

(2) *Ploughs not cutting the same depth.*—This is easily remedied by the lever attached to land wheel.

(3) *Side draft.*—It is practically impossible to plough with four horses abreast and not have side draft without putting one horse on the ploughing. The best way is to plough tandem as it is easier on the horses and we get good results.

(4) *Bail support.*—It seems a small matter, but experts often go long trips just to move a bail support a few inches. If it slips in the frame it allows one side of plough to go too deep.

(5) A sprung beam will also cause trouble. By setting a plough to float in stony land, this may sometimes be prevented. The set screw in the foot lift attachment is where this adjustment is made.

The question is often asked, where should a coulter be set? This depends on the conditions under which you are ploughing. If you are ploughing down long stubble on manure it must be set ahead well, to give lots of clearance under the beam. Good sound common sense will overcome many difficulties. Keep ploughshares sharp. The draft will be less and much better work will be done. It is a good plan to have an extra set on hand so that when one set is being sharpened the other can be used without delaying the work.

In mowers there are two adjustments which are not attended to as well as they might be. The first is the alignment of the cutter bar. It should extend to the side of the mower at right angles to the crank shaft. If it does not, the pitman will be cramped, increasing the wear and probably causing a broken pitman. There is sure to be wear in the hinge joint of the cutter bar and an adjustment must be made from time to time. The device for doing this varies on different makes, but is found on all good mowers. Secondly, timing the mowers, in other words the knife may not register, *i. e.*, it travels too far in one direction and not far enough in the other. In some makes the pitman may be adjusted while in others the yoke has to be adjusted to remedy this. If the knife does not fit well over the ledger plates thus losing the advantage of a shear cut, the clips can be hammered down. The best mowers are now equipped with wearing plates where the sickle comes in contact with the cutter bar. The clips are bolted on to facilitate their replacement when worn. To harvest peas, a windrowing attachment, consisting of a set of curved rods may be fastened to the cutter bar.

Knotters on binders often cause trouble and the farmer rushes off to town in harvest for a new binder when a knotter pinion costing forty cents was all that was necessary. We should remember that the more machinery we require to sow and harvest a crop, the greater will our cost of production be and the profit will be reduced.

I will now pass on to the care of the implements after they have been in use. We will consider this under three heads: Repairing, Housing and Painting.

Some definite system must be followed if the work is to be successful. Often the machine is taken out in the spring and a broken part is found. Sometimes repairs cannot be got at once and the result very often is a great delay in obtaining these or the necessity of purchasing of a new machine. More emphasis should be placed upon the matter of systematic repairing than upon any other phase of the care of farm machinery.