

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD READ AND SAVE THIS ISSUE

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 54, Number 33.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 12, 1916.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE responsibility of parenthood is the gravest this world offers. The work of moulding man—physically, mentally, spiritually—is surpassed by none in importance

This is a responsibility that cannot be met successfully without preparation. The child reared according to the dictates of instinct only, will be cheated in many ways.

Daily the very life of the embryo man is jeopardized—to say nothing of the lost possibilities for fullest development. Many a life has gone through the world in utter darkness because of neglect of the eyes at birth, and many a citizenship and parentage have been questioned because the birth was not registered. And these are only two of the many requisites for a right start in life.

We can reasonably expect results only in proportion to the preparation made for the child's coming and the thought and care invested in his physical, mental, and spiritual needs. Proper care, regular habits, and daily training have everything to do with making a well-rounded man.

The most important crop is our citizens, and it should receive our greatest consideration.

Janette Long



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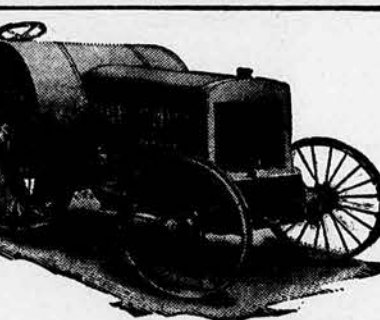
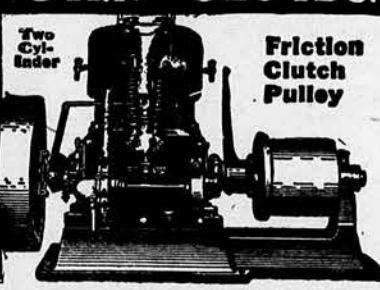
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Each model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Glyco bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship, will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made.

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FARM POWER

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles

GASOLINE should always be stored in a safe place. On the farm the best plan is to bury a tank of a capacity to meet your needs, to a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet. Put two pipes into this tank through the top. One pipe should run to the bottom, or nearly so. If it extends to the bottom several holes may be drilled near the bottom of the pipe, say one-fourth inch from the bottom. It is good practice to solder pipe to both top and bottom for stability. Also put in a small pipe with cock for vent.

The other pipe simply goes through the top of the tank for a filler pipe, and should be long enough to come above the ground and allow for a cap and lock if desired, and should not be smaller than one and a quarter inches, larger is better. Bury the tank at least twenty feet from the garage or any building, and provide a pipe line to the garage or shop. To draw gasoline, attach an ordinary suction pump on end of pipe, using a measure or bucket for filling the supply tank on the car.

Another good way to get gasoline out of the tank is to make the top airtight and run a small pipe from the garage through the top of the tank with an ordinary tire valve soldered in the end. To draw gasoline, use a tire pump and pump air into the tank, forcing the gasoline out. Care should be taken not to put too much pressure on the tank and to release the pressure when the gasoline has been drawn. A good way to arrange so that you will not forget to let the air out is not to have the valve cock in and when you disconnect the air pump, the air will escape.

Of course, if you are far enough out that the oil company will not deliver the gasoline to you, you will need a second barrel for filling, into which you can put the filling pipe and use a short pipe for connection between this one and the storage tank so you can drain into storage tank without taking from the wagon.

Automobiles and Rubber

American manufacturers of automobiles consume 36.3 per cent of the world's annual production of crude rubber. The First National Bank of Boston, in a letter on the subject, says: "Allowing an average of forty-two pounds of crude rubber for an automobile's tire equipment and taking 2,250 pounds for the ton measure, the amount of rubber required by American-made automobiles in 1916 will be approximately 69,000 tons, which is 36.3 per cent of the total estimated rubber production of the world for 1916, estimated to be 192,000 tons. Assuming a base of 100,000 American-made automobiles in existence in 1906, and assuming annual withdrawals through depreciation, the equivalent of 6 per cent, the number of automobiles of American make in existence in 1916 would be about 3,686,025." The growth in the last ten years leading to this number makes this exhibit, the last column representing annual withdrawals through depreciation:

	Total Autos.	New Cars.	Withdrawals.
1906.....	100,000		
1907.....	135,360	44,000	6,000
1908.....	212,239	85,000	8,121
1909.....	326,005	126,500	12,734
1910.....	493,445	187,000	19,500
1911.....	673,839	210,000	29,606
1912.....	1,011,409	378,000	40,430
1913.....	1,435,725	485,000	60,684
1914.....	1,864,602	615,000	86,148
1915.....	2,644,707	802,000	111,875
1916.....	3,686,025	1,200,000	158,682

*Allowing 6 per cent for special withdrawals and including the annual new output as stated. †Partly estimated.—New York Journal of Commerce.

High Grade Oil Necessary

In the motor cylinder, the piston and rings must be kept separated from the cylinder walls by a thin film of oil. Where this is accomplished properly, your engine delivers its full energy to the drive mechanism—your car has "life"—it "picks up" quickly—it develops speed—it takes the hills in fine shape—it just seems to "eat up" the road—and your "expense per mile" is at the minimum.

The condition of extreme heat and the rapidity of action in a gasoline motor make its lubrication extremely difficult. Only with the highest grade auto oil, made by the most careful and scientific methods and from the highest grade crude, can satisfactory results be obtained. Such an oil retains its lubricating efficiency under the heated, normal

working condition of your motor. Its use puts at your service the maximum horsepower your motor can develop under any condition, and, through perfect lubrication, prevents wear and tear and greatly lengthens the period of service of your car.

Many so-called auto oils are made from cheaper, inferior grades of crude. Such oils are usually sold at a lower price, but they are the most expensive in the end. From the very nature and characteristics of the cheap crude from which they are made, these oils thin out excessively under heat, and permit the piston to lose power. Study carefully the matter of proper lubrication.

Illinois Makes Road History

Twice during the present year Vermilion County, Illinois, of which Danville is the county seat, has made history. On March 17, contracts were awarded by the country for the longest mileage of concrete roads ever let—nearly 145 miles of paved highway built for permanence, built to outlast the \$1,500,000 bond issue that made these roads possible.

Vermilion County taxpayers, not to mention those from adjoining counties and elsewhere, will long remember the occasion of dedicating the first stretch of these roads to the use and service of the people of Illinois—an event which took place on July 20. On behalf of the state, Governor Dunne accepted this stretch of road. Five thousand farmers and business men witnessed the ceremony which, in days to come, will be looked upon as a great chapter in Illinois history. Governor Dunne made the prophetic statement that in time a tablet would be placed at the roadside to commemorate the historic fact that July 20, 1916, was the day when the people of Newell Township, Vermilion County, completed and presented to the commonwealth of Illinois the first stretch of permanent highway made possible under the issuance of bonds for that purpose, in co-operation with state funds allotted under the State Aid road law.

Many communities have demonstrated that the most economical way to transform expensive bad roads into profitable good ones is to capitalize community resources and issue highway bonds, then to use the funds thus obtained to build permanent roads—concrete roads.

Tractor Operating Cost

The average amount of fuel consumed in plowing an acre of ground with a tractor in Illinois as reported by tractor owners is slightly more than 2½ gallons, according to Farmers' Bulletin 719, "An Economic Study of the Farm Tractor in the Corn Belt." The size of tractor seems to have little influence on the amount required, or on the quantity of lubricating oil used, the latter averaging approximately one-fifth of a gallon per acre. The depth of plowing averaged very nearly seven inches.

Gasoline is used as fuel by most of the tractor owners in Illinois, the average price paid for same during 1915 being 12 cents per gallon, while lubricating oil average 32 cents per gallon.

At these prices the cost for gasoline and oil per acre would be about 36 cents, but the prospective purchaser of a tractor should not make the mistake of assuming that this will be the entire cost, as depreciation and interest usually amount to more than the expense for fuel and oil. At the beginning of 1916 the average price in Illinois was in the neighborhood of 18 cents, or 50 per cent higher than the figures above mentioned. At 18 cents, the cost of gasoline per acre would be 45 cents, to which should be added about 6 cents for oil, or a total of 51 cents for fuel and oil.

Those farmers who have their tractors will find much use for them this fall running the silo fillers. It is best to have plenty of power for this work. It is usually considered that it requires one belt horsepower to each inch in length of the silage cutter blade. If a small silage cutter is fed evenly and steadily, more silage can be put through the machine in a day where there is plenty of power than through a larger machine which overloads the engine.

An acre of corn silage yields from 600 to 2,000 pounds more nutrients per acre than any other farm crop.

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GET 5,000 MILES MORE

service by "half-soleing" them with Steel Studded Treads the same as European Motorists have been doing for over 3 years. 30,000 American Motorists have done this in the last 8 months and are saving \$50.00 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

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KANSAS FARMER

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WILL NEW CREDIT LAW WORK?

The rural credit law is designed to help in financing the agricultural interests of this country. The law is far from perfect. By some it is thought to have most glaring defects. It makes a beginning, however, in giving farmers a chance to co-operate in the matter of securing for themselves money at lower interest rates and without having to stand the burdensome commissions and brokerages to which they are now subjected.

To secure any benefit from this act, however, farmers must organize. The lack of initiative in working out various problems co-operatively has been a serious handicap to farmers of this country. This law is good in its co-operative features, but it will be a slow process and require considerable education in the use and application of co-operative methods before it will work the greatest amount of good.

It is up to farmers themselves to take advantage of the law, and we believe it should be given careful study. We will be glad to furnish detailed information relative to the forming of the local credit unions or co-operative borrowing associations which are an essential part of the operation of the law. We have already given a summary of the law as it bears on the co-operative feature.

In addition to the system of co-operation among farmers in the matter of borrowing on their land, the law creates what are known as joint stock banks. In the opinion of Paul V. Collins, of the Northwestern Agriculturalist, this will nullify the strictly co-operative feature of the act.

These joint stock banks will have no connection with the federal land banks. They will really be competitors selling their own bonds in direct competition with those of the federal land banks. These joint stock banks can loan to anybody. Many of them will be in operation in a few months, for in most cases slight revisions of the by-laws and articles of incorporation of land mortgage companies will convert them into joint stock banks.

We would welcome the opinions and ideas of readers of KANSAS FARMER on this loan act. Let us hear from you.

KANSAS READY FOR ROAD MONEY

Many are asking if Kansas can make use of the federal road money this fall. W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer, has officially notified county boards of Kansas that \$143,207.40 of government money will be available for state highway improvement in the year ending June 30, 1917, so they may make arrangements for their respective levies at their August meeting.

