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power developed per hour and the Unit of Fuel means in every case either seven pounds of gasoline, seven and nine-tenths pounds of kerosene or one hundred pounds of coal.

Cost of Fuel Per Horse Power Hour. This simply means taking the number of horse power hours and dividing it into the total cost of fuel.

In the Maximum Test the terms are practically the same.

In the plowing test most of the headings are clear. Some, however, may need explanation.

The Average Draw Bar Pull means the average pull shown on the dynamometer, this being an instrument with a clockwork arrangement for recording the pull at all times upon a suitable chart.

The average Draw Bar Horse Power means the average horse power delivered at the draw bar during the test. At times the horse power delivered may have



The American Gas Tractor and a Ten Bottom John Deere opening up the First Swath.

plowed is determined from the total number of acres plowed and the total amount of fuel used, reckoning gasoline at 19½ cents

the Brake Tests the conditions under which the engines worked were practically the same, the only exception being a case where

tent. The fact that the tests were run on different days under different atmospheric conditions would also make a slight difference in the case of the internal combustion engines.

When it comes to the plowing field however the conditions are bound to vary. One engine may have a piece of land that is comparatively even and with few soft spots. Another engine may run into some soft places that would considerably increase its fuel consumption in proportion to the land plowed. It would be an impossibility to secure a plowing field where conditions were exactly the same from one end to the other.

It will be noticed in the case of the average draw pull per fourteen inch plow that the same make of plows did not have the same draw bar pull with any two engines showing that conditions vary.

An attempt was made to maintain an average depth of three and one-half inches, but this again was impossible on account of the frequent adjustments required.

The average farmer can take a great many of the headings from



The I. H. C. 45 H.P. Gasoline Tractor pulling a nine bottom P. & O. Engine Gang.

run considerable above the horse power as stated. At other times it ran below, but only the average is taken.

Draw Bar Horse Power Hours per Unit of Fuel signifies the amount of horse power delivered at the draw bar per seven pounds of gasoline, seven and nine-tenths pounds of kerosene and one hundred pounds of coal, as the case may be.

The average Draw Bar Pull Per Fourteen Inch Plow means the average draw pull divided by the number of fourteen inch plows pulled.

Possible Miles Travelled Without Replenishing Fuel is determined from the distance travelled in proportion to the fuel carrying capacity of the engine.

Possible Acres Plowed without Replenishing Fuel is determined in the same way.

The Cost of fuel per acre

per gallon, kerosene 14½ cents per gallon and coal \$8.50 per ton.

The tables themselves may in some cases be misleading. In

an engine ran with a belt that would not hold, which would naturally tend to reduce the power delivered to a certain ex-



The 40 H.P. Case Steam tractor and a Six Bottom Case-Sattley