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BANK OF WILLMAR

A. E. RICE, President. S. B. QVALE, Vice President. N. S. SWENSON, Cashier. EDWIN SELVIG, Asst. Cashier.

The Game Reserve Again. Editor Willmar Tribune: Kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper.

When anything is started, it is, in most cases, best to see it finished. The Willmar Tribune, under the State of Jan. 1st, devoted a small space regarding the game refuge of northern Kandiyohi county, of which I am one of the many unfortunate to reside within its boundaries.

M. O. Qvamos, another victim of circumstance, though he evidently thinks different from the majority of people in this respect, signs his name to another game refuge question published in the Willmar Tribune under date of Jan. 8th. It is this article that I wish to refer to at this time.

Not that I want to brand Mr. Qvamos' article as a pure falsehood, nevertheless I am among the many who want equal rights to all and not special privileges to some individuals.

We have had the blessing (?) of the game reserve for a period of one and one-half years and I want to ask Mr. Qvamos what good it has done him or anyone else. Does he uphold this game refuge, or does he want to see it destroyed?

The petition for the establishment of the reserve required the signature of twenty-five owners, land in the reserve, as I understand it. However there are twenty-six names on this petition, namely:

Ole O. Flesland, John Fremberg, J. Newstrom, C. J. Johnson, Wm. Norstedt, Herman Street, M. O. Qvamos, Carl Soderlund, Elmer Kullander, E. H. Silver, P. G. Thompson, Emil Johnson, J. K. Nelson, Elmer J. Heaton, S. H. Steffer, Gust Green, A. M. Lundberg, Tom O. Qvamos, F. G. Soderstrom, H. H. Johnson, and twenty-six signers.

Now, as to twenty-six, it is my opinion that there are five who did not own any land in the reserve when they signed the petition, namely: Emil Johnson, Tom O. Qvamos, P. G. Thompson, Robert Olson, and Henry J. Geer. And of the twenty-five signers, twelve have signed a petition for another hearing on this question.

I would like to ask at this time, if Mr. M. O. Qvamos was a citizen of the United States when he signed the first petition, and also if he is a citizen of the United States at this time?

Mr. Qvamos states the majority of the people living in the reserve are in favor of it. Well, there are perhaps eighty land owners in the reserve, and sixty-six of them have signed a petition for another hearing. Others are indifferent and about the only ones who are strong in favor of it, outside of Qvamos, are John Fremberg, Herman Street and Ole Flesland, the latter I am told being a game warden in office, deputy watchdog over the reserve.

There are 116 people owning land adjoining the reserve who have signed a petition asking for another hearing, making total of a hundred and eighty-two people either inside or adjoining the reserve who deem it unjust.

One of the things which I would like to know is, if five of the twenty-six signers of the petition for the establishment of the reserve do not own any land in the reserve, and one of the signers was not a citizen of the United States, does the establishing of the reserve be legal?

Another thing, it is equal rights to all for us farmers to protect and feed all wild fowl for the benefit of a few of the rich who do not live in the vicinity, but who have the duck passed near and adjoining the reserve, less than many years to come, and when our fattened fowl happens to fly over these passes, these few rich are allowed to kill the limit. Again I ask is that equal rights to all?

In this land of the free, can it be possible that a few outside rich, and three or four farmers in the reserve, are able to dictate to sixty-six other land owners in the reserve as to what or what not can be done on our farms? If such is the case, I would like to ask also, is it Americanism or is it Kat-

serism? It is a fact that people in this vicinity have for years been getting various kinds of fish try to stock Lake Andrew. But what is Qvamos doing for the protection of these fish? Isn't it a fact that in the past he has urged people from Sioux City, Sioux Falls, and the summer hotels, in every case, the rich, to come to Lake Andrew and enjoy the good fishing? Is that catering to "protection" or is it catering to the almighty dollar which is the cause of most all underhandedness?