The governor has written Mr. Gearhart that he sees no reason why we should not go right ahead with arrangements that will permit the various counties or benefit districts to take advantage of the congressional appropriation.

In order to avail itself of the benefits of the post roads act, it is necessary for the state highway department to submit to the Secretary of Agriculture project statements setting forth proposed construction of roads, and later upon their approval to furnish surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates. The act provides that the post roads shall be maintained by the state or its civil subdivisions.

Mr. Gearhart will attend a meeting of highway engineers of the country in Washington, D. C., August 16, at which time rules for the appropriation of the funds will be considered.

BETTER HORSES BEING BRED

The records of the live stock registry board of Kansas show that stallions from grade and scrub stock to the number of 1,255 have been eliminated and 630 pure-bred stallions have been added since the stallion license law went into effect in 1910. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the registry board, figures that this augments the value of the annual colt crop by one and one-half million dollars, or an increase of 1 per cent in the total valuation of all horses in the state. The service fees since 1910 have been about two million dollars. The increased valuation of the colts for

one year pretty well covers this item for the whole period covered.

While some may object to this law, no one can question its influence in stimulating increased interest in better horses. The demand for good big drafters has not been influenced in the least by the development of the power truck and the tractor. The short haul with frequent stops is the kind of work where the truck is least economical and this service is continually demanding more heavy draft horses of good type for work on city streets.

PROMPTNESS IN BUSINESS

Parties who buy stock by mail owe it to the breeder from whom the purchase is made to report the exact condition in which it is received. The breeder is always anxious to hear how the animals stood the trip. Sometimes through the carelessness of transportation companies live stock is received in bad condition. Claims must be made at once. It is not giving the breeder a square deal to neglect to supply this important information.

An instance of a misunderstanding between buyer and seller has just come to our attention that has resulted from failure to acknowledge receipt of stock promptly. In this case some young dairy-bred calves were shipped. Naturally the seller was very anxious to hear of their safe arrival. He heard nothing, however, for several weeks, and then it was a complaint that the calves had been sick and one had died. This breeder is trying to reach a satisfactory settlement with his customer for his loss, but he cannot help feeling that he should have been notified as soon as they were received if they were not all right.

Promptness always facilitates business dealings. If you are trying to do business by mail, remember that prompt attention to all letters and shipments is most important.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

Kansas has a law requiring that all births be registered within ten days, and failure to attend to this matter is punishable by a fine. It is the attending physician's duty to register the birth with the local registrar, but the parents should feel their responsibility to the extent of seeing to it that the doctor does not neglect this duty.

Since there is no expense in connection with registering a birth, no arguments against it and many for it, why should it be neglected?

This legal birth record may be of great importance many times during the life. It establishes the date of birth and the parentage—two things upon which many others hinge, and which is not a matter of record, afford ample opportunity for dispute on many occasions.

This shows only the advantage to the individual, but there are very good reasons why both the state and the nation are interested in the registration of births. These records show the naturally increased population and its location. Each birth not reported helps to swell the rate of infant mortality, because it is absolutely necessary to report all deaths before burial certificates can be obtained, and unless all births are reported promptly, the infant mortality figures cannot be accurate.

Careful attention to this matter will establish beyond question the child's legal rights and will contribute to the state's and nation's vital statistics in a substantial way.

SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

A splendid stand of clover was secured in a Harvey County pasture where the grass was thin, by seeding on ground that was disked previous to seeding. One farmer informed County Agent Lane that he pastured twenty head of stock nearly all spring on six acres of sweet clover sown last year. He has ten acres sown this spring on which he has turned the stock.

In Cowley County a field of thirteen acres of sweet clover has been pasturing sixteen head of cattle since the first of April and the stock have plenty and are doing well. A farmer west of Mulvane says his cows will not eat corn chop and bran since he turned them on sweet

clover. In two instances sweet clover sowed in rye during March nearly all died. That sowed in wheat on another farm just managed to live and make a fair stand with some loss where wheat was thickest, while that sowed in oats on several farms made a good stand. The oats sowed where sweet clover was planted last year and on adjoining plots which were in wheat last year showed no difference in yield; if anything the green bugs were worse on the sweet clover ground. Where these plots were reseeded to sweet clover the clover is darker and larger this year.

H. T. Nielsen of Norton, Kansas, writes as follows: "I have visited a good many trials of sweet clover in the effort to get more reliable and complete information on the behavior of this crop in Northwestern Kansas. The crop has been doing well practically everywhere and the growth made this spring is usually more than the alfalfa has made, although the sweet clover is usually on less favorable land. Two men near Saint Francis, W. P. Liming and George Boyd, have made quite a little money selling sweet clover seed. Neither one has ever sowed any of this crop, but they have it growing wild or volunteer in the native grass meadows along the Republican River. Both say it is gradually running out the native grasses and it will be a matter of only a few years till the meadows along the river will be all sweet clover. Until a few years ago it was difficult to sell native hay which had very much sweet clover in it. Now the buyers are anxious to have as large a percentage of sweet clover as possible mixed in, as it is claimed it is much better feed. On the divide lands the crop is not doing as well as it was hoped by everyone it would. The growth it makes is fairly satisfactory, however, and I still believe it is a crop worth growing on the uplands in this part of the state, though it will not be as great a boon as it was thought two years ago it would be."

MORE LIVE STOCK

A very prominent wheat farmer of Montgomery County remarked to Agricultural Agent Macey the other day, "If I count my labor and that of my teams, I cannot make any money raising wheat"—and his farm is a bottom farm—"it merely provides something for my boys to do." He proposes the following solution: Rent no outside land; seed a greater acreage to native pasture, using a mixture of English bluegrass, orchard grass, red top, alsike, and white clovers. Also sow some more alfalfa, plant a larger acreage in corn, and keep eight or ten sows and a bunch of good beef-bred cattle.

His acreage of crops will be about equally divided between pasture, wheat and oats, corn and alfalfa. He plans to get better use of the teams he keeps than in the present system and can easily sell one-half of the work stock now kept. Labor items will not be so large and will be better distributed over the year.

What is your problem? Are you solving it? Professor Cochel says, "I look at cattle feeding as a means of marketing farm crops, especially those of little value," and he is applying this practically by pasturing the college flock of sheep on the campus, thus using grass that had scarcely been utilized before.

Five live stock farmers attended the cattlemen's meeting at Manhattan June 9 with the agricultural agent of Cloud County, Mr. Knaus. This was the first time any of the men had ever seen the college or the college farm. One of the men remarked, "This was a day mighty well spent, and we must take down fifteen auto loads next year."

Last October, T. S. Kuhlman, of Miami County, bought a bunch of ewes on the Kansas City market that cost, laid down at home, \$5.15 a head. A few days ago he sold a carload of lambs of his own raising that brought \$4.85 each. The wool clip from the flock last spring brought \$2.10 a head, making a total of \$6.95 a head, or \$1.80 more than they cost. He still has the ewes.

RAILROAD WAGE INCREASE

Owing to the refusal of railroad employees all over the country to arbitrate their demands for increased wages, we are threatened with a gigantic railway tieup. No one can appreciate just what this means in the way of disorganizing every industry in the country.

No industry would be more seriously affected than agriculture.

Farmers as a class have had grievances against the railroads and are likely to be prejudiced for that reason, but we would do well to pause and consider carefully before forming our opinion as to the merits of the contention between the railroads and their employees at the present time. Railroad men render a high class service, but as compared with men in other occupations they are highly paid. Forty-four cents of every dollar we pay the railroads goes to its employees.

Railroads have become public institutions. Through the Interstate Commerce Commission they are to a considerable extent under federal control. They have appealed to the public for a decision as to the justness of their claim that the demands of the employees should be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission or a national arbitration board.

This question plainly has two sides. Let us weigh the evidence carefully and not take snap judgment against the railroads.

FARM LOAN BOARD

President Wilson has appointed the following four men as members of the newly created farm loan board: Charles E. Lobdell of Great Bend, Kansas, George W. Norris of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Capt. W. S. A. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick of Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. These appointments are made for two, four, six and eight years respectively. Secretary McAdoo is a member ex-officio.

Mr. Lobdell was a farmer before he took up the study of law. He served in the Kansas legislature for ten years. In 1902 he was elected district judge and served nine years. He had become interested in banking and resigned to become president of a bank at Great Bend.

Mr. Norris has been a newspaper man, a lawyer, and a banker.

Mr. Smith is a farmer and has for the last year been doing special work for the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Quick has been until recently editor of Farm and Fireside, and has for many years been devoting himself to a study of rural credits and other farm problems.

This board, as soon as organized, will probably visit the different states for the purpose of securing information that will serve to guide them in dividing the country into districts and locating the twelve land banks. It will be some months before this new loan system will be in operation.

BOYS' FEEDING CONTEST.

A new feature is to be inaugurated at the 1916 International Stock Exposition at Chicago. It consists of a boys' feedings contest. The Union Stock Yards Company offers a series of cash prizes for boys sixteen years of age and under, to compete for in feeding steers, lambs, and barrows. Single steers or heifers under 30 months of age are to be fed and shown, pens of three lambs, and pens of three barrows under twelve months of age. The feeding period will be from August 1 to the opening of the show. There are five prizes in each class and no entry fees will be charged.

This will be a fine chance for boys to show their skill in selecting and feeding these various classes of animals. Those who wish to compete should write at once to the secretary of the International Stock Show at Chicago.

Four new county agents began work in June. J. D. Lewis in Nemaha County, and V. M. Emmert in McPherson County commenced their work June 1, while R. P. Schnacke took up his duties as county agent in Pawnee County June 20, and F. B. Williams in Marshall County June 22.

BABY CARE IN HOT WEATHER

By Lydia Allen De Vilbiss, M. D., Director of Child Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health

FOUR THOUSAND BABIES under the age of two years died in Kansas last year.

THIS NUMBER exceeds the total population, men, women and children, of Meade or Rawlins counties.

MOST OF THE FOUR THOUSAND might have been saved by proper care and feeding.

LAST year in Kansas, nearly one baby in every eleven under the age of two years—or almost 4,000 babies—died. If a tornado or flood were to wipe out a city like Wellington, Galena, Concordia or Junction City, the entire state would be instantly aroused. Yet, these 4,000 babies represent a population almost equal to one of these cities.

