

The duties of the patrons were important, because he has control of the machine for manufacturing the milk, and has control of the milk at its most susceptible stage. When a patron agrees to furnish a certain number of cows, it is his duty to get the best cows for the purpose, to see that they are in proper health, and also to see that they have proper care and food. The patron has been too much neglected in the past. The association in the future that will give the most attention to the education of the patron in his business is the one that will accomplish the most for the dairy interest of the country.

DAIRY SCHOOL.

Prof. Dean then followed in a short address on the dairy school, which was established at Guelph in connection with the agricultural college last year. That the demand for dairy knowledge is on the increase is shown by the fact that though the accommodation is now double that what it was last year, still about fifty students had to be turned away through lack of room. In concluding the address, he said that the practical results were that it would tend to uniformity in the quality of both butter and cheese. It will give confidence to the makers, make them more useful to their patrons, and will add value to the dairy industry.

PROF. ROBERTSON.

Prof. Robertson then reviewed the history of the "Winter Dairy Movement in Ontario." This movement had its first public commencement at the dairy convention, which was held in Ingersoll in 1877.

In 1884 he had looked up the winter dairying in both England and Denmark, and had found that in Denmark the most of the butter was made from the end of October. He had afterwards gone to the States and found that they depended principally upon corn ensilage for the feed for their dairy cows in the winter season. In looking at what dairying had done, it may be observed that the value of cheese exports was \$13,407,476, while the total value of butter exported was only \$1,296,814. The extension of dairying should be in the direction of buttermaking, and that during the winter. There was no reason why creameries should not run for the full twelve months of the year, instead of five as at present. By this method it is possible that the value of butter exported from Canada may within ten years be made to equal that now received for our cheese.

In discussing this movement in a new district, the first question that arises is, Is it practical? This has been proven by the experience of the Experimental Farm's Dairy Stations, which were started in the winter of 1891-92. From this small beginning we have now in Ontario twenty-four cheese factories where butter is made in the winter time; of this number five belong to the Government and fourteen are owned by private parties. At all these stations the patrons were more than satisfied with the results.

Prof. Robertson gave the cost of fitting up a cheese factory for winter dairying at about \$1,000, divided as follows: \$750 for separator, churns, etc., and \$250 for the fitting up of the room. The advantages of winter dairying are: It provides paying employment on the farm. It secures a revenue every month. It brings in an income in the winter from the \$176,000,000 invested in the dairy farms of Ontario. It affords employment for cheese and buttermakers during the winter. Milk and its products bring more money per pound during the winter. The same cows will give more milk when milked for ten or eleven months of the year than if milked for only five or six. There is also an extra value in the skim-milk and buttermilk for the rearing of calves and feeding of pigs.

The needs of the business are better management of the cows by abundant supplies of succulent food, and this is where the importance of the silo as an adjunct of the dairy comes in. He then read results of the experiments which had been conducted with corn, beans and sunflowers, for ensilage. The experiments from New Brunswick were all very favorable; the partial failure of the beans in Ontario was attributed to the dry weather. From his experience at Ottawa he would recommend that the beans should be planted alone, and not mixed with the corn. For every acre of corn, plant a half an acre of beans about three weeks later in the season, and a quarter of an acre of sunflowers; the sunflowers should be sown as early in the spring as possible.

RIPENING CREAM.

This was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. John Boyd, of Chicago, which we will publish in full in an early issue. In the evening the proceedings were interspersed and enlivened by an excellent programme of music, contributed by some of the best local talent. During this session Mayor Walbridge presided over an audience which taxed the capacity of the city hall to its utmost.

