

The Farm and The Farmer

BY WILLIAM R. SANBORN

W. A. HUNNICKUTT—The day light saving plan worked a hardship on the farmer in a number of ways, on hiring of labor, sending children to school on school hacks, five miles, before day light, on harvesting and threshing. The cities cannot have one time and the country another.

E. B. HATFIELD—It would be more convenient for the country and city to have time alike.

W. L. FOUTS—It is the biggest inconvenience that ever happened to the farmer. Hands are dissatisfied and want to quit work in afternoon to go somewhere at night. The afternoon is the cream of the day.

A. A. CHEESMAN—Much farm work, such as hay making and wheat cutting and threshing cannot be done until the dew is off and that is after 8 o'clock. If you hire harvest labor they work by the fast time and one hour of the best time is cut off.

I. W. HARRISON—There is enough unrest in this country. Have heard a great deal of talk about D. L. S. being only a benefit to golf players and the leisure class. Personally it makes no difference to me, but for the welfare of my country, no.

THOMAS DUNHAM—Not in favor of day light saving plan. We want God's time.

C. FOREMAN—The farmers cannot go to church and Sunday school with the fast time.

HENRY HOOVER—It does not make any difference to me. Use all of the day light there is and use the lantern after dark. It is any benefit to any one, it is all right with me.

A. B. HANNAH—I do not see as it would make any material difference for the city, but am decidedly opposed to making it an national affair.

L. C. HORN—We do see the plan is of no special benefit to the farmer. We have to put in every shining hour and then work an hour or two at night to get our chores done. We have not got the help to get our work off it should be. I had to let a 12-acre field go to weeds last year because I did not have help to put it out.

CHARLES HOOVER—Farmers have not used the plan and will not. They get up at 4 o'clock as it is, and do not care to get up at 3 o'clock. The hours before sunset are the best hours for work. I do not favor the new scheme.

L. N. HAMPTON—We adopted it both times and have failed to see that it saves any day light. It has always been my plan to get up and get busy if there was work to do, without regards to the clock. It would be no convenience for me if the cities adopted it and it would probably be some inconvenience to country people if there was two times.

J. W. HORT—The inconveniences are too numerous to mention. An ordinance passed by the city would not be convenient to me.

CHARLES M. HOLLINGSWORTH—No, I am not in favor of the day light saving plan. It don't work with farmers and causes lots of disturbance.

ED GAUSEPOHL—We work according to the old sun time and it suits us the best.

CHARLES A. ATKINSON—I think the time should be left like the Lord made it. It is good enough for the farmer.

FRANK EDWARDS—It's all right for the city, but no advantage to the country.

CLIFFORD HOWARD—For farmers usually get up and work early as possible and work late because of the heat and if the daylight saving plan goes into effect, would have to stop work much earlier in order to get anywhere on time. To the last question I say yes, also.

WILLIAM CRULL—I am not in favor of that early time. There aren't many around here that are. I think we can do enough in one day without taking the time we should have for our rest.

W. J. CHAPMAN—I am in favor of the daylight saving plan.

HUBERT BURDEN—Farmers cannot do day's work and get to town in time to do their trading at night. Would not recognize it if adopted. We use all of the daylight we have in summer anyhow and cannot get up at midnight to accommodate a few in town. The government turned it down and so do I.

O. G. BOND—Would like to have clock turned back in winter time too. Get up sooner, sooner the better. Turn back clock all we want to.

ROSS M. CRAMER—We do not favor the daylight saving plan, for it is the most inconvenient thing the farmer has ever had to contend with. A lot of the farmer's work has to be done by the sunlight, especially in larvest, one of the most important times of the year. The afternoon is the best part of the day. If you have to leave the field at six o'clock, you lose at least one hour of the best of the day. It will also inconvenience the farmer if the ordinance is passed in the city. Farmers like to go to church and entertainments as well as the city people. They simply cannot get the cows in and milk them in the hottest part of the afternoon in the flies, which they have to do and lose about two hours of the best part of the day to get to anything going on in time. Why can't you blow your whistles one hour earlier of a morning and leave the clock as it is?

