CHAMPION DAIRYMEN TO BE HON AT DAIRY CONGRESS Sixth Annual Event To Take Place At Ironwood, Mich., March 18th.

Dairymen's 1932 Honor Roll.

High Herds In Champion Dairymen's Contest.

CLASS I.-SMALL HERD:

CLASS II.-MEDIUM HERD:

CLASS III.- LARGE HERD:

in present loving cups this

nd a of Co

Complete list of champion dairymen on pages 8 and 9 of this issue

G. B. Reedal, Phillips, Wisconsin. Harry G. Ross, Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Amnicon Dairy Farm, Wentworth, Wisconsin.

Will Hofland, Exeland, Wisconsin. Andrew Sibbald, Soo, Michigan.

Albert Rasner, Wallace, Michigan. Ed. Rosen, Verndale, Minnesota.

Tianna Farms, Walker, Minnesota.

Ed. Probst, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

rs Northern Min

DULUTH, MINN. - 1



VOL. XX.

THE pick of the Northwest's dairy farmers will visit Ironwood, Michigan, Saturday, March 18th, to be in attendance at the Sixth Annual Tri-State Dairy Congress, which will be held in recognition of the past year's achievements in dairy herd improvement through the work of Cow-Testing associations.

One of the largest gatherings of dairy and farm authorities in the history of the Congress has been prepared, with the principal speakers to include men of state, national and international repute.

The nine champion dairymen of the cutover regions of Greater Cloverland, which embraces upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be given single honors at the Congress, as well as the leaders of dairy farming in the various counties represented in the region.

Executive heads of Michigan, Wisconsin

and Minnesota; experts in farm and dairy problems, emissaries from civic heads of organizations throughout the Northwest and a host of other notables, have been invited to appear on the program.

Eight committees of Ironwood men have been at work for months preparing arrangements for the big event, and the co-operation being displayed by communities throughout Greater Cloverland gives promise of making this year's Congress the greatest and biggest in the history of dairying.

The theme "RETURN THE FARMER'S DOLLAR TO ITS TRUE VALUE" will be carried out through the Congress, with sessions scheduled to be held in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon. Arrangements have been made by the Stock & Dairy Farmer, sponsors and founders of the Congress, to provide bus transportation from Duluth and Superior to Ironwood and return, for the price of Two Dollars. The Congress will come to a formal opening at the morning session at 9:45 o'clock in the banquet room of the Ironwood Memorial building, with J. G. Wells, assistant state leader of agricultural agents, Marquette, acting as chairman. Group singing, conducted by C. O. Ebling, agricultural development

agent of the Soo Line Railroad, will precede Ironwood's welcome in the form of an address by Mayor Werner Larson of that city.

The first principal speaker of a direct agricultural nature will be G. W. Putnam, director of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, whose talk, scheduled for 10:15 o'clock, will be on "A Much Neglected Farm Practice". His address will be followed by one on "Marketing Dairy Products," by John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries. Following Mr. Brandt's address will be

appointment of resolutions committee, which includes M. J. Thompson, Duluth, E. F. Dietz and G. W. Putnam; announcements and adjournment.

At noon a complimentary noon-day banquet will be held in the auditorium of the Memorial building, with C. E. Gunderson as the general chairman and Mr. Thompson, who is director of the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth as the presiding officer. Music will be furnished at this luncheon by the Ironwood High School band, and at 1:15 p. m., group singing will again be led by Mr. Ebling.

Greetings will be heard at this time from Q. W. Schneider, president of the Ironwood Association of Commerce and a staunch supporter of farm development in the Northwest. Responses will be given by Clough Gates as president of the Superior Association of Commerce; by Anton-(Continued on Page 14.)



No. 8.



DO YOU KNOW THAT-

The Tri-State Dairy Congress convenes on Saturday of this week, March 18, at Ironwood, Mich., the hub city of the Upper Peninsula. Most elaborate plans are being made to receive the caravan of folk coming from northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan by the Ironwood Association of Commerce, sponsors of the congress this year.

The only cost that will be involved is \$2.00 for bus transportation.

Farmers and their wives will be picked up along the route.

The dinner to be served is a "Home Products Dinner" to include only farm products.

It will be served by the business men of the city.

In other wordshospitality will reign supreme for the farmer will be "king for the day."

The business men will even wait on him at the tables.

* * * *

It is hoped that a goodly number of our folk will attend the Sixth Annual Tri-State Dairy Congress.

You can't beat the program and you will be fraternizing with other folk that you will learn to like better.





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SHARE in the set of the state o

I want you to send for my new, interesting, and artistic Zig-Zig Puzzle... it's different from anything you have seen. Be the first in your community to get one. Send only 10c in coin or stamps to pay postage and handling. With the Zig-Zig Puzzle I will send you an opportunity to these distinguished.

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The Farmers' Paper of GREATER CLOVERLAND

A Journal devoted to the agricultural development of Greater Cloverland, comprising Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michi-

gun. Our Platform for Greater Cloverland Make the lazy acres work; be it confers or clover; pina or po-tatoes; birch or barley; rys or rutsbagas, but some crop on ev-ery acre our goal.

FARMERS MAY MAKE LOANS FEDERA LAN FROM

We have had a number of requests from our readers as to how they might secure a loan on their farm from the Federal Land Bank. Rather than answer these inquiries individ-ually we are taking this space in our columns to acquaint our readers with the requirements to negotiate a loan from this bank. ...The Federal Land Bank for the territory covered by this publication is located at St. Paul, Mihm, and all requests for loans must be directed there. be directed there. 1-Who May Borrow

Loans may be made to any person who is at the time, or shortly to become, engaged in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged.

In determining the question of whether the applicant is actually engaged in the cultivation of the land mortgaged, it shall be held that he is, if he cultivates the land with his own or hired labor. He need not necessarily live on the farm but must reside within a reasonable distance as he must give it his personal supervision at all times.

It is necessary that the borrower own a substantial equity in the security offered.

No loan can be made to a corporation, to a guardian, or to an administrator.

2-Security Required

A first mortgage lien on an improved farm,

Security for each loan must be a "going" farm. That is, it must be a complete farming unit with the necessary buildings and sufficiently well developed so there can be no question of the average farmer being able to make his living, gradually improve the farm, meet taxes and insurance, and pay installments promptly on his loan from the farm's agricultural proceeds.

Acreage. In order to be considered a farm in a dairy section at least forty acres should be offered as security, and the major portion of it must be under cultivation at all times. In the prairie section ordinarily not less than eighty acres (in some areas 160 acres).

Soil. The soil should be fertile and adequately drained, not too rough or stony, and capable of producing a good crop under average farm manment Sandy soils with sand subsoil are not considered suitable Buildings. There should be a com-

and the cow gives only ten gallons. When the milk is divided into one plete set and in good condition in thousand and ten parts these new Contributed.

FARMER FINN.

where his position is not reasonably They need not necessarily be expens-ive, but should be comfortable and adequate for the purpose for which they are intended.

Location. The farm should be so located as to be readily saleable and readibly accessible to good roads and should have an ample supply of good water.

Loans cannot be made on second mortgages, chattles, city property, truck gardens, or on a property whose principal use and suitability is for orchard

3-Indebtedness, Income and Man-

agement. Regard will be given to the finan-

When this talk was repeated to the

ten men they held a meeting, and

one of them said. "Let us give these

people what they want. Our shares

in the cow cost us ten dollars each

and we can sell other shares at the

So they went to a printer and ob-

tained one thousand sheets of paper

bearing the legend "One share in the

of these shares at ten dollars each

which brought them five thousand dollars, and divided the other five

hundred among themselves as their

Each man of the ten now had fifty-

one shares, whereas in the beginning

But one of the ten began to wor-

ry. "Look here," he said, "Every fel-

low who bought a share in this cow

will expect a gallon of milk tonight,

reward for being smart.

each had but one

Then they sold five hundred

share in her.'

same price.'

cow."

secure or his ratio of debt is relatively high as compared with his resources and earning capacity. There must be acceptable assurance as regards management, that

the farm will be operated in a careful businesslike way, that it will be kept up and will show earnings sufficient to meet operating expense and overhead and maintain the borrower and his family.

