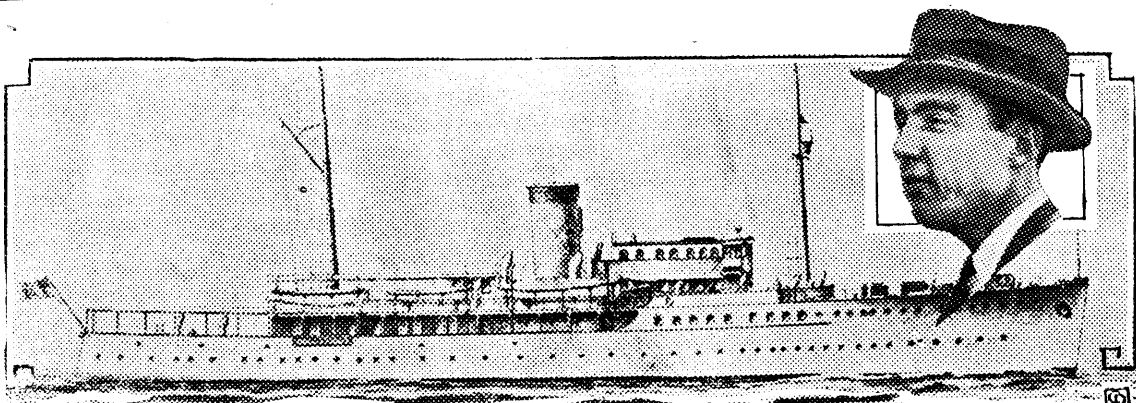


CAMERA NEWS

Astor Building World's Largest Private Yacht



Here is a sketch of Vincent Astor's new yacht, Nourmahal, now being built at Kiel, Germany, and which is said to be the largest private yacht in the world. It will displace 3,000 tons, will carry a crew of 54, and will be able to cruise 19,000 miles on one fueling. A library, living room, dining room, nine owner's staterooms and seven baths are included. Inset is of Astor, whose residence is New York.

A President and a Mayor Meet



President William T. Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, is shown here with Mayor James Walker of New York City, returning a visit of the mayor to Dublin last year. The band was playing the national anthem at the moment the snap was made. President Cosgrave has arrived to thank the American people for their support and to arrange a loan with bankers.

Returns to Sea--His Enemy



First Mate Tom Normore of New York is going back--back to the sea where once he was shipwrecked and lived for 22 days in a tiny boat with only two dead men for companions. He now is janitor of a New York apartment house. "I don't know why, sailors never do, but I'm going back," he says. "I can't resist the call."

FOR ELEVEN DAYS I RODE ALONE WITH THE TWO BODIES HUDDLED CLOSE

DEER YARDS TO BE STUDIED BY STATE OFFICERS

A deer survey in the Upper Peninsula was started January 14, when two experienced men from the department of conservation began operations. For some time sportsmen and general public alike have been interested in this subject. By spring the department expects to have sufficient data from the dozen or more yards being investigated so that some definite policies may be formulated as to how best safeguard the winter cover and feed of the ever-popular deer.

Several years ago there was discussion of a plan to protect the interests of deer by leasing lands known to be good deer yards, but private owners of such lands usually insist on cutting their timber when and where they please, and various other conditions, prevailed which made the plan rather impracticable. During the last legislature, new interest in the subject developed but it came too late in the season to permit effective field work. During last December, Upper Peninsula conservation officers, sportsmen's clubs and others were advised of the department's plans, and were asked for recommendations as to the yards which should be surveyed. If possible the department wanted to get a good cross section of the whole situation.

All the suggested yards were plotted on maps and district conservation officers indicated their first, second and third choices. Since no similar survey has ever been made in America, so far as is known, the men will be pioneers in this important work. Their plan, however, for the first season's study is to visit a number of yards as quickly as possible, so as to get a general idea of the situation, then begin detailed work when heavy snow arrives and forces the deer into winter quarters. Section lines will be run to identify descriptions involving the main deer yard areas. These descriptions will then be cruised--but with relatively little effort to estimate merchantable timber.

