

Ontario's Grants to Dairy Associations.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, in speaking of the supplementary estimates, recommended that the annual grant to the Creameries Association of Ontario be increased \$500, making the total grant to that organization \$2,000. He also at the same time stated that he hoped before very long that the promoters of the Creameries Association would see fit to amalgamate with the two Dairymen's Associations, which are now practically doing the work of the Creameries Association. This seems a very reasonable view to take, and we think the interests of the dairy industry of this province would be as well, if not better, served if these three organizations were to concentrate their efforts and form two strong organizations—one in the east and one in the west. This grant of \$2,000 to the Creameries Association could be divided between the two Dairymen's Associations, thereby giving them the means to do better work, and enabling them still further to develop the butter-making branch of their work and make it equal in importance to the cheese-making branch. It would save the expense of having to keep up three offices, where two could do the work as well, and it would also do away with the extra expense of advertising and securing speakers for three conventions, when two would be all that is necessary, and thereby the work now carried on by the three associations could be done more economically and more efficiently in all its branches.

The Canadian Dairymen's Association was organized some twenty-five years ago, for the purpose of promoting and developing dairying in Canada. After the establishment of this organization the dairy industry grew and developed very rapidly, and especially in the manufacturing of cheese. Some sixteen years ago it was felt that, as the cheese industry had assumed such large proportions, the work would be better looked after by two organizations, and consequently the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was organized to look after the work in the eastern portion of the province, while the old organization remained in the west and became the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. After this division of labor our cheese industry began to assume very large proportions, and engrossed very largely the time of both organizations, and consequently some eight years ago a few of the creamerymen and those interested in the butter business, feeling that their interests were not being sufficiently looked after, withdrew from the Dairymen's Associations and organized what is now known as the Creameries Association of Ontario. Whether these parties had just grounds for withdrawing or not is immaterial just now; but this fact remains certain, that the chief promoters of the Dairymen's Associations and the more advanced dairymen at that time, seeing that the superior quality of our Canadian cheese was beginning to be recognized by the consumer in Great Britain, and that it was beginning to supplant the American and cheese from other countries in the British markets, determined to increase their efforts in improving and enhancing the quality of our Canadian cheese, so as to place it far in advance of all its competitors. The efforts put forth at that time and since have been eminently successful, for to-day our Canadian cheese has no competitor outside of Great Britain. Besides this, the interest of the farming community at that time was centred in the development of the cheese trade as a means of making the business of farming a more remunerative one, and very little interest was taken in the development of the summer butter trade, and consequently the Associations were compelled to meet the wishes of a large portion of the farmers in this regard and give more attention to cheese.

Doubtless the Creameries Association has been fairly successful in creating a little more interest in the summer creamery and the butter trade, but this fact remains that the number of creameries has not increased very materially since its organization. In 1891 there were thirty-seven creameries in Ontario, and at the present time fifty would cover the number that are now in operation in this province. Neither has our export trade in butter increased very materially since the organization of this Association until the last year or two, when, through the efforts of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and the Dairymen's Associations, the manufacturing of winter butter in connection with the cheese factory has given a new impetus to the butter trade. And no doubt in the future the increase in our butter export trade will depend largely upon the development of this new branch of dairying.

Now, the development of winter dairying, or making butter during the winter in the cheese factories, will naturally become part of the work of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, and consequently these associations will be compelled to give a large share of attention to the promotion and development of the butter trade, both at their annual conventions, and also in the work of instruction and inspection carried on by them.

Granting that the Creameries Association has done good work during the past few years, nevertheless, considering the fact that the butter interests will be looked after by the two larger organizations, we think that in the interests of our great dairy industry the promoters of the Creameries Association should consider the advisability of disbanding their organization and amalgamating with the two larger organizations, thereby con-

centrating all efforts, and giving to the butter industry of this province the same impetus that has been given to the cheese industry.