In numbers, these 4,000 babies represent the entire population, men, women and children, of one county such as Meade or Rawlins, or the combined population of Stanton, Grant, Morton and Stevens counties.

And the greatest tragedy of all is that most of these 4,000 babies sicken and die needlessly. Medical science has proven that the majority of these children might have been saved, had their mothers known how to take care of them.

Hot weather is the time of danger for the babies. Nearly 1,000 of the 4,000 that died last summer in Kansas died from summer diarrhea. These deaths might all have been prevented if these babies had been given the proper food.

BABY'S NATURAL FOOD BEST.

The only perfect feed for babies is mother's milk. It is always ready, it is never sour, it does not have to be prepared nor measured, and it is always safe for the baby. Breast-fed babies seldom have the bowel trouble which is so fatal to bottle-fed babies during the hot weather.

There are very few mothers who cannot nurse their babies if they try to do so under the direction of a competent physician, and breast feeding is the one thing which can save this great loss of babies from preventable diarrhea this summer. Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is fed at the breast.

BOTTLE FEEDING THE BABY.

When for any reason it is impossible to secure mother's milk for a child, clean fresh cow's milk properly modified is the best substitute. Unless you are absolutely certain that the milk you are getting is perfectly safe, it is best to pasteurize it, especially during the summer months.

Everything which is used in connection with baby's food—bottles, nipples and utensils—must be scrupulously clean and scalded before using.

Pasteurizing milk in the home may be done simply and easily. After the milk has been modified, place the baby's bottles in water to the neck. Heat the water until it comes just to the boiling point, then set it on the back of the stove for thirty minutes. After this, the milk should be quickly cooled and kept on ice until it is wanted. Warm the milk before feeding by placing the bottle in hot water. Never keep the feeding bottle warm all night as the germs will ferment the milk and make baby sick.

Baby needs less feed but more drink in the hot weather. Do not ever urge him to take more than he wants and throw away the balance of the feeding. Never save it for another meal. It is dangerous to do so.

DANGER SIGNALS.

If the bowel movements become loose, do not neglect this because the baby happens to be teething. It may mean the beginning of a serious illness. It is easier to prevent diarrhea than it is to cure it, and the proper treatment at the beginning of an attack is worth more than days of treatment later.

The important things to do to prevent summer diarrhea are: Pasteurize the milk, dilute the milk with boiled water in very hot weather, and if acute diarrhea begins, stop all food at once, give

THIS BABY IS HAPPY AND SMILING BECAUSE HE IS WELL AND COMFORTABLE



only cooled boiled water, and send for a doctor.

BABY'S BATH

Every baby should be bathed at least once a day. During the hot weather two or three sponge baths may be given in twenty-four hours. The baby should have his own tub, soap, towels and wash cloths. A practical test for the correct temperature is to use water that feels warm to the elbow.

When bathing the baby in a tub, let him rest upon your left arm, which is slipped under his back from his right side. By grasping the baby under the armpit with the left hand a good hold is secured which prevents slipping. The right hand is left free for washing the baby. A special wash cloth, preferably of cheesecloth, should be provided for

should be left off during the hottest weather and a cotton or silk shirt substituted for the woolen one.

During the hottest part of the day, take off all baby's clothing except a loose diaper and allow him to roll and play on the bed.

The baby should have one entire change of clothing daily. A soiled garment never should be put back nor left on him.

Wet diapers will make the baby fretful and they should be changed as often as it is necessary. The water passed by the baby contains irritating substances and if diapers are put on the baby the second time without washing they are liable to make him sore.

If baby becomes chafed or sore, keep water and soap away from the parts and

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND of the four thousand babies that died last summer in Kansas, died of summer diarrhea.

TEN BOTTLE-FED BABIES died from this cause to one fed at the breast. Breast feeding would save many from this dreaded summer complaint.

WATCH FOR DANGER SIGNALS. It is easier to prevent diarrhea than to cure it. Proper treatment at the beginning is all-important.

FEED ONLY PASTEURIZED MILK. Dilute milk with boiled water in very hot weather. If acute diarrhea begins, stop all food, give only cooled boiled water, and send for the doctor.

washing the baby's face and head.

After the baby is taken out of the tub, he should be patted dry in a large, soft, bath towel.

The best time for bathing the baby is just before its morning feeding, between eight and ten o'clock. After its bath, the baby will be ready to take its food and go to sleep.

On very warm days, a quick sponging with cool soda water—one teaspoonful of soda to a pint of tepid water—will add greatly to the baby's comfort.

CLOTHE ACCORDING TO WEATHER

Do not put too many clothes on the baby during the summer, as these should be loose and roomy so as to allow the freest movements. Flannel petticoats

cleanse him each time he is changed with a little olive oil on cotton or gauze.

Keep a large covered pail for wet and soiled diapers. This is particularly important in the summer time, for flies may travel from the soiled diapers to the baby or his food and make him very ill.

All of the baby's clothing should be washed in clean water with pure soap, boiled, rinsed thoroughly—but not blued or starched—and hung in the sun to dry.

FRESH AIR IMPORTANT

Keep the baby in the open air whenever possible, but avoid the sun during hot weather. Much of the baby's time after he is three months old should be spent out of doors on a porch or in the

HOT WEATHER is time of danger for babies, and especially the ones bottle-fed.

PASTEURIZE the milk and keep all utensils scrupulously clean and scalded before used.

yard, protected from flies and other insects and from stray cats and dogs.

During the summer, a new-born baby may be taken out of doors in the first week. Begin with an outing of fifteen minutes at noon and gradually lengthen the time in the forenoon and afternoon until the baby is out from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. The surroundings of the home should be free from uncovered garbage, rubbish, and manure. All of these attract flies and other disease-carrying insects.

Comfortable sleep during the heated portion of the year is more difficult to secure. The most airy rooms should be chosen and all the baby's clothing removed except the diaper and a very thin cotton gown with loose sleeves. It is better to keep the baby out of doors during late afternoon and evening until the rooms are cool. Wherever it is possible, a screened sleeping porch should be provided where he may sleep out all night with sufficient protection from sudden changes in the weather. Out-of-door sleeping in summer, day and night, is excellent for the baby after he is a month or two old, providing he is always properly protected.

SYSTEMATIC CARE

The care of a baby can be readily reduced to a system unless he is sick. Such a system is not only one of the greatest factors in keeping the baby well and in training him in such way that will be of value to him all through life, but reduces the work of the mother to a minimum and provides for her certain periods of rest and recreation.

The following program is suggested as a sample of systematic care of the baby. This program may be modified to suit the needs of each particular case:

6 A. M.—Baby's first nursing.

Family breakfast; children off to school.

9 A. M.—Baby's bath, followed by second nursing.

Baby sleeps until noon.

12 to 12:30—Baby's noon meal.

Out-of-door airing and nap.

3 to 3:30 P. M.—Afternoon nursing.

Period of waking.

6 to 7 P. M.—Baby's supper and bed.

10 to 12 P. M.—Baby's night meal.

WHAT TO OBSERVE IN THE BABY

A normal healthy child gains regularly in weight, has a warm moist skin, breathes quietly, eats heartily, sleeps peacefully, has one or two regular bowel movements daily, and cries only when he is hungry or hurt or ill.

Learn to recognize any change from the normal. Unusual flushing or pallor of the face, lack of energy, loss of appetite, profuse sweating, peevishness, frequent vomiting or diarrhea give warning that something is wrong. Find out what and why.

Babies Problem for Science

A new science has arisen in the last twenty years—it is the Science of Babies. In olden times maternal instinct was supposed to be an all-sufficient guide in matters relating to the care of the young of the human race. What instinct did not furnish the young mother, was supplied by the grandmother and other female friends.

All this has changed. It has been discovered that there is a best way of doing everything, even of caring for babies, and many of the customs and traditions which have been handed down for many generations have been displaced by a newer and more exact knowledge. This knowledge has grown up in the research laboratories, in the scientific hospitals, and in other places where children have been carefully observed and scientifically treated.—L. EMMETT HOLT, M. D.

"Saving babies is essentially the privilege and the duty of the mother. These little lives are not preserved by heroic or spectacular deeds, but by the patient, tireless devotion to routine details, hour by hour, and day after day, thus making the debt of the child to its parent so great that it can only be repaid by the same self-sacrifice to the next generation."

IMPORTANCE OF TEETH

Good Teeth Promote Health and Aid Development—Bad Teeth Have Opposite Effect

TEMPORARY teething begins about the sixth month and continues at intervals until about the twenty-fourth month. It is indicated at first by more or less drooling and evident tenderness of the gums and the child has a tendency to put fingers or anything else in his mouth. Sometimes the teeth do not come through the gums readily, causing slight stomach trouble, a little fever, and diarrhea. Occasionally there is a case causing much more serious trouble and having more serious symptoms—high fever, bowel trouble, and convulsions. Lancing the gums over erupting teeth is a good practice as it facilitates eruption.

There are twenty temporary teeth—ten on each jaw—and the usual order of eruption is as follows: First, the central incisors at five to eight months; lateral incisors at seven to ten months; first molar at twelve to sixteen months; and cuspids or eyeteeth at fourteen to twenty months. The second molar—the last one—appears about the twentieth to thirtieth month. There is a slight difference or variation, the lower teeth usually appearing a little in advance of the uppers, but of course there is no absolute law governing this.

BAD TEETH HINDER DEVELOPMENT.

The temporary teeth usually appear free from physical defects and regular in arrangement, and if cared for as they should be the child will probably have good masticating apparatus until these are succeeded by the permanent teeth. The temporary teeth are provided by Nature for this purpose, and it is logical to think they should be kept in good working order so that the child may attain its best physical and mental development, and it is rational to suppose that every effort should be made to keep these teeth in the best possible condition.

MOST IMPORTANT TOOTH.

The first masticating permanent tooth to appear is the first permanent or sixth-year molar, which erupts back of the temporary tooth and which is frequently mistaken by parents for a temporary tooth, but as a matter of fact it is the largest and most important one in the mouth. This appears at five to seven years.

PROPER CARE OF TEETH.