Different types of cover which the deer are using, and how such types pattern together, will receive most attention. One type of land and cover may make up one combination; quite another type, another. In one case the deer may be too densely herded in some particular favorable place, while in another they may be strung out in small groups for miles. Such items, of course, will be carefully noted.

Cover conditions in the yards having been mapped, efforts will be made to approximate the boundaries of areas yarded heavily, those used often but not so heavily, and the outside limits of land occasionally used. Signs will be noted which may tell whether the heavily yarded areas are used year after year or only occasionally. For several miles surrounding the main yards the men expect to sketch in the main cover types, noting the character of the summer and fall come to the yards. Finally, township and courthouse records will be consulted and a compilation made of land owners and assessed valuations of the land in and surrounding the deer yards.

If hunter's license money is to be spent for land and the special protection of deer, it should go for lands and cover combinations which can be assured of reasonable permanence, and which will prove increasingly valuable for game.

Since no special funds are available for purchase of deer yard lands, and until some definite projects can be outlined--with estimates of cost and probable returns--and until it is discovered what co-operation will prove available, through donations of lands, etc., the Conservation department cannot well act upon the many offers of deer yard lands which are for sale. The essential facts must be obtained before any general plan or policy can be adopted. The department is now trying to get the facts.

Should Plant More Spruce

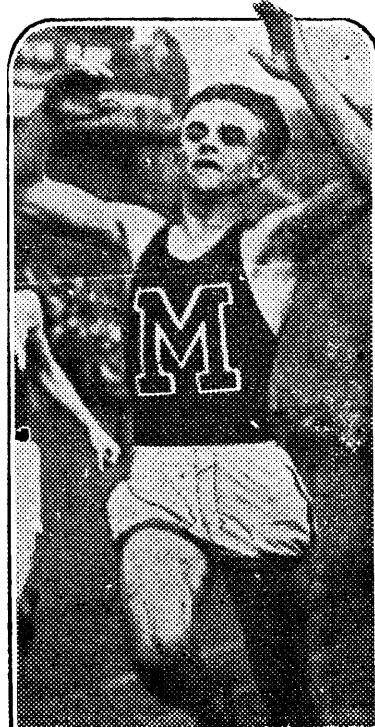
The spruce is one of the most beautiful trees to be found in America. Winter or summer, its graceful boughs are covered with deep green needles. The spruce grows straight and tall and its is seldom that you will find a gnarled or unsightly member of its family. Besides being a beautiful adornment to any landscape the spruce also is extremely valuable for a number of uses if planted in the proper place.

Spruce trees planted along the highways and railroads at strategic points make splendid snow fences as well as beautifying the right of way. For the farm they provide a splendid windbreak for buildings during the late fall months. Spruce grows fast, is hardy and needs little attention.

A few years from now spruce trees will be extremely valuable, not only for pulpwood, but also for logs, and the man who has large merchantable spruce for sale will be fortunate.

Among the succulent roughages pasture and silage are of most importance. Dairy cows always do better in early summer when the grass is plentiful and green. Because of the nutrients and succulence that it provides, silage is the most economical winter substitute for pasture grass. Good cows will produce more and therefore cheaper milk if given silage or some other succulent feed during the winter.

A Two-Mile Champ



Melvin "Buster" Shimek, who captured last year's Marquette university track and cross-country teams, and who is national collegiate two-mile champion, now is wearing the colors of the Illinois Athletic club. He hopes to make the Olympic team.

Still Inventing



Thomas A. Edison, who is getting ready to celebrate his eighty-first birthday in February, is shown here with his latest invention, an improved miner's safety lamp.

Helps Found Organization



William E. Robb, former prosecuting attorney of Howell, Michigan, took the leading part in organizing the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance company of Howell in 1915. Among those associated with him were George J. Burke of the law firm of Cavanaugh & Burke of Ann Arbor, William F. Nank of Mt. Clemens, Edwin F. Nank of Stockbridge and others.

