



LOOK FOR THIS
ON THE GENUINE



INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER
COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A

1910 CALENDAR 1910

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

JUNE

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JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

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1911 CALENDAR 1911

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

JUNE

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JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



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FOR IDENTIFICATION

My name is

My address is

*In case of accident or serious illness please
notify*

.....

Things to be Remembered

The make of my automobile

.....

Its number is.....

The No. on the case of my watch is.....

.....

The No. of the works is.....

The No. of my bank book is.....

My Weight was.....

On

and my HeightFeet.....Inches

Size of Hat.....Gloves

Size of Hosiery.....Collar.....

Size of Cuffs.....Shoes

Size of ShirtDrawers



Domestic Postage

First-Class Matter (Letters, etc.)	2c. an oz.
Second-Class (Newspapers and Periodicals)	1c. for 4 oz.
Third-Class (Books, Circulars)	1c. for 2 oz.
Fourth-Class (Merchandise).	1c. an oz.
Registration Fee (additional postage)	10c.
Immediate Delivery Stamp (additional to regular postage)	10c.
Money Order (\$1 to \$100)	3c. to 30c.

(See below for Explanations and Exceptions.)

First-Class Matter.—Letters and all other written matter (whether sealed or not), excepting manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets; also all matter sealed (see below), 2c. an ounce, excepting drop letters at NON-CARRIER offices, 1 cent an ounce. Postal cards, 1 cent each.

Second-Class.—Newspapers and Periodicals, published quarterly and oftener, and not for gratuitous distribution. The general public pay by affixing stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces or part thereof, when not sealed.

Third-Class.—Books (printed, not blank), circulars, other printed matter, proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, valentines, sheet-music, photographs, heliotypes, chromos, posters, lithographs and printed advertising matter in general—all, when not sealed, 1 cent for 2 ounces or fraction.

Fourth-Class.—Merchandise and samples, blank books and paper; ores; all matter not included in any of the other classes and not in its nature perishable or liable to injure the contents of the mails. (By express ruling the postage on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants is at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces.) All, when not sealed and not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, 1 cent an ounce or fraction.

Sealing.—Any matter is regarded as sealed when it is not so wrapped as to allow of a thorough examination without in any way injuring the wrapping.

Registration.—All classes of mail matter may be registered at any Post-office by affixing 10c. in stamps in addition to the regular postage.

MONEY ORDER RATES

Sums not exceeding \$2.50	3c.
Over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00	5c.
Over \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00	8c.
Over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00	10c.
Over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00	12c.
Over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00	15c.
Over \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00	18c.
Over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00	20c.
Over \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00	25c.
Over \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00	30c.

Postage to Canada and Mexico.—The general rule is that articles admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; but this rule is subject to important exceptions, not particularizable in brief, and it is best to consult the postmaster before entrusting merchandise or any unusual matter to the international mails.



Interest Table

Giving the interest on \$1,000. To find interest at 1%,
 1½%, 2½%, 3½%, 4½%, take half of inter-
 est at 2%, 3%, 5%, 7%, or 9%.

Days	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	9 %
1	.05	.08	.11	.14	.16	.19	.25
2	.11	.16	.22	.27	.33	.38	.49
3	.16	.24	.33	.41	.49	.58	.74
4	.22	.33	.44	.55	.66	.77	.99
5	.27	.41	.55	.68	.82	.96	1.23
6	.33	.49	.66	.82	.99	1.15	1.48
7	.38	.57	.77	.96	1.15	1.34	1.73
8	.44	.66	.88	1.10	1.32	1.53	1.98
9	.49	.74	.99	1.23	1.48	1.73	2.22
10	.55	.82	1.10	1.37	1.64	1.92	2.47
20	1.09	1.64	2.19	2.74	3.29	3.84	4.93
30	1.64	2.46	3.29	4.11	4.93	5.75	7.40
40	2.19	3.29	4.38	5.48	6.58	7.67	9.86
50	2.74	4.11	5.48	6.85	8.22	9.59	12.33
60	3.29	4.93	6.58	8.22	9.86	11.51	14.80
70	3.83	5.75	7.67	9.59	11.51	13.43	17.26
80	4.38	6.57	8.77	10.96	13.15	15.34	19.73
90	4.93	7.40	9.86	12.33	14.80	17.26	22.19
100	5.48	8.22	10.96	13.70	16.44	19.18	24.66
110	6.03	9.04	12.06	15.07	18.08	21.10	27.13
120	6.57	9.86	13.15	16.44	19.73	23.01	29.59
130	7.12	10.68	14.25	17.81	21.37	24.93	32.06
140	7.67	11.50	15.34	19.18	23.01	26.85	34.52
150	8.22	12.33	16.44	20.55	24.66	28.77	36.99
160	8.76	13.15	17.53	21.92	26.30	30.69	39.45
170	9.31	13.97	18.63	23.29	27.95	32.60	41.92
180	9.86	14.79	19.73	24.66	29.59	34.52	44.39
190	10.41	15.61	20.82	26.03	31.23	36.44	46.85
200	10.96	16.44	21.92	27.40	32.88	38.36	49.32
210	11.50	17.26	23.01	28.77	34.52	40.27	51.78
220	12.05	18.08	24.11	30.14	36.16	42.19	54.25
230	12.60	18.90	25.21	31.51	37.81	44.11	56.72
240	13.15	19.72	26.30	32.88	39.45	46.03	59.18
270	14.79	22.19	29.59	36.99	44.38	51.78	66.58
300	16.44	24.66	32.88	41.10	49.32	57.53	73.98
330	18.08	27.12	36.16	45.21	54.25	63.29	81.37
360	19.72	29.59	39.45	49.32	59.18	69.04	88.77
365	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	90.00



