

IMPERIAL PLOWS

Spike Tooth
Spring Tooth
and Disc ❀ ❀

HARROWS

**LAND ROLLERS.
CULTIVATORS.**

I TELL YOU SIR
THE "IMPERIAL"
IS THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD
NO MISTAKE AND YOU KNOW IT.

MADE AT

CANTON,
OHIO.



MADE BY

The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co.

CANTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

IMPERIAL PLOWS.

Steel, Combination and Chilled. All kinds and sizes for all conditions of soil and climate.



Developed and perfected by forty years successful plow making.

IDENTIFICATION.

EVERYBODY should carry something about the person giving name and address, and stating whom they desire to have notified in case of serious accident.

MY NAME IS

ADDRESS

IN CASE OF SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO ME
PLEASE NOTIFY

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Quantity of Seeds Required Per Acre.

Wheat.....	1 1/2 to 2 bushels
Rye.....	1 1/2 bushels
Oats	3 bushels
Barley	2 bushels
Peas.....	2 to 3 bushels
White Beans	1 1/2 bushels
Buckwheat.....;	1/2 bushel
Corn, broadcast.....	4 bushels
Corn, in drills.....	2 to 3 bushels
Corn, in hills.....	4 to 8 quarts
Broom Corn	1/2 bushel
Potatoes	10 to 15 bushels
Castor beans.....	3 quarts
Hungarian Grass Seed..	1/2 to 3/4 bushel
Flax Seed	3/4 bushel
Hemp Seed	44 to 100 pounds
Beets.....	3 pounds
Carrots.....	2 pounds
Rutabagas.....	3/4 bushel
Millet.....	1/2 bushel
Clover, white	4 quarts
Clover, red.....	8 quarts
Timothy	6 quarts
Orchard Grass.....	2 bushels
Red Top	1 to 2 pecks
Blue Grass.....	2 bushels
Mixed Lawn Grass.....	1 to 2 bushels
Tobacco.....	2 ounces
Top Onion Sets.....	30 to 60 pounds
Onion Seed.....	4 to 5 pounds
Turnip Seed.....	1 pound

Measurements and Weights.

Five stricken measures are equal to four heaped measures.

The Standard Bushel of the U. S. contains 2150.42 cubic inches, and the Imperial Bushel of Great Britain, 2216.192 cubic inches.

Bushels and Bins.—To find the number of bushels in a bin, divide the contents in cubic inches by the number of cubic inches in a bushel, or in the U. S. for all practical purposes, diminish the number of cubic feet by one-fifth.

And to find the number of cubic feet in a given number of bushels, multiply the number of bushels by the number of cubic inches in a bushel, and divide by the product of 1728, or in the U. S. for all practical purposes, increase the number of bushels by one-fourth.

To find the number of bushels of apples or potatoes in a bin (in the U. S.) multiply the number of cubic feet by 4.5 or by .8

A ton of coal contains about $36\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet; and a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep, contains 36 cubic feet.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.—Find the length and breadth and depth of the body of corn in feet, and multiply these three dimensions together; then multiply the product by .63. This will give the heaped bushels of ears. Sometimes one and one-half bushels of ears are allowed for a bushel of shelled corn, and sometimes two bushels, the amount depending upon the shape of the ear, the size of the cob, etc.

The Weight of Hay.—In estimating the weight of hay, allow 540 cubic feet for a ton, if on the wagon or newly stored, but if well settled in mow or stack, allow 512 cubic feet. 270 cubic feet of baled hay will weigh a ton.

Note.—To find the number of cubic feet in a circular stack, multiply the average circumference in yards by itself, and this product by four times the height in yards, then divide this product by 100, and multiply the quotient by 27.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

DROWNING.—1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying the body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils and pressing the "Adam's Apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried.

Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient, compress the chest to expel the air and repeat the operation. 7. **DON'T GIVE UP.** People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Cover with Cooking Soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of Eggs and Olive Oil. Olive or Linseed Oil, plain or mixed with Chalk or Whitening.

LIGHTNING.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

SUNSTROKE.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice cold water to head.

MAD DOG OR SNAKE BITE.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife.

VENOMOUS INSECTS' STINGS, &c.—Apply weak Ammonia, Oil, Salt Water or Iodine.

