Tools and Their Uses

The Best Tools You have Ever Bought at the Same Prices You have Always paid

HIGHEST GRADE BY SPECIAL TEST

TRUE TEMPER

FARM AND GARDEN HAND-TOOLS

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. U.S.A.

AMERICAN FORK AND HOE COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO. U.S.A.

Tools and Their Uses

Relating Particularly to

TOOLS

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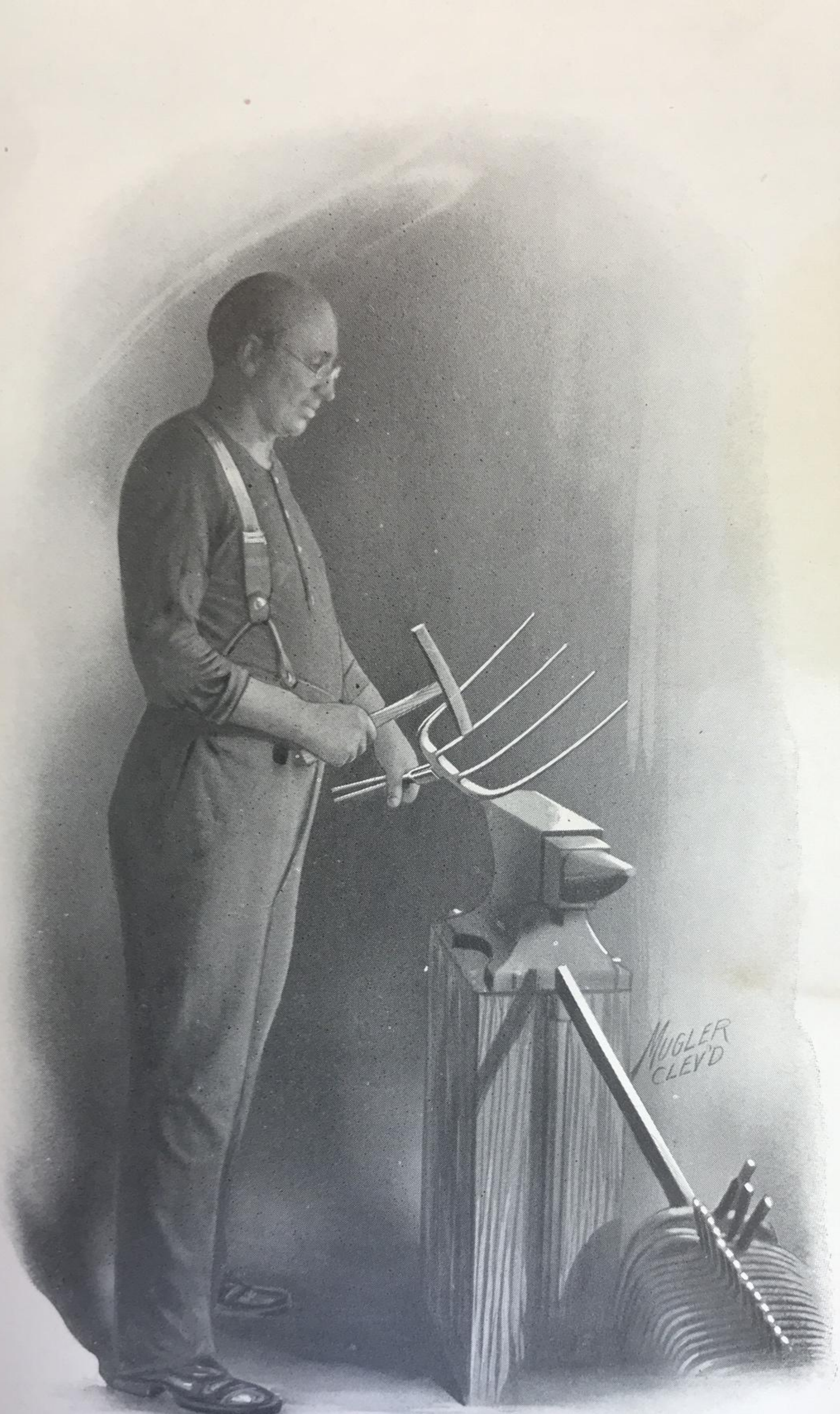


"An expert with practised eye."

Tools and Their Uses

THE prosperity of the world depends not upon its cities, nor its mines, but primarily and necessarily upon its farms. The ample and constant supply of food and clothing essential to the comfort and happiness of the human race must come directly or indirectly from the cultivation of the soil. And inasmuch as the population of the world is rapidly growing larger, and the wants of the people are ever increasing, either more land must be cultivated from year to year, or that land which is under cultivation must be so tilled as to yield even larger crops. But, nearly all of the arable land is under cultivation now, and further extension of farm acreage will soon be impossible. When that time arrives, and it is undoubtedly now at hand in many places, the land in order to produce sufficient crops to satisfy the world's requirements will have to be made to increase its yield per acre. To make it do this the farmer must be intelligent and educated; he must know the nature of his soil and of what crops it will produce the largest yield; he must be able to plant and harvest these crops at the very lowest cost. Energy and persistence must be his, and he should not be daunted by difficulties or discouraged by any bad luck.

Scientific Cultivation Necessary.

ON this subject President Roosevelt in his message to Congress December 4, 1906, says: "This education of the farmer—self-education by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more *intensive system of cultivation* for the old wasteful farm management and where there must be a better business organization among farmers themselves."

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agricultural Department, recently said, "The day of the big range is departing and the day of the small farm . . . . is coming."

The progressive farmer of today reads and studies; he appreciates the fact that it pays better to cultivate a small piece of land carefully and scientifically than to attempt to cultivate a large piece by the old fashioned, careless and unscientific methods. He knows better than to attempt to plant just any sort of crops on his land; he selects the crop to which each piece is best adapted, and he aims to make every foot of ground grow all it is capable of producing.

He is quick to adopt new methods and ideas, and above all he is constantly alert to secure the latest and best labor saving appliances that will enable him to obtain the greatest results with the least expenditure of time and money.

Throughout our land today there are many such intelligent farmers, and their numbers are multiplying every year.

It is for this class of farmers that this little book is written.

The Best Tools You Have Ever Bought at the Same Prices You Have Always Paid.

FOR nearly a century we have been manufacturing Farm and Garden Hand-tools, and have given their production the same careful study that agricultural specialists have given the tilling of the soil.

Not only have we earnestly striven to make tools of the best quality, but a close observation has been kept of the methods of farmers and gardeners throughout the world, in order to produce suitable tools for every purpose.

As new methods in agriculture and horticulture have been introduced, we have changed the shapes of our tools and added new tools as the needs seemed to demand.

We feel and know that we have always made the best tools produced, and have supplied a line that most completely fulfilled the needs of the farm and garden.

But still unsatisfied, we decided to produce a grade of even better tools—a full line of tools that would combine every point of merit in the highest degree—a line of which it could be said "no better tools are possible."

Origin of True Temper Tools.

ACCORDINGLY a special committee of our oldest and most skilled men met and drew up specifications for the best process of making each kind of tool that their combined years of experience, knowledge and success could contribute.

These men were experts; they had originated practically all the existing patterns of tools, and had designed the special machinery used in tool making, but they had heretofore worked independently of each other.

When they met and compared ideas, one seemed to give inspiration to the other, and the result of their conference exceeded our expectations.

They prescribed a new standard of manufacture that produces a much higher grade of tools than we have formerly made. Valuable changes in the shape of some of the patterns and new tools for special purposes were also adopted.

Then, to give these improved tools an appropriate name and trade-mark, we selected "*True Temper*" to apply to them, since they must be *true* in *temper*, quality and construction.

In fact, no tool will be permitted to bear the True Temper label unless it passes all the tests and inspections that were adopted.

Please understand that these tools are not experiments or ventures; every one proved its worth in the field and garden before it was allowed a place in the line.

"They are the best tools you have ever bought at the same prices you have always paid."

We are now placing these True Temper tools on the market and believing that you will be interested in knowing what they are, how they are made and what advantages they afford you, we have written this book to give you more intimate information than even our extensive advertising in the agricultural papers conveys.

To be candid, we believe so thoroughly in the valuable advantages to be derived from the use of our tools in farm and garden work, that we are *very anxious* to have you and every other tool user become familiar with our hundreds of *excellent patterns;* we particularly want to acquaint you with their special-purpose features.

Hand-Tools More Necessary Than Ever.

HAND-TOOLS, as we make them, have reached a rare degree of perfection. They are wonderfully adapted to their purposes; there is the right tool for each kind of work, to produce the best results with the least expenditure of time and labor.

It must be admitted that improved farm implements and machinery have accomplished wonders, and that this country's great progress in agriculture is chiefly due to the use of these marvelous inventions.

However, they have not replaced hand-tools.

Far from it.

On the contrary, the vastly greater number of acres and farms brought into cultivation by these valuable labor reducing inventions, have largely increased the need for hand-tools.

And what is more remarkable, there has been created, in addition, scores of new uses for special hand-tools to do special kinds of work and assist in the modern methods of agriculture which these machines and implements have instituted.

There is also a growing demand for special tools, not previously used, resulting from the cultivation of new kinds of crops, which our National and State Agricultural Departments are so efficiently aiding farmers to introduce.

And besides these many requirements for farm and garden hand-tools, the desire and oftener the necessity of saving time and labor in this day of large production, high wages and scarcity of help, have led to the invention of a tool for every kind of work, thus adding to the number of *special-purpose tools* now in demand.

Bulletin No. 38, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station on Garden Tillage and Implements, says: "Such close and careful work cannot be done with any horse implement now in use as with the best hand implements."

"With proper tools, the work may be done nearly as quickly by hand as by horse power, and *far more perfectly* when the plants are small."

It is certain that nothing can replace hand-tools; nothing else will do the careful work and put on the finishing touches which count so much and produce the dollars of profit.

Thus, you see, there is greater need for the right kind of Farm and Garden hand-tools today than ever before, and the necessity for them is growing every year.

How True Temper Tools Are Made.

HAND-tools for the very reason that they are used by hand, should be formed with a view to the easiest and most perfect application of muscle.

In manufacturing True Temper tools, the principles of mechanics are closely studied to give every part just the exact degree of strength required, and the precise shape necessary to enable the farmer to work perfectly with them.

The relative weight of the two ends of each tool is evenly distributed; the leverage and the fulcrum points are mathematically adjusted, the bends, dips and gathering sweep are formed with studied accuracy.

That is why they "hang" so perfectly. The right hang is something you cannot see or well define, but you can feel it, and you know it the instant you get a well made tool into your hands.

It holds comfortably, feels handy, works easily—seems almost like a natural part of your hands and arms.

Right Tool For the Right Job.

EVERY True Temper tool *also* has its weight and strength adjusted and equalized according to the purpose of that particular tool.

A tool can be too light or too heavy to operate to the best advantage in doing certain work.

It may be too weak, too rigid or too springy.

It should not be too large or too small.

The kind of crop, the quality of soil, the climate and other peculiar conditions must be taken into consideration by the tool manufacturers.

For instance, various patterns, sizes and weights of beet thinning hoes are required by the different climates and soils which grow different sizes and grades of beets.

The need of various patterns of cotton hoes to accommodate local conditions and requirements is another instance.

Nearly all hand-tools, and particularly forks, vary for similar reasons, the object being always to accomplish the best results without wasting time and labor.

Good Tools Versus Poor Tools.

THE laborer who makes with a hoe something like two thousand strokes per hour should not be compelled to wield a needless ounce.

If any part is heavier than necessary, even to the amount of half an ounce only, he must repeatedly and continually lift this half ounce, so that the whole strength thus spent would be equal, in a day, to twelve hundred and fifty pounds, which should be exerted in stirring the soil and destroying the weeds.

If a tool is out of true, or if it is not balanced correctly, if the "hang" is not just right, or if it is made for some other kind of work, it is unhandy and clumsy, and requires more strength and time to work with it.

You can readily see that a man using such tools would waste his energy lifting many needless pounds and would worry himself out without getting as much work done as he should do in a day.

No matter who the workman is, whether on high or low pay, you will be money ahead to provide him with tools which will enable him to save his energy and use it in doing more work each day than he could with clumsy, unsuitable tools.

Let us figure it out. Suppose you employ a man to hoe in your garden or beet field for twenty days at $1.50 per day, or $30.00. With the very best hoe, costing perhaps 25 cents more than a cheaper one of uncertain quality, he can doubtless accomplish 10 per cent more in results with the same effort. Thereby you have gained $3.00 in wages by expending the additional 25 cents for the superior tool. You have made 1200 per cent on your extra investment of 25 cents.

But, bear in mind that this is only figuring on twenty days' use of the tool. It will continue to earn you profits for years.

"True Temper" tools will pay you even better, because they are the best tools made and are not high priced.

Remember this: It takes more time and muscle to do poor work with a poor tool than it does to do good work with a good tool—*a True Temper tool.*

Special Purpose Tools.

UNSUITABLE *tools* are to be avoided just as you would avoid *poorly made tools*. Your wife's scissors will cut wool, but you don't shear sheep with them.

You could cut wheat with a mower, but you would not think of doing it that way.

The old fashioned spade is cast aside for the modern spading fork.

You don't pitch hay with a manure fork.

You would waste time and effort if you did.

There is fully as much to be gained by using *the proper tool for each and every kind of field and garden work.*

Take for instance, our Celery Hoe. You can hill up Celery with it in one-half the time which would be required by the use of our Corn Hoe, and it would be unwise to hoe corn with a Celery Hoe; for the Corn Hoe does the work best. Each is built for a particular kind of work, and does that work better than the other.

The Gardener cannot succeed if he attempts to cultivate his plants with hoes built for the cotton or tobacco industries.

The cotton planter cannot afford to waste time and effort by attempting to use garden hoes to work his cotton crop.

Where is the farmer who would use an old fashioned scoop, after he has once seen and used our most excellent modern scoop-fork for handling corn, potatoes, onions, beets, turnips and all kinds of vegetables and fruit without bruising or injuring them? It will outwear a dozen of the old kind, and give much better satisfaction.

Every "True Temper" tool has grown out of a need on the farm or in the garden, and after careful experiment, has been perfected to meet that requirement.

You can readily appreciate that there is great economy in using tools which are specially designed for each purpose, rather than trying to substitute a tool that is awkward and clumsy because it is not made for the work at hand.

Special-purpose tools will put an end to drudgery, reduce the cost of production, increase your profits and add to the enjoyment of farm life. True Temper tools could not be more accurately described—they add much to the sum total of human happiness.

Painstaking Manufacture of True Temper Tools.

THE "True Temper" standard, with which all high-grade tools must comply before they are permitted to be so labeled, is, of course, a secret which is, for evident reasons, carefully guarded. But, we want you to know how much pains and care we take to make them the best, and will tell you some of the details of their manufacture.

In the first place the Steel we use is all made in accordance with a certain, special formula, which has proved, after long experience and many experiments, to be best suited for our purposes.

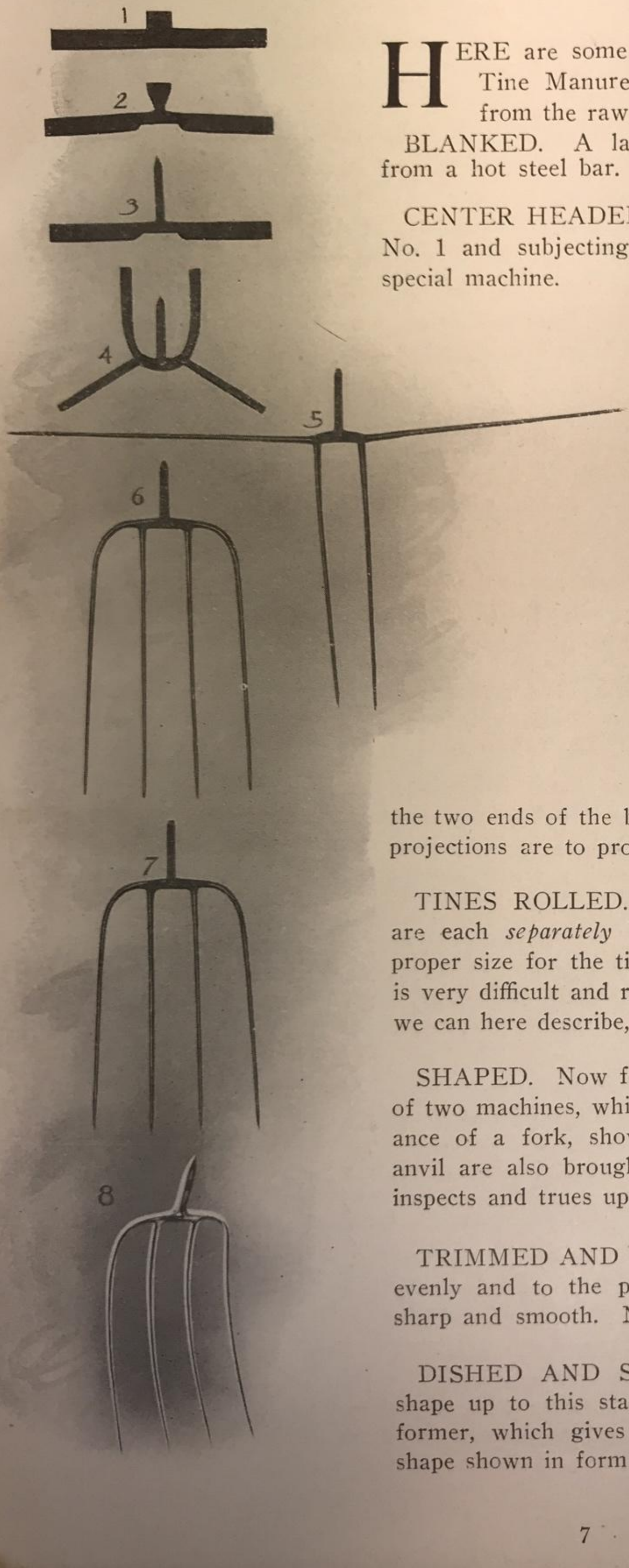
Our fork steel must have peculiar qualities of strength and elasticity, approaching that of the ancient Damascus steel used for swords by the Knights of the Round Table.

This country is favored with excellent handle timber and our handles are made from the best selected second-growth Ash which is thoroughly seasoned before using.

The right kind of handle is a very important part of a good tool. It has been customary to choose white handles, but red handles, when of good weight, are preferable, because they come from nearer the heart of the tree and are stronger and will retain their shape better than the white handles, which come from the sap, or nearer the bark.

If you look upon a fork or a hoe as a simple, easily made tool, the following brief information on the different processes employed in manufacturing "True Temper" tools, will surprise you not a little.

Evolution of a Four-Tine Manure Fork



HERE are some pictures and a description of a Four-Tine Manure Fork in its various stages of making from the raw material to the finished article.

BLANKED. A large power machine cuts form No. 1 from a hot steel bar.