Within one year from the date of organization there were more than 12,000 policyholders, it is said. The company continued to grow until it has developed an organization in practically every county of Michigan.

Michigan's Bean Crop Tops 5,000,000 Bushels

Aided by favorable fall weather, Michigan farmers sowed considerably more winter wheat and rye last fall than a year ago, according to Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. Michigan's winter wheat acreage, with an increase of six per cent to 964,000 acres, is in excellent condition at 94 per cent of normal, which is the best December condition since 1919 and six points above the average.

The acreage of rye sown for grain in Michigan is estimated at 194,000 acres, compared with 178,000 last fall. The rye condition is 92 per cent of normal and better than the December average.

The United States winter wheat acreage this fall is 47,897,000 acres, or ten per cent larger than that sowed last fall, and the condition is 86.0 per cent of normal, which is better than average and compares with 81.8 per cent last December. The acreage of rye sowed for grain in the United States this fall is nearly four per cent larger than last year, or 3,802,000 acres. The U. S. rye condition on December 1 this year was 89.3 per cent of normal compared with 86.3 per cent in 1926.

Michigan harvested 566,000 acres of beans this year with an average yield of 9.0 bushels per acre and a total production of 5,094,000 bushels, according to final revision of this year's estimates. Although the yield was lower than last year, the quality was much better and the average pick was only 7.0 per cent, compared with 17.9 in 1926. Also, in 1926, 20 per cent of the crop was unsalable. The total bean crop for the principal producing states amounted to 16,872,000, which was 524,000 bushels less than last year.

The final estimate of the Michigan potato crop is 23,120,000 bushels per acre. The final estimate of the United States crop is 402,149,000 bushels, and Michigan growers are marketing their shortest crop since 1916 in competition with a national crop of more than normal proportions.

1928 Beet Work Well Outlined by Officials

The sugar beet contracts for the season of 1928 are out and contracting has begun. The contract is the same as last year--\$7.00 per ton at Railroad stations and \$8.00 at the factory delivered by truck or wagon. The labor contract is \$1.00 less or \$22.00 per acre for eight tons per acre and 75 cents per ton additional for each ton over eight tons.

This is a good improvement as there is now an object for the laborer to do more perfect and better work by leaving the beets from 12 to 14 inches apart and selecting the strongest and best plants for growing. There was no incentive in the old labor contract to induce the laborer to be careful and leave a nice even stand but rather to be careless by cutting out some and having just as few beets per acre as possible and still get by with his job as it made his thinning, hoeing and harvesting just that much easier. This graduated tonnage per acre contract is not a new experiment as it has been used by the farmers in the West for several years and has given them fine results by increasing their tonnage per acre very materially. By careful experimental plots at some of the Western colleges the difference in yields between ordinary thinning and careful even stand and healthy plant thinning the increase in yield has been as high as four tons per acre.

With this labor contract the farmer has a good motive to urge the laborer to do careful and good work as they are getting extra pay for such pains. If a farmer who has been raising eight tons per acre can induce his laborer to do a little better work and gets only one half ton increase he is getting a big profit on the 37 1/2 cents extra which he pays his labor, and if he gets a one ton increase he is getting \$7.00 for 75c expended or \$6.25 profit. Farmers who have been raising 12 tons or more per acre has richer land and therefore his increase by even and careful thinning may easily be two tons or more per acre and he is getting a much larger profit per acre because his land is better than the man who raises only eight and one-half to nine tone per acre. We must not think that we know it all along any line for improvement is always waiting for us if we adopt it.

Sturgis Dairyman Loses Two Loads of Milk on Same Day

Herbert Hiatt, driver for Pond's Dairy Co. of Sturgis had two opportunities to apply the old adage, "There's no use crying over spilt milk". Twice his wagons were wrecked and twice he saw milk flowing in Sturgis pavements.

