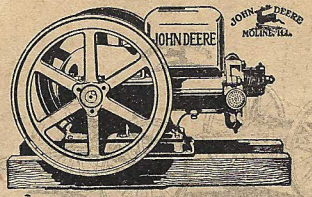
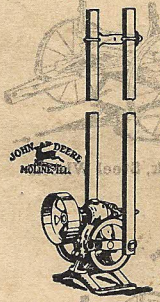
JOHN DEERE FARM ENGINE



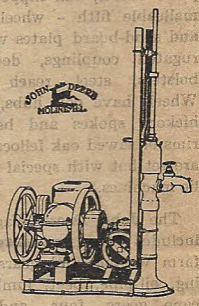
Contains the greatest improvements in engine-building made in years. All important working parts fully enclosed in dust-proof case are oiled automatically. No sight-feed oilers to watch—no grease cups to fill—oil reservoir requires attention only when fuel supply is replenished. No gears exposed or extending shafts on which clothing can be caught—a safe engine to operate. Extremely simple in construction—easy to start. Wearing parts on valve line and governor hardened to resist wear. Runs for years without adjustments or repairs. Magneto-equipped. Furnished in 1½-, 3- and 6-H. P., mounted on skids or on portable truck.

JOHN DEERE DIRECT-DRIVE PUMPING OUTFIT



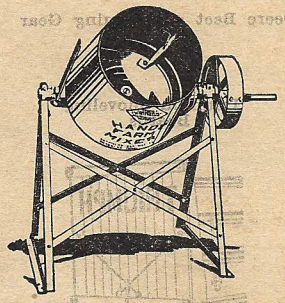
Consists of John Deere 1½-H. P. Engine and John Deere Direct-Drive Pump Jack as illustrated. A compact outfit—no belts or gears for the stock to get into. Power to drive jack taken from flywheel of engine. Both jack and engine automatically oiled. Requires no attention.

John Deere Pump Jack



This jack can be furnished separately for operation with belt for either gas-engine or electric power. Worm and gear on jack fully enclosed. Supplies a constant and even flow of water.

HANDY FARM MIXER



Just the machine for mixing your own concrete on the farm. Make your own concrete walks, steps, feeding and well platforms, stable, chicken-house and hog-house floors; make your own fence posts, etc. Saves hard back-breaking work. Mixes thoroughly a wheelbarrow-load per minute. Operated by hand or light engine power. Easily loaded and dumped. All metal construction—lasts for years. Simple, positive gear drive. No moving parts in drum. Drum tilts both ways. Mix is always in full view. No farm job too small or too large for this machine. Can be furnished mounted on truck with or without engine.

THE FARMER'S POCKET LEDGER

(Improved Edition)

Speed of Binder, Page 64

THIS miniature ledger is presented in the hope that it will be an aid in keeping a daily record of your farming operations. Pages 21 to 52 are especially made up for this purpose. In addition, there are several pages which contain special information of value and oftimes of immediate need. This information is found on pages 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 57, 60, 64 and 68. The remainder of the pages briefly describe some of the more important implements in the John Deere full line.

If you are in need of any farm machinery, call on the John Deere dealer in your town and "see before you buy." John Deere farm implements have been the leaders for nearly a century, and they were never better known nor more widely used than they are today.

John Deere Branches and Distributing Houses in all Important Trading Centers. John Deere dealers everywhere.

284-33-2 MERRILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Farming

USEFUL INFORMATION

A gallon of water equals 231 cubic inches and weighs 8-1/3 pounds. A cubic foot of water equals 7½ gallons and weighs 62½ lbs.

Water expands 1/11 of its bulk in freezing.

One cubic inch of water evaporates into a cubic foot of steam. To evaporate one cubic foot of water requires the consumption of 7½ pounds of coal, or about one pound of coal to a gallon of water. Each nominal horse power of a boiler requires 30 to 35 pounds of water per hour.

One inch of rainfall means 100 tons of water on every acre.

A column of water 2-3/10 feet high equals one pound per square inch pressure. To find the pressure per square inch of a column of water, multiply the height of the column in feet by the decimal .434.

Doubling the diameter of a pipe or cylindrical vessel increases its capacity four times.

Double-riveting is from 16 to 20 per cent stronger than single-riveting.

To find the circumference of a circle, multiply the diameter by 3.1416.

To find the diameter of a circle, multiply the circumference by .31831.

To find the area of a circle, multiply the square of the diameter by .7854.

To find the sides of an equal square, multiply the diameter by .8862.

To find the capacity of cylindrical tanks, square the diameter in inches, multiply by the height in inches, and this product by the decimal .34. Point off four decimals and you have the capacity in gallons.

To find the contents of a pile of cord wood, multiply the length, width and height together and divide the product by 128. This will give you the number of cords.

AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN SURFACE

It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of square feet of surface by 200. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or divide by 18 and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE

A township—36 sections, each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section—Half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

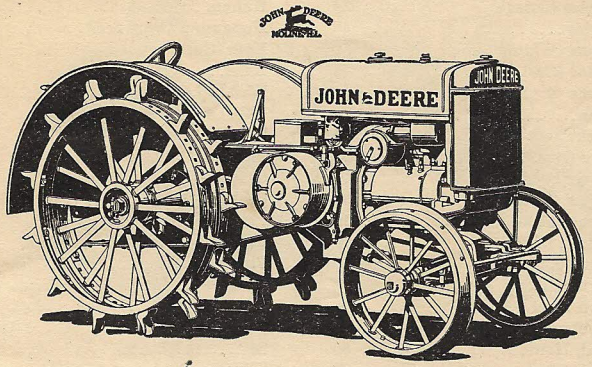
A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the northeast corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or, as the case might be, and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

NOTE.—In most of the Western states, where all of the land was laid out by the Government, all titles, except in city lots, are passed by description, as under the Government survey, and there a square of 6 miles, or 36 square miles, make one township.

JOHN DEERE MODEL D TRACTOR
For the Heavier Farm Jobs



Here is real power to do your heavier farm jobs—the plowing, disking, combining, threshing—in big volume. In the John Deere Model D Tractor you get low-cost power, long-lived power — simple power — power that you can use more days during the year for more years, with real satisfaction and extra profit.

Weighs no more than three good draft horses—can be used under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

Pulls three 14″ stubble plows under difficult conditions and four bottoms under many conditions—operates a 28″ separator with all attachments and other sizes of machines in proportion.

Compact—low, short, narrow, turns short—can be used successfully in irregular fields, in cramped quarters and in orchards.

Its size, power and ease of operation adapt it to practical and profitable use on the average sized farm.

Engine has full-pressure force-feed oiling system—pressure is sufficient to float bearings thus preventing metal to metal contact—under heaviest loads engine is thoroughly lubricated.

Double air cleaner permits only clean air to reach cylinders—John Deere tractors give long and continuous service under most severe dust and dirt conditions.

Only seven places to grease by hand — only two points require hand oiling—the remainder of the oiling is automatic—takes only a few minutes to get the John Deere ready for work.

Operation is so simple, so easy to understand that boys and women can operate the John Deere.

All parts are readily accessible for inspection and adjustments from the outside of tractor—and in a standing position. It is easy to keep the John Deere in good working condition.

The John Deere is a quality product—built to the John Deere high standards—your assurance of years of satisfactory low-cost service.

NUMBER OF POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL

Alfalfa	60	Hair (Plastering)	8
Apples (Green)	56	Hemp Seed	44
Apples (Dried)	24	Hubam Seed	60
Barley	48	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Beans (White)	60	Kafir Corn	56
Beans (Castor)	46	Lime	80
Beans (Soy)	60	Malt	38
Bran	20	Millet Seed, Common	50
Buckwheat	52	Millet, Hungarian	48
Blue-Grass Seed	14	Oats	32
Clover Seed	60	Onions	57
Clover (Sweet)	60	Orchard Grass	14
Corn (Shelled)	56	Peaches (Dried)	33
Corn (In Ear)	70	Peas	60
Corn (Pop)	70	Potatoes	60
Corn (Kafir)	56	Potatoes (Sweet)	55
Corn Meal	48	Red Top Seed	14
Cranberries	33	Rye	56
Coal, Hard	80	Salt	65
Coal, Char-	22	Timothy Seed	45
Coke	40	Turnips	55
Flax Seed	56	Wheat	60

CISTERN CAPACITY

A cistern ten feet in diameter and nine feet deep will hold 168 barrels.

A cistern five feet in diameter will hold five and two-thirds barrels for every foot in depth.

A cistern six feet in diameter will hold six and three-fourths barrels for every foot in depth.

A cistern eight feet in diameter will hold nearly twelve barrels for every foot in depth.

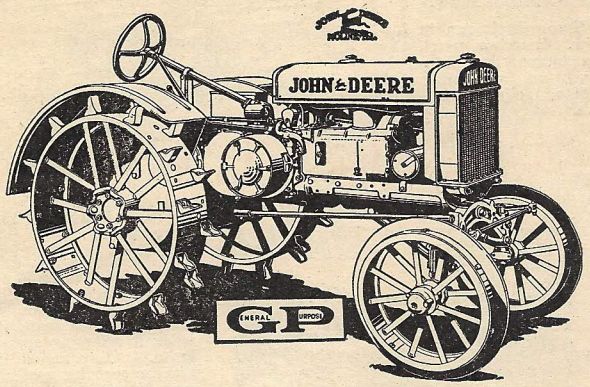
A cistern nine feet in diameter will hold fifteen and one-half barrels for every foot in depth.

A cistern ten feet in diameter will hold eighteen and three-eights barrels for every foot in depth.

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST

Rate Per Cent	Simple Interest	Compound Interest
10	10 years	7 years, 100 days
9	11 years, 40 days	8 years, 16 days
8	12½ years	9 years, 2 days
7	14 years, 104 days	10 years, 89 days
6	16 years, 8 months	11 years, 327 days
5	20 years	15 years, 75 days
4½	22 years, 81 days	15 years, 278 days
4	25 years	17 years, 246 days
3½	28 years, 208 days	20 years, 54 days
3	33 years, 4 months	23 years, 164 days
2½	40 years	28 years, 26 days
2	50 years	35 years, 1 day

JOHN DEERE GENERAL PURPOSE TRACTOR



Thousands of farmers are now profiting from the use of this new John Deere General Purpose Tractor. For thousands of other farmers this equipment will make possible a better, more profitable method of farming.

This is the tractor that will do all farm work within its power including planting and cultivating and do every job well.

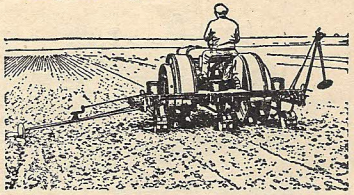
The row-crop farmer can now utilize mechanical power in a practical, money-making way.

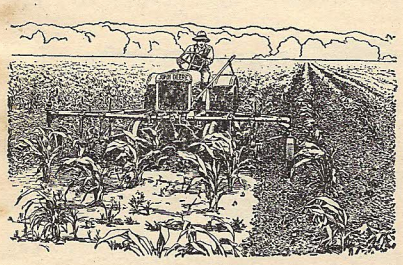
The field of corn that required six days in planting can now be planted in three days or less. It would require a crew of four or more men and eight or more horses, with single-row cultivators, to cultivate the same acreage one man can cultivate with this John Deere General Purpose outfit.

This great capacity controlled by one man means a tremendous saving of time, of hired help, of drudgery that follows the caring for horses—but more than this it means timeliness in planting, in cultivating, and in doing other farm work—an important step toward bumper crops.

This tractor has four forms of power, drawbar, belt, power take-off plus a power lift which does away with levers on planter, cultivator and buck rake.

Remember this General Purpose is a regularly designed four wheel tractor. It will do the farm work in the field and at the belt throughout the year with equal satisfaction and real profit to you.





Plants 30 to 40 Acres Per Day—Three Rows at a Time.

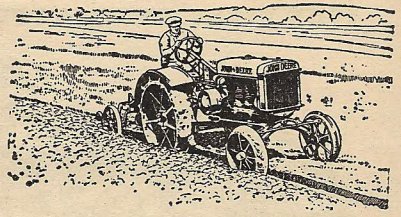
Planter attaches directly to tractor to form a single, compact unit.

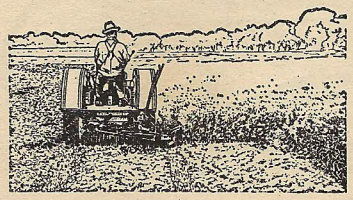
Cultivates 25 to 40 Acres Per Day—Three Rows at a Time.

One man does the work of four men with four single-row cultivators.

Pulls Any Standard Two-Bottom Plow.

Two wheels run in furrow. Requires practically no guiding. Straight center hitch on both plow and tractor eliminates side-draft.



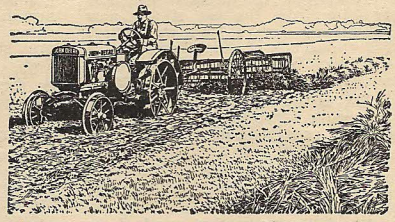


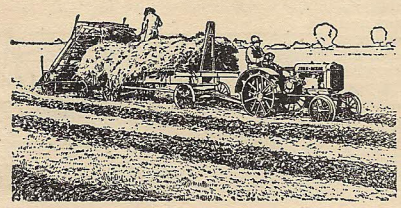
Mows From 20 to 30 Acres a Day.

With the power driven mower, from 20 to 30 acres per day can be cut. Speed of travel can be changed to meet all field conditions without affecting speed of knife. Bar raised from tractor seat by easily operated foot lift.