FAINTING.—Place flat on back, allow fresh air and sprinkle with water.

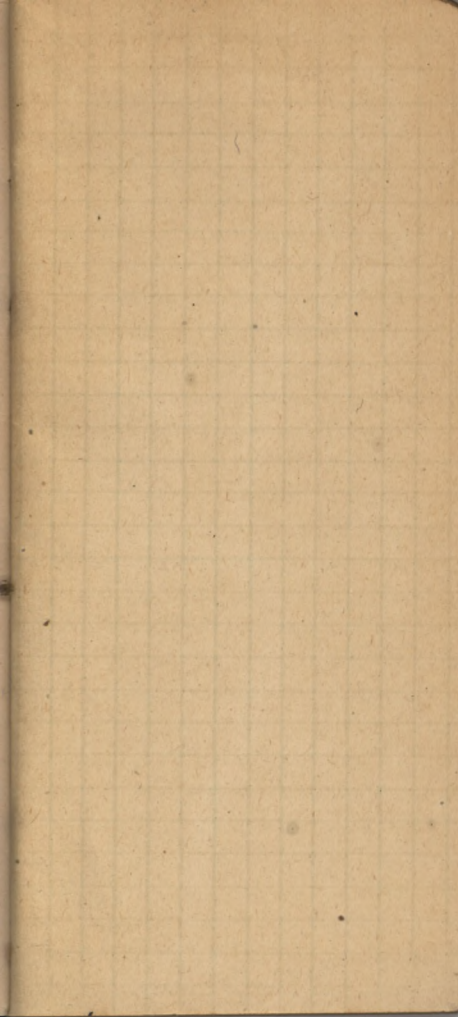
TESTS OF DEATH.—Hold a mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh; if dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up.

CINDERS IN THE EYE.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

FIRE IN ONE'S CLOTHES.—Do not run—especially not down stairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in woolen rag or blanket. Keep the head down so as not to inhale flame.

FIRE IN BUILDING.—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with a woolen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

FIRE IN KEROSENE.—Don't use water. It will spread the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woolen rug, tablecloth or carpet.



6 PER CENT INTEREST TABLE.

TIME		\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$1000
DAYS	1.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	17
	2.....	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	3	38
	3.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	50
	4.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	67
	5.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8	83
	6.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	10	1 00
	7.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	6	12	1 17
	8.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	7	13	1 33
	9.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	8	15	1 50
	10.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	17	1 67
	15.....	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	13	25	2 50
	20.....	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	17	33	3 33
MONTHS	25.....	...	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
	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 35
	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

INTEREST TABLE.

The following table will be found convenient in the absence of extended interest tables:

To find the interest on any given sum for any number of days at any rate of interest—

At 5 per cent. multiply the principal by	the number of days and divide by.....	72
At 6 per cent. as above divide by.....		60
At 8 per cent.	" "	45
At 9 per cent.	" "	40
At 10 per cent.	" "	36
At 12 per cent.	" "	30
At 15 per cent.	" "	24
At 20 per cent.	" "	18

Farm Maxims and Bits of Wisdom.

1. Like seed like crop.
Thrift is better than a bequest from your old uncle.
2. Every couple is not a pair.
3. He that cannot obey, cannot command.
4. The milking stool is a poor curry comb.
5. Honey and praise should be spread thin.
6. Lazy bees, no honey—lazy farmer, no money.
7. Look out whom you hire or take into the family.
8. Weeds are farmers' faithful overseers; they make him stir the soil.
9. "The farmers are the founders of civilization."—Webster.
10. Steady going secures success, before spasms of speed.
11. The cow, the hen and the garden are three prime money makers.
12. High thinking goes well with high farming.
13. Prevention is better than cure, example better than precept.
14. A man whose luck is all good grows into a spoiled child of fortune.
15. Let the whole family pull together, that is the best kind of socialism.
16. No prop for old age like a good farm all paid for.
17. Failure sighs, while success hustles.
18. An old field may produce new grain
Use Imperial Farm Implements and prove it.
19. It is a wise man who knows when he has enough and enjoys it, letting fools hunt for more.

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF GRAIN, ETC.

