

consumption of such alcoholic drink is decreasing. A gratifying improvement has taken place in the conditions prevailing at our agricultural shows. A few years ago, the only show in broad Scotland, run on temperance lines, was that held in Fenwick, in Ayrshire. Now there are more than half a dozen conducted on similar lines, and wherever the temperance principle has been adopted, there is a general feeling of satisfaction, and determination not to revert to the former practices. Seven years ago, when I came home from Canada, and reported the conditions upon which both the Guelph and the Amherst shows were conducted, the likelihood of Scotland following suit was remote. The probability now is that many shows in Scotland will, either in whole or in part, adopt the policy which has this season operated so successfully at Fenwick, Killin, Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose, Banebory, and elsewhere. This is a consummation devoutly to be sought after. There is no finer body of servants than those employed on the farms, but strong drink has long been their curse, and in many cases their ruin. When they get too much liquor, some of them become like wild beasts, and their only safety lies in leaving the fiery material severely alone. It will, therefore, be understood that this change in our show-yard methods or customs has been most acceptable.

Part of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, connected with national finance, is a Development Grant for the advancement of agriculture and afforestation. Laudable efforts are being made on all hands to bring people back to the land, or, at least, to make life possible for the people on the land. A rural population is recognized by all sound political economists as a great, sure source of national stability. Many minds are occupied with this problem, and on all hands it is agreed that something should be done to encourage home-life in the rural districts. The Government policy in connection with the settlement of small landholders has not secured general acceptance, and meantime, in Scotland, it is in abeyance. That it will be revised, seems still to be the hope of those in charge of the Government bill, but on that point it may be wise to reserve judgment. The scheme outlined in the Development Bill is of another sort, and is not likely to excite strong opposition. A sum of £500,000 is set aside to encourage agricultural education, experiment and research, and the construction, maintenance and improvement of public roads. It is proposed to set up a Road Board, who are to have power to purchase land and construct motor roads. On these, no other than motor traffic will be allowed, and there will be no speed limit. Other roads are to be improved and maintained in good order from the same fund. On them, motor traffic will go on as at present, subject to regulation and restriction. That this is urgently required, is evident. This week, a young peer, Lord de Clifford, has been instantaneously killed through his own car being overturned in a sudden effort to stop it and avoid collision with farm carts on a narrow, tortuous country road. No motor traffic should have been allowed on such a road, and part of the work of the new Road Board will be to straighten and improve such roads. Motor traffic has come to stay, and is now to be taxed through a license duty for the upkeep of roads. This is as it should be, and the matter should have been attended to long ago. Had it been so, valuable lives might have been saved, and much injury to man and beast have been avoided.

Death has during the past week removed a very notable man from our midst. Mr. William Henry Tait, M. V. O., died on Monday, at Morven, Dunblane, Perthshire, to which he had retired about a year ago. He was for more than a quarter of a century manager of the Royal Farms at Windsor. His father, Henry Tait, was appointed to that office by H. R. H. the Prince Consort in 1858, and on his death, in 1882, was succeeded by W. H. Tait, who has just passed away. Both were men of conspicuous ability as stock-breeders and stock-raisers, and under their management the Royal Farms took a front place in the agricultural world. Henry Tait was a capital judge, and bought and fed many choice cattle for the Smithfield Club Show. His son was even more distinguished as a breeder. The policy of the Royal Farms for the past twenty years, or thereby, has been to show only animals bred on the Farms. From the moment when this policy came into force, it became evident that William Henry Tait was one of the most accomplished stock judges. His handiwork was seen again and again at the summer and winter shows, and what he did not know about breeding cattle must have been hardly worth knowing. About a couple of years ago Mr. Tait sustained a sore bereavement. His promising son was accidentally drowned in the Thames, not far from his home in the Royal Park at Windsor, and from this blow Mr. Tait never quite seemed to rally. He retired from active duty shortly after the sad event, and came to spend the evening of his days in Scotland. That evening has been short, and on Thursday he was laid to rest beside his kindred in the churchyard at Windsor. Mr. Tait was a man of fine presence, and both a farmer and a gentleman.

SCOTLAND YET

THE FARM

Our Maritime Letter.

WEATHER—CROPS—SEED SELECTION—CORN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—FALL FAIRS.

After two heavy rains, the Maritime Provinces had a foretaste of fall weather, frequent showers, cloudy days and cold nights retarding the ripening of the cereal crops, but up to September 7th no frosts have occurred to damage the same. About fifty per cent. of the oat crop in Nova Scotia, and seventy-five per cent. in Prince Edward Island, was cut on the above date, and a week of warm weather would see the greater proportion under cover. The Annapolis Valley had but little rain since June 1st, and here we find oats very short of straw, but well matured and well headed.

Owing to the severe ravages of jointworm in wheat of Nova Scotia, and more particularly of Prince Edward Island, the acreage of this crop has rapidly decreased during the past few years. However, the high prices of flour, bran, etc., during the past year, has caused a revival of this crop, and, where sown late (June 1st to 7th), it is free from jointworm, and promises a tremendous yield, of superior quality. We are pleased to note the decreasing prevalence of smut and rust on grains, owing to treatment of seed, combined with superior tillage and shorter rotations. By the way, Prince Edward Island farmers should awake to the fact that the low percentage of their number who are practicing short rotation, and selling only finished products, are rapidly surpassing the average both in bank accounts and farm improvements. Too many farmers are not practicing rotation of crops. Too many have long rotations of seven to nine years, and by far too many are selling too much raw material, and keep but a low proportion of live stock.

I am pleased to note that in both Provinces the effects of hand selection of grain are very noticeable on the crop of this year, and much credit is due the Canadian Seed-growers' Association and the energetic and efficient Dominion Seed Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, S. J. Moore.

Corn promises well for this year. I was surprised to note, during the recent trip through Prince Edward Island, the rapid advancement of corn-raising. Several farmers in Queen's and Prince Counties have matured flint varieties, such as Longfellow, Canada Yellow, and Compton's Early, the effects of acclimatization being very marked. I am certain that, under average conditions, early flint varieties imported to these Provinces may, in the course of three years' raising and selection, be brought to maturity from two to three weeks earlier than at present. Such questions are being considered in the experimental work at the College at Truro, N. S.

The first of the fall fairs in the Maritime Provinces was held in Sussex, New Brunswick, September 6th and 7th. Never before was there such a keen interest taken in preparation for both Provincial and County Fairs. Many young farmers, as well as older exhibitors, are preparing for the contest in the show-ring, and it is a clear indication of the great advancement of agri-

cultural interest and enthusiasm. The following is a list of exhibitions in Nova Scotia:

Provincial Exhibition, Halifax—Sept. 27th to October 2nd.
Stewiacke Exhibition—Sept. 16th and 17th.
Bridgewater Exhibition—October 7th and 8th.
Bear River—October 9th.
Yarmouth—October 6th, 7th and 8th.
Caledonia—Oct. 12th and 13th.
Pictou—October 5th, 6th and 7th.
Antigonishe—October 7th, 8th and 9th.
Guysboro—October 12th and 13th.
Sydney—October 12th, 13th and 14th.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst—Dec. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

All of these leading Maritime Province Fairs have offered greater premiums, and better accommodations for both exhibitors and visitors, than in any previous year.

"BLUENOSE."

Examine the label on your "Farmer's Advocate" once in a while. It will tell you whether your subscription has expired or not.

THE DAIRY

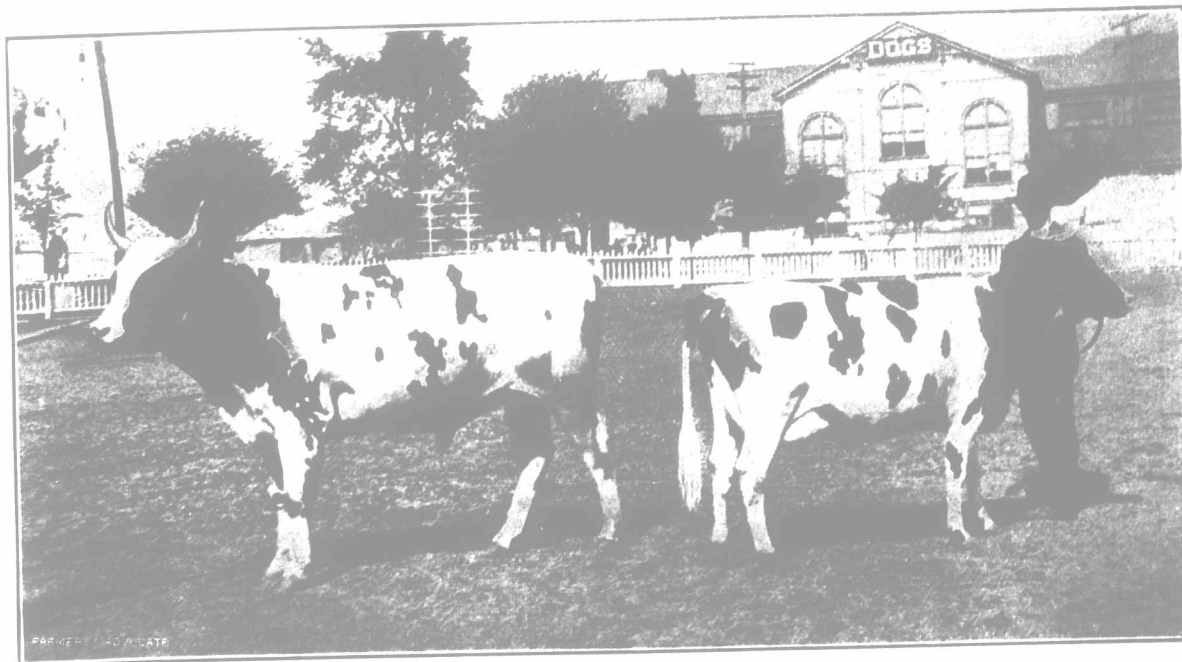
Pasteurization of Whey.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Connell, M.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

The pasteurization of whey has passed from the experimental into the stage of practical application in Eastern Ontario, as this season some 60 factories are equipped for this work. At the request of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, the writer undertook an investigation of the methods employed and the results secured bacteriologically. For this purpose four factories were selected by Mr. Publow as likely to be fairly typical of the methods in use, and these were visited, and bacteriological examinations made at factory itself, so that the results secured would clearly indicate the conditions actually present, and would not be vitiated by the lapse of time between collection of samples and their receipt and examination at the Laboratory. The visits, too, were surprise ones, so as to prevent any previous preparation by the makers. Two of the factories selected were in Leeds Co., one in Hastings Co., and one in Northumberland Co., and at least one full day was spent at each factory, so as to follow through the day's whey.

WHEY TANKS, AND METHODS OF PASTEURIZATION.

At two of the factories (M—in Leeds Co. and Northumberland Co. factories) the whey tanks were partially sunk in the ground, and were covered, and whey ran into these tanks from factory gutter. Pasteurization was effected by turning steam directly into the tanks. At the former factory, the results of pasteurization were vitiated by the discharge into the tank of wash water and the whey drippings from the curd, while at the latter factory, while provision was made for disposal of drainage, it was found to be the practice of the cheesemaker to run from 60 to 100 gallons of cold water into the whey tank each evening to increase the whey bulk. This water ran partly over the factory floor and along the gutter to the tank, carrying with it many bacteria, and at the same time cooled down the whey in the tank to a temperature which permitted the development of these bacteria. Further, the maker confessed that he did not control the temperature by thermometer.



Prizewinning Ayrshires at the Canadian National, 1909.

Burgenoch Bonnie Scotland (imp.)—28463—, first-prize two-year-old and the senior champion bull; and cow, Clerkland Kate 2nd (imp.), first-prize three-year-old. Owner and exhibitor, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ontario.