Compound Interest Table

Showing amount of \$1.00 at various rates for from
one to twenty-one years.

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>2½ %</i>	<i>3 %</i>	<i>3½ %</i>	<i>4 %</i>	<i>5 %</i>	<i>6 %</i>	<i>7 %</i>
1	1.025	1.030	1.035	1.040	1.050	1.060	1.070
2	1.050	1.061	1.071	1.081	1.102	1.123	1.145
3	1.077	1.093	1.108	1.125	1.157	1.191	1.225
4	1.104	1.125	1.147	1.170	1.215	1.262	1.310
5	1.131	1.159	1.187	1.216	1.276	1.338	1.402
6	1.159	1.194	1.229	1.265	1.340	1.418	1.500
7	1.188	1.230	1.272	1.316	1.407	1.503	1.605
8	1.218	1.266	1.317	1.368	1.477	1.593	1.718
9	1.249	1.304	1.363	1.423	1.551	1.689	1.838
10	1.280	1.344	1.410	1.480	1.629	1.791	1.967
11	1.312	1.384	1.460	1.539	1.710	1.898	2.105
12	1.345	1.425	1.511	1.601	1.796	2.012	2.252
13	1.378	1.468	1.564	1.665	1.885	2.132	2.410
14	1.413	1.512	1.618	1.731	1.980	2.261	2.578
15	1.448	1.558	1.675	1.801	2.079	2.396	2.759
16	1.484	1.604	1.734	1.873	2.183	2.540	2.952
17	1.521	1.653	1.794	1.948	2.292	2.692	3.159
18	1.559	1.702	1.857	2.026	2.406	2.854	3.380
19	1.598	1.753	1.922	2.107	2.527	3.025	3.616
20	1.638	1.806	1.989	2.191	2.653	3.207	3.869
21	1.679	1.860	2.059	2.278	2.786	3.399	4.140



Weights and Measures

Troy Weight.—24 grains=1 pwt.; 20 pwts.=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

Apothecaries' Weight.—20 grains=1 scruple; 3 scruples=1 dram; 8 drams=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy Weight.

Avoirdupois Weight.—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 100 pounds=1 cwt.; 2,000 pounds=1 short ton; 2,240 lbs.=1 long ton.

1 ounce, Troy=480 gr.; 1 ounce, Av.=437½ gr.; 1 pound, Troy=5,760 gr.; 1 pound, Av.=7,000 gr.

Dry Measure.—2 pints=1 quart; 8 quarts=1 peck; 4 pecks=1 bushel.

Liquid Measure.—4 gills=1 pint; 2 pints=1 quart; 4 quarts=1 gallon; 31½ gallons=1 barrel; 2 barrels=1 hogshead. Barrels and hogsheads vary in size.

Time Measure.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 hour; 24 hours=1 day; 7 days=1 week; 28, 29, 30 or 31 days=1 calendar month; (30 days=1 month in computing interest); 365 days=1 year; 366 days=1 leap year.

Circular Measure.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 degree; 30 degrees=1 sign; 90 degrees=1 quadrant; 4 quadrants=12 signs, or 360 degrees=1 circle.

Long Measure.—12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 yard; 5½ yards=1 rod; 40 rods=1 furlong; 8 furlongs=1 statute mile; 3 miles=1 league.

Mariners' Measure.—6 feet=1 fathom; 120 fathoms=1 cable length; 7¼ cable lengths=1 mile; 5,280 feet=1 statute mile; 6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.

Miscellaneous.—4 inches=1 hand; 18 inches=1 cubit; 21.8 inches=1 Bible cubit; 2½ feet=1 military pace.

Square Measure.—144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 30¼ square yards=1 square rod; 40 square rods=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile.

Cubic Measure.—1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard; 2,150.42 cubic inches=1 standard bushel; 231 cubic inches=1 standard gallon; 1 cubic foot=about four-fifths of a bushel; 128 cubic feet=1 cord (wood); 40 cubic feet=1 ton (shipping).

Approximate Metric Equivalents.—1 decimeter=4 inches; 1 meter=1.1 yards; 1 kilometer=¾ of mile; 1 hektar=2½ acres; 1 ster. or cubic meter=¼ of a cord; 1 liter=1.06 quarts, liquid, 0.9 quart, dry; 1 hektoliter=2½ bushels; 1 kilogram=2 1-5 pounds; 1 metric ton=2,200 pounds.



