

ADULTERATED AND MIS-BRANDED FOODS AND BEVERAGES

I. E. F. Ladd, Chemist of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and Food Commissioner for North Dakota, do hereby certify that the list of food products and beverages, heretofore specified, have been analyzed during the six months preceding January 1st, 1916, and the same found to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the statute as shown in each individual case.

I further affirm that this is a true and correct list to the best of my knowledge.

E. F. LADD, Chemist and Food Commissioner. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1915. (Seal) ALMA R. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Cass Co., N. D. My commission expires Oct. 23, 1917.

- 11475—Gelatin Ice Cream. Vander Bie Ice Cream Co., St. Paul, Minn. Fat 16.2 per cent. Illegal.
- 11476—Gelatin Ice Cream. Ives Ice Cream Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Fat below standard; gelatin excessive. Illegal.
- 11508—Clams. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass. Weight not shown. Misbranded.
- 11524—Choice Red Alaska Salmon. Seldivia Fish Co., Seattle, Wash. Weight not shown. Misbranded.
- 11527—California Sardines. Tomato Sauce. Del Monte Brand. Pacific Fish Co., Monterey, Calif. Contain benzoate of soda. Illegal.
- 11531—Candy Gooseberries. Red Band Brand. D. Auerbach & Sons, New York. Colored with coal tar dye. Illegal.
- 11534—Ice Cream. Hohn Bros. Seattle, N. D. Fat 8.6 per cent. Illegal.
- 11544—Candy. Finest Tid Bits. Violet D. Auerbach & Sons, New York. Colored with coal tar dye. Illegal.
- 11606—Ice Cream. Crescent Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn. Fat 5 per cent; gelatin heavy. Illegal.
- 11607—Ice Cream. Ives & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Fat 11.4 per cent. Gelatin present. Illegal.
- 11626—Compound Vanilla and Cinnamon. McCannan & Co., Winona, Minn. Colored in imitation of vanilla. Illegal.
- 11645—Dixie Sugar Vinegar. Bulk. Dixie Sugar Vinegar Co., Chicago, Ill. Acid 1.76 per cent. Artificially colored; adulterated with water. Illegal.
- 11657—Gelatin Ice Cream. Northern Produce Co., Bismarck, N. D. Fat 9.1 per cent. Illegal.
- 11675—Terpepsin. Extract of Lemon. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Colored with coal tar dye. Illegal.
- 11688—Pepper. Dainty Brand. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn. Excessive amount of woody fibre and pepper shells. Illegal.
- 11722—Pepper. Movalco. Missouri Valley Grocery Co., Mandan, N. D. Excessive amount of pepper shells. Illegal.
- 11727—Pork and Beans. Minneapols Brand. L. Patterson Merc. Co., Mankato, Minn. Packed from mouldy beans. Illegal.
- 11785—Butter. Northern Creamery. Northern Produce Co., address not given. (Grand Forks) contains considerable visible dirt. Illegal.
- 11795—Butter. Creamery. Northern Produce Co., address not given. (Fargo). Contains 17.21 per cent water. Short weight. Illegal.
- 11825—Currants. Cleaned. Marquette Brand. Park, Grant & Morris, Fargo, N. D. Short weight; wormy. Illegal.
- 1781—Apple Cider. Submitted by J. K. Kolb, Grandville, N. D. Solids 7.95 per cent; alcohol 8.63 per cent; largely artificial and fortified. Illegal.
- 1805—Diel's New Bru. Marshall, Tenn. Contains benzoate of soda. Illegal.
- 1809—Grape Soda. Fairmount Bottling Works, Fairmount, N. D. Not properly labeled; contains benzoate of soda. Illegal.
- 1816—Whisky. Bulk. Submitted by White Cross Pharmacy, York, N. D. Alcohol by volume 25.50 per cent; largely diluted with water. Illegal.
- 1821—Imitation Blackberry Cider. Sunset Brand. Frisco Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo. Alcohol 5.10 per cent; colored with coal tar dye. Illegal.

I. M. C. McCarthy, County Auditor of Golden Valley County, North Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct list of mis-branded food products and beverages as the same was furnished this office by the state chemist and food commissioner for the State of North Dakota.

Dated at Beach, N. D., this 6th day of January, 1916.

M. C. McCarthy, County Auditor, Golden Valley County, North Dakota.

The Struggle For Farm Freedom

A battle Royal Between Northwest Wheat Raisers and the Grain Trust. (By Samuel Hallett Greeley)

For the past thirty years at least the wheat raisers of the Northwest have been subjected to a marketing system at prominent terminals, chiefly Minneapolis and Chicago, which is meeting with determined opposition. Not until recently has any effective organization become sufficiently strong to prove a factor in the battle at the Grain Terminals. About three years ago a number of thoughtful farmers began to study the inside workings of the Minneapolis Chamber and the Chicago Board of Trade with a view of unraveling the mysteries of those organizations.