The first milk was spilled when a taxi driven by Kenyon Hudson crashed into the loaded wagon while Hiatt was delivering. Hiatt rushed to the street to see his load scattered about, the wagon on its side. The horse was uninjured, but the wagon was demolished.

Hiatt went back to the dairy and got another wagon and another load of milk.

He barely got started when his horse became frightened. In less than a block the wagon capsized and another vehicle was wrecked and again milk covered the pavement, but neither Hiatt nor the horse was hurt.

POULTRY

SIMPLE, ESSENTIAL MEANS OF FLOCK IMPROVEMENT

Each year sees an improvement in the average quality of the poultry found on general farms. This is noteworthy, not because of its truth alone but because it demonstrates the effectiveness of the different agencies which supply the need for improved stock. At the present time there are three important sources of improved breeding stock--baby chicks, hatching eggs and cockerels. Another means of improving the flock that will undoubtedly come to the front during the next few years is the use of eight to 12-week-old stock.

There are two big motive forces back of flock improvement. Every owner wants his flock to be higher in production. Most owners want their flocks to be uniform in type and to carry vigor and vitality. These two characteristics are largely found in the same birds, for higher production is secured from birds of standard type that have the vigor and vitality necessary to produce continuously over a long period of time.

The mere purchase of improved breeding stock is not sufficient to secure flock improvement. The home flock must be carefully culled and selected so that only the best birds are retained for breeding purposes. Pullets that mature rapidly will prove to be the best layers and also the best to retain for future breeding stock. Experiments have shown that pullets which mature in less than 200 days make much more satisfactory layers than those which mature in from 250 to 300 days. Early maturing pullets will lay eggs in the fall and winter, reaching a high market, while the slower maturing birds will not get started until spring.

The question of broodiness is also a problem of breeding. It has also definitely shown that broodiness can be practically eliminated by careful selection over a period of years. Broodiness reduces the number of eggs laid and is a problem of economic importance. Some authorities report that the question of hatchability is also a matter of breeding. While there may be some who still doubt this, it is certain that everyone would like to have his flock come from birds that have been able to make a good record from the standpoint of fertility of eggs.

With the increased facilities for securing improved stock there is little excuse for poor, mongrel flocks to exist. Careful culling forms the basis of improvement when combined with the good breeding stock and puts the matter of flock improvement within the reach of everyone.

EGGS A SOURCE OF VITAMINS

Eggs are rich in vitamins A, B and D, and particularly is this true of vitamins A and D. Growing children, as well as mature people, require a certain supply of these vitamins for the greatest strength and vitality.

Vitamin A can be found fairly abundantly in green foods. It is also found in egg yolks and in cod liver oil. Vitamin D is also found in egg yolk and in cod liver oil. The only other important source of vitamin D for either the human body or the body of any animal is through its production in the body by means of the action of ultra-violet rays from the sun. Humans or animals that are confined behind glass windows and walls most of the time must eat their vitamin D, then, instead of getting it chemically through the action of these rays.

Vitamin A in cod liver oil has been found to be readily affected by oxidation and exposure. The vitamin A contained in the egg yolk is protected from this oxidation, however. Vitamin D, contrary to early theories, does not lose its potency through oxidation, except by a vigorous oxidative treatment or by prolonged heating at rather high temperatures.

On the basis of this knowledge, it appears that eggs, as a source of vitamins for humans, are superior to cod liver oil, since the vitamin A content is likely to be better and the vitamin D content as good as in cod liver oil. Wisconsin experiments show that eggs may vary as much as one to 10 in their potency due to the presence of vitamin D, but this does not materially affect their value as human food.

Poultrymen must keep in mind, though, that vitamin D cannot be placed in the egg yolks by the laying hens without having a supply of it themselves. This can only be supplied by the action of ultra-violet rays on the bodies of the hens or by feeding cod liver oil. The ultra-violet rays of the sun will not pass through ordinary window glass and for this reason poultry breeders will find it necessary to have an open front house or place glass substitutes in the windows in place of the regular glass.

