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This electric radiator can be seen in our show rooms.

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Priced cheaper, quality considered, than anything you can buy from a mail-order house.

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The Oldest Jewelry House in Washington, Established 1872.

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Olympia, Wash.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK BREEDING ASSOCIATION

SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT DEMONSTRATED BY COMMUNITIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—HOW ASSOCIATIONS ARE ORGANIZED AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THEM.

By Dr. H. T. Graves, Acting Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture.

There are some sections of the country that have become noted for the quality of the livestock they produce. In most instances this is found to be the result of concentrated effort. The state of Wisconsin offers a splendid illustration of what can be accomplished through community breeding associations. Here are to be found 136 organizations devoted to the breeding of high-class livestock. Of this number 108 are promoting cattle of the different dairy breeds, two beef cattle, 10 horses, two swine, and 14 general livestock. These associations have met with marked success and prove conclusively that community livestock breeding is not an experiment when thoroughly organized and properly conducted.

Livingston county, Mich., and a considerable section of New York, particularly the region adjacent to Syracuse, are famous for their dairy cattle. In Iowa prominence has been gained in swine raising. The blue grass region of Kentucky, noted as the center of American saddle-horse breeding, affords a further example of the success resulting from unity of effort and purpose. There are still other sections where attention is being given to the production of different classes of livestock. Each is noted as a breeding center, and buyers who pay the highest prices are attracted from other states and even foreign countries.

Suggestions for Organizing.
The organization of a community or co-operative livestock breeders' association requires the services of a leader, as do all movements that have for their object the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions. The leader in an enterprise of this kind should be one of the successful breeders of the community—aggressive as well as progressive. With such a man at the head of the movement, little trouble should be experienced in interesting others and securing their co-operation. A preliminary organization should be effected a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and a definite breed selected which the association is to promote.

The selection of a breed is of great importance. If the best results are to be gained, individual taste should be disregarded and a breed selected which has proved profitable in the community. The action taken in this respect should be unanimous, and every effort should then be made in improving the type of stock to which the organization is committed. When the breed has been decided upon, the first step is to procure a number of sound, purebred sires of that breed to be mated with the females owned by the members. If there are a few good privately-owned sires already in the community, they can be put out for service and the expense divided on a pro rata basis.

If additional sires are found necessary, it should be possible for the association to secure them at a considerable saving in price through the selection of a committee of competent men authorized to make the purchases. It will in some cases be advisable to have a qualified veterinarian as one member of the committee.

At the opening of the breeding season the sires should be placed at the most convenient points and put in the hands of capable and efficient men, who understand the breeding question and who will take proper care of the animals in their charge. After each second season it may prove advisable to change or shift the sires. This will allow each breeder to procure the service of a new sire and at the same time make it possible to determine which are the best producers, so that those not making good can be disposed of.

A sufficient number of the best females from the successful sires should be retained, and in some cases male offspring may be put into service in the neighborhood. This will obviate the necessity for any further extensive purchases and give a constant supply of good blood and uniform quality. In addition, it will provide an adequate number of animals to take the place of those that die, are injured, or sold. The serviceable sires crossed with the females retained will be of incalculable value in the continued production of animals of outstanding merit.

Benefits to be Obtained.
One of the reasons for the lack of uniformity in the quality of our livestock is the fact that many of our individual farmers and breeders have not adhered to one type or breed or sire. The results provide

a striking example of the need of organization. With the organized community, many advantages are to be gained. First of all, greater interest will be taken in the proper methods of breeding, feeding, etc., with the result that a definite community type will be established and the members will work together in maintaining that ideal.

United action is brought about in the prevention and eradication of disease, combined action along this line being far more effective and economical than individual effort. The good effect of combined action on the part of the breeders of a community in preventing the spread of such a disease as hog cholera, for instance, can readily be appreciated. Much can also be accomplished in a similar manner in stamping out contagious diseases among other classes of livestock, and by the adoption of proper sanitary methods further outbreaks in the community can be avoided. A reputation for sound, healthy stock is a most desirable and valuable asset.

Additional advantage is obtained in marketing the surplus stock. The individual breeder is compelled to seek his own market. A further drawback is the higher freight rate and lack of railroad facilities, owing to shipments having to be made in lots of less than a carload. With the organized community the market is established and freight charges are reduced by carload shipments, which may be made up of stock belonging to several persons. Shipments made in this way insure better railroad service, and the small breeder shares with the larger breeder the benefit of reduced transportation charges.

The successfully organized community centralizes the matter of buying, and purchasers will pay better prices than would be the case if they were compelled to go to the added expense of traveling from place to place in order to get the required number of animals of the quality they desire. These satisfied customers will be an additional agency whereby the reputation of the community and the quality of its livestock will be spread to other sections and states.

Additional publicity is to be gained through advertising. Attractive, well-prepared advertising judiciously placed is an important factor in drawing attention to the community as a breeding center and attracting customers.

Through the regular meetings of the association the members are brought in contact with each other, matters of general interest are discussed, a spirit of friendly rivalry is stimulated, and a more neighborly feeling prevails. These meetings will also have much to do in maintaining the proper enthusiasm so essential to the success of the organization and the good of the community in general.

The history of the associations and districts mentioned is one of continued success. Their growth and influence have been marked, and their example can well be followed by other sections where such organizations do not exist.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A new stump pulling device, by which the cost of clearing land can be greatly reduced, has been invented by F. K. Kirsten, assistant professor in the electrical engineering department of the University of Washington.

The new stump puller is stationary and has this advantage over older machines: Ten acres can be cleared without moving the new puller. The machine consists of a bell-shaped drum, a long cable and a long steel arm. A stump is shaved down until it will allow the drum of the machine to fit over it. This is used as an anchor from which the cable is attached to the stump that is to be pulled.