CENTER HEADED. Form No. 2 is the result of heating No. 1 and subjecting it to the operations of another large special machine.

The indentation on the underside produces the space between the two center tines, forces the superfluous metal into the shank part and makes the head of the proper thickness.

SHANK DRAWN. After form No. 2 is heated, a shank is drawn from the little keystone appendage, by means of a large machine hammer.

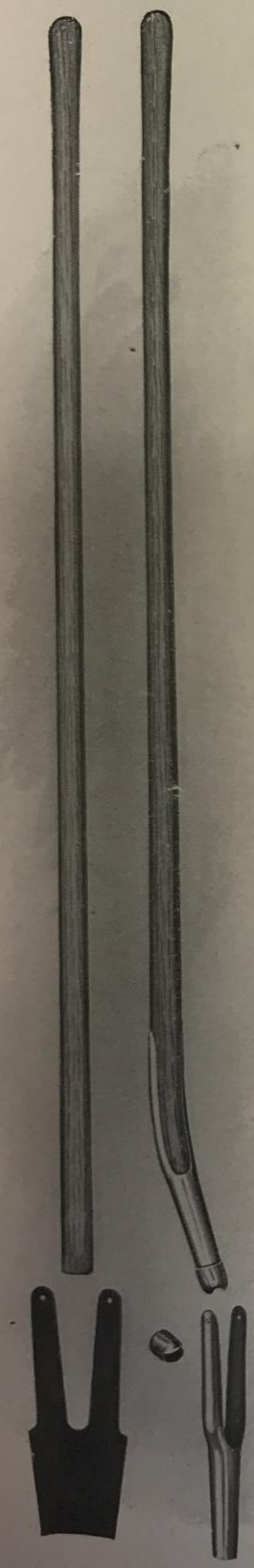
SPLIT AND SPREAD. The next operation consists of heating, cutting and spreading the two ends of the bar so as to make form No. 4; the four projections are to provide the tines of the fork.

TINES ROLLED. The four extending arms of No. 4 are each *separately* heated, rolled and lengthened into the proper size for the tines, producing form No. 5. This work is very difficult and requires more time and greater skill than we can here describe, or you would imagine.

SHAPED. Now form No. 5 is subjected to the operations of two machines, which give the steel its first general appearance of a fork, shown by form No. 6. The hammer and anvil are also brought into use by the expert operator who inspects and trues up the fork at this stage.

TRIMMED AND POINTED. The tines are next trimmed evenly and to the proper length, and the points are made sharp and smooth. No. 7 is the result of these operations.

DISHED AND SHAPED. The fork in its unfinished shape up to this stage, No. 7, is now placed in a machine former, which gives it the proper dish and final accurate shape shown in form No. 8.



TEMPERED. Then the fork is put through the most important step in its making—the *tempering* process, which brings it up to the highest degree of toughness, and gives it that elastic spring so much sought after by tool makers and tool users.

TRUED AND INSPECTED. During these final operations, the fork is critically inspected and trued up on the anvil by hand and hammer. The men who do this work are experts, skilled to the highest degree in tool making, and when they have tempered and passed a fork, it is indeed genuinely TRUE. The science of mechanics and the skill of workmen cannot produce better tools than our True Temper methods.

TESTED. Three rigid tests are now applied to the fork to see that it has (1) the proper elasticity of temper, (2) the required toughness of temper and strength, (3) accurate dimensions.

If there are any imperfections in the material or in the tempering, these tests are expected to bend or break the fork. Only a most excellent fork will stand such severe tests. Seldom will any fork receive such hard usage on the farm.

That is how True Temper tools are proved "highest grade by special test," which you will find inscribed on the label.

ROUGH POLISHED AND FINISHED. After being tempered and tested, the fork goes to the finishing shop, where it is subjected to the operations of three machines, and it comes out with a bright, smooth, metal polish.

ANTI-RUST. At the next step, the fork is treated with a special liquid solution, which prevents rusting, and the fork is then stored away, preparatory to driving on the handle.

Handle Making

CUT AND SAWED. Second-growth Ash timber suitable for handles is first selected in the tree. After it is cut and delivered to the mill, it is sawed into planks and then into squares of proper dimensions and lengths for handles.

INSPECTED AND SORTED. Now the squares are inspected and sorted according to their fitness for hoe, fork or rake handles. Every piece of timber is especially selected for a particular kind of tool, for which it will make the best handle.

HANDLE TURNED. The gracefully shaped handle is cut down from the rough sawed, square piece of timber in an automatic turning-machine.

SELECTED. The handles are now inspected and sorted again, and the highest grade handles selected for making True Temper tools.

SANDED. Then the roughness is taken off by passing the handle through a large sanding machine.

BENT. It is next steamed and properly bent. Dried in this bent position, the shape is permanently retained. Great care must be exercised to have the bend fit the grain of the wood just right.

BORED. The bent end is then machine bored and shaped ready for the steel parts.

FERRULE. Three machines and one brazing furnace, with five operators, are required to make the ferrule.

FERRULE-CAP. It takes three machines and three men to make this small but important part of a tool.

DRIVEN. The ferrule and cap are driven on, and the shank of the fork into the handle by machinery of special design.

TRUED AND INSPECTED. Now the handled fork is trued up and inspected by an expert with a practised eye. The "hang" must be accurate to a dot, before it passes as a correctly made tool.

COARSE SANDED. At this point the handle is treated to the operations of a coarse sand polishing machine.

FINE SANDED. Then it is fine sanded, to give it a smoother finish.

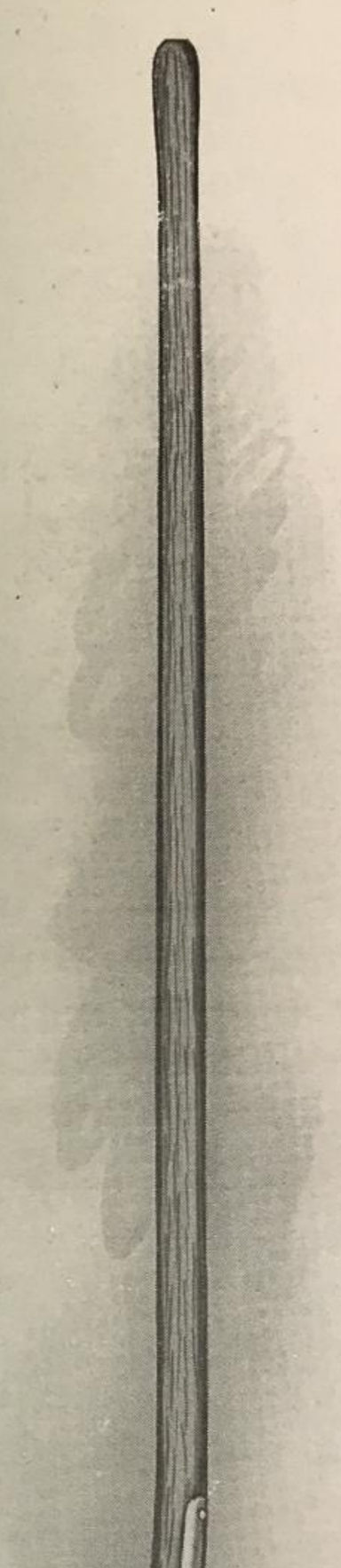
POLISHED. To give the handle a still better appearance and to protect it against weather, it is subjected to the operations of a special waxing machine, which gives it a bright, glossy finish.

FINISHED. The fork now goes to the final finishing room, where part of the metal is enameled and bronzed.

INSPECTED. The completely *finished* fork is now critically inspected to see that it conforms in every particular to the True Temper standard of specifications.

LABELED. All tools which pass the final inspection then receive the True Temper label—a diploma of merit, as it were.

WRAPPED AND STORED. A dozen completed forks are now tied in a bundle, the steel being carefully hooded with cloth, and the handles wrapped in paper, and they are stored ready for shipment.



Wonderful Tools for the Price.

HAVE you observed that the tines, the head and the shank are forged from one solid piece of steel? There is no way to make a stronger fork. No welded joints to weaken and break. All of our forks are made in this way.

The blade and shank of a hoe are also forged from one solid piece of steel. Even our 16 tooth bow rake—teeth, head, bows and shank, are all forged from one solid piece of steel.

Each operation on a tool is performed by a skilled tool maker, who is an adept at that one particular kind of work. He is carefully trained to do just that one thing and to do it perfectly.

Can you realize that thirty-three intricate machines, forges and contrivances of special-invention and worth thousands of dollars, are employed in the making of this four-tine manure fork?

It takes twenty-five expert workmen to turn out every tool, not to mention the great number of other workmen necessary to handle the tool on its way from the raw material, through the various stages of manufacturing and to the shipping department.

And yet you can buy this fork for about seventy-five cents. Think of it!

It is, of course, on account of the large number of forks we turn out that the price can be so low; this being to your material advantage.

The process for making each individual style of tool is necessarily different, but the one we have shown and told you about will give you a fair idea of how much effort and expert ability is put into each and every "True Temper" tool.

All this painstaking care and skill is what makes them True Temper tools. You can buy them at the same prices you have always paid. Your nearest hardware dealers and seed stores sell them. If you don't find them there, please write us.

Saving Strength And Time the Best Economy.

THE most successful men are not those who work the hardest but those who plan the best.

It is brain more than brawn that makes the successful farmer today, but an active brain is not found in an over-worked body.

The fact that a farmer avoids drudgery is not an indication that he is indolent. It is rather proof that he appreciates the fact that lighter work will give him time and an inclination to think about his business.

He knows that the best economy he can practise is to save himself every unnecessary effort so that at the end of the day he will not be exhausted, but will be fresh and able to lay his plans for the next day.

The Farmer's Hardest Work.

IN the performance of certain kinds of work during a few months of the year, the farmer can ride his plow, harrow, seed-drill and cultivator, letting his horses do most of the work.

But year 'round, day in and day out, there is work requiring the use of hand-tools, keeping him constantly on his feet and taxing his bodily strength. It is the hardest work he has to do, and he owes it to himself to make it easier.

The man who manages a farm has so much work to do, and it is such important work, that he should not wear himself out using ill-adapted, clumsy, awkward tools.

Don't work your own vim and vigor away with poor tools, don't let your hired help waste their time and energy at your expense—you cannot afford to do it in this progressive day.

Twice the results with half the labor can be accomplished by using light, strong, handy and correctly made tools, each for the particular kind of work it is intended to do.

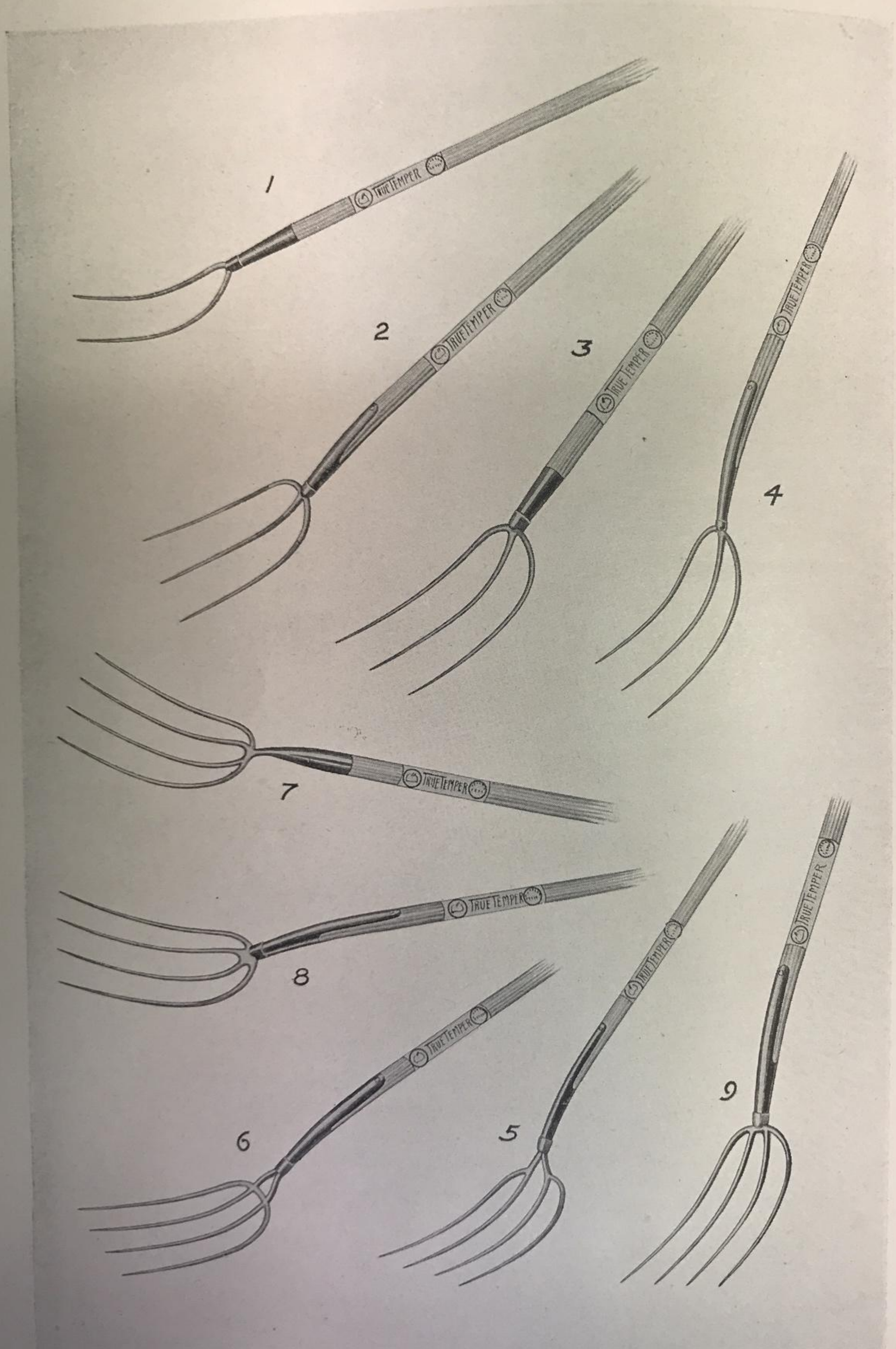
Do more thinking and planning. It will lend freshness to your mind and put more of enthusiasm into your farming, and more dollars into your pocket.

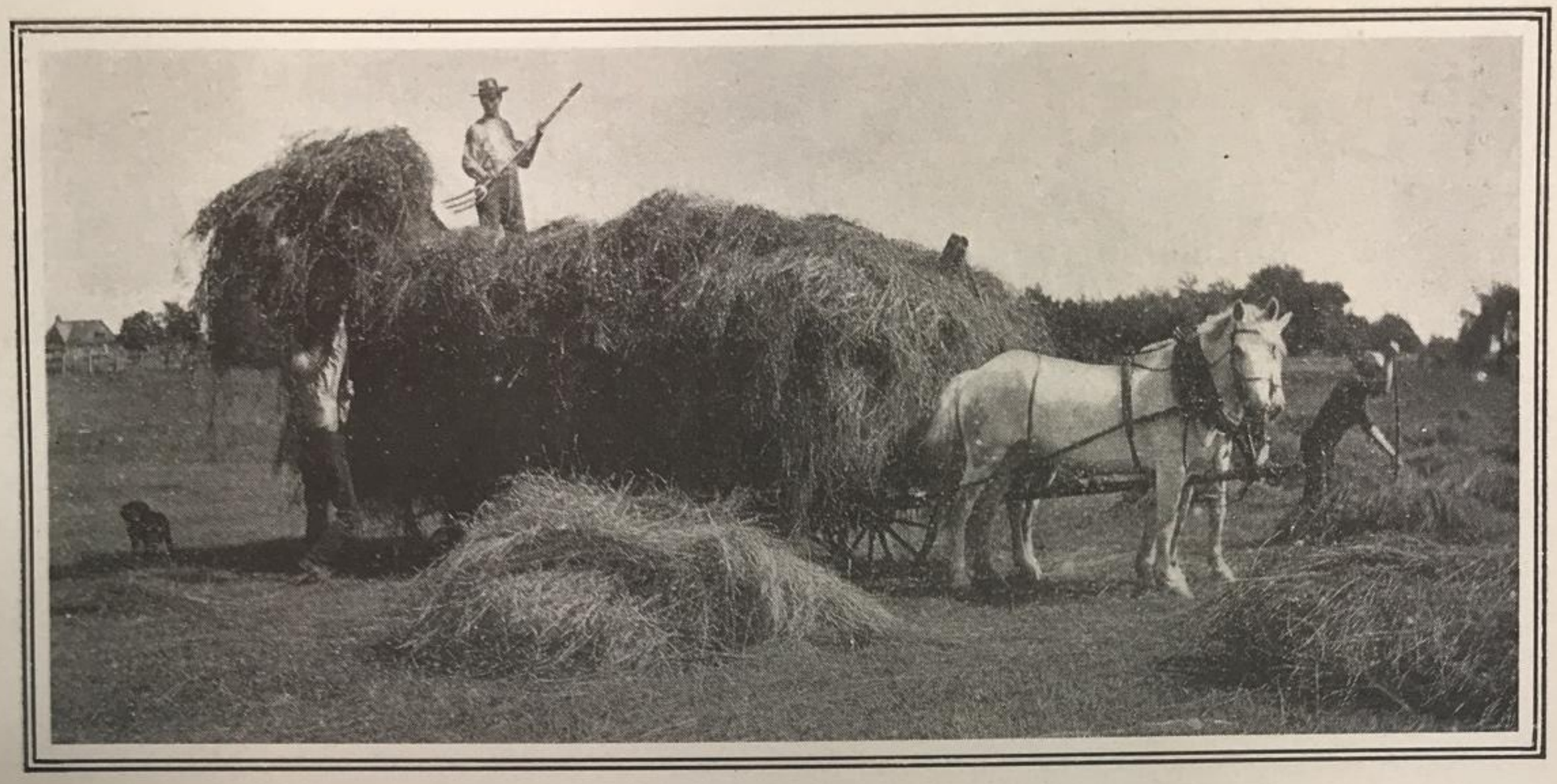
To this end it will pay you to consult and study the following pages, and to select your hand-tools with the purpose for which you wish to use them uppermost in your mind.

Tools For Every Purpose

Illustrated and Described

Hay Forks





Hay Forks

TO the old adage, "Make hay while the sun shines," we would affix, "with a True Temper Fork—a fork that suits the hay, the man and the work."

There are, as you know, two tine, three tine and four tine patterns of hay forks. But we make many and various designs, each having particular features that fill certain requirements.

Twenty-five years ago nearly all Hay Forks were made with six foot straight handles and two tines, but each succeeding year fewer two tine forks and more three and four tine forks are used. Shorter length handles also have been required until a large proportion are now made with four foot bent handles.

The "hang" of a Hay Fork is very important.