The care of the teeth should begin soon after their eruption. They should be cleansed daily with a brush and should be carefully observed, that any dental

defects may be corrected early and any decay discovered and promptly attended to before the nerve is affected and toothache begins, and for the further reason of educating the child so that he will not be afraid to have his teeth examined

and cared for by the dentist, should occasion arise. Temporary teeth often decay very early in life—two to three years of age—and if prompt and proper attention is given them they may be kept in comfort and used as masticating

organs until they come out to be succeeded by the permanent teeth at six to twelve years of age. Sometimes a brown or green stain appears on children's teeth and in addition to badly marring the child's appearance, it may cause the teeth to decay. This can be removed by the dentist without causing the child pain, and should be done.

EVIL OF DENTIST DREAD.

If the child's mouth has been given no care and he has not been trained to open his mouth and permit of handling of the teeth by the parents, it is sometimes almost impossible for the dentist to accomplish anything for him in the way of filling. And if such teeth are not filled, the little fellow may suffer with toothache, first from exposed nerve and afterward from abscess or so-called ulcerated tooth, he will be unable to properly chew his food or to eat hard food at all—which is just the kind he should eat—he will lose sleep and rest, and it can hardly be expected that he can develop properly under such circumstances.

Many times children come to us who have heard their parents talk about the evils and horrors of the dental chair and dental service, whose teeth have never been cared for at all by the parents and who are so filled with terror that it is practically impossible to do anything at all for them. Have known of many such cases where children have suffered unnecessarily because of thoughtlessness on the part of parents in discussing the subject in this way, while if they would make some effort to teach the child that dental operations are necessary and benign, the little fellow might be saved very great pain and trouble. If teeth are filled before there is any involvement of the nerve, the work can be done with practically no pain and very little discomfort, and if the child is properly handled, even painful operations can be very well accomplished in a little while.

Parents should be very careful in their talk to children about such matters.—W. A. C.

In many of the larger cities of the United States and Europe the boards of health appropriate certain amounts of money yearly for conducting dental infirmaries in schools to take care of the teeth of the children of the poor. They do this for economic reasons, claiming that the outlay is more than justified by the better and more prompt attendance and attention in school.



EACH DAY THE BABY'S TEETH should be brushed. Correct all dental defects early. Educate child so it will not be afraid to have the dentist care for its teeth

Bottle-Feeding the Baby

THERE is no perfect substitute for breast milk, but clean, fresh cow's milk, properly modified, is the best substitute available. It should be kept continually cold until ready for use.

MODIFIED MILK.

The term "modified milk" means milk to which has been added water and sugar or other substances, according to a formula suitable to baby's age and physical condition. The composition of cow's milk is so different from breast milk that very young babies cannot digest it unchanged.

Sugar is added not to sweeten it, but to add the necessary food element. Malt sugar or milk sugar are better than ordinary household sugar.

The right formula for modifying the baby's milk is most important. It requires to be changed every few days, as baby gains in weight. Because of this, feeding the baby on the bottle should be under the direct supervision of a physician.

CARE OF UTENSILS FOR BABY'S MILK.

Good quality, perfect, white granite-ware should be used for modifying the baby's milk. These utensils should never be used for other purposes. They should be kept scrupulously clean and scalded each time before using.

CARE OF BOTTLES, NIPPLES, AND CORKS.

There should be as many bottles as there are feedings in twenty-four hours. The bottle should be cleaned immediately after feeding by rinsing in clear water, then by soaking in soda, borax or soap water. They should be scrubbed with a clean brush in warm soap suds and rinsed with boiling water. They should then be filled with boiled water until ready for use.

Use only uncollapsible nipples which can be slipped over the neck of the bot-

tle. After each feeding cleanse the nipple inside and outside, scrubbing it with a brush in warm soap water. Wrap the nipples in a clean cloth and boil them once a day. Drop them into a scalded jelly glass and put the lid on tight. Never touch with your fingers that part of the nipple which must go into the baby's mouth.

The hole in the nipple should be only large enough that when the bottle is inverted the drops fall about one and one-half inches apart. The corks should be

milk is to use the whole milk and dilute it according to the child's age and digestion.

When it is prepared according to the formula, pour the required amount for each feeding into a separate bottle, one for each feeding in the twenty-four hours, and stopper the bottles with clean corks.

Unless you are absolutely certain that you are getting safe milk, it is best to pasteurize it. After the milk has been modified and poured into the bottles,

begin to appear around the necks of the bottles and taking it off the fire just before it begins to boil. Let it stand for thirty minutes, then cool quickly and place on ice or where it will keep cold until it is needed.

A cheap wire rack is a convenience for holding the bottles while the milk is being pasteurized.

FEED THE BABY BY THE CLOCK.

When it is feeding time, shake the bottle gently to mix the contents and place in a pan of hot water to warm it. Test the temperature by letting a few drops fall on the inside of the wrist.

The bottle always should be held while the child is taking the food. Do not allow him to drink longer than twenty minutes. Do not urge him to take more than he wants. If he does not take the whole feeding, throw it out and do not save for another time.

A child should never be played with after feeding. He should not be allowed to suck on an empty bottle nor allowed to sleep or play with the nipple in his mouth.

After feeding, the child should be placed upright and patted gently to allow him to bring up gas or air which he has swallowed. He should then be placed in his bed, but not rocked.

At six months of age the bottle-fed baby should have from one to three tablespoonfuls of orange juice midway between feedings. At nine months he may be given once daily a half cup of beef tea or plain bouillon or chicken broth.

At ten months he should have a small piece of crisp toast, zwieback or crust of bread to chew immediately after his feeding.

No other food should be given during the first year.—Kansas State Board of Health.



Utensils for modifying cow's milk to suit baby's requirements. Scrub, scour and scald everything that touches baby's food. This is the magic that will keep him free from digestive troubles.

scalded each day and kept in a tightly covered receptacle.

THE THREE MAGIC S'S.

Remember the three magic S's which apply to everything which must touch baby's food—scrubbing, scouring, scalding.

DIRECTIONS FOR MODIFYING MILK.

The mother's hands should be washed clean. Before opening the milk bottle, wipe off the top carefully with a clean, damp cloth to remove any particles of dust and dirt.

The simplest plan for modification of

place the bottles on an inverted pie pan, with holes in the bottom, up to the necks in a pan of water. Put a thermometer in the water and heat until the water is 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove the cooker from the hot fire and keep the temperature of the water between 140 and 150 degrees for thirty minutes. A thermometer is inexpensive, and it is much safer to use one than to experiment with the baby's milk.

If you have no thermometer and if you are careful, good results may be attained by heating the water until small bubbles

OVERLAND RED

A Romance of the Moonstone Canon Trail

[Chapter VIII—The Test—Continued]

AS COLLIE rode away through the morning sunshine, Williams loafed across the corral, roped and saddled a white-eyed pinto, and, spurring up a narrow canon west of the ranch buildings, disappeared round a turn of the shady trail. As the foreman rode, he alternately talked to the pony and himself.

"Tramp, eh?" he said, addressing the pony. "What do you say, Sarko? Nothin', eh? Same as me. . . . Overland Red's kid pal, eh? Huh! I knowed Jack Summers, Red Jack Summers, down in Sonora in '83. Mexico was some open country then. Jack was a white pardner, too. Went to the bad, account of that Chola girl that he was courtin' goin' wrong. . . . Funny how the boss come to pick up that kid. Thinks there's somethin' in him. O' course they is. But what? Eh, Sarko, what? You say nothin', same as me. . . . Here, you! That's a lizard, you fool hoss. Never seen one before, so you're tryin' to catch it by jumpin' through your bridle after it, eh? Never seen one before, oh, no! Don't like that, eh? Well, you quit, and I will. Exactly. It's me, and my ole Spanish spurs. I'm listenin'. . . . Nothin' to say? . . . Uhh! I reckon little Louise had somethin' to do with gettin' the kid the job. Well, if she likes him, I got to. Guess I'd love a snake if she said to. Yes, I'm listenin' to myself. . . . And the taciturn foreman's hard, weather face wrinkled in a smile, 'I'm listenin'. . . . None of the boys know Red's camped up by the spring. I do. Red used to be a damn white Injun in the old days. I'll give the kid a chance to put him wise for old times. And I'll find out if the kid means business or not. . . . which is some help to know how to handle him later."

Williams picketed his pony in the meadow above the third cross-fence. Loafing down the slope toward the spring, he noticed the faint smoke of a fire. Farther down the line fence, he could see Collie in the distance, riding slowly toward the three live-oaks. The foreman found a convenient seat on a ledge, rolled another of his eternal cigarettes, and watched the boy approach from below.

Collie had already dismounted three times that morning; twice to mend fence, and once more involuntarily. He determined, with a mighty vow to the bow-legged god of all horseflesh, to learn to stay on a broncho or die learning.

The boy had a native fondness for animals, and he had already thought of buying a pony with his first few months' wages. But the vision of his erstwhile companion, Overland, perhaps imprisoned and hopeless in the grip of the "bunch," annulled that desire. He would save every cent for that emergency.

Arrived at the spring, both boy and horse drank gratefully, for the day was hot. Then Collie noticed the thin smoke coming through the trees and strode toward it. "It ain't much of a fire yet," said Overland. "Our hired girl—" and he grinned through a two-weeks' tangle of red beard. "Oh, but ain't he the 'cute little workin'-man with his little ole hoss and his garments of toll."

"Oh, Red!" exclaimed the boy. "Me sure! I been hidin' in my whiskers so long I didn't know if you'd know me."

"I been thinking about you every day," said Overland. "So have I. I reckon some others has, too. Say, what you been doin' lately, studyin' law or learnin' the piano? I been lookin' for you for a week. It's the first day I seen you out on the range."

"I was working in the garden first. Then they put me at this, this mornin'."

"Uhh. Well, Col, that there get-away of mine is in all the papers. 'Tramp Cowboy Steals Horse and Escapes.' Say, did she yip about my borrowin' the cayuse?"

"She was mad at first. But your fancy ridin' 'kind of made her forget. I told her you was square, Red."

"Huh! I guess she could tell that herself."

"But, Red, I'm not kiddin'. I told her uncle about the bunch and the guy on the desert."

"Did he believe it?"

"I guess so. He ain't said much. But he gives me the chance to make good. He must have believed somethin'."

"Well, stick to it, Collie. You never was cut out for a genuine towerist like me, anyhow. It ain't in your blood."

"What you goin' to do now, Red?"

"Me? Listen! There's gold out there, somewhere. I'm broke now. I need some dough. I got ideas. Ten dollars does it. I get a new set of clothes and get shaved and me hair trimmed close. Then I commence me good work in Main Street, in Los. Down on North Main is where I catch the gent from the East who will fall for anything that wears a Stetson and some outdoors complexion. I tell all about my ledge in the Mojave and get staked to go out and prospect. It's bein' done every day—it and the other fella."