Experiments have shown that glass substitutes admit the ultra-violet rays necessary to increase the growth of young fowls and the vitality of older ones. If neither of these methods of admitting sunlight are used, the poultryman should feed vitamin D, the source of which is cod liver oil.

Laying hens should be fed a ration of scratch grains, mash, meat feed, green feed, mineral feed, grit, and drink. The scratch mixture should always be supplemented with a mash. A good scratch mixture can be made of two parts by weight of corn, one of wheat and one of oats.

ANN ARBOR, YPSILANTI DISCUSS JOINT AIRPORT

At a joint meeting between business men of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti at the Michigan Union plans for a joint airport were discussed and Ypsi representatives offered the proposition of selling an interest in their present field to Ann Arbor for the sum of \$28,000 with the privilege of letting Ann Arbor name it.

Some Ann Arborites are favorable to the plan but a larger number are not. Hackley Butler, member of the park commission, is quite chagrined over the matter, that local business men would even consider such a matter.

The Steere farm property belongs to the city of Ann Arbor and has been said to be suitable in every respect. Mr. Butler favors a local proposition and is not favorable toward going to Ypsilanti when one wants to fly to Ann Arbor.

He Couldn't Tell Who Put It There!

A family man in Crystal Falls who had been paying more attention to buying moonshine than to buying bread for the family was hailed into court recently by his wife. The following dialogue took place between the man and the justice:

Justice—John, you will have to tell the court where you get your liquor.

John—As God is my judge, sir, I don't know.

Justice—You mean to tell me that you buy liquor and can't tell me from whom you buy it?

John—Yes.

Justice—How do you get it if you don't know who sells it to you?

John—Well, judge, I put a bottle and a dollar at a certain place by my fence. Next day I go there and the bottle is filled and the dollar gone.

Justice—Who fills the bottle and takes the dollar?

John—As God is my judge, sir, I don't know.