The following table shows the number of pounds per bushel required by law or custom, in the sale of articles specified, in the several States in the Union.

STATES	Barley	Buckwheat	Coal	Corn, shelled ¹	Corn, Meal	Onions	Oats	Potatoes	Rye	Wheat	Salt	Turnips	Beans, wh.	Clover, Seed	Timothy
Maine	48	48	...	56	50	52	30	60	...	60	...	50	64	...	...
N. Hamp.....	...	...	...	56	50	...	30	60	56	60	...	...	60	...	...
Vermont.....	48	48	...	...	...	...	32	60	56	60	70	...	64	60	42
Mass	48	48	...	56	50	52	32	60	56	60	...	...	...	...	...
Conn.....	...	45	...	56	...	...	32	60	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	48	48	...	58	...	...	32	60	56	60	...	...	62	60	44
New Jersey...	48	50	...	56	...	...	30	60	56	60	...	...	...	64	...
Penn'a	47	48	...	56	...	...	30	56	56	60	85	...	...	62	...
Delaware.....	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	48	48	...	56	...	57	32	60	56	60	56	...	62	64	45
Dis. Colum...	47	48	...	56	48	57	32	56	56	60	50	55	62	60	45
Virginia.....	48	48	...	56	50	...	32	60	56	60	...	56	60	64	45
W. Virginia..	48	52	80	56	48	...	32	60	56	60	...	60	60	60	45
N. Carolina..	48	50	...	54	46	...	30	...	56	60	...	...	64	...	...
S. Carolina...	48	56	80	56	50	57	33	60	56	60	50	...	60	60	...
Georgia.....	40	...	80	56	48	57	35	56	...	60	56	...	...	60	45
Louisiana	32	...	...	56	...	...	32	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	48	52	80	56	50	57	32	60	56	60	50	...	60	60	45
Tennessee.....	48	50	...	56	50	56	32	60	56	60	...	...	50	...	45
Kentucky.....	48	52	...	56	50	57	33	56	56	60	50	...	60	60	45
Ohio	48	50	...	56	...	...	32	60	56	60	...	...	60	60	45
Michigan.....	48	48	80	56	...	54	32	60	56	60	50	58	60	60	45
Indiana	48	50	70	56	50	48	32	60	56	60	50	...	60	60	...
Illinois	48	52	...	56	48	57	32	60	56	60	56	...	60	60	...
Wisconsin ...	48	50	...	56	...	...	23	60	56	60	...	...	...	60	...
Minnesota ...	48	42	...	56	...	...	32	60	56	60	...	...	...	60	...
Iowa	48	52	...	56	...	57	33	60	56	60	50	...	60	60	45
Missouri	48	52	...	56	...	57	32	60	56	60	50	...	60	60	45
Kansas	50	50	...	56	50	57	32	60	56	60	50	55	60	...	45
Nebraska.....	48	52	...	56	50	57	34	60	56	60	50	55	60	60	45
California.....	50	40	...	52	...	...	32	...	54	60	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	46	42	...	56	...	...	36	60	56	60	...	...	...	60	...

WEIGHTS.

TROY.

24 grains (gr)	1 pennyweight—dwt.
20 dwt.....	1 ounce—oz.
3.2 grains.....	1 carat, diamond wt.
By this weight gold, silver and jewels only are weighed. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Apothecaries' weight.	

APOTHECARIES.

20 grains.....	1 scruple	8 drs.....	1 ounce
3 scruples.....	1 drachm	12 ozs.....	1 pound

AVOIRDUPOIS.

16 drachms.....	1 ounce	4 qrs.....	1 cwt.
16 ounces.....	1 pound	20 cwt.....	1 ton
25 pounds.....	1 quarter—qr*		
5700 grains apothecaries' or troy weight	1 lb.		
7000 grains avordupois weight.....	1 lb.		
Therefore, 144 lbs. avordupois equal 175 pounds apothecaries' or troy.			

LIQUIDS.

1 gal. oil weighs 7.32 lbs. avordupois.	1 gal sea water, 10.02 lbs.
1 gal. dist. water, 10 lbs.	1 gal proof spirits 9.08 lbs

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON, LEAD, ETC.	BEEF, PORK ETC.
14 pounds.....	1 stone
2½ stones.....	1 pig
8 pigs.....	1 fother
200 pounds beef,	1 barrel
196 lbs. (flour).....	1 barrel
100 lbs. (fish)	1 quintal

MEASURES.

