

Methods of Setting Milk
MRS. EATON.—In discussing the question of setting milk cold and cold for buttermaking, before the different dairymen's conventions in several of the States and Canada, this winter, I have claimed for this method superiority in the taste, aroma, uniformity of quality, grain, quantity produced, and keeping quality of the butter, and also of much greater economy in cost of making labor and buildings; of protection to milk from floods, freezing and thunder storms, and that it required no skill whatever to make a first-class article of butter of good color—my method being to put the milk, warm from the cows, in deep cans, put on tight covers, and lower the temperature by means of ice, to 45°, and hold it as near as possible to this temperature for 36 hours, when the cream is skimmed off and churned sweet. All this is a bold innovation upon the hitherto accepted theories of certain raising that have governed our butter-dairymen; but when I have pronounced myself an advocate of the ventilation whatever to the milk, a vague suspicion seems to take possession of the audience that it is time for me to return to the backwoods of Kentucky. I will endeavor to show that the subject of ventilation is of greater importance to the butter maker than all others concerning quantity, economy, skill, &c., put together. Prof. Arnold tells us that when a fluid, as milk or water, is colder than the surrounding air, it condenses the water of the atmosphere, and thereby draws into its own bosom all the impurities that may exist in the surrounding air. For instance, I have heard it said that if a pitcher of ice water is placed in the room of a person sick with a contagious fever, and the ice melts, the water condenses enough of the contagion in the atmosphere to give the disease to any one who may drink the water. For this reason one professor pertinently asks, "Shall we purify the atmosphere with milk, or the milk with the atmosphere?" But, says every one, the atmosphere of my milkroom is pure. Let us see. Suppose there is a dead cow just one mile away, giving forth all the odors of active putrefaction; a light breeze is coming from that direction at the rate of three or four miles an hour, and by way of variety, dashes for a moment with the odors of the stable-yard before it enters the orifices of your slimming devised ventilators and lingers over the surface of your cream. For, said you, it usually has over forty hours to impart all its delicious odors to this liquid and powerful absorbent, cream. You enter the milkhouse and detect no disagreeable odors whatever; but suppose, while this light wind is blowing, you should place a hungry fox found in that milk-room, could not he, with his keen sense, go with unerring precision to the dead carcass? Curious birds detect the scent of carrion ten times the distance I have named. How often I have had the good housewife tell me that some day her butter was perfect; but there was no regularity about it from day to day, and she could not tell where the trouble was, as she always treated one milkling just as she did another. She does not bear in mind that the wind blows from many quarters, and brings with it all the bad company that lies in its way.

My argument is this: Milk as it comes from the cow is pure and perfect food, and if you will only keep it in that condition, the good quality of your butter is insured. This can be done with simplicity and economy for thirty-six hours by putting the milk in tight cans and bringing the temperature, with ice, to 45°; or, lower, immediately, upon taking the milk from the cow. There has been much said about the necessity of removing the animal heat and odor by ventilation; I do not recognize animal heat as differing from any other heat, and it will readily come out on the sides of the can if the surrounding atmosphere is only cold enough.

As for animal odor being contained in my milk, either by want of ventilation or by means of sudden cooling, I simply deny the fact. I have cooled my milk without ventilation for three years and never detected animal odor in my butter at 50 percent above market price, just as the Swedish butter sells in London. If any one doubts this, let him put some milk warm from the cow in a clean bottle and cork it up tight and after it has become cold, uncork it and smell of it and if the milk was good when it was put in the bottle, it will be good when it is taken out.

This notice has become necessary, to prevent the sale of adulterated versions of Holloway's Pill and Ointment, which are manufactured only at 333 Oxford Street, London.



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Each Pot and Box bears the "British Royal Coat of Arms" and "HALLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT LONDON" engraved thereon. On the reverse address, 559 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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Unprincipled vendors can obtain this notice very easily and so deserve to be left the same for my genuine Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are manufactured only at 333 Oxford Street, London.

Persons who may be deceived with regard to this notice, may consult with me.

Many respectable firms in the British Provinces, who obtain my genuine product, have very properly suggested that I should, for the benefit of themselves and the public, let it be known that my medicine can be had only at 333 Oxford Street, London.

The following is a list of the firms alluded to, and I particularly recommend you to buy the same for my genuine Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are manufactured only at 333 Oxford Street, London.

EVANS, MERCER & CO., MONTREAL.

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The medicines are sold at the lowest wholesale net prices, in quantities of not less than 100 lbs. per dozen boxes of Pills or pots of Ointment, for which remittances must be made at sight.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

559 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, JUNE 1st, 1875.

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On beginning the business of 1876, I would return sincere thanks to my numerous customers for the very liberal support they have given me during the past 22 years, and again I most respectfully ask a continuance of their respective support. During my experience in business I have always thoroughly found out the

Ups and Downs in Trade,

And am fully convinced that a

Credit Business is a Dangerous Business to both Seller and Buyer.

I am therefore determined to do a

READY PAY BUSINESS

And give my customers the benefit by giving them

Eight per cent off for Cash on all General Groceries

(excepting Sugar). By doing business as above, I will have the cash to buy my goods and effect a

SAVING OF AT LEAST 6 PER CENT

and

MY CUSTOMERS WILL GET THE BENEFIT,

And in reality get

14 per cent for their Money.

Please consider the matter over, and give me your support to carry out the only right way of doing business, that is

READY PAY.

My stock will always be found complete in

Groceries, Provisions, Crockery,

Glassware, Stationery, Wall Papers,

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Specialties—SAUSAGE, OYSTERS, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, FINNAN HADDIES, &c., &c.

PRODUCE TAKEN AS CASH.

I believe in the DISCOUNT SYSTEM, and as it has proved very satisfactory, I will continue to give the discount as follows: On 25 cts, 2 cents discount; on 50 cts, 4 cents; on 75 cts, 6 cents; on \$1, 8 cents

Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent Agent Money to Loan, Agent: Montreal Tel. Co., Clerk Fourth Div. Court, Com. in Q. B., &c.

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Acton, January 12, 1876.

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A Special Lot of Canton Flannels

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N.B.—Promptly Executed at

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WINTER STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

Are now offered at

VERY LOW PRICES.

To make room for Spring Stock.

Now is the time to get Bargains. Call Early.

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COMMENCED AT THE

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The balance of our Winter Stock

will be cleared out at

Enormously Low Prices.

Big Reduction!

THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Prepare for Bargains.