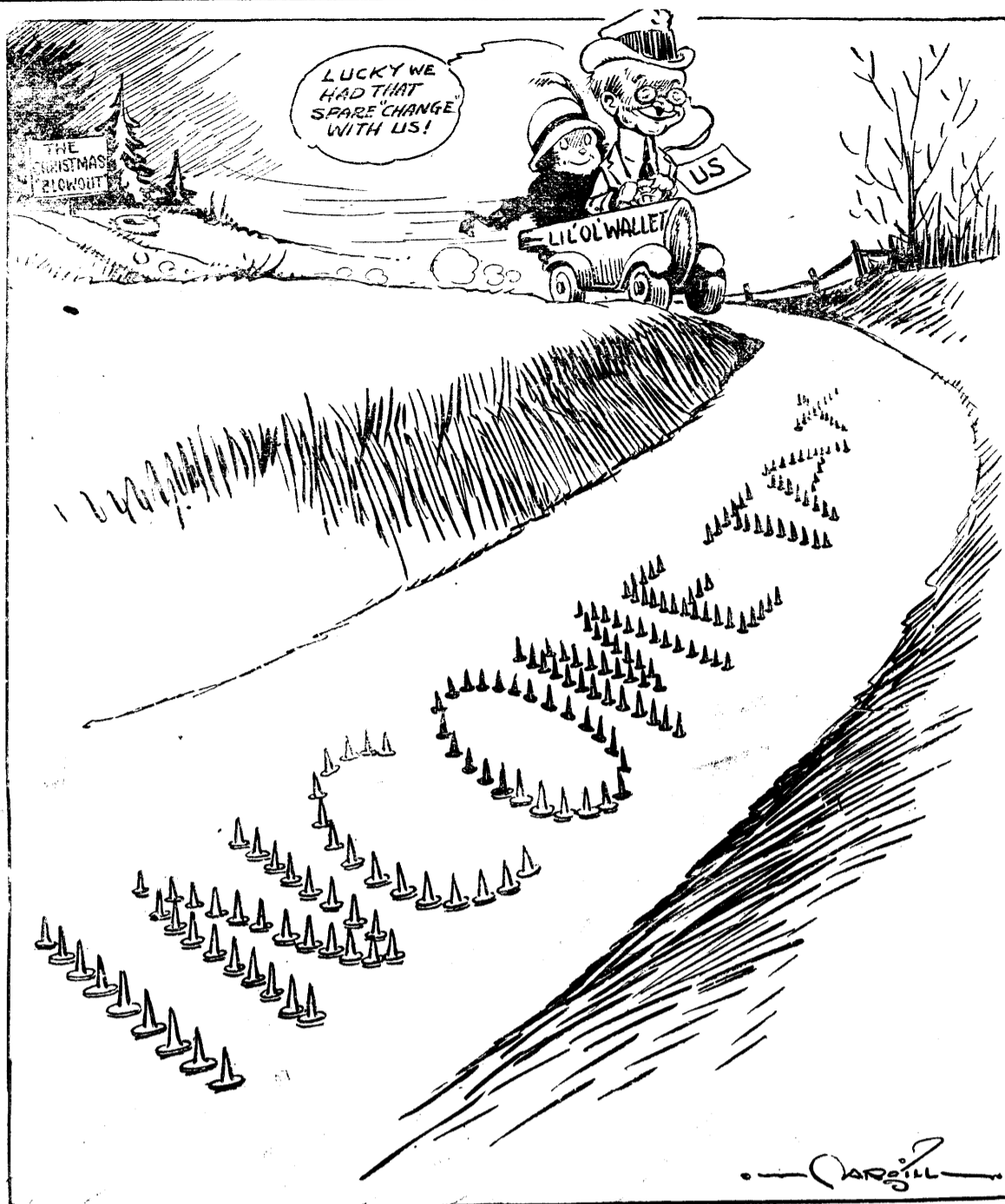
Justice—Who is your neighbor?

John—Rev. William Poyseor, sir.

Justice—Well, you don't think Rev. Poyseor puts the bottle there and takes the dollar, do you?

John—As God is my judge, sir, I don't know.

Merrily We Roll Along



345,685 Passenger Cars Owned in Wayne County

Receipts from the automobile weight tax in Michigan during 1927 totaled \$16,866,996 as compared with \$15,745,859 for 1926, an increase of \$1,121,137. The counties will benefit as a result of the increase since the new three-cent gasoline tax provides for extra distribution. It is expected that this law will increase the former \$6,000,000 distribution under the old law to approximately \$6,811,000.

Wayne county was far in the lead with a collection of \$6,591,199 against \$6,237,608 in 1926. Comparative registration for 1927 and 1926 in Wayne county showed the following figures: Passenger cars, 345,685 against 339,111; commercial cars, 49,122 against 49,428; motorcycles, 1,150 against 1,149; dealers' licenses, 347 against 355; and trailers, 4,812 against 4,279.

The amounts paid in the leading counties for 1927 license plates were: Wayne, \$6,591,199; Kent, \$929,561; Oakland, \$732,772; Genesee, \$694,559; Ingham, \$471,517; Saginaw, \$417,477; Kalamazoo, \$341,405; Jackson, \$333,437; Berrien, \$316,657; Washtenaw, \$308,584; Macomb, \$281,800; Muskegon, \$268,540; St. Clair, \$234,316; Monroe, \$184,792.

Michigan Harvests Enough Pine Cones to Last Five Years

More than 40 tons of Norway and 12 tons of white pine cones were harvested by the department of conservation, forest division, in 1927.

Marcus Schaaf, state forester, estimates a yield of some 1,600 pounds of seed from these cones. Were they to be sold at the regular rate of \$1 per ounce these seeds would bring \$25,600. This supply, however, will be sown in the state forest nursery near Higgins lake, Roscommon county, and should produce approximately 35,000,000 Norway and 3,500,000 white pine seedlings. These seedlings will be sufficient to care for the needs of the division for several years at the present rate of planting, or until another good crop of cones can be gathered.