Practical Rules on Mensuration

CORD WOOD. A Cord of Wood is a pile 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high and 8 ft. long, and contains (4x4x8) 128 cu. ft. Hence:

To find the number of Cords in a pile of wood: Multiply length, width and height together; the product will be cubic feet, which are reduced to cords by dividing by 128.

How many cords in a pile 4 ft. wide, 5 ft. high and 24 ft. long?

$$4 \times 5 \times 24 = 480 \text{ cu. ft. } 480 \div 128 = 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ cords. Ans.}$$

GRAIN. To find the capacity of a Bin or Wagon Bed: Multiply the number of cubic feet by .8. For greater accuracy, add one-third of a bushel for every 100 cubic feet.

What is the capacity of a bin 6 ft. wide, 7½ ft. high, 14 ft. long?

$$6 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 630 \text{ cu. ft. } 630 \times .8 = 504 \text{ and } *2 = 506 \text{ bu. Ans.}$$

*For every 600 cu. ft. add 2 bu.

Of a wagon bed 18 in. or 1½ ft. deep, 3 ft wide and 10 ft. long?

$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10 = 45 \text{ cu. ft. } 45 \times .8 = 36 \text{ bu. Ans.}$$

A wagon bed 3 ft. wide, 10 ft. long, holds 2 bu. for every inch in depth.

EAR CORN. Corn in the ear, when of good quality, measured after having been cribbed for several months, will hold out at 2¼ cu. ft. to a bushel. Inferior corn will require from 2½ to 2¾ cu. ft.

At 2¼ cu. ft. multiply cubic feet by 4, and divide the product by 9.

At 2¾ cu. ft. multiply by 8 and divide the product by 19.

At 2½ cu. ft. simply multiply by 4 and point off 1 figure.

Find contents of a crib 7½ by 9 and 16 feet long; 2¼ cu. ft. to bushel.

$$7\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 16 = 1080 \text{ cu. ft. } 1080 \times 4 \div 9 = 480 \text{ bushels. Ans.}$$

Capacity of a wagon bed 10½x3, 2¼ ft. deep; 2½ cu. ft. to bushel.

$$10\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 71 \text{ cu. ft. nearly. } 71 \times 4 = 284 \text{ bu. Ans.}$$

HAY. The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can only be approximately ascertained by measurement. Good timothy hay, when thoroughly settled, will take about 350 cu. ft. to make ton. If only partly settled, from 400 to 500 cu. ft.; while new hay will take 500 cu. ft. and over.

How many tons in a mow 20 ft. sq., 14 ft. high; 350 cu. ft. to ton?

$$20 \times 20 \times 14 = 5,600 \text{ cu. ft. } 5,600 \div 350 = 16 \text{ tons. Ans.}$$



Useful Information

To find area of rectangle or parallelogram, multiply base by altitude.

To find area of triangle, multiply base by half the altitude.

To find volume of pyramid or cone, multiply area of base by $\frac{1}{3}$ the altitude.

To find volume of a solid whose sides are parallelograms or of prisms and cones, multiply area of base by altitude.

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

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

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

To find surface of a ball, multiply square of diameter by 3.1416.

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

To find cubic inches in a ball, multiply cube of diameter by .5236.

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

One cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs about 58 pounds.

One cubic foot of bituminous coal weighs from 47 to 50 pounds.

One ton of coal is equivalent to two cords of wood for steam purposes.

A gallon of water (U. S. Standard) weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and contains 231 cubic inches.

A cubic foot of water contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, 1,728 cubic inches, and weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Each nominal horse power of a boiler requires 30 to 35 pounds of water per hour.

A horse power is equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or 550 pounds one foot per second.

The average consumption of coal for steam boilers is 12 pounds per hour for each square foot of grate surface.

To find the pressure in pounds per square inch of a column of water, multiply the height of the column in feet by .434.

Steam rising from water at its boiling point (212 degrees) has a pressure equal to the atmosphere (14.7 to the square inch).

To evaporate one cubic foot of water requires the consumption of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ordinary coal, or about 1 pound of coal to 1 gallon of water.



Live Stock Remedies

FOR COWS

To Purge—Give cow one pound of Epsom salts in a quart of water and repeat in 8 hours if necessary.

To Cause Cows to Breed—Reduce cow's flesh by changing feed. Give occasional purges. When thin in flesh begin to build up again and then breed.

Milk Clots in Bag—Give cow one pound Epsom salts in one dose, and repeat in three days. Follow with one-fourth pound of nitrate of potash and one pound of hypo-sulphate of soda each night and morning for ten days.

Pink Eye—Wash the eyes with boric acid water used in syringe, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains to ounce of water. Treat fever with nitrate of potash dissolved in water, given twice daily.

To Remove Calf's Horns—Rub the button of a ten-day-old calf with a ten-cent stick of lunar caustic, having wet the button to dissolve some of the caustic. Do not let the water drip into eye.