ORGANIZATION THE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Mr. Wheaton, who was the first speaker in the evening, stated that the success of any association in which a number of persons were engaged depended upon its organization. Also in the case of the individual he must organize his efforts in some systematic form, if he were going to succeed. The dairyman, even more than the manufacturer, must do this in the selection and breeding of his cows, as well as in the care and treatment of them, and in the treatment of the milk. Besides individual organization it was needed on the larger scale with reference to creameries. All that had been accom-

plished in the past by cheese factories had been the result of organization. He thought that they should extend this system of co-operation for the purpose of carrying on winter dairying, and in bringing about uniformity in the matter of a basis of paying for the milk, and of disposing of the whey at cheese factories.

Passing on to speak of the larger phase of the question—organization for a common object, a society such as the Ontario Creameries Association was an organization in the widest sense of the word, and one to which the success of the dairymen was largely due. Cheesemaking had been started in Nova Scotia twenty years ago, and abandoned as unprofitable. Within the last two or three years a fresh start had been made on the co-operative plan, and he felt that it would succeed. The failure in the first place was due to lack of co-operation. The duties of the dairy associations should be to look after the interest of both the patrons and makers, and to keep them supplied with information regarding the best and newest methods of work. In conclusion, he said that dairymen should support those associations that were working for their interests.

RIGHTLY EQUIPPING OUR BOYS FOR THE FARM.

Prof. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, followed with an admirable address, full of hope for the future agricultural possibilities of the province. He quoted largely from statistics to show that agriculture is the foundation of our natural wealth. In Ontario there was at present invested in farm stock and implements about \$1,000,000,000, while in the manufacturing industries of the entire Dominion there was but \$350,000,000, or only about one-third as much as was invested in agriculture in Ontario alone. The agricultural products of Canada amounted to \$500,000,000 yearly, the products of the mines to \$20,000,000, and that of the fisheries to about the same. The agricultural exports from Canada amount to about fifty per cent. of the whole amount. Our cheese exports amounted to \$13,000,000, so that this one item alone came almost up to the entire exports of timber.

Prof. James then went on to speak of the tendency of the age was for the people to flock to the cities. He then dealt with the attractions of the city under the three heads of financial, social and educational influences. Young men had a mistaken idea that there was more money in the towns. This idea was largely due to their looking only at the successful business or professional men, and forgetting the many failures.

In eloquent and forcible language the speaker then went on to speak of the remedies against this constant drain from the farm to city life, such as farmers taking their sons into their confidence, and giving them an interest in their work, so that one boy might vie with another in having better stock, a finer farm, and a larger return of the products. If it is necessary that the young man must come to the city for social enjoyment, then we should endeavor to counteract this influence by adding to the social life of the farm. The young men should be afforded every facility possible for the acquirements of education along the lines of his work, by means of literature, attendance at farmers' meetings, etc. Above all, the farmer must have a high aim in life, and must feel the honor of his profession, for the man who thinks well of his work is always respected.

In closing, the speaker said that if agriculture was to be a success the young men who would play so important a part in its development must mix with their daily work a liberal allowance of brains, and that the best brains now produced on our farms should be retained and properly trained, and if this was done the future of our country could be safely left with our agriculturists.

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Pattullo followed with an address on "Education in Agriculture." He believed that the Government owed every child a liberal education. He did not think that there could be too much education, but there was great danger of education being turned in the wrong direction. If a father wished to keep his boys on the farm he must educate them for the farm, and not send them to our high schools, which were in reality nothing but preparatory schools for professional men. He referred to the good work which was being done in this direction by the Agricultural College, and also by the different experimental farms.

INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ON THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

Prof. Robertson then delivered an address on "The Influence of the World's Fair on the Dairy Industry of Canada." The influences of the exhibition on Canada would be strong, subtle and lasting. The educational value of the exhibition would be of no mean worth to our dairy interest; we there learned fresh truths and new methods of work, and found out, as has been already stated, in what particulars we were weak. The big cheese had been a capital and wholly successful method of advertising Canadian dairy products to the whole world.

He then gave a summary of the awards which had been obtained for our dairy products at the World's Fair, in which he stated that eighty-one of the exhibits scored higher than the highest award from any other country. Prof. Robertson concluded by pointing out how the dairy interest and agricultural movement was helping to unite the people of Canada in spite of their differences in race, religion and language.