These farmers became convinced that the public warehouses at Chicago and Minneapolis by virtue of political alliances and State protected franchises, together with privileges granted them through the Exchanges in which they held memberships, were enabled to ABSOLUTELY DOMINATE PUBLIC STORAGE FACILITIES of the two most important grain markets in the world. These farmers also learned that the domination of public storage led to the artificial mixture and accumulation of grain which was used as the basis and insurance of an immense "short selling" system and control of the trading in "grain futures," that this "short selling" system became the basis of "freezing out" buyers of "futures" and the collection of differences through clearing houses of these Exchanges and the absorption of margins from unwary speculators who were enticed in the "future game."

It became perfectly clear that this manipulation and selling out of "futures" was the most potent factor in the depreciation of wheat values and that actual wheat prices followed the course of the "future" market, and that there were three hundred times more "futures" sold than actual wheat received at these markets. The further discovery was made that immense private wire systems were established throughout the country extending from ocean to ocean, for the express purpose of inviting speculators of all kinds to enter the "game" in grain and buy on margins, whose purchases were in many cases made from the elevator monopolies who controlled the deliverable grain at the terminals, such monopolies being seasoned, trained professionals, while the buying speculators were merely novices in the "game."

The Northwest farmers, thus equipped with information, began to study what may be termed "The Trip of the Bushel" from the farmer

to the consumer. It was found that when grain leaves the farm it is sold at the country elevators which of course demand a profit for handling. The grain then goes to Chicago or Minneapolis where the commission merchant exacts a charge of one per cent per bushel. The commission merchant frequently sells this grain to a company which he himself controls and this "dummy" or "subsidiary co-worker" also absorbs a profit. The "dummy" then sells it to an elevator man who manipulates grain in a mixing house, known in the trade as a "hospital," this elevator also exacts a profit. The grain that enters public storage where the excessive charge of one cent per bushel per month is absorbed from the product. The receipt of the grain in public storage then becomes the foundation for the "hedging" and "short selling" system in the pits which results in the "selling" system in the pits which results in the "selling short" of the tremendous lines of "futures" which today are the curse of the wheat raisers of the Northwest.

This "short selling" system has given birth to such expressions in the trade as "raiding the market," "hedging," "effective selling pressure," "bear onslaught," "drastic liquidation," "selling drive," "pit speculators," "sharp breaks," "wild fluctuations," "stop loss orders," "cleaning out the weak holders," etc. which fill the columns of the daily newspapers.

It did not take the sturdy farmers very long to realize that the whole wheat situation of the country was based upon THE FARMER BEING OBLIGED TO TURN OVER HIS CROP TO GRAIN GAMBLERS AND WAREHOUSE MANIPULATORS, who were protected by ironclad rules of Commercial Exchanges, with favorable licenses granted by such Exchanges, and in many cases also protected with railway rates and privileges which the public was unable to secure.

It became further evident to farmers that in order to protect themselves from these conditions it would be necessary to control their own grain as completely as possible from the farm to the independent millers who grind wheat into flour. This led to the organization of many independent farmers' co-operative elevators throughout the West and more recently to the establishment of a farmers' Terminal Selling Agency in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, known as the Equity Co-operative Exchange. This organization is composed entirely of farmers engaged in the business of handling grain from these independent farmers and farmers' elevators DIRECT to millers and consumers throughout the country.