Milk Fever—Purge with one pound of Epsom salts, bathe udder with hot water and blister lightly with chloroform and vaseline. Follow with lard as an ointment.

Blackleg—Vaccinate young stock with special vaccine.

Sore Teats—Use cocoa butter on sore teats caused by scabs forming. For chapped teats use tallow or suet.

Lost Cud—Signs of indigestion. Give one ounce of hypo-sulphate of soda and one drachm nux vomica in a little water three times daily.

Anthrax or Murrain—Blood breaks through skin at thin places just before or after death. Dangerous to man. Burn all dead bodies. Do not touch sores. Separate sick from well.

FOR HORSES AND MULES

Wire Cut—Severe: Bandage the leg tightly if cut near the foot to draw parts together, and dust twice daily with a mixture of sub-nitrate of bismuth $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., iodoform $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and boric acid 3 oz. Use little water about cut. Wipe with clean absorbent cotton when necessary to cleanse wound. Stitches should be taken only in deep flesh wounds. If artery is cut, bind above wound tight with strong cord, using stick to twist very tight.

Spanish Itch—Wash with Creso or other coal tar dips regularly.

Fistula—Very often requires an operation by veterinary surgeon. Caused by badly fitted collars and overwork.



Live Stock Remedies

FOR HORSES AND MULES

Stimulate Kidneys—Give teaspoonful of saltpeter in ground grain three times daily. Feed wet bran and apply hot wet sacks across the loins.

Blister—Use one part red iodide of mercury to two parts vaseline for quick results and increase vaseline for milder blister.

Horse Pounder—Mild cases may be stood in water to reduce fever. Quick treatment is to blister coronets with red iodide of mercury one part and vaseline two parts.

Distemper—One drachm nux vomica, 15 grains digitalis, and one drachm sulphate of iron, three times daily. Keep bowels regular and relaxed.

Wire Cut—Common—Bathe with warm water and use oxide of zinc ointment on cut three times daily.

Loss of Hair—Give horse 2 oz. of Epsom salts and 1 oz. hypo-sulphate of soda twice daily for three days. Bathe sores frequently, if any appear, with 1 oz. creolin to one quart of water.

Proud Flesh—Apply three times daily $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sulphate of zinc, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of acetate of lead, and 2 oz. of burnt alum, in a quart of water. Shake before using.

Knots on Colt's Legs—Reduce by painting daily with iodine for ten days. In severe cases blister with red iodide of mercury one drachm and vaseline six drachms mixed.

Worm Remedy—Give 1 drachm calomel, 6 oz. aloes, 1 drachm belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. turpentine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint raw linseed oil at one dose. Follow with 1 drachm dried sulphate of iron twice daily for two weeks as a tonic.

Hooks in Eye—Use a medicine dropper and apply sulphate of zinc 3 grains, morphine 6 grains, camphor water 2 drachms, and distilled water to make 1 oz. Use in eye at least three times daily.

Trouble in Making Water—Give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. acetate of potash in drinking water two or three times daily. See that sheath is clean.

Bad Teeth—Shown by horse or mule wasting feed at trough, greedy feeding, bad condition. Examine mouth, and if teeth are not regular call a veterinary to work on them.



Gestation Table

Showing the time when colts, calves, lambs and pigs may be expected, the date of service being known:

Time of Service	Mares 340 Days	Cows 233 Days	Ewes 150 Days	Sows 112 Days
Jan. 5	Dec. 10	Oct. 14	June 4	April 26
Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Oct. 24	June 14	May 6
Jan. 25	Dec. 30	Nov. 3	June 24	May 16
Feb. 5	Jan. 10	Nov. 14	July 4	May 27
Feb. 15	Jan. 20	Nov. 24	July 14	June 6
Feb. 25	Jan. 30	Dec. 4	July 24	June 16
Mar. 5	Feb. 7	Dec. 12	Aug. 1	June 24
Mar. 15	Feb. 17	Dec. 22	Aug. 11	July 4
Mar. 25	Feb. 27	Jan. 1	Aug. 21	July 14
April 5	Mar. 10	Jan. 12	Sept. 1	July 24
April 15	Mar. 20	Jan. 22	Sept. 11	Aug. 4
April 25	Mar. 30	Feb. 1	Sept. 21	Aug. 14
May 5	April 9	Feb. 11	Oct. 1	Aug. 24
May 15	April 19	Feb. 21	Oct. 11	Sept. 3
May 25	April 29	Mar. 3	Oct. 21	Sept. 13
June 5	May 10	Mar. 14	Nov. 1	Sept. 24
June 15	May 20	Mar. 24	Nov. 11	Oct. 4
June 25	May 30	April 3	Nov. 21	Oct. 14
July 5	June 9	April 13	Dec. 1	Oct. 24
July 15	June 19	April 23	Dec. 11	Nov. 3
July 25	June 29	May 3	Dec. 21	Nov. 13
Aug. 5	July 10	May 14	Jan. 1	Nov. 25
Aug. 15	July 20	May 24	Jan. 11	Dec. 4
Aug. 25	July 30	June 3	Jan. 21	Dec. 14
Sept. 5	Aug. 10	June 14	Feb. 1	Dec. 25
Sept. 15	Aug. 20	June 24	Feb. 11	Jan. 4
Sept. 25	Aug. 30	July 4	Feb. 21	Jan. 14
Oct. 5	Sept. 9	July 14	Mar. 3	Jan. 24
Oct. 15	Sept. 19	July 24	Mar. 13	Feb. 3
Oct. 25	Sept. 29	Aug. 3	Mar. 23	Feb. 13
Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Aug. 14	April 3	Feb. 24
Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Aug. 24	April 13	Mar. 6
Nov. 25	Oct. 30	Sept. 3	April 23	Mar. 16
Dec. 5	Nov. 9	Sept. 13	May 3	Mar. 26
Dec. 15	Nov. 19	Sept. 23	May 13	April 5
Dec. 25	Nov. 29	Oct. 3	May 23	April 15