DRY.

2 pints.....	1 quart	4 pecks.....	1 bushel—bu.
8 quarts.....	1 peck—pk	36 bu.....	1 chaldron

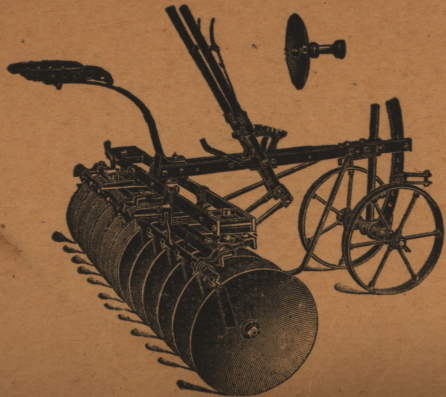
LIQUID OR WINE.

4 gills.....	1 pint—pt	U. S. standard gallon	231
2 pints.....	1 quart—qt.	cubic inches	
4 qts.....	1 gallon—gal	Beer gal.....	282 cubic in.
31½ gal.....	1 barrel—bbl.	36 beer gal.....	1 barrel
2 bbls.....	1 hogshead—hhd		

TIME.

60 seconds.....	1 minute	30 days (in computing interest).....	1 month
60 minutes.....	1 hour	52 wks. and 1 day	12 cal.
24 hours.....	1 day	months.....	1 year.
7 days.....	1 week	365 da., 5 hr. 48 min.,	
4 weeks.....	1 lunar mo.	49 sec.....	1 solar year
28, 29, 30 or 31 days,	1 calendar month		

* Formerly 28 pounds were allowed to the quarter. but the practice is now nearly out of use, excepting in the coal mines in Pennsylvania, the eastern fish markets and the U. S. custom house. Grains are the same in each of above weights.



Imperial Disc Harrow with Foretruck

No Tongue

No Neck Weight

No Side Draft.

The Foretruck is pivoted under the frame and allows a square turn to be made in either direction. It controls the movements of the Harrow which follows it just as the rear wheels of a wagon follow the front wheels. The team works quietly and evenly on any kind of ground, and turns corners with ease. It is not annoyed and punished by the jerking and pounding of a tongue.

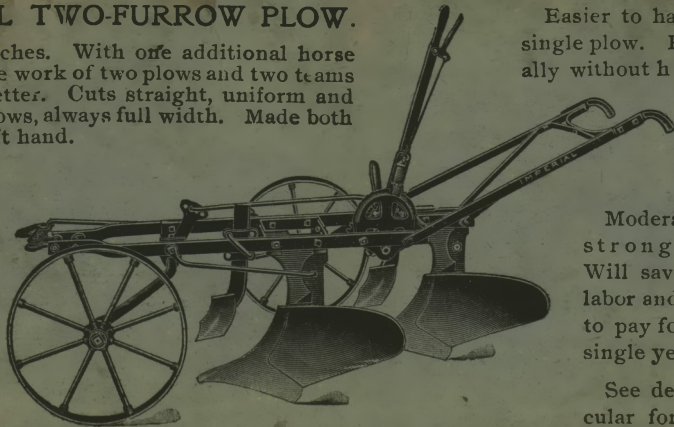
Both hitch and frame are adjustable on the foretruck and may be raised or lowered to secure easy draft and even cutting of all the disc blades.

Revolving bumper plates take up all the end thrust of the gangs. They are always in contact and the gangs work together, leaving no uncut ground between.

The patented interlocking hub (See Cut) prevents the disc blades from turning on the axle.

IMPERIAL TWO-FURROW PLOW.

Cuts 24 inches. With one additional horse it will do the work of two plows and two teams and do it better. Cuts straight, uniform and regular furrows, always full width. Made both right and left hand.



Easier to handle than a single plow. Runs practically without holding and turns corners without taking from the ground.

Moderate in cost, strong and durable. Will save enough in labor and horse flesh to pay for itself in a single year.

See descriptive circular for particulars.