The inspectors and instructors employed by the Dairymen's Associations could be engaged to give instruction in butter as well as in cheese-making, thus saving the extra expense and labor of having two men travelling over the same ground and doing the work that could be done just as efficiently, and at a far less cost, by one competent man. This extra \$2,000 would enable the Dairymen's Associations to employ more instructors, both in butter and cheese, and to do more efficient and better work than they are now doing at the present time. The Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations receive \$2,750 to carry on their work and look after the interests of the nine hundred cheese factories in the province, while the Creameries Association receives \$2,000 to aid them in looking after the interests of the fifty creameries that are now in operation in the province.

No doubt the promoters and those interested in the Creameries Association will not look upon this matter in the same light that an outsider would, but it is hoped, however, that they will consider the matter of amalgamation calmly and in the interests of the cheese and butter industry of this province, and will sacrifice their personal feelings in this matter for the good of our great and growing dairy industry.

APIARY.

The Apiary.

TRANSFERRING.

In the ADVOCATE for June 15th a correspondent criticises the instructions given by me in the issue of May 15th to a subscriber, who wished to know how to get extracted honey from a few colonies of bees which he had in box hives. After carefully reading what Mr. Ferguson has to say, I can see no reason to change or modify my position in the least. While much he says about transferring is true, it fails to affect in any way the advice criticised. He seems to forget that I was advising a novice and not an expert bee-keeper, and in his haste to make a criticism contradicts himself. I might have given some such instructions as his to an experienced hand and head, but no inexperienced hand could carry them out. I advised the box-hive man to let his bees swarm as usual, putting the swarms in the new movable frame hives, and in twenty-one or twenty-two days from the first swarm, when the combs would be entirely free from brood, to transfer comb and bees to the new hives; and by extracting the honey from the combs he would have no difficulty. Mr. F. says the combs will, it is true, be free of brood in twenty-one days, but that a number of young queens will have hatched out and swarmed "with considerable loss to the owner, unless he is vigilant, etc." Now, what I am quite unable to understand is, how any more young queens than usual would be hatched out in the old hive in consequence of using a movable frame hive for the first swarm from it instead of a box hive; how they would be any more liable to swarm a second or third time in consequence of that new hive for the first swarm; or how the proprietor would be any more liable to "loss" from swarms in consequence of that new hive; or how any more "vigilance" would be required in dealing with a second swarm just because the first had been put in a "patent hive"! There is something here either very deep or very absurd, and I incline to the latter hypothesis. Mr. F. probably knows as well as I do, that the box-hive bee-keeper does not have his queens clipped, and hence has to give his swarms, whether first or second, in the old regulation way. In this way he gives his first swarms, his second, and his third, if he has any; and for the life of me I cannot see how taking a new departure and putting the first swarm into a movable frame hive is going to interfere with his doing the same thing with the second, should it come out, or how his liability to "loss" is going to be increased thereby! He can have as many swarms as may come out after the first, the same as he has always been doing, only using different hives; and when the twenty-one days are up, he can transfer the old colony just as I directed, and with infinitely more prospect of success than there would be in following Mr. F.'s advice.

The next objection made is that there will be too much honey in the combs twenty-one days after swarming for transferring; and that "honey presents a much greater obstacle to transferring than brood." I deny this; it does not. The honey may be extracted from the combs, which I advised "Subscriber" to do; but brood cannot be extracted. And if brood be present in the combs in all stages, as it certainly is when the first swarm issues, and at the time Mr. F. advises the transferring to be done, the novice is sure to make a very bad batch of it. When the first swarm issues the combs are full of brood and honey, and no beginner could begin to extract the honey at such a time. He would throw out larva and honey promiscuously, and have a fine mess! Even the professional is doing wrong when he attempts that, except in case of necessity, and there is really no necessity in following that plan of transferring. But in twenty-one days after the first swarm, when the combs are entirely free from brood, the honey may be extracted readily.

THE QUIET HOUR.

One of These Days.