The first column gives the date of service. The columns headed "mares," "cows," etc., give on the same line the date when the progeny may be expected from such service.



Valuable Information

In Case of Injury Where a Physician Cannot Be Secured

[Extracts from Instruction "For First Aid to Injured."]

A Shock—If faint and cold, give stimulant in small doses, once in fifteen or twenty minutes, and secure warmth by external application or rubbing.

Bleeding from Wound—If from an artery, stop the current of blood to the wound by putting a compress or cloth pad over the artery. Fasten it firmly by a handkerchief or bandage, which may be tightened by twisting in a stick as a binder. The location of the artery can generally be determined by the throbbing sensation. If from a vein, apply pressure directly over the wound or by exposure or application of cold water. Perchloride of iron may be applied with cloth or lint. Keep the part elevated.

Poisoned Wounds—From the bite of Animals—Treatment should be prompt. If possible, suck the wound thoroughly two or three minutes; cauterize with either nitric acid, chloride of zinc, or nitrate of silver; use whiskey freely internally.

Poisons—GENERAL DIRECTIONS—Give an emetic as soon as possible; tablespoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of warm water, or twenty grains of ipecac; after vomiting give freely of warm drinks.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS in case of poisoning from ARSENIC, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, VERDIGRIS, BLUE VITRIOL, and from VEGETABLES kept in copper vessels—Give emetic and white of egg, sweet oil and milk.

SUGAR OF LEAD—Give emetic and Epsom salt

HEMLOCK, ACONITE, BELLADONNA, and FOX GLOVE—Give emetic, then tannin and stimulants.

OPIUM, LAUDANUM and MORPHINE—Give an emetic, follow with strong coffee or white of an egg. Keep patient walking two or three hours, and extremities warm.

NUX VOMICA and STRYCHNINE—Give emetic; afterwards from three to five grains of carb. ammonia every hour.

Drowning—Freely expose the face, neck and chest in the breeze, except in severe weather. Turn the patient on the face, and elevate the body so that the water in the lungs may flow out at the nose and mouth. First, turn the patient slightly on his side, apply snuff or ammonia to the nostrils, dash cold water in the face, rubbing the body briskly until it is warm. To imitate respiration, turn the patient on his face, then turn the body gently but completely on the side and a little beyond, repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly fifteen times a minute in all. This number of thoracic movements per minute acts with the natural order of respiratory thoracic dilations and contractions correspond with the slow movement of the heart, averaging something less than sixty pulsations per minute. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure along the spine; remove it immediately before rotation on the side. The first measure augments expiration; the second commences inspiration. To induce circulation and warmth, continue these measures, rubbing the limbs upward with a firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, etc. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other as can be soonest procured. To excite inspiration, let the surface of the body be briskly slapped with the hand, or let cold water be dashed briskly on the surface, previously rubbed dry and warm.



Points of Constitutional Law

Congress must meet at least once a year.

Congress may admit as many new States as desired.

One State cannot undo the act of another.

By the Constitution every citizen is guaranteed a speedy trial by jury.

A power which is vested in Congress alone cannot be exercised by a State.

One State must respect the legal decisions and laws of another.

Congress cannot pass a law to punish for a crime already committed.

A person who commits a felony in one State cannot find refuge in another.

Bills for revenue can originate only in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

Treaties with foreign powers are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.

The Territories each have a delegate to Congress, who is allowed the privilege of debate, but not the right to vote.

The Vice-President, who ex-officio presides over the Senate, has no vote in that body except in case of a tie ballot.

If the President holds a bill longer than ten days, while Congress is in session, it becomes a law without his signature.

An act of Congress cannot become a law over the President's veto except on a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

The House of Representatives may impeach the President for any crime, but the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States require a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress, and must be ratified by at least three-fourths of the States.

The President of the United States must be 35 years of age; a Senator, 30; a Congressman, 25; the President must have been a resident of the United States fourteen years.

A naturalized citizen is not eligible to the office of President of the United States. A male child born in a foreign land of American parents has an equal chance to become the President with one born on American soil.