4-How Much Can Be Loaned? The amount that may be loaned will depend principally upon the appraised value of the farm offered. No loan may be made for more than cial condition of the applicant, and one-half of the appraised value of

IN THE LAND OF EASY MONEY TEN MEN WHO WERE financiers ishareholders won't get a spoonful chipped in ten dollars cash and stareholders. chipped in ten dollars each and Shares will drop to nothing. We'd

bought a fine cow that gave ten gal- better unload while we can. lons of milk every day. The milk So the ten men went out on the was divided at night and each man street to find investors, and each of received one gallon as his share. Soon the neighbors far and near them sold fifty shares that had been awarded to him, and thus they obheard about the wonderful cow and tained a second five hundred dollars said to one another "Think of getting to divide among them. But now a whole gallon of milk every day. night was drawing near, and again What a wonderful return on a ten- one of the ten began to worry. dollar investment. I wish I had a

"There will be a row at milking time," ke said. "Hasten abroad and persuade each of the shareholders to sign a proxy, which is a joker, authorizing you to cast as you think best the vote to which his share en-titles him. Then return with the proxies and we shall do some voting."

At twilight the men met at the barn, and in their hands were one thousand signed proxies to represent the absent shareholders and the ten were entitled to vote in their own right, for each still held his original share. "Now," said one who did the talking, "We must reorganize. This company needs a president, a treasurer and eight vice presidents. That gives each of us a job. And since there are ten of us and the cow gives ten gallons, it is moved and seconded that each of us receives a salary of

one gallon of milk per day. All in favor say 'Aye'." The motion carried without a dissenting vote.

And then they milked the cow.

order to make a complete farm unit. applications will not be approved the land, and in addition, one-fifth of the appraised value of the insurable buildings. In determining the value of the land, its value for agri-cultural purposes is considered, with its earning power as a principal fac-

tor. On an ordinary well-balanced farm the loan value will usually run from about 40% to about 50% of a fair sales value. Not more than \$25,000 may be

loaned to any one borrower. 5-Purposes of the Loan

The money borrowed must be used for the purposes specified in the Act, and the borrower must state in his application the purposes for which the loan is to be made.

The purposes for which money so borrowed may be used include the following:

To pay off existing mortgages and ens against the farm To pay other debts contracted for

agricultural purposes. To apply on the purchase of a farm.

To buy livestock, equipment, fertilizer, etc.

To erect or improve buildings To clear land, provide drainage, or otherwise improve the farm.

To purchase stock in the association.

6-Term Rate of interest, 51/2 %.

Loans are made on an amortization plan: that is, a plan that provides for gradual repayment of the principal sum. The payments are spread over a term of thirty-four and one-half years, and at the end of that time the loan is all paid off.

The borrower makes payments equivalent to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the amount of his mortgage. This includes the amount to be applied on the princl-pal each year. He pays \$32.50 every six months for each \$1,000 borrowed. 7-Repayment Privilege

After the loan has run five years the borrower is permitted to make additional payments on the principal, or to pay up the loan in full on any interest due date.

8-Cost of Loan

This is a co-operative system. Each applicant is required to pay the cost of handling his application and making his loan. Part of the costs will be required as an advance fee, and the balance will be taken out of the proceeds of the loan.







STOCK & DAIRY FARMER

DOLLAR VALUES

FOLKS are becoming money-minded. They have always been. Now they think and study what they just talked about before. Let us define a few terms. Inflation means expanding price; much currency; a cheap dollar. For example, after the war, with prices going higher, it took two dollars to do the work of one, toy. Deflation means lower prices; dearer dollar or one that buys day. more, and less circulating currency Folks state they desire neither pro-cess, but they would like to compromise on "reflation." This means currency expansion and price increase with a damper attached. Various tools are available. One of these is backing additional currency with National bank bonds; legislation of a price-fixing nature such as the Domestic Allotment Plan; refinancing sick business in town and country through refinancing and lower interest rates.

There is another approach and in the minds of many people a much sounder one. This plan would regulate the amount of gold in the dollar to maintain a certain relation to the commodity price index. Theoretically, this might shift from day to day, making what has been called the "rubber" dollar. Practically, the plan provided for reducing the amount of gold in the dollar from 22.8 to 16 grains.

Paper currency could be expanded at once and still adhere to the principle of backing every green back with a gold dollar in the Treasury. The price effect has been explained in this way. The ounce of gold now found in 22.8 dollars would be dis tributed through 30 dollars. Suppose potatoes were worth 50 cents per bushel, that is 11.4 grains of gold, that is one-half of 22.8 grains. But the new dollar carries only 16 grains, so the bushel is worth 11.4-16's of a dollar or 71 cents. The net result of reducing the gold in a dollar means more money for a bushel of potatoes

HARVEST DATES

THE IDEAL is to plant as early as you can and harvest as late as you can. This is to keep the crop growing as long as you can. For the third year, potatoes have been dug at weekly intervals and rutabagas have been pulled at successively later dates. Seasonal conditions of course affect the response.

Irish Cobbler potatoes, this year, yielded almost as much the first digging, Aug. 15 (143 bu.) as at the last digging, Sept. 26 (145 bu.). They were probably about ripe in mid-August this year, or growing ripe. Green Mountain potatoes, on the other hand.



made appreciably weekly gains. The first digging was Aug. 29 (159 bu.) A week later, 18 bushels more (177) were dug. The third digging, Sept 12, showed a third gain of 19 bushels, On Sept. 19, the fourth dig (106.) ging was made, with a return of 213 bushels per acre. There was a slight drop Sept. 28, due perhaps to local conditions. The final digging, Oct. 3, was 217 bushels, a gain of 58 for the season. For the two previous years, 80 bushels per acre were made in September.

Rutabagas showed a regular gain from week to week. Aug. 22, quite $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons were harvested. not Aug. 29 yields were lost. At the end of the two weeks, Sept. 5, the crop was almost doubled (10:08 tons). The gain of the third week was only one and one-third tons (total of Sept. 19 marked the end of the fourth week, when a net gain of almost two tons (1.9) was realized. The fifth was even more decisive. Sept. 26, 16% tons per acre were harvested, an increase for 7 days of 3.3 tons, almost a half ton per day. It was getting dry and very cool, so the sixth week we had a gain of less than a ton. For the seventh and eighth weeks there were slight losses. The final yield was 17.94 tons. The crop only The final made .60 tons the half three weeks. This year at least the crop kept growing till October. It did the same a year ago. For the two previous years, the average was 11½ tons about mid-September. The top yield

was 17% tons by October 20, an average gain of about a ton per week.

TUBER THOUGHTS

ST. PAUL FRIEND recently A A stated: "If the Arrowhead po-tatoes are to compete with western stock, you will have to spray and fertilize to improve both size and quality." He said a mouthful. If he added: "Irrigate in dry years," the story would be told. For doubtless story would be told. For doubtless the dry August of 1932 explained the high percentage of small potatoes and the short yield as well. The same thing happened in 1921, 1927 and in 1930 We do not irrigate of course, but sprays and good soil, in fine tilth will go far to overcome the handicap of occasional drouths. Let us. check the 1932 findings.

Duluth Irish Cobbler, unsprayed, yielded only 103 bushels per acre last summer; but sprayed plots grew 163 bushels, a sixty bushel and a sixty per cent increase. The Green Moun tain yield was almost as good. The stepup from unsprayed to sprayed was 151 bushels to 201.6 bushels, or about 35 per cent.

Checking over other varieties, the seedling 19-9-C went from 90 bushels unsprayed to 233 bushels, sprayed, or almost 160 per cent. Back in dry 1930, sprayed Green Mountains rethained green through the drouth till September rains came and gave a double yield. Spraying is really drouth insurance. Sometimes a variety such of Russet Rural, with resistant foliage is the same thing. The important deduction is that with larger yields, the precentage of high grade potatoes increases rapidly.

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1018 Plymouth Ave., Minneau

MARCH. 1933

STOCK & DAIRY FARMER

AS THINGS APPEAR TO ME IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

By O. GARWOOD, Badger Correspondent

MORE FEED CAMPAIGN PPER WISCONSIN counties are in the county.

presenting a solid front in the state-wide campaign for raising more necessary stock feed on the farms and cutting down as much as possi-ble on the \$30,000,000 feed bill which Wisconsin farmers have to foot each year in bringing their stock through the winter months.

This campaign has the backing and support of bankers, county agents and other agricultural leaders who are interested in putting the dairy herd on a more profitable basis. This cannot be done with the tremendous cash outlay now being made annually for feeds other than what is produced on the farm.

One obvious reason for the success of this plan is the fact that all feeds necessary can be raised on each farm after it has gone through the first period of development from a piece of wild land. During these times of low prices and over production the wise farmer is carrying on a program of culling out inprofitable cows as well as giving more attention to the raising of all feed for his own use. The two programs go hand in hand and will eventually go far towards solving this phase of the dairy problem.