Fairly good crops of Norway cones can be harvested about every five years, while nature seems to produce an adequate crop of white pine cones about every three years.

GREENVILLE POTATO SHOW NOV. 7 TO 10

The second annual Greenville Potato show will be held at Greenville Nov. 7 to 10, it has been announced following a meeting of the board of directors. A larger and better show than in 1927 was planned at the meeting.

Ashley M. Berridge, local farmer, was elected president to succeed E. W. Lincoln, who declined to accept the office for a second term. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice president, P. M. Riddick; secretary, Benjamin J. Dobben; treasurer, A. J. Suffran.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

TRAPPERS
Best Coyote-Fox Scent Formula on Earth \$2.00. Trap-set drawings and 100 sets of scent free with order. Michigan Bill, Kimama, Idaho.

COLLIES, WHITE AND COLORS, REGISTERED pedigree, natural healers. Price reasonable. Ogemaw Kennel, Prescott, Mich.

For Double Action

in your bakings use

KC BAKING POWDER

25 ounces for 25¢

Same Price for over 35 years

Millions of pounds used by our government

WOMAN IDENTIFIES EATON 'EYE DOCTOR'

Harry Klein, who with Otto Swartz was brought here recently from Wheaton, Ill., by Sheriff H. W. Boorn after having been identified as an alleged fake eye doctor who operated in Eaton and Ionia counties, had part of his examination Wednesday before Justice J. C. Nichols.

Miss McNaughton, employed in the bank of Mulliken, identified the man as the "Dr. Harper" who appeared there after "Dr. Anderson" had been there, declaring the latter "cataract specialist" had been killed in an automobile accident.

Joseph A. Ahlem, aged Mulliken resident, upon whose wife the "operation" was performed and who was swindled out of a large amount of money, failed to make the identification, and the examination was adjourned until Jan. 25. Swartz was released some time ago because of lack of evidence he ever had been in Michigan.

Control Kalamazoo Firm

Approximately 60 per cent of the stock of the Kalamazoo Stove Company of Kalamazoo has been purchased by Keane, Higbie and Company, Detroit investment bankers, thereby giving the Detroit interests control of the firm. It is said that about \$300,000 was paid for the stock, which was sold at \$46 a share. It was announced that the transfer will not result in any change in policy or personnel at the plant, one of Kalamazoo's largest industries, except an expansion which will be carried out within the next two years. A. L. Blakesley, Kalamazoo, will continue as vice president and general manager, and Earl W. Delano, Allegan, will remain as vice president.

To Ask Bids for Air Mail Service to State

United States postoffice officials have promised Michigan and Indiana delegations that a call for bids within two months will be made on air mail routes connecting 11 of the large industrial cities of Michigan and two Indiana cities with the transcontinental and New York-Chicago overnight air mail services.

Two routes will be established under the plan. One would extend from Bay City to Kalamazoo by way of Saginaw, Flint, Pontiac, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Battle Creek. A round trip would be made daily beginning at Kalamazoo at 9:35 a. m. with arrival at Bay City at 1 p. m., departure at 3:30 p. m. and arrival at Kalamazoo at 6:40 p. m.

The other route would extend from Muskegon to Chicago by way of Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo (where connections with the other route would be made), South Bend, and LaPorte, Indiana. Two round trips daily would be made on this route, providing connections at Chicago with the transcontinental and New York-Chicago overnight air mail services. Departure from Chicago would be at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. with arrival at Muskegon at 9:45 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. Departure from Muskegon would be at 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. with arrival at Chicago at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

It is understood that the United Airways, Inc., which was organized and represented at the conference by Maj. J. A. Connors, president of the Detroit Flying Club, plans to bid on the services. If this company gets the postal contract it also plans to carry passengers and express.