In conclusion, fellow farmers, I wish to ask you if you are going to stand by and you might say, let your very right of existence, in your own home, and on your own farm, be taken from you, or are you going to stand up and demand equal rights for all and special privileges for none. HENNING OLANDER.

RINGO LAKE

Ringo Lake, Jan. 20.—Mrs. John D. Monson has been visiting the past week at the Albert and Neils Monson home.

Arthur and Sophia Carlson of Kerhove visited a few days at the Aaron Carlson home.

The young folks around here were entertained at the M. Swenson home Friday evening.

Oscar Johnson left for Iowa last Tuesday to stay for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carlson and daughter, visited at the Magnus Isdahl home last Sunday.

Miss Thora Netland of Long Lake visited from Friday until Monday at the M. Swenson home.

The young folks around here were entertained at the John D. Monson home last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bengtson and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Anderson and family visited Sunday at the Ed Hansen home.

A few young folks from here attended the Y. P. M. at Long Lake church Sunday evening.

The Ed. Hanson and Magnus Isdahl families visited Sunday evening at the Carl Holm home.

Eliel Monson visited over Sunday at the Andrew Johnson home at Spicer.

Age of Achievement.

Surely there is a place for the middle aged, even for the older worker. If most of the eminent men in the world had actually died at forty, leaving out only a few soldiers and a few lyric poets like Keats and Shelley, or even if they had died at fifty or sixty, the world would be a sorry, barbaric place, indeed. For it is hardly necessary to say that no end of actual comparisons have been made of the age of achievement, and they always hit an average of fifty. This is true in both peace and war.

Like as Not; Like as Not.

As children we used to think that the sardines came from Sardina. Now Maine cans and sends out \$10,000,000 worth a year, and claims there are no better ones on the market. We suppose the olive oil fish are packed in comes from Mississippi or South Carolina.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Elephant Hunting.

In Ceylon elephants are hunted chiefly for sport, as they do not bear so much ivory as the elephants of Africa and elsewhere.

WOMANLY LAURELS IN BUTTERMAKING

Kandiyohi County Has Buttermaking Champion of the Entire Northwest.

We all know, or at least we ought to know, that Minnesota butter is the best in the world. The awards given to Gopher state butter at international contests have proven this time and again.

But how many of our readers are aware of the fact that we have in our own Kandiyohi one of the best butter makers of the country. We refer to O. W. Olson of Hawick who, with-

out the blare of trumpets quietly and efficiently plies his craft at the Hawick Creamery aided by the pure factor of out-grasses and feedstuffs and central Minnesota healthy climate, is making some of the best butter in the world. These look however are going to get away from it—Minnesota leads the world.

Mr. Olson is a young man but he has already gathered a bunch of "medals and blue ribbons that but few butter makers of the state can equal.

Believing that Mr. Olson is deserving of a little special recognition for his achievements in the butter kingdom and that it is a big advertisement for Kandiyohi county as a whole and a credit to the Roseville-Irving communities in particular, we have begged of Mr. Olson a list of the prizes he has since operating the Hawick Creamery.

As this list will show, he has taken the silver medal for his butter at two national shows—one at Springfield, Mass., in 1916 and one at Milwaukee in 1917. It is a big advertisement for Kandiyohi county as a whole and a credit to the Roseville-Irving communities in particular, we have begged of Mr. Olson a list of the prizes he has since operating the Hawick Creamery.

The following is Buttermaker Olson's record of prizes won an acre made and it certainly is an enviable one:

