

DOES A GOOD BINDER INTEREST YOU?

Read a few facts about the NOXON No. 9a

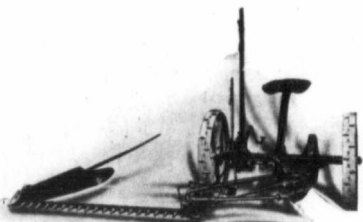
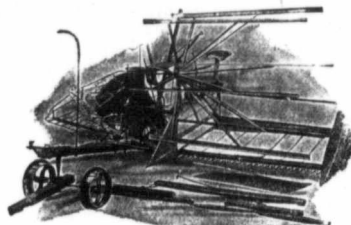
A simple efficient knoter that will tie all day every day

An elevator that will elevate the heaviest crops without choking

A reel of many adjustments for crops in all conditions

A light but rigid main frame fitted with roller bearings

A whole binder that point for point cannot be beaten



The NOXON No. 3 MOWER is another interesting machine
IT will interest you. Look it over

A one piece steel pitman that gives no trouble

A perfectly aligned cutter bar that cuts where others fail

An automatic attachment that throws the bar out of gear when folded

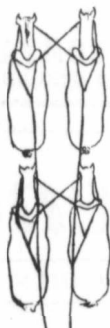
Every machine is thoroughly run off and tested before leaving

the factory. Catalogues sent on request

THE NOXON CO., LTD., INGERSOLL, ONT., CANADA

acres an hour. It thus performs work which ordinarily requires 40 or 50 teams and men.

No article of this kind could emphasize the importance of machinery on the farm without considering



CUT I

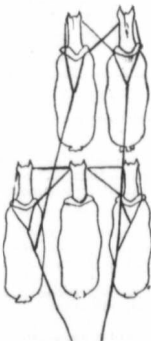
some one implement which is absolutely necessary, one that is practicable to the average farmer both in economy and ease of manipulation, and showing the place which this machine uniquely fills, and it alone. One must also illustrate clearly that although its construction has reached almost perfection, there are still numerous possibilities stored up in that combination of beams, wheels and levers which can never be realized unless this machine is properly handled. That is—the importance of any machine depends largely upon its performance. Therefore if any suggestions can be offered which will in any way lead to improving the work of an implement, through improved handling, its importance to the farmer is increased.

No farm implement can fill the place of the plow. Due to the large acreage under cultivation and the scarcity of farm labor, the walking plow is decidedly impractical for regular use on the western farm, consequently, under present conditions which demand the breaking of

land by quarter sections rather than acres, some gang plow must be chosen.

The two-furrow gang is by all means the most commonly used, is most practicable and contains more possibilities within it than any other form of plow, and yet is most ill-used and improperly handled of all farm machines.

For these reasons the writer will endeavor to discuss the operating of this implement, in order that its importance to the farmer may be fully realized, and thus may receive its due consideration.



CUT II

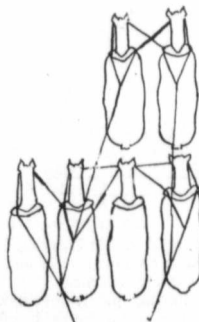
Before using a new gang plow all attachments should be put on according to directions, nuts tightened and all bearing surfaces oiled. If four horses are to be used the hitch should be arranged tandem (see cut I) both for convenience and good work as the wheels may then run directly in line with the frame, and the swinging of a horse does not affect the plow as when used abreast, and side draft is also eliminated.

If a five-horse team is necessary the addition of a long double-tree to the four-horse hitch (see cut 2) makes a splendid equalizer and the writer's experience has been that no contrivance for a plowing even can give results equal to this style

of hitch. Should six horse-power be required, a still longer doubletree enables the original four-horse hitch to be used (see cut 3) and is very satisfactory for heavy work such as backsetting or deep breaking in heavy soil.

In conjunction with the position and hitch of the horses comes the arrangement and adjustment of the lines. If a free lead team is available it is unnecessary for the operator to have all four lines in his hand as this leaves him no hand free for the operation of the levers which is so essential to successful plowing on rough or uneven land.

The lines of the leaders should be tied in the buckle of the lines on the wheelers (see cut 4) so that, when all horses are walking freely, the lines of the leaders are equally as tight as those of the wheelers.



CUT III

This is a particular piece of work and a ploughman may often have to work half a day before his lines are properly adjusted, but when exactly right this arrangement is an important factor in good, straight plowing. For five horses the same is applicable when all lines are on the outside horses (see cut 5) but for six horses it is necessary to have the lines on the second land horse and furrow horse in the rear and command the outside wheeler with

a snatch line snapped to the buckle on the line of the second horse (see cut 6).

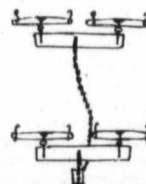
The adjustment of the plow depends entirely upon the class of work to be done, and to make points more clear to the readers, the set and working of the plow will be discussed separately for plowing stubble and for breaking open prairie, together with a solution of some of the problems met with in the every-day course of plowing.

STUBBLE PLOWING

The shares and coulters demand most careful adjustment and for heavy soil, the rolling coulters should be set out about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the landslide, back about 2 inches from the point of the share and low enough to cut almost the full depth of the furrow. They may be set farther forward and higher in looser land without the same tendency to raise the plow out of the ground.

If a fourteen-inch plow is used, set the furrow wheel fourteen and one-half inches from the point of the share and the rear wheel tight to the square edge of the furrow.

Adjust the furrow wheel with the pole casting, and the rear wheel with connecting rod so that both run perfectly straight, and set the frame on the rear axle arm so that when the plow is working, the back of the landslide is carried about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom of the furrow



CUT IV

which gives suction and thus lightens the draft. The operator should always ride to obtain the best results as he is then in constant touch with the levers and can keep the plow in the ground when a hard spot is encountered.