U. S. Department of Agriculture

WEATHER BUREAU

Explanation of Flag Signals

No. 1

White Flag



Clear or Fair

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2

Blue Flag



Rain or Snow

No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3

White and
Blue Flag



Local Rains

No. 3, alone, indicates local rain, stationary temperature.

No. 4

Black Trian-
gular Flag



Temperature

No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, rain or snow.

No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, with local rains.

No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather with local rains.

No. 1, with No. 5 above it, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2, with No. 5 above it, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

No. 5

White Flag
Black Center



Cold Wave

Forecasts made at 10 a. m., and displayed between 12 and 1 p. m., forecast the weather for the following day until 8 p. m.



What It Means to Buy IHC Machines and Implements

When you buy an IHC machine, you get the best steel, the best lumber and other materials required to make a first class article. IHC machines are not made simply to sell, but to do their work perfectly. It takes first class machines like the IHC product to live up to a high standard year after year and maintain an honest reputation.

You may need a new farm machine. If you do, buy from a dealer who handles the IHC line—a line of machines sold by a responsible company—the line that bears the IHC trade-mark, which signifies worth. Compare any IHC farm machine which has seen hard use for five or six years with other makes of machines. Note what a difference there is. You will find that paint is not put on IHC machines to cover up defects. The material is in the goods and that is why they give the right kind of service.

Call on your nearest dealer next time it is convenient, and ask for catalogues and particulars, or write direct to us.



How Experimental Work Helps the Farmer

The International Harvester Company of America never sells a farm machine or implement until the experimental stage has been passed—until the machine has been found to do perfectly the work for which it is intended.

What does this mean to you?

It means you are going to get your money's worth in any I H C machine you buy.

Money used in experimental work is money well spent, because it is the desire of the company to have machines that will work and be a benefit to the men who buy them.

When you get an I H C farm machine you know it has been tried and found equal to the work which it is built to do. Remember this fact when you buy and you will never be bothered with machines that fail to give satisfaction.



Value of a Trade Mark

The I H C trade mark is a guarantee to you that every machine on which it is stamped is as perfect as good brains and honest hands can make it.

I H C represents the highest class of workmanship. It means that every machine stands on its own merit. You have no time or opportunity to investigate so-called improvements on farm machines and implements. Don't waste money on experiments. Buy from a dealer who handles the line which bears the I H C trade mark. It is a certificate of good character placed on machines and implements with a splendid reputation, and will protect you from annoyance and loss.

The I H C trade mark identifies a line of farm machines that has no superior.

Write for catalogues of machines and implements in which you are interested.



I H C Manure Spreader

You should own an I H C manure spreader.
Why?

Just because it will pay for itself many times over in what it saves when you own it.

When you don't own it, you do without all its advantages—advantages which are worth more to you than the small purchase price of the spreader:

ADVANTAGES

Full value—not half value—out of manure.
Greater soil productiveness.

Increased crops—a load of manure scattered evenly by an I H C spreader will cover more than twice the area and produce as much grain per acre as it would if spread upon one-half the ground by the hand method.

Less work—while one man spreads one acre of manure by hand, your boy can spread four acres with an I H C spreader.

Made in several styles and sizes.

The International dealer will give you information about the I H C spreader he handles.

We'll be glad to send you a catalogue on request.



Replace a Cow with a Cream Separator



Bluebell Cream Harvester
Made in four sizes

If you own four cows and no separator, you are justified in selling one cow and buying a cream separator with the proceeds. You will have as much money at the end of the year and one less cow to feed and care for.

Undoubtedly you appreciate the value of a cream separator, but hesitate about which one to buy. If you get either an IHC Bluebell or Dairymaid Cream Harvester, you will make no mistake.

They are common sense cream separators, made to do practical work.

IHC Cream Harvesters have advantages which other cream separators do not have.

- Right height crank.
- Convenient supply can.
- Patented milk feeding shaft.
- Patented milk regulating float.
- Non-adjustable top bearing.
- Large spindles.
- Simply assembled gears.
- Sanitary base.
- Milk and dust proof gearing.

Made in two styles and four sizes. The Bluebell is a gear-driven machine, and the Dairymaid is chain-driven.

Call on our local agent for a demonstration. Ask for catalogues which explain these cream separators in detail.



IHC Wagons

Underneath the paint of all IHC wagons you will find the best material that a wagon can be made of.

IHC wagons are known as Weber, Columbus, New Bettendorf, and Steel King—four strong, correctly designed wagons that will do all the work a wagon can.

Weber and Columbus wagon gears are made of best air-dried hickory and oak. New Bettendorf and Steel King gears are steel. All are marked with the IHC trademark, which guarantees their excellence. Get one of these four and you have a wagon that cannot be surpassed for service and durability. It is to your advantage to buy a wagon of known quality. These wagons are no experiment. When you buy you become the owner of a wagon with a reputation to sustain, and the wagon will not fail.

Write for catalogues which describe these well known wagons in detail.



Horizontal Stationary Gasoline Engine
IHC Victor Horizontal—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20,
and 25-H. P.

