

Some Advantages of Advancing the Clock One Hour.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

According to articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the Daylight Saving scheme does not seem to be meeting with the greatest approval in some districts. I hardly see the weight of some of the arguments advanced against it, but then that does not matter, as I am not fond of controversy. I would rather state my side of the question, and let it go at that.

We have been using the plan for some time here, and it is giving us a great many advantages that we missed just by the loss of the hour in the morning. Here our men come on the place at seven and leave at six. They all have homes of their own, or nearly all, with an acre or so upon which they raise many of the vegetables and fruits they need, and have considerable to sell as well.

These men, if they are at home in the morning, go out and work their places, and their employers do not always get the best of their energies. Now, as the time has been changed, these same men come to us less tired out, and when they get home at night, they have an hour more of daylight, and then they are satisfied to go to bed and can give us better service, as they come on to our places rested. Very few of them do very much work in the mornings.

We have no trouble with the dew, because in the dry belt we do not have it. Hay and grains are not

crops that give us much concern, as it is largely a fruit growing district.

The hour ahead, while it is not observed by the railways, gives us considerable advantage, as we have one hour longer in which to get to the depot. Railway officials are not very considerate here, where there is no opposition, and except in the very rush of the season will not accept fruit for shipment after six p.m. The boat goes out at six in the morning and they do not accept fruit unless it has been on the wharf all night. We are now one hour to the good in shipping our fruit.

This year, too, we are especially ahead. Some time ago I mentioned the fact that 10 per cent. of our population had enlisted; that leaves us very short handed. Fruit here is packed in small packages, especially the early stuff, so that boys can, without injury, handle the packages. One of the chief arguments brought to the council in asking them to pass the bylaw was that the boys could drive the loads to the packing houses after school, and have them there in time to get them out that night.

Fruit is always better picked when it is cool. Tomatoes, cucumbers, and such, are always better picked while they are cool. They will stand up 24 hours longer if they are picked before the sun has had them warmed, and a tremendous quantity of cucumbers can be picked up in one hour. This fact alone is worth any inconvenience to the community that it may be suffering as a direct result of the daylight saving.

So far, I cannot see where it will hit the farming interest if the towns are on the daylight saving and they stay as they are working all the daylight there is. What does it matter? Where is the clash? If it is merely in the farm help, then a bargain between the individual farmer and his help that the hours are to be such that they help him out during hay and harvest is all that is necessary.

In the town it is a great advantage. It gives the people an hour of recreation. That idea of recreation may not appeal to some, but most of our criticism, if looked at deeply, is more a matter of jealousy than anything else. Their side of the question differs from ours in that their work is to a very great extent a matter of mental effort entirely. It is a demonstrated fact that a man who is tired mentally requires more recreation than one tired physically. He also needs more rest as well.

But the matter looks as if it might make serious trouble if it is legislated on and the clock moved ahead one hour. It would be far better if the manufacturers would simply agree to start their work at six and close at five, and we on the farm hire our help to come on at the hour that suits us best. For our work here this change is such a great benefit that even if the council changes it for next season, which I don't think they will, we will make an agreement with our help, having them come at six, by standard time, and leave at five during the harvesting of the tender fruits.

Bellish Columbia.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

One-half Acre of Oats and a Colt.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the spring of 1915 my father had to plough the ditch bank on account of the big government ditch being cleaned out. He had to plough about half an acre to make the ground level. After the ground was ploughed my father said that if I would work it up he would give me enough seed oats to sow it. I got the team and double disked it three times, then I harrowed it with the straight toothed harrows. When it was evenly worked up my father sowed it with the disk-drill on April 22nd, 1915, with "Silver Mine" oats.

By the middle of May the oats were up so that we could not see the ground. They kept on growing fine, till they headed out, then we had a great deal of rain and the oats lodged badly in some places being flat to the ground, but they seemed to head out pretty well. When we cut them we could only run the binder one way and after they were stooked it rained almost every day so that we did not get them harvested and threshed until the first week in September.

My oats turned out very good. I paid for threshing 29 bushels at 2 cents a bushel, which came to 58 cents.

Father had a mare which went lame in one leg, so he could not work her, consequently she was given to me. Last summer she had a colt so I saved 10 bushels of oats for my colt and sold the other 19 bushels to my father and took a pig in payment. I am expecting her to have little pigs about the middle of August and I will tell you more about them next year.

Kent Co.

RALPH SCULL.

A Birthday Present Well Invested.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last summer I had five dollars sent to me for a birthday present when I was twelve years old. As I had another dollar of my own I decided to buy two pigs for I expected they would be a good price about January or February. So, about the fifteenth of July I spoke for two pigs, which were only two days old and would be weaned in about four weeks. In that time I got a pen ready and purchased eighty pounds of shorts for them. The time seemed long until I could get my pigs for I was anxious to have them to attend to.