On nearly every farm where a number of Hay Forks are used there is a marked preference shown for a certain fork. It is more desirable to work with than the others, and sometimes this fork is hidden at the close of a day's work by one of the men so that he may be certain of having it on the following day. This preference is on account of its *hanging* better on the Handle; possibly the Handle has a better bend.

TWO-TINE HAY FORKS are used mostly for handling sheaves of grain, bundles of fodder, and coarse material, because of the ease with which this pattern loads and clears.

The tines vary in length from 8½ to 16 inches, but the standard length is 12 inches with a 5-inch spread at the tine points.

The handles vary in length from 4 to 8 feet.

Every style may be had with either a plain or a strap ferrule, and a straight or bent handle. Most tines are oval in shape, but we also make diamond tines.

THREE-TINE HAY FORKS. This is the standard pattern for all hay making.

The handles, both bent and straight styles, vary from 4 to 8 feet, and the tines from 10½ to 16 inches in length.

The standard size has 12 inch tines with about a 7 inch spread at the tine points.

The shorter handled forks are mainly used for mowing away hay, tedding, loading low-truck wagons, and in the barn or stable when feeding.

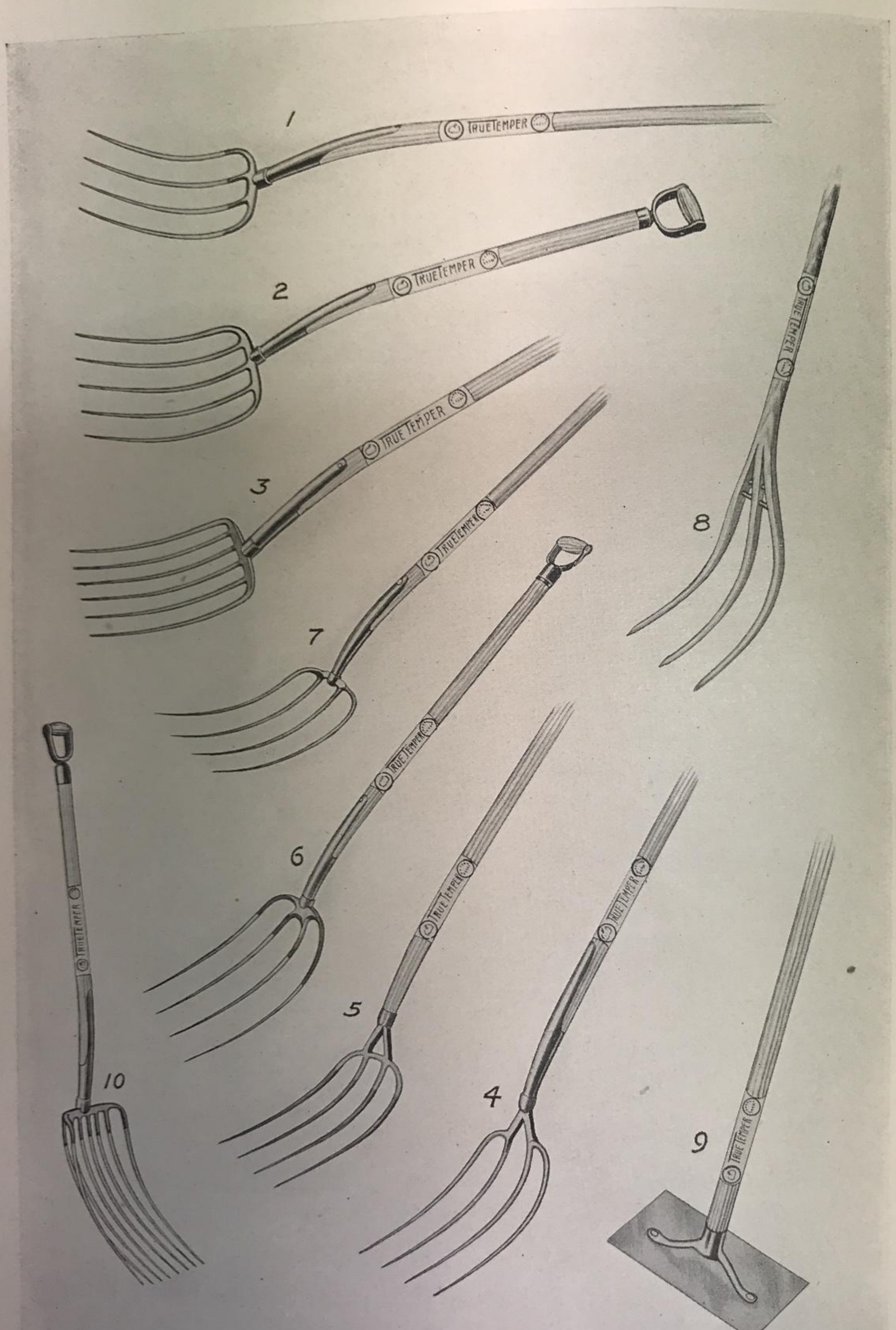
Loading high wagons, pitching up to the stack or mow, call for strong, long handled, 3 tine forks.

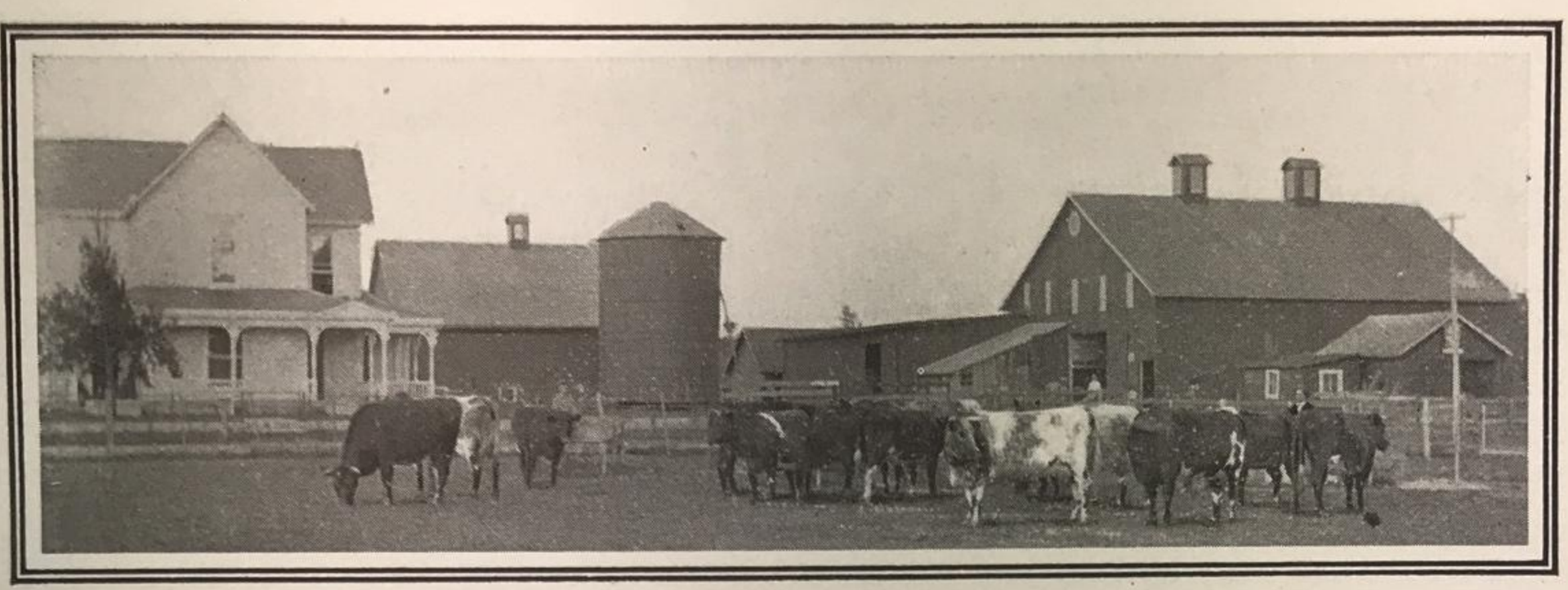
FOUR-TINE HAY FORKS meet a need for a fork to handle short, loose, or fine hay and grass, where wider spread and closer tines are necessary to hold a proper sized fork-full. In city stables, where only one fork is needed, this is a good pattern to own.

Different lengths of handles and tines are required for the same reasons stated concerning 3-tine hay forks.

The standard size has 12 inch tines, which have a spread of 7½ inches at the points.

Manure and Barn Forks





Manure and Barn Forks

NEVER ending is the work for handling manure on the farm. It is hard work, and any means which will possibly lighten it should be employed.

The use of proper tools will enable you to save and return this valuable fertilizer to the soil without the work becoming drudgery.

Our line of Manure Forks is complete, indeed.

FOUR-TINE MANURE FORKS (No. 1, page 14) are the best to use for handling manure which is coarse or soggy, or mixed with cornstalks.

For unloading from the wagon and for spreading, it has the preference. The width between the tines and the number of tines enables the four-tine fork to load and clear a trifle easier than the five or six-tine patterns.

FIVE-TINE MANURE FORKS (No. 2, page 14) are designed to answer the requirements of a general purpose manure fork, and are recommended where but one manure fork is needed.

SIX-TINE MANURE FORKS (No. 3, page 14) are intended for work where the manure is dry, or of fine texture and free from coarse material.

It is the best style for cleaning up, for stable work, and for finishing loading when hauling out the manure to the fields.

The tines are closer together than they are in other styles and loose manure does not sift through them.

Five and six-tine patterns are growing in popularity every year and more are called for with 4 foot handles where they were formerly wanted with 4½ foot handles.

Manure forks may be had with long or D handles, and with plain or strap ferrules, as desired; all handles are bent.

Some men prefer to work with a D handle, claiming that they can get closer to the work, and that the handle does not require such a tight grip to keep it from turning. They are generally preferred for heavy work.

The standard size manure fork has four tines 12 inches long and a spread of about 9¼ inches.

In some sections where the soil is loamy or sandy, our D handle manure forks are used to dig potatoes.

We, however, recommend our special potato digging forks and hooks for this work. See potato tools on page 27.

ENSILAGE FORK (No. 10, page 14). The long, smooth and slender tines of this fork are just close enough together and are dished just right to make it a most excellent ensilage and barn fork. One solid piece of steel is used to forge the tines, head and shank, which are toughly tempered. Observe what a nice "hang" it has, how it is dished, and how neatly shaped.

Either Wood D or Iron D handles (like a spade handle) and forks with 8 or 10 tines, either 16 or 17 inches long, may be had. Take your choice. This is one of our prize "True Temper" tools. Be sure to ask your hardware dealer to show it to you.

Manure and Barn Forks (Continued)

STABLE HOE (No. 9, page 14). This is a valuable tool for scraping stall floors clean when removing manure. Clean and dry stalls are healthier for all animals. Furthermore, the nitrogen in wet manure is a rich fertilizer, which is worth money to any farmer, and it can be best saved by being scraped out with the manure. Nitrogen promotes growth, and without it plants are puny and of a sickly color.

One of our stable hoes will quickly pay for itself because it will do work quickly and thoroughly, and will help to make richer manure.

It is also of special value for cleaning gutters in dairy barns.

It is one of the most desirable tools you can own.

WOOD STABLE FORK (No. 8, page 14). This is a special bedding fork. It is constructed entirely of fine hickory, the tines being made of wood to prevent accidentally injuring the horse or cow, when scattering the bedding. It comes in two sizes—light weight and heavy weight.

Our wood stable fork and steel stable hoe work well together; one to handle the bedding, and the other to scrape out the manure.

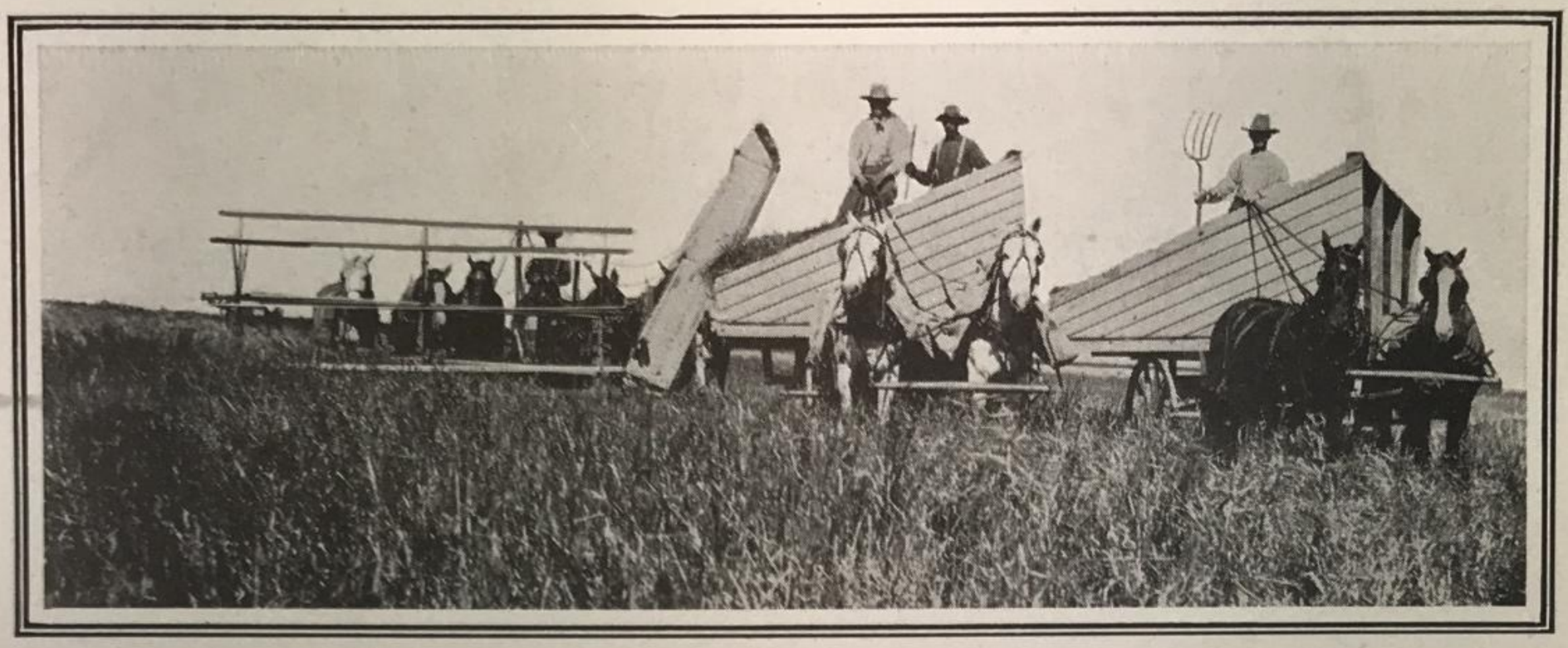
ACME MANURE FORK (No. 4, page 14). The peculiar shape of this pattern gives it a shovel hang and great strength in the head. Each tine is like a branch or continuation of the shank. The strain or weight on the tines is evenly and directly extended to the shank, which corresponds to the ordinary fork head.

Where an all-purpose fork is desired this pattern is very popular.

VICTOR FORK (No. 5, page 14). The mechanical principles of this pattern are much like those of the Acme Fork. Preference for one or the other is largely a matter of personal choice.

CHAMPION FORKS (No. 6, page 14). This pattern is so constructed that the strain on each tine bears directly on the center of the head and the shank. This principle gives the fork great strength.

LOCKED FOUR-TINE MANURE FORK (No. 7, page 14). In making this pattern the ferrule-cap is fitted over the head of the tines and a rivet is passed through the cap, ferrule, handle and head of the tines, thereby locking all these parts together so as to make it impossible for the fork to work loose in the handle. For extraordinary heavy work this pattern is recommended.



Grain and Header Forks

HEADER FORKS were originally designed for the express purpose of handling headed grain on the great wheat farms of the West.

Their large capacity, coupled with their light weight and ease in handling, make them the most desirable pattern of fork for loading, unloading and stacking headed grain, and for work at the thresher.

When first introduced, they came into instant popularity, and have since been found very useful for many other purposes.

They are also used for harvesting short grass, such as upland or prairie hay which bunches loosely.

Straw, hay or grass of every kind, when short and loose, can be handled to the best possible advantage with a header or grain fork.

There are numerous styles, but all are made with *bent handles* from 4 to 6 feet in length; they have either three or four tines, 14, 15 or 16 inches long, with either plain or strap ferrules, as desired.

FOUR-TINE HEADER FORKS (No. 5, page 18) with 4½ foot handles, strap ferrules, and 15 inch tines are mostly in favor. The 16 inch tines have more capacity, and for that reason are preferred by some farmers.

The round shoulder fork, like numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, has a deeper dish and is a little more convenient than the square shoulder fork for work where a very free delivery is desirable. The load slips off the shoulders in the easy way that a three-tine hay fork works.

The square-shoulder header fork, like numbers 5 and 6, has a little larger capacity than the round shoulder pattern, and is particularly desirable where a large type of manure fork is needed to handle loose, coarse manure and straw.

