

The Farm and The Farmer

BY WILLIAM R. SANBORN

C. A. BOSTICK.—If the city people want fast time let them go to work at 6 o'clock. We have to meet an early train about three times a week, so we have to get up an hour earlier if you fooled with the time.

G. W. HOLMES.—The plan is very inconvenient to the farmer in many ways. It cuts off an hour of the best time we have to work. It is a bother for the farmer in trading or doing business with the city. Let the factories start an hour earlier but do not change the time.

W. D. CLIFTON.—New time stifled production by wet mornings and short evenings. Hired help quit by it, crippling seriously all farm work, especially harvesting and threshing operations. Stores close so early that farmers are compelled to do their trading through other channels. If a farmer attends an entertainment he must lose the best hours of the day, or forego the pleasure. In my opinion, therefore, if the city folks want new time for pleasure, they will naturally assist in decreasing production and substantially increase the high cost of living.

C. W. FAUCETT.—I am not in favor of any change in time, as the farmer's work is from the time we get up until we go to bed. What do these people do from the middle of the afternoon until dark that want this change of time, I would like to know? I think the producers put in enough time. Let good enough alone for me.

C. G. HALE.—Let's go by old time; it's good enough.

G. A. HEISER.—If the factory workers in Richmond want it, let them go to work at 6 in the morning instead of 7. They get off an hour earlier in the evening.

A. B. HEISER.—I am not in favor of the plan.

C. E. HURST.—I think the country and city should have the same time, whatever it is. I am not in favor of the plan.

T. O. HENLEY.—It is difficult to care for harvesting the crops by the daylight saving plan, as it causes loss of time for working hours. It would make a difference if men from the cities went to work on the farm by that time.

J. W. DARRAH.—It does not help the farmer for he is working all the time it is light. If the city has such a plan, then the farmer will have to go by the same time.

J. A. EDWARDS.—I think the plan has lost the farmers more than any one thing for the same length of time it was in force. Why not, if the city people want different hours begin on the shifts at 6 instead of 7, and then it would not confuse or work any hardship on either the city or the country people.

H. D. DICKEY.—I am in favor of it because I can get to town earlier and get home to work again.

G. W. BARNARD.—The Creator made time when he built the universe and I am in favor of accepting the day the way the sun measures it off to us. It is not in the power of man to improve on the plan.

H. M. GALBREATH.—I have no use for the plan. It is one of the worst curses the farmer has to contend with. Would serve them right if we raised only what we consumed.

E. M. BOWERS.—Forces us to do chores too early in the morning. Don't affect us if the cities have the daylight plan.

S. M. DRAKE.—It confuses things, as many will not change their time. If the city chaps want this plan let them get up an hour earlier and go to work.

R. R. BRINKLEY.—It calls the farmer boys from the farms and who is going to feed them when they are gone. We work from sun to sun and when we go to work at 1 o'clock it is right at noon in the heat of the day. I am opposed to the plan.

LEM POLAND.—I am not in favor of the plan.

MILTON CAIN.—I oppose the plan. In early part of season it causes one to do feeding before day, then way off before night in evening. Sun time is more convenient because the farmer can get nearer all his day's work done in the daylight. In harvest time, grain is damp of a morning and can be worked better of an evening. If city adopted the plan and not the country, then the stores would be closed too early for the farmer to do evening trading.

W. R. BURTRAM, JR.—I am not in favor of the plan because it is hard to get labor at harvest time when it is wet with dew in the morning, and you can not work, and yet they want to quit at five in the evening, regardless of what they have done.

Another thing is that the stores are closed and the farmer cannot get to town unless you quit in the middle of the afternoon.

SANDERS FRENCH.—Farmers would have to keep two kinds of time, or would be an hour late everyday, they went to town. Am not at all in favor of it.

SYLVESTER BILLHEIMER.—It is an inconvenience to the farming communities. Why not let the shops and stores open an hour earlier and let the clerks alone. It confuses everything to have two kinds of time.