When I finally got the pigs I fed them milk for three weeks, three times a day. When I thought they would eat shorts I started to put a handful in their milk. I fed them a little more all the time until the shorts was about gone, then I got about seven bags of oats and barley chop which I thought would feed them until they would be ready to sell. I mixed some chop with the shorts and milk, but I soon stopped feeding them shorts, and when they started to eat chop readily I weakened the milk with slop until they were fed all slop and chop. I kept them cleaned out and bedded well for I wanted to have them dry.

When they got a little bigger I made their pen larger and let them outside for a run every second day because I thought they should have exercise. My sister called them Nip and Tuck because they got in the manger together and slept, but soon they got too big for the manger and had to lie on the straw. They got to know their names. They would want me to pet and scratch them every time I went into the pen. They were sleeping nearly all the time that they were not eating. When the turnips were ready I pulped some and gave them a handful at each feed. They appeared to like the roots. I pulped enough for the days feed, put them in a box with some wet chop and mixed it all up. They liked this very much. When the horses came into the stable I had to put my pigs into a dark box stall. I fastened the trough to the wall so I would not have

to look for the trough when it was dark. As I heard of people giving their pigs ashes and salt I put some in an old trough once a week. As we had some potatoes with rotten spots on them I boiled them in a sugar kettle and mixed then with some chop. I fed this for a week and a half and then started to feed the turnips again. Whenever we churned I would give them the swill and some butter-milk which I found was very good for them. I had to buy more chop for I found out that the seven bags was not enough. I then started to fatten them with all chop. I put one paulful of wheat chop to each bag of oat chop. I did not let them out for exercise when I was finishing them. When hogs were a good price I sold them and they weighed two hundred and seventy-four pounds each at six and half months old. I gave my father twenty-three dollars for the feed.

Bruce Co.

BURTON KEYES.

Feeding the Dairy Herd.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There were four calves, five yearlings, and twelve grade Holstein cows, between the ages of three and ten years, in our herd last year.

We began feeding silage the second week in December.



An English Crop.

Oats in the foreground, hops at the back, on the farm of J. Dengate, in Sussex, England.

We fed it very sparingly at first as the cows did not like its sour taste. We gradually increased the amount as they grew to like it until the cows got 20 lbs., and the yearlings 15 lbs. per day. Our first meal mixture was 18 bags of two parts oats to one of barley chop and 800 lbs. of shorts. We mixed these in a large bin in the barn which had a chute running down in front of the cows. The cows got 3 lbs. of this concentrate feed twice a day on their silage. When they had eaten this we fed them straw and hay. They got 15 lbs. oat straw with 5 lbs. clover hay on top, morning and night. At noon they got 20 lbs. straw and 5 lbs. clover hay. What was left of this was thrown out for bedding. The cows that had not freshened got the rakings instead of good clover hay.

The yearlings got 10 lbs. of silage twice a day and 25 lbs. straw three times a day. The bull was fed 15 lbs. silage and 2 lbs. chop together with straw and hay.

In January we had two cows freshen. These cows got the same amount of chop and silage until their milk was fit to use. Then we gradually increased their feed until they got 35 lbs. silage and 12 lbs. chop daily. This same process was used throughout the winter until the cows had all freshened.

The calves were now to be fed, and it was quite a care to keep them in good health. We started them on their mother's milk increasing the amount by degrees. When the calves had a good start, we commenced feeding three-quarters of a pound calf meal and 5 lbs. milk twice a day, and between five and ten lbs. whey at noon. We generally gave each a handful of chop to keep them from sucking each other. Two lbs. clover hay were fed three times per day. About the middle of June we turned them into a clover field near the barn, and fed chop every day and kept water in a kettle.

The cows were kept in the stable until June 5, as the weather was not favorable and the ground was not firm. We had two eight-acre fields of mixed timothy and clover, and five acres of bushland for pasture. When on grass the cattle were also fed silage. The meal was now changed to 18 bags chop of 2 parts oats and one part barley, 500 lbs. of shorts and 300 lbs. of bran. We fed 4 lbs. of the mixture twice a day during the summer. Salt was fed every morning.

In July when the grain was well advanced we fed a medium sized forkful of peas and oats twice a day. In the latter part of August we turned them into new fields for the fresh after-grass.

The frosts and snows became severe in November so the cows had to be stabled. We had enough corn left over after filling the silo to feed them two months. We gave a large sized sheaf to two cows three times a day and some clover hay night and morning. When milking we gave them 5 lbs. chop daily.

The milk was sent to a cheese factory that pays by the test. We also tested our individual cows. We sampled and weighed on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. The sample bottle and record sheet were taken to the factory to be tested.

Our average test for the herd in 1915 was 3.2 per cent. fat. Our cows varied from 2.9 per cent. to 4.0 per cent. In May our cows gave 34,500 lbs. milk with an average test of 3.0 per cent. In June we had 33,293 lbs. milk with an average test of 3.3 per cent. The average price for cheese at our factory last year was 14.46 cents per pound.

We are gradually thinning out the low-testing cows and in time hope to have a high-testing herd. We are also trying to have our cows freshen in December. This enables us to have them dry in the fall when the fall work is on and the time when cows are so hard to keep up in their milk flow. The price of milk is also higher during the winter.

Perth County.

J. LORNE BALLANTYNE.