Makes Short Work of Raking Hay.

The John Deere General Purpose Tractor and a side delivery rake form an ideal combination for raking hay. There's no bothering with slow, fly-worried horses when you have a General Purpose.



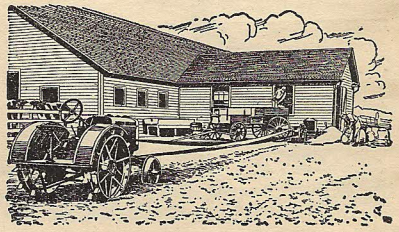


Speeds Up Hay Loading.

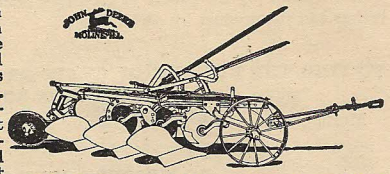
With a General Purpose Tractor to pull your hay rack and loader, you can get the hay in quickly and at the right time.

Operates the Feed Grinder and Handles Other Belt Jobs.

All belt work, including jobs requiring power take-off service, are accomplished quickly, economically, and efficiently with the General Purpose.



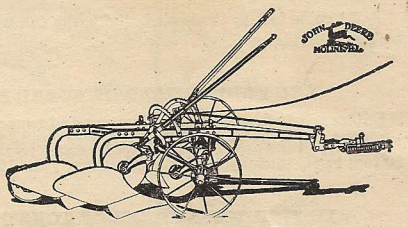
JOHN DEERE NOS. 5 AND 6 TRACTOR PLOWS



Popular for great strength and good work. Equipped with the John Deere steel or Syracuse chilled bottoms, famous for good work and long wear. Beams are heavy and unusually strong. Strong braces, rigid frame connections and heavy truss bar at rear of beams maintain alignment of bottoms. Land wheel is set back—this plow works at uniform depth in uneven ground. Stiff hitch, or cushion spring release hitch can be furnished. Strong, simple and positive power lift raises plow high and level.

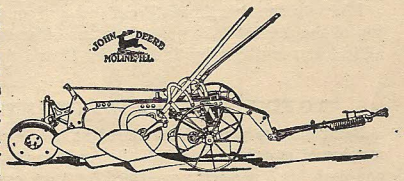
Sizes: 2-, 3- and four-bottom plows with 12-, 14- or 16-inch bottoms. 5-bottom plow with 14-inch bottom.

JOHN DEERE NO. 40-C TRACTOR PLOW



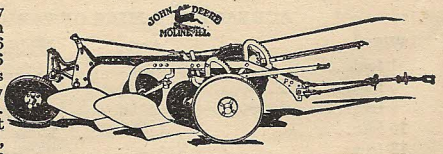
The only plow built for small tractors, with the great draft-reducing combination of self-adjusting hitch and rolling landside. The hitch is always automatically right at all depths; the bottoms always run true and level, and all of the weight is wheel-carried; therefore, the No. 40-C pulls exceptionally light. Special process steel makes the No. 40-C a plow of light weight and great strength. Simple, positive power lift. Cushion spring release hitch protects plow and tractor.

JOHN DEERE NO. 45 TRACTOR PLOW



A light-weight, light-draft and strong plow built for use with any "two-plow" tractor. Beams of special hard and tough John Deere steel are unusually strong. Frame connections hot-riveted. John Deere steel or Syracuse bottoms to suit your soil. Quick-detachable shares. Simple, positive power lift—plow rises high and level on all three wheels. Hitch has wide range of adjustment up and down and to the side. Cushion spring release hitch protects both plow and tractor. For any farmer operating a "two-plow" tractor, the No. 45 is a mighty satisfactory plow.

JOHN DEERE NO. 45-A ORCHARD TRACTOR PLOW



The ideal moldboard plow for use with small tractors in plowing orchards. Only 26 inches high when plowing 6 inches deep. Only 37 inches wide. Gets under the low limbs up close to the row. Hitch can be offset so that plow works up close to trees, throwing either to or from the row, while tractor runs out, free from interference with limbs.

TO FIND THE CONTENTS OF BARRELS AND CASKS IN GALLONS

Rule—Multiply the square of the mean diameter in inches by the depth in inches and the product by .0034.

TO FIND THE BUSHELS OF GRAIN OR SHELLED CORN IN A BIN OR WAGON BOX

Multiply the number of cubic feet by .8.

TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIBS

Corn in the ear of good quality, measured when settled, will hold out at 2½ cubic feet to the bushel. Inferior quality, 2⅜ to 2½ cubic feet.

Rule—At 2½ cubic feet to the bushel, divide the cubic feet in crib by 2½, or multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

At 2⅜ cubic feet to the bushel, divide the cubic feet in crib by 2⅜, or multiply by 8 and divide by 19.

At 2½ cubic feet to the bushel, divide the cubic feet in crib by 2½, or multiply by 2 and divide by 5.

TO FIND NUMBER OF BOARD FEET IN A LOG

Subtract 4 inches from the diameter and square the remainder. The result will be the number of board feed in a 16-foot log. Add ⅛ for 18-foot logs, ¼ for 20-foot logs. Subtract ⅛ for 14-foot logs, ¼ for 12-foot logs.

TO FIND THE NUMBER OF TONS OF HAY IN A MOW

Multiply the length by the width by the height (all in feet) and divide by 400 to 500, depending on the kind of hay and how long it has been in the mow.

TO FIND THE NUMBER OF TONS OF HAY IN A STACK

Multiply the overthrow (the distance from the ground on one side over the top of the stack to the ground on the other side) by the length by the width all in feet); multiply by 3; divide by 10 and then divide by 500 to 600.

TO FIND THE INTEREST ON ANY SUM FOR ANY TIME

Point off two places from the right of the principal and multiply it by the number of months. One-half the result is the interest at 6 per cent. Deduct one-sixth for 5 per cent; one-third for 4 per cent; add one-sixth for 7 per cent; one-third for 8 per cent, etc.

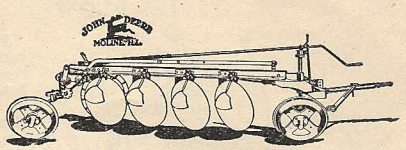
TO FIND THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SOLD BY THE TON

Multiply the number of pounds by the price per ton, point off three places and divide by 2.

ACREAGE PER MILE OF VARIOUS WIDTHS

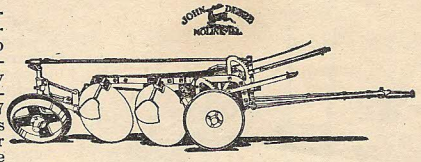
Width	Acres	Width	Acres
1 foot	0.121	15 feet	1.815
5 feet	0.605	16 feet	1.936
8 feet	0.968	18 feet	2.178
10 feet	1.21	20 feet	2.42
12 feet	1.452	24 feet	2.904
14 feet	1.694	25 feet	3.025

JOHN DEERE NO. 100 SERIES TRACTOR DISK PLOW



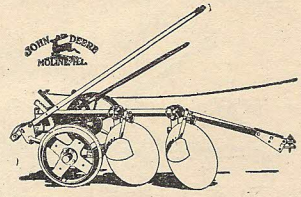
Here is a tractor disk plow that's new, different and better. Its angle steel frame bars and disk standards bolted between make a rigid unbreakable unit. Roller bearing disk bearings mean lighter draft, longer life. Heat-treated disks last longer. Width of cut changed by simply angling the frame. Built in 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- and 8-disk sizes, each reducible by one disk except the 2-disk.

JOHN DEERE NO. 26 ORCHARD TRACTOR DISK PLOW



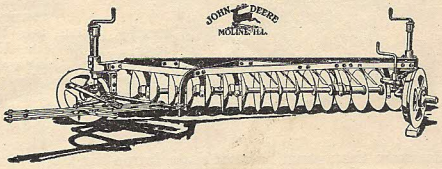
A very popular plow. Unusually low and narrow—gets under the low limbs up close to row without harming trunks or branches. Only 26 inches high when plowing 6 inches deep; only 37 inches wide. Hitch permits setting plow out to right or left of tractor for work close to row. Hitch is stiff—a great feature—tends to keep plow in furrow when offset, and permits short turns at ends of field. Floating rear end keeps disks from injuring large roots.

JOHN DEERE NO. 82 TRACTOR DISK PLOW



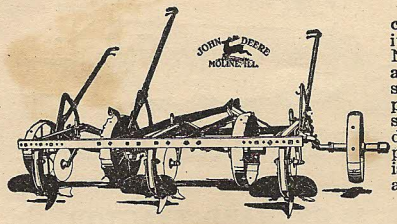
Built especially for small tractors. Penetrates well because weight of tractor holds front end down, and weight of rear wheels and overhang design of rear frame hold rear end down. Pulls light because front weight is carried on tractor and rear weight rolls cart-like on two rear wheels. Great clearance because frame is above disks—not at the side. Power lift—a big advantage over hand-lift plows. Plow lifts high. Cut quickly convertible to 8, 9 or 10 inches per disk by simple, quick clamp adjustment. Great strength—none of the complications common to ordinary disk plows.

JOHN DEERE DISK TILLER



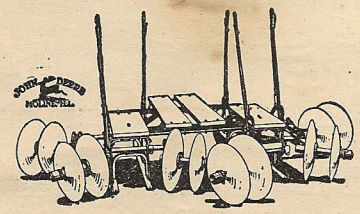
A cost-reducer for preparing wheatland, for summer-fallowing, or for ordinary seed bed preparation. Semi-floating hitch insures easy control of both tiller and tractor. Self-aligning bearings are easily oiled, strong, long-wearing and light-draft. Width of cut easily changed; disks can be set at 36 or 45 degree angle. Disks are correctly designed, spaced and weighted down for good penetration. Sizes: No. 8-16, cutting 9 feet; No. 7-13, cutting 7½ feet. No. 8-16 can be reduced from 16 to 13 disks.

JOHN DEERE NO. 631 THREE-ROW LISTING PLOW



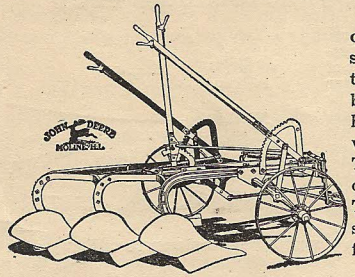
In this listing plow you get cost-reducing three-row capacity plus great strength. The No. 631 with its husky beams and strong bracing has all the strength of a high grade tractor plow. Frame will not twist or sag. Bottoms work at uniform depth all the time. Heavy-duty power lift. Pulls light—weight is all - wheel - carried. Drill attachments can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE THREE-ROW RIDGE BURSTER



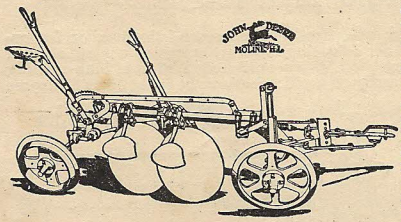
A great cost-reducing implement for use with tractors of from 10- to 15-H. P. Permits one man to break down approximately 35 acres of ridges a day. New double-runner type—hugs better, pulls lighter and does better work. Rigidly braced steel frame is extra strong. Easy lever control of each disk gang. Two-row and one-row styles can also be furnished.

JOHN DEERE NO. 3 STEEL GANG PLOW



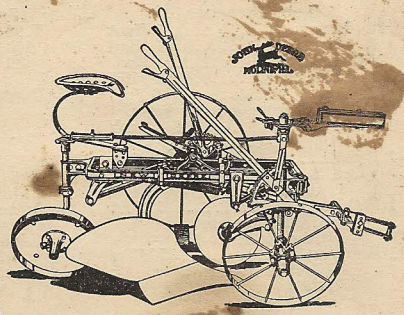
Made especially for hard plowing conditions of Far Northwest. Construction is simple; there is nothing to get out of order. Heavy steel beams, securely braced—this plow has tractor plow strength. Wide wheel base—plow will not dip. Three levers, each in easy reach of operator, whether riding or walking. Two - bottom and three - bottom sizes. Rear wheel and seat can be furnished as extras.

JOHN DEERE NOS. 62-A AND 63-A DISK PLOWS



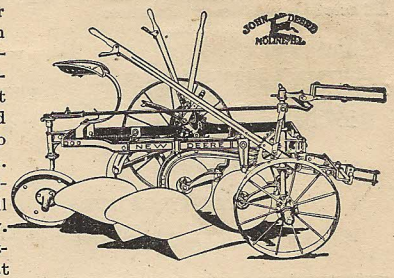
No. 62-A is a two-disk plow, cutting nine inches per disk; width of cut per disk quickly convertible to eight inches. No. 63-A is a three-disk plow, cutting nine inches per disk; width of cut per disk quickly convertible to eight inches; can be quickly reduced to two-disk plow, cutting either nine or eight inches per disk. Change in cut per disk and number of disks made by simply loosening clamps and shifting on main frame bar. These plows have greater clearance than usual because main frame bar is above disks. Hitch adjustable to any number of horses. Fully hitch-controlled.

NEW DEERE SULKY PLOW



Used by more farmers than any other plow of its type. Its John Deere steel or Syracuse chilled bottoms are famous for scouring, long wear and good seed beds. Quick-detachable share—loosen one nut to remove share; tighten the same nut and share is on tight. Pulls light because weight is properly distributed and all-wheel-carried—no bottom or landside friction. Powerful foot lift—a boy can operate it. Special steel beam is hard and stiff. Frame of steel is heavy and strong. Lock washers keep nuts from coming off.