- First prize 3rd Dist. Minn. scoring contest, May 1913, score 94
- First prize 3rd Dist. Minn. scoring contest, May 1914, score 94 1/2
- First prize 3rd Dist. Minn. scoring contest, June 1915, score 95 1/2
- First prize Kandiyohi County Fair, Willmar, September, 1915 96
- Second prize North Iowa Fair, Mason City, August 1915 94 1/2
- National Buttermakers' Convention, March 1915 95 1/2
- First in State Cream Class, July 1915 95 1/2
- Second prize, County Fair, Willmar, September, 1916 96 1/2
- Silver Medal National Dairy Show, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1916 95
- Highest in State, June 1917 score 96 1/2
- Highest in State Cream Class, July 1917, score 95 1/2
- Sweep States, Minnesota State Fair, 1917, score 96
- First prize Kandiyohi County Fair, 1917, score 95
- Second prize National Creamery Buttermakers' convention, Milwaukee Wisconsin Cream Class, score 96.90
- Grand Championship prize awarded at Minnesota State Butter and Cheese makers' convention, highest score for six entries, score 95.44 1-6
- Dist. prize Minnesota State Dairymen's Ass'n., Thief River Falls, Minnesota, January 1918, score 93 3-4
- Dist. prize Minnesota scoring contest, May 1918, score 93 3-4
- Second prize Minnesota State Fair, 1918, score 96
- First prize Kandiyohi County Fair, 1918, score 95

ROSELILLIAN

Roselillian, Jan. 19.—Ole Blomquist and Oscar Olson of near Svea made a call at R. W. Julius Monday.

Edwin Eastlund transacted business at S. M. Swenson's last Tuesday.

Miss Thora Netland of Long Lake visited from Friday until Monday at the M. Swenson home.

The young folks around here were entertained at the John D. Monson home last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bengtson and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Anderson and family visited Sunday at the Ed Hansen home.

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ROSELAND

Roseland, Jan. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. K. Theget visited at the J. Vos home Thursday afternoon.

The Hoffman young folks and Miss Lundquist called at the John Zuidema home Wednesday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Witte a boy Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Knoll visited in Olmsted Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Williams is on the sick list.

Mrs. C. Kohrs visited with relatives in Clara City the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bruggers called at the E. Reitz home Friday evening.

Miss Anna Knoll and Miss Haan and Messrs. Elroy Knoll and Henry Bultuis were entertained at the Rev. Siegers home Monday evening.

The building committee of the new church were Willmar visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dragt visited at the G. Marcus home in Prinsburg Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lucella Van Den Elnde is assisting at the Ed. Williams home during Mrs. Williams' illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stob are the proud parents of a son born to them Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Douma entertained a few of their intimate friends Friday evening, the occasion being their son George's birthday.

Mr. Henry Bultuis is ill with the flu.

Miss Gertrude Zuidema spent the past week with her friend Lena Kohrs.

FIGURE INCOME AND OUTGO FOR 1918

Rev. Collector E. J. Lynch Gives an Interview of Interest to All Persons with Income.

The big Income Tax drive of 1919 is now under way, and every preparation is being made to handle the largest collection in the history of Income Tax. "I am not waiting for the final passage of the new Revenue bill by Congress," said Collector Lynch today, "nor the new regulations and blank forms to be issued. To get this big tax in and get it accurate and complete, I urge that we all begin now."

"The income tax obligations imposed by the old laws, as well as the measure now in Congress, consist of two distinct operations. One is to file return or statement of all items of income and items of deductions allowable by law, and to do this within the period named in the law. The other is, to pay the tax, if any is due.

"Neither of those obligations can be met until a careful review of income and expenditure for the tax year. That is the big job right now, and that is why I say the Income Tax drive is already under way. Everywhere the pencil is busy. The old year figures are being gathered up; and every person who farmed well, or earned a good competence, must analyze his own case in cold figures.

"When the new bill is enacted into law, business or trade, through us of forms distributed throughout the District, and everybody will be informed of the date when the sworn return must be filed. It is my plan to send my men out to central locations, and have them there in the District, adding taxpayers in the preparation of the returns and in deciding doubtful points. We will go right to the people with the Income Tax, and with the co-operation which the public will give the government men, the returns will be filed by everybody who comes under the law's provisions. The right taxes will be paid, and the District will have done its full patriotic duty toward the government's support.

