MANURE SPREADER.

Development of this Almost Indispensable Machine.

When the manure spreader made its appearance about 30 years ago it was made in the style of a cart with two wheels, made to hitch to the rear of a wagon. This was a crude construction, and sufficed for the small eastern farmer, but as the spreader came into use more it was found advisable to put a set of trucks under the front end of the machine and to make a complete wagon out of it and to make a movable bottom, and from the way this style of machine was made I am under the impression that it was not intended that the front wheels should bear much of the load as they were set too far forward, throwing practically all of the load on the rear wheels. This construction was not followed out in farm wagons, nor was this construction found satisfactory in manure spreaders.

The machines were first made very light, the 50-bushel machines weighing about 1,500 pounds, and they were satisfactory in handling light barnyard manure, but when the western farmer took up the manure spreader proposition he found that these light machines were wanting, they were not of sufficient strength, and the result is that the weight of the machines has been increased. At first thought this might indicate that they would pull harder, but every farmer knows that a heavy load will pull easier in a heavy wagon than it will on a light wagon, and the same holds good of the manure spreader.

There is probably no machine made that is put under a greater strain than a spreader, as it has the hard lumps of manure to break to pieces before spreading them. The light machines would soon give way, would get out of shape and cause friction and binding. The result is that the machines at the present time are made heavier and stronger than they were.

The first thing to take into consideration in buying any machine, says Otto E. Henry, in the Indiana Farmer, is the strength of construction and this holds good in the manure spreader more than any other farm implement. There were many things that the manufacturers in the early days had to contend with which they could not foresee. The wheels must be heavy enough to carry the load, on a wagon. The rear wheels of the manure spreader must be heavy enough to carry the load and drive the machinery, that is, the apron and cylinder. It is estimated that one-third of the strength of the wheels is used for the traction and the other two-thirds for carrying the load. The up-to-date manufacturers of manure spreaders are now using much heavier wheels than they were, and heavier parts all the way through. The front axles are set back under the load so that the load is practically equally balanced, thus bringing the horses close to the load. The front and rear wheels track so that when spreading over plowed ground or over meadows you make two tracks instead of four as the original style of machines did.

There is no question but that it is better to put a few more dollars into a well-constructed manure spreader or any other farm implement than to buy the cheapest thing that can be had.

CLOVERDALE FARM
R F D No 24

FOR SALE:

8 Duroc JERSEY PIGS.

1 PURE BRED GUERNSEY COW.

WANTED:

A GOOD HIRED MAN.

Suggestion for Bulletin Board.

FARM BULLETIN BOARD.

How to Make One and the Uses to Which It May Be Put.

Some of our most progressive and practical farmers advertise regularly in the leading agricultural papers, and it pays them so well that not one of them thinks of farming without advertising. But there is more or less advertising, of certain kinds, that farmers cannot afford to place in an agricultural paper, and which would not pay in results because of its very nature. This is what the farm bulletin board is for.

The sketch illustrates the first board we made. It can be made very easily and quickly and at little expense. If wide boards are used, get good material and have it dressed on both sides and jointed. If matched stuff is used see that it is comparatively free from knots.

Cut the boards to run across the bulletin board horizontally, as this works better when writing on the board with a crayon. A good size for such a bulletin board is about three feet wide by five feet high. Use three wide cleats on the back. Fasten these with 1½-inch screws. This is better than to use nails, as it leaves a smoother surface for writing.

To make a good job, bind the ends or edges all around with narrow strips, using a wider one on top for weather protection. The writing surface can be covered with liquid slating, but black paint will do very well. I put three coats on mine and it lasted for several years.

Every progressive farm, says Farm Journal, should have a name, and this name should be painted in large white letters, in an attractive style, across the top of the board. The owner's name and post office address should be immediately underneath. If the farm is on a rural mail delivery route, record that fact and the number thereof.

Set the mail box on the same post, or nearby, and keep the whole outfit in first-class order, as in a measure it "officiates" as a sort of "show case" in front of the farm. Then keep the whole farm so that it will compare favorably with the show case, and you may acquire the reputation of being a model farmer. Quite likely. Try it and see.

Why should not we farmers advertise our business the same as other business men do in the various commercial lines? We nearly always have something to sell, and there is often something wanted.