Particular stress is being laid on the raising of more alfalfa on northern Wisconsin farms where a suitable soil type is found. Alfalfa provides at least two good crops of the very best of hay each season and has no superior as a soil builder. For this reason farm leaders are advocating alfalfa sowing wherever possible as the first step towards solving the feed problem.

Heavy sowing of other hay crops are also being planned for the coming season, such as soy beans, sudan grass, millet and even oats for hay. Where these crops were given careful attention the past season many farmers were able to fill their mows. whereas they would have had little, if any, feed if dependence had been placed entirely on the old or new seedings of clover and timothy. The exceptional lack of moisture

the past three years has worked havoc with many old hay meadows and successive new seedings have proven a total failure on many farms. The freezing and thawing weather so far this winter has caused the formation of considerable ice on many fields and the indications are that many tracts of clover will be killed out. This may also prove true on such alfalfa as has already been sowed the past year or two.

At any rate the only prospect Wis consin farmers have for avoiding the heavy annual expenditure for feed is the planning of a large acreage of alfalfa or some good emergency hay crop for the coming years. Otherwise there is no prospect for profit in the dairy industry for some time to come.

GINSENG IN PRICE COUNTY THE RAISING of ginseng in northern Wisconsin has been given more attention in Price county than any of the other sections which have been growing this peculiar medicinal



total of 40 acres is now under shee

Ogema is not only the headquarters of the Price County Ginseng Growers Association but has one of the largest sheds in the state, owned and operated by Heden Brothers who have invested heavily in time, money and work to develop their tract into a profitable industry. They now have four acres of growing plants, all of which must be under a slat roof to permit a careful distribution of shade and sunlight.

The successful grower of ginseng must have a superabundance of pa tience, capital and a willingness work several years before he anticipates any cash returns, as the roots require about three years to develop sufficient size for digging. Then a they have been dug and carefully washed they must be put through a drying process which requires seven or eight weeks for completion. The roots are then completely free of moisture and very hard.

China offers the only world market for ginseng roots but just what they are used for by the Chinese has never been entirely learned, although it is conceded that they are used for medicinal purposes of some sort.

Heden Brothers, at Ogema, also derive considerable revenue from the sale of seed gathered from the plants before being dug. Seeds from these plants require a long period of careful handling, also, as about eighteen months are necessary to produce germination and get sprouts started. The seed sells for \$3 to \$5 per pound.

One-half acre of roots were dug at the Ogema farm this year which yielded about 2700 pounds of dried roots, which is exceptionally large as 2,000 pounds per acre is considered a good yield. Guzinski Brothers, Prentice growers and members of the association, also harvested about 2,000 pounds from an acre. The grower of ginseng has many

pests to contend with in raising his crop, the same as the farmer who raises any sort of field crops, as blight, root rot, rust and other dis-eases must be combatted by spraying and careful attention to care during weather changes in the spring and fall.

This year the Price county grow-ers, through the efforts of their president, E. A. Heden, and assisting officers, arranged for a direct ship ment of their crop to Honkong, China, whereas it has formally been marketed through local buyers who did the exporting themselves.

After considerable effort the pool of some 26,000 pounds of roots was consigned through the First Wisconsin National Bank, of Milwaukee, to a branch bank of the Chase National Bank, in Honong. This bank, in turn, will turn the shipment over to reliable brokers who will complete the final sale to consumers.

The shipment went to New York by rail where it was taken over by the Dollar Steamship line and is now enroute to the Orient. During normal times a return of about \$200,000 would have been realized from the crop but due to the unsettled condiplant, with the result that the lit-tle village of Ögema is now listed as one of the largest shipping points for ginseng in the United States. A will probably net around \$70,000.



CHAMPION DAIRYMEN from-

DULUTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Its Council of Agriculture) and

MINNESOTA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY DULUTH MINN.

Cut Across St. Louis River Over the-ARROWHEAD BRIDGE

when traveling between **DULUTH AND SUPERIOR** that the "leaks" in their farming business are found and plugged. Just as the business man takes a yearly or bi-annual audit of his books, so does the dairy farmer, through these cow testing records, take his audit and pave the way to better times.

The Stock & Dairy Farmer is proud of the manner in which farmers of Greater Cloverland have responded to county, state and national appeals, despite in many instances, well-drained pocket books and overdrawn bank accounts. Their spirit of hanging on in the face of adversity has made their ultimate success all the more sure and certain.

It will be these same dairymen who will be honored, who will come to honor their fellow farmers, at the Sixth Annual Dairy Congress at Ireswood.

CHEAP MONEY

UNLESS ALL SIGNS FAIL, the farmer who now suffers from Dear Dollars will or may soon enjoy cheap money. Two bills are before congress, with this end in view. Both are sponsored by Minnesotans but the approach differs. The senate bill, offered by Senator Shipstead, would leave the principal at the present figure. The mortgage holder would exchange his mortgage for Federal Bonds, and Uncle Sam would take over the mortgage.

But these bonds would carry only 21/4% interest, where the present mortgage usually carries six. The creditor makes an interest sacrifice but none of principal. The net result is that the face value of your insurance policies backed in some measure by these investments, is not deflated. The House bill, fathered by Harold Knutson, also plans for Federal assumption of the mortgages in exchange for bonds, but he would deflate both principal and interest. Capital values would be cut about 40 per cent. From the business view, this reasoning is sound. For if land values are less, the debt load should drop in proportion. The big job of the day is to reduce capital values, or capitalization that was built upon the profits of boom days and inflated values.

That cheap money, usually understood as 'greenbacks," will come seems less probable than six months ago, when this idea was quite prevalent. The increased use of silver, and perhaps the cheapened dollar are still possible. One of two things must happen. Our money must become a "managed currency" as they say abroad, with higher prices and cheaper dollars, or deflation must continue and include not only prices but obligations as well. For if folks must pay in fewer dollars, they surely cannot pay so many. Our readers will do well to follow developments early in March when the new administration starts its work.

GOVERNOR OLSON WINS AGAIN

GOV. FLOYD B. OLSON'S Foreclosure Postponement Bill has now passed both houses of the State of Minnesota and becomes a law. As a result of the law, foreclosures may be deferred for 90 days up to April 30. The law also includes all cases where any sheriff has postponed any mortgage foreclosure sale.

This is just another source of relief to farmers and homeowners who in the past might be forced to leave their homestead though they may have resided there for years.

It is our hope that before ninety days some more definite relief may be forthcoming so that many farm and home owners can feel more secure than even a 90-day moratorium can provide.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FARMS; WHY?

THERE IS MUCH national propaganda to the effect that certain lands should be abandoned and that food production should be limited

to a smaller acreage of choice land. The term "marginal" is used to designate the acres not wanted, and by influence the word covers the 40,000,000 acres of the so-called "Cutover area of the Upper Lake States.

In this district there are now about 75,000 farms. We have records covering 50 years, and each decade shows a substantial increase. Has this settlement all been wrong? Have all these people made a gigantic mistake?

One fruit of the economic disturbance is more thinking. How did this country become settled anyhow? There are three very good reasons to account for it: (1) In an effort to escape transportation tolls, centers of population seek to grow a food supply at home. Growing costs may be worse, but the local grower can add the freight costs to base prices. This advantage is often considerable. (2) A district may be able to grow certain crops better than other places. Ability to grow good rutabagas, clover seed, abundant hay, high tonnage and quality potatoes have all positively influenced settlement. (3) The third major reason is the instinct to find a home.

We believe much of the thinking of the day is in error since it fails to distinguish between economics and social science. The abstract ecenomist marks off an area and calls it "No Man's Land," but he ignores the fact that if no other land is available, men must and will occupy it. To an economist a farm is a raw material factory of food and fabric; to a student of social science it is a home as well. Intelligent action, then, lies in zoning the better lands, soils that will give a reasonable response, and satisfy a social need by directing settlement there.

OUR NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HENRY A. WALLACE, of Iowa, has been selected to champion agriculture in President Roosevelt's cabinet. The appointment of Mr. Wallace is a great source of satisfaction to the Middlewest since he is thoroughly representative of this section. He is 44 years of age and has always been identified with agriculture not only as an editor of a farm journal but also as a dirt farmer himself operating and owning a farm. He knows the farm situation as well as any man who could have been selected for this important post. He is also an economist who can view the agricultural picture from a monetary as well as a practical standpoint.