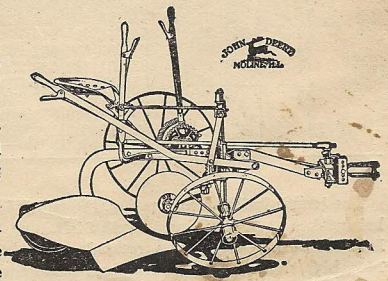
NEW DEERE GANG PLOW



Leading plow of its type for more than thirty years. John Deere or Syracuse bottoms—a type for every soil. Quick-detachable shares. Pulls light because properly distributed weight is all wheel-carried—no bottom or landside friction. Powerful foot lift, with auxiliary hand lift lever—a small boy can operate this plow. Double-bail construction—bottoms enter ground point first and maintain uniform depth. Locking device can be set so that plow floats in frame and rises automatically when plow strikes obstruction. Recent improvements add to its great strength.

The New Deere now has tractor-plow strength.

JOHN DEERE NO. 37 STAG SULKY PLOW



Unusually simple and strong. Frameless. Wheel brackets riveted directly to beam. Beam of special hard and tough John Deere steel will withstand severest conditions. All-wheel carried — pulls light. Rolling landside rolls rear weight.

Hitch-controlled—turns easily to right or left. Easy, simple lever control. Bottoms in type to suit your soil. Quick-detachable share. This plow can be equipped with plow bottom, middlebreaking bottom or sweep.

COMMON MEASURES

Long Measure

12 Inches	1 Foot
3 Feet	1 Yard
5½ Yards	1 Rod
320 Rods	1 Mile
1 Mile	5280 Feet

The following are also used:

1 Size	1–3 Inch

(Used by Shoemaker.)

1 Hand	4 Inches

(Used in measuring the height of horses.)

1 Fathom	6 Feet

(Used in measuring depths at sea.)

1 Knot	1.15 Miles

(Used in measuring distances at sea.)

Square Measure

144 Square Ins.	1 Square Ft.
9 Square Ft.	1 Square Yd.
30¼ Square Yds.	1 Square Rd.
160 Square Rds.	1 Acre
640 Acres	1 Square M.

An acre is equal to a square whose side is 208.71 feet

Surveyor's Square Measure

10,000 Square Links	1 Sq. Chain
10 Square Chains.	1 Acre
10 Chains Square.	10 Acres

Surveyor's Linear Measure

7.92 Inches	1 Link
100 Links	1 Chain
80 Chains	1 Mile

Gunter's Chain is the unit and is 66 feet long.

Dry Measure

2 Pints	1 Quart
8 Quarts	1 Peck
4 Pecks	1 Bushel

1 Bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches or approximately 1¼ cubic feet.

Liquid Measure

4 Gills	1 Pint
2 Pints	1 Quart
4 Quarts	1 Gallon

1 Gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 Cubic Ft. equals 7½ gallons.

Cubic Measure

1728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubic Ft.
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yd.
128 Cubic Feet	1 Cord

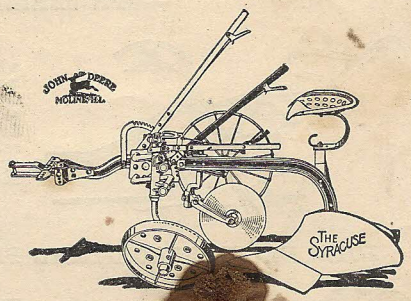
CAPACITY OF CORN CRIBS. (Dry Corn.)

(Height, 10 Feet.)

Length		½	1	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	32	36	48	64
Width	6	13	27	320	373	427	480	533	587	640	747	853	960	1280	1707
	6¼	13	28	333	389	444	500	556	611	667	778	889	1000	1333	1777
	6½	14	29	347	404	462	520	578	636	693	809	924	1040	1387	1849
	6¾	15	30	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	840	960	1080	1440	1920
	7	16	31	373	436	498	560	622	684	747	871	996	1120	1493	1991
	7¼	16	32	387	451	516	580	644	709	773	902	1031	1160	1547	2062
	7½	17	33	400	467	533	600	667	733	800	933	1067	1200	1600	2133
	7¾	17	34	413	482	551	620	689	758	827	964	1102	1240	1653	2204
	8	18	36	427	498	569	640	711	782	853	996	1138	1280	1707	2276
	8½	19	38	453	529	604	680	756	831	907	1058	1209	1360	1813	2418
	9	20	40	480	560	640	720	800	880	960	1120	1280	1440	1920	2560
	10	22	44	533	622	711	800	889	978	1067	244	1422	160	2133	2844

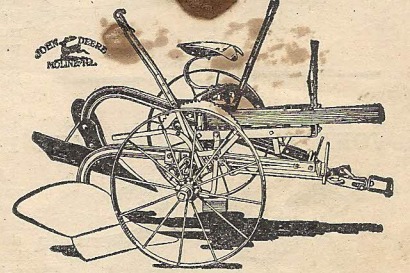
The length is found in top line, the width in left-hand column—the height being taken at 10 ft. Thus, a crib 24 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide and 10 ft. high, will hold 800 bushels of ear corn, reckoning 2¼ cubic feet to hold a bushel. If not 10 ft. high, multiply by the given height and cut off right-hand figure. If above crib were only 7 ft. high, it would hold 800 x 7, equals 560 (0 bu., etc.). The same space will hold 1-4/5 times as much grain as ear corn. Thus, a crib that holds 800 bushels of ear corn will hold 800 x 1-4/5, equals 1440 bushels of grain.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE NO. 210 SULKY PLOW



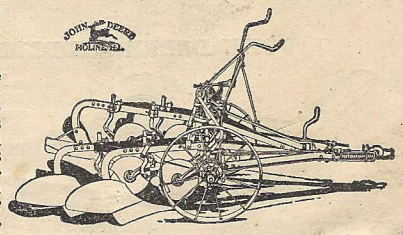
The 210 is the lightest-pulling plow of its type. Rolling landside rolls rear weight—no dragging friction — and keeps bottom running true and level. Equipped with either the Syracuse chilled or John Deere steel clean-shedding bottoms. Suitable for any soil. Runs level and plows at uniform depth even when turning corners. The front furrow caster wheel, controlled by a lever, governs the plow on the turns. Driver's hands are free except when releasing latch at turns. Right-hand or left-hand with either rolling coulter or jointer.

JOHN DEERE NO. 4 TWO-WAY PLOW



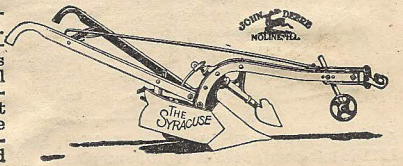
Ideal for plowing hillsides, irregular fields or irrigated land. Leaves no dead furrows or back ridges. Unnecessary to lay out lands. You can begin at one side of the field and plow back and forth until you reach the other side, turning all the soil one way. Special features make this the easiest plow to control you ever saw. Get on the seat and try it. Sizes: 12-, 14- and 16-inch.

JOHN DEERE NO. 2 TWO-WAY TRACTOR PLOW



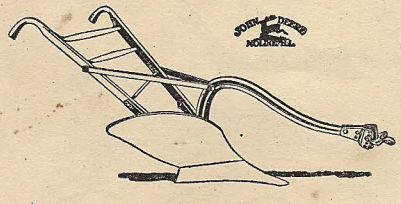
Doubles plowing capacity in two-way plow regions. Thoroughly proved in the field. Works to suit you. Plow always centers with the working gang. Positive power lift wheel in furrow lifts working gang. With both gangs lifted, the plow centers behind tractor like a two-wheel cart —easy to back, turn, or transport. Spring release hitch protects both plow and tractor when striking obstructions. Screw cranks adjust depth desired to plow from three to ten inches. Bottoms, either stubble or general purpose types in 14-inch sizes.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE NO. 821 SERIES TRUSS STEEL-BEAM HILLSIDE PLOWS



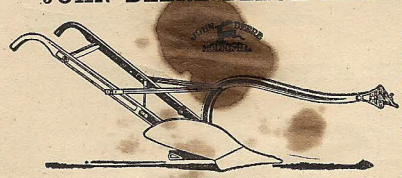
Ample throat room and close-fitting joints prevent clogging. Choice of white iron or tempered steel moldboards adapts them to a variety of soils. Steel and malleable iron give maximum strength and unusual light weight. Two-piece truss-style beam is extra sturdy. Renewable shoe protects standard and serves as landside.

JOHN DEERE GENERAL-PURPOSE PLOW —GPN SERIES



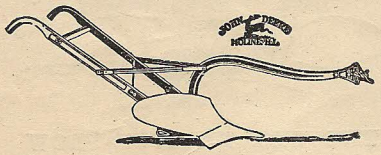
Shape of moldboard and share adapts this plow for thorough work and light draft in clover, timothy or blue-grass sod, or in old ground. Good also for difficult plowing in heavy, sticky soils. High-quality steel construction. Sizes: 12-, 14- and 16-inch.

JOHN DEERE BLACK-LAND PLOW—BR SERIES



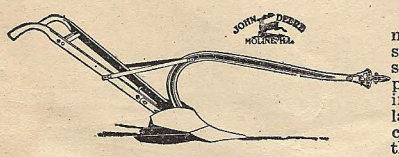
Made especially for stiff, black, waxy soil. Extra strong construction through out. Share has long, sharp point and correct suction, insuring good penetration and steady and light running. Moldboard shaped properly for good shedding. Extra strong steel frog and high curved, double-beaded steel beam.

JOHN DEERE MIXED-LAND PLOW—B SERIES



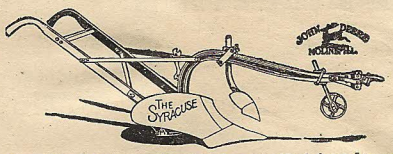
Sheds cleanly, turns the furrow slices properly and makes a good seed bed. Moldboard of hardened, soft-center steel is double-shinned to resist wear. Shares in variety to suit different soils can be furnished. High-quality material throughout. Sizes: 8-, 9-, 10-, 12- and 14-inch.

JOHN DEERE MIDDLEBREAKER



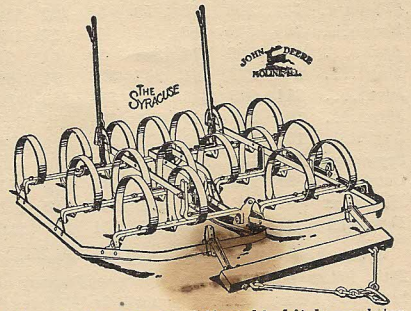
Extra length of beam, in connection with perfect balance, assures good penetration and steady running. Bottom shaped properly for good work in throwing up medium beds in black-land and other heavy soils. Sheds clean and pulls light. Share one-third thicker than usual. Extra heavy frog. Large adjustable steel root knife. High curved steel beam.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE NO. 1341-1441 SERIES WALKING PLOWS



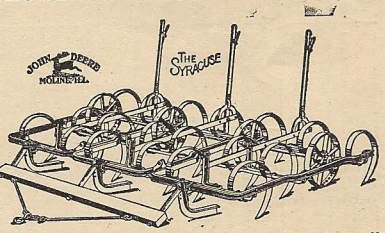
Built strong; bottom parts designed for sulky and gang use as well. Interchange of chilled and steel wearing parts makes these plows adaptable to any soil conditions. Bottoms of correct shape for general purpose work. Good penetration; steady-running; durable; heavy malleable frog; rolled foot beam of standard John Deere type 1341 is left-hand; 1441 is right-hand plow.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE SPRING-TOOTH FLOAT HARROW



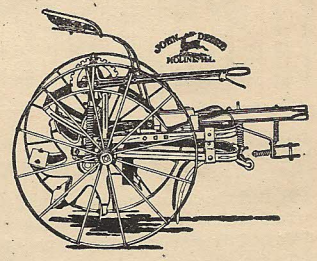
Sharp steel teeth penetrate deep, thoroughly pulverizing soil and tearing out all weeds. This harrow is particularly adapted for work in sandy, gravelly or stony ground where deep cultivation is required. Trash and weeds work to center and pass out through opening between sections, preventing loading and choking at this point. Teeth are instantly adjusted by means of convenient levers to meet different soil conditions. Frames and tooth bars are made of channel and angle-bar steel. Teeth are clipped onto bars. Runners have steel protective shoes. Adjustable hitch regulates teeth at the front and rear to work at same depth, regardless of size of team or length of tugs.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE WEED DESTROYER



Canadian thistle, sow thistle, quack grass and other weeds cost millions of dollars yearly in unnecessary labor and reduced crops. Kill them by using a John Deere-Syracuse Weed Destroyer. The sharp-pointed, deep-penetrating teeth of this destroyer dig up weeds by the roots, tear the underground stems loose from the soil, and leave them on the surface, where they may be gathered up, hauled away and burned. Besides destroying weeds, this implement stirs the soil making a good seed bed. Frame and tooth bars are made of high-carbon steel. Teeth have no bolt holes to weaken them.

JOHN DEERE STEEL-FRAME STALK CUTTER



This stalk cutter will do good work in all conditions, whether the ground is frozen or muddy. The driver can shift the entire weight of the machine and his own weight as well on the knife head, or lessen the weight, as desired. Powerful springs lessen jar and cause knives to chop instead of crush the stalks. Spring hitch relieves strain on horses. Double-edged knives can be reversed when one side is dull. One lever raises both the knives and the stalk hooks. Furnished in single- or double-row.

ONE MONTH TO SAME DAY IN ANOTHER

From to	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January..	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March...	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	123	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August...	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Explanation.—To find the number of days from January 20th to December 20th, follow horizontal line opposite January until you reach the column headed by December, when you will find 334, representing the required number of days, and so on with the other months. During leap year, if February enters into the calculation, add one day to result.