THE QUIET HOUR.

Sowing and Reaping.

Sow with a generous hand, pause not for toil or pain;
Weary not through the heat of summer, weary not through
the cold spring rain,
But wait till the autumn comes for the sheaves of golden
grain.
Scatter the seed, and fear not, a table will be spread;
What matter if you are too weary to eat your hard-earned
bread?
Sow, while the earth is broken, for the hungry must be fed.
Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-
day,
And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have
passed away.
Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day.
Sow, and look onward, upward, where the starry light appears,
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting, or your own heart's
trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest you have sown to-day in
tears.
A. A. Procter.

Unselfishness in Religion.

Let us use and enjoy and deepen our faith by sharing it with others. If anywhere within the sphere of human life "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," it is in the matter of religion. If with anyone of our possessions selfishness is an unreasonable, a monstrous, and utterly wicked thing, it is with the faith of Christ—Christ who has redeemed the world, and set the church in its midst to be light and salt to it; and who says to each soul that, conscious of His goodness, looks up to Him for orders, "Go tell these souls that they are dear to me, for they are bought with my blood."

Shall I tell you the secret of a cold, timid, languid religion? It is *unselfishness*. "Unprofitable servant!" You remember what the parable did with him. The souls that care only for their own salvation, and leave to a small handful of professional teachers the blessed duty of confessing Christ before men, they may be saved, but they will have a poor time of it, and they will be saved "as by fire." The brightest, bravest and strongest souls are those who feel their religion a trust, their faith "a profession before many witnesses;" their warfare not only fighting for themselves, but contending for their master, who shall win a crown from the King's own hand, shining as "the brightness of the firmament." When the Son of Man cometh shall I tell you whom He will most welcome? Those who did most to spread the gospel. Shall I tell you who will most rejoice to see Him? Those who, with all humility, but singleness of heart, laid their lives at his feet. Shall I tell you who will find heaven most heavenly? Those who will meet the greatest number of souls to whom they have shown the way there.—Bishop Thorold.

"The Sowers."

In the morning sow thy seed, nor stay thy hand at evening
hour,
Never asking *which* shall prosper, both may yield thee fruit
and flower:
Thou shalt reap of that thou sowest; though thy grain be small
and boot,
God shall clothe it as He pleases, for the harvest full and fair;
Though it sink in turbid waters, hidden from thy yearning
sight,
It shall spring in strength and beauty, ripening in celestial
light:
Ever springing, ever ripening—not alone in earthly soil,
Not alone among the shadows, where the weary workers toil:
Gracious first-fruits there may meet thee if the reaping-time
begun,
But upon the Hill of Zion, 'neath the uncreated sun,
First the *fulness* of the blessing shall the faithful laborer see,
Gathering fruit to life eternal, harvest of Eternity.

Seed Sown.

When men sincerely try to work for God and souls, they are as men who go out to sow seed on a windy day. A few, very few, may drop where they think that they sow all, and when they seek for fruit, lo! there is but a handful, and the sowers are disappointed and grieved. But their seed is growing in other fields, by the wayside, on the mountains, in the forest, everywhere, and at the end they shall be astonished to behold their harvest.—H. W. Beecher.

Members of the Church.

Men not in office in the church: suppose themselves, on that ground, in a sort unholy, and that, therefore, they may sin with more excuse, and be idle or impious with less danger than the clergy, especially they consider themselves relieved from all ministerial function, and as permitted to devote their whole time and energy to the business of this world. No mistake can possibly be greater. Every member of the church is *equally* bound to the service of the head of the church, and that service is pre-eminently the saving of souls. There is not a moment of a man's active life in which he may not be indirectly preaching, and throughout a great part of his life he ought to be *directly* preaching and teaching both strangers and friends, his children, his servants, and all who are in any way put under him, being given to him as especial objects of his ministrations.—Ruskin.