UTILIZING STRAW.

How the Farmers of West and Northwest Could Save Waste.

The waste of straw in the west and northwest is simply appalling, declares Prof. Thomas Shaw. Even in localities where farmers will tell you that the land is low in vegetable matter, they will go on burning straw from year to year. Incredible as it may seem, the glare from burning straw stacks may be seen every night from some part of the area covered by the corporations of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In this area of straw burning, the straw is of the best for feeding. It is brighter and less injured by dews and rain than in the east, north and south. When cut at the proper stage of ripening, its value is very considerable for food. Live stock will eat with considerable relish even wheat straw thus harvested, when well stacked. Stock will eat oat straw more readily than overripe hay, and this applies to horses, colts, yard cattle and sheep.

Much of the straw is too ripe before it is cut. This is inevitable where very large areas are grown, but will be quite practicable where the farming is mixed. The greatest loss, however, comes in the stacking. It is rare to see a stack. Where threshing is done one sees simply straw heaps made by the use of a blower.

With the aid of one extra man to guide the blower and one on the stack, the stacks could be built so as to turn rain. The stock, especially cattle and horses, could go to these stacks, usually made in the field, and help themselves, and a large part of the winter's food could thus be secured. The manure made could then be scattered over the farm. The western man who burns straw, reasons that it is easier to burn it than to draw the residue and scatter it over the land.

Feed as a Blanket.

As to wintering cows and other live stock, provide good shelter—much food is burned up within the animal for heat when left to the cold; feed regularly; give the right amount, so that nothing will be spoiled, and prepare the food in the best manner.

Make the Hot Bed.

This is the time to make the hot bed, and you will be surprised at the amount of stuff you can have almost before the snow is off. The next best thing to a hot bed is a cold frame.

KING DRAG IMPROVED.

How an Ohioan Has Elaborated on the Split Log Road-Making Machine.

The King split log drag is familiar to all farmers and has been used in all parts of the country to the great improvement of the country roads.

An Ohio man—A. H. Herrick—thinks he has constructed a machine along the lines of the King drag which is an improvement. The illustration of this device is from the Ohio Farmer. Mr. Herrick says of it: "For all road

Herrick-King Road Drag.

smoothing and grading, except heavy turnpike jobs at first described, we use a King drag made of 2x8 plank 6 feet long and 30 inches apart (c, c, Figs. 1 and 2). Cross-pieces or beams are 4 feet long (B, B, Figs. 1 and 2), projecting 6 inches in front to take clevices for draft chain and 12 inches back to take braces for back scraper (B, B, Figs. 1 and 2). Front scraper braces extend back on beams 12 inches and reach nearly to bottom of scraper, and may be of iron or wood (A, D, Fig. 1, show wooden braces—iron ones not shown). Iron plates (not shown in Fig. 2) are used to protect the scrapers' cutting edges. A shallow box or platform (E, Figs. 1 and 2) is nailed onto beams for driver to stand in and to carry such tools as are needed, such as pick and bar, to loosen stones, and a shovel to fill large ruts. All stones are also thrown into the box and carried to "a convenient place. The object of having one end of scrapers rounded off (C, C, Fig. 2) is so that we can hitch to this end and haul it more easily to and from the work where we have to go any distance.' Figs. 1 and 2 explain the other points."

Why Butter Don't Come.

In a majority of cases when butter does not come it is the result of one or two causes—either the thermometer has not been used and the cream has been put into the churn too cold, or too much has been put in and the churn is overloaded, so that the cream does not get the proper oscillation.

Buy a Thermometer.

The next time you go to town, invest a half dollar in a good dairy thermometer. Then don't hang it on a nail and leave it there. Use it every time you churn. That is what it was made for.

THE AMERICAN HOME

WM. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest ability on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 4 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A cottage with three bedrooms upstairs is given in this plan. There is more cozy comfort tucked away under his roof and within these four walls than is ordinarily found in two houses. A study of this little plan will easily convince a person that it is not necessary to build a great big house in order to accommodate a good sized family. Five bedrooms is unusual even in a regular two-story house, but we have them here in a cottage design, 30 feet wide by 40 feet long, costing from $1,500 to $2,200, according to the prices of labor and material in the place where it is built.