In order to draft a brief picture of the background of the man who will represent 30 million farmers we will sketch him as follows:

Henry Agard Wallace was born October 7; 1888 on a farm in Adair, Iowa. He is the son of Henry Cantwell Wallace, secretary of agriculture under Harding, and the grandson of Henry Wallace, member of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission and founder of Wallace's Farm-All three Wallace's have served as editors of this journal.

His selection to this cabinet post insures a man who senses the needs of the farmers of this country and forecasts greater victories as the policies of the new administration shape themselves along the lines long advocated by the new, secretary, and by farm organizations everywhere.

FARM MORTGAGES

A MAJORITY of the "farm owners" in Minnesota are paying taxes on farms they do not own.

Dr. S. H. DeVault, professor of economics of Maryland has this to say: "If you think that. property doesn't belong to the holder of mortgages just you stop paying on the mortgage and see what happens."

Taxation to pay the running expenses of the municipalities, state and national governments must be levied and paid, but there must be just taxation and economical government to justify such taxation.

FARMER The Farmers' Paper of Greater Clove Published monthly by the Stock & Dairy Farmer, Inc. DULUTH, MINNESOTA WALTER H. MCGENTY, Publisher.

STOCK & DAIRY

Associate Editors Thompson, Farm Management; R. H. Ten-Livestock; Florence Riddick Boys, House-old; J. Adam Bede, Associate Editor.

hold; J. Adam Bede, Associate Editor. bscriptions--If you miss your paper notify this eat once. We may have the wrong address. receipt of the one way have the wrong address. wrong address of the second second second second ingly publish questionable medical, get rich-ischemes, or any deceptive, misleading advice ingly publish questionable medical ing advice ingly publish questionable medical get rich-ischemes, or any deceptive, misleading advice ingly publish questionable in the claims advertisers. Our readers will find that adver-are nonest and reliable, however, it is strictly retord that this publication will not a sond sort regard to any investments advertised in our zine or otherwise. Biological second second second second second second site of a second second second second second second second regard to any investments advertised in our zine of otherwise. Biological second seco Entered as second class matter April 15, 1915, at the postorflice at Duluth, Minnesota, under the act of March 3, 1878. of March 3, 1879 If your address label is incorrect pin it to a sheet of paper and add the necessary corrections, then for-ward it to Circulation Department, and the mistake will be corrected immediately.

WE'RE ALL WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT enters the White House with a country united as strongly of him as it was in support of President Wilson when we entered the world war.

Franklin D. Roosevelt knows as well as any one else that he takes charge of the Government in a greater crisis than has confronted any other president except George Washington and Abraham Lincoln-Wilson's greatest crisis can after he had served his first term.

The new president's inaugural while very short and simple was received with great confidence throughout the nation. Coming at the time it did with moratoriums on banks and a general spell of glooms in the country, it generated a new spirit in everyone.

Roosevelt is indeed the "Man of the Hour" and from evidences so far a "Man of Action". The closing words of his address, "Calling devine guidance to lead his people" was indeed impressive for after all nothing can be done without the help of "He" who watches over all of us.

All eyes are on this "man among men" and our hopes are pinned to him. We know he won't fail us.

WHERE THE DAIRYMAN IS KING

THE ASTONISHING and rapid advancement made in dairy farming in upper Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin will be forcibly brought to the fore in Ironwood, Saturday, March 18, when the Sixth Annual Tri-State Dairy Congress is conducted.

This year, more than ever before, will the records and achievements of these hardy dairymen go down in history before the eyes of the agricultural Northwest.

This year, more than ever before, will the dairy farmers who attend get a greater value out of the Congress' speakers, return home with a greater realization of what is to come and what has been accomplished under conditions which have been most trying.

The work of Cow Testing Associations throughout all of Greater Cloverland will be reflected in the records to be announced at this Congress, and there is every indication that these records will be more enviable than in past years.

It has been gratifying to note the spirit with which the dairy farmer, whose lot is anything but an easy one, has grappled with the problems of the past two or three years, and it is more gratifying and pleasing to note that the Cow Testing Associations of Greater Cloverland have commanded the support and attention of more dairymen than ever before.

For these dairymen realize fully, that it is through the records found in these associations,



WHY SHOW HEIFERS EVERY YEAR the question rises as

MARCH. 1933

to what becomes of the junior champion heifers at our fairs. The inference is that these flashy heifers fall by the wayside and are not seen years later among the show cows of the breed. Some even go so far as to say that no females younger than cows in milk should be shown. Many who just keep dairy herds may think that this queery concerns only the shows and the big showman, but as a matter of fact all of us can well ask ourselves-What becomes of my jun-ior champion? What kind of a cow is cow is she who was my best heifer last year or the year before last? If we h no recollection of how we ranked our heifers in yesteryears then we should go out to the barn now and select out of the yearlings a junior cham-pion for this year and do the same next winter and then keep track of them

After we have done that for a few ears or for half a lifetime there are a lot of us who could tell what benes of junior champions.

There is perhaps no study in the realm of dairy husbandry that would tend to improve us as breeders of our herds as good dairy cattle more than a study of what our heifers develop into as cows. If we do not member who our best heifer was last year and the year before it may be that we did not pay much attention to them, a mistake that is altogether too common. On many farms the calves are fed and cared for with careful attention to details and the cows are housed and fed for maximum production but the heifers are left to shift for themselves.

TREATMENT FOR CATTLE LICE RAW LINSEED OIL applied with a brush is recommended as an effective method of ridding cattle of No less than three types of lice. lice prey on cattle, especially during the winter months, and the linseed oil treatment not only eliminates parasites but improves the condition of the animal's skins. The raw oil has no poisonous properties and so is more desirable than many other insecticides.

The linseed oil can be applied at the time of grooming or cleaning the cattle, thus accomplishing two jobs at once. From four to five cows can be treated with a pint of linseed oil. and the treatment should be repeated in a week or ten days if necessary.

The skin should not be rubbed too vigorously when applying the oil. Raw linseed oil is best applied with a brush

After the cattle are treated they should be kept out of strong sunlight for at least twelve hours after the application. Livestock men are cauoned against using boiled linseed oil; only the raw product should be used for this purpose.

A scabby or scaly appearance of the hide in the vicinity of the withers and along the back indicates the presence of lice. The lice cause a great deal of suffering to the cattle and result in lost weight and an unthrifty condition.

The old man who got corns in his hands from holding a plow stock, now has a son who gets his by holding a steering wheel.

One Patient Creditor. The African Baptist church

colored sisters were bearing down something too?" hard on Rastus.

body in this here ole town already." "But" said one of the collectors making a drive for funds and two "don't you think you owe the Lord "I does sister indeed." said the old

"I can't give nothing," exclaimed man, "but he ain't pushing me like the old darkey. I owes nearly every- my other creditors is."

was



ASK YOUR STAND OIL AGENT **3 FINE GASOLINES** at 3 Fair Prices

STANOLIND-Gives you more miles per dollar than any motor fuel you can buy.

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RED CROWN ETHYL-The finest gas

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You can rely on what he tells you, for he has been trained to a thorough knowledge of the products he sells and their application to your needs.

His line of petroleum products is complete. He has one for every use on your farm. Each has been developed to its high efficiency by Standard Oil's intensive research and tested by the company's years of experience in serving the farm trade.

Trouble free operation of your farm machinery is of importance to you for the most profitable management of your farm. To be sure that your machinery will always run at its highest efficiency when you want it, ask your Standard Oil Agent to specify the fuels and lubricants best suited to your requirements. His service will save you time and money. Call on him today.

第二

Some Other Standard Products for Farm Use

Perfection Kerosene-For lamps, heating, cooking, tractors . Stanolex Fuel No. 1-For tractors and home heating • Mica Axle Grease • Polarine Greases • Polarine Transmission Oil • Finol • Semdac Furniture Dressing • Semdac Liquid Gloss • Semdac Auto Polish Eureka Belt Dressing . Eureka Harness Oil . Superla Cream Separator Oil . Stanolind Petrolatum and Stanolind Liquid Paraffin Heavy

Standard Oil Will Allow No One to Undersell It on Value?