"Meanwhile, let me say again, there is no need of delaying the preparation of figures. Anything that Congress does now will not affect the public's earnings for 1918. Let us avoid the belated throwing together of figures that may hit or miss. Guesses cannot be accepted as the basis of taxation. It is clearly the duty of every person to compute correct figures, and to ascertain whether his income for 1918 was sufficient to make necessary a sworn return.

"The year 1918 was a banner year for salaries and wages, and the high prices brought unusual profits to the average small tradesman and to the farmer. The opinion in Washington is that a million citizens and residents will make this year their first income tax returns.

"All signs indicate that the income tax this year will reach nearly every working man and woman, and nearly every merchant, shop keeper and farmer. Not all will have to pay a tax, but the cost of the tax will be a sworn statement of the year's income.

Sharpen Your Pencils. "I am therefore advising every unmarried person who earned \$1000 or more during the year 1918, and every married person, who together with wife or husband, earned \$2000, to sharpen his pencil and figure out how he stands.

"I must ascertain accurately his gross income from all sources. There's his salary or wages, including overtime pay and any bonus received as additional compensation. A married person having children under 18 who are working should include the earnings of such children.

Land Values. "If he sold any property at a profit, the gain must be computed and included in gross income. If he rented any property to other persons, the net rental will be included in gross income, and from that figure a deduction may be taken for taxes paid on rented property, the necessary minor repairs, fire insurance, and interest he may have paid on mortgage, and a reasonable allowance for wear and tear of the rented property. The balance is included in gross income for the year.

Interest. "Interest on bank deposits, whether withdrawn or added to his bank balances, must be included in all calculations of the year. Interest received during the year must also be included, except interest on municipal, county or state bonds. Interest on United States Bonds need not be included, but interest on bonds purchased, small amounts. Holders of large amounts of Liberty bonds, however, should ask their bankers to write to my office for the rule applying to tax on such interest.

Dividends. "Dividends on stock shares are income, and must be included in the gross figures, although the law does not impose the normal tax on distributions made by domestic corporations.

"A person buying and selling merchandise must find his profits for the year on the following basis: First, ascertain the gross sales or total cash receipts. Then add together the inventory at the beginning of the year and the purchases of goods for resale. From this latter sum subtract the inventory of goods on hand at the year's end, and the result is the cost of goods sold. This cost, plus necessary expenses incurred through the conduct of the business, is to be deducted from the gross sales, and the result is the net earnings of the business.

"A professional man arrives at his professional income by ascertaining the total of fees for services and deducting therefrom all expenses connected directly and solely with his practice.

Farmers' Incomes. "A farmer must figure up all income derived from the sale or exchange of products during the year, whether such produce was raised on the farm or purchased and resold. He is allowed to deduct from this total his necessary expenses for the year, including the planting, cultivation, harvesting and marketing of the crop, or the care, feeding and marketing of live stock. He is not allowed to deduct the amount expended in 1918 in purchasing stock for resale; but when such stock is sold its cost is to be deducted from sale price in ascer-

DON'T SELL That Extra Large Skunk for \$5.00



EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	GOOD UNPRIME AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	POOR UNPRIME AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	
BLACK SHORT NARROW BROAD	15.00 to 12.00 10.00 to 8.00 8.00 to 7.00 4.50 to 3.50	10.00 to 8.00 7.50 to 6.50 6.50 to 5.50 3.00 to 2.50	7.50 to 7.00 6.00 to 5.50 5.00 to 4.50 2.25 to 2.00	6.50 to 6.00 5.00 to 4.50 4.00 to 3.50 1.75 to 1.50	6.00 to 3.00 4.00 to 2.50 3.50 to 2.00 1.50 to .75	2.50 to 1.25 2.00 to 1.00 1.50 to .75 .50 to .25
LIBERAL ASSORTMENT	NO. 1 EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	NO. 3 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY
MUSKRAT WINTER FALL	3.00 to 2.60 2.50 to 2.25	2.40 to 2.00 2.10 to 1.80	1.75 to 1.40 1.50 to 1.20	1.30 to 1.00 1.15 to .90	1.10 to .75 1.00 to .60	.50 to .40 .35 to .25