Cheap, Practical Power

An IHC gasoline engine is not a luxury, but a useful money, time, and labor saver—something you can use to good advantage. No other gasoline engine equals the IHC.

IHC gasoline engines furnish cheap, practical power for farmers, threshermen, shop and mill owners. Men who have bought these engines tell us that they are absolutely reliable, mighty economical, simple, well built, easy to understand and operate.

The IHC line includes general purpose engines as follows:

Horizontal Stationary—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25-horse power.

Vertical Stationary—2, 3, and 25-horse power.

Hopper Cooled—2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 8-horse power.

Portable—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25-horse power.

Famous Skidded—2, 3, 4, 6, and 8-horse power.

Famous Mounting Engines—2½ to 20-horse power.

Air-cooled—1, 2, and 3-horse power.

Traction—12, 15, and 20-horse power.

Also spraying, sawing, and pumping outfits and jacks.

For further particulars call on our local dealer or write for large catalogue, which explains all details



The IHC Line Includes

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, and Plano harvesting and haying machines and tools

Tillage implements

Keystone shellers, hay loaders, and rakes

Gasoline engines

Hay presses

Feed grinders

Auto buggies, auto wagons, and roadster

Dairymaid and Bluebell Cream Harvesters

Corn King, Cloverleaf, and Kemp 20th Century manure spreaders

Weber, Columbus, New Bettendorf, and Steel King wagons

Buckeye and Sterling farm trucks

Threshers

Binder twine

To _____
Date _____ 191—
Am't \$ _____



191

Received from _____

Dollars

100



Grain Binder
5, 6, 7, and 8-foot cut

Harvesting Machines

Is your present equipment of harvesting machines satisfactory?

How about your binder? How old is it? Will it cut another season without losing grain? If it will not, you need a new one which will harvest your crop easily and quickly.

Where is your mower? Is it in good shape, or has it been exposed to the weather so long that parts are rusted and liable to break?

Do you own a satisfactory hay rake?

How about your hay tedder, loader, and stacker?

Perhaps you already own some of these machines, but if you don't, isn't it good business policy for you to investigate IHC harvesting machines which are recommended by over a million practical farmers?

The harvesting machines which have stood the tests of years are the six of the celebrated IHC line—Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, and Plano.

Write for catalogues which explain details.

To _____

Date _____ 191—

Am't \$ _____



_____ 191

Received from _____

_____ 100

Dollars



Corn Binder

Corn Dollars

How many dollars do you get from your corn crop?

Do you get all of them?

If you use IHC corn machines, like those which have been sold in your community, you are getting full value from your corn crop. If you don't, you are neglecting an opportunity to make more money out of your corn crop than you do now.

We don't believe cutting corn by hand appeals to you if you can find a machine that will lessen the work and shorten the time of gathering your crop.

An IHC corn binder will do this work, and you will never be sorry you bought it.

It is also to your advantage to use an IHC husker and shredder, which will increase your corn profits at least 40 per cent. Ask us how.

It's interesting to know how to make more money out of corn, and we will be glad to exchange ideas with you through our local dealer. Go to see him next time you are in town. Your call will not put you under any obligation to buy.

To _____
Date _____ 191—
Am't \$ _____

\$ _____ 191

Received from _____

100 Dollars



Crop Insurance

There is a way to insure your crop. It's done by conserving moisture.

You don't need to fear a crop failure if you know the "how" and "why" of saving it.

The crops you get depend a great deal on the way you plow, and whether you use a disk harrow or not. Practical farmers have found that it pays to use IHC tillage implements, because they help to get greater crops.

You may have the hardest kind of soil conditions to overcome, yet if you use IHC tillage implements, on which you can depend, you can feel assured that you are accomplishing all that is possible.

Your local dealer will be glad to show the implements to you, and tell you about them the next time you are in town. Ask him for a catalogue, which explains the machines in detail.

The IHC line includes many styles and sizes of disk harrows, spring tooth, combination and peg tooth harrows, and cultivators.

To _____

Date _____ 191 _____

Am't \$ _____



_____ 191 _____

Received from _____

_____ 100 _____

Dollars



International Auto Buggy—With or Without Top

Why You Should Own an International Auto Buggy

An International auto buggy is practical—economical—serviceable. It's a horse and conveyance in one. There is no trouble about harnessing and hitching up, no unhitching, no watering and feeding, no stopping to rest, no shying or "scaring at cars." You don't have to stop the plow when you want to make a hurried trip to town, or when the family wishes to take a little pleasure jaunt.

The International auto buggy is easy to control. Any person who can drive a horse can operate it. When not in use, there is no expense.

The International auto buggy is the vehicle for all kinds of roads—hilly, level, muddy, or rough. It has a powerful mechanism.

See our local agent about an auto buggy for your use. He will show you the car and supply you with descriptive catalogue and all particulars; or, write to us for further information.

To _____

Date _____ 191—

Am't \$ _____

§

191

Received from _____

100

Dollars



Auto Wagon

International Auto Wagon

The International auto wagon is designed for use in cities, country towns, and for rural purposes, where a commercial car is desired.