MARCH, 1933

STOCK & DAIRY FARMER

County	Class	Name and Address Cows	B'fat.
Menominee	1	Carl Rye, Wallace 6.5	380
	2	Albert Rasner, Wallace11.3	462.08
	3	Harry Johnson, Stephenson	398.46
	1	Andrew Sibbald, Soo 6.75	438.3
Chippewa	2	C. G. Walker, Soo12.92	327.8
	3	Harold Osborn, Soo	367.8
	2	Johnston Bros., Ensign10.75	411.3
Delta	3	H. Vermote, Rock15.5	312.8
	1	Willow Farm, Marquette 5.5	341.6
Marquette, Alger	2	Chas. Jolonen, Ecssemer 7.25	426.4
Barage, Gogebic,	3	C. E. Johnson, Ironwood25	376.5
Ontonagon	1	A. J. Waite, Iron River 4.50	416.24
Iron and	2	Carlson Bros., Iron River 7.42	428.05
Dickinson	3	Harry D. Ross, Iron Mountain	404.94

Premier Herds (Michigan)

8 to 6cows—Andrew Sibbald, Soo, Chippewa County. 7to 15 cows—Albert Rasner, Wallace, Menominee County 16 cows or over—Harry D. Ross, Iron Mountain, Iron County.

MINNESOTA LEADERS-1932.						
County C	lass	Name and Address	Cows	B'fat.		
Aitkin	2	Lee Bros., Isle	7	325.8		
Hubbard	1	Guy Paulson, Menahga	5	349.4		
	2	Palmer Lund, Osaga	8	335.3		
Hubbard	3	Tianna Farms, Walker		468.7		
Itasca	1	Ed. Probst, Grand Rapids	6	366.1		
	2	Chas. Wolf, Grand Rapids	8	371.9		
	3	C. R. Mostoller, Deer River		317.6		
Koochiching	2	Paul Farley, International Falls		271.0		
	3	J. H. Rogers, Ericsburg		311.0		
Lake of the Wood	1	K. H. Haukaas, Pitt.	5	298.0		
		Carl Krull, Williams		345.0		
St. Louis	1	Arvid Anderson, Saginaw	5	354.9		
	2	M. C. Francisco, Saginaw	8	359.7		
	3	Springhill Dairy, Duluth		330.08		
Wadena	1	G. S. Peery, Aldrich	6	289.5		
	2	Ed. Rosen, Verndale	8	408.9		
	3	Arthur Mattie, Sebeka		327.1		

Premier Herds (Minnesota)

3 to 6 cows-Ed Probst, Grand Rapids, Itasca County. 7 to 15 cows-Ed Rosen, Verndale, Wadena County.

16 cows or over-Tianna Farms, Walker, Hubbard County.



JOHN BRANDT, President Land O' Lakes Creameries

FOREST CROP LAWS By O. Garwood

O^{NE} of the more serious problems facing most of the counties in northern Wisconsin the past few years is that of disposing of lands to which these counties have taken forest crop law any owner who has

FERRIS BEST STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, per 100, \$9.00 WHITE ROCKS, REDS, per 100...10.00 Started Chicks priced accordingly.

Smith's Esko's Corner Hatchery Route 1, Cloquet, Minn.

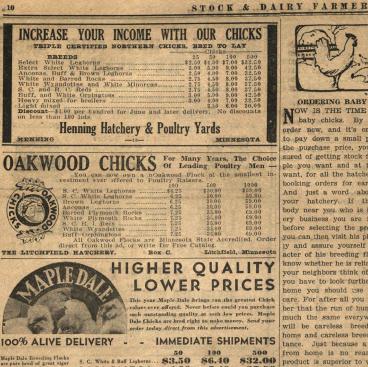
Eczema by the use of Cranoler, by the use of Cranoler,

the provisions of the Forest Crop law, now in effect in Wisconsin. The object of this law originally was the preserving from destruction or premature cutting of the remaining for-est growth in the state, and of re-producing and growing future crops of forest products on lands not more suitable for other crops.

The plan not only includes the rais-ing of forest products from new planting but the maintenance of such growth as the lands are already producing. This latter phase of the work is largely grouped under the head of fire prevention and control over the class of timber cut in order that only the mature trees be removed. Many fire towers have been built through-out the north, from which lookouts constantly scan the country during dry weather and promptly notify the is discovered. A comptent force of rangers with power to draft as many men as are needed at any time when a sericus fire threatens, is doing much to eliminate the heavy destruction of the forests by fire.

title through tax delinquencies. The screage thus accumulated bas provisions receives 10c per acre from reached dangerous proportions in the state each year for the purpose of preservation and maintenance of Disposition of a portion of these the growing timber and no taxes are lands is being worked out through paid. Rusk county has entered some WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS PERRIS BUST STRAIN WHITE PERRIS BUST STRAIN WHITE DATE OF 26,416 acres. In the case of countyowned lands the county board has full charge of the matter of designating just what lands are to be entered and which are not. In most cases the lands are carefully surveyed, such portions as are fit for agriculture being retained and sold whenever





Maple Dale Breeding Flocks are pure bred of great vigor and vitality. free range, Nothern farm flocks called and inspected by licensed American Poultry Associa-tion Culler and Judge. A. P. A. Certified and fed on cod liver oil. ne puro herd of great sign and viaklity, free range, Nothern farm flocks culle American Poulky Association, C. C. Reds, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. C. Reds, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reds, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reds, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; W. Waan, Balf Oppinton, American Poulky Association, C. Reck, Eds. A. W. Reck; Balf, C. Reck, Eds. W. - WHITE FEATHER CHICKS AND POULTS ---Are "Stronger from the Start!" -White Feather Chicks will be the foundation witry profits on thousands of farms througher pointry profile of the start LIVE and develop quick orthwest. By bright-eyed chicks that LIVE and develop quick eavy-laying flocks. That's your assurance of suc-SAVE MONEY — Big Early Order Cash Discount Write today for free four-color descriptive catalog, with new prices and the big early order discount. Learn all about White Feather chicks and poults for 1923. WHITE FEATHER HATCHERY Box A, Fairmont, Minn. PARK REGION HATCHERY — STURDY CHICKS
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order now, and it's only necessary ter in which they are scratching for to pay down a small percentage of a living. When this is allowed to bethe purchase price, you can be as sured of getting stock from the peo-effect on the egg production but they ple you want and at the time you want, for all the hatcheries are now booking orders for early deliveries. body near you who is in the hatch, before selecting the preference of the preference And just a word about selecting your hatchery. If there is someery Dusiness you are fortunate for in preduction and he had no before selecting the preferred breed you can then visit his plant personal-y and assure yourself of the other ly and assure yourself of the char-acter of his breeding flock, and you know whether he is reliable and what to the flock it would remain on top your neighbors think of his stock. If and the hens did not have to scratch you have to look further away from home you should use even greater care. For after all you must remember that the run of human nature is much the same everywhere. There will be careless breeders near at laying more eggs. home and careless breeders at a distance. Just because a man is far from home is no reason that his product is superior to what you can less she is in good health and com-buy in the neighborhood. There is fortable she simply will not lay eggs. by in the neighborhood. There is not think however, if you must see away and deal with somebody whom you do not know personally or who has not been recommended to you, ing will be resumed only when the it is a pretty safe thing to bank on that those hatcheries advertising as birds are comfortable and happy. accredited or state supervised can be depended upon to furnish you with goods that are your money's worth.

PULLETS FOR FALL

plans for the flock you want to Simple arithmetic proves it, says have for next winter's laying. Now Prof. A. C. Smith, chief in poultry is the time to lay the foundation for your pullet flock. Paul.

If you plan to hatch your own eggs there are many things to be he points out, it takes about 60 eggs done and now is the time. First a year to feed a hen regardless of her and foremost you must be sure that egg output. If it costs 60 eggs to the eggs you are to use will be worth feed a bird, one that lays 90 eggs the trouble they will cause. By this will return only 30 eggs profit, while we mean that they must come from healthy hens who have not been over-worked by egg production early in Of course, the best hens will be worked by egg production early in the season. And they must come poor layers, unless properly fed. from hens that are good layers. By Therefore, poulity keepers should be all means, use only eggs from hens interested in Professor Smith's rethat were hatched in the season of vised circular "Feeding Poultry for 1931, not last summer's pullets, for Profit," just published by the Agrithe egg from the mature bird will cultural Extension Division. produce a more vigorous chick. The poultryman who is operating on a fairly large scale and hatches his own chicks has kept his breeding flock apart from the laying flock; they have had no artificial light up to this time and they have been fed to build up body strength rather than for egg production. And, of course, they were carefully culled for type mixture should be mixed with milk and production last fall before go-to the consistency of cream and fed ing into winter quarters

By placing your A EUTTERS IS IMPORTANT 's only necessary ORDERING BABY CHICKS NOW IS THE TIME to buy your baby chicks. By placing your will re-act very soon when clean ma-terial is put in and the egg production will start to increase.