"But, Red—"

"Hold on, kid. I ain't goin' to bunk nobody. This here's square. I need financin'—a burro and a grubstake and me for the big dry spot. Ship the outfit to the desert town, and then hit it along the rails to where we hid it. If the papers we hid is any good, me to locate the ledge. Anyhow, there's a good five hundred in the poke, and that's better than a kick in the pants."

"You'll get pinched sure, Red."

"Nix, kiddo. Not out there. Money talks. 'Course it ain't makin' any distressin' sounds around here jest now, but, say, got the makin's?"

"I ain't smoked since I been here, Red."

"Excuse me, Miss Collie. What denomination did you say?"

"Straight, Red. I'm savin' my money."

"What do they pay you for settin' on that cayuse?"

"Fifteen a month, and board, and the horse to ride."

"Don't mention the hoss, pal. Jest make motions with your hands when you mean him. Talkin' is apt to wake him up."

"He pitched me twice."

"Just havin' bad dreams, that's all," said Overland, grinning. "Fifteen a month and found ain't bad for a bum, is it?"

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

A lonely prospector, thinking always of his wife and child left behind, follows the lure of the desert in his search for gold. In the desert town men begin to notice the regularity of his comings and goings. They are green with envy and decide to beat him out of his claim. Meanwhile, in the lonely canon he hoarded the little yellow bits. As weeks rolled by the water decreased; he carefully stowed his gold in a pouch and prepared to leave the canon. After a fateful search he finally comes to a railroad. Here he is found by a man, who gives him water, but being so exhausted the water is of no avail—a flash comes over him and his vision is forever darkened. Louise Lacharme and Boyar of Moonstone Ranch accidentally come upon the camp of Overland and Collie (whom Overland has picked up along the way). Tenlow, the detective, finds the prospector by the railroad and rides up to the camp to arrest Overland, whom he suspects; but after some strenuous arguing, Overland tactfully leaps on Boyar and, through precarious moves, escapes the detective. Tenlow's horse slips and rolls headlong to the bottom of the cliff, leaving Tenlow lying halfway down the hillside. Having turned toward the foothills, Overland releases Boyar and disappears in the brush. At the suggestion of Louise, Collie goes for the doctor and is afterward arrested. Louise tells Walter Stone, her uncle, about the arrest, and finally coaxes him to go with her and get Collie. Walter Stone, being a very influential ranchman and having secured Collie's release, takes him back to the ranch, where he gives him work to do. After several days work with Williams, the foreman of Moonstone Ranch, Collie learns the "ins" and "outs."

"Cut that out, Red. I ain't no bum." "Ex-cuse me. There I gone and lamenated your feelin's again. Why in hell don't you blush, or drop your little ole handkerchief, or fix your back hair, so I can remember I'm talkin' to a lady? It ain't manners, this here impersonatin' you're a boy like that."

"Quit your kiddin', Red. Mebby you think it was easy to cut out the old stuff, and everybody on the ranch on to what I used to be. I was cryin' the first night. I was lonesome for you."

Overland's eyes flickered. He grinned. "Uhh! I could hear you clean over in the Siml Valley. I was thinkin' of comin' right back, only—"

"Oh, if you think I'm lyin' to you—"

Overland thrust up a soiled palm. "Nix; you never did yet. How much coin can you rustle?"

"I got that eight-and-a-half I had when we was pinched. It's down to the bunkhouse."

"Well, bring it up here tomorrow mornin'. And, say, swipe a sogun for me. I near froze last night."

Collie's brows drew together. "I'll bring the money, sure! But I can't swipe no blanket, even for you. The boss thinks I'm square, and so does she. I'll bring tobacco and papers. Got any grub?"

"Well, some. I ain't exactly livin' on sagebrush and scenery yet. I been trainin' some chickens to do the Texas Tommy. Every one that learns to do it in one lesson gets presented with a large hot fryin'-pan. Surprisin' how them chickens is fond of dancin'. I reckon I learned six of 'em since I seen you last. But don't forget the eight rollers and four bits. I need ten, but eight-fifty will do. I'll have to leave out the silk pejamies and the rosewater this trip. But kikkie pants is good enough for me to sleep in. How's that sheriff gent?"

"Busted his collar-bone and killed his horse."

"I'm sad for the hoss. How do you like livin' decent?"

"Fine, Red! I wish you would—"

"Hold on, Collie, not for me! I'm gettin' too old, too plumb old and disgusted with this vale of steers to change and tie down to short grass. Now you're near enough to the age of that little Louise girl to make life interestin'."

"Who said anything about her?"

"Whoa, Chico! Back up. You're steppin' on your bridle. Don't go 'way mad. Why, I said somethin' about her, that's who. You got any idea of hobblin' my talk?"

"No. But—"

"Oh, you can't film your ole pal, nohow. You're just commencin' life on what that little Louise lady thinks you ought to be. And you will be it some day, if you keep straight. So will I."

"You?" Collie was unable to associate a reconstructive idea with Overland's mode of life.

"Say! Just as if I never knowed a good woman. Say, I could actoly give up smokin' for her, if I had to hire some guy to do it for me. That's what I think of her. When I get me plush rags and the dizzy lid, I'll call around in me private caboose and take you both for a little ride."

For a moment the boy gazed away to where the silver of the Southern Pacific rails glinted in the valley. Overland Red's presence brought back poignantly the long, lazy days of loafing and the wide, starry nights of wayside fire, tobacco, and talk. There was a charm in the free life of the road—that long gray road that never ended—never ended in the quiet shade of a mountain ranch or in the rose-bordered pathway to a valley cottage. The long gray road held out no promise of rest for worn and aged folk. After all, its only freedom was the freedom of eternal wandering. . . . until one could adventure no longer. . . . and then? Better to tread the harder path of duty.

The boy's black eyes were lifted pleadingly. "Red," he said hesitatingly. "Red, I got to tell you to camp the other side of that line fence till I come tomorrow."

Overland understood instantly that the lad was but following general instructions. He loved the boy, and so, perversely, worked upon his feelings. "Oh, the other side? Ex-cuse me, chief, for intrudin' on this here reservation. Sorry I'm crowdin' you so."

"Now, Red, wait—"

"Wait? What, for you to insult your ole pal again by tellin' him he might drink all the water in this here spring, mebby, or influence the morals of the cattle, or steal the wire off the fence? Huh! I thought I was your pal?"

"Oh, Red, quit kiddin'. Don't you see I got orders? I got orders."

"You're gettin' civilized fast, all right. The first thing civilization does is to pro-jooce hobos and bums. Then she turns up her nose because hobos and bums ain't civilized. Did you ever see a ma cat get mad because one of her kittens was born with sore eyes? I guess not. Cats has got sense. Now, what if I don't indignify myself to the extent of crawlin' under that line fence?"

"Course I'll bring you the coin in the mornin'. But if you don't go now, why, I got to quit this job. I got to play square to him."

"So it's order or me, eh?"

"Yes, Red, and I want to use you right, and be square, too."

Overland Red's beard hid the quiver of his lips as he asked huskily: "And you would be comin' back on the road with your ole pal again? You would give up the job and the chance of a smile from that little Rose-Lady Girl and flew the coop with me again if I said the word?"

"Sure I would. You come first and the job comes second; but—but I want to keep the job."

Overland's keen blue eyes filled with instant emotion. "Oh, you go chase a snake up your sleeve. Do you think I'd bust your chances of makin' good here? Do you reckon I'd let a line fence stand between me and you, speakin' poetical? Say, I'll go camp in that sheriff gent's front yard if it'll do any good to you, or before 'I see you in bad with the little Rose Girl!'"

"Please, Red; I mean it."

"So do I. I'll fade quicker than spit on a hot stove. Don't forget tomorrow mornin'. Some day I'll put you hep to how to ride. You better get to your fence job."

Brand Williams watched the man and the boy as they walked along the line-fence trail together. Collie leading the pony, the man talking and gesticulating earnestly. Finally they shook hands. The tramp crawled under the fence. The boy mounted Baldy and rode away.

Williams, catching up his own horse, spurred quickly across the ridge above the spring that the boy might not see him.

CHAPTER IX

A CELESTIAL ENTERPRISE.

Broad avenues of feathery pepper trees, long driveways between shadowy rows of the soldierly eucalyptus, wide lawns and gigantic palms of the southern isles, weaving pampas grass, gay as the plumes of romance, jasmine, orange-bloom, and roses everywhere. Over all is the eternal sunshine and noon breeze of the sea, graciously cooling. Roundabout is a girle of far hills. Some old Spanish padre named it "Nuestra Senora Reina de Los Angeles," making melody that still lures with its ancient charm. A city for angels, verily. A city of angels? Verily; some fallen, indeed, for there is much nefarious trafficking in real estate, but all in all the majority of souls in Los Angeles are celestial bound, treading upon sunbeams in their pilgrimage.

The plaza, round which the new town roars from dawn to dusk, is still haunted by a crumbling old adobe, while near it droop dusty pepper trees that seem to whisper to each other endlessly—"Manana! Manana!"

Whisper as did those swarthy vaqueros and the young, lithe, low-voiced senoritas who strolled across the plaza in the dusk of by-gone days. "Manana! Manana!—Tomorrow! Tomorrow!"

And the tomorrows have come and gone as did those Spanish lovers, riding up through the sunshine on their silver-blitted pinto ponies and riding out at dusk with tinkling spur-chains into that long tomorrow that has shrouded the ancient plaza in listless dreams. Mexicans in black som-cantina and blue overalls still prowl from cantina to cantina, but the gay vaquero and his senorita are no more.

Overland Red, a harsh note in the som-nolence of the place, stepped buoyantly across the square. And here, if ever, Overland was at home.

A swarthy, fat Mexican shaved him while a lean old rurale of Overland's earlier acquaintance obligingly accepted some pesos with which to drink the senor's health, and other pesos with which to purchase certain clothing for the senor.

The retired rurale drove a relentless bargain with a countryman, returning with certain picturesque garments that Overland donned in the back room of the little circus-blue barber shop.

