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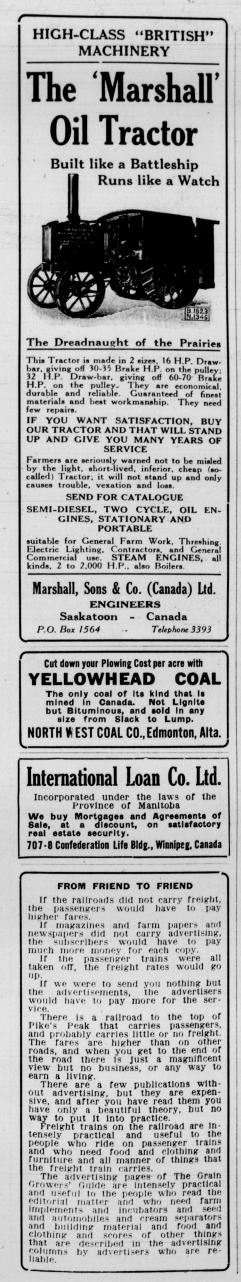
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tency counts oftentimes a very great deal, and it is difficult to estimate exactly the value of getting work done on time. This is where mechanical power properly operated is extremely useful. Another factor which should be taken into consideration is that with the right kind of a tractor there is no excuse for doing poor work with a power outfit. The plows, if set right, will turn the ground over to the desired depth, and a good seed bed can be readily obtained. The engine can, if necesssary, be put to do other work around the farm, but this will necessitate buying more special machinery.

ing more special machinery. If it is decided that a tractor can be economically used, the next question to consider is the size of outfit suitable. Generally speaking, the present day opinion amongst farmers is that a small 12 to 18 horse power outfit is the most satisfactory for general use. The claim is put forward that such a trac-tor is light, takes the place of a fourhorse team, is easily handled, will not readily mire, can be used economically to run the chopper, wood-saw and, belted to a line shaft, many other handy devices by means of which farm work can be considerably lightened. These light engines will doubtless do all that the manufacturers claim for them, but there are a few facts which a man should consider before finally deciding on the engine best suited to his requirements. One of the most ex-pensive items in present day farming is the cost of upkeep and depreciation of implements. Machinery, no matter how well kept, will need replacing in a comparatively short time, so that in buying implements of any kind the first care should be to obtain the ment first care should be to obtain the most durable ones possible. It is recognized that plowing is one of the most important and at the same time the hardest and heaviest jobs on the farm. The heaviest horses are always used on the plow, because it is the weight which they are able to throw into the collar which helps to move the plow without obliging the horses to strain and pull with their muscles. The parallel with the tractor is not just the same, since the matter of absolute weight is not the determining factor in the ease with which the engine can do its work, but an engine which is built with a solid and substantial framework must be less liable to vibration and hence more resistant to wear from that source than one built less heavily. Wear and tear are the expensive items to consider when operating machinery of any kind. In order to reduce this to a minimum, any implement bought should be thor-oughly understood before it is used a great deal.

Success Depends on the Operator

The success or failure of an outfit depends very largely upon the operator. The engine can be depended upon to run as long as it is properly cared for. A gas engine must have gas and a spark before it will run at all, and the gas must be fed in the right proportion and the spark occur in sufficient intensity at the proper time. Enough lubri-cating oil must be used to keep the parts cool, and water must always be kept in the water jacket. There is an-other point which might be emphasized, too, in this connection. In order to ensure having the engine run smoothly, advantage should be taken of any of the devices on the market at present which tend to lessen the amount of extra work which the engineer has to do outside of attending to the actual running of the motor. On the ordinary tractor most of the engineer's attention must be given to steering a straight course alongside the furrow, so as not to miss any part of the field. Today there are devices which act as automatic guides, and such if used will enable the outfit to do a much superior job to any hand steering which can be Attempts at guiding the tractor done. by hand and the use of unreliable self. steering devices are largely responsible for the reputation the tractor has for doing poor work in the field. A selfsteering device, such as that illustrated on the Farm Experiences page, will not only enable the outfit to do better plowing, but it will also allow the engineer to properly attend to the engine, keep it well lubricated and adjusted so that the highest efficiency can be obtained. The cost of such a device is well under \$25, and it is a mistake for any trac-



I T is now a well-known fact that the disk harrow, if properly used, will do more to better the chances for a good yield of grain than any other farm implement; therefore, every farmer should own and use a disk harrow. The disk harrow has many uses, some of them requiring great strength, others nicety of adjustment; therefore, every farmer should own a McCormick disk harrow which combines these important features.

every farmer should own a McCormick disk harrow which combines these important features. The McCormick disk harrow is strong enough in every part to stand up under the strain of following the binder or slicing meadows before plowing. The disks can be adjusted to any angle necessary for good tillage, and at any angle the gangs will work level in all kinds of soil. A constant, direct, right-angle pull on the bearings prevents all unnecessary friction, and makes the harrow that much easier for the horses to pull.

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