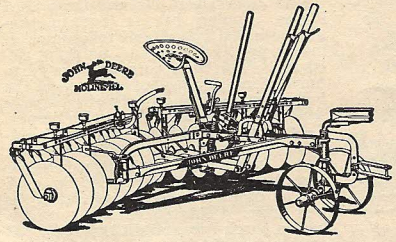
SIX PER CENT INTEREST TABLE

	Time	$1	$2	$3	$4	$5	$6	$10	$20	$50	$100	$1000
DAYS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	17
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	34
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	50
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	67
	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	8	83
	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	10	1 00
	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	12	1 17
	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	7	13	1 33
	9	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	8	15	1 50
	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	17	1 67
	15	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	13	25	2 50
	20	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	17	33	3 33
	25	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	8	21	42	4 17
	30	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	10	25	50	5 00
	33	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	11	28	55	5 50
	63	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	53	1 05	10 50
	93	2	3	5	6	8	9	16	31	78	1 55	15 50
MONTHS	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	10	25	50	5 00
	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	20	50	1 00	10 00
	3	2	3	5	6	8	9	15	30	75	1 50	15 00
	4	2	4	6	8	10	12	20	40	1 00	2 00	20 00
	5	3	5	8	10	13	15	25	50	1 25	2 50	25 00
	6	3	6	9	12	15	18	30	60	1 50	3 00	30 00
	7	4	7	11	14	18	21	35	70	1 75	3 50	35 00
	8	4	8	12	16	20	24	40	80	2 00	4 00	40 00
	9	5	9	14	18	23	27	45	90	2 25	4 50	45 00
	10	5	10	15	20	25	30	50	1 00	2 50	5 00	50 00
	11	6	11	17	22	28	33	55	1 10	2 75	5 50	55 00
	12	6	12	18	24	30	36	60	1 20	3 00	6 00	60 00

CIRCLES AND GLOBES

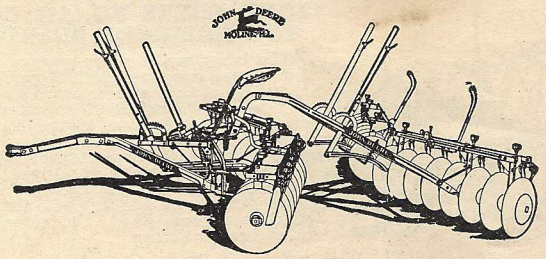
To find the circumference of a circle, multiply the diameter by 3.1416.
To find the area of a circle, multiply the square of the diameter by .7854.
To find the surface of a globe, multiply the square of the diameter by 3.1416.
To find the solidity of a globe, multiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.

JOHN DEERE MODEL B DISK HARROW



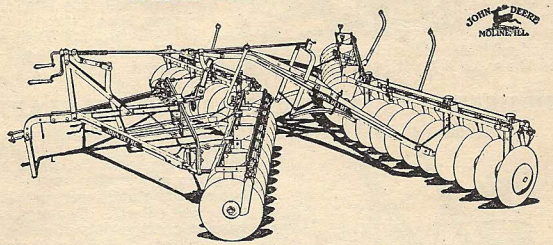
Extremely flexible. Penetrates, pulverizes and packs the soil its entire width. Each gang works independently—one gang can pass over obstructions without lifting the other from its work. Pivoted yoke controlled by third lever and powerful pressure spring holds gangs to their work in all conditions. Angle steel frame braces. Heat-treated alloy steel disks. Has tractor harrow strength. Tandem attachment can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE PONY TRACTOR DISK HARROW WITH YIELDING LOCK



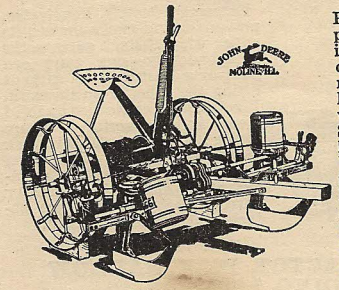
Use with any standard tractor. Quickly converted into single- or double-action, horse-drawn harrow. Special hitch can be furnished when horses are used. John Deere automatic yielding lock coupling holds rear disks to their work. Gangs work independent of each other. Entire harrow is not raised from ground when one gang passes over an obstruction. Third lever on front section controls powerful spring and pivoted yoke which hold disks to their work. Aligning device insures thorough work. Heavy angle steel frame braces. Heat-treated alloy steel disks. Wider, heavier frame, strengthened throughout against strain.

JOHN DEERE MODEL L TRACTOR DISK HARROW WITH YIELDING LOCK



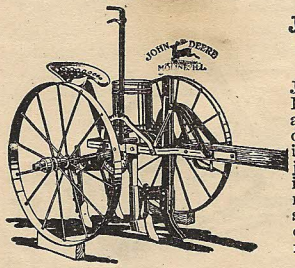
Front and rear sections are angled by independent cranks convenient to tractor operator, without backing or stopping harrow. Automatic yielding lock coupling, an exclusive feature, helps rear disks to cut ridges left by front gangs. Gangs work independently—soil is worked full width; no binding or twisting of frame. Pivoted yoke and pressure spring controlled by crank allows light or heavy pressure on disks. Aligning device provides means of locking rear disks in position for best work. Adjustable, oscillating scrapers keep disks clean. Heavy angle steel frame braces. Heat-treated alloy steel disks. Pivot connection between frame and gangs on big sizes.

JOHN DEERE NO. 999 CORN PLANTER



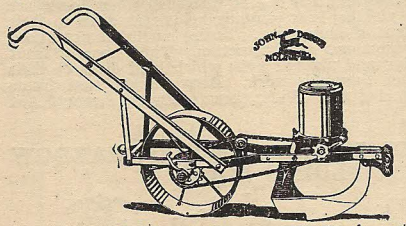
The John Deere Natural-Drop Seed Plates, sloping hopper bottom, improved metal cut-off and roller knocker insure positive feed and unfailing accuracy. Weight of corn causes seed to move along sloping bottom toward the hopper wall and enter cells of seed plate whether hopper is full or nearly empty. Seed plates can be furnished for handling practically every kind of seed. With the variable drop, two, three or four kernels can be planted in each hill as desired merely by shifting the foot lever. This machine is a combination check-row and drill planter. It can be furnished as drill planter only. Fertilizer attachments and pea attachment can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE NO. 110 COTTON AND CORN PLANTER



The latest model riding planter. The John Deere Steel Saw-Tooth Type Cotton Picker Wheel picks out seed one at a time in any quantity desired. Both ground wheels drive seeding mechanism, keeping machine in perfect alignment. Shank has ample adjustment for planting upon highest beds or in listed furrows. Feed is gear-driven. Peanut attachment does not damage peanut seed. Can also be furnished with fertilizer distributor, press wheel, and three-piece middlebreaker bottom.

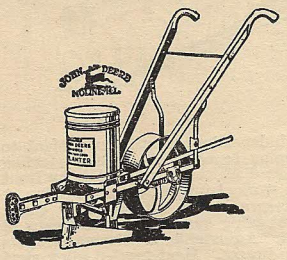
JOHN DEERE NO. 226 ONE-HORSE CORN DRILL



Simplicity of construction to a marked degree, distinguishes this machine. It has the same accurate drop as is used on the popular John Deere two-row planters. Frame and drive wheel made of steel—machine is durable and will stand hard usage. Special plates can be furnished for planting practically any kind of corn, peas, beans, etc.

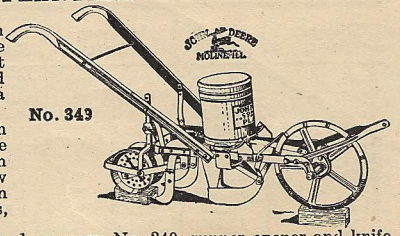
The No. 226 Drill can be furnished with either fertilizer or pea attachments. Pea attachment will plant peas in the same hill with the corn, or alternately with the corn.

JOHN DEERE NO. 155 COTTON AND CORN PLANTER



Plants one cotton seed at a time in any quantity per acre desired. Plants corn, peanuts, peas, beans, sorghum and similar seed—remove cotton spider and insert proper seed plate and cut-off. One corn cut-off handles great variety of seeds. Cotton seeds are picked from hopper by narrow Saw-Tooth Type Steel Picker Wheel. Will plant one seed at a time or more if desired. No clogging—lint and trash removed with the seed. Furnished with runner opener having either gauge shoe or sweep, as shown. Swinging hitch can also be furnished instead of stiff hitch.

JOHN DEERE COMBINED COTTON AND CORN PLANTERS



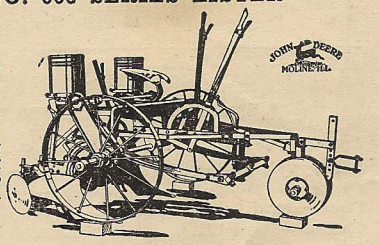
No. 349

For cotton—equipped with the John Deere Saw-Tooth Type Steel Picker Wheel. Picks all lint and trash out of the hopper and plants a single cotton seed at a time, or more, if desired.

For corn — equipped with John Deere natural drop—the accurate dropping mechanism used on the popular two-row John Deere planters in the corn belt. Special plates for peanuts, sorghum and other seeds.

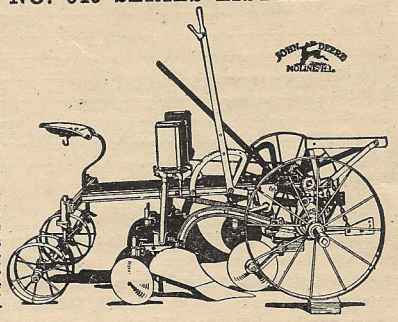
No. 347 has shovel opener and coverers; No. 349, runner opener and knife coverers. Both planters have pitman drive. Press wheel or pea and bean attachment can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE NO. 660 SERIES LISTER



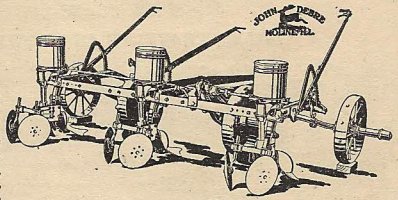
A new-style, two-row lister with important advantages. You can adjust row-spacing *quickly* to 36, 38, 40 or 42 inches; level both bottoms instantly with one lever, regardless of position of frame; adjust bottoms for proper penetration and suction with handy screw device; regulate depth of covering without leaving seat or stopping team. Cotton drop and corn drop are the most accurate made. Disk or shovel coverers.

JOHN DEERE NO. 640 SERIES LISTERS



Two-row listers for planting cotton, corn, beans, etc. Cotton drop is the John Deere picker-wheel type that picks out one cotton seed at a time, or more, if desired, and spaces them uniformly. Corn drop is the John Deere "999", famous for its accuracy. Standard John Deere bottoms. Either disk or shovel coverers; quickly adjustable. Row-spacing quickly convertible to 36, 38, 40 or 42 inches. Simple lever control; both bottoms are hung on the bail. Tilting this bail with leveling lever levels bottoms, regardless of position of frame. Pea attachment can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE NO. 630 SERIES LISTERS



A three-row lister, field-proved and successful in every respect. Farmers who use it list a big acreage every day—50% more than with a two-row. Does good work in either single-listing or double-listing. Heavy beams and frame—it's the lister of tractor-plow strength. Row spacing adjustable to 36, 38, 40, 42 or 44 inches. John Deere "999" corn drop and picker-wheel cotton drop—both famous for accuracy. Has the John Deere bottoms, famous for good work and long wear. Coverers quickly adjustaole for covering shallow or deep. Simple, positive power lift.

NUMBER OF SHRUBS OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE

Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants
3 x3 inches	696,690	4 x 4 feet	2,722	13 x13 feet	257
4 x4 "	392,040	4½x 4½ "	2,151	14 x14 "	222
6 x6 "	174,240	5 x 1 "	8,712	15 x15 "	193
9 x9 "	77,440	5 x 2 "	4,356	16 x16 "	170
1 x1 foot	43,560	5 x 3 "	2,904	16½x16½ "	160
1½x1½ feet	19,360	5 x 4 "	2,178	17 x17 "	150
2 x1 "	21,780	5 x 5 "	1,742	18 x18 "	134
2 x2 "	10,890	5½x 5½ "	1,417	19 x19 "	120
2½x2½ "	6,960	6 x 6 "	1,210	20 x20 "	108
3 x1 "	14,620	6½x 6½ "	1,031	25 x25 "	69
3 x2 "	7,260	7 x 7 "	881	30 x30 "	48
3 x3 "	4,840	8 x 8 "	680	33 x33 "	40
3½x3½ "	3,555	9 x 9 "	537	40 x40 "	27
4 x1 "	10,890	10 x10 "	435	50 x50 "	17
4 x2 "	5,445	11 x11 "	360	60 x60 "	12
4 x3 "	3,630	12 x12 "	302	66 x66 "	10

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples—Standard	30	to	40	feet	apart	each way
Apples—Dwarf (bushes)	10	"	"	"	"	"
Pears—Standard	16	"	20	"	"	"
Pears—Dwarf	10	"	"	"	"	"
Cherries—Standard	18	"	20	"	"	"
Cherries—Dukes and Morellos	16	"	18	"	"	"
Plums—Standard	16	"	20	"	"	"
Peaches	16	"	18	"	"	"
Apricots	16	"	18	"	"	"
Nectarines	16	"	18	"	"	"
Quinces	10	"	12	"	"	"
Currants	3	"	4	"	"	"
Gooseberries	3	"	4	"	"	"
Raspberries	3	"	5	"	"	"
Blackberries	6	"	7	"	"	"
Grapes	8	"	12	"	"	"

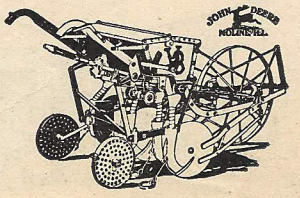
To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants required.

