

dian farm is a nice blending of friendliness and firmness. If I see any of my men getting slack in their work I never hesitate a minute in calling their attention to it, and I have never known them to very seriously resent it.

What hired men hate above all things is the man who does not call their attention to their deficiencies, but who goes around with a surly bearing and may sulk for a month about a hired man's misdemeanors, but never goes to him and tells him about it in a straightforward, manly manner.

I have found that giving my hired help a small present, such as an addition of \$2 to \$3 to their monthly wage when they have been particularly faithful, along with a word of praise, does a world of good in maintaining a spirit of good fellowship on the farm. I would rather give a present than a rise in wages. The rise in wages the man soon comes to regard as his right, while the present he regards as a gratuity and has that much more respect for you.

It also pays to show interest in the man personally. For instance, if his wife or children happen to be sick, do not forget to inquire about them each day and to express your sympathy.

If you are going to town bring the hired man's supplies along with your own. It may be a little trouble, but it's worth while.

I know from my own experience and the testimony of dozens of hired men that where the hired men are boarded in the farmer's own house, that the farm women have more to do with their contented state of mind than has the employer. A "superior" attitude on the part of the farm wife, some little slighting word, and the hired man is in rebellion. And I don't blame him. He has feelings just as the rest of us have.

We ourselves, however, have gotten around that difficulty nicely. We have two men at present, one of them is married and occupies a cheap but attractive cottage. That was one of the first additions that I made to the farm buildings when I moved on seven years ago. That cottage is not such a shack as many farmers designate as the hired man's house. It only cost me \$700 or \$800 to build, but it is attractive, well painted, with running water from our own tank.

THE WOMEN WOULD STAY

Even if my man did want to move, which he doesn't, he couldn't get his wife moved out of that cottage. My other man, a young fellow of about 20, boards with the married couple. If he does want to get married and stay on with me, I won't hesitate a minute in putting up another cottage for him. I will consider it a good investment.

These cottages are not altogether unproductive, by the way. My men pay a nominal rent for them and in this way I am able to pay the men that much greater wages. It makes them feel independent to be paying rent for their home, and also it makes them feel good to be able to state that their wages are so and so, which sounds greater than the wages paid to neighboring hired men who get their cottages free of rent.

I haven't mentioned the question of amount of wages at all. I feel that the wages we farmers can afford to pay, as has been expressed in Farm and Dairy so often, depends not so much on the kind of men we have as on the kind of managers we are. Where each day's work is well mapped

out with good teams and good machinery, one can afford to pay wages that puts him above competition in the labor market and still makes his hired help profitable.

Our Hay Making Methods

H. C. Blair, Pictou Co., N.S.

Haymaking is an operation that permits the application of a wide range of methods. Individual practice depends upon the conditions met with. Our own methods are what experience has taught us are best suited to our conditions.

Our hay crop ranges all the way from pure clover to pure timothy. As we cannot grow corn as successfully as can our Ontario brethren, a short rotation is more difficult for us to follow. For that reason we usually sow a mixture of timothy and clover and leave our land in hay about three years.

We usually commence haying the first week in July, cutting our pure clover first. We keep a close watch on it and cut the first field that shows



"It's Just About as Good as Bran and it's Crown at Home"

That the recommendation that W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont., give his alfalfa, which he may be here seen cutting, Mr. Morse does not consider the first of July too late to seed alfalfa if the land has been properly worked during the early part of the season.

a bit of brown. We like to cut the first lot a bit on the green side as we strike a better average for the entire crop. We consider conditions ideal when the blossoms are one-third brown.

TRIM THE FENCE ROWS

We start the mower when the dew is off, usually about nine o'clock, and mow till noon. In the meantime one of us takes a hand scythe and does any necessary trimming around the fence corners. This does not take very long, and we believe that a job worth doing at all is worth doing well.

About 10:30 we start the tedder and run till noon. After dinner the boys runs the tedder over the hay cut just before noon and then commences to rake.

We consider the tedder a great time saver. During the very unfavorable haying weather of 1912 we felt that the tedder paid for itself in that one season.

GET RIGHT INTO COILS

Late in the afternoon we put the hay in neat coils. When the weather is good we haul in the next day right from the coil directly after dinner. When the days are cooler and the hay is not making so fast we turn out the coils a couple of hours before noon and then draw in. We usually leave the last loads on the wagons in the barns over night and unload the following morning while the dew is rising.