DON'T SELL YOUR FURS AT "ANY OLD PRICE" when "SHUBERT" is paying such extremely high prices. "SHUBERT" Wants Minnesota Furs—All You Can Ship

For more than thirty-five years "SHUBERT" has been giving Fur Shippers an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market prices—sending returns out promptly—rendering "better service" "quicker." A "SHUBERT TAG ENVELOPE" on your shipment means "more money" for your furs—"quicker SERVICE" in the world. GET A SHUBERT OFF TODAY.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO **A.B. SHUBERT INC.** THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN AMERICAN RAW FURS 25-27 W. Austin Ave. Dept. 810 Chicago, U.S.A.

taining the gain to be included in his return of income. The cost price of stock bought prior to 1917 cannot be deducted as in the case just cited, if such cost was included in the deduction made in the year of purchase.

"The farmer is not required to include in his income tax computation the value of farm produce consumed by himself and family. But in cases where he exchanges produce for merchandise, groceries, etc., the market value of the articles received in exchange must be included.

"All other items of income arising during the year through personal service, business or trade, through us of property or money, should be added into the gains for 1918.

Exemptions. "Everybody wants to know what income is exempt from tax. Very few persons that fall to the average man may be legally disregarded in figuring up his 1918 income. Gifts and bequests can be eliminated, also proceeds of life insurance received by the beneficiary of an insured person. A person who cashed an endowment policy need report as income only that portion which exceeds the total of the premiums he paid in all years on that policy.

"If the person received in the year payments which represent, when added to all prior payments on the annuity, an amount greater than the original cost of the policy, the excess or unexpired life insurance policies are not taxable in come; but dividends on paid up policies must be considered income. Alimony is not income to the recipient, nor is it an allowable deduction on the part of the person who pays.

Deductions. "From the total of all items of income, there are certain deductions allowable by law. All interest paid on personal indebtedness and all taxes paid during the year are deductible, except Federal Income and Excess Profits taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements, such as sidewalks, sewers, etc. Losses incurred in business or trade are allowable, also losses arising from fire, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft in cases where such losses incurred outside of a person's regular business are allowable to the extent of gains reported on similar transactions within the year. Debts due to the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless during the year are deductible.

Depreciation. "Depreciation on property used in a profession, in business, or in farming is another item that may be claimed as a deduction. At the present day, claim depreciation on his fixtures, and on his delivery horses and wagons, but not on his stock held for sale. The professional man may claim similar depreciation on his instruments; and in the case of a person who maintains a team or auto for making his calls on patients, reasonable depreciation may be claimed. A farmer may claim depreciation on his farm buildings, aside from his personal residence, also on his farm machinery, his work horses and farm work wagons. The theory of depreciation, in connection with the Income Tax, is that wear and tear caused by use in earning income is a real expense in the earning of that income. The rate is determined by the number of years that the property ordinarily would be useful, and the cost of the property is the basis of the computation. If the property suffering depreciation was bought or acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the market value as of that date is used, instead of the cost in figuring depreciation.

Contributions. "Contributions of gifts actually made in 1918 to organizations operating exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or education purposes, and to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, may be deducted, to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

"After the total of all income is found, and the deductions allowable by law have been computed, an offset, the amount of income in excess of such deduction is the net income, which forms the basis of the assessment of tax.

"If every person in this district will examine his own 1918 income and his allowable deductions, in line with data that I have given, he will know beyond doubt whether he must file his return when the blanks arrive. And here is how he will determine his liability to file a return. If he is single he must file if his net income was \$1000 or more, and this requirement is enforced whether or not he is the head of a family. If he is married, he must file if the amount of income in excess of his return if his net income, including that of his wife and minor children, was \$2000 or more.

