

Friesian like, she has all the milking points of the Jersey. Her performance entitles her to the championship of New Zealand. She is from Netherland Princess by Paul Pieterje. She was never milked more than three times daily. The test began after her fourth calf.

The British Government has cabled an order to the Australian Government for the supply of 22,000,000 lbs. of jam to be delivered in Egypt during the present year and before next June.

Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.

NOTE.—These notes from our Australian Correspondent were written on September 25 and no doubt con-

ditions have changed some what during the letters long voyage to Canada.—EDITOR.

Record Yields in Victoria County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

What is believed to be record yields for Ontario in the three crops mentioned below were made in Victoria county this year. The particulars are as follows:

Jas. McClory threshed 242 bushels and 20 lbs. of alsike from 17 acres. Five acres of this threshed 87

bushels, which is a little better than 17 bushels to the acre. The total crop sold for \$3,665. Yields of 12 and 13 bushels have been common.

Wm. M. Graham threshed 196½ bushels Blue Kent peas from 4 acres, which is a little better than 49 bushels to the acre.

On 17 acres T. A. Newman raised 937 bushels Marquis wheat. This is slightly more than 55 bushels per acre.

While the yields quoted are the most outstanding so far reported and verified, phenomenal yields of all crops have been quite common in all parts of the county.

Victoria Co., Ont.

A. A. KNIGHT,
Representative Dept. of Agriculture.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Prolong the Life of Farm Machinery

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted every year through carelessness in the handling of farm machinery. This constitutes one of the largest leaks on the average farm, but yet is one which could largely be stopped. Implements have gone up in price from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. Consequently, from an economical standpoint better care than ever should now be taken of machinery. The life of some of our most expensive implements runs around seven or eight years, although in some hands it is prolonged to twelve or fifteen years. If one farmer can keep a binder, mower, drill, etc., in good running order for a period of twelve or more years, why cannot most of the farmers do the same? The loss is due very largely to carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the operator and owner. If the implements are allowed to be exposed to the elements they very soon deteriorate. Metal and wood quickly rust and rot when exposed to rain and sun. A loose bolt or two soon result in the part which they are holding becoming worn, so that soon it cannot be held in place and repairs are necessary. Failure to use sufficient oil of the right quality causes bearings and castings to become so worn that they cannot perform their work efficiently. Far too little oil is used when the machinery is in operation, and too little time is spent in looking over the machines and tightening the bolts and nuts and making adjustments that are essential to the best work of the machine. Outside of the plow, cultivator and disk, the implements on the average farm are only in use ten or twelve days in the year; very often the 355 idle days result in much greater depreciation than is caused by the days of work. The conservation publicity section of the Canada Food Board in a communication stated "that if we only take the ordinary measure of depreciation on machinery generally it will be found that the result is astounding. Everybody knows that machinery depreciation is

reckoned in industry from as high as fifteen per cent. down to three per cent. annually. In Canada there were 50,000,000 acres in cultivation in 1918. Placing the value of machinery on the farm at \$2 an acre, we have a total value of \$100,000,000. Depreciation at the lowest rate accepted by accountants would represent \$3,000,000 to be written off this every year. Not all this depreciation is preventable, a good deal of it is by the use of oil, a pot of paint and a brush."

If at all possible, the implements should all be stored under shelter. It does not require an elaborate building, but it does need a structure that will keep out the rain and snow. With building material at the present high price, it would cost a considerable sum to erect an implement shed, but a suitable building will result in prolonging the life of the machinery several years. It is not an uncommon sight to see the plows, harrows, binders, cultivators, etc., left standing in the field from one season to the other. The housing of these implements would lengthen their life considerably, thus resulting in a high rate of interest on the initial investment.

It is a good practice to thoroughly clean up the implements and give the metal parts a coating of grease or oil. This will prevent rust from eating into them, and will thus greatly prolong their life. A little paint might advisedly be applied to the wooden parts; not only would it serve as a protection but would greatly improve the appearance. True, these jobs take time, but if by spending a few hours in applying paint and oil to the implements you are able to get even one or two years' more use out of them, it will be time well spent.