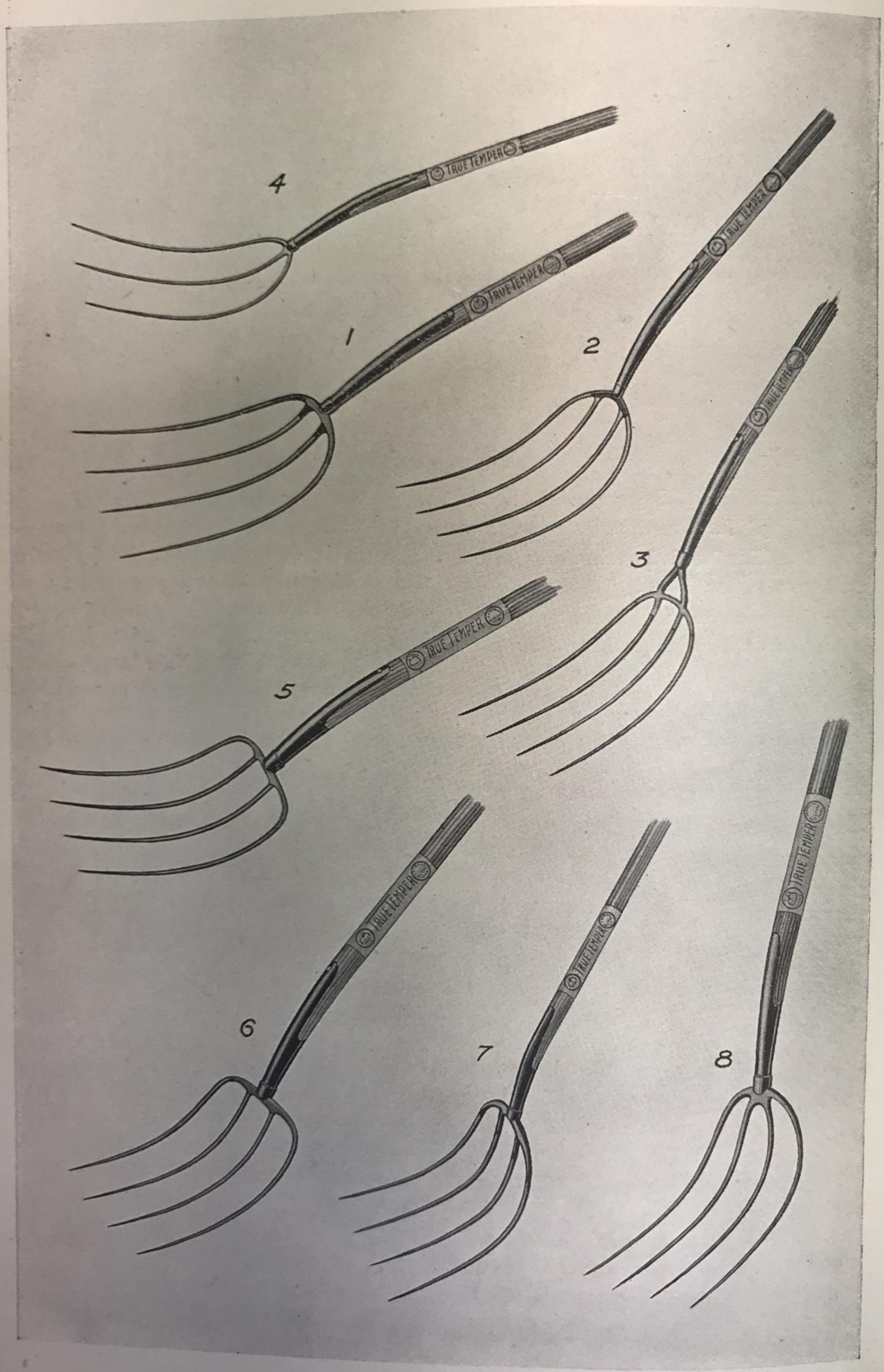
Different styles are demanded in different sections of the country, to meet local conditions.

Each store nearly always carries the kind of forks best suited to the locality, and you will usually be safe in buying what you find offered nearest home. If, however, you cannot find what you want, please write to us.

DAKOTA HEADER FORK (No. 6, page 18). This is an extensively used pattern, which derived its name from the Dakotas, where it was first used. In the standard size, which has four tines, the dimensions are 3 inches between tines at the head; length of tines 16 inches, and spread 12 inches.

It also has an extra light weight handle, which is more suitable for this particular pattern and its uses than the regular header handle. They may be had with 16 or 17 inch tines and 4 to 6 foot handles.

Header Forks



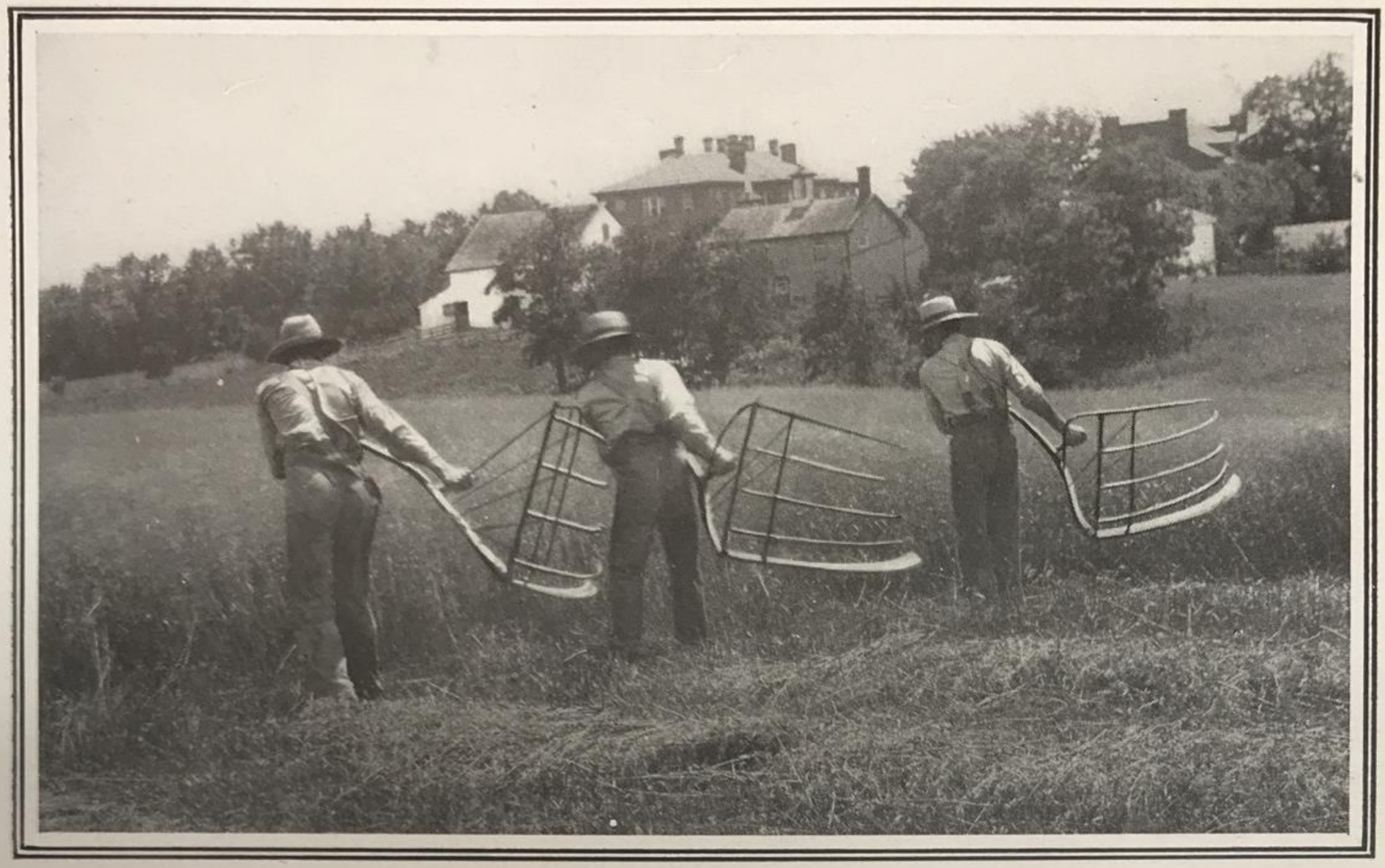
CHAMPION HEADER FORKS (No. 8, page 18) are round-shoulder patterns which have the same advantages as the Champion Manure Fork, described on page 16.

KANSAS HEADER FORK (No. 7, page 18). The Sunflower State first called for this pattern of header fork, yet it is by no means used exclusively in Kansas.

Its distinguishing characteristic is its unusually deep dish. There are several sizes, but the most extensively used has 15 inch tines, 2 2-3 inches apart at the head, and spreads 11¼ inches at the points. This pattern has a regular header handle, which may be had in lengths of from 4 to 7 feet.

VICTOR HEADER FORK (No. 3, page 18). The principles of construction of this pattern are the same as those of our Victor Manure Fork described on page 16.

Barley Forks, Grain Cradles and Snaths



Barley Forks and Grain Cradles

AFTER barley has been cut with a reaper and has properly dried and bleached in the bunch, it is gathered and loaded upon the wagon with *barley forks.*

Taking up the barley with a fork saves the expense and time of binding it, and is undeniably the best way to harvest it. Particularly is this true where the barley is to be used for malting purposes. In many sections of the Eastern United States these forks are used in the same way for handling oats.

The fork's long tines and wide spread gather the grain cleanly and easily; the wire guard at the shoulders of the fork prevents the grain from slipping off and multiplies its capacity.

FOUR-TINE BARLEY FORKS (No. 1, page 20) are made with tines 18, 20 and 22 inches long. The longer the tines the greater is the capacity of the fork. Eighteen inch tines are the popular size.

FIVE-TINE BARLEY FORKS (No. 2, page 20) are made with 18 and 20 inch length tines, which are closer together and make a little stronger fork than the four-tine style.

SIX-TINE BARLEY FORKS (No. 3, page 20) have 17 inch tines and their capacity is greater than any other style. This fork is especially desirable where the grain is short or loose.

All barley forks are made with bent handles, ranging from 4 to 7 feet long, and they have either plain or strap ferrules.

Where heavy crops are to be handled, we recommend forks with strap ferrules.

WOOD BARLEY FORKS (No. 4, page 20) are popular in some sections of the country. We manufacture two sizes, 4-tine and 6-tine. These forks are lighter and sell for less than the steel forks.

GRAIN CRADLES. Grain Cradles are still wanted, in spite of the extensive use of reapers and binders.

Hilly country, where the reaper cannot be used and new ground filled with stumps and sprouts, must of necessity be harvested with the grain cradle.

For opening up the field preparatory to cutting with the harvester and for cutting around stumps and trees, they will always be indispensable.

Our cradles are by no means relics of the olden days. Improvements in their construction have kept pace with the times.

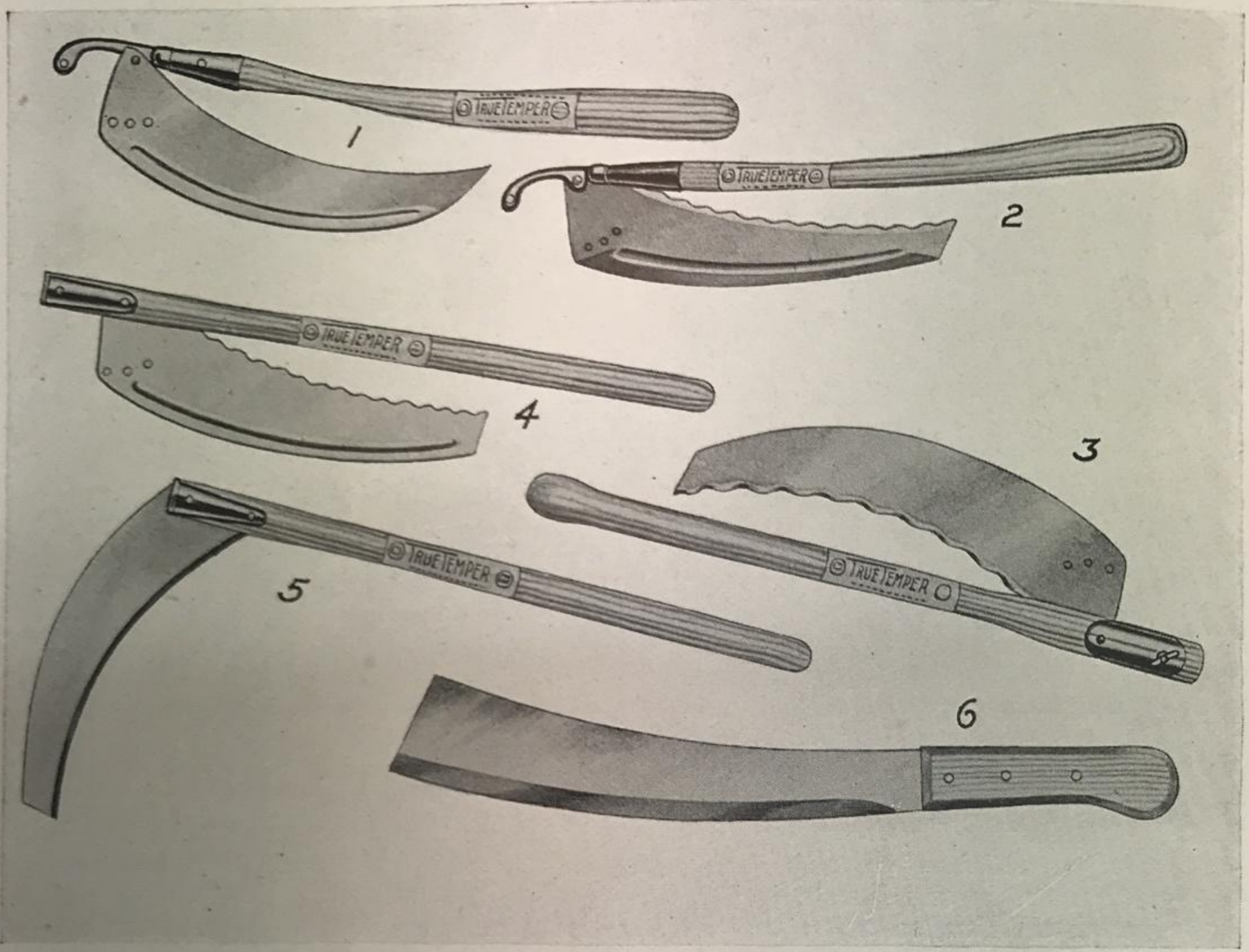
Our most popular patterns are known as the "Morgan," "Grape Vine," "Turkey Wing," "Dutch Bow," "Telegraph" and "Southern."

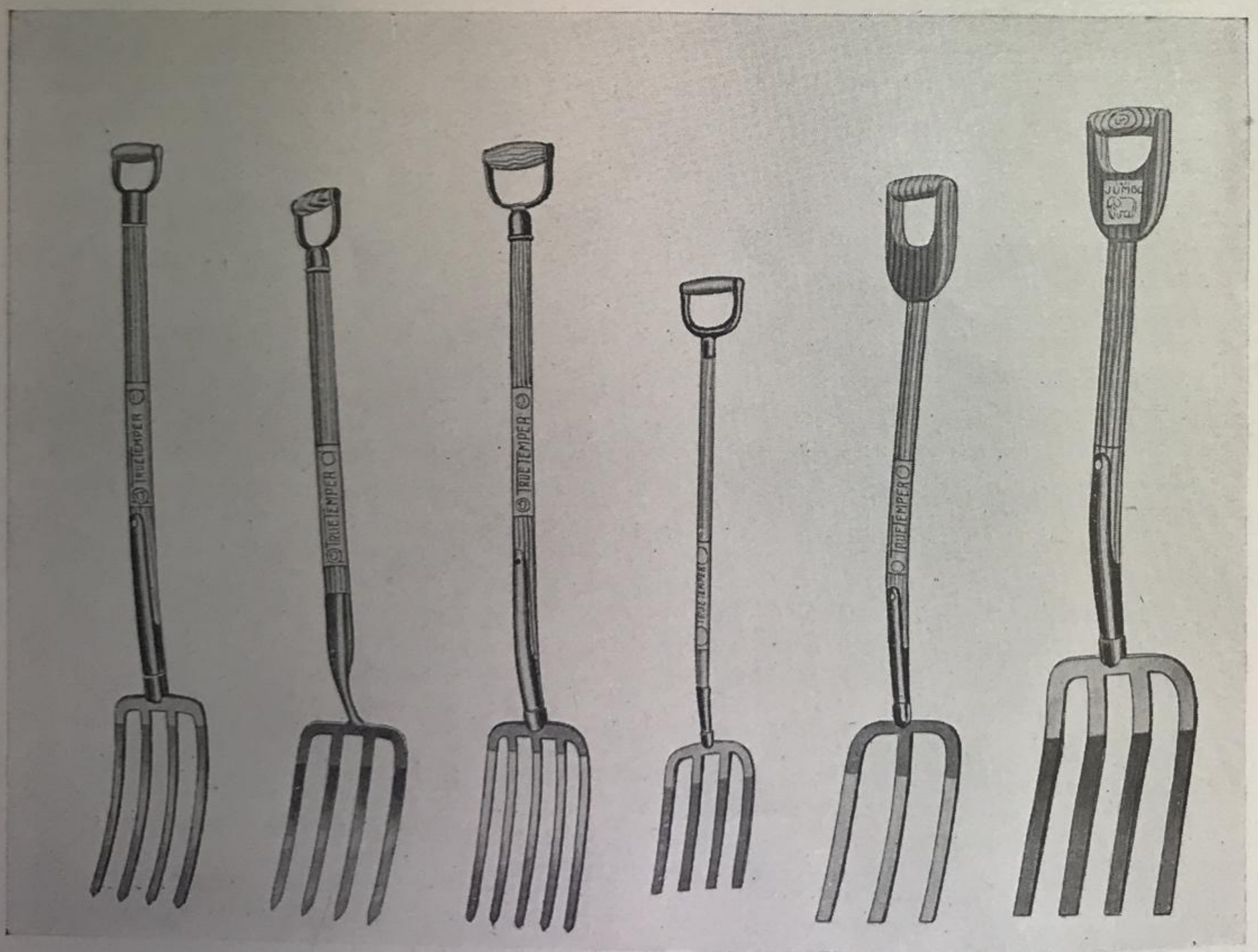
They vary in size, weight, bend of snath, number of fingers, style of blade and method of bracing and fastening.

Nearly every hardware dealer is acquainted with the advantages of these different patterns, and handles those best adapted to the requirements of his locality. But, if you cannot find what you want, please write to us.

SNATHS. When you want a *real good* grass snath or bush snath, just buy one that has our label on it.

Corn Hooks





Spading Forks

Corn Hooks

CORN cutting, at best, is not easy work, but our Corn Hooks lighten the labor wonderfully. The amount of strength required to operate them is reduced to the minimum because they are so well constructed.

The blades, made of special steel, are so shaped, so ground and so firmly tempered that they cut slick and clean.

The blades of the adjustable styles may be easily set to cut as a hook or as a knife, to draw or to chop, as the user desires, and closed like a jack-knife when not in use.

Every handle is turned from tough Ash, and the connecting end is protected with steel plates, or a ferrule, to prevent wearing and splitting. They are gracefully shaped and hang perfectly.

"CUT EASY" CORN HOOK (No. 3, page 22). The serrated-edge patterns, of which we make several designs, are represented by this hook.

The edge takes hold of the cornstalk and cuts like the notched teeth of a saw. They can be easily sharpened.

"YANKEE" CORN HOOK (No. 5, page 22). If you want the lowest priced corn cutter that money can buy, ask for this tool. It's a good one for the price.

CORN KNIFE (No. 6, page 22). If you prefer a *Corn Knife* and desire a genuinely good one, buy our "True Temper" pattern. It will please you.

ACME CORN HOOK (No. 1, page 22). If you want a corn cutter of real good quality and strength, and one that will *last,* be sure to get this pattern. It has a handy bent ash handle; a forged steel shank, strengthened with a ferrule and cap; and an adjustable blade of crucible steel, with either plain or serrated edge as desired.

Our line consists of a wide range of patterns and prices sufficient to meet all demands and pocket-books.

If your dealer carries the proper stock, you cannot fail to find the one you are looking for.

Always look for the "True Temper" label, if you want to be sure of getting the best.

Do not fail to see our corn scoop fork No. 8 on page 26.

SPADING FORKS. The primary purpose of a Spading Fork is to break up and pulverize the ground, preparatory to planting.

It is far superior to a common spade and is rapidly replacing that tool.

The spading fork penetrates the ground with less effort, and after the fork-full of soil is turned, it is easily broken up with one spat with the fork, which passes through and pulverizes instead of tamping it down as the spade would do.