MILES TRAVELED IN PLOWING AN ACRE

Width of Furrow, Inches	Miles
10	9-9/10
11	9
12	8-1/4
13	7-1/2
14	7
15	6-1/2
16	6-1/6

JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT ONE-HORSE DRILL
Plain or Fertilizer

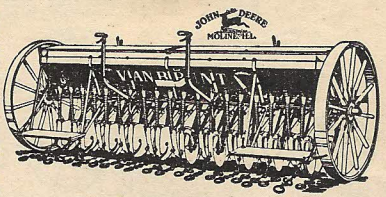
For planting between rows of corn or for small plots of ground. Adjustable for 6-, 7- and 8-inch spacing. Swinging outer disks prevent damage to corn, but insure planting all the ground. Adjustable gate force-feed; guaranteed disk bearings. Grass-seeder attachment can be furnished if wanted.



JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT GRAIN DRILLS
Single-Disk, Double-Disk, Shoe or Hoe Type

Handle any size seed from alfalfa to bearded oats, beans and corn. No choking up in the grain box—the adjustable gate force-feed prevents this.

No clogging up—metal tubes from grain box to furrow openers and closed-delivery disk boots protect seed until placed at bottom of furrow. Adjustable spring-pressure furrow openers insure furrows of equal depth. Scrapers keep the disks clean at all times.

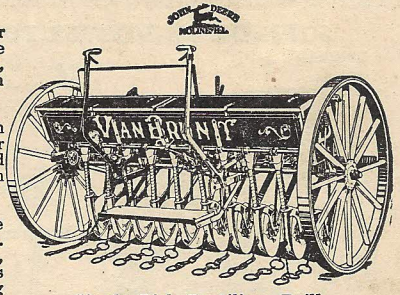


Single-Disk Grain Drill

Seed is covered—tilting lever enables the operator to set the disk boots to cover the seed, whether a large or small team is used, up hill or down.

All sizes and styles — can be furnished with grass-seeder attachment, tractor hitch and power lift. Also furnished with double run feed.

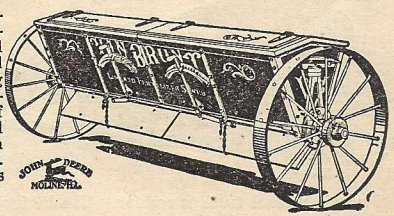
The Van Brunt Drill can be furnished with spring-trip hoes. Upon striking an obstruction, these hoes spring back, pass over, and then return to working position without breaking.



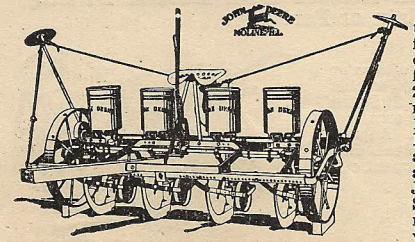
Single-Disk Fertilizer Drill

JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT LIME AND FERTILIZER SOWER

Covers 8 feet of ground; carrying capacity, 10 bushels. Direct wheel drive — each wheel drives half the machine. Wood or steel wheels. Rotary wing feed. Distributes crushed limerock, slacked lime, all brands of commercial fertilizer, dry wood ashes, etc., in quantities from 150 to 8,000 pounds per acre. Effective revolving agitators furnished when ordered.

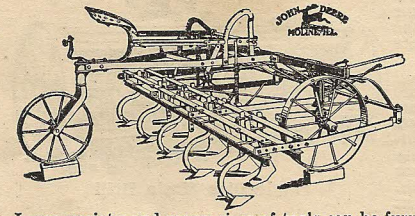


JOHN DEERE FOUR-ROW BEET AND BEAN PLANTER



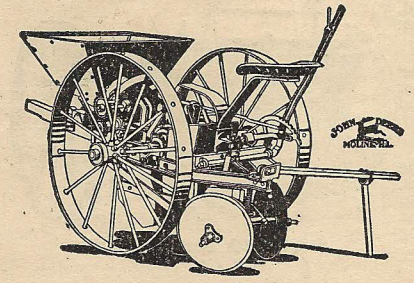
Save valuable time during the planting season with the four-row beet and bean planter. Seed can be planted in uniform rows of 20, 22, 24, 26 or 28 inches, or in wide and narrow rows 16 and 24, 16 and 26, 18 and 24, 18 and 26 inches. Has large hoppers and very accurate seed-dropping mechanism, being equipped with John Deere Natural-Drop Seed Plates. Planting depth regulated by adjustable press wheels. Plants at even depth in uneven ground. The machine is automatically thrown out of gear when runners are raised from ground. Fertilizer attachment and irrigating attachment can be furnished if wanted.

JOHN DEERE TWO-, THREE- AND FOUR-ROW BEET AND BEAN CULTIVATORS



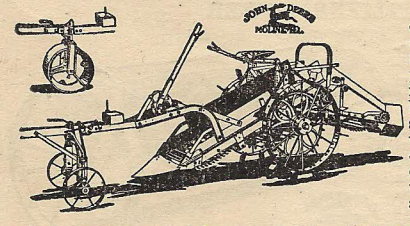
Unusual strength and ease of adjustment and operation are the outstanding features on the John Deere Beet and Bean Cultivators. The tool bars are made of a flat top bar and heavy tee iron bottom bar. The tools can be clamped either to front or rear of tool bars, and are held rigidly in place by unusually strong clamps. Large variety and many sizes of tools can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE-HOOVER POTATO PLANTER



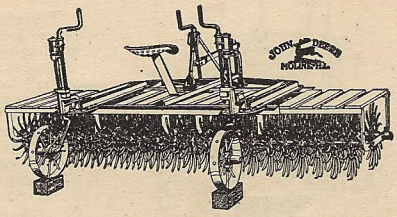
Accuracy assured because the proper amount of seed is always in the picking chamber. The machine is so constructed that when the operator is on the seat, the whole planting operation is in clear view—a further aid to proper planting. Light draft and easy to handle. Is practically all steel and very strong and durable. Furrow openers and disk coverers are handled by one lever and are so placed as to secure uniform depth of planting and covering seeds. One-row or two-row, with or without fertilizer distributor.

JOHN DEERE-HOOVER POTATO DIGGERS



These famous mechanical diggers dig the potatoes, dirt - free and unbruised. Shovel, of best quality, tempered steel, scours and works in different conditions without bending or breaking. Main sides are durable steel rolled with a rib—much stronger than cast sides. The digger with extension elevator shown at the right removes dirt readily and elevates potatoes without rolling or bruising them. Two-wheel front truck is regular. Can be furnished also with single roller.

JOHN DEERE ROTARY HOES

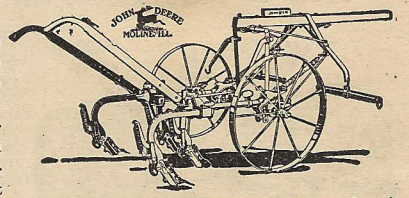


For early cultivation of all kinds of row crops, small grain, alfalfa, etc. Strong, easy-pulling, easily operated.

Two-row hoe can be furnished with poles for either two- or three-horse hitch or with tongue truck for horse or tractor hitch. 11-foot flexible three-row hoe with either four-horse or tractor hitch.

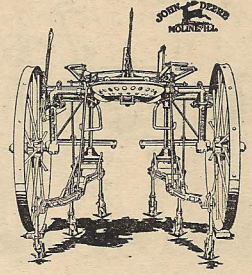
Two sizes: Eight-foot, two-row, and eleven-foot, flexible three-row.

JOHN DEERE DF WALKING CULTIVATOR



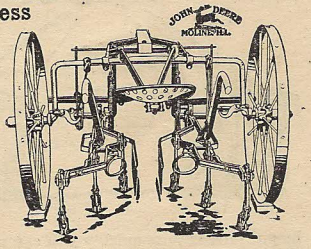
Balanced frame, with correct attachment for lifting springs—light or heavy rigs handle easily—pole does not fly up when heavy rigs are raised. Connecting point between lifting spring yoke and beam coupling can be raised or lowered for penetration to suit soil conditions. Simple depth-regulating device. Hugging device makes it easy to keep rigs parallel with row, no matter how shovels are set. High, adjustable arch. Rig styles to meet the requirements of different sections.

JOHN DEERE KC CULTIVATOR

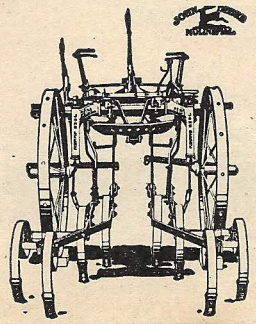


Every adjustment made quickly and accurately from the seat with handy levers. Lower the rigs with the master lever; shovels penetrate level. Space them with spread lever; they spread equally at front and back. Get exact depth desired with independent levers. Regulate for uniform depth of front and rear shovels when cultivating up or down slope, with tilting lever. Rigs always work parallel—shovels always point straight ahead and cut out full width—no weeds "get by". Great variety of rig styles and shovel equipment.

JOHN DEERE VB CULTIVATOR
Leverless



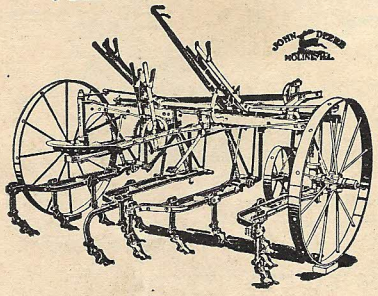
Turning a convenient tail nut within handy reach of the operator adjusts depth quickly and easily. Specially-designed coupling sleeve makes the VB balance properly without adjustment of the lifting springs. Wheels are extra strong, with dust-proof and oil-tight boxes. Various style rigs and shovels can be furnished.



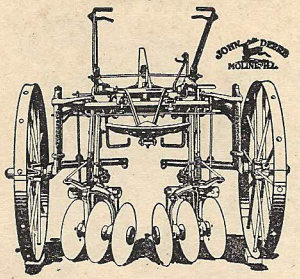
JOHN DEERE KL CULTIVATOR

Especially designed for use in narrow or wide rows. Wheel track quickly adjustable to 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 or 46 inches. Shanks can be adjusted for work in rows as narrow as 30 inches, or as wide as 48 inches. Easy control to meet all field conditions by means of master lever, independent depth levers, tilting lever and spacing lever. Quick dodge—pedal guide pivots wheels and shifts rigs. Open framework through center gives good view of work ahead of shovels. Strongly built—frame does not sag; wheels do not spread. Great variety of rig styles to meet conditions in every section of the country.

JOHN DEERE NH TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR



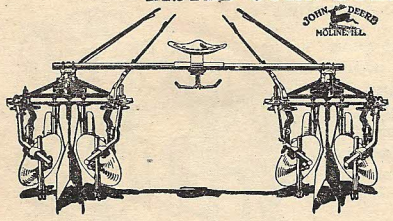
John Deere Two-Row Cultivators are famous for their good work and easy operation. When you are on the NH, the type built especially for checked corn, you can see three hills at once—the hill you are cultivating, the hill just ahead, and the hill just finished. Other popular features are the handy spacing lever with which you can space the rigs in or out as you drive along, and a handy tilting lever with which you can tilt the rigs forward or back. As easy to operate as a single-row. Furnished with four-horse hitch and tongue truck, or with three-horse hitch.



JOHN DEERE JF DISK CULTIVATOR
Three Cultivators in One

Can be furnished with disks, shovels or spring teeth. Works perfectly no matter which of the three equipments is used. You will like the easy, wide-range dodge. Your feet control the dodging. On straight rows, crooked rows or sidehills, it is easy to meet all conditions. Powerful penetration because hitch is direct from gangs. All gang adjustments are simple and easy. Strong in every part; frame never sags; wheels always stand up straight.

JOHN DEERE NO. 400 SERIES TWO-ROW LISTED CORN CULTIVATOR



Follows the trenches perfectly and has these distinctive advantages—easier adjustments; a variety of tillage equipment to meet every requirement; the kind of work you want, regardless of which type of equipment you use. Non-rocking bolster plate prevents any tendency of gangs to climb ridges. When you see the tillage equipment—how easily and quickly any type of equipment can be put on and how quickly you can make any desired adjustment, you will be sure to want a John Deere "400".

GESTATION TABLE

Date of Service		Date Animal Due to Give Birth							
		Mare		Cow		Ewe		Sow	
Jan.	1	Dec.	6	Oct.	10	May	30	April	22
Feb.	1	Jan.	6	Nov.	10	June	30	May	23
March	1	Feb.	3	Dec.	8	July	30	June	22
April	1	March	6	Jan.	8	Aug.	28	July	21
May	1	April	5	Feb.	7	Sept.	27	Aug.	20
June	1	May	6	March	10	Oct.	28	Sept.	20
July	1	June	5	April	9	Nov.	27	Oct.	20
Aug.	1	July	6	May	10	Dec.	27	Nov.	20
Sept.	1	Aug.	6	June	10	Jan.	26	Dec.	21
Oct.	1	Sept.	5	July	10	Feb.	25	Jan.	20
Nov.	1	Oct.	6	Aug.	10	Mar.	27	Feb.	20
Dec.	1	Nov.	5	Sept.	9	April	26	March	22

CAPACITY OF SILO

A silo, properly filled—that is, if the contents are made compact throughout—contains one ton of silage for every fifty cubic feet of space. To illustrate the economy of a silo to store stock feed as compared with a barn, a ton of hay requires 400 cubic feet of space. A farmer can easily figure how much a silo will contain by the following rules:

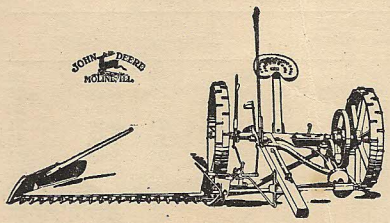
Multiply the square of the diameter by 0.7854, that will be the area of the circular floor. Multiply the area of the floor by the height, that will give the number of cubic feet. One cubic foot of silage weighs 40 lbs. Multiply the cubic feet by 40, and the result is the number of pounds of silage the silo will contain. Divide that by 2,000 to find the number of tons.