The tramp had worthily determined to hold wise and remunerative converse with the first easterner that "looked good to him." He would make half-truths do double duty. He needed money to purchase a burro, packs, canteen, pick, shovel, dynamite, and provisions. He intended to repay the investor by money-order from some desert town as soon as he found the hidden gold. This unusual and worthy intention lent Overland added assurance, and he needed it. Fortune, goddess evanishing and coy, was with him for once. If he could dodge the plain-clothes men long enough to outfit and get away. . . .

The "Mojave Bar," on North Main Street of the City of Angels was all but empty. Upon it the lassitude of early afternoon lay heavily. The spider-legged music-racks of the Mexican string orchestra, the empty platform chairs, the deserted side-tables along the pictured wall, the huge cactus scrawled over with pin-etched initials—all the impedimenta of the saloon seemed to slumber.

The white-coated proprietor, with elbows on the bar, gazed listlessly at a Remington night-scene—a desert nocturne with a shadowy adobe against the blue-black night, a glimmer of lamplight through a doorway, and in the golden pathway a pony and rider and the red flash of pistol shots.

Opposite the bartender, at a table against the wall, sat a young man, clad in cool gray. He smoked a cigarette, and occasionally sipped from a tall glass. He was

slender, clean-cut, high-colored, an undeniable patrician. In his mild gray eyes, deep down, gleamed a latent humor, an interior twinkling not apparent to the multitude.

Sweeney Orcutt, the saloon-keeper, noticed this reserve characteristic now for the first time, as the young man turned toward him. Sweeney was a retired plain-clothes man with a record, and a bank account. It was said that he knew every crook from Los Angeles to New York. Be it added, to his credit, that he kept his own counsel—attending to his own business on both sides of the bar.

"Do they ever do those things now?" queries the young man, nodding toward the picture.

Sweeney Orcutt smiled a thin-lipped smile. "Not much. Sometimes in Texas of Mexico. I seen the day when they did."

The young man lazily crossed his legs. "Nice and cool here," he remarked presently.

"Been in town long?" asked Sweeney. "No, only a few days."

"I was goin' to say there's a good show over on Spring Street—movin' pictures of the best ridin' and buckin' and ropin' I seen yet."

"Yes? Is there any one in town who is not working for the movies?"

Again Sweeney Orcutt smiled his thin-lipped smile. "Yes, I guess there is. I might scare up one or two I used to know who is workin' the transients, which ain't exactly workin' for the movies."

"I should like to meet some character who is really doing something in earnest; that is, some cowboy, miner, prospector, teamster—one of those twenty-mule-team kind, you know—or any such chap. Why, even the real estate men that have been up to my hotel seem to be acting a part. One expects every minute to see one of them pull a gun and hold up a fellow. No doubt they mean business."

"Bank on that," said Orcutt dryly. "You see," continued the young man, "I have too much time on my hands just now. The doctors tell me to rest, and I've been doing nothing else all my life. It's pretty monotonous. I've tried to get interested in some of the chaps on North Main Street, and around the plaza. I've offered to buy them drinks, and all that, but they seem to shy off. I suppose they think I'm a detective or something of that kind."

"More like a newspaper man after a story. Hello, there! Now, what's doin'?"

Outside near the curb a crowd had collected. A traffic officer was talking to the driver of an automobile. As Sweeney Orcutt strolled toward the doorway, Overland Red, clean-shaven, clothed in new corduroys and high lace boots, and a sombrero aslant on his stiff red hair, dove into the saloon and called for a "bucket of suds."

"Close—shave—Red," whispered Orcutt. "Had me Orcutt, likewise," replied the tramp. "Say, Sweeney, stall off the Dick out there. I think he piped me as I blew in, but I ain't sure. He'll be pokin' in here in a minute. If he sees me talkin'—to the guy there, for instance—and you give him a steer, he won't look too close. Sabe?"

And Overland drank, observing the easterner at the table over the top of his glass.

"They got that guy Overland Red mugged in every station from here to Chicago," whispered Orcutt. "Paper says he put it over a desert rat up near Barstow. Did you hear about it?"

"Some," replied Overland sententiously. "And did you hear about his last get-away on one of the Moonstone Rancho ponies? Some class to that!"

"I read somethin' about it," replied Overland.

"Well, Red, if you won't tumble, all I got to say is, beat it. You're worth a thousand bucks to any fly-cop that nips you in this town. I'm handin' you a little dope that you can slide out on and not get stuck."

"Thanks, Sweeney. Well, I'll ring you up from Kalamazoo."

"Kalamazoo? In them clothes?"

"Sure. There's a law against travelin' naked in some states. Where you been grazin' lately?"

"In the bull-pasture; and say, Red, it's gettin' warm there, for some."

"Well, I guess I'll beat it," said Overland.

"Take a slant at the door first."

Overland turned leisurely. In the doorway stood the traffic officer. He glanced from Orcutt to the two men near the table. "Hello, Sweeney!" he called, glancing a second time at Overland.

"Hello!" answered Sweeney, strolling to the end of the bar. "Somebody speedin'?"

"Yes. Say, who's the guy, the big one?"

"Him? Oh, that's Billy Sample, the fellow that does the desert stuff for the General Film Company. The kid is his pardner who acts the tenderfoot. They're waitin' for the machine now to take 'em out to Glendale. Got some stunt to pull off this afternoon, so Billy was tellin' me. They're about half stewed now. They make me sick."

"Thought I saw the big guy out on the street a minute ago," said the officer, hesitating. "There's a card out for a fella that looks like him. I guess—"

"He thought it was his machine comin'," said Orcutt. "He run out to see. It's a wonder how them movie actors can make up to look like most anybody. Why, I been in your line of business, as you know, and I been fooled lots of times. Makes a fella feel like he don't know where he's at with the town full of them movin'-picture actors."

"Well, so long, Sweeney." And the traffic officer, a little afraid of being laughed at by the famous ex-officer, Sweeney Orcutt, departed, just a thousand dollars poorer than he might have been had he had the courage of his convictions.

Overland and Orcutt exchanged glances. Orcutt's glance rested meaningfully, for an instant, on the easterner at the table. Overland grinned. Orcutt spoke to the young easterner, who immediately rose to his feet and bowed.

"You was lookin' for somebody that's the real thing, you said. This here's my friend Jack Summers. He used to be sheriff of Abilene once. He ain't workin' for a movin' picture outfit and he won't borrow your watch. Mebby he has a little business deal to put up to you and mebby not. Take my word for it, he's straight."

[Continued on Page Nine.]

Deformities of Children

By MERRILL K. LINDSAY, M. D.

IN ORDER to discuss this subject it will be necessary to divide it into two classes of cases: acquired deformities and those which are either present or which have as their cause certain defects at birth. The entire subject is one of great importance, because many deformities are progressive if not recognized and cared for in an intelligent manner, and others are capable of great improvement if given the proper surgical treatment during the period of development.

In the first class we have usually a definite cause and can watch the deformity develop as the result of disease or injury. Here we have to deal especially with tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and disorders of the nutrition such as rickets. We now know that at least two of these diseases may be prevented from working the terrible havoc on the bodies of infants and children and much

formities. This may be readily understood when we consider that the failure to use any part or organ of the body will ultimately result in loss of function. For instance: If, owing to dislocation or malformation, an arm or a leg is not used, the muscles will not develop and the part will become permanently useless. If on account of muscular trouble in one eye the movements cannot be controlled, sight will be gradually lost, never to be regained.

In cases, long before an operation might be regarded as advisable, the muscles may be artificially exercised, so that when the time comes for correction, thoroughly developed muscles will be ready to perform their function and thus make possible a repair which would be impossible with underdeveloped and distorted tissues. An appreciation of these

facts will demonstrate the necessity for early correction.

Much progress has been made recently in plastic surgery by the development of methods of transplanting bone. The bridge for a nose may be supplied by a piece taken from a rib and a bone for an arm may be developed by a transplant from a leg. These and many other uses for transplanting bone are at the command of the orthopedic surgeon and it should be the privilege of every deformed child to have the advantage of modern methods in restoring it to a normal and useful existence.

For several years the dentists of Topeka in our own state have conducted a free dental dispensary in the high school building every Thursday afternoon, for children whose parents cannot pay. A maximum fee of ten cents is charged. The dentists take their turns in this work and every Thursday afternoon one is in attendance and looks after the teeth of the children who come. This is conducted in connection with the Visiting Nurses' Association and a nurse is

also always in attendance. In this same room, eye, ear, nose and throat men conduct a free clinic for the same class of children.

If your home should catch fire today or tonight, have you a ladder handy to get on the roof? Or, would you be compelled to borrow one from your neighbor or run to the back end of the orchard for your own? Many of the fires in the country start from sparks on the roof. A bucket of water when the blaze first appears is worth a barrel after the fire has a few minutes headway. A strong ladder makes it possible to reach fires with little trouble.

The requirements of a good farmer are at least four: the ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; to rear a family carefully and well; to be of service to the community; to leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it.—L. H. BAILEY.

"It is not the babies born, but the babies saved, that count."

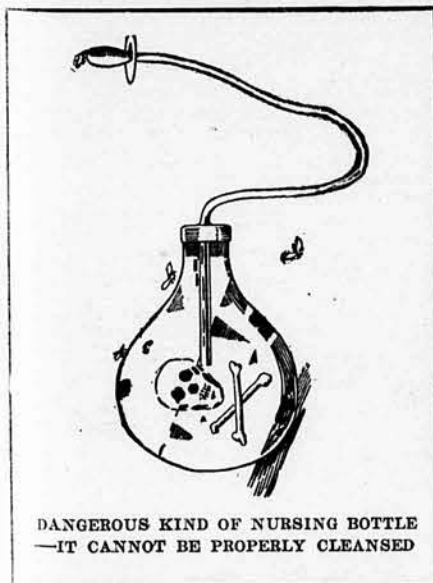


THE WRONG WAY FOR THE BABY TO TAKE A NAP

can be done to prevent permanent deformities from the sudden paralysis in the third.

It has been the hope of the medical profession for some years to educate the general public to the point where there will be no hunchbacks and helpless cripples from tuberculosis. If every mother understood that the night cries, the pain in the back and beginning angular deformity of the spine in her child were the symptoms leading to the terribly distorted bodies seen on the street in later life, and that these could be prevented by simple mechanical measures, it would not take long for the realization of this hope.

It is in the second class of cases, or those defective at birth, where perhaps the greatest ingenuity must be exercised to overcome developmental irregularities.



