

In this field there is room for a large amount of experiment, not even a butter working machine is perfect in results.

I can only suggest experiment and testing the product. The test is easily applied as before referred to, put a sample in your testing tube or bowl, put this into warm water until melted, let it then stand aside until cold, the process which gives the least Curd or Casein is the best one, the water should not be over 5 or 10 per cent. It will not be difficult for an intelligent operator, by frequent and careful testing, to attain all possible perfection. Water for dairy purposes should be exceptionally pure—avoid any well that is near a house or stable, or any water having taste or odour. Some use brine instead of plain water and it may have advantages as any fluid left in the interstices of the butter will act as a preservative.

I would suggest a mild alkaline fluid in preference, as it has the power to dissolve casein and thus facilitate its removal, and there is none more like than Borax water to carry out the suggestion. Borax is not very soluble in water (requiring a pint to dissolve a little over an ounce of it, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to a pound of the salt). It dissolves Casein, is a better preservative than salt, has no disagreeable taste, is not injurious to health, can be washed nearly all away and any that may be left will be of advantage as a preservative.

Hence I would suggest the following as an experiment for any of you to try and report the result to this Association.

Use plain water at first until the milk is apparently removed, then the Borax water quite freely before salting in the usual way. But practice and the test tube are the only safe guides.

Many dairymen appear to forget that fresh butter will at once absorb any odor or smell that may be in the air in its immediate vicinity, and they are not careful enough in keeping it away from cellars or milk houses that have a musty smell, no matter how clean they may be otherwise.

This property of fresh butter could be utilized in giving any wished flavor, but I am not aware that it has ever been used. This is on the principle of *enfleurage*, now so largely used to absorb the very delicate flavors of flowers that can in no other way be collected and retained.

A few rose leaves, or other desirable flavoring, laid for a few hours in fresh butter would give it a delicate aroma of rose or the other flavor. It might be desirable to try this experiment.

I must, however, in truth state that there are many samples of butter in which the effort has not been how to make a good article, but how to make it bulky and heavy. It is not unfrequently made to carry all the water and butter milk it can hold, which may by manipulating amount to as much as one third its bulk, and to further increase its weight coarse salt is added. My teeth have often been brought to the test of their strength in cracking chunks of salt in butter.

In fine the ordinary butter making process can be greatly improved by the experiment as above suggested and be a boon to the dairyman as well as to the customers pending the more perfect manufacture which has been outlined.

But I fear I have taken up too much of your time and will not go on to *secondly*.

Of the five different views that may be taken of milk, I have but rapidly glanced at one of the many headings in one of the five views referred to.

The feeding, the housing, and the health of cows, would require careful consideration.

Another milk product