A long steel arm is attached to the drum and horses are hitched to the arm. The cable tightens as the drum is turned by the horses and in the end the stump is pulled from the ground. The pulling power of the horses can be multiplied to any desired amount by increasing the length of the arm.

Prof. Kirsten has used the new device on his own Pierce county farm and finds that it works well. The machine is simple and does not have to be moved about continually, as do many of the older machines. It will cost about \$75 when placed on the market.

NORTH DAKOTA NOW IN FARMERS' HANDS

PROGRAM OF STATE-OWNED UTILITIES PLANNED TO FIGHT SPECULATORS.

The government of North Dakota is now in the hands of farmers. Without an inaugural ball, devoid of all pomp or ceremony, Lynn J. Frazier, who ten months ago was unknown outside his own precinct, took the oath of office as governor the other day. Prior to that time he had farmed ever since he was graduated from the University of North Dakota 17 years ago.

Governor Frazier is the first governor to be elected by the Farmers' Non-Partisan league, which captured every elective office except one and elected three justices of the supreme court, who have endorsed the program of state-owned utilities. The tillers of the soil control every branch of the state government except the senate, where the conservatives outnumber them by three votes.

The League's Program.
Eighty-five per cent of the members of the lower house of the legislature are committed to the league's program, which Governor Frazier outlined in his message. It provides for:

Erection of state-owned terminal elevators, packing plants, flour mills, cold storage plants and warehouses, insurance law upon an acreage basis. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation.

Rural credit bank operated at cost.

Abolition of political parties. The league is a secret organization and only actual tillers of the soil are eligible for membership. It has 60,000 members in North Dakota and is spreading to Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Montana. A. C. Townley, the president, says in time the whole Northwest will be in the political control of the farmers, and then they will carry their fight to congress.

To Fight Speculators.
This revolt, which has called many a Cincinnatus from the plough, is primarily a protest against the juggling of grain prices and the speculation in food prices by the chambers of commerce. The league proposes to put the speculative markets out of business through co-operation of the state and the farmers in the distribution of land products.

The farmer-legislators propose to hold a constitutional convention as soon as possible to raise the debt limit of the state from \$200,000 to an amount that will permit putting through the various socialistic changes. There is a school fund of some \$12,000,000 which they hope to use in floating bonds.

Howard Wood, of Deering, for 30 years a cultivator of a 1,200-acre grain ranch, was elected speaker.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for Thurston County.
George Brazel, plaintiff, vs. Frank P. Williamson, Etta Williamson, Henry Havey and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described, defendants.
The State of Washington to Henry Havey and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described:

You and each of you are hereby notified that George Brazel is the holder of a writ of delinquency numbered 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034 and 1035, issued on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1901, by the County of Thurston, State of Washington, for the amount of \$31.46, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon, upon real property assessed to you and which you are the owner or reputed owner, situate in said county, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: An undivided one-half (which undivided one-half is not the property of said George Brazel, he being the owner of the other undivided one-half), of lots 20, 21, 25, 29 and 35, block A, Tumwater, Washington, and which he has paid taxes assessed against said property as follows: For the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and subsequent years, all of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and you are further notified that he will apply to the superior court of the State of Washington, in and for said county, for a judgment foreclosing his lien against the property hereinbefore mentioned; and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: January 12th, 1917, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said certificate of delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned.
GEORGE BRAZEL, Plaintiff.

By Troy & Sturdevant, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. Address: Olympia, Wash. 1-2-7

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for Thurston County.
In re Estate of N. P. Berlin, deceased.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said N. P. Berlin or against his estate to present the same supported by proper vouchers to the undersigned administrator of his estate at the office of Geo. F. Funk in the Funk-Volland Building in the city of Olympia, Washington, within a period of one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice, or the same will be forever barred.

ANNA BERLIN, Administratrix.
Date of first publication January 12, 1917. 1-2-5



SIX-YEAR MOLAR

Your child at the age of 6 cuts four of the large molars, these teeth being termed the six-year molars.

They erupt just back of the baby molars and are not replaced by nature if lost. Parents frequently mistake them for temporary teeth and neglect them when they should be repaired by filling.

Look and see if your child's six-year molars are free from decay.

All Work Guaranteed.

WHITE CROSS DENTAL OFFICES

Olympia National Bank Bldg.



Did You Get Slice of Melon

This bank paid out \$5,000 in interest on savings accounts for last year.

The husband, wife or child of every family should have had a share of this money.

The way to become interested in these dividends is to start a bank account in the savings department.

Then the interest will be paid to you or compounded twice each year, in July and January.

Instead of paying out interest, draw interest by being one of the savings depositors at the

Capital National Bank

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

is the best bread provided you use

DENNETT'S WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

USE: 1 cup milk, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 yeast cake, 2 tablespoons lard or Crisco, Dennett's Whole Wheat Flour to knead, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt.

HOW? Put water, milk, lard and sugar on and scald. Dissolve yeast cake in one cup lukewarm water. When the scalded ingredients have cooled to lukewarm, mix with yeast cake and salt, put in enough Dennett's Whole Wheat Flour for batter and beat thoroughly. Then add flour to form loaves. Let rise to twice its size, put in tin and let rise again. Put into hot oven and gradually diminish heat. Or use in your usual way and the bread will be surprisingly good, besides being the best kind of Health Bread.

Selected Bluestem Wheat Makes Dennett's Flour a Superior Article—Your Grocer Will Tell You So.

PEOPLE looking for large thoroughly modern rooms in a first-class hotel at extremely low rates go to

STANDARD HOTEL

First Av. and Pine Seattle

Wiegel's milk chocolate almond creams, 5c. (Adv.10-2-ft).