is to the farmers we appeal to remedy the evil; it rests entirely with them. We are well aware that most calves are dropped during perhaps the busiest season, when hands are scarce and work plenty, yet we think a little time could be spared daily for a few weeks. If properly attended to the calves will soon be ready for slaughtering, and the price realized will amply pay for