FOUR-TINE SPADING FORK is the pattern in most general use, and is the most essential garden tool any one can have about his place.

FIVE-TINE SPADING FORK has a larger capacity, lighter tines, and is preferable for working in moderately loose ground.

You have the choice of long or D handles, plain or strap ferrules, light or heavy tines, flat or diamond tines, but these features are matters of personal needs, and are governed by the nature of the soil to be worked. If it is heavy and contains clay, a heavy, strong fork should be used.

Rakes

1
TRUE TEMPER
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TRUE TEMPER
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TRUE TEMPER
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TRUE TEMPER
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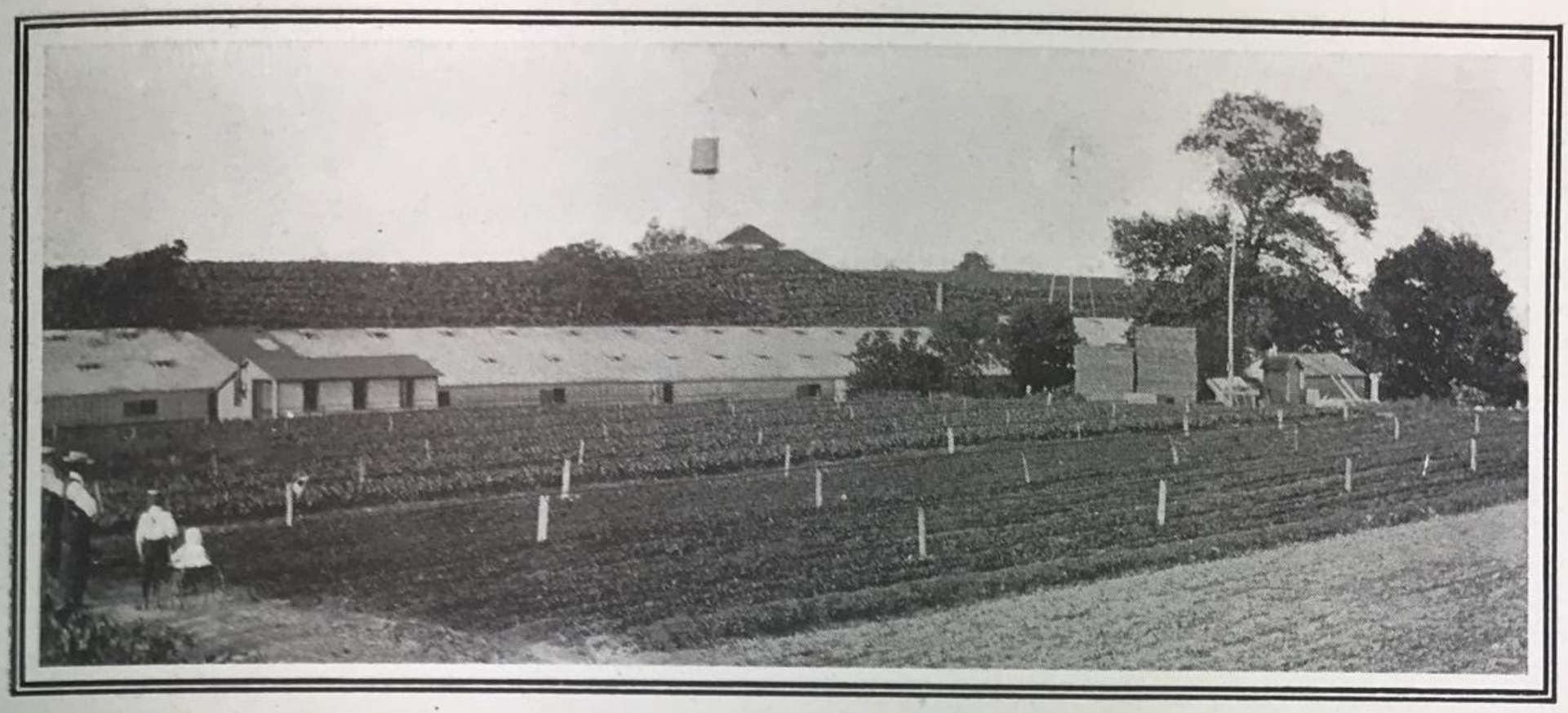
TRUE TEMPER



Rakes

RAKES of every description and size. If there is any kind of good rake under the sun that we do not make, it is because nobody has brought its desirability to our attention.

SOLID BOW RAKES (No. 1, page 24). This pattern is in every way the very best garden rake you can buy, yet, the price is very reasonable.

The teeth, head, bows and shank are forged entirely from one *solid* piece of steel. There is absolutely no welding to let loose under the strain of hard work. The teeth are curved. Its shape and hang are perfect, and it is especially well finished.

There are sizes ranging from 10 tooth to 16 tooth, with 5½ and 6 ft. handles, which are nicely polished.

This is just the rake for the man or woman who takes pride in having fine tools.

BOW BRACE RAKES (No. 2, page 24). Here is another popular garden rake that is constructed very much like the preceding one. It is made of the same quality steel and forged from one solid piece after the same fashion. It is about the same in weight and comes in the same sizes.

The only difference in construction is in the length of the bows, and in the points where they connect with the head.

You cannot make a mistake in selecting either of them.

STRAIGHT SHANK GARDEN RAKES (No. 3, page 24) represents one pattern of straight shank garden rakes, which patterns we manufacture in an extensive variety of styles, sizes and weights. There are both straight tooth and curved tooth patterns, with short teeth and long teeth. You can buy a rake anywhere in size from 8 to 18 inches wide and with from 8 to 18 teeth. Handles, 5, 5½ and 6 ft. long are used according to the size of the rake head.

Every possible need for a steel rake can be easily filled from this extensive line.

WOOD HAY RAKES (No. 6, page 24). This pattern is the ancestor of them all. It was first hand-made by the early settlers. It still has, and will no doubt always have, no end of uses in the fields.

We make two patterns of these rakes, both of which find an extensive sale.

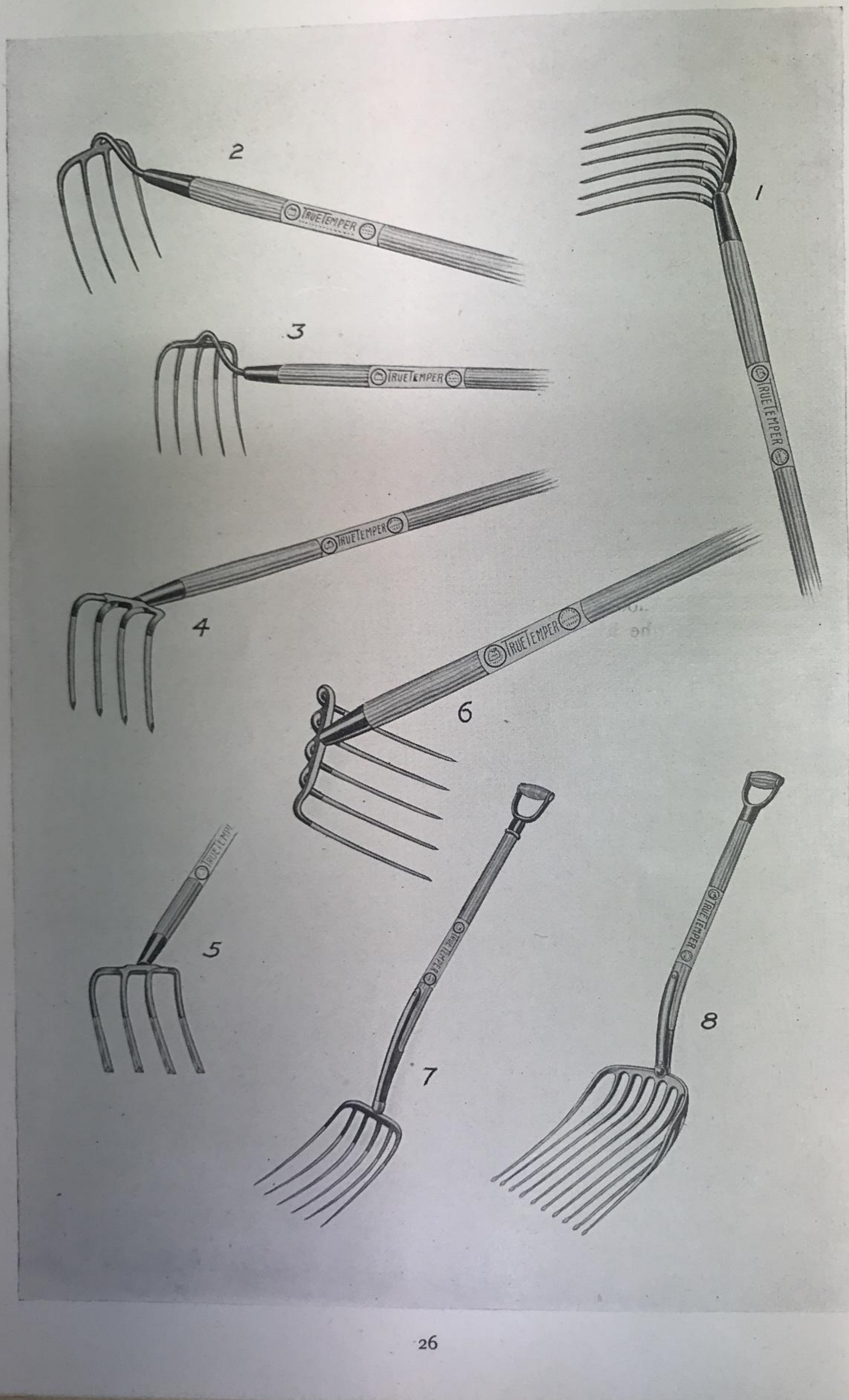
The style shown has a mortised Ash head, Ash handle and hickory teeth and bows.

The other differs in that it has wire braces instead of hickory bows.

Both patterns are made in three sizes, 8, 10 and 12 teeth. There's no steel to temper in these wood patterns, but they are carefully made of the best materials, and come up to the "True Temper" quality.

(Continued on page 27)

Potato Tools



Potato Digging Tools

IT is safe to predict that more time is wasted in the potato patch by the use of improper tools than anywhere else on the farm.

The easiest and quickest way to dig potatoes is to use hooks or forks, or both. A properly constructed hook pulls the potato hill right out from the bottom and leaves practically all the dirt behind.

You dig with the hook, you lift with the fork.

The fork is best suited for digging where the soil is firm.

Both are good.

You will note that we offer a number of sizes.

When you look them over in the store, you can judge for yourself what style will suit your requirements best.

VEGETABLE SCOOP FORK (No. 8, page 26). There is not a fork in the world that compares with this one for usefulness.

Here is a tool with which you can handle potatoes and all kinds of vegetables and fruit without bruising or injuring them. The flat blunt ends protect them.

It is the best Corn Scoop in the world. No sharp edges or points to catch in the corn. It screens out dirt, snow and any superfluous matter.

Around a barn it is useful for a score of purposes.

The scoop is just the right shape and size; the tines are straight so as to load easily. It has the nicest "hang" you ever saw.

You can bank on it outwearing a dozen wire scoops and lasting a life time.

You ought to own this fork.

Ask your dealer to show it to you. If he cannot, please write to us.

Rakes (Continued)

PINE NEEDLE RAKE (No. 5, page 24). This pattern of rake originated in the South, where pine needles are used for mulching the lands. It is also an excellent tool for gathering Mill Refuse, and finds favor where any bulky material is to be collected and dragged. Many are used for raking straw, leaves, barn refuse, etc.

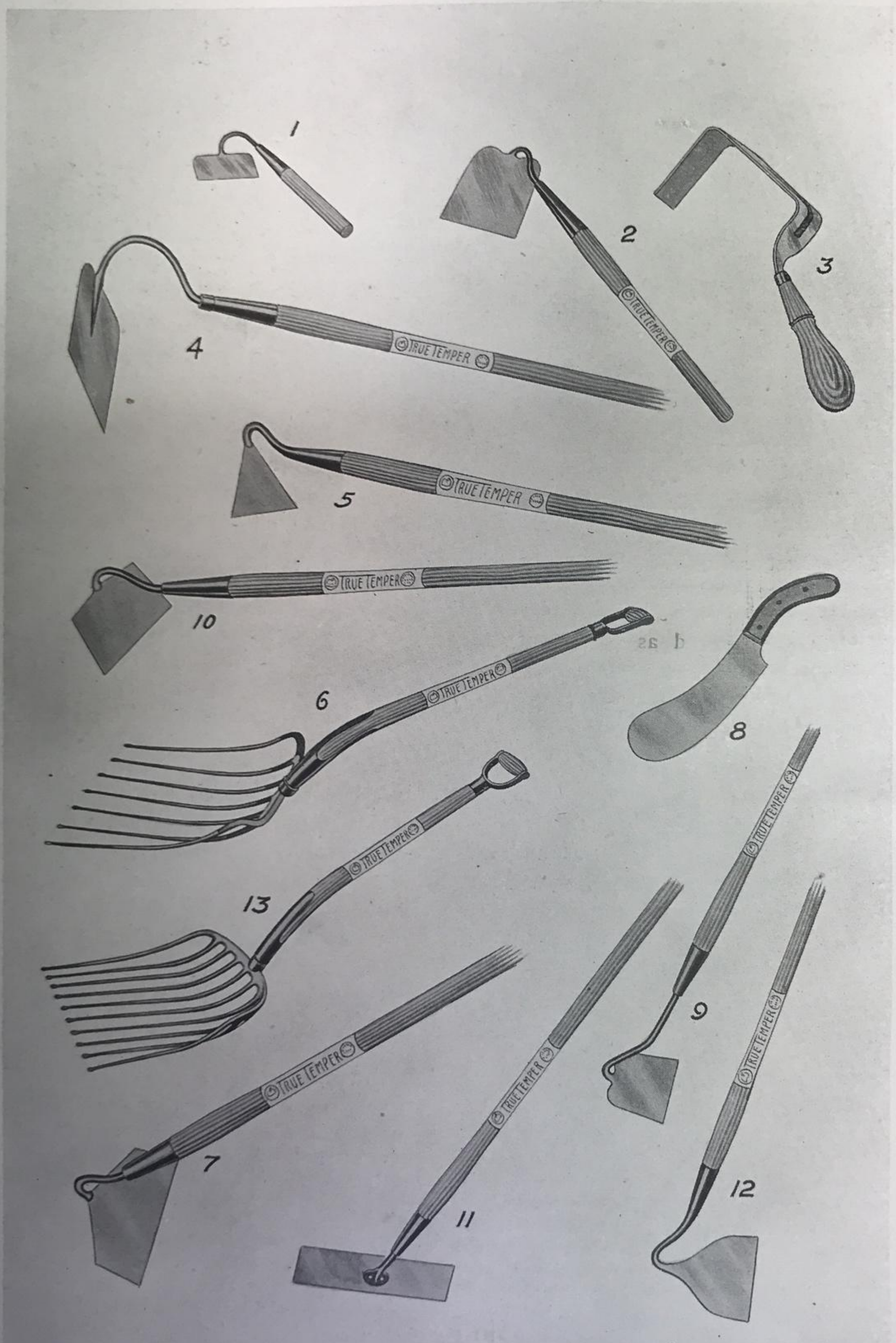
The head is 20 inches long, the curved teeth are 8 inches long and 2½ inches apart.

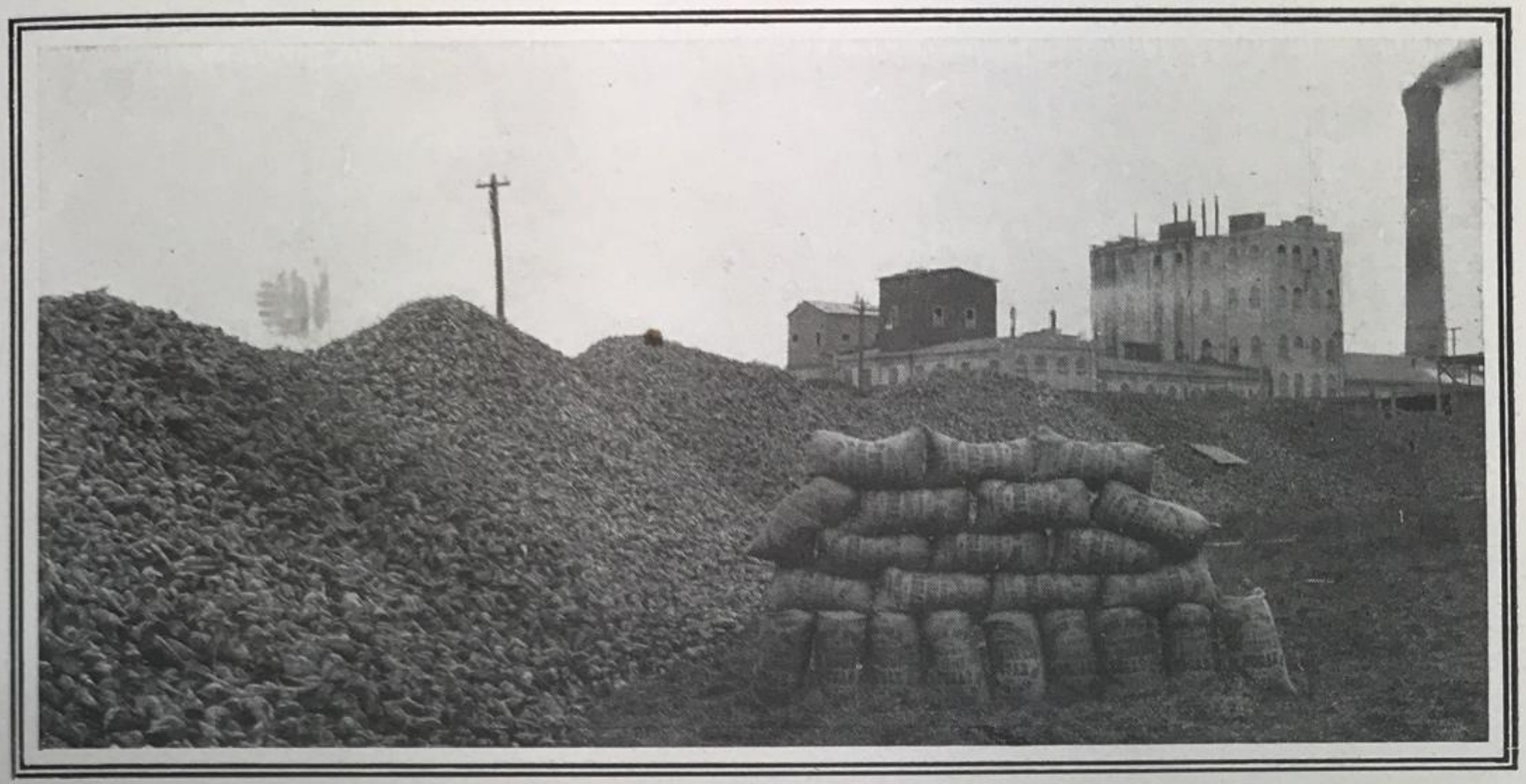
In some sections, it is taking the place of the wood hay-rake.