One of these days it will all be over,
Sorrow and mirth, and our loss and gain,
Meetings and partings of friend and lover,
Sunshine of pleasure and cloud of pain;
One of these days will our hands be folded,
One of these days will our work be done,
Finished the pattern our thoughts have moulded,
Ended our labors beneath the sun.
One of these days will the heart-ache leave us,
One of these days will the burden drop;
Never again shall the hope deceive us,
Never the hindrance our progress stop,
Freed from the chill of the vain endeavor,
Winged with the power of endless life,
One of these days we'll forget forever
All the defeats of the earthly strife.
One of these days we shall know the reason
Haply of much that perplexes now;
One of these days in the Lord's good season,
Seal of His peace shall adorn the brow,
Blessed when brought out of tribulation;
Lifted to dwell in the Lord's own light,
Happy to share in the great salvation,
Well may we watch through the passing night.

One of these days the darling faces
Vanished here from the household band,
Haunting yet our familiar places,
Wooing us yet to the better land,
Smiling then in the light of heaven,
Once again will be all our own,
One of these days 'twill to us be given
To stand with our darlings before the throne.

Patiently then our cross we'll carry,
Joyously onward daily fare;
What though the word of the King may tarry,
One of these days He will want us there,
One of these days! Some pearl-bright morning!
One of these days! Some golden noon!
Or the evening gray, or the midnight warning!
Even so, Lord, come late or soon.

Come, beloved, and find us serving,
Come, we cry with our longing soul,
Come to save from our faithless swerving,
Come to touch us and make us whole,
"Till he come!" 'tis our song and story;
One of these days its thrilling chord,
Echoing through the immortal glory,
We shall lift to our risen Lord.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Sunny Face.

Wear it. It is your privilege. It has the quality of mercy; it is twice blessed. It blesses its possessor and all who come under its benign influence: it is a daily boon to him who wears it, and a constant, ever-flowing benediction to all his friends.

Men and women, youth and children, seek the friendship of the sunny-faced. All doors are open to those who smile. All social circles welcome cheeriness. A sunny face is an open sesame to hearts and homes. By its burdens are lightened, cares dispelled, sorrows banished, and hope made to reign triumphant where fear, doubt and despondency held high carnival. Your own life will be sweetened, your own hopes quickened, your own joys heightened by your perennial, heaven-lighted, sunny face. Get the glow and radiance from such nearness to the throne as God permits to His own. Bring from a holy and divine communion a face luminous with light, and let it glow and shine on all around.

A little child on the street of a great city, wishing to cross at a point where the surging throng and the passing vehicles made the feat dangerous to the strong, and especially so to the weak, paused, hesitated, and then asked a sunny-faced gentleman to carry her across. It was the sunny face that won the child's confidence. Childhood runs into the arms of such. —Toronto Gazette.

Gems from Philips Brooks.

We are holding every doctrine of the Christian faith more firmly than in any century preceding; and there is not a doctrine that men will not hold more firmly in the next century if they become possessed of the enthusiasm of humanity.

Great is the power of a life which knows that its highest experiences are its truest experiences; that it is most itself when it is at its best. What a piece of the man was for that shining instant, it is the duty of the whole man to be always.

Go to, ye rich men, and learn how a rich man ought to live. When Jesus said to the rich young man, "Go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor," he had simply found a man who did not know how to be rich.

In every age there have stood forth the Church's ministers, now with one sort of ordination, now with another; but all successors of the apostles in the nature and spirit of the work they had to do.

Sweet and Wise.

To those depressed, discontented, or sorrowing, looking out upon a dull and threatening sky, there may come as a ray of sunlight this wise, sweet saying, of one who was neither rich nor learned, save in faith and that insight which is given to those who lovingly rely upon a higher power. An aged pair, known for their contentment, affection, and happy Christian lives, were asked, as they spoke of many joys that had been their portion: "Have you, then, had no clouds in your sky?" And the wife replied: "Clouds? Why, yes! Where else could all the blessed showers come from?"

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