

The greater part of the average implement is not subject to wear. For example, the modern gang plough. There are comparatively few parts likely to be worn out except the share, the bail boxes, wheel boxes and axles. All of these should be easily adjustable or renewable at comparatively small expense making the plough as good as when it left the factory.

Housing.—Rust is more destructive than wear. The average life of a binder extends over a number of years, largely independent of whether it cuts 75 or 200 acres of grain each year. Probably the majority of farmers at present do not feel like spending money on an implement shed, but it is a good investment. If it is not possible, bright parts of ploughs and drills should be smeared with axle grease. Always remove this grease from the ploughs with kerosene before using, as it is gummy and the plough will not scour, especially if the soil is sticky. The grain spouts can be put in the drill box, and this may be well protected by putting on tar paper and nailing it down with a few laths.

Painting.—Wooden parts, especially, should be kept well painted. Paint can be bought but home-mixed paint is better though a little more expensive, for example: wagon paint in Saskatoon costs \$3.50 per gallon, but how much better paint can be bought for \$4.00.

Red Ground in Turps, 6 pounds.....	\$2.70
Linseed Oil, 6 pints.....	1.20
Dryer.....	.10

\$4.00

The bought paint has a great deal of gasoline in it, which is not a good thing. Red lead, linseed oil and turpentine are also useful for painting machinery.

When your machinery is worn out, do not throw it onto the stone pile or into the bush. Take all the bolts off, oil them and put them away systematically according to size. Do the same with the other parts and some day when you are in a hurry you can go and get what you want, thus saving much valuable time.