

3. For stony ground it is advisable to set it well ahead and down so that in the event of a plow striking a stone, the tendency will be to raise the plow out of the ground and thus save the point of the share.

4. For stubble plowing the colter should be set about one-half inch outside the line of the landslide, and down low enough to cut about one-third of the depth of the furrow slice.

5. In sod run the colter closer to the shin and also down almost to the bottom of the furrow.



6. Sometimes by setting the colter a little "wide" the scouring of the plow is improved.

7. When a badly worn bearing causes the colter to wobble get it fixed, because it will increase the draft besides doing inferior work. Take as good care of your colter as you do of your shares.

Bail Support Moved

This trouble was dealt with under the heading "Plows not cutting same depth." Again let me call your attention to this very small but very important part of your plow.



Sprung Beam

Many wrong adjustments on a plow are attributed to a "sprung beam." If you had measured the distance the beams were from the share and the distance they were apart when you purchased the plow you would be in a better position to judge this point correctly. Beams are sprung often in stony ground. It is very questionable whether they can be fixed locally or not. It will depend on the quality of the steel and the skill of the blacksmith. My advice is buy a new beam.