> when the scratch feed was thrown to the flock it would remain on top for it. Consequently their feet became cold and wet and production almost ceased. When the old litter was removed and dry litter put in its place the hens soon responded by

> The function of egg laying which is nothing but reproduction, is the chief aim in life of the hen, but un-

HOW TO FEED POULTRY FOR

PROFIT STRANGE though it may seem, a hen laying 150 worth three times as much as a hen TIS NONE too early to make your whose yearly production is 90 eggs.

At present prices of feed and eggs,

PREPARING CAPONS FOR THE MARKET About two weeks before market-

ing, capons should be confined and fed a special fattening ration. A good ration is 60 parts by weight, of cornmeal and 40 parts of oat flour, fine ground wheat or middlings. This two or three times daily.





ARR. A.K.

MARCH, 1933

MARCH. 1933

STOCK & DAIRY FARMER

H OULTRY

YOUNG CHICKS DEMAND CARE S depends to a large extent on the ability to raise and grow to maturity chicks of good physical vigor.

It is a readily conceded fact that the foundation for winter egg production is laid largely during the growing period when the young chicks have range. Be sure that the chicks have plenty of good clean water available at all times, also plenty of shade. For best results, young birds must have access to shade during the hot weather. Provide plenty of hopper space, in which to feed growing mash without crowd-in part: "I have taken my own case, Hopper feeding is much more satisfactory than hand feeding.

TO PRODUCE CLEAN EGGS

WHEN WE VISIT many poultry houses throughout the produc-ing territory and examine the equip-gives static instead of milk. ment we can readily see why it is that a large percentage of eggs come to the market as undergrades. We mint, Lipstick, Rouge, Cosmetics and may find a farm flock comprised of Bayrum, instead of five pigs. I had from two to three hundred laying hens. When we look at the nesting equipment we find an inadequate number of nests, maybe of boxes of one description or another, nail kegs, for fall, ets. During the heavy laying seas- "If I had only spent my last \$10 ets. During the heavy laving season we often find three or four hens for flour and meat instead of gas on the same nest. Under these con-ditions eggs are broken, nests be-built a nice garage last year instead come dirty and, naturally, the product is soiled.

A laying house should be provided with an adequate number of nests, one nest for about five hens. These nests should be arranged conveniently so they can be cleaned readily and disinfected occasionally. The straw in the nests should be changed fre-quently and the nests should be so arranged that the hens cannot roost on the edges of the nest. *

Use Dry, Clean Litter The litter in the house should be dry and clean. It is surprising how much one can reduce soiled eggs by providing clean litter in the poultry house. If the feet of the bird are soiled from the yards by walking around in the litter in the house much of the dirt is removed.

On many of the farms litter is pro-vided only in the late fall and winter months and during the spring and summer it is removed. This is a misbecause it only leads to the production of dirty eggs. One needs only examine the conditions in the poultry house to determine whether or not a quality product is being produced. The environment will reflect the condition immediately.

Keep the Clean Egg Clean hen lays a clean egg, and it must be kept clean by the producer. ner-Knight.

"MINNESOTA STATE FAIE CHAM-FION BREED CHICKS-All Varieties, They Win, They Lay, They Pay, At prices anyone can pay, and are Minne-sota Standard Accredited and Blood Tested. Parent Stock won our 75 th Chicks priced at \$5.90 and up. Write us about our State Accredited and Blood Tested Turkey Poults.

EAGLE CHICK HATCHERY

Frank G. Schnobrich, Master Breeder Box D. New Ulm, Minn., Box No. 270 S."

During the spring and summer, arrangements should be made whereby the maximum amount of sunlight can enter into the poultry house. Sun-light is a good disinfectent and also tends to keep the poultry house dry. Ouring the dry weather we have less trouble with dirty eggs. During the damp and wet weather greater precautions must be taken in providing the poultry house with dry litter The producer must use his judgment in regard to the number of times that he must change the litter in the house.

THE ROOT OF OUR TROUBLE TEXAS GENTLEMAN of some A discernment, writing of the presfor instance. I see my mistakes and many others have acted likewise. I bought a Ford instead of a farm and it is worn out, but the farm I figure on is still okeh. I invested in a

"I am feeding five nice hounds, which answer to the names of Spearcleaned and traded up my future wages on installments in 1930, so hard times caught me in bad shape

of covering my barn, and loafed on a mountain for two weeks instead of being in the pasture fixing it so my cow won't get out. She is dry now and mortgaged to boot for two blankets my wife bought from an agent instead of paying the preacher. "I'm on a cash basis now, but I ain't got no cash. I am tied to the end of my rope and the man I am working for is busted an account of nobody wouldn't pay him, and his cotton won't sell, 'cause nobody won't buy cotton clothes. All the gals wear slick silky stockings and silk underwear right here in our cotton patch. I had \$4.00 saved up for a rainy day, but it turned dry and I spent it for

"I tried hard to make both ends meet with a turnip patch, but when I got turnips ready to sell, every-body else was selling turnips for nothing and the market was glutted. I am worried plum to the bone and my wife's kinfolks are coming over next Tuesday to spend two weeks. "Write or phone if you hear of

any relief from the government coming down my way. I am willing to be a Democrat or a Republican for a few weeks if that will help out any. Yours very truly in pain. Mike Clark, R. F. D."-Texas-Pythian Ban-

Dur flocks are culled and inspecter size, color, health and egg produ-by Licensed Judge and Inspec When you buy from us you get

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BABY CHICKS auring our six years in business here, at lower prices. Leghorns, \$5.95 per 100; \$29.50 per 500. Heavy Breeds, \$6.95 per 100; \$34.50 per 500. FOLEY HATCHERY FOLEY, MINNESOTA



Fairmont, Minnesota THE MEADOW HATCHERY

Blooming Prairie, Minni



KRAMER HATCHERY,

THE STORY SO FAR

principal characters in this story s. Bandine as Mother Bandine and br-do-well husband and one daugh-elinda. Mother Bandine has a belinda is courting a young the Selinda is courting a young who seemed ashamed of he: bedaughter to school and educate as she should be. Beinda is courting a young Chap who seemed ashanned of lex be-our story starts now Bellada has gotten her new Gress through money furnished by her father. Mother Bandine could not inderstand how he could get fifty to the bar. Inderstand get fifty to the bar. Inder seven lings in the wagen and slowly realizes just how wert-do-well husband is acquiring his monsy. While she is thinking this over house.

"Oh, mamma, you should have seen Bandine remained standing before Rudie--oh, he was just grand. When him, her hands tormenting her finghe stood with his arms crossed, he looked like a Greek god! And what ers. snap at intervals. I liked best was when he ran off on that big horse in the last scene. Gee, but he looked romantic! Oh, say, to Bandine remained silent. think he's dead—ain't that a shame ?"

Talking-talking about a man who was dead — a man who tonight had played a lover's role, sending girls' hearts palpitating. He who was dead dead - as the heart of Mother Bandine was dead, as she said smiling:

"Glad you liked the show, Belinda' then she turned and walked quickly into her room. She did not want Belinda to see her face . . .

. . .

At eleven o'clock that night, Gladiin their tragic lifeless tone. mir Bandine tip-toed up the steps of the back porch.

"Guess she's in bed," he thought as he mentally retrospected over that most unwelcome conversation which that evening had taken place between himself and Mother Bandine.

He did not care to face Mother Bandine just yet. No, she had a way about her of asking questions which did not concern her. He was going to cross the kitchen and tip-toe up the stairs to his room as noiselessly as possible. He opened the screen door and stepped over the threshold. Groping forth in the dark, he reached the door leading into the hall and his fingers extended to the door knob. he did this a hand closed about his wrist

Gladimir gasped-! His thoughts became blank. A silence — a horri-ble silence, hovered about him and the hand grasping his arm trembled lips queerly.

"Gladimir Bandine," a voice commanded close to his shoulder, want to talk to you."

Gladimir breathed-his worst fears had been realized. That hand was the hand of Mother Bandine!

"Let me go! What you snooping around here in the dark for?" he asked, trying to laugh.

'I want to talk to you!" came the flat voice at his shoulder.

Well, put on the light, do something. Don't stay there lik! a ghost." Sit down Gladimir," the voice said.