Second Floor Plan

This little cottage is not only cozy, neat and comfortable, but it is supplied with modern conveniences and it looks well. There is a great deal in looks. If the house is a good looker the owner can put up with some inconveniences in regard to size or arrangement, but this house is also well planned for comfort.

In this arrangement the dining-room is the room of the house. It is living room, hall, reception room and a room of general utility. There is no objection to making such a dining-room answer so many useful purposes provided the room is well kept. A lot of house cleaning is needed where there is so much business in one room, but it saves the rest of the house. It probably costs no more labor to keep this one main room in order than to distribute the work over several others.

The advantages in a house like this

First Floor Plan

is the saving in expense in first cost and a saving in heating every winter so long as you live in it. It is an advantage to have the kitchen shut away from the main part of the house where it is cool in summer. When the porch is used as a sort of kitchen annex, as it probably would be by most housekeepers, the arrangement is especially attractive.

The water supply in all houses that are built in villages and country places is a question of serious importance. One reason why life in small places is not more attractive is the lack of modern conveniences in the houses. How much better it is to build a small house, thereby saving money enough to install a water system with a pressure tank, plumbing, bathroom and hot and cold running water in as many places in the house as you want it. Such conveniences cost no more in the country than they do in the city. They must be paid for, wherever they are enjoyed. We don't get things for nothing. Houses in the city rent for enough to pay the interest on the cost, to pay the salaries and stealings of public officials and the necessary funds for a great deal of unnecessary work. Water for a city house costs from $5 to $100 a year, according to the rates prevailing, the size of the house and the quantity of water used.

A windmill with the necessary pumps and a pressure tank to supply a house the size of this one would not necessarily cost more than $200 or $300. The same windmill that supplies the house may be used to pump water for other purposes, if on a farm, to water the stock; if in a village the water may be supplied for street sprinkling or it may be sold to a neighbor. The interest on the cost of the plant would be from $20 to $30 a year, the repairs little or nothing.

There is no need of doing without modern conveniences in the house because one happens to live in the country or a small village.

With a rainfall of 40 inches during the year, which is about the average for the greater part of the United States, the roof of this cottage house would collect 800 or 900 barrels of water, which would be more than enough for the use of the family. A circular cistern ten feet across and ten feet deep would hold about 175 barrels, so that by running the water from the roof into a good cistern water could be collected sufficient without having a well or other supply unless wanted for drinking purposes. Rain water is all right for any purpose if it is properly saved in a good clean cistern that is provided with the proper filters. Cisterns are in many deep enough to cost a great deal of labor to get the water out, a hand-pump will answer very well for a small house to keep the bathroom supplied, but there must be a storage tank somewhere. This may be a plank tank, copper lined, up in the attic, or it may be a pressure tank in the cellar or in the ground outside.

Either arrangement is good if well put in and taken care of afterward. It don't take much time to look after a water plant of this kind. It won't run itself exactly, although it can be made almost automatic in operation.

Pressure tanks are the newest and most satisfactory when they are right in every way. Any old steam boiler makes a good tank, but it must be both water and air-tight. It must be large enough to hold water for household use for a week and still leave air space enough to give the necessary pressure. The water is pumped with a force pump into the tank through a pipe that enters at the bottom, thus confining the air in the upper part of the boiler shell tank. The water is forced in at the bottom and taken out from the bottom. When the air pressure gets too low, we force the water up to the highest water tap more air is forced into the top of the pressure tank by means of a large bicycle pump.

A boiler shell three feet in diameter and 12 to 16 feet long would answer the purpose very well. It should be filled about two-thirds full of water under a pressure of from 20 to 30 pounds. A little experience will soon show the most desirable pressure. The kind of water pump and and air pump used will determine whether it is best to pump the water against the air or to pump the air against the water.

Dr. Ayer's Iron-ox Tablets

Cure Biliousness

The most common causes of biliousness is some perversion of the functions of the liver, or the retention of bile in the bile duct.

YELLOW SALLOW SKIN IS AN INDICATION OF BILIOUSNESS.

"Laxative Iron-ox Tablets are the best laxative I have ever used. They have cleared up my skin, and are a splendid remedy for sour stomach, and I am so thankful for the good health they have given me." (Mrs.) C. Vollmer, Soldier's Home, Bath, N.Y.