LAWN RAKES (No. 7, page 24). This rake is the only one made that will collect grass after the lawn has been mowed, without tearing out the tender grass by the roots. The bent ends are blunt and slide easily over the lawn. It is also a better width, depth and weight for this particular work than any other pattern among rakes. They range from 17 to 20 inches wide, and are made with 20, 24 and 26 teeth.

Our park sizes of the same rake have 36 and 42 teeth, and are 30 and 36 inches wide.

Beet Tools





Sugar Beet Tools

THE raising of sugar beets has become, in certain sections of the United States, one of the farmer's biggest money makers.

The industry offers vast possibilities; Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Agricultural Department is quoted as follows: "Nine years ago we produced 30,000 tons of sugar; last year we produced 300,000 tons. We make more than enough sugar from sugar beets to supply all the people between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and still have some to spare."

"Take the sugar, molasses and the pulp dried for stock feed, and we have $30,000,000.00 from this one industry. Nebraska and Kansas could grow all the sugar the world wants." (Nov. 5, 1906.)

Sugar Beets require painstaking care and intelligent work to be profitable, and like most everything else, the closer the attention paid to them, the better they pay.

Slipshod methods in the field will not grow big healthy beets that are rich in sugar producing materials.

Science and the best of agricultural methods are alone accountable for the magnificent success this great sugar industry has attained.

In planting, cultivating and harvesting the beets, the *best tools always produce the best results.*

Every kind of work that is necessary to their production calls for a tool that is particularly suitable to do that work quickly, easily and to the best advantage.

"True Temper" Beet Tools Best Adapted.

A CLOSE study of this growing industry and careful experiments aided by the wide experience of expert beet growers, have enabled us to produce a line of Beet Tools, that for genuine merit has no equal.

Beet seeds are drilled in rows, and when the young plants are up about two inches, they are thinned out so as to leave one in a place at about equal distances. A hoe of suitable width is used to chop out the needless plants. The remaining beets are far enough apart for them to grow freely, the exact distance depending on the character of plant and the quantity of soil.

Various patterns of hoes are used in different sections of the country for thinning.

MICHIGAN BEET THINNER (No. 1, page 28). This is the handiest little beet tool imaginable for thinning and weeding when the plants are small and require careful attention.

The blade lies flat, giving an easy cut, and it hangs just right to work without tiring the wrist. It has an 8 inch handle, 4 inch blade, is light in weight and strong; the blade and shank are made from one solid piece of steel. It is a favorite with the women and children who do most of this work.

SHORT HANDLE THINNING HOE (No. 2, page 28). This is our popular short handle thinning Hoe, which meets the requirements where a long handle hoe is not used. It is light in weight and strong. There are two sizes, 4 inch and 4½ inch blades; the handles are 18 inches long. They are used in great numbers where Japanese are employed in the beet fields of the West and Middle West.

BEET HAND WEEDER (No. 3, page 28). This many sided and useful little tool is a special Beet Weeder. All edges and the end are sharp, hence it can be used in any position to weed or stir the ground. Especially in demand where there is hard clay soil, because every edge cuts. The blade is one inch wide.

This tool is also a favorite garden weeder on account of its great convenience in working among and around small or closely growing plants. The onion grower finds it almost indispensable.

CULTIVATING HOE (No. 4 page 28). This hoe is used principally for cultivating. The long gracefully curved neck enables the operator to work close to and over the row without injuring the tops of the young beets, thus not interfering with their growth.

The regular size hoe has a blade 7 inches wide and a 4 1/3 foot handle, but this pattern can be furnished with wider or narrower blades.

THINNING HOES. The Hoes indicated by Nos. 5 and 10 are extensively used for thinning Beets, and while they have no distinctive advantages over any other beet hoes, they are preferred by some growers in some sections.

A wide demand for both patterns recommends them to the attention of beet raisers. No. 5 has 4½ inch blade and No. 10 a 6 inch blade.

NUMBER 12. This gracefully shaped Earless Hoe is also used for thinning, but has a wider blade than the similar style No. 5, its width being 6 inches, 7½ inches and 8 inches.

It is made with a socket, and a 4⅓ foot handle. Michigan beet raisers use this hoe in large quantities.

BEET FORK (No. 6, page 28) is by far the most desirable pattern made, and the one used almost entirely by the large Beet growers today.

It scoops them up and delivers them as handy as you please, and the ball ends of the tines protect the beets from injury and bruises.

In loading beets into wagons and from wagons onto the loading platform, and then into cars and from the cars at the sugar factory, no tool made is half so desirable. Scoop shovels and wire scoops do not begin to compare with this tempered steel beet fork.

They wear everlastingly, and are so strongly made that breaking is next to impossible.

Another popular BEET FORK is our vegetable scoop pattern, No. 13, shown on page 28. It is not so extensively used by beet growers as our regular beet fork, but it might suit you better. Look at both the next time you go to town. Please write us, if you cannot find them.

BEET HOE (No. 7, page 28) shows one of the most popular, general purpose Beet Hoes made, but it is particularly adapted for thinning. Its shape suggests its advantages. Being without ears, the dirt passes over the blade when hoeing. Made in both socket and shank styles.

It has a 4 1/3 ft. handle and the blades vary from 4½ to 8 inches wide, being thus suitable for all sections of the country. It is especially favored in the western states.

BEET TOPPER. (No. 8, page 28). For cutting off the beet tops, we know of no tool that is half so good as our Beet Topper. It is so patterned that it operates perfectly with the natural motion of the arm, hence does not tire the wrist.

It is made of special composite steel with a riveted wood handle. It is used wherever beets are grown, and has always given the best satisfaction.

LIGHT-WEIGHT THINNING HOE (No. 9, page 28) shows a small, light-weight Thinning Hoe with a long goose-neck shank and a light 4 1/3 ft. handle.

The blade is 4½ inches wide, and is hung well under, thus giving a draw cut.

BEET SCUFFLE HOE (No. 11, page 28). There is no *faster* Weeder made than this tool. Pulled back and forth between the rows of beets, no weeds escape the two cutting edges. It lies flat on the ground and cuts on top or just under the surface at the will of the operator, leaving the ground smooth. There is no tiresome lifting and chopping.

The keen steel blades are 2½ inches deep. There are two sizes, 12 and 14 inches long.

Hoes

THE modern man with the Hoe is quite a different individual from the laborer with the "aching stoop" pictured in art by Millet, and in poetry by Markham.

The representative American farmer is today a business man, intelligent and progressive who uses his brain as well as his hands, and looks upward with hope toward a promising future.

He is erect and sturdy in body and he has the sparkle of happiness and independence in his clear eye.

He is the *modern man* with the hoe.

Great Value of the Hoe.

THE farmer probably depends more upon the hoe for the performance of close, careful work than upon any other tool or implement used in working the soil. In the garden the hoe is absolutely necessary and there is always more or less hoeing to be done in field work.

There is no other tool, implement or machine that can do the work of the hoe; there is just one tool that will, if properly used, convert a weedy corn or potato field into an absolutely clean and highly profitable one, and that is the hoe.

No crop compares with the hoed one. Besides the satisfaction of knowing that your farm is clean and your crops are being well cared for, there are the *extra* dollars you will have to add to your bank account when your "hoed crops" are harvested.

There need be no drudgery connected with the swinging of a hoe, if the proper kind of hoe is used for each kind of work, and if the hoe is kept in good condition and rightly handled.

The Hoe Is Not An Axe.

THE hoe is not to be used as an axe to chop the earth with hard blows and swung twice as high as necessary with great strength.

The hoe is distinctively a scraper and a scratcher for cultivating and weeding.

(Continued on page 33)

Field and Garden Hoes

Chopping and digging should be left to heavier and more suitable tools.

The hundred and one uses to which hoes are put on the farm have led to the invention of no end of different patterns.

We have at one time or another manufactured everything that has ever been demanded.

Time and experience have weeded out the poor and impracticable while the good have been made better and have increased in popularity.

A Hoe for Every Need.

EVERY hoe that we manufacture today meets a specific demand, and has proven to be particularly well suited to some particular kind of work.

Each one is scientifically constructed with a view to save time and strength in its use, and still produce the very best results.

In selecting a hoe, one should have in mind the purpose for which it is to be used. Don't think that a single hoe is suited for all purposes and uses. Special soils and special crops require special-purpose hoes.

Where the soil is light, sandy or loamy, the wide, shallow and light patterns of hoes are the types best suited to the requirements, while the heavier, narrower and deeper blade hoes are best suited to work in sections where the soil is heavy or soggy.

Scraping the ground to kill weeds, requires a shallow depth hoe, over which the soil will pass easily. It should be wide or narrow, according to the width of the rows to be worked among.

Where one wants to pull the dirt up to a plant, or to a row of plants, a deep hoe with larger surface blade and with ears extending beyond the shank should be used.

Garden hoes should be light in weight, with thin, keen blades, but the numerous kinds of work to be found in gardens call for dozens of different styles of good hoes.

Field work requires heavier hoes of various widths, depths and sizes, determined by climate, locality and conditions.

The socket pattern of hoe has the advantage of wearing longer and of being more easily repaired when the handle is broken.

The straight shank hoe costs less to make and consequently sells for less. It is not, however, always economy to buy them.

Field and Garden Hoes

IVANHOE (No. 1, page 32). This particular pattern which already has a world-wide reputation, now undergoes the "True Temper" tests, and is better than ever.

Much extra work and attention is put on this tool to make it a high grade, general purpose hoe for field and garden work. The blades are trowel-tempered, mirror-polished, and oil finished, so that it will scour or clean perfectly. The handles are 4 1/3 ft. long, made of fine Ash and are highly polished. The blades come in three sizes, 7, 7½ and 8 inch widths. This is a splendid hoe, not high in price, nor too nice to use, but a highly satisfactory hoe to possess and to use.

BLACK DIAMOND HOES. (No. 2, page 32.) This pattern has long been prominently known as the "Black Diamond" field and garden hoe. It has all the good points of a general purpose field hoe and is made in an unusual variety of sizes, the blades ranging from 6 to 8½ inches in width, any of which may be had with either socket, or shank and ferrule. The blades are full polished, and the Ash handles, which are 4 1/3 feet long, are wax finished.

REGULAR FIELD AND GARDEN HOES. (No. 3, page 32.) The North can claim this pattern as its standard field and garden hoe. It is of medium weight, nicely constructed and is hung in correct balance. It feels well in the hand and the motion required in its use is restive rather than tedious. Both socket and solid shank designs are made. They have full polished steel parts and nicely finished Ash handles.

The widths of the blades range from 6 to 8½ inches, meeting all general requirements.

The three preceding patterns represent our large variety of general purpose field and garden hoes, all of which differ to meet the requirements of different sections, soils and crops. Your nearest Hardware and Seed Stores should have the patterns you need.

LADIES' HOES (No. 4, page 32). Here is a tool with which the woman gardener will take comfort and pleasure in hoeing her flower or vegetable garden.

Not a mere toy, but a hoe of actual merit and utility.

It is made of the finest material, it is light in weight, gracefully shaped, nicely polished and finished, and handy to use. There are four sizes, ranging from 4 to 6 inch width blades; all have 4 ft. handles.

SQUARE TOP NURSERYMEN'S HOES (No. 5, page 32). While used largely by Beet growers for thinning and weeding, this hoe was originally designed for a strawberry hoe, and later was found to be an excellent pattern for nurserymen, by whom they are now used in large numbers.

The hoe is so well hung and so nicely balanced in shape and weight, that it meets with instant favor.

The blade without ears is intended only for cutting and scraping.

There are four sizes ranging from 6½ to 8 inch blades; all are provided with 4 1/3 ft. Ash handles.

Look at this pattern the first time you have an opportunity. You probably need it. It possesses in a high degree, special and general purpose features.

SMITH'S PATENT HOE (No. 6, page 32) is a good example of a concave or dished blade hoe. Blades so shaped are especially made for hilling, because they will hold much more earth than a flat blade hoe, and are particularly adapted for pulling up the earth to hills or beds of plants. There are numerous designs and sizes. Some have sockets and others straight shanks. Ask your nearest Hardware dealer to show you these different patterns.

BLACKLAND HOES (No. 7, page 32) originated in the blackland regions of Texas, where this type of hoe best meets the requirements of planters who cultivate cotton in that particular soil. It also has proved to be a very desirable hoe for all sorts of field work, and is now used in many other sections of the country.

The blades are fully polished, trowel-tempered, 4 inches deep, from 7½ to 10 inches wide and can be had with either socket or shank. It is heavy enough for all sorts of field work. The handles are made of fine Ash and are extra long, being 5 ft.

Note the splendid "hang" and the gracefully curved shank.

Don't fail to try one of these hoes; you are sure to like it.

MEADOW HOES (No. 8, page 32). This pattern is one of our most popular hoes. It gets its name from the Connecticut River meadows, where it was first used. The blades are 3 to 4 inches deep and from 8 to 10½ inches wide. They are thin and light, of elastic temper and keen edged. One of the finest hoes made for loamy and sandy soil.

Both Ash and Poplar handles, 4 1/3 feet long and nicely finished, are used. Both socket and shank patterns are made. Many farmers prefer this hoe to any other for field work.

It is indeed a nice tool to use, and is so well made and hung, that it works with perfect ease. It is similar to our Blackland Hoe.

Personal needs will best determine which of these two hoes is the more suitable for your work. You can best choose one by looking them over side by side at the store.

CORN HOE (No. 9, page 32). Hoeing corn was the special purpose for which this hoe was originally designed, and the longer it is on the market, the more popular it becomes for that work.

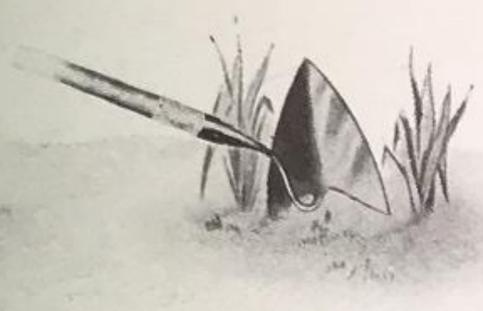
The thin, steel blade has a trowel-temper, and is brightly polished, affording a splendid and very easy working blade.

Three sizes may be had, 7, 7½ and 8 inch blades, with socket or shank, and a 4 1/3 ft. Ash handle.

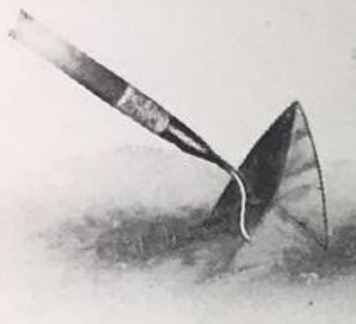
You have to see this hoe to appreciate its advantages.

JERSEY TRUCK HOES (No. 10, page 32). This pattern is so called because it is especially designed for truck farms and was first used to any great extent in New Jersey. The blades of these hoes are shallow to permit working under low growing plants. The cutting corners are round, enabling the operator to work close to the roots of the plants and yet not cut them. There are both socket and shank styles; the blades are 7½ inches wide and the handles, which are 4 1/3 feet long, are made of both basswood and ash.

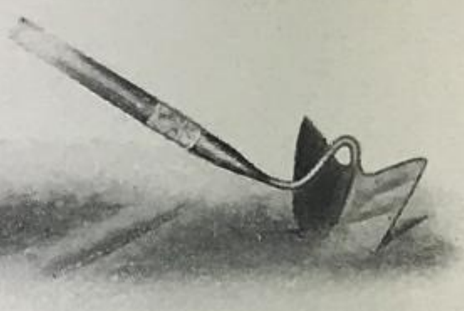
Hilling



Weeding and Cultivating



Covering Seeds in Drills



Drilling

Special Hoes

THERE are many other patterns of hoes which are superior to those previously mentioned for certain special purposes.

The growing of vegetables and fruit on a large scale by market men and farmers, and the scientific gardening of vegetables and flowers for pleasure and profit by specialists and suburban residents, have brought forth tools that will accomplish better and closer work and more of it in less time than will ordinary tools.

So many are the uses to which they are put, and so great the variety of plants which may be conveniently cultivated with good results, that it is impossible to do justice to their advantages in print.

When you see them at the store, you can judge which tool will suit you and your work best.

If your dealer does not have the tools in which you are interested, please write to us.

WARREN HOE (No. 1, page 36). First among the patented hoes was the Warren Hoe. Hundreds of novel patterns have come and gone, but the Warren won instant popularity wherever it was introduced. and it continues to flourish.

The blade is very much like that of a single shovel-plow, but much lighter in weight, and more accurately constructed.

The Warren Hoe is remarkable for the great number of uses to which it can be put in both field and garden.

The point of the blade will make a furrow, into which seeds can be dropped, and then covered with the ears on the reverse side, by simply pulling the Hoe along over the furrow. The points are desirable for working close to plants, and also for breaking ground, which they easily enter. All the points and the two edges are sharp. Either side of the blade can be used for hilling, covering and scraping. The pull on the Hoe is always in the center, no matter at what angle the blade is turned. A prominent ridge in the center causes the Hoe to scour or clean itself easily. It has a draw cut superior to any other hoe made. There are three sizes, 7, 7½ and 8 inches, measuring from tip of blade to the ear point. The handles are made of Ash, wax finished and are 4 1/3 ft. long.