Example—If a silo is 16 feet in diameter and 26 feet high, 16 x 16 x 0.7854 equals 201.1 square feet; 201.1 x 26 equals 5,228.6 cubic feet; 5,228.6 cubic feet multiplied by 40 lbs. would make 209,164 pounds of silage, or a little more than 104 tons.

The following table gives the size of a silo, capacity in tons, number of acres required to fill it, estimating 15 tons per acre, and the number of cows it will feed six months, giving them 40 pounds daily.

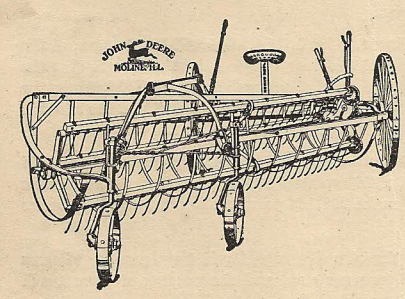
Diameter	Depth	Capacity in Tons	Acres to Fill 15 Tons to Acre	Cows It Will Keep 6 Months 40 Lbs. per Day
10	20	31	2-1/3	8
12	20	45	3	12
12	24	54	3-3/5	15
12	28	63	4-1/2	17
14	22	67	4-1/2	18
14	24	74	5	20
14	28	87	5-2/3	24
14	30	93	6	26
16	24	96	6-2/5	27
16	26	104	7	29
16	30	120	8	33
18	30	152	10-1/5	42
18	36	183	12-1/3	50

JOHN DEERE HIGH-LIFT MOWER



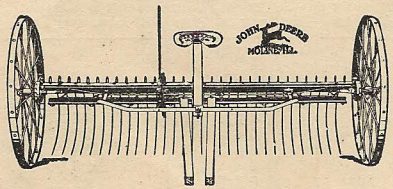
An extremely simple mower with a high, easy lift. Bar raised with foot lift amply high to pass over ordinary obstructions. With hand lift, bar clears any obstruction doubletrees will pass. A boy can operate it. Special arrangement of simple driving gears prevents side strain and undue wear on bearings—maximum power delivered to carefully-made and accurately-fitted knife. Location of pinion on crankshaft prevents end thrust. Bar attached to wide yoke with large steel pins. Twenty-one-point clutch insures instant starting. Cutter bar floats and has great flexibility. All adjustments and repairs quickly and easily made with ordinary tools. Can be furnished with all-steel, quick-turn tongue truck. One-horse mowers and rubber-tired road mowers also furnished. Sizes: Regular Frame No. 1, 3½-, 4½- and 5-foot cut; Big Frame, No. 2, 3½- to 7-foot cut; One-Horse 3½- and 4-foot cut.

JOHN DEERE SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE



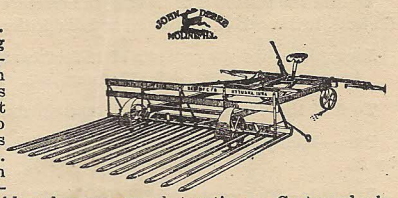
Rake follows mower while leaves are still active and lays the hay in loose, fluffy windrows, leaves inside, butts out. Air circulates through windrow, curing hay; green color, foliage and feeding value are retained. Inclined frame gives greater capacity as volume of hay increases. Curved teeth lift hay gently—no dragging or threshing. All adjustments are made from the seat. This is the only side-delivery rake with the combination of curved teeth and inclined frame—two vital features in proper handling of the hay.

NEW JOHN DEERE SULKY RAKE



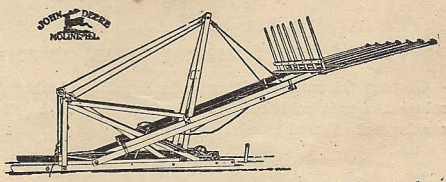
The rake that gives years of service. Wheels interchangeable, and dump rods reversible, giving extra wear without repair expense. Wheels have proper pitch and gather. Steel truss rod reinforces rake head—prevents sagging. Tooth holders accommodate large or small number of teeth. Adjustments provided to keep rake in perfect working order. Tripping device is positive and simple. Set of teeth quickly changed with adjusting lever bar. This rake is easy to operate and does a real job of raking. Sizes: 8-, 9-, 10-, 11- and 12-foot Tongue truck and special heavy-duty wheels and teeth can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE-DAIN POWER-LIFT RAKE



A perfect carrying rake. Horses furnish power for lifting teeth to carrying position. Automatic foot levers lock teeth when raised or lowered. Horses walk back of the teeth so that hay can be gathered close to fences or ditches. Teeth points can be held close to the ground. They gather hay properly from swath, windrow or cock. Cushion springs allow teeth to yield and pass over obstructions. Caster wheels make rake easy to guide. Also furnished in the Alfalfa Power-Lift and Jumbo Power-Lift sizes. The Alfalfa Rake is designed to handle a larger quantity of hay than the regular, and the Jumbo has an even greater capacity than the Alfalfa type.

JOHN DEERE NOS. 1 AND 2 HAY STACKERS

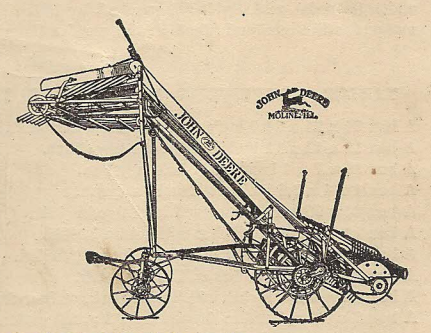


Simple in operation—strong. Adjustable stop cables and long compression spring insure proper delivery. Center of stack is always higher and firmer to shed rain. The hay can be delivered any distance along the center line of the stack. Delivery height easily adjusted. Only one stake at rear end is needed to hold down stacker under ordinary conditions. Cable brake holds up stacker head when transporting. New type hay retainers are strong and effective.

Maximum height of pitcher-tooth delivery: No. 1, 19 feet 3 inches; No. 2, 24 feet 2 inches.

Height stacks can be built: No. 1, 25 feet; No. 2, 30 feet.

JOHN DEERE DOUBLE-CYLINDER HAY LOADER



Does better work in any kind of hay, rakes cleaner, delivers the hay in better condition, and has a greater capacity than any other loader on the market. It is easiest to operate, and saves time and labor.

Handles hay gently from ground to top of load. Spring - floated gathering cylinder follows uneven surface of field. Gets all the clean hay; leaves the trash. Handles the lightest swath or heaviest windrow; light draft. All-steel frame with hot-riveted corner plates. Hinged carrier can be adjusted up or down by the man on load. Makes loading easy in windy weather.

Can be furnished with either forecarriage or tongue truck.

LUMBER MEASURE

To find the contents of boards, in square feet. Rule—Multiply the length (in feet), by the width (in inches), and divide the product by 12.

Example—Find the contents of 16-footboard, 9 inches wide.
9 x 16=144÷12=12 square feet. Ans.

To find the contents of scantlings, joists, etc., in square feet.

Rule—Multiply the length, thickness and width together, and divide product by 12.

Example—Find contents of 18-foot joist, 2 x 8.
2 x 8 x 18=288÷12=24 square feet. Ans.

TO FIND THE CONTENTS OF SQUARE TANKS IN GALLONS

Rule—Multiply the area of the bottom by the height in order to secure the cubic feet. Multiply the cubic feet by 7½ (exact 7.48) and the result will be the number of gallons. For the contents in barrels, multiply the cubic feet by .2375.

TO PROTECT POLISHED STEEL OR IRON FROM RUST

Go over the surface with paraffin, or steep the iron for a few moments in a solution of soda acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The result is a blue-black coating not affected by air or water.

RULE TO CALCULATE THE HORSE POWER OF AN ENGINE

This rule will prove correct for all ordinary engines, but they may be a very slight variation in the case of an extra long or extra short stroke.

Rule—Multiply the diameter of the cylinder in inches by itself; in other words, square the diameter in inches, and divide by four.

LAND MEASURE

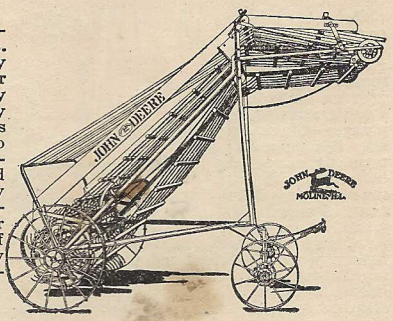
To find the number of acres in a body of land, multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160. When the opposite sides are unequal, add them, and take half the sum for the mean length or width.

TABLES CONVENIENT FOR TAKING INSIDE DIMENSIONS

A box 24 x 24 x 14.7 inches will hold a barrel of 31½ gallons.
A box 15 x 14 x 11 inches will hold 10 gallons.
A box 8½ x 7 x 4 inches will hold a gallon.
A box 4 x 4 x 3.6 inches will hold a quart.
A box 24 x 28 x 16 inches will hold five bushels.
A box 16 x 12 x 11.2 inches will hold a bushel.
A box 12 x 11.2 x 8 inches will hold a half bushel.
A box 7 x 6.4 x 12 inches will hold a peck.
A box 8.4 x 8 x 4 inches will hold a peck, or four dry quarts.
A box 6 x 5.6 x 4 inches deep will hold a half gallon.

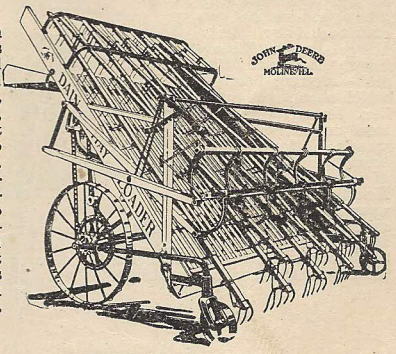
JOHN DEERE SINGLE-CYLINDER HAY LOADER

Very light draft and has minimum number of working parts. Single drum mounted directly on the axle. Hinged carrier makes loading easy in windy weather. Furnished regularly with forecarriage—no lifting is necessary when coupling to wagon. Extra strong, well-braced frame with hot-riveted corner plates. Gets all the hay when properly raked into windrows. Handles alfalfa, clover and beans without knocking off valuable foliage parts. Capacity ample for all side-rake windrows.



JOHN DEERE-DAIN RAKER-BAR HAY LOADER

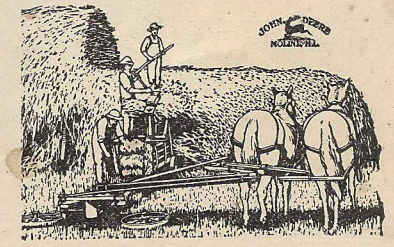
Forced delivery; one man can easily build the load. Strokes of ground rakes overlap and save all the hay. Smooth steady strokes; hay is lifted, not dragged. Large capacity, independent raker bars adjust themselves automatically to light swath or heavy windrow. Raker bars operated by hammock-mounted pitmans, no revolving shafts over deck to wind hay. Malleable, one-piece sloping shoulder ground rakes. Self-cleaning; do not wind the hay. High wheels and straight chain drive, geared at proper speed for best work.



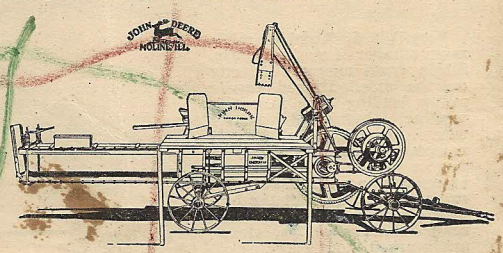
JOHN DEERE PULL-POWER HAY PRESS
TWO-HORSE—SELF-FEED

Made in 14 x 18 size only. A self-feed, pull-power press, practically all steel, simple, powerful and durable. Large capacity and light draft. Pull power is easy on the horses and delivers bale to the front out of the way of the dust and dirt. Self-feed and powerful action of plunger produce neat, well-pressed bales, the kind that bring the best price and take the least space. Capacity, ½ to 1 ton per hour.

Also made in one-horse style with hand feed.

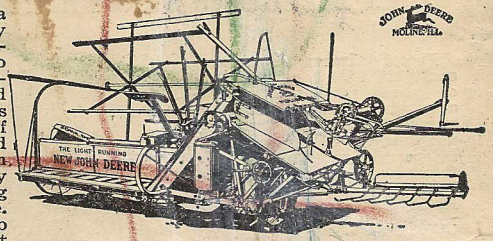


JOHN DEERE MOTOR PRESS



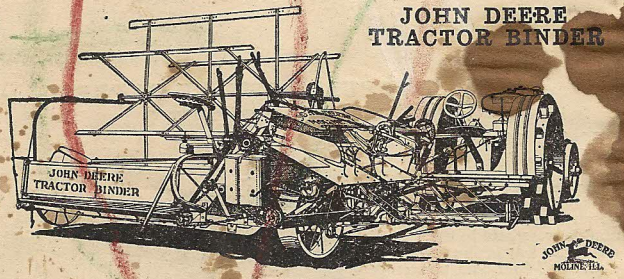
For either private or custom work. Eccentric gear drive gives increased leverage on compression stroke and a quick return of the plunger—the reason why this press will turn out more and better bales in less time than any other make of press. Improved block dropper, automatic tucker, positive self-feed and powerful plunger make neat, well-pressed bales rapidly and easily without any sudden jar or shock. Efficient lubrication. Bronze bearings. Engine extension can be furnished when desired. Quickly attached, with engine always properly lined up. 14 x 18-, 16 x 18- and 18 x 22-inch bales.