BERT CARVER.—One of the things a farmer doesn't like is in having hired men in harvest time of mornings when there is sometimes a heavy down and we are obliged to wait. Then when night or 6 o'clock comes they want to quit. I think it is a losing proposition for a farmer. As to the city, I don't feel that we have any thing to say. Leave that to the evening class.

FRANK HILL.—The reason I favor the plan is this: If a married man

has a garden he would have more time to cultivate it in the evening than he would have without it. It will give him a chance to cut the high cost of living.

LAURENCE FLEISCH.—I am not in favor of the plan.

J. A. CRAIG.—If you want to change the time, set it back an hour to the farmer.

C. DENNIS.—The farmer can not do as the city people do in regard to the daylight saving plan.

E. LUMPKIN.—The daylight saving plan does not fit in with a farmer's work, and it would be inconvenient to the farmer for the city to use such time.

FRED L. BEESON.—We farmers would lose some valuable time in work season getting to the cities before closing time.

C. H. HARNELL.—I am in favor of the daylight saving plan, but think it should be applied to city and country alike.

W. FRANKLIN.—It is a great disadvantage to us to have the time set one hour ahead of itself, as when we have hired hands they want to quit work early in the day and lose the best part of the day for working in the harvest fields. Also if the city has the fast time when we would go to the city the stores would be closed.

J. S. HELMS.—I am not in favor of the daylight saving plan. The plan works against the farmer in several ways.

First, in harvest time, when hay or wheat cannot be cut until the dew is off the ground, which puts the farmer an hour behind. Again the extra hour would cause hired hands that work by the hour, want to quit while considerable sunlight is left, but "farmers must make hay while the sun shines." If the farmer were to work but eight hours a day, food would be prohibitive in price.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.—My reasons for being against the daylight saving plan are that farm work cannot be started until 8 or 9 a. m. Therefore we must work late in the evening in order to harvest the crops while in the proper condition.

K. D. COFIELD.—I am not in favor of the daylight saving plan because the closing of banks, stores, etc., would cause the rural residents considerable inconvenience.

JOHN C. COOK.—I can see nothing gained by changing the time. If factory hands wish to start to work an hour earlier, let them do so; but why change the time? It is a great inconvenience for the farmer.

D. W. FOSTER.—I am not in favor of the daylight saving plan. The city "dads" have no legal right to pass the daylight saving ordinance. If passed, it would have considerable effect on trade in Richmond. Why not leave the shifts at 6 instead of 7, and then it would not confuse or work any hardship on either the city or the country people.

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SAFE FARMING

Alfalfa: Its Value and How to Grow It
IV. Spring Seeding With a Nurse Crop Successful
By P. G. HOLDEN

MANY good stands of alfalfa have been secured by seeding in the spring with a light nurse crop of early oats or barley. In case oats are used it is best to sow not more than a bushel to the acre, cutting them when in bloom, for hay. The advantages of this method are that we secure a crop and do not lose the use of the ground for one year. Some of our best alfalfa growers have used the beardless barley as a nurse crop with good results in spring seeding.

Some of the best stands of alfalfa have been secured by sowing in the middle or last of June. For June seeding the ground is manured and plowed in the fall, and in the spring kept cultivated or disked through April, May, and the first part of June to kill the weeds; or in case the ground is not fall plowed, it should be manured, disked, plowed, and again disked as early in the spring as possible and then kept fallowed until the last of June when the seed is sown. This enables us to get a crop either for hog pasture or for hay the first year.

The advantages of this method are: 1. We do not lose the use of the land for one year. 2. There is less damage from injury by grasshoppers than in the case of late summer seeding.

3. It insures a strong root system and less chance for winter killing. The only disadvantage of this method is that, if the ground is foul, the alfalfa may be smothered by weeds.

In the West and North, it has been a common practice to sow in the spring without a nurse crop, keeping the weeds mowed down during the summer to prevent smothering the alfalfa. Ground that is manured and fall plowed is best for spring seeding. The next best is cornstalk ground, either manured the year before or in the winter or early spring, thoroughly disked and harrowed, and seeded about the middle of April.