DANGEROUS KIND OF NURSING BOTTLE—IT CANNOT BE PROPERLY CLEANSED

For many years scientific men all over the world have devoted themselves to the discovery of the cause of congenital deformities. Why, for instance, is one child born with a club foot, or why has an otherwise normal child one or both hips dislocated at birth? Hereditary influences certainly explain some of these conditions and faulty positions, pressure, etc., during the early formation of the child account for certain others. It is noticeable that savage races—the American Indian and African Negro—are particularly free from congenital defects, so we must consider the effect of civilization on the habits and manner of living as having an influence.

Since we have no present means of preventing deformities of this class, we must concern ourselves with measures to correct them.

Some defects which are hardly noticeable at birth develop into marked de-

Your Neighbor's Car Suppose He Buys a Hudson Super-Six

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The Hudson Super-Six has proved itself supreme.

With this patented motor—certified a stock motor—it has done what no other stock car ever did.

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It has beaten race cars by the dozen—cars of a very costly type. It has shown much more power than this size motor ever before developed. It has proved matchless endurance.

Suppose your neighbor gets this car. And you, while paying as much or more, get something less efficient. How will you feel when the two cars meet?

What These Things Signify

You do not care for reckless speed. Such power is rarely needed. But the Super-Six has the capacity. You know it to be the master of the road. It will do what you want without taxing half its ability. And that means economy.

It will cover more ground than lesser cars, without going any faster. This because of its quick get-away when you slow down or stop.

Its greatest supremacy—that of endurance—means years of extra service. How would you feel to have a like-class car excel yours in these respects?

Means 80% More Efficiency

The Super-Six motor—a Hudson invention—adds 80% to motor efficiency. That is, from a small, light motor it gets 76 horsepower. The same size of motor heretofore yielded us 42 h. p.

This result comes through ending vibration, the cause of motor friction. It gives such smoothness as you never knew before. And it means a long-lived motor.

It comes in a car, evolved under Howard E. Coffin, which has long stood for the acme in fine engineering. And it comes in the handsomest, best-equipped model that Hudson has ever designed.

If your neighbor gets it, and you don't, it may mean to you years of regret. In looks and performance, in prestige and endurance, he will have the advantage of you. Your Hudson dealer can prove these things beyond any possible question. And you should know them before you buy any high-grade car.

Any Super-Six owner—there are now more than 10,000—can tell you what it means to own one.

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GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

ONE of our Eastern Kansas readers asks how to renew an old strawberry bed where the plants are very thick and the weeds have grown up.

First, mow the weeds and rake them off. Then run a furrow on each side of the rows, cutting the runners and leaving a narrow strip. The rows should then be gone over with a hoe and the plants thinned out. All weak or diseased plants should be removed.

Put manure in the furrows on each side of the rows and cultivate, throwing soil over the manure and leaving the plants on a slight ridge.

This renews the old plants and causes them to send out vigorous runners. If rains are timely before freezing weather the bed will be green and attractive with the new growth.

Frequent cultivation should be given during the summer and fall. Weeds must be kept down and moisture saved. The plants should make vigorous growth if a fruit crop is expected the following spring. An ordinary cultivator may be used generally.

Alkali Spots in Alfalfa

Alkali or gumbo spots are found on many farms. In alfalfa fields they spoil the appearance and cause considerable loss. How to get rid of them is a question frequently asked.

Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of the Agricultural College has made a special study of soils and his advice is to apply plenty of fresh horse manure to such spots. You may be wondering where to haul out the manure from the horse barn. If you have such alkali spots, these will be just the places where this manure will do the most good.

It will help if the manure can be disked into the soil, although this is not possible when the ground is dry and hard as it is at the present time.

These spots are caused by an accumulation of alkali salts which prevent most crops from growing. The fresh horse manure counteracts their effect and in course of time the soil will mellow up and get in a better condition of tilth.

Value of Root Crops for Cows

P. S. W. of Crawford County wants to know what value carrots, sugar beets and turnips have for milk cows in winter. They have been told turnips will cause cows to go dry.

The digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of carrots are as follows: Protein, 9 pound; carbohydrates, 8.6 pounds; fat, 2 pound. In sugar beets: Protein, 1.2 pounds; carbohydrates, 12.6 pounds; fat, 1 pound. In turnips: Protein, 1 pound; carbohydrates, 6 pounds; fat, 2 pound.

In European countries root crops are quite extensively used in feeding milk cows. Their most important function is to supply succulence during the winter. In actual nutrient value nine or ten pounds of roots equal about one pound of grain. The sugar beets are the richest in feeding value of the roots mentioned. Turnips will not dry cows if other feeds are supplied. A cow cannot eat enough turnips to get all the nutrient material needed for milk production.

If you have root crops, do not hesitate to feed them to milk cows, but do not make them the sole ration. They make a good addition to dry feed. Silage is a cheaper source of succulent feed in Kansas. We cannot grow large enough yields of the root crops to make them pay as compared with silage.

Making Soil Deeper

S. R. T., Anderson County, writes that he has some land that has a very thin surface soil. He asks if he can deepen this soil by putting plenty of power on his plow and turning up several inches of the tough subsoil.

A deep soil is always to be desired, but heavy subsoil cannot be converted into good productive soil simply by stirring it. In a case of this kind where the surface soil is underlain with a heavy subsoil, the worst thing possible would be to turn up several inches and try to improve the surface by mixing this tough subsoil with it.

Organic matter is the life of the soil and the surface four or five inches is probably none too well supplied with this material. The soil must be deepened gradually by using grass or clover and turning under as much vegetation as possible. Barnyard manure supplies organic material, and all the manure possible should be hauled to such land. The heavy subsoil undoubtedly has the min-

eral elements needed for plant growth, but they cannot be used until plenty of decaying vegetation has been worked into the soil.

Hiving Bees

Very little equipment is needed if one desires to hive a swarm of bees which is in an old building or tree. The first thing to do is to close all the openings except one. Over this opening place a Porter bee escape or a long wire cone shaped so that the bees can escape outward through the cone but cannot get back.

A hive containing full sheets or combs of foundation should be placed as near the escape as possible. In this hive one frame of brood should be placed and the beekeeper should be sure that both eggs and hatching larvae are present. The bees will soon begin to come out of the hollow tree or building and in a few days will all be in the hive. After entering the new hive the bees immediately set to work. There being no queen present in the new hive, they will rear one from the larvae which have been placed in the hive.

Within three or four weeks, when the bees are settled in the new hive and the queen bee is laying, the escape may be removed. The bees will then enter the hollow tree or the house and bring out the honey which they had stored there. After the honey has been entirely removed the hive may be removed to any other location desired. The entrance to the old tree or house should then be closed up.—J. H. MERRILL.

Early State Aid Roads

It is often said that the use of state money for the construction of roads is of quite recent origin. The New Jersey state aid law of 1891 is sometimes referred to as the first instance of such use of state funds in this country. As a matter of fact, state money was spent for such purposes more than seventy-five years ago. Kentucky paid out over two million dollars for road improvements between 1820 and 1840, under the direction of a state highway engineer who drew a salary of five thousand dollars a year, a very large sum for those days. The roads built then were twenty-four to thirty feet wide between the ditches. The surfaces were constructed of broken stone and the bottoms were of large stones wedged together to make what roadbuilders call a telford foundation. About 1850 business conditions in the country became bad and this work stopped. When it was resumed in 1908 such a long period had elapsed since the earlier state aid work that 1908 is usually fixed as the beginning of state road work in Kentucky.

Guessing at Road Costs

There are so many conflicting statements regarding the cost of road work that the desirability of a comprehensive method of highway accounting is evident, in order that taxpayers may not be misled concerning the total expense of such work. The Iowa State Highway Commission has had considerable difficulty in finding out what the counties in that state have been spending, because of this failure to have a complete system of accounts. One rich county reported collecting \$16,000 for road work but after investigation the commission found that \$32,500 had been collected. An investigation of the accounts of another wealthy county reporting \$3,200 collected revealed a total collection of \$19,600. The discrepancies were not due to an intention to hide the amount of the funds but merely to lack of good accounting. Even greater confusion was found in the methods of the townships. As good accounting is essential for the successful administration of any kind of business, it seems desirable for state and local officials to join in developing methods which will be accurate and comprehensive.

Points in Shoeing Horses

Keeping the horse's foot level, in preparing it for the shoe, will prevent many unsoundnesses. The hoof should be shortened to its natural length in shaping the foot. This should be done with the rasp rather than the nippers. The frog of the foot should not be touched except to trim off the ragged edges. The frog acts as a cushion and should be level with the lower surface of the shoe so that it will have a bearing

surface. The blacksmith should be instructed not to trim away the bars of the foot as is often done. This results in a contracted hoof and reduces the years of usefulness of the horse.

The principal object of shoeing is to reduce the wear on the hoof, though faults of gait and conformation may be corrected by careful shoeing. The shape of the colt's foot can be greatly changed by proper shoeing.

To increase the length of the step, the toe should be trimmed rather long. The shoe should be square at the toe and weighted by increasing the thickness. To make a horse "go high," or lift the feet, the toe of the shoe should be rounded on the lower outside edge and the heel of the shoe weighted.—C. W. McCAMPBELL, Secretary State Live Stock Registry Board.

Farm Bureau Sells Wool

Wool growers in Linn County were notified by the farm bureau to bring their wool to the central market where four bidders met them. They received over five cents per pound more than could have been secured by shipping individually.

This is just one example of what a live farm bureau can do in helping its members.

Rat Poison

To one part of barium carbonate and four parts of flour or meal, or one part of barium carbonate and eight parts of oatmeal, add a little cold water and mix thoroughly into a stiff dough. The barium carbonate may also be sprinkled on fish, toasted bread, or moistened bread and butter.

Grain and Pasture for Hogs

If corn is high priced and pasture plentiful, it will ordinarily pay to feed less than a full feed of grain to hogs. When corn is the only grain fed, a limited ration is much cheaper because green feed takes the place of much of the high-priced grain.

Hogs fed all the grain they will eat make more rapid but less economical gains. They can be marketed sooner, which often is an advantage to farmers.

Corn is usually fed alone to hogs on good alfalfa or clover pasture. Pigs weighing less than 100 pounds should receive a small amount of protein feed, such as tankage, in addition to the corn. About one part to twelve or fifteen parts of corn will give good results. With larger hogs, pork production is usually too expensive when tankage is fed.

Sparrow Not Wholly Bad

The food habits of the English sparrow are such that it should not be wholly condemned.