Laxative Iron-ox Tablets tone and strengthen the bowels, and stimulate the secretions of the liver. If the bowels and liver are active and working harmoniously, waste matter and poisons which cause biliousness, stomach trouble, headache, backache, colds and rheumatism cannot accumulate in the system.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Tone and Strengthen the Bowels

For by M. F. B. K. Birmingham

FENWICK'S

Lunch Parlors

99 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Everything home-made and palatable.

Pascals checked free.

Birmingham people specially invited to come to this restaurant and be at home.

G. G. FENWICK.

One Instance Where Wire Conveyed the Voice of Conscience—How Farmer Saved Long Trip After His Cows.

A group of telephone men were telling telephone stories the other day.

"A couple of young lawyers were just shutting up shop to go home one evening not long ago," said one, "it was in a big building, and as it was about nine o'clock, nearly all the windows were dark. One window across the alley, however, was light, and the curtain partly up, and just after they had turned off their own lights the two young fellows saw a man who was pacing the floor in this room reach over and kiss the stenographer. They knew the man's name, that is, they knew the name lettered on his window; so they looked him up in the telephone book and one kept watch at the window, while the other rang him up.

"There were signs of perturbation in the room across the way when the bell rang. When he finally answered, the young fellow at the phone said: 'Stop kissing that girl.'

"'Who—who—who are you?' came a quavering, stuttering voice over the 'phone.

"'I am the voice of your conscience,' said the lawyer, and silently hung up the receiver."

"The marvelous extension of the rural telephone system out west," said a western man, "has introduced an element of variety and interest into the lives of the farmers that can hardly be computed. In some sections of the great farming states the farmers buy their own telephone exchange, and then each man runs his own line to his own house and has nothing to pay thereafter, except to keep his own line in order, and his share of the cooperative central office. The women on the farms, when their work is done in the afternoon, love to go to the 'phone and stand listening for hours to everything that buzzes over the wires. It's as good as going to see all their friends. The only trouble is that they get tired standing up and holding the receiver to their ears, and have to sit down and rest once in a while.

"But one day I found an old lady who had solved that problem. She had tied the receiver to the back of her rocking chair, and there she sat comfortably knitting, with the 'phone glued to her ear, listening to all the telephone talk of the county."

"I can tell a better one than that about those farmers' exchanges," said another carelessly. "You know they utilize their barbed wire fences for telephone wires. There was one enterprising Reuben that ran a line from his barn down to the pasture, and at milking time he would call up the cows and tell them to come up to the house."

The other telephone men looked at each other and then turned sadly away.

The Wolf in Switzerland.

Apart from the evidence of its presence in the ogam inscriptions, the earliest reference to the wolf in Switzerland is in a decree of Charlemagne of about the end of the eighth century. From this time to the latter part of the fourteenth century the records are exceedingly scanty, but during the next two centuries they become very common and show the strenuous fight against the marauder which had to be maintained by the inhabitants, and the part which it played in their superstitious ideas. A striking fact is its abundance at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which is explained as resulting from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. With the end of that century the period of its greatest abundance closed, and from hence onward it begins gradually to disappear, the last wolf having been killed in Lucerne in 1865, while the western frontier districts continued to suffer from its ravages until quite a recent date. The extermination of the animal has only been made possible by the introduction of modern weapons.—Georgaphical Journal.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SARAH J. HARRIS

Died at her home on Southfield Avenue in this village, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907, in her 73rd year.

More than a year ago she slipped and fell, breaking a hip bone, since when she has constantly failed in health. Her death however was not the result of the fall. Ever since her accident she has been given the best of medical care and kind and careful nursing by her daughter, Mrs. G. Will Crary, that she could receive, but all to no purpose for she gradually failed away.

Her maiden name was Hunt and she was born in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1834. She spent her early girlhood and received her education there. She came to Birmingham with her husband, O. W. Peck, in 1864, and has since resided here. Mr. Peck in those years was a prominent business man of this village, conducting a general store where F. Hagerman is at present located. Mr. Peck died a few years after coming here.

Mrs. Peck is survived by three children, Clarence E. Hoy, of Huntsville, Ala., Fred H. Peck, of New York, and Mrs. Jennie Crary, of this village. She was married three times. Deceased was an active and enthusiastic member of the Baptist church, which she joined at the age of 15 years. She leaves a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her demise.