S. L. HARLAND—Leave time alone.

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as established. Let those who like to start at six a. m. stop at 5 p. m. We need more labor and not less hours.

—Inconsistent with the demands necessary to rural welfare, especially where dependent on hired labor, which usually insists on the 6 p. m. day end, thus producing extra services in times of greatest need, with help shortage existing already.

—As to cities, no, except banks, unless open until 5 p. m.

J. F. FENDER—If you want to command work one hour early, all O. K. Don't change the time. Hands in the country want to adopt the same regulations as in town. Quit work at four o'clock and go to a shop. Dew interferes in commencing early in the morning. Plowing, large corn, cutting wheat, hay, clover, oats, sowing wheat, getting cows in, rain or bad weather, stop work.

J. F. HODGIN—We get up at four o'clock and work till nine at night and by doing keep the farm produce the cheapest thing on the market for you city doors, and now you have the nerve to quit in the middle of the day and make the factory product double in cost. If I had my way I would add two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening and stop the riding while I am at work.

H. L. BOGAN—My reason is because it will affect the farm hand. They will quit the field at the hour we need them the worst, for the cities don't object to their rules, but it goes broadcast for the country.

JOHN HARRY—I cannot see that the daylight saving plan is any disadvantage to the farmer and it is a blessing to the factory man and city dweller.

W. E. ELIASON—The daylight saving plan inconveniences the farmer (the small producer) more than any one else. He has had to deal with, as it took the best hour of his day for work away, for he can only get to work so early by the sun at any time, and if he did not quit by the daylight time he could not have an hired help. It will inconvenience the farmer some if the cities adopt the daylight plan, and no more work is used to the old time (sun time) let's not change it.

J. W. HARDWICK—First, we farmers with our hired help need all the time in harvest from sun up 'till sun down to take care of the crops. Sec-

ond, such an ordinance let them go to work one hour earlier, but do not change the time. It is a great inconvenience to the farmer.

SAMUEL GLUNT—Stores and banks close one hour earlier and it is at the time farmers want to go to the city in summer.

NATHAN CHARLES—In regard to the daylight saving plan; as farmers, it will not benefit us, for the farmers, in busy seasons, have no set time to end it.

A. T. CHENO-WITH—I oppose changing the time for various reasons. First, last and all the time. Can you change the sun?

A. O. HAISLEY—I think it always has been against the farmer, because in early mornings the dew is on. They cannot work and their hands will quit at the same time as usual.

JOHN W. BAUMER—Most farmers work from daylight to six o'clock in the country. When six o'clock in the city, it is six o'clock in the country. Therefore, we lose one hour per day.

J. F. GIBSON—I am not in favor of this plan, because the farmer works from daylight till dark and needs that extra hour of rest in the morning. We run a dairy and can not find cows in pasture before daylight. The dew is on the grass so many times we can't go to the field. That is in all harvesting, and all hired help quits at six o'clock, and on Saturday evening it is almost impossible to get to town and do our trading before the stores close. It hinders the farmers in a great many ways.

EDMUND FAGAN—The daylight saving plan does not benefit the farmer, because he can not get the work he otherwise would get in the time.

HARRY FOULKE—Farm hands want to work the same in the morning.

There is so much time that is not fit to work as in the evening and a number of other reasons.

MR. AND MRS. J. BROWER—If the city wants to get up one hour earlier, let them get up, but let the clock alone. It would be just as easy to begin work at six in place of seven, with turning the clock back. We think it the most crazy thing that the people can't see it. We get up four in the summer. Quite about seven.

FRANK ALLEN—I don't think the daylight saving plan is any advantage to the farmer. He has always been used to the old time (sun time) let's not change it.

J. W. HARDWICK—First, we farmers with our hired help need all the time in harvest from sun up 'till sun down to take care of the crops. Sec-

ond, one hour in the evening is worth two hours in the heat of the day on a team of horses. Third, in the busy season of the year, the evening is the most convenient time to get to town on account of that hill. Yours truly,

E. S. HUNT.

Editor of Palladium:

I see in the Palladium a few opinions on the daylight saving plan. Are not the ones who are most benefited by it the ones who are most asked of them to advocate the opening of the shop one hour earlier.

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