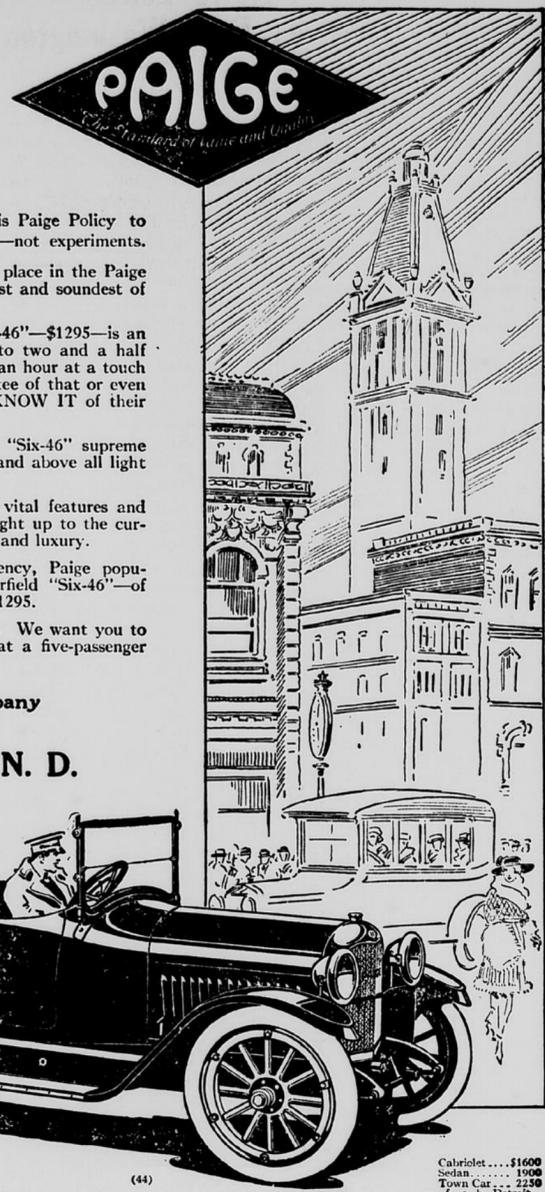
It is but natural that this control of farmers' grain by farmers themselves through their own Marketing Agency, should arouse the antagonism of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade, who have for so many years controlled and manipulated the markets through the possession of the grain which the farmers were obliged to give to them on account of lack of organization to handle it themselves.

As a result of this independent attitude of farmers, and the establishment of their own terminal distributing company, together with the intention of farmers to build proper terminal elevator facilities to assist them in marketing, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce instituted a lawsuit in Fargo, North Dakota through Attorney General Linde of that State, to disclose the farmers of their charter, being incorporated under the laws of North Dakota, and to force the Equity Co-operative Exchange into a receivership, on the grounds that the farmers are defrauding farmer shippers by false representations as to the marketing of products through their own agency.

This suit thus instituted at the instigation of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, led to a number of mass meetings which have been filled with more enthusiasm than has been manifested in the Northwest for many years.

Confronted with the spectacle of a great State, through its public officials in the interests of the large or-

You Buy Proved Success in a Paige



It is Paige Policy to build sanely and safely. It is Paige Policy to market cars that are already established successes—not experiments.

Freak designs, radical innovations of all kinds find no place in the Paige Policy to give Paige Owners only the safest, sanest and soundest of design and manufacture.

In power, flexibility, ease of control the Fairfield "Six-46"—\$1295—is an ESTABLISHED SUCCESS. It throttles down to two and a half miles an hour. It leaps to a speed of sixty miles an hour at a touch of the throttle. We don't have to give a guarantee of that or even "claim" it. The American people ALREADY KNOW IT of their own knowledge.

The American people have pronounced the Fairfield "Six-46" supreme in beauty, distinction, service and quality—over and above all light Sixes.

And this magnificent seven-passenger car, in all the vital features and details of design and manufacture, has been brought up to the current day—the current hour—of motoring elegance and luxury.

Paige financial strength, Paige manufacturing efficiency, Paige popularity make it possible to offer this greater Fairfield "Six-46"—of even greater quality—at the extraordinary price, \$1295.

You must also see the new Paige Fleetwood "Six-38". We want you to FIND for yourself in this car your ideal of what a five-passenger motor car should really be. Its price is \$1050.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan

C. F. SMITH, Agent, Beach, N. D.

The Fairfield
"Six-46" \$1295 F.O.B. DETROIT

With Detachable Sedan Winter Top complete... \$1545

Cabriolet... \$1600
Sedan... 1900
Town Car... 2250
L. O. B. Detroit

Announcement

L. L. Parsons

Successor to
A. E. Kastien Machine and Repair Shop

No wis the time to bring in your Engine Cylinders for re-boring, before the spring rush.

We have the largest and best equipped machine shop in the Northwest, and as good mechanics as can be had.

L. L. Parsons
At Kastien's Old Stand

Chronicle Want Ads Bring Results

WISCONSIN CAFE

Place has been remodeled and new Fixtures and Booths installed. It is now in First Class Shape—Good Cooking and Good Service.

F. J. ESSENE, Proprietor

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

- Two Brass Beds.
 - Sectional Book Cases.
 - One China Closet.
 - One Quartered Oak Buffet.
 - One Morris Chair.
 - One Leather Upholstered Rocker.
 - One Magazine or Music Rack.
 - One Library Table.
 - One Hall Tree, with Mirror; and other articles.
- Call at residence on north side.

J. R. WATERS

WORK GUARANTEED STANDARD METHODS

Chas. Erdman
Taxidermist

Mounting of all kinds True to Life
END ME YOUR NEXT SPECIMEN

ROCKY BUTTE N.D.