When parts of an implement become worn, it has been too frequently the custom to discard the old implement for a new one. With the ever increasing price of farm machinery it might pay well to order a few of the worn parts and do a little reconstructing. Go over the implements and tighten up all the loose bolts and note what castings are worn or broken. Do not

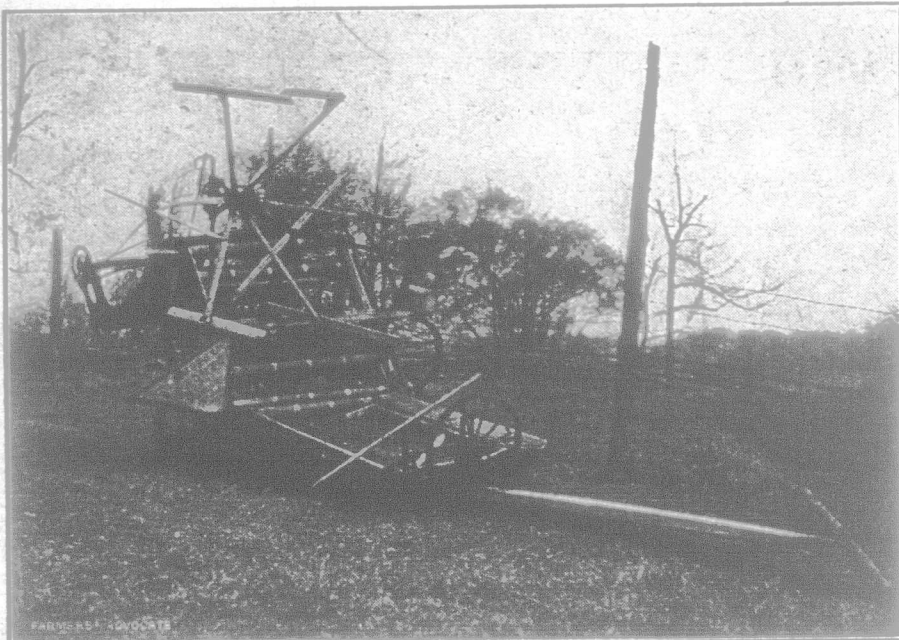
wait till next spring to do this; do it now, and place your order for the needed repairs. By so doing, the implements will be in readiness for use when needed, thus avoiding unnecessary delay in a rush season. It is not necessary that our expensive farm machines should be relegated to the scrap heap after less than two weeks' work for each of seven or eight years. True, some parts may need replacing. For the past two or three years it has not been so easy to get repairs as in pre-war days, consequently the necessity for overhauling the machinery in the fall and ordering what parts are needed. Pay a little more attention to the machinery about the place; shelter it, give it plenty of grease and oil, and do not allow bolts and nuts to loosen and become lost.

Spark Plugs Fill With Carbon

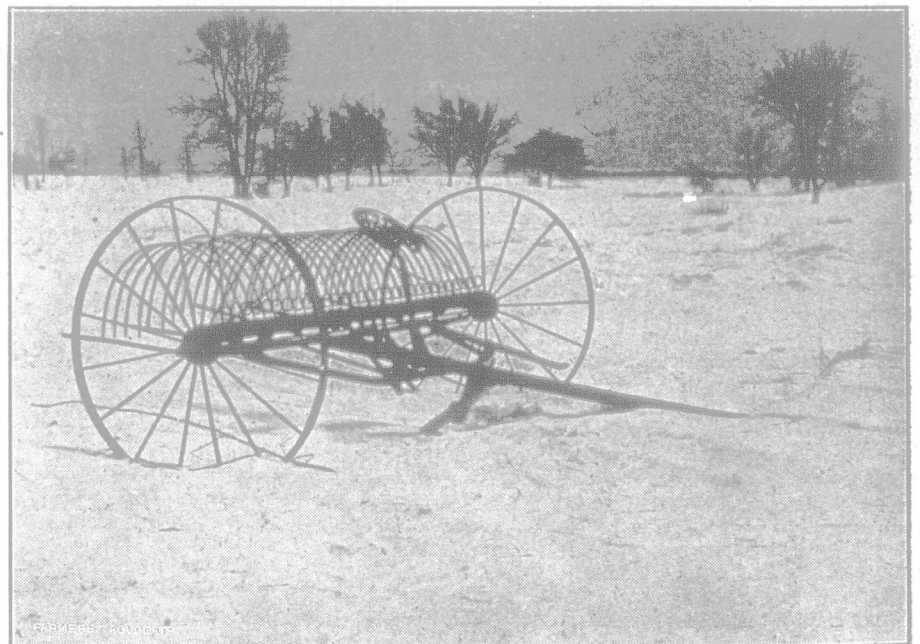
What is the cause of the spark plug of my car getting filled up continually with carbon. It is only the two front ones which bother; they get dirty in a very few miles. I have put in new piston rings and the ignition seems to be all right. I have had the timer cleaned but it appears to make no difference. Would it be any use to put other piston rings in? The car has only been run about 2,700 miles. The engine misses so badly that I can only get about 12 or 15 miles from a gallon of gasoline. Last summer the car ran all right. What do you think of the Atwater-Kent ignition?