LIGHT-RUNNING NEW JOHN DEERE GRAIN BINDER



Main frame extra strong. Bars are widely overlapped and hot-riveted together. Into "forged-in frame" bearing supports are fitted self-aligning bearings which cannot get out of line. Strong, wide-tired steel main and grain wheels. Platform, rigidly braced, prevents binding of canvas and knife. Knotter parts subject to wear are made of best steel and case-hardened. All-steel quick-turn tongue truck relieves horses of side draft and neck weight. Because axle of truck is flexibly mounted, wheels hold to uneven ground and keep binder running straight. Stiff pole and tractor hitches can be furnished. Sizes: 6-, 7- and 8-foot cuts.

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR BINDER

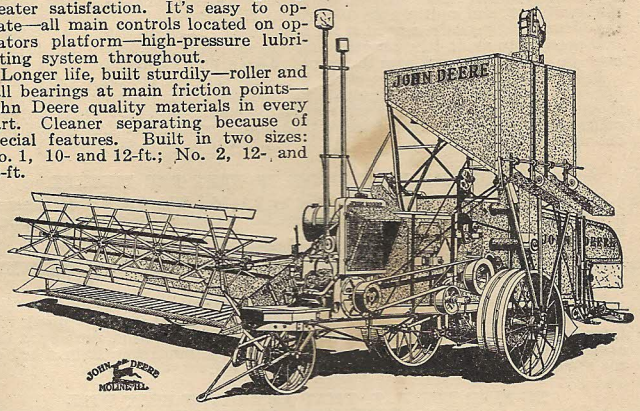


With the John Deere Ten-Foot Tractor Binder, you can cut twice as many acres in a day as with an eight-foot horse-drawn binder. Heavy and down crops handled to better advantage. Same superior features and high-quality construction as in Light-Running New John Deere. Great strength in every part means long life. Slip clutches protect important working parts. Durable power drive. High-grade bearings at important friction points.

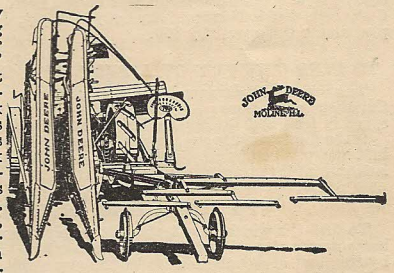
JOHN DEERE COMBINE

Built to do a good job of harvesting and threshing in the hands of experienced threshermen or farmers who are not trained in operating threshing machines, the John Deere Combine is giving greater satisfaction. It's easy to operate—all main controls located on operators platform—high-pressure lubricating system throughout.

Longer life, built sturdily—roller and ball bearings at main friction points—John Deere quality materials in every part. Cleaner separating because of special features. Built in two sizes: No. 1, 10- and 12-ft.; No. 2, 12- and 16-ft.



JOHN DEERE CORN BINDER

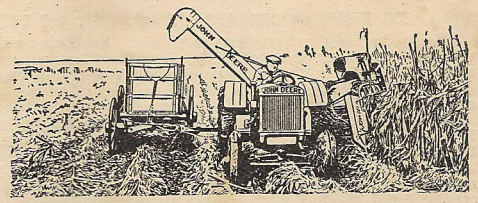


This binder is unusually easy to operate. By merely pressing foot-trip lever, power carrier delivers bundles free of horses' path and practically at right angles to standing corn. All-steel Quick-turn Tongue Truck takes neck weight from horses and makes it easy for horses to turn at ends. Axle of truck is flexible—wheels hold to uneven ground, which prevents side draft and sluing on sidehills.

Wide range of adjustment, seventeen roller and ball bearings, perfect delivery of cut corn to binder attachment, and unusual strength throughout, are other important features.

Stiff pole, tractor hitches and bundle elevator can be furnished.

JOHN DEERE ONE-MAN, POWER-DRIVEN CORN PICKER



With this picker, one man can handle the job of corn picking without outside help. It is a real cost reducer—a labor saver every corn grower needs. Picker, tractor and wagon controlled from tractor seat. Design practically eliminates clogging. Wide gatherers with floating points, long snapping rolls, gatherer chains that run close down to the ground—these features assure clean picking. Husking rolls have great capacity, feeders in husking roll hopper prevent clogging. Shelled corn is saved. Slip clutches reduce breakage. Long life and durability in every part. Strictly a power-driven picker.

BELTING POINTERS

HOW TO FIND LENGTH REQUIRED

When it is not convenient to measure with the tape-line the length required, apply the following rule: Add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the result by 2, and multiply the quotient by 3½; then add this product to twice the distance between the centers of the shafts, and you have the length required.

If possible to avoid it, connected shafts should never be placed one directly over the other, as in such case the belt must be kept very tight to do the work.

It is desirable that the angle of the belt with the floor should not exceed 45 degrees. It is also desirable to locate the shafting and machinery so that belts should run off from each shaft in opposite directions, as this arrangement will relieve the bearings from the friction that would result when the belts all pull one way on the shaft.

TO FIND THE BELT SPEED IN FEET PER MINUTE

Multiply diameter of pulley in inches by 3.1416. This gives circumference of pulley, and this result multiplied by number of revolutions will give you belt speed in inches.

RELATIVE TRANSMISSION OF H. P. FOR ANY GIVEN THICKNESS OF BELT

The horse power for a given speed will be directly proportioned to the width of the belt; that is, a 4-ply belt, 16 inches wide, running at a certain speed, will transmit eight times as much power as a 4-ply belt 2 inches wide, running at the same speed, and a belt 100 inches wide, ten times as much as a 10-inch belt of the same thickness, running at the same speed, etc.

TO FIND THE H. P. THAT ANY GIVEN BELT WILL ECONOMICALLY TRANSMIT

Multiply the width of the belt in inches by its speed in feet and divide the result by 800. The final result will be the horse power for a 4-ply belt. For a 6-ply belt, divide this result by 600; for 8-ply, divide this result by 400; for 10-ply, divide this result by 350.

TO FIND THE PLY OF A BELT OF A GIVEN WIDTH REQUIRED

To economically transmit a given horse power at a given belt speed, multiply the given horse power by 800 and the given width in inches by the given belt speed in feet, and divide the first result by the second.

If the final result is one, or nearly one, a 4-ply belt is required; if one and one half, a 6-ply belt is required; if one and three-quarters to two, an 8-ply belt is required; if two to two and one-quarter, a 10-ply belt is required.

TO FIND WIDTH OF BELT REQUIRED

To find the width of a 4-ply belt required economically to transmit a given horse power at a given belt speed per minute: Multiply the given horse power by 800, and divide the results by the given belt speed.

To find the width of a 6-ply belt required: Multiply the horse power by 600; divide the result by belt speed.

To find the width of an 8-ply belt required: Multiply horse power by 400; divide result by belt speed.

To find the width of a 10-ply belt required: Multiply horse power by 350; divide result by belt speed.

TO FIND SPEED AND DIAMETER OF PULLEYS

The product of the diameter and speed of the driving pulley equals the product of the diameter and speed of the driven pulley; consequently, if the speed and the diameter of the driving pulley are given, multiply them together and divide by the diameter of the driven pulley to find the speed of the driven; or divide by the speed of the driven pulley to find its diameter.

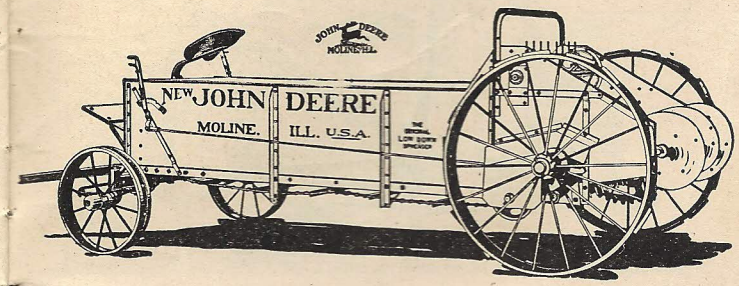
Example—The drive pulley on a tractor is 9½ inches in diameter and runs at 1,000 R. P. M.; what size pulley must be used on a thresher cylinder shaft that must run at 1,100 R. P. M.?

9½ times 1,000 equals 9,500; divided by 1,100, equals 8.64. Since pulleys are made only in certain standard diameters, use either the next size larger, 9" diameter, and raise the engine speed slightly, or use 8½" pulley, considering that the slight slippage will reduce the effective speed to the correct number of revolutions per minute.

Example—At what speed will a rock crusher run, if its 6-inch pulley is belted to a 9½-inch pulley on a tractor with a R. P. M. of 1,000?

9½ times 1,000 equals 9,500; divided by 6 equals 1,583 R. P. M.

THE NEW JOHN DEERE SPREADER with the Beater on the Axle and the Box-Roll Turn



The narrow three-beater, tight-bottom type of spreader—a most popular machine where this type is preferred.

Easier on You. Low, easy-loading box saves you much of the labor in loading. From front to rear, box is only hip-high—a real labor saving feature.

Easier on Your Horses. The higher drive wheels have the same light-pulling advantages as the high-wheel wagon has over the low-wheel truck. Roller bearings, fewer moving parts and rigid construction—all contribute to lighter draft.

Does Better Work. Because the beater is on the axle, close to the ground, manure is not thrown high in the air; thus, winds do not cause drifting. The New John Deere Spreader deposits the manure thoroughly shredded in an even swath.

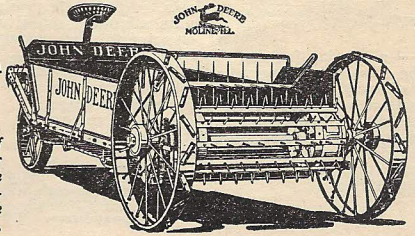
Lasts Longer. Because of extreme simplicity, there are fewer parts on the New John Deere Spreader to wear and replace. Highest grade of materials and painstaking workmanship go into its construction.

Lime Spreading Attachment. A simple attachment adapts this spreader for handling lime. It can be operated by one man. Spreader is quickly changed back for regular work.

Endgate and tractor hitch attachments can be furnished.

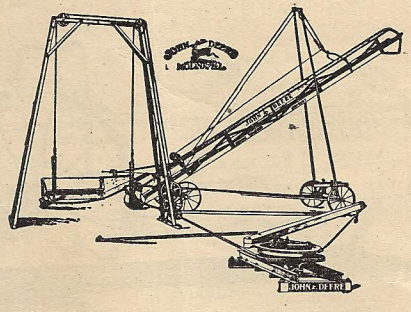
JOHN DEERE SPREADER

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

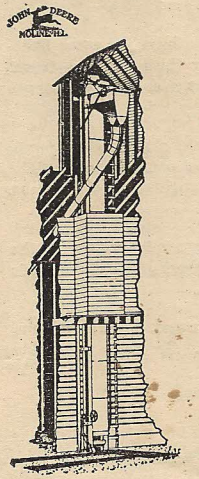


The endless-apron type of spreader. The most popular spreader of its type on the market. Has all the advantages of beater-on-the-axle construction explained above.

NEW JOHN DEERE BRIDGE-TRUSSED NON-RUST PORTABLE ELEVATOR



An all-steel elevator for quick transporting from one crib or bin to another. Bridge-trussed construction—a marked improvement in elevator construction—prevents sagging, heavy draft and undue wear. Hopper, sections and spouts made of copper-alloy sheet steel heavily galvanized to resist rust. Roller bearings lighten draft. Wagon dump stops automatically or can be controlled by operator. Release of brake lowers wagon by gravity—no power required. All-steel construction insures years of satisfactory low-cost service—operated by either horses or engine. Furnished in practically any length required.

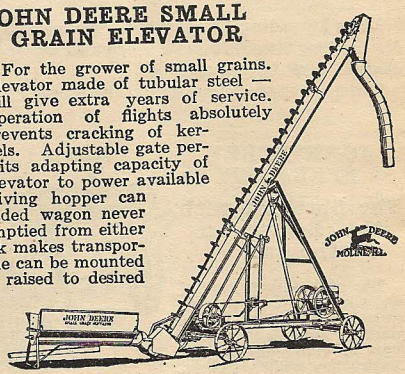


JOHN DEERE INSIDE-CUP ELEVATOR

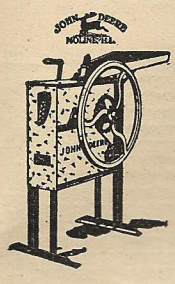
The elevator for permanent installation in your corn crib and granary. Handles all kinds of grain, including rice and ear corn. Easy to install—no heavy built-up sections to hoist into place—no experts required. Light draft — roller bearings in both head and boot sections. Cross conveyor covered with trap door is placed beneath driveway—floor free from obstruction when elevator is not in use. Portable dump simple and effective. Elevator operated with horses or engine power. Furnished in practically any height and style required.