Mrs. Harris is one of the pioneers of this village, having been a constant resident here for the past 43 years. She will be greatly missed by her many friends who have learned to know her intimately, and by everybody with whom she came in contact, for her lovable character and amicable disposition, were impressed upon everyone she met.

Her funeral services were held last Sunday from her late home, conducted by Rev. Gilbert North and Rev. L. L. Houghton. The attendance was very large, the house hardly holding the number who came to pay their last respects to a good woman. Burial followed in the Crooks cemetery in Troy.

MRS. MARY FERGUSON

Was born in New York State in 1833. She was 12 years old when she came to Michigan, and resided in Redford and Southfield townships.

She was united in marriage to J. M. Brown, May 15, 1855. To this union were born five children, three girls and two boys. Mr. Brown died July 10, 1861. Mrs. Brown was married to Joseph Ferguson, Jan. 1, 1878. Mr. Ferguson died May 4, 1905, his wife following him, Feb. 24, 1907, at 11:15, p.m.

She leaves to mourn her loss, Rebecca West, of Franklin, Mich., John, of Mellville, Tenn., and Sarah, of Owesso, Mich., also other relatives and many friends.

The funeral was held Wednesday, Feb. 27th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. West. The sermon was preached by her pastor, Rev. G. H. Dover, who selected for his text the words as found recorded in Mark 14, 8th verse, "She hath done what she could." Her's was a triumphant end, to rest from her labors and her works do follow her.

Interment was made in Franklin cemetery. Daines & Bell, funeral directors.

101

Farm of 51 acres in two sections 22 and 29 Southfield; 2 acres best grafted fruit; 6 buildings; mixed soil; Co. 12,000 all plow land, well drained and under a high state of cultivation. Price $5,000.

123

Nice little 40-acre farm near Big Beaver (S. ½ of N. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, Troy). Barn 32x46 and 2-story house with 11 rooms. An acre of good orchard and 5 acres of timber; a mile and a half from the Detroit Interurban Electric Railway. Less than $60 per acre will buy it, and there is a good chance that any man who means business can pay for it.

146

Farm, 87¼ acres; good buildings; 2 acres orchard; 2 acres timber; one mile from Electric Railway, in Royal Oak township; in W. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 18. Clean and easy sold. If you come with the good hard cash in your hand, you can buy it for $2,300.

207

Seems as if this place ought to be attractive to any party who wants a farm at a fair price. One and one-half miles west of Birmingham on Grand River road; 103 acres clay loam and gravelly soil and not a foot of waste land; 8 acres timber; 6 flowing wells located at the various buildings and distributed all over the farm, where most needed; 14 miles of best tile drain running 4 rods apart over all the farm; best barbed wire fence etc; 10 good buildings; 2 houses; ample barn room—20 head of cattle and horses can be nicely accommodated. Oh, well! what's the use, could never tell you about it here. Price is reasonable, and party wants to sell to some one in family. Let us know if you are interested and we will run out and get you and Erskin any day you go and look it over. Will exchange for part city property.

208

Five acres and 4 good buildings, making a nice little home right within the limits of Birmingham. Stores, school, church, etc., within 200 rods. The buildings are worth more to be had than the price asked for the place, and are well worth looking at. The price is $1,600, and $250 cash will take care of it, and the balance you can pay at your leisure.

209

Fine home with good barn on Townsend Street. Good Detroit house, plenty of fruit, beautiful maple trees on south side make it a shady, restful residence. Would cost $2,500 to build the house alone, and $2,200 will buy it if you take it right off the bat. Owner is leaving town, and that's the reason.

210

Nice little cottage with barn just west of the High School, on Martin Street. Owner has insured for $400; good location. Well, what do you want for $600, anyhow? Ask the man at the bank. About $300 will swing it.

211

Just an acre of land. (Ever read that book that was so popular some years ago, entitled "One Acre Enough?" No? Well, you ought to. It's worth while.) There's a house on this acre. Good little house with 4 rooms, in Southfield village. Possession given any time before April 1, and $225 gets it if you come quick.