D. W. P.

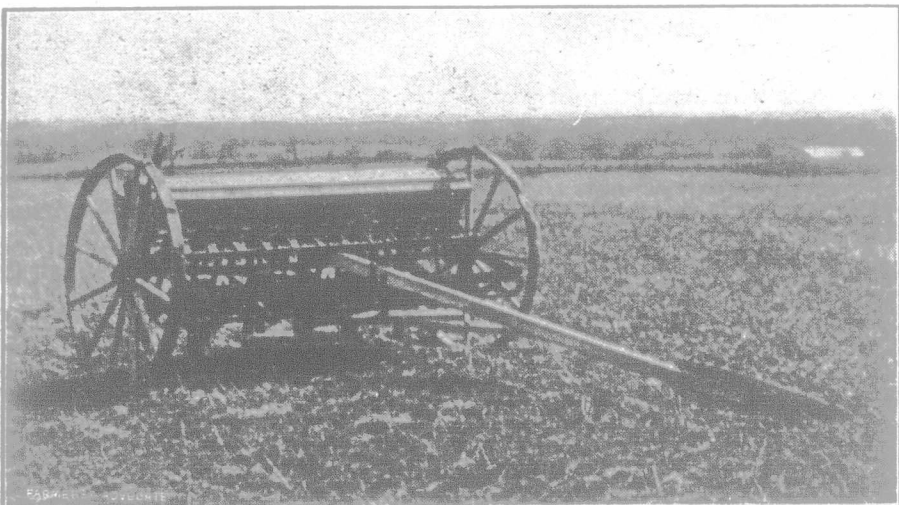
The spark plugs of your car are being carbonized because oil is getting past the pistons. This may be due to poor valve seating or poor ignition or air leaks around the carburetor intake manifold. It is well to remember that after putting in new piston rings a car should be run at least 500 miles in order that the rings may become thoroughly worked in. Perhaps you have not run your car far enough with the new rings to be able to accurately judge their value. If you will



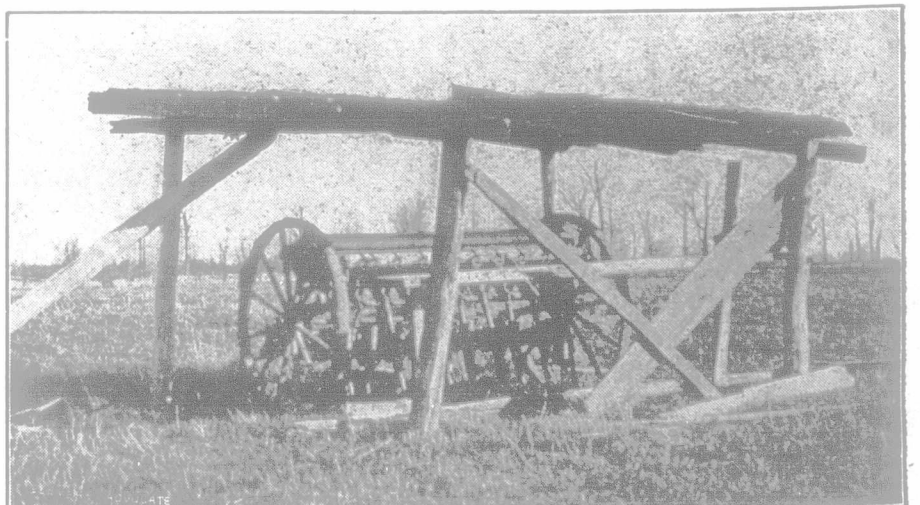
Too expensive an implement to leave thus exposed.



An implement frequently rusts out faster than it wears out.



In the field but not necessarily ready for seeding.



Not suitable protection but better than nothing.