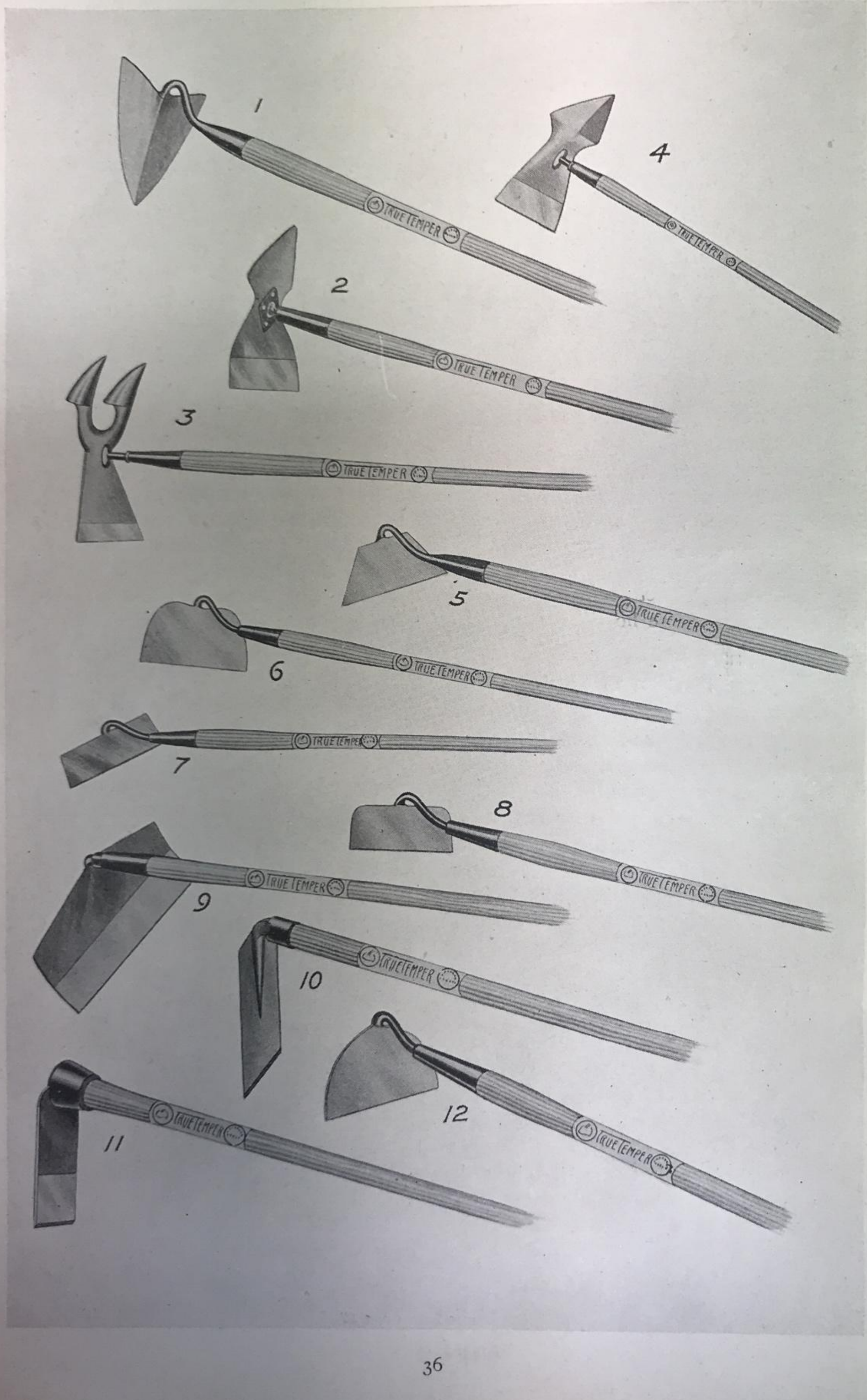
SPECIAL GARDEN HOES. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 (page 36) are special patterns of Garden Hoes, designed and constructed for convenience and general usefulness in planting, weeding and cultivating.

Numbers 2 and 4 are much alike in pattern and purpose. The double blade is evenly balanced on each side the shank. The wider blade, which is made in 6, 6½ and 7 inch sizes, serves the same purposes as the average hoe, while the pointed blade can be used to furrow, to cut or dig among closely planted vegetables.

ACME HOE (No. 3, page 36). This pattern has two small shovel-plow blades, each 1½ inches wide at the tips of the blade

(Continued on page 37)

Special Hoes



and 3½ inches apart at the points. Small plots or beds, where it is not necessary to stir the earth deeper than four inches, can be plowed and prepared for planting with this tool. It also serves as a cultivator to straddle a row of small plants, and can be used to furrow close rows in seed beds. The large blade is 5 inches wide.

The hoe can be used for many purposes that will suggest themselves to the practical gardener.

It is a neat, pretty and very useful Hoe, from which much pleasure and profit may be had.

WEEDING HOES (Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, page 36). These are strictly weeding Hoes. The blades are made shallow and keen for the sole purpose of cutting, and not for pulling earth. The absence of ears reduces the weight of a hoe and allows the earth to pass evenly over the blade when cutting and scouring the ground of weeds. The length and shape of the neck and the angle at which the blade is set are important features in special purpose hoes.

Numbers 7 and 8 are more particularly Onion Hoes, and number 6 is a special Turnip Hoe.

KALAMAZOO CELERY HOES (No. 9, page 36). Celery growers use thousands of our special Celery Hilling Hoes. The blade is 14½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep at the center, made of our high grade "True Temper" steel, has an extra heavy, straight 6 ft. Ash handle and is the handiest hoe made for hilling up dirt for the bleaching of Celery. The blade is slightly concaved so that it may have a larger capacity and hold the earth better.

The Hoe is also used to a great extent for cleaning irrigation and drainage trenches which become filled with silt or other sediment.

SPROUTING HOE (No. 10, page 36). This pattern is made especially for grubbing sprouts in new ground. It is also a handy tool to cut briars and large weeds that infest fence corners and meadows.

It is made extra heavy and strong throughout to stand heavy work. The blades are 4½ by 7½ inches.

HANDLED EYE HOE (No. 11, page 36). A wide demand for a medium weight chopping and digging hoe is supplied with the Handled Eye Hoe.

In new ground where there are lots of sprouts and roots, and also in rough clay soil, this pattern of hoe is particularly desirable, being much heavier and stronger than number 10 just referred to.

It is useful in making shallow ditches and keeping them open.

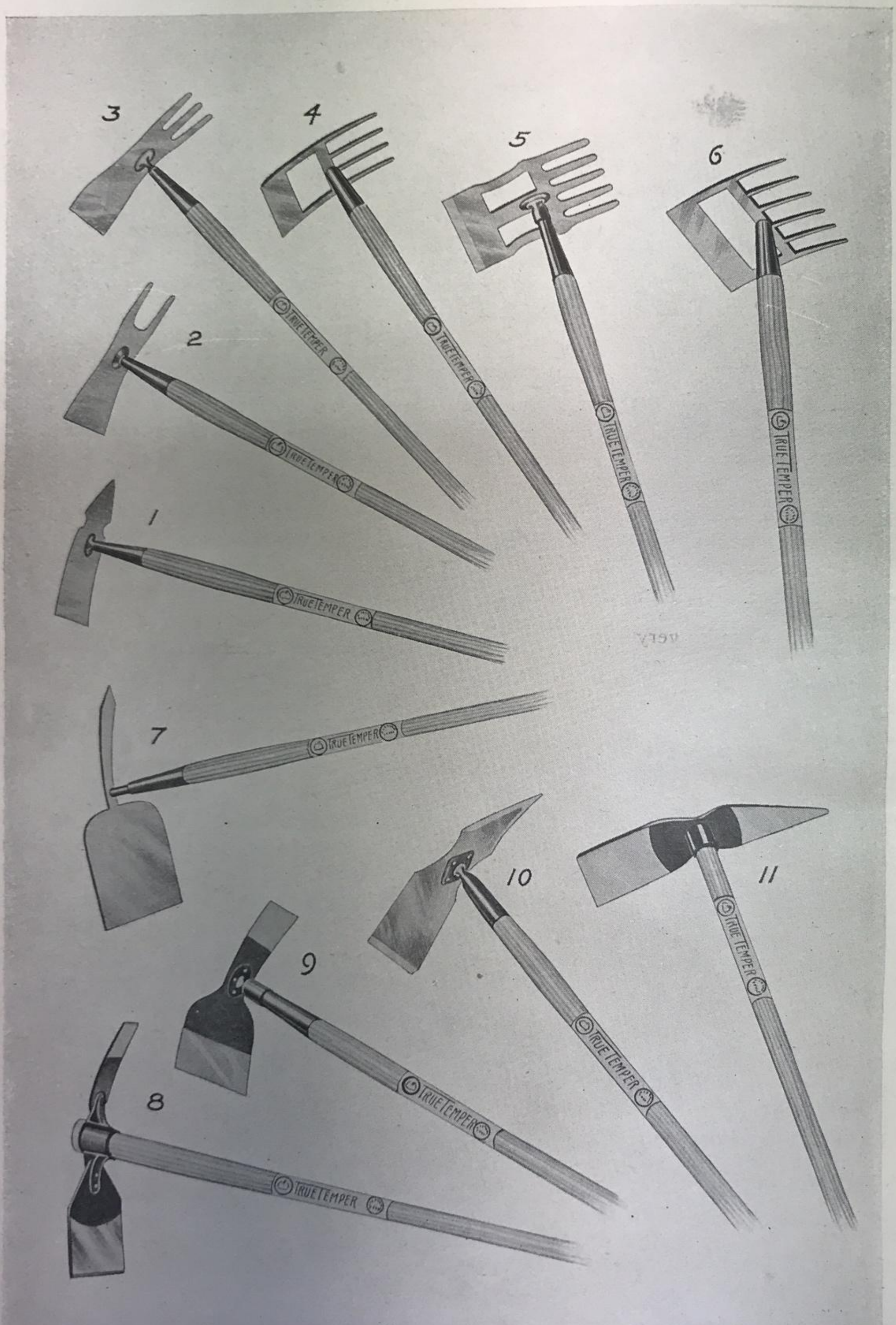
The blades come in 4, 4½ and 5 inch sizes.

HALF MOON HOES (No. 12, page 36). This pattern is made in a range of sizes from 3 to 8 inch blades to meet a wide demand for all sorts and sizes of *weeding* hoes, for truck farming.

The round top does not pull earth like a high or straight top and the shallow blade does not interfere with or injure plants when working under or close to them.

For a general weeding hoe, this pattern is very satisfactory.

Special Hoes



Special Hoes

WEEDING HOES (Nos. 1, 2, 3, page 38). These combination, cultivating and weeding hoes are light in weight and very convenient to use in vegetable and flower gardening.

The different purposes to which the different patterns may be put, will readily suggest themselves to the garden maker.

These hoes may be had with either bright polished or blued blades.

HOE RAKE (Nos. 4, 5 and 6, page 38). For small gardens, our combination Hoe and Rake tool is very popular. The original purpose of this pattern, was to provide two tools in one to enable the operator to do either hoeing or raking without laying aside one tool and taking up another. It is a good tool to have in any kind of a garden.

The school gardens in a number of cities, where thousands of children must be supplied with tools, use many of this pattern. For small garden plots, we recommend the four tooth style, and for large gardens or truck farms, the five or six tooth sizes.

STRAWBERRY HOES (No. 7, page 38). If you are a strawberry grower, the good points of our special strawberry hoe will appeal to you.

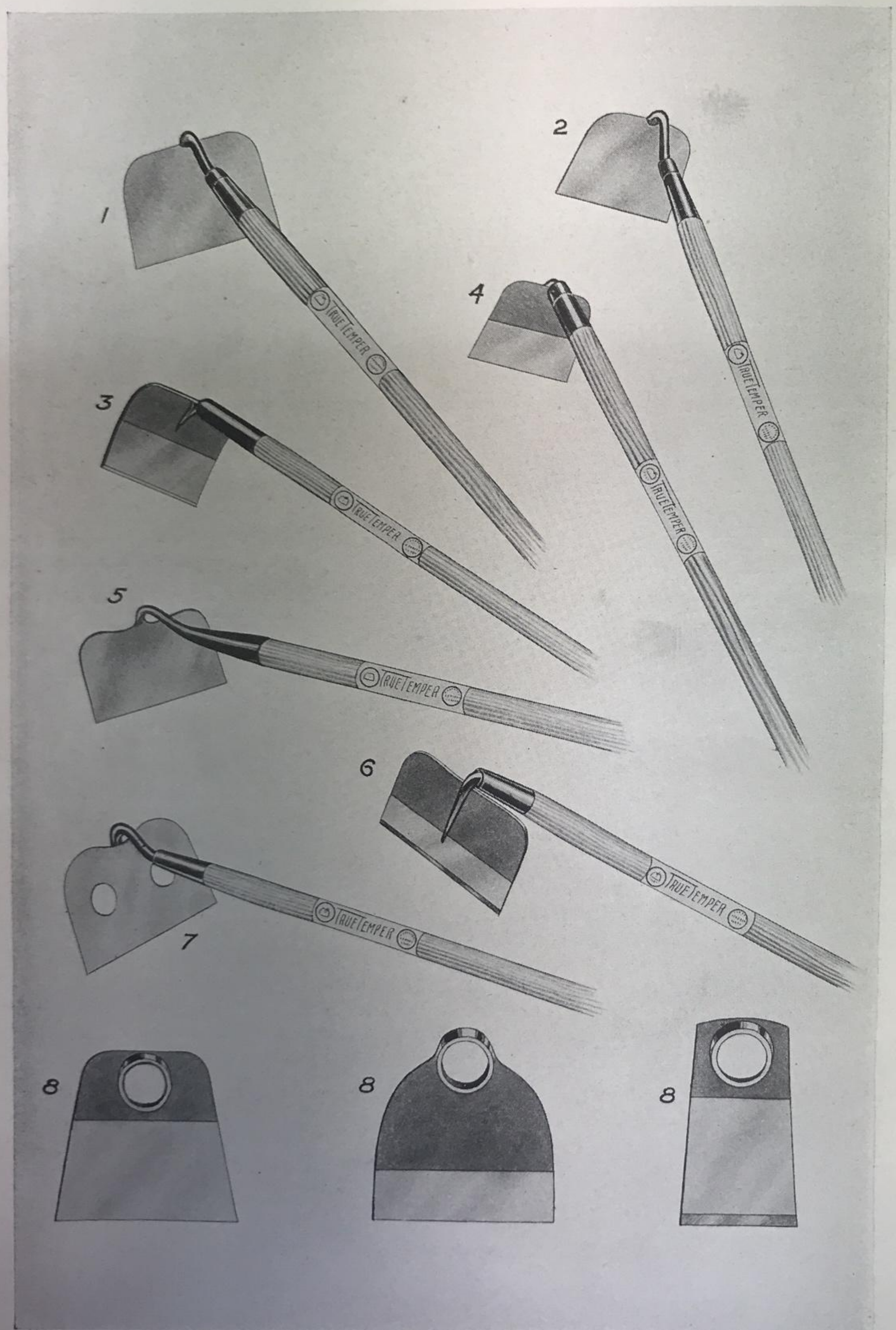
The long, narrow, pointed bit is used to stir the soil under the delicate vines, and to loosen and pull the runners into the row without injuring them. The broad blade does duty like any other good hoe of ordinary pattern.

DOUBLE BLADE HOES (Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, page 38). Our double blade hoes are especially adapted for light digging, chopping and grubbing work.

Some are eye hoes, some are riveted, others are made of one solid piece of steel.

The same high standard which characterizes our staple tools applies equally as well to these.

Southern and Heavy Hoes



Southern Hoes

PLANTER AND COTTON HOES are principally used in the Sunny South, where the extensive tobacco and cotton fields with their thousands of acres and army of workers require the best tools that can be invented to take care of the gigantic crops.

Unless the most suitable and best made tools are used, much time and effort are sure to be wasted and many dollars lost.

The man you hire, no matter how low his pay, will do more work if the tools he uses are not cumbersome and unhandy. And where many laborers are employed, the profit or loss is multiplied into an immense sum.

Some pattern of hoe is better suited to the soil of your particular locality and to your work than others. Many planters buy unnecessarily heavy hoes, but there is a growing tendency to use lighter and better hoes, because more work and better results can be accomplished.

The selection of hoes deserves close attention because it means a saving in crop cost and a consequent increase of profits.

If your nearby stores cannot show you an assortment of our planter, cotton and southern hoes, please write to us.

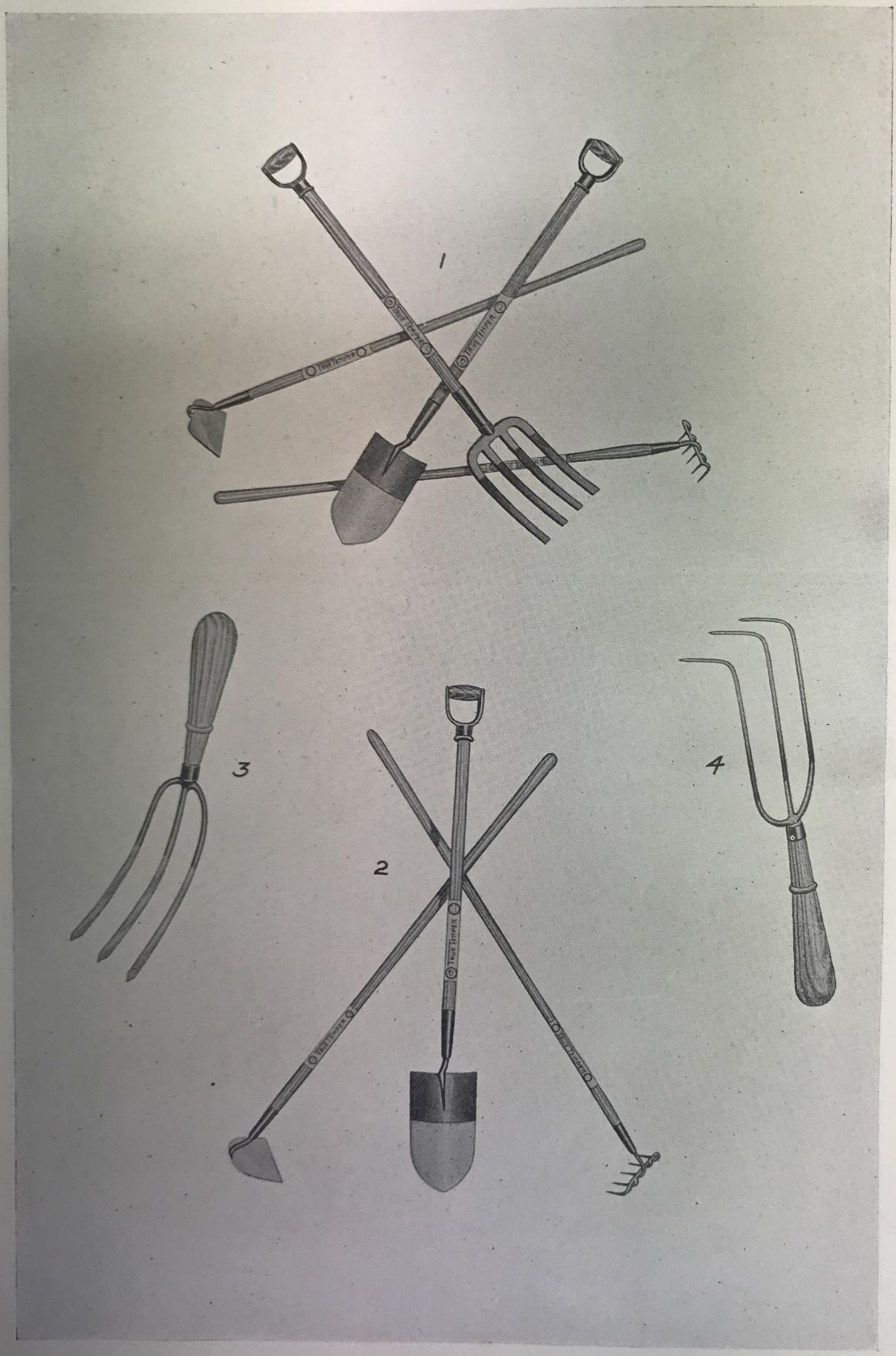
RAZOR EDGE PLANTER HOES (No. 1, page 40). Here is a popular southern hoe that is unique in the construction of its blade. The back is composed of soft steel and the face of hard steel. The back wears away first, causing the edge of the blade to sharpen itself.

