

away from the furrow wall to some extent and a small adjustment at this point will give more pressure to the moldboard and the plow will often scour better. Figure 7 shows two set screws for making this adjustment, while some plows have two slotted holes, so that the wheel can be moved one way or the other. See that there are spring washers at every bolt, or else have a hot rivetted frame wherever it is possible. A loose frame will cause no end of trouble.

### Keep the Plow Frame as Level as Possible

Figure 5 shows a bail support — a small iron chip found in different places in different makes of plows. If it gets moved even an inch ahead or back it will do what? It will allow one plow to go too deep or prevent one going in deep enough. Experts have travelled 40 miles from a railroad just to move this little piece of metal one inch. These things are simple, if you know they are the cause of the trouble, but puzzle the best, if their purpose is not understood. We will now pass on to the colters.



### Colters Not Properly Set

A colter reduces the total draft of a plow from 11 to 20 per cent. The importance of the proper set of this attachment cannot be over-estimated. It must be set just right to obtain the best results.

1. Usually the bearing of a colter is set between a point directly over the point of the share and another point about three inches behind it.
2. For plowing down trash or manure so as to give the plow plenty of "clearance" (see figure 4 "B").