It has also been suggested that a shuttle plane line may be operated between Lansing and Jackson to give Lansing mail service connections with the main line of the air mail at Jackson. Dispatches from Washington concerning the main route proposed for Michigan, however, do not mention this Lansing shuttle line.

Pickford Hit by \$100,000 Fire Friday

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed an entire business block in Pickford, 25 miles south of Sault Ste. Marie, during a terrific snow and wind storm Friday, entailing damage estimated at \$100,000.

The Pickford Grocery company, the Emporium Dry Goods store, the Pickford Shoe store, a restaurant and a barber shop were destroyed with all contents. A grocery and feed warehouse in another block also burned.

Desperate efforts by the entire population of the village, which turned out in the face of the storm to fight the flames, saved the Pickford hotel from destruction, and a northwest wind saved the business section on the north side of the main street.

Saugatuck Raises \$300 to Buy School Books

A fund of \$300 for books that are needed in various departments of Saugatuck schools has been raised by subscription from townspeople through efforts of Dr. R. J. Walker. The fund was complete after a brief canvass.

LAW MAY HELP DEVELOPMENT

The Horton law, which requires hunters to have a permit from the owner before they can hunt on farm properties or enclosed wild lands, has increased by millions of acres the amount of northern Michigan wild lands with a recreational value by giving those lands a stabilized value for hunting purposes, the January number of the Michigan Property Owner states in a leading article.

Although the Horton law has been operative only a few months, hunters in the northern part of the lower peninsula and the upper peninsula realized during the 1927 season that if they are to be certain of a good place to hunt in the future they may have to own their own property, either privately or in a club, as many already do, the Property Owner states. Transfers involving thousands of acres have already announced while many more are under way, depending upon the ability of buyers to secure solid blocks of land control.

The article quotes P. S. Lovejoy, in charge of state game preserves for the conservation department, to the effect that "undoubtedly the Horton law has had a tendency to hold up the prices of good hunting lands in Michigan. There is a legitimate market for wild lands as hunting properties as soon as the supply of lands suitable for such purposes falls below the demand," Mr. Lovejoy said. "If the land is choice as to accessibility, water frontage and cover and well stocked with game, the price is already going up, but the supply of poor-to-fair hunting land is still so great that there is no reason why that type should be worth any more than it has been."

Mr. Lovejoy expects that the development of state forests and game preserves will go ahead with the development of private hunting clubs, for the benefit of those hunters who can not afford private hunting grounds and those who hunt so little they have no desire to do so.

William Green to Talk Before U. of M. Students

A meeting of much interest to members of organized labor will be held in Hill Auditorium, Ann Arbor, Wednesday, Feb. 29, when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, will address students of the University of Michigan.

It is expected the meeting will be open to all and especially members of organized labor.

President Green always has a message of great interest to all and is a very fiery, eloquent talker. It is expected a large delegation will journey to hear this noted leader of organized labor.

Dudley Paper Co. Expands

Dudley Paper company, Lansing, wholesalers, will extend its present quarters so as practically to double its floor space during the current year. The company has extended its operations to every part of Michigan with the exception of Detroit. W. C. Dudley is president and general manager.

Cuts-Burns

Vicks' healing, anti-septic ingredients bring soothing relief. Apply gently

VICKS VAPORUB

OVER 21 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY



Tired and Achy Mornings?
Too Often This Warns of Sluggish Kidneys.

DOES morning find you stiff, achy—"all worn out?" Do you feel tired and drowsy—suffer nagging backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney secretions scanty and burning in passage? Too often this indicates sluggish kidneys and shouldn't be neglected.

Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and thus aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Ask everywhere endorse Doan's. Use your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS
60c
ASTIMULANT DIURETIC FOR KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co. Mfg. Chem. Buffalo, N.Y.

MOTHER!

Look at Child's Tongue if Sick, Cross, Feverish

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless, "fruity laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here.



To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