It is made in seven sizes, varying from 6 to 9 inch width blades, with 5 and 5½ ft. handles, all having solid shanks; the blades are half polished. This wide range of sizes makes it adaptable for all sorts of work.

REGULAR PLANTER AND COTTON HOES (Nos. 2, 3, and 4, page 40). These are representative patterns of the popular type of southern hoes. No. 2, which is the standard, light cotton hoe, ranges in size from 6 to 8½ inch blades, with 4½, 5 and 5½ ft. handles. Solid shank or socket designs may be had. No. 3 is made with both straight and curved blades, 5 to 10 inches wide; same length handles as No. 2. Hoes like and similar to No. 4 are made in a wide range of sizes and weights to meet the numerous requirements of the South. There are various patterns similar to these which

(Continued on page 43)

Floral Tools



Floral Tools

THE pleasure of growing flowers is much enhanced by having the proper tools with which to work.

Whether you have a large flower garden, green house, conservatory, flower bed of merely a window box, you must have tools.

FLORAL SETS. Our four-tool-set (No. 1, page 42), consisting of a steel spading fork, a hoe, a steel trowel shovel, and rake, provides quite a complete outfit.

We also make a three-piece-tool set (No. 2, page 42), in which the spading fork is omitted; the set accordingly sells for less money.

HAND SPADE (No. 3, page 42). No handier little tool can find a place among your floral or garden tools than this little Hand-Spade. You can transplant, pulverize and mix earth preparatory to planting, loosen up the earth about plants, and do numerous things with it.

HAND WEEDER (No. 4, page 42). You ought to have this tool to scratch the weeds out of your flower beds and pots. It saves the hands and finger nails. Give it a place beside the hand spade in your tool outfit.

Southern and Heavy Hoes (Continued)

you can only appreciate by seeing them at your hardware dealers.

HARPER'S TOBACCO HOES (No. 5, page 40). As the value of the tobacco plant is in its leaves, they must be well cared for and not injured in cultivation. The blade of our special tobacco hoe is wide and shallow, so that it will pass under the leaves without tearing them. It is thin and the handle is of basswood, to provide a light weight handy hoe that will work easily. We know of no better tool for tobacco cultivation.

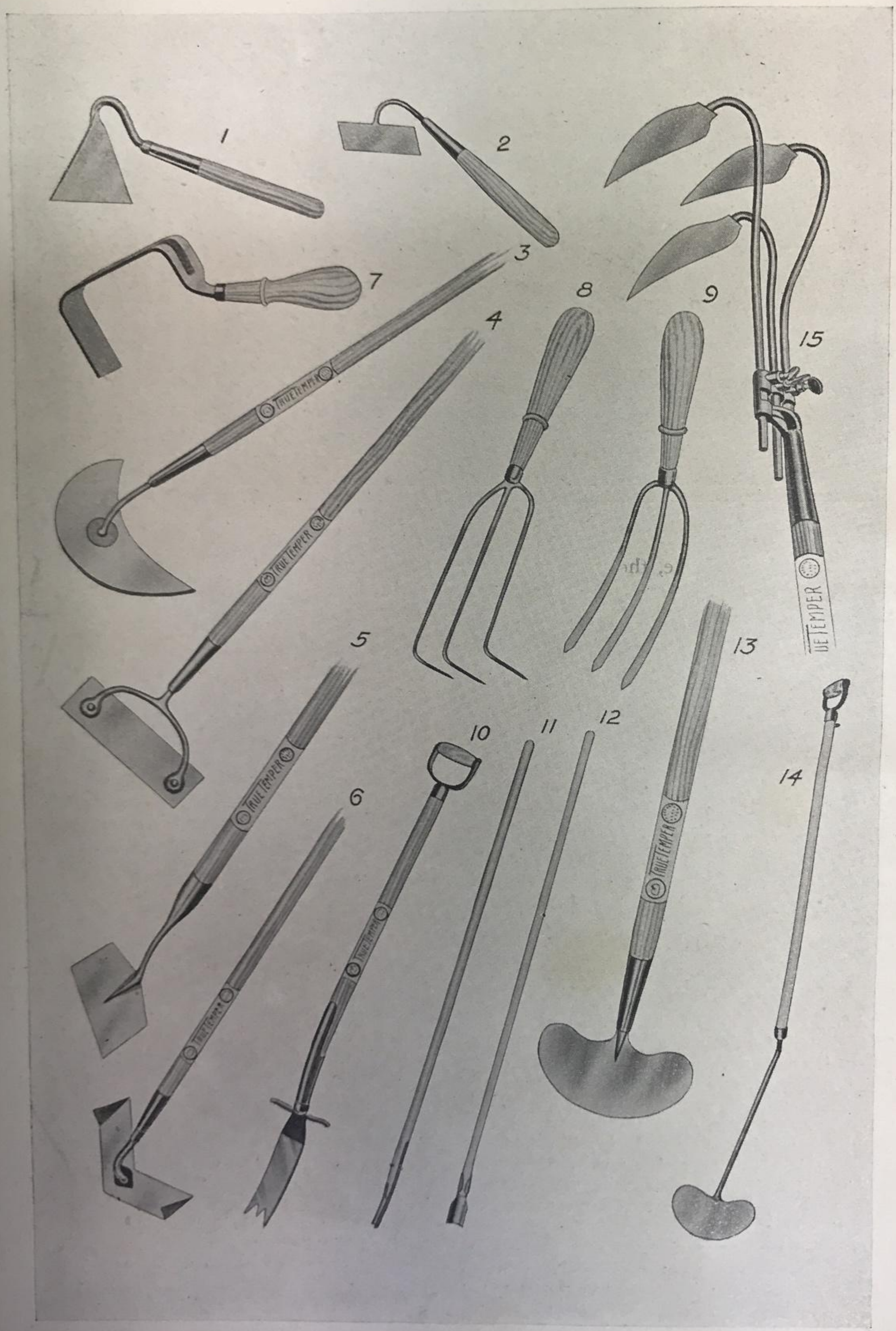
MORTAR HOES (No. 7, page 40). They get pretty hard knocks; so if you want a long-lived one, see that it is labeled "True Temper." You can buy them with or without holes in the blade, with solid shank or socket as you desire. The blades are 9 and 10 inches wide; handles are 5½ and 6 ft. All are strong and just heavy enough to feel right and work right.

COTTON CHOPPER HOE (No. 6, page 40). You can thin out cotton plants with various kinds of hoes, but none of them will give more satisfaction than our Cotton Chopper. Time has tested it.

There are five sizes, 7½, 8, 8½, 9 and 10 inch blades, with 5 and 5½ ft. handles. The blades are about 4 inches deep and one-half polished.

EYE HOES (No. 8, page 40). These Hoes without handles range from 4 to 9½ in. wide and all are of proper depths.

Weeders and Cultivators



Weeders and Cultivators

ONION WEEDERS (No. 1, page 42). Onion plants grown from seed are exceptionally tender and delicate at the start and require careful attention, weeding and cultivating. When they are grown on a large scale, the work must be done quickly and with as much ease as possible.

Our special onion weeder best suits all the requirements of this work. The steel blade is 3 in. wide, and is hung to give the handiest and easiest operation.

They can be had with either short handles for those who work on their knees, or with 4 ft. handles for working in a standing position.

WEEDERS (Nos. 2 and 7, page 44). These little Hand-tools are used extensively by beet growers, but they are also very handy to use in green houses and plant conservatories where economy of space requires the plants to be grown close together. In fact, they are useful in most any kind of private flower or vegetable garden, where a variety of plants are grown.

See Beet Tools for further information.

SCUFFLE HOES (Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, page 44). These tools are used only for destroying weeds and derive their name from the way they are shuffled of scuffled back and forth on top of the ground or just under the surface.

Their particular advantage lies in the ability of the operator to get over the ground quickly, without any lifting or chopping and leave an even surface. They lend themselves perfectly to level cultivation, always leaving a mulch of fine soil on the surface. The growing weeds are cut off and left to die in the sun, while those just sprouting up are killed by disturbance and displacement.

For cleaning drives and walks, unpaved streets, roads and gutters of weeds, there is no tool that will do the work so easily and quickly, nor so well. Many leading Railroads use them for destroying grass and weeds on roadbeds and track sides.

THE CRESCENT SCUFFLE HOE (No. 3) is particularly good for cutting small weeds and runners over a broad surface of ground, where the plants are not grown very closely.

Going either forward or backward, it has a drawing cut, by reason of its curved blade. There are 2 sizes, 7 and 9 inch blade. The handles are 5 ft. long and made of Ash.

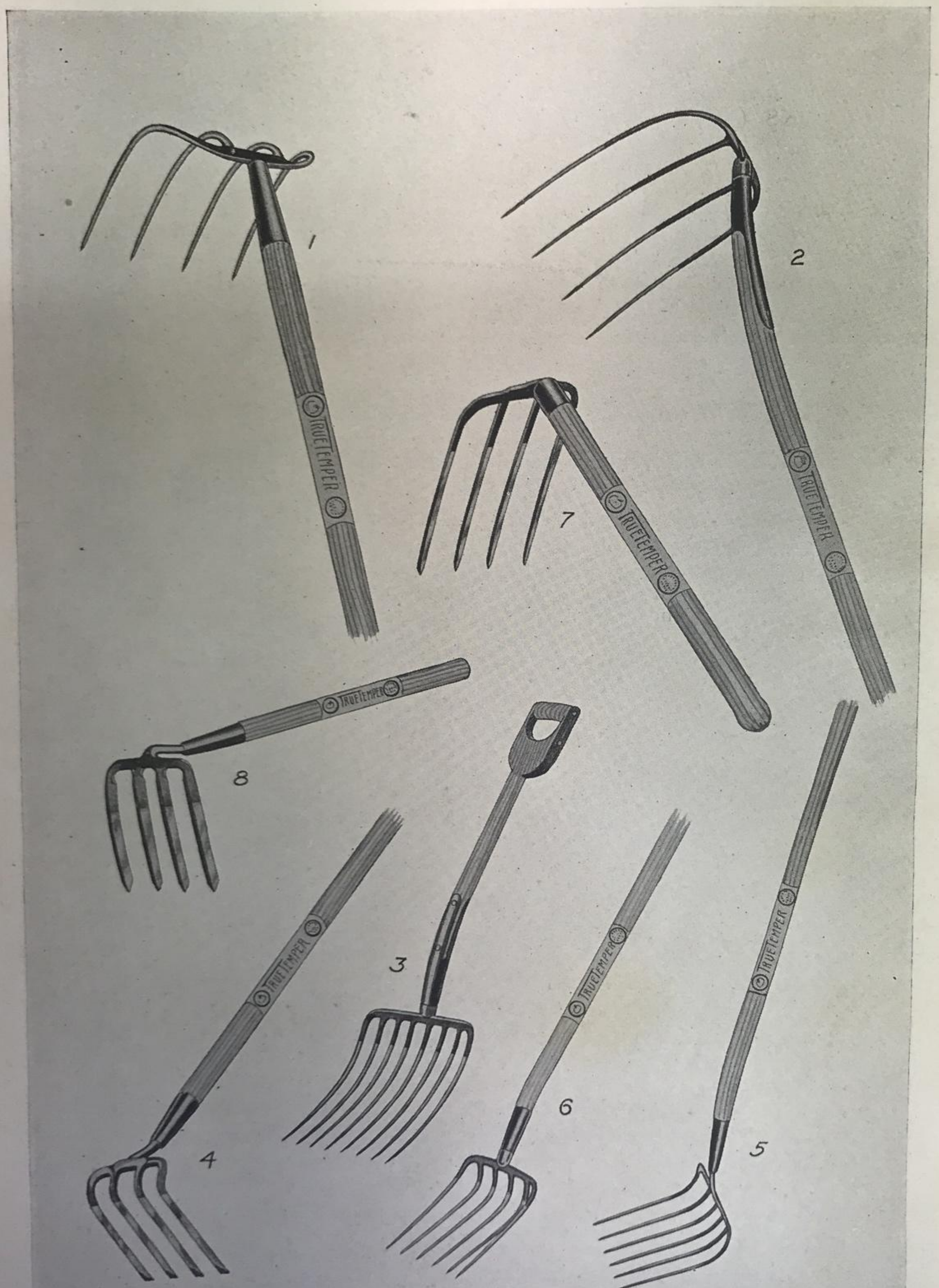
Patterns like 4 and 5 are best adapted for work where the ground is rough or hard or where the weeds are large and tough.

Number 4 comes in two sizes, with blades 2½x8 in. and 2½x9 in., with 6 ft. Ash handles.

The choice between the two is a matter of personal preference or requirements.

(Continued on pages 47 and 48)

Hooks and Stone Forks



Hooks

MANURE HOOKS (No. 1, page 46). Here is an excellent time and labor saver for unloading manure in the field.

HOP HOOKS (No. 2, page 46). Hop growers use this tool to pull down the vines and rake them into heaps. The tines are 8 and 10½ inches long, slightly curved, light in weight and well tempered. The 5 ft. handle is bent to the proper degree and strengthened with a strap-ferrule.

STONE FORK (No. 3, page 46).

STONE HOOK (No. 4, page 46). The size, weight, strength and shape of these tools, particularly fit them for their purpose, which is the handling of broken and crushed stone. For loading and unloading stone, distributing it on macademized roads, these tools cannot be equaled.

STONE PICKING FORKS (Nos. 5 and 6, page 46). Of all our labor savers none have greater advantages than these tools. There is no stooping and straining as when you gather stone by hand. You can fork them up and pitch them into a wagon with much less effort. Just try one. You can have a straight or D handle, of either pattern.

CLAM HOOKS (Nos. 7 and 8, page 46). If you ever dig clams, our special tools for that purpose will please you. Have your dealer show you our clam rakes, too. Insist on having "True Temper" tools and you cannot make a mistake.

Weeders and Cultivators

(Continued from page 45)

LIGHTNING SCUFFLE HOE (No. 6, page 44). This pattern is best suited for weeding between rows of young, tender plants. The turned-up ends permit working closely to the plants without any danger of cutting them. Both edges are sharp, and give a draw cut any way it is operated. Dirt and weeds pass over the blade, leaving the ground even.

The blade is 9 inches wide and 2½ inches deep. The Ash handle is 6 feet long.

One of these tools is a good investment for every man who has a garden, large or small.

When you see them at the store, their advantages will appeal to you more strongly than we can possibly tell you in print. Look at them in any event. They may fit your needs to the letter.

ABBOTT DOCK CUTTER (No. 10, page 44). Docks, thistles and other large rooted weeds can easily and effectually be cut out with the Abbott Dock Cutter.

The outer points catch and hold the root while the center prong splits, and the four edges of the "m" cut it off. You push the tool with your foot, as you do a spading fork.

It is sharpened from the under side and dulls very slowly. Stones do not dull it at all. You can easily sharpen it on a grind stone. The blade, shank and foot-bar are forged from one solid piece of steel; blade is brightly polished.

It sells for a dollar and will last for a life time

DANDELION SPUD (No. 11, page 44). You can rid the lawn of dandelions with this tool without breaking your back or wearing out your knees. It is very light and strong, and has a steel blade with two interchangeable, sharp, cutting ends. Note that it has a "hang" too.

(No. 12) is a cheaper tool with but one stationary, cutting blade.

TURF EDGER (No. 13, page 44). A carefully kept lawn does not have ragged edges, nor grass in the cracks of the walks.

Our turf edger will be found a most handy tool for trimming the edge of the sod where it borders the walks and drives.

The curved blade gives a draw cut, and enables the operator to work in continuous straight or curved lines with ease.

The blade and shank are one solid piece of steel. The handle is of fine Ash, the ferrule of steel.

This is a popular tool in towns and cities.

SOD LIFTER (No. 14, page 44). For cutting sod preparatory to rolling it up and transferring it to the lawn, no more convenient tool can be used.

The blade and shank are made of one solid piece of steel. The blade is polished and sharp; the whole tool is strong.

It cuts the sod in strips and then cuts it loose from the under soil, as rapidly and easily as could be desired.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR (No. 15, page 44). Truck gardeners in many sections use this tool in great numbers. The three blades, which are made of steel and are each 3 inches wide and 5 inches deep, are adjustable and can be removed at will, by means of set screws.

In the position shown, it is used to culti-

Weeders and Cultivators

(Continued from page 47)

vate and loosen soil between rows of plants. The middle blade can be removed and a row of plants straddled and cultivated with one blade on each side.

Furrows may be made with one, two or three blades, depending on what distance apart they are desired.

In the modern garden, where plants are mainly grown in long, straight rows, instead of in square beds as was the prevailing custom some years ago, our garden cultivator is a great time and labor saver.

The tool is weighty enough, and yet not too heavy, to work just nicely in the average garden soil.

Closer, better and more thorough work can be accomplished with this cultivator than any tool or implement made for this particular kind of work.

If your dealer cannot show you this tool, please write to us.

HAND SPADE (No. 8, page 44). This tool is used for transplanting, working soil in plant conservatories, around pot plants and wherever close, careful plant cultivation is conducted in flower or vegetable gardening.

HAND WEEDER (No. 9, page 44). This little, hand forged, steel tool is sort of a twin to the hand spade. For weeding, cultivating and keeping the soil loose about plants, it is an excellent tool.

The Care of Tools

TOOLS left out in the rain and the sun lose far more in value than it costs in time and effort to take good care of them. If neglected, the handles soon begin to warp and shrink, and the steel parts to rust and work loose.

Immediately after purchasing a tool, the handle should be treated to a dressing of Linseed Oil and allowed to dry. This will insure its wearing very smooth and make it moisture proof. This application should be repeated at least once a year.

When you have occasion to replace a broken handle, you will find it more economical to buy a new handle with the ferrule attached rather than attempt to use the old ferrule. To remove it from the broken handle and get it properly placed on the new handle is a very difficult task.

The steel parts of a tool may be kept bright and smooth by cleaning and drying them well, after using. When storing away tools at the end of the season, the steel parts should be oiled to prevent rusting.

The tool house has become one of the important adjuncts to the modern farm. Here are kept all kinds of tools that the farmer uses, and every tool has its place. It is also a store-house for repair materials and a work-room in which to make repairs.

If you do not have a special tool-house, it will pay you to set apart a dry corner in some convenient building, and arrange it so that every tool can be hung up. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is a wise maxim to observe in caring for tools.

IMPORTANT

We shall be pleased to receive from readers of this book a description of any new or special tools which they may possess or require. If our investigation of an idea or invention results in its adoption we will gladly reward the owner with proper compensation for it.

Address all communications to
AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TRADE MARK.

TRUE TEMPER

AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO.

CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A