212

The premises formerly owned and occupied by the late C. C. Talbot in the Township of Troy. House and some small buildings on the south side of the road with 20 acres of land can be bought separate if desired. Seventy acres on the north side of the road, with barns and all other necessary buildings. Location exceptionally fine; ½ mile from electric line—Flint Division D. U. R. After you take out the cost of the house and buildings, the price we ask would bring the land down to about $45 per acre. Take you to see it any time.

213

Fine little farm of about 75 acres in Royal Oak, on the line of the Rochester Electric, 2 miles north of Royal Oak; fare to Detroit 15c; good cellar; well 120 feet deep; good pure water; 1-acre bearing apple orchard; 3 buildings, insured for $1,275, and $4,000 will buy it, subject to a small mortgage, which can run at the pleasure. Will exchange for improved Detroit city property.

214

About 52 acres, 1 mile west of Rochester, 26 miles from Detroit. A1 land, 4 acres timber; house and barn worth $1,600, insured for $1,000. About 25 bearing butternut trees, 15 walnuts and 30 hickories; fine oak trees of Nature's planting border the farm on east and north. Can show you pictures and diagrams of this place, so that you will have almost as good an idea of it as if you went to see it.

215

Decidedly the prettiest lake farm in this county of lakes. Situated on Wing Lake, noted for its excellent fishing, 4 miles west of Birmingham; 12-room house with furnace; fine barn; excellent barns; fences in good shape; 2 acres of young peaches, 4 acres bearing peaches, and 4 acres apple orchard, which bore 700 bushels of marketable apples the past year. One mile north of Franklin. Daily mail and telephone service. Abundance of excellent water pumped by windmill and piped to house and other buildings. Eighty acres and the price is $7,000; if you will let us take you to see it and you say it isn't worth the money, we'll take you for a ride on the lake, cat-fish you a nice string of bass, and then you'll give us twice the money. And it's worth it, too. Try it.

216

A new, modern dwelling, constructed by a well-known builder for his own use, from best concrete blocks, hollow walls, 2 stories high, in one of the best localities in our village; lot 60x130 feet; 10 large apple trees; bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, cess-pool, hot-air furnace, 9 rooms beautifully finished in hard wood, large attic. Is at of reasons for selling. Price $3,800. Let us show it to you any day—any time.

217

Farm of 80 acres on Section 1, Troy; 5 buildings, 4 acres beech and maple timber, 75 acres cleared, 3 acres orchard; 2½ miles from Rochester line D. U. R. Can be bought for $2,000, and there is only a trifle over $36 per acre. $1,000 cash will buy it, with the balance on long time at low rate of interest. Seems as if that ought to interest almost anybody.

AUCTION

M. H. BLUNT, Auctioneer

GOOD LUNCH AT NOON

Being about to quit farming, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises known as the Rumley Farm, on the 11-mile road, 1½ miles west of Royal Oak, on

Tuesday, MARCH 12

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, the following described property:

Roan Mare, 6 years old, weight 1,250
Bay Mare, 8 years old, weight 1,250
Bay Mare, 11 years old, weight 1,150
3 Cows, giving milk
Cow, new milch
3 Cows, due in August
Cow, due in May
Cow, due in July
2 Cows, due in April
Heifer, 14 months old
Heifer, 6 months old
Bull Calf, 6 months old
Brood Sow, due in March
Champion Grain Binder—Roller
Champion Mower
Spring-tooth Harrow
Hay Tedder
Iron Roller
60-tooth Iron Drag
Hay Rake
Rope, Fork and Car
Wagon
Two-seat Buggy
Corn Sheller
Set Bob Sleighs
Two-horse Cultivator
Set Heavy Set Harness
Set Light Harness
Single Harness
5 One-horse Cultivators
5 tons Timothy Hay
100 bushels Oats
400 bushels Corn in Ear
50 bushels Seed Potatoes
Quantity of Stalks
and other articles too numerous to mention.
2 Plows
Rose Cutting Box
Truck
Single Wagon
Top Buggy
Hay Rack
Cutter
Large Kettle

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10, 9-months credit with approved endorsed bankable notes, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

MRS. AUG. AVALT, Proprietor.

WALDO BLUNT, Clerk.

$33 one way from Chicago

Santa Fe

Colonist Tickets to California

On sale daily during March and April

Tickets honored in Tourist Sleeper on payment of berth rate $7 from Chicago.

Ask P. T. Hendry, 151 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.