Prof. J. E. Ackert of the agricultural college comes to its defense. He finds that they feed upon canker worms, larvae, caterpillars, weed seed, the cabbage butterfly, and insects of various kinds. Observations which have been made show that this sparrow feeds voraciously on canker worms, and that a large number of other harmful insects have been eaten in a short space of time. The young are largely fed on the larvae of insects.

The common prejudice against the English sparrow seems to be partly unwarranted. Some of the complaint against the English sparrow comes from the cities where they feed in the streets from the offal of animals. They are a nuisance about houses and other buildings, and should be controlled when they become too numerous by driving them away from the buildings into the orchards and fields where they feed upon harmful insects and noxious weed seed.

Flies and Sick Babies

The Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in co-operation with the department of health, has conducted an investigation into the relation between the presence of flies in houses and the occurrence of diarrhea in small children. It was desired to determine whether the house fly is the chief carrier of diarrhea or whether dirt in the home and artificial feeding are more deadly factors in this serious condition.

The cases investigated were divided carefully into a fly-protected group and a fly-exposed or control group. These groups were made as similar as it was possible to make them. The infants were visited every five days by nurses. The fly-exposed or control cases received all the instruction given in child hygiene work, but no special emphasis was laid on eliminating the house fly. In the protected group the greatest emphasis laid

on the absolute protection of the baby as far as possible from contact with flies. For the infant in the cradle, in the go-cart, on the bed and even in the arms the constant use of netting was insisted upon. Over a thousand yards of netting were distributed among the protected families. Some of the results of the study are now being published in order to emphasize its lessons for the present summer.

It was found that almost twice—1.9—as many infants were attacked by diarrhea among fly-exposed as among the fly-protected infants. Apart from the influence of flies, it was found that almost twice as many infants were attacked by diarrhea in dirty homes as in clean homes.

The most important factor for child mortality, however, was found to be artificial feeding. Nearly two and a half—2.4—times as many infants were attacked by diarrhea among the artificially-fed as among the breast-fed infants. The influence of flies and dirt combined was found to be almost exactly equal to that of artificial feeding, even in reasonably good surroundings.

Almost two and a half—2.4—times as many fly-exposed infants in dirty homes were attacked by diarrhea as were fly-protected infants in clean homes. The combination of dirt and artificial feeding made life extremely difficult for the infant. Considerably more than one out of two of them were attacked by diarrhea.

Concrete studies of this kind, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, are of great service in impressing the fact that disease among children is not a mysterious dispensation, but the result of common factors—flies, dirt, and artificial feeding.

Children's Eating

Of the material requirements of the child, none is more important than the nourishment for the body. It is very essential that the framework be well developed and that all organs be kept in good working order that their functions may be performed as they should be. All this is directly governed by the kind of food taken into the stomach and the manner in which it is eaten.

If children's eating were given the con-

sideration it deserves, many of the ills both of childhood and later life might be averted. It is much easier to form any bad habit than it is to break it. Many children are allowed to eat only what they want—or think they want—regardless of whether or not it is good for them. They should not be allowed to make an entire meal of any one thing, no matter how proper it may be.

Children who are allowed to have their own way in matters of eating are quite likely to demand their own way in other matters. And the opposite is also true—those well trained in their eating are quite apt to accept other forms of training and good habits.

While the meal hour should be a social one for the family, the child's attention should not be directed to the extent that he will overeat.

If the child doesn't want to eat, don't urge him, as it will do him no harm to miss one meal if he is not hungry. Children often display better judgment than do grown-ups in this matter. Indigestible food should never be offered to tempt the appetite. It may be that by the time the next meal is served the normal appetite will have returned.

In feeding the child, as in feeding the baby, regular habits are very essential, and piecing between meals is bad practice under ordinary circumstances.

If there is any one thing in a simple, wholesome diet that the child refuses regularly, it should be set before him at the beginning of the meal in as attractive form as possible, letting him know he is expected to eat it. Of course, such situation must be handled tactfully—as must many others—for if the child really learns to dislike certain food, it will not be nourishing to him. However, children's likes and dislikes in matters of eating can be controlled by training to a great extent, and the one who is taught to eat what is placed before him will be saved embarrassment later.

If the child is not well the food should be reduced, also in hot weather the solid food should be lessened. Children should drink an abundance of pure water at all times, but tea and coffee should not be included in the diet.

In Boston two million dollars was appropriated for the establishment of a

building and equipping it entirely for the care of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth of the poor children of Boston. It was built essentially for the care of the teeth and is known as the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. There are thoroughly equipped operating rooms. Sixty dental chairs are maintained with a dentist in attendance at each.

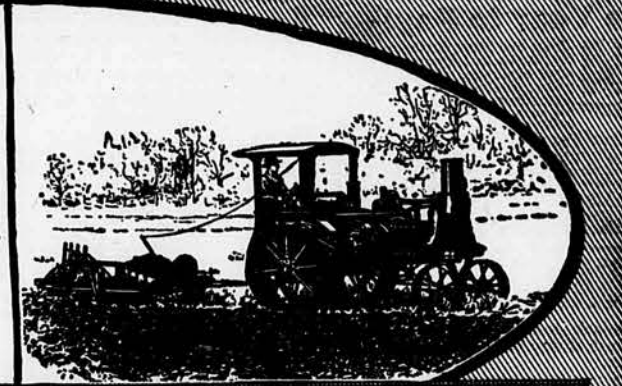
Blindness, many times, is the result of neglecting the eyes at birth. Make sure that the physician attends to this matter.

OVERLAND RED

[Continued from Page Six.]

"I'm William Winthrop, back East. 'Billy' will do here. I'm a tenderfoot, but I'm not exactly a fool. I observed the delicacy with which you engineered the recent exodus of the policeman. I'm interested." "Sounds like plush to me," said Overland. "I got a little time—not much. You're correct about the cop. I got a pretty good thing out in the Mojave—gold." Winthrop laughed. "You aren't losing any time, are you?" "You wouldn't neither if you was in my boots," said Overland, grinning cheerfully. "Oh, Red's all right," said Orcutt. "What will you gents have?" "Seein' I'm all right, Sweeney, I'll take five dollars in small change. I need the coin for entertainin' purposes. I'll pay you in the mornin'." "You got me that time," said Orcutt. "Here's the coin." "Shall we sit down here?" asked Winthrop, indicating one of the tables. "Sure! Now this ain't no frame-up. No, I'll set where I can watch Sweeney. He's like to steal his own cash register if you don't watch him." And Winthrop noticed that his companion faced the door. He also noticed, as the man's coat brushed against a chair as he sat down, that that same coat covered a shiny black shoulder holster in which gleamed the worn butt of an automatic pistol. "My real name is Jack Summers," began Overland Red. "Some folks took to callin' me 'Overland Red,' seein' as I been some towerist in my time." "Great!" murmured the easterner. "'Overland Red' that name has me hypnotized." "You was sayin'?" queried Overland. "Beg your pardon. Nothing worth while. I haven't been so happy for a year. Let me explain. I have a little money, pretty well invested. I also have lungs, I believe. The doctors don't quite agree about that, however. The last one gave me six months to live. That was a year ago. I owe him an apology and six months. I'm not afraid, exactly, and I'm certainly not glad. But I want to forget it. That's all. Go ahead about that desert and the gold. I'm listening."

[To be continued.]

"That's Why We Bought An Avery"

THIS is the way Mr. L. W. Sullivan, County Treasurer of Dickey County, North Dakota, closed a recent letter. The reason he gave for buying an Avery was this: "There are Seven Avery Outfits here, all giving satisfaction."

The big reason for the fast-growing demand for Avery Outfits is found right there—other men in the same neighborhood who have a chance to watch the first one started soon begin wanting and buying Avery's for themselves. Neighbors everywhere are buying them; fathers and sons are buying them; brothers are buying them—there are four brothers in Kansas all owners of Avery's. Neighbors and particularly members of the same family wouldn't be buying Avery's like this if they weren't a real success.

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The five larger size Avery Tractors shown here have exactly the same design. Here are six special reasons for their success: Slow-speed special opposed tractor motors; renewable inner cylinder walls; two-speed, double-drive transmissions; sliding frames which eliminate the intermediate gear; no pumps or fan; double carburetors for burning either kerosene or gasoline.

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Big Horses For Farm Work

THE proposed new breed of horses, according to its promoters, must have weight enough to pull the plow and not be too heavy for the harrow and cultivator on soft ground; active for the mowing machine and wagon and to take the place of the automobile on muddy or rough roads; above all it must have flesh-carrying qualities, thus having the commercial value at any time the farmer can spare it.

An editorial writer in the Breeders' Gazette calls attention to the fact that many farmers now use three big horses to two-row cultivators. They would rather have these horses still larger, so that two would be enough. As it is now, the men with small horses often work four on their two-row cultivators.

He also wonders why anyone would want smaller horses for harrowing. No matter how big and strong the horses may be, it is a simple matter to put enough harrow sections together to cover a wide strip and give them all they can pull. On the mowing machine great speed grinds out the gears and breaks the sickle, but plenty of power is required to cut a six or seven-foot swath in heavy grass or clover. Drafters come in handy for that.

On the wagon no great activity is necessary, but there must be great strength to handle that vehicle with a load of grain, especially in the mud. It is not the hauling of empty wagons but of loaded wagons that makes money. Even at this work the big horse is the thing on the farm.

On soft ground the big horse is as handy as the little horse in similar flesh. It is the fat horse which tires quickly in soft footing, and yet the new breed advocate states that "above all, it (the new breed) must have flesh-carrying qualities" so as to be marketable at any time.

The preference of some farmers for light horses is admitted. They are tenacious in their faith. Perhaps most of them have never given the bulkier and stronger horse a fair trial. Certain it is that every year adds materially to the number of farmers who understand the necessity for more horsepower in field work and who appreciate the value of the draft horse.

When the promoter of the wagon breed advocates an association for the encouragement of the breeding of mares weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds to stallions about 300 pounds heavier, he parts company with all the authorities and students of horse breeding in this country. The production of 1,250-pound wagon horses is exactly what the market has discouraged by its price quotations for many years, and we see no signs that altering conditions will bring back into favor this unprofitable type. An association for the purpose stated might bolster up the demand for stunted draft horses, if enough farmers would be unwise enough to back it, but that is the only incidental benefit that would accrue—and that would be a distinct disadