

Dairying Growing in Nova Scotia

Prof. M. Cumming, Principal N.S. Agricultural College.

Dairying is rapidly developing in Nova Scotia. All conversant with the conditions agree that Nova Scotia is especially suited for dairying and it has been a matter of regret on the part of those interested in the province that the industry has not made greater strides than it has. However, there are encouraging signs of progress.

The writer has to hand the latest report from the Scotsburn Creamery, which was established some years ago under the direction of Dr. J. W. Robertson, then Commissioner of Dairying for the Dominion of Canada, as a model for and stimulus to other factories in the province. The factory was purposely placed in a section where dairying was not in a very flourishing condition, but where the conditions of the farms made it almost imperative that dairying must be resorted to, if for no other reason than to build up run-out fields. Unfortunately for a few years. In the season of 1909 marked progress was made, the output of the factory being nearly double that of the previous year.

MARKED PROGRESS.

We now have the report for the month of April of the present season,



A Binder That Has Rendered Long and Satisfactory Service

The illustration reproduced herewith shows a Peter Hamilton binder that has been cutting grain on the farm of Mr. W. F. Payne, Hall's Glen, Peterboro Co., Ont., for the past twenty years. It has cut the grain on two farms, and is in good shape and ready for more service to-day.

and are gratified to observe that the amount of butter made was during the one-half time larger than during the corresponding month of 1909. We are further advised that Mr. W. A. MacKay, the manager, hopes to manufacture during the whole season nearly three times as much butter as was made last year. True, the cream gathering system has enabled the management of this factory to operate over a greater area of country, but the marked increase comes largely from the same area, in which operations were previously carried on. Last fall, an exhibit of butter sent all the way from this creamery to Toronto, was awarded in open competition second prize. A recent letter from Mr. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, at Ottawa concludes as follows: "Scotsburn is a success at last."

PRIVATE DAIRYING.

Nova Scotia has such a large consuming population in proportion to its producing population that private dairying is naturally encouraged to a greater extent than in other parts of the Dominion. There are few farmers but are within easy access of local consumers of butter. This has led to the development of dairying along home dairy, rather than factory dairy lines. It is significant, however, and

right in line with what is being done at Scotsburn, that within the past few weeks one new factory has been established and applications for the establishment of three more received. The prospects are good and the room for development almost unlimited.

Haying Made Easy

W. F. Blanchard, York Co.

When I start to cut, the mow is followed by the tedder in order to shake the grass up well and the hay dries much faster. When dry, I use a side delivery rake to throw into windrows and start to draw in immediately. I use the loader and think it is fine. I had 120 loads of hay last year and got it in in good shape with only four men. The hay fork is used in unloading.

Mixed Farming More Profitable

A. Hector Cullen, Col. Co., N.S.

A large majority of the practical farmers of Canada have come to the conclusion that more regular and larger profits result from the cultivation of a variety of crops coupled with the keeping of as much live stock as the farm can consistently carry, than where all the labor and capital are expended in the production of some special crop, such as wheat, corn hay or beef. While many have a correct

him the power to offer of his products such only as are in demand at paying prices.

Mixed farming has the advantage of a more equal distribution of labor through the year. To the man who specializes it is often very difficult to get sufficient help for the busy seasons, and after that, difficult to find paying employment for regular laborers. Mixed farming adjusts the work throughout the year.

Our Legal Adviser

TREES ON BOUNDARY LINE.—Will you please tell me if I can make my neighbor cut large branches from his trees which are troublesome on my side of the line? In this country, the ditch is also a line, and the branches are on one side of the ditch. Lately he cut some of these branches out and threw them on my side. Can I make him take them off my land?—M. L. Russell Co., Ont.

Trees in the neighborhood of a boundary line are the property of the person on whose land the trunk happens to be, but the owner of the tree is not entitled to have the branches extend over his neighbor's land, and his neighbor is entitled to cut off the branches extending over his land. The branches cut off are the property of the owner of the tree, and we would consider that the person cutting the branches would be fully entitled to place the branches back upon the land of the owner. The position of the fence or ditch does not affect the question, as they are not necessarily on the true boundary line between the parties. It is the position of the true line, such as the surveyor would run, and not the position of the

ditch or fence, which determines the ownership of the trees.

WITHHOLDING WAGES.—If A hires with B for seven months at \$35 a month, and A quits before time is out, can B hold back any of the wages, as A hired at \$35 a month for seven months?—"Sch," Nesbitt, Man.

"A" having hired with "B" for the full period of seven months, although his wages are stated at a certain amount per month has no right to leave "B" before the term is completed. If he does "A" will be entitled to recover the \$35.00 for each month of service that he fully completed, but "B" will be entitled to set off against this claim the damages which he had sustained by reason of "A" leaving him. If, for instance, he had to pay another man a higher wage, he would be entitled to look to "A" for the difference.

QUERIES RE WAGES.—If a farmer hires a man for the year, and sacks him before time is out, can the man make the farmer pay the wages for the year; or if he lives at another place and has to take less money to get work, can the man make the farmer pay what the difference would be? If the man was to leave the farmer he would keep back a certain amount.—T.R.K.

If the farmer hires a man for a year he is not entitled to dismiss him during the period without good cause, such as prolonged sickness of the man, his incompetence to do the work he had hired for, or his refusal to work. If the man is dismissed and has to take lower wages from some other person he will be entitled to recover from the farmer who dismissed him the amount of the wages agreed upon less such sums as he actually earns elsewhere for the balance of the term.

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