It is important that the weeds be mowed two or three times during the summer, or they will choke out the alfalfa, especially in patches.

The disadvantages of spring sowing are: 1. The loss of one season's crop where no nurse crop is used. 2. The extra labor required to keep down the weeds. 3. The danger of neglecting the weeds and the consequent loss of a stand, or securing only a "patchy stand."

4. Spring is the most crowded season of the year, and we either fall to out in the alfalfa at all or slight the work.

Alfalfa Root System—At the Left, Root of Common Alfalfa; at the Right, Root of Grimm Alfalfa.

GEORGE F. FAUST.—I do not favor this plan because there is too much difference between such a time and the actual sun time. It would make it very inconvenient to have such a difference between the time used in the city and country, as the farmer likes to go to town in the evenings and would not be able to get in in time, under such a plan.

FRIDAY, February 13.
Louis Hartman, 5 miles south of Richmond on Liberty pike. General sale of livestock and implements, 10 o'clock.

Louis Hartman, 5 miles south of Richmond on the Liberty pike, opposite the Elkhorn cemetery. General sale.

Lloyd and Morrison Pyle, on what is known as the Fredell farm, 2½ miles north of Middleboro pike and ½ mile east on the Smyrna road. General farm sale, and sale of dairy stock.

Thomas A. Manlove, 4 miles south of Elstraugh, 4 miles southeast of Dublin.

Saturday, Feb. 14.
Carl Koonson, ¼ mile north of Arba, on Frank Horn farm. General sale.

Monday, February 16.

W. T. Culbertson and Martha Miller, on Clayton Miller farm, 1½ miles west of school on West Fifth Street, Richmond, Ind.

Lewis Brothers, 2½ miles northeast of Greensfork. General closing out farm sale at 10 o'clock.

Mark Laughlin, Feb. 12, ½ mile west and ½ mile north from Bentontown Monday, Feb. 16, 1920.

Walter Mustin, 1 mile south, 1 mile west and ½ mile south from Bentontown.

J. E. Muns and Joseph Kelly, at sal barn, College Corner, at 12 o'clock. Sale of horses and mules.

Tuesday, February 17.

Jones and Pike, Hawthorn Farm, at Centerville, Ind. Breeders' sale of 50 Big Type Poland bred sows and gilts; in pavilion. Cars met and lunch served.

S. H. Goble, 2½ miles southwest of Eldorado, 6 miles east of New Paris, general sale, 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, February 18.

Hi-Vulta (Long Filler) regular 8c, special 5c straight.

Clan (Invincible) regular 8c, special 5c straight.

Doctor Nichol (Broadleaf) regular 8c, special 5c straight.

Approximately 10,000 Indians entered the army and navy service of the United States, principally by enlistment in white organizations.

DRINK COFFEE

If It Causes Indigestion, a Couple of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Promptly Give Relief.

Indigestion caused by coffee is the same as indigestion caused by anything else. If eating food or drinking coffee makes you dyspeptic, all you need is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they act with an alkaline effect which is just what the stomach does in health.

Pine cough syrups are combinations of pine and syrup. The "syrup" part is usually plain sugar syrup.

To make the best pine cough remedy that you can buy, put 2½ ounces of Pine in a pint bottle, and fill up with home-made sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you make the syrup strong, so you can buy ready-made for three times the money. It is pure, good and very pleasant—children take it eagerly.

You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in a way that means business. The cough may be dry, hoarse and tight, or it may be moist, loose and raw, or it may be a combination of phlegm. The cause is the same—irritated membranes—and this Pine and Syrup combination will stop it—usually in 24 hours or less. Splendid for bronchial asthma, hoarseness, or any other throat ailment.

Pine is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is famous the world over for its curative properties.

CAUTION.—Although bitro-phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-grown properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh. —Advertisement.

You know that pine is used in nearly all prescriptions and remedies for coughs. The reason is that pine contains several peculiar elements that have a remarkable effect in quieting the membranes of the throat and chest. Pine is famous for this purpose.

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It's a Sure Way to Get Rid of Ind