JOHN DEERE SMALL GRAIN ELEVATOR

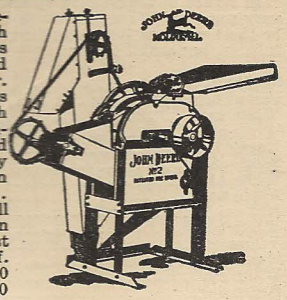
For the grower of small grains. Elevator made of tubular steel — will give extra years of service. Operation of flights absolutely prevents cracking of kernels. Adjustable gate permits adapting capacity of elevator to power available — a special feature. Receiving hopper can be raised—backing up a loaded wagon never necessary. Wagon can be emptied from either side of hopper. Portable truck makes transportation quick and easy. Engine can be mounted directly on truck. Elevator raised to desired height by simple and easily-operated, non-racing raising device.



JOHN DEERE ONE- AND TWO-HOLE HAND CORN SHELLERS

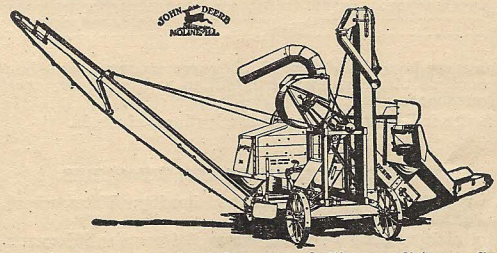


The all - steel one-hole hand sheller with pivoted bearings makes a very durable and light - running sheller. The two-hole sheller has all - steel frame with wood body. Easy-running enough for hand power, and sturdy enough for operation with small engine. Both shellers will shell all kinds of corn clean from the cob—the blast fan removes the chaff. Capacity: No. 1-A, 10 to 20 bushels; No. 2, 20 to 35 bushels per hour.



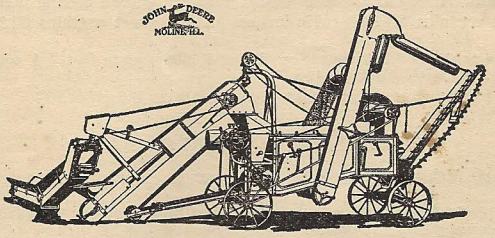
A short elevator for sacking the shelled corn can be used on the two-hole sheller.

JOHN DEERE NO. 5 CYLINDER CORN SHELLER



Built especially to meet present day corn-shelling conditions. Special construction permits short-chain drives direct from main shaft without the use of any gears. This means quiet-running; only 50 per cent of the chain required on other makes of shellers of this class, and elimination of extra bearings. Genuine Marseilles shelling device shells clean, runs easy and is durable. Capacity, 100 to 150 bushels husked corn, or 25 to 50 bushels of snapped corn, per hour; speed, 550 to 575 R. P. M.; power required, 8- to 10-H. P.

JOHN DEERE NO. 9 CYLINDER CORN SHELLER



The ideal sheller for large corn-growers or for neighborhood use. Turns out from 250 to 400 bushels of thoroughly cleaned corn per hour with a 20-H.P. engine. Adjustable staves at end of cylinder permit shelling of all kinds of corn—breaks fewer cobs. Handles either husked or snapped corn. Snapped corn capacity, 70 to 100 bushels per hour. Suction fan and vibrating shoes separate husks and other foreign matter from corn. Swivel feeder set at any angle within half circle—fewer settings necessary. Built of copper-alloy sheet steel—will last for years.

WOOD FOR FUEL

In regard to the relative values of woods as heat-producers, different woods vary some by different methods of experimenting. The most accurate would be their value as steam-producers. The following test was made from a fire tubular, horizontal boiler:

Shellbark hickory	100
Pignut hickory	95
White oak	84
White ash	77
Dogwood	75
Scrub oak	73
White hazel	72
Apple tree	70
Red oak	67
White beech	65
Yellow oak	60
Hard maple	59
White elm	58
Red cedar	56
Wild cherry	55
Yellow pine	54
Chestnut	52
Yellow poplar	51
Butternut	43
White birch	43
White pine	30

These figures are from air-dried wood. No accurate result could be obtained from green wood, as it is not in a proper condition, and would vary considerably from any figures made.

This table also indicates the comparative hardness of woods.

COMMODITY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

A pint's a pound—or very nearly—of the following: Water, wheat, butter, sugar, blackberries.

A gallon of milk weighs 8.6 pounds; cream, 8.4 pounds; 46½ quarts of milk weigh 100 pounds.

A keg of nails weighs 100 pounds. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds; of salt, 280 pounds; of beef, fish or pork, 200 pounds; cement (4 bags), 376 pounds.

Cotton in a standard bale weighs 480 pounds. A bushel of coal weighs 80 pounds.

A barrel of cement contains 3.8 cubic feet; of oil, 42 gallons.

A barrel for dry commodities contains 7,056 cubic inches, or 105 dry quarts.

A bushel leveled contains, 2,150.42 cubic inches; a bushel heaped = 2,747.7 cubic inches. (Used to measure apples, potatoes, shelled corn in bins.)

A peck contains 537.605 cubic inches. A dry quart contains 67.201 cubic inches.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. A square acre measures 208.71 feet on each side.

A board foot = 144 cubic inches; a cord contains 128 cubic feet.

WEIGHTS AND VOLUMES OF WATER

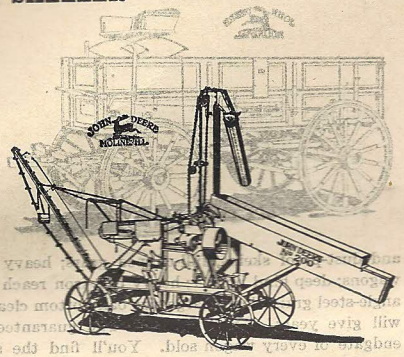
One cubic inch of water weighs .03617 pounds. One cubic foot weighs 62.5 pounds.

One cubic foot = 7.48052 gallons. One pint (liquid) weighs 1.044375 pounds. One gallon weighs 8.355 pounds. One gallon = 231 cubic inches. One liquid quart = 57.75 cubic inches.

FOREIGN MONEY TABLES

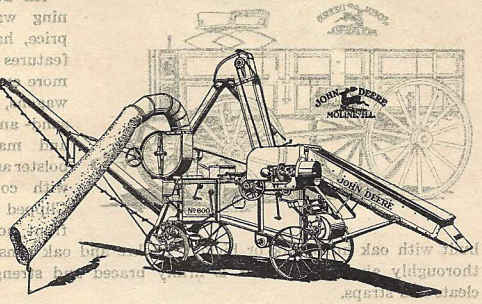
English: 4 farthings = 1 penny (d); 12 pence = 1 shilling (s); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£); 21 shillings = 1 guinea. **French:** 100 centimes (c) = 1 franc (fr). **German:** 100 pfennige (pf) = 1 mark. **Dutch:** 100 cents = 1 florin or guilder. **Italian** 100 centesimi = 1 lira. **Spanish:** 100 centimos = 1 peseta.

JOHN DEERE NO. 200 TWO-HOLE SPRING CORN SHELLER



Ideal for individual use. Modern in design. Improved to shell and clean in a thorough manner corn that goes into cribs today. Large cleaning area. The sheller body, shelled corn elevator and cob stacker are made of copper-alloy sheet steel, heavily galvanized—non-rust—will give years of service. Complete with feeder, swinging cob stacker, wagon box elevator, right angle and direct drive and durable mountings. Capacity, with 5 to 10-H. P. engine, 75 to 125 bushels per hour.

JOHN DEERE NO. 400 AND NO. 600 FOUR- AND SIX HOLE DUSTLESS SPRING CORN SHELLERS



John Deere No. 600 Corn Sheller

A brand new line of Dustless Spring Shellers—made of copper alloy steel, heavily galvanized. Will do a most efficient job of shelling and cleaning present-day corn. Improved shelling mechanism, greater cleaning area, combined with the shuck and dust separator assures thorough shelling, clean corn and a clean machine to work around. Galvanized copper-alloy steel used throughout insures years of shelling service.

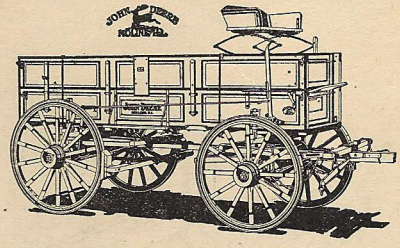
A few of the other important features are: adjustable feeder; adjustable shelling spouts; feeder throw-out operated from either side of machine; 16-ft. swinging cob stacker raised and lowered by windlass; roller bearings; high-pressure lubrication system.

No other spring sheller line has ever been designed and built to such a high standard of quality and efficiency of operation.

These shellers are completely equipped with adjustable feeder, swinging cob stacker, double-spout wagon box elevator, right angle and direct drive and durable mountings.

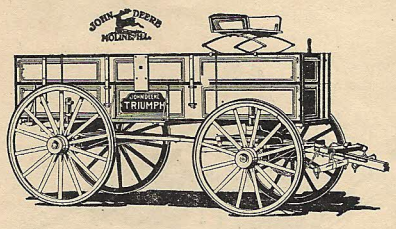
Capacity: 4-hole—150 to 250 bushels per hour, with a 10- to 12-H. P. tractor. 6-hole—250 to 350 bushels per hour, with a 12- to 14-H. P. tractor.

JOHN DEERE FARM WAGON



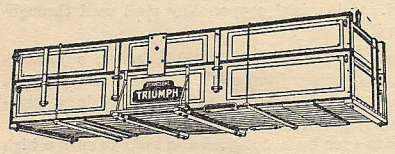
The John Deere Wagon is light-running and durable. Gears are built of *selected air-seasoned* oak and hickory; all material for beds is of the highest grade, carefully seasoned under cover. Equipped with heavy malleable fifth-wheel bolster and sandboard plates with corrugated coupling; extra heavy sand- and dust-proof skeins; full-clipped gears; heavy pole housing on slip-tongue wagons; deep hind bolster; heavy cast-iron reach box; self-centering box rods; angle-steel grain cleats; large-size oak bottom cleats; a guaranteed wagon that will give years of real service. The guarantee is reproduced on the front endgate of every wagon sold. You'll find the specifications written in this guarantee, to protect you.

JOHN DEERE TRIUMPH WAGON



An attractive, light-running wagon of moderate price, having many of the features to be found on the more expensive John Deere wagons, among them the sand- and dust-proof skeins and malleable fifth-wheel bolster and sandboard plates with corrugated coupling. Clipped gears; square wood front hounds. Wheels are built with oak hubs, oak or hickory spokes and oak rims; all wood stock is thoroughly air-seasoned; box is firmly braced and strengthened with cross cleats and straps.

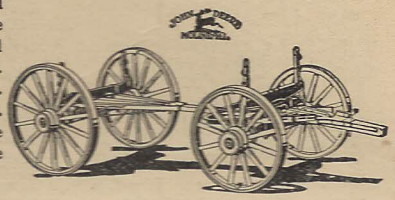
JOHN DEERE TRIUMPH WAGON BOX



John Deere and Triumph Beds are made of the best materials obtainable. Bottoms are made of narrow boards, tongued and grooved, have heavy hardwood cross cleats and are reinforced over front and rear bolsters. Sides and ends are of clear, select stock, carefully air-seasoned. Top sides have wide center panels, and these panels and all cleats are riveted on. Sides have bevel-edge top irons extending full length and over ends. Angle-steel grain cleats, self-centering box rod nuts. Up-and-down tie rods and cross chains. Plain front ends, patent rear ends. Front end furnished with footboard or combination footboard and tool box if desired.

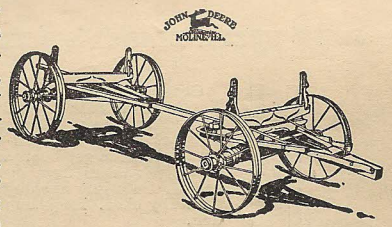
JOHN DEERE FARM TRUCKS AND GEARS
Wood or Steel Wheels

There is a John Deere Farm Truck for every purpose. All have hickory axles, and the higher-priced trucks have round truss rods. Steel or wood wheels. All wood stock is air-seasoned. Best of workmanship and finish. All paints used on John Deere Gears, Trucks and Boxes are ground in our own mills



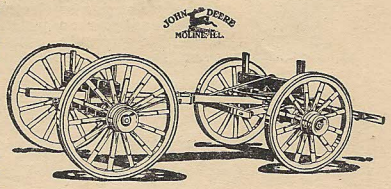
John Deere Farm Truck, Wood Wheels

John Deere and Triumph Gears are built of thoroughly air-seasoned oak and hickory; only such materials as will pass the most rigid inspection for quality are used. These gears have heavy sand- and dust-proof skeins, full-clipped gears, malleable fifth - wheel bolster and sand-board plates with corrugated couplings, deep rear bolsters, steel reach plates. Wheels have oak hubs, oak or hickory spokes and bent oak rims or sawed oak felloes. Tires are set hot with special hydraulic machines.



John Deere Farm Truck, Steel Wheels

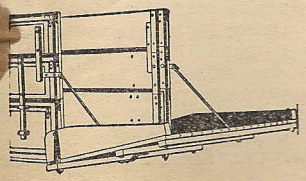
The John Deere Wagon line includes one- and two-horse farm wagons and gears, teaming, oil-pipe, beet, lumber and cane gears, four- and eight-wheel log wagons, cotton beds, and shoveling boards.



John Deere Beet or Teaming Gear

Every John Deere Wagon, Gear and Truck is fully guaranteed against breakage due to defective material or poor workmanship for one year from date of purchase.

John Deere Shoveling Board



Triumph Shoveling Boards