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"You can't do that, Gladimir." There was threat and plea in the spoken words. "No? Whose gonna stop me? You keep out of my affairs, this is no thing for women." He bent forward, fired by what he felt to be his right. "I don't meddle in your business so don't you meddle in mine." "Gladimir, this is my business, can't

you see it's my business?

"Well, what are you going to do

"No, I don't. I'm not boing to stand here with my hands in my pockets when there is a chance to make money. A chance of making in a single night what you make in a week. Not I. What wrong is there in — in what I'm doing? Nothing! New fangled notions, new fangled laws! A man's got the right to do what he wants. This is a free country!"

"Gladimir, you can't do wrong in a free country, and you are doing wrong. You-you are selling that

stuff to minors-to students."

MANSFIELD TIRES

Distributed by

Kelley-How Thomson Co.

DULUTH

STOCK & DAIRY FARMER

"MOTHER LOVE" A beautiful story of the greatest of all enduring affections mother's love

By ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI Author of "Some Time-Some Day," "Love Rainbow," "Peter Kaine."

The hand pulled him toward the

splashed the floor where a chair stood resting. Gladimir folowed, his mind

He could hear her knuckles

Well, can't you talk? I want to

go to bed" he drawled finally. Mother

"Well, I guess I'll smoke," stan

mered Bandine. He reached into his

pocket, manipulated a tin of tobacco,

thumbed some of the contents into

the pipe bowl, then struck a match

against his trousers. The glare tore

a hoe in the darkness, lighting Gladi-

mir's face grotesquely, sending the shadows of his trembling fingers.

scampering over his shirt front. "Well?" he asked, leaning back and

gulping a mouthful of smoke. Mother

Bandine tried twice to talk, then the

words came, hollow, jerky, savorless,

I found it," she said.

Gladimir started. The smoke stab-

bed at his throat, he coughed - a

silence followed - then

window.

A

"How do you know whom I sell

streak of moonlight it to? "I found a boy in—in the wagon "I found a boy in—in the feet, tonight-" Gladimir rose to his feet, working. The hand directed him to his eyes straining to look into the the chair. Gladimir sat down. Mother face of the woman before him.

"What did you do to him? Where is he?" he asked under his breath. "He-he ran away-'

"Oh," and Gladimir sat down relieved.

"You can't get by with this thing, Gladimir," resumed Mother Bandine "You've got to give it up. I can't stand here and have our house disgraced, pointed to as-as a bootleglegger's joint! Think of Belinda-of all I have done for her. I moved in town for her-I moved away from neighborhood of the factory the as to give her the chance of being among the best. I've been working for her. Bandine-don't put her down don't push her under! You don't need to do what you are doing. You want money? There is always as much as you need. Ask me, that's all, ask me and it's yours. It's there in that can -plenty of change-plenty-just ask

me ?" "Sure, like a beggar."

"A beggar is better than a — a bootlegger!"

"It's all in the way you look at it." grunted Gladimir darkly. "I'm going grunted Gladimir darkiy. In statistic to do this as long as I please, see? words fell like layers of mud on coffin-the coffin wherein lay Mother Bandine's dream.

"I can't, eh?" came the helpless question. "You can't! What can you do to

stop me?" -I -" the Gladimir laughter

lashed at the timid "I - I" of Mother Bandine's. "Yes! You tell on rac? Then

where's the good name you're so afraid of spotting going to ?" about it?" he asked through parched

Mother Bandine felt herself sway forward. Yes — where would her good name go? Belinda — the daughter of a bootlegger! She turned impetuously toward her hus her fingers trembling, the band. words weeping from her lips;

"Gladimir, don't we mean anything to you, Belinda and I? Can't you see-can't you see, Gladimir?" and and her hand fumbled for Gladimir's and Mother Bandine knelt beside that chair, covering her face with her hands, and wept against Gladimir's knee

"Say, you can't make me do things your way through women's notions. Say, you can't make putty out of

me with sniffiness," Gladimir said, laughing, feeling now that he was a Gibraltar-man against whom Mother Bandine's adamant will had not power. And Gladimir Bandine rose to his feet and walked to the door.

MARCH. 1933

"You just get over it, girl, you ust get over it, I can take care of my little self all right, all right-

Mother Bandine sprang to her feet. She rushed to the side of her husband, her hands clutched at his shoulders desperately.

"Listen!" she said steadily. "List-n! You know and I know, that I en! can't give you up to the law, that I can't have you thrown into jail where ou belong! But I know, and you know that I am going to sledge hamer every jug, bottle or gallon I find about this place! Yes, you can be a bootlegger, I can't reform you! But you are not going to make my home a bootlegger's joint. I'm going out now and destroy that stuff, and so help me the Good Lord, I'll break every gallon bottle and jug I find around here after this. And let me tell you one more thing, Gladimir, Bandine, I can't do anything to make you stop this, or to have you punished, but - but you know and I know that you are doing wrong. You'll get what's coming to you. You on't get by with it! Remember that, Bandine. You won't get by with it! - your wife that's telling And it's I you this! You can't get by with it!" Gladimir felt a cold chill crawl up his back. Generally and to be more

exact, invariably, what Mother Ban-dine said in her final tone of voice, came to pass. And now she had said 'he was not going to get by with it." Well what did she mean? If she was not going to tell on him, who was? Who was goin to punish him for what Mother Bandine and Uncle Sam had labeled wrong!

He laughed and shrugged his shoulders and went to turn toward the door leading into the yard, but Mother Bandine reached the door before he did. She opened it and swept past him into the night.

Gladimir stood by the door listening, his head thrust forward.

One crash reached his ears, another followed. A window opened upstairs, "Hey! what's going on down there?" called one of the boys. More crashes followed. Bandine bit his lips.

"Hey! What's the matter?" another boy called out, and Mother Bandine's voice answered, as she came calmly across the yard.

"That's all right, boys, I was kill-ing a snake that got after the little chicks."

"Want any help, Mrs. Bandine "No, not tonight boys, good-night!" And Mother Bandine entered the house which from that day on harbored a bootlegger but was not a "bootlegger's joint."

(Continued next issue.)

NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

Minnesota is in a region of successful crops; its natural soil for the most part is highly productive; it is well watered and its rain-fall is ample but seldom excessive. Soil and climate are suited to many valuable crops that are easily grown; abundance of clover, pas-turage, and feed promote dairying and livestock.

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TOBACCO

LAND COMMISSION RECOMMENDS TO LEGISLATURE

To His Excellency the Governor of Minnesota,

Sir: On December 21, 1932 the Committee on Land Utilization presented to you a progress report incorporating certain conclusions and recommenda Its final report, as indicated tions. at that time, will contain detailed information and a number of specific recommendations relating to a land policy for Minnesota. The Commitpolicy for Minnesota. The Commit-tee expects to include in its final report a division of northern Minnesota into areas of substantially similar characteristics and problems with a description of each area. This gen-eral classification will lay the foundation for a more complete classification.

The State within a few months will be faced with the problem of the proper handling of several million acres of tax delinquent land that will revert to it. This makes it urgent that the State provide at once for agencies to develop policies and procedure for the administration of these lands. Such agencies for handling the lands will have to be provided both for the State as a whole and for the counties in which tax delinquency is a serious problem.

Pending the completion of the final report, your Committee recommends survey should be undertaken to sup the creation of two agencies: A per- ply this necessary information. menant State Land Use Committee and county land classification committees.

Land Use Committee

lative act, to be constituted as fol-

ficio.

The Chairman of the Conservation Commission-as vice-chairman. The Conservation Commissioner-

as executive secretary. The Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner of Highways. The Chairman of the Tax Commis-

B. That all questions of land pol- to that committee. icy and land classification not cov-

C. That this Committee snail maye the power and the duty to consult with all national and state agencies concerned with land policies, and to create such advisory committee or will be adequate to complete the type create such advisory committee or committees as it deems wise.

D. Since there will be need for temporary regulations to prevent un-wise sales, leases, and use of the tax-economic survey reverted lands, it is desirable that the Committee be authorized and directed to prepare interim regulations as to sales, leases, and uses of such lands.

County Land Classification Committees

Your Committee recommends that authorization be granted for the cre- as possible in the survey. ation of a County Land Classifica-tion Committee in each county con-

vise, and cooperate with the Land Use Committee in the classification of lands and in land policies. The county committees should con sist of-

The county auditor-as chairman. The chairman of the county board The treasurer.

The highway engineer. The superintendent of schools

In counties having a county agri-cultural agent, such agent should be invited to sit with the committee in an advisory capacity.