For the merchant it will make many more trips than a horse and wagon, go through mud and snow, and run on stormy days when it would be cruelty to take a horse from the barn.

An International auto wagon costs less to operate than the feed for one horse. It will do as much work as two rigs, and save the cost of a driver as well as the expense connected with the care of extra horses.

It is not unreasonable to figure that the maintenance and expense of the auto wagon will be about one-half the cost of a horse and wagon equipment.

When not in use for commercial purposes the International auto wagon can be used for a pleasure vehicle.

Call on the local dealer and examine an International auto wagon the next time you are in town.

To _____
Date _____ 191—
Am't \$ _____



191

Received from _____

100 Dollars



**Hay Stacker
Swinging and Overshot**

Hay

The way to get full value from your hay crop is to use IHC hay tools.

Thousands of farmers can testify to the excellent results obtained from using IHC mowers, rakes, stackers, and tedders. These machines are reliable and will do the same good work for you that they have done for other farmers who have bought them in your community.

It's to your interest to call on your local dealer the next time you are in town and look at the IHC line of hay tools. You don't have to buy, but you may learn something of value to you about raising hay.

Ask our local dealer for a catalogue which explains details. If he doesn't happen to have one, write to us.

To _____

Date _____ 191—

Am't \$ _____



191

Received from _____

100

Dollars



Knife and Tool Grinders

IHC Knife Grinder

You should own an IHC knife grinder, so that you can keep mower knives and tools of all descriptions sharp and bright.

The knife grinder sharpens two sections of a mower knife at once without disturbing the bevel or drawing the temper. It may be attached to the mower wheel in the field, or fastened to a bench, a box, or a table.

It can be converted very quickly from a knife grinder to a tool grinder, simply by substituting a flat stone for the bevel one.

Special stones for tool grinding are furnished on order.

The knife grinder is speeded high and cuts rapidly.

To _____
Date _____ 191____
Am't \$ _____



_____ 191____

Received from _____

_____ Dollars



Top Prices for Top Quality

<i>Month</i>	<i>Price</i>
January	Top market price
February	Top market price
March	Top market price
April	Top market price
May	Top market price
June	Top market price
July	Top market price
August	Top market price
September	Top market price
October	Top market price
November	Top market price
December	Top market price

Baled hay always brings the highest market price every month in the year.

Hay fluctuates in price the same as other products do, and it is to your advantage to have your product ready for the market as early as possible in order to take advantage of high prices when they come.

By using an IHC hay press you can always take advantage of the best market price.

IHC hay presses are made in the following styles and sizes:

1-horse press with 14x16" bale chamber.

2-horse press with 14x18", 16x18", and 17x22" bale chamber.

Motor baling press with 14x18", 16x18", and 17x22" bale chamber, and with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power gasoline engine.

Call on our local dealer and ask him for our hay press catalogue. If he doesn't have any, we'll be glad to send you one.

To_____

Date _____ 191—

Am't \$ _____

191

Received *from*

Dollars

1000



**Feed Grinder with
Bagger**

**8" and 10" Grinding
Plates**



Value of Ground Grain

To get full value from your grain for feeding purposes in the most economical way, you should use an IHC feed grinder. A feed grinder of your own is an excellent investment. Your cattle and hogs can be fattened quicker, your cows and sheep will do better, and your horses can stand more work, if you feed them ground grain instead of whole grain.

If your bank charged you 15 per cent yearly interest you would call it outrageous. An International feed grinder will save you 15 to 25 per cent of your grain by grinding.

Won't the proposition pay you?

The International feed grinder is simple in construction and operation. It can be operated with a small or large amount of power—the capacity being determined by the amount of power used. Gasoline engine power is ideal to run an International feed grinder.

Call on our nearest local dealer and ask him to demonstrate one of these feed grinders to you.

To

Date

191

Am't \$

Received from

Dollars



Binder Twine

IHC Binder Twine

You probably know from experience that when you buy a cheap article of any kind, you always have to pay in some way the difference between the price of that article and the price of a good one. This statement certainly applies to twine, because when you buy cheap twine you have to put up with inferior quality and delays in the harvest field, which are caused by broken twine, knots, and tangles. If you have had experience of this kind, you know that it does not pay to buy cheap twine.

It certainly is to your advantage to buy IHC twine, every inch of which is of guaranteed quality. Choose from the following brands of IHC binder twine:

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, and International.

Sisal, . . . 500 feet	Manila, . . . 600 feet
Standard Sisal, 500 feet	Pure Manila, 650 feet

See your local dealer at once and let him know how much binder twine you will need. If you want more facts, write to us.

No..... \$ _____ 191__

Date.....191... _____ after date _____ promise to pay to

For..... the order of _____

To..... _____ Dollars
100

Time at _____

Due Value received. _____

\$..... No. _____ Due _____

No.....

\$_____ 191__

Date.....191...

_____ after date _____ promise to pay to

For.....

the order of _____

To.....

_____ Dollars
100

Time.....

at _____

Due.....

Value received. _____

\$.....

No. _____ Due _____



