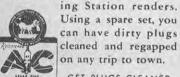




In 200 hours of tractor service, enough oxide coating forms on spark plug insulators to cause a waste of as much fuel as 1 gallon in 10. You can't scrape this oxide away. But the cleaning machine operated by the Registered AC Cleaning Station in town will remove every trace of it.

THOUSANDS CARRY SPARES ON THE FARM

A spare set of spark plugs permits you to take advantage of the money-saving service the AC Clean-



GET PLUGS CLEANED Where You See This Sign For the price of just one set of spark plugs, you can increase your tractor's pulling power as much as 19%. That's good for almost five acres of ploughing in the time otherwise needed for four. It means the power to plough deeper, when necessary. And it means working more acreage per gallon of fuel.

Engineers' tests prove these facts. Similar careful tests also prove that tractor performance falls as plugs wear. Power may be going to waste even though your engine seems to be hitting smoothly.

New AC Spark Plugs can restore every ounce of power that worn plugs waste!

THIS ENDORSEMENT MEANS PLENTY.

AC's are PREFERRED plugs. Car manufacturers use more AC's than any other plugs. So do America's leading bus and truck builders. And there's an AC type ENGIN-EERED for every tractor built. REMEMBER the name. Insist on genuine AC's. It pays!

Made in England.

is used. The use of quite a long drain to get the fall from the sump to the distributor or to allow the distributor to stand below the outlet of the drain is advisable. Fig. 4 shows a distributor being filled directly from the drain, while Fig. 5 shows the pump required when a sump is used and the manure cannot be run from the sump to the distributor.

In Fig. 6, on the other hand, the use of a pump is avoided by taking advantage of sufficient fall to let the manure run from the bottom of the sump to the distributor. This is the most satisfactory way of dealing with the manure, because the sump has two very important advantages over direct delivery to the distributor. First, the manure for several days or even weeks can be collected, and second, the collected manure, in which bacteria have been working for some time, gives quicker and better results than the fresh manure from daily distribution. Sumps are either concrete-lined, if below ground, or with 3in, concrete walls and bottom. The avoidance of the use of a pump is also, as already mentioned, well worth providing for.

Distributors

Iron or wooden tanks are used for carrying the liquid manure on to the paddocks. Small containers up to 200 gallons can be mounted on a sledge or konake, which should, however, have wide wheels. A small distributor is shown in Fig. 7.

For handling larger quantities, the horse, lorry, or motor truck with a 400-gallon or larger tank is used.

Distributing The Manure

It must be remembered that this liquid manure is quite dilute, and that to get results heavy applications are required. The usual practice is to fit the tank with a 3in, tap of the dairy factory milk vat type. The tap should be fitted with a lever and arm so that it can be opened and shut quickly from a distance. A spreader board as illustrated in Fig. 8 or a spreader plate as shown in Fig. 9 should be placed about three inches below the tap to give a spread of about 6 feet. A wider spread is not advisable because of the dilution of the manure.

A 400-gallon tank with a 3in. tap can be emptied in about four minutes, and with a 6ft. spread will cover about 14 chains. It takes nine or ten such tank-fulls to do an acre well,