Your Committee believes that final approval of any land classification should rest with the Land Use Com-mittee of the State and that such Committee should determine the poli-cies to be followed in the sale of re-

verted land.

Land Economic Survey The preparation by the Land Use Committee of interim regulations as to sales, leases, and uses of the forfeited land is to meet the immediate situation so as to prevent unwise use of the land. While the final report of your Committee will contain much data and a general land classification and a permanent land policy. Your Committee believes, therefore, that with this general classification as a background a land economic

The type of survey we have in mind is not an expensive detailed study by legal descriptions, but a more general inventory and appraisal A. That a permanent Land Use of land resources to enable the prop-Committee should be created by legis-er authorities to develop policies and to perform executive functions with an adequate knowledge of the facts. The Governor-as chairman ex of- To this end, we recommend:

A. That a land economic survey be made in the northern counties in which extensive areas of land are now reverting to the State.

B. That the general direction of the survey be vested in the Conservation Commissioner, as executive sec-retary of the Land Use Committee, who shall report progress and make recommendations from time to time

to this Committee and be determined by it in accordance with law. C. That a temporary staff shall be created for this purpose, headed by and the for the land economic survey under the Conservation Commission-er. We believe that an error of the law error of the state of the law error of the law error of the law error of the state of the law error of the law error of the law error of the state of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the law error of the error of the law error of C. That a temporary staff shall of survey we have in mind, within

D. That in conducting the land economic survey the Conservation Commissioner shall consult with the Commissioner of Agriculture and all other interested departments of State government, the University of Min-nesota, and the United States Department of Agriculture. These de-partments and agencies should be urged to assist and cooperate as fully

Respectfully submitted, L. D. Coffman, chairman

Committee cn Land Utilization



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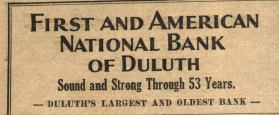
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CATALOG

TOP VEGETABLE OF 1932

THIS TIME OF YEAR folks are the best carrot. Ten varieties follow mulling over the seed catalogs and building up their seed lists for the coming year. We had some fine response in the fertilizer garden last mark, Oxheart, Rubicon. These plac-mark, Oxheart, Rubicon. These placsummer, but, as we had to place ings are made on basis of yield only; summer, but, as we had to place ings are made on basis of yield only; many varieties on raw land, recent-quality is not involved. Australian ly graded, we had some losses. It brown was the top onion last year. takes more than one dosage of man-sutton's Yellow Globe ranked next; ure, heavy though it be, to put row clay into productive shape. Sweet cay into productive shape. Sweet recom ran in this order: Pickaniny (best) Surghtine Barting. There was Red and White Globe mede up the (best); Sunshine, Banting. There was Red and White Globe made up the a tie between Thomas Laxton and balance of the test. Fertilizer tests Peter Pan for first place in peas. were also conducted. The best show-Peter Pan for first place in peas, were also conducted. The best show-Others in order were: World's Won-ing was made by the mixture 4-16-4 der, Blue Banting, Ameer. Then fol-lowed Hundredfold, Little Marvel, monia. The amount used in both Laxtonian, Sutton's Excelsior and cases was 200 pounds per acre. The Alaska last. Red River tomato has lot 4-8-6 was as effective as the same come to be our pioneer of the dwarf amount of the double strength 8-16-northern varieties. The new one, 12 and the 200 pound quantity was Agassiz, also from North Dakota, equally as good as 400 and 600 tied with it last summer. The others in order were Progress, Viking, Bison. This station has several selections of its own coming along as early as impossible for the plants to use all those listed. Chantenay again proved the available supply.

DAIRYMEN HONORED.

(Continued from Page 1.) Ahlen, president of the Duluth Cham-

ber of Commerce; by Alfred Hoel as

her of Commerce; by Alfred Hoel as president of the Minnesota Arrow-head Association, Duluth, and by George Bishop, secretary of the Up-per Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan. All of these various organizations have combined with the homemod Association of Commerce

Ironwood Association of Commerce

to stage this year's Congress. The Grand Champions and Cham-

pion Dairymen of Greater Cloverland, will be introduced between 1:30 and

by the governors of the three states

will be presented, rather than the

these dairymen. The presentation of

awards to others outstanding in the

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G

made by Mr. Bishop.

The others pounds. Doubtless the limiting factor was the dry weather, which made it

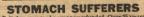
> troduce Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture, who will deliver one of the principal addresses of the afternoon. Dr. Reed's talk will be on the topic-"Dairying: It's Scope and Limita-

tions. At 3:10 o'clock, Dr. B. H. Hibbard, economist of the University of Wis-consin will be introduced to the Congress by J. B. Patriek, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Gogebic county. Dr. Hibbard will talk on "Returning the Farmer's Dollar to Its True Value," which is the theme of 2:00 o'clock and rich diplomas signed the Sixth Annual Congress.

Closing remarks at the afternoon session will be presented by Walter cups which previously have gone to H. McGenty, founder of the Congress and publisher of the Stock & Dairy these diplomas and certificates and Farmer.

The purpose of the champion Cow-Testing Associations, will be dairymens' contest, which is conducted several months prior to each Congress, is to give added impetus to dairying activities in upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

0 Cheer Leader (to girl's cheering section)—Let's go girls! Show 'em you're orange and blue supporters.



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MARCH, 1935

STOCK & DAIRY FARMER



keep it humid or moist to a degree up well and it does not pay to use will aid in preventing tuberculosis: such as a foundation. Hot, dry air makes the air passages of nose and throat too dry and per-lers for their hooked rugs from their

If you scald milk over a direct fire, first put a little water into your ket-its to us a little water into your ketthe and pour it out. This prevents of your hooked rugs. The lining the protein in the milk from coagu-makes them wear longer; gives them the protein in the milk from coagu-lating next to the bottom of the ket-body, makes them less prone to curl up, and prevents the grit and dirt which you have put on to scald, that it does not scorch nor boil over. A safer way to scald milk is to put it closely woven, firm material such as in a double boiler. When the water denim or canvas, makes a good linboils underneath the milk will scald. ing. To butter bread crumbs, melt the

butter over a low fire and stir the crumbs into it.

To prevent candle grease from dripping on the birthday cake trim the cake with marshmallows and stick the candles into these. The marshmallows may be removed with-out harming the cake, or the marshmallows may surround the cake in a circle.

SEASONING

MANY A TAME staple food may be dressed up beyand recogni-tion with skillful seasoning and so made delectable to the family, who soon become tired of foods served the same way day after day. Clever seasoning is the art of the thrifty housewife who cannot afford to pur-chase rare viands but raust devise some method of fooling her family into thinking the plain foods are delicious.

Onion, either chopped or scraped, is an old stand-by. Celery leaves, dried, are useful for soups or stuffings. Save your celery leaves and hang them up in a paper sack to dry. Celery seed is also useful for soups, stuffings, potato salads and cold slaw or other salads. Mint leaves and water cress may be used for the same purpose. Mint is often used in the cooking of lamb. A tiny dash of mace adds interest to green or canned beans. A "suspicion" of nutmeg gives a new flavor to soups. A "ghost" of curry powder improves salad dressings. Chili sauce or catsup transforms plain salad dressing into something "different."

In your garden, or in pots, or wha-dow boxes in the winter, grow pars-ley, chives, thyme, mint and terra-gon. All of these plants grow readily in the kitchen.

HOOKED RUGS

NTEREST in colonial furnishings has made a revival in hooked rugs Many women are making these for their living rooms or bed rooms. It is a joy to make something beautiful, with one's own hands, for the dear home; and hooked rugs are an economy and last almost forever, if made of good materials. There is no end of designs to choose from. Be careful to choose one which is really pretty and refined.

The foundation for a hooked rug is a material which is strong and loosely woven. They have such materials now which resemble burlap

TO KEEP the temperature not too deteriorate from moisture and sunhigh in your living rooms and to light. A flimsy material will not hold

mits germs an entrance to possible scrap bags, but one can buy new cracks in their tissues. If these tis- materials today, cut in strips espesues are moist, they are protected cially for this use; and we are not by natural mucus linings.

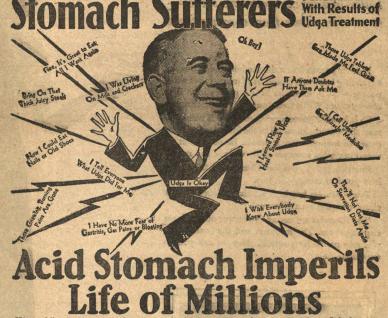


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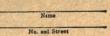
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