Later in the season, when making the timothy, we change our practice somewhat. We start the mower and tedder earlier, rake up in the early afternoon and draw in the same day. We do not cut unless the weather is unfavorable. We like to cut just after blossoming time. We then get hay free from dust and not too old and woody.

Priests as Agricultural Experts

J. A. Macdonald

In Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, as well as in Prince Edward Island, the Catholic priests take great interest in agriculture, dairying and the improvement of live stock.

In starting the cooperative dairy system in Prince Edward Island in the earlier nineties, Professor J. W. Robertson would never have achieved the marvellous success he did had it not been for the enthusiastic cooperation of the Catholic priests. This the professor often admitted.

I find in my travels in Eastern Nova Scotia that the Catholic priests are in many cases acting as agricultural experts to the people. This is particularly true of the county of Antigonish and also most of the counties of Cape Breton Island. Before I came to Pictou, last week, two Catholic priests, Revs. Father Tompkins and Dr. MacNeil, son of St. Francis Xavier College, delivered addresses on farming in several parts of the county dwelling on crop rotation, turnip growing, cultivation of the soil, etc., and are to speak in several other places.

The reverend gentlemen are experts in the solving of present-day agricultural problems, and their addresses were most instructive. Unlike the small audiences we see at Ontario Institute meetings, conducted by the Provincial Government here, these religious farm experts speak to audiences of 150 or more farmers. The large attendance at the beginning of the cropping season is ample evidence of the confidence in which these good fathers are held by the farmers of Eastern Nova Scotia.

Preserve Correspondence

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

We had a lawsuit in this neighborhood recently that might have been avoided altogether had the farmer in the case kept track of his correspondence. Business letters should be read and filed, not read and destroyed as is too often done.

The farmer in the case was known to be as honest as the day. The commission man who sued him was generally believed to be so crooked that he couldn't lay in bed straight.

The farmer was perfectly certain that the commission man had promised to do business for him on a three per cent basis. He said he had received a couple of letters from the commission man stating that that was his commission. But he didn't have the letters. The commission man on the other hand, brought into court every letter that the farmer had written dealing with the subject, in which, by the way, no direct reference was made to the commission stipulated, and also had copies of every letter (he said) that he had written to the farmer. These letters stipulated a commission of 10 per cent. A couple of letters that he had written modifying the first commission in order to get the farmer's trade he had left out.

The magistrate did not wish to give judgment for the commission man. He was morally certain of the justice of the farmer's contentions. But what could he do? The law must take its course. The farmer lost.

Had that farmer carefully filed all his business correspondence there never would have been a lawsuit at all, and he would have been many dollars richer.

I have a regular file on which is kept all business correspondence. This is easy. I also take carbon copies of all my business letters that I write. This too is easy. All that one needs is to get carbon sheets that can be secured at almost any bookstore, lay them under the manuscript at which one is writing and the letter will be transcribed on the sheet below the carbon paper. This is a plan that every farmer who does business at all can afford to adopt.

Some Impressions "Het Loo" S

THERE is a lover of good visit the reuil, Que., to breeding of the Dr. L. de L. Harwell and man unusually good ind stain type, great quite the richest not to be found else in Ontario or Quebec see them. You of therefore, something to be an editor of in March, to spend at the "Het Loo" the Holsteins, Inqui and breeding, and the individuals for Dairy readers.

It is now several first started in to best in pure-bred Ho through Farm and D in a measure from t ings with Holsteins since on several occa visited there and t these Holsteins have Farm and Dairy reg Until recently they brought out of these of the great handi Harwood was obligec But some months ago had some people who indudes that well kn breeder and feeder, hard, of Manhard, O his farm and cattle an should be done. La word went out of t on in the way of rec Loos' farm, and it w a guess that one of o formaton for our peo that this informatio Dairy Number of Apri it has been delaye now. Most inclemen on the day of our vis the photos being take they do not do the argiven in connection wi

STUDY THE IL From the illustration get a fair impression of type and size of the These two characteristics forcibly immediately on cattle, and backed as majority of them wit and the most popular Holsteins may in all fa in a class right at the Harwood's Holsteins c tions appearing on this one, Jewell Prize 4th ew, in type that you lik In markings she is attame! You see her top great strength of heart