"I want to emphasize the co-operation feature of the collection of the Income Tax this year. The policy of the Internal Revenue Bureau is to aid taxpayers to meet the requirements of the law. We are going right to the people, not to swing clubs or to mulct the wage-earner of his savings, but offering every helpful governmental function that will assist people to do their duty."

His Own Grandfather. The Aftronblad of Stockholm, tells an interesting story of a man who, by force of a strange series of circumstances, is now his own grandfather. He tells his tragic experience in this wise: "I married a widow with a grown daughter. My father, who often visited us, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. Because of that marriage my father became my son-in-law and my stepfather my mother-in-law. Some time after my wife gave birth to a son, who became my mother's brother-in-law and my uncle. Then the wife of my father—that is, my stepmother—also gave birth to a son. Thereby I had a brother and also a nephew. Summed up, my wife is my grandmother, as she is the mother of my mother. I am the husband of my wife and at the same time her step-nephew—in other words, I am my own grandfather. Really, it is too much for one man to bear."

When Sins Arise. I stepped into the express elevator of a skyscraper and was the only passenger. Presently approached three very black negroes, two evidently just arrived from the South. They asked the starter a question, evidently with regard to the location of a tenant. The starter pushed all three into the car and said to the elevator boy, "Fifteenth." As the car didn't start right away one of the darkeys, after scrutinizing the car, said to me, with evident surprise: "Be this your office, Mistah Jenins?" One of his companions, who evidently had made the ascent before, replied: "Disam no ofers! Disam ded elevatuh! You jes wait till she go up. But, Lord, dat's nuttin' to what she do comin' down! All you sins jes' rises up befo' you!"—Cartoons Magazine.

The Doctor-Bird. One of the humming birds of Jamaica has long been called "doctor-bird," but, curiously, it is not the same bird which used to be called so in that island. Gorse, whose "Birds of Jamaica" is a standard and delightful work on the natural history of the island as he observed it half a century ago, says it was the small mango hummer, now known as a "plumbeous guide," because of its preference for the banana blossom. He says the name was given by the people because of the belief that it ministers to its comrades when they are ill or injured, but another writer gives what is probably the correct version when he says that it got its name through having a much more sober plumage than others of the same family. At the present day, however, the name is applied almost entirely to the beautiful long-tailed variety, and hardly ever to its duller brother.

Making of Hand Grenades. It has been found that one pound of ammonia will make 20 hand grenades.

Eat Mince, Pie made with NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT Like Mother Used to Make Needs No Added Sugar Quickly Ready for Crust War Time Recipe Book Free

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harden tender little stomach, liver, and bowels. Look at the tongue, mother! coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleaning at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act normal, is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has sores, throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, gives teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food, sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harden tender little stomach, liver, and bowels.

Put it to the test with best cow's butter—

FARRELL'S A-1 NUT Margarine A purely vegetable food—contains no animal fats. Delicious white meat of coconuts churned in pasteurized milk.

AT THE LOCAL MEAT MARKETS Saves Butter Money

"It takes quality to make a real bargain," says Kelly the banker

"This small chew of Real Gravely gives more real tobacco satisfaction than a big chew of ordinary plug. It tastes better and lasts longer."

Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravely cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write to: GENUINE GRAVELLY DANVILLE, VA. for booklet on chewing plug

Peyton Brand REAL CHEWING PLUG Plug packed in pouch

NOTICE TO PARTIES WANTING TO SELL LAND

I am now listing farms to be sold by the Farm Owners' Co-operative Selling Association of Spicer, Minn., and would like to hear from all who want to sell their farms. Join us and help sell your own farm and avoid paying excessive commission. Call on or write to M. D. Crommett, Spicer, Minn.

SCOTT'S EMULSION as a reliable means of thwarting the enemies of strength. Scott's is Nature's ally and its rich tonic and strength-supporting properties are known, with satisfaction, to millions.

Build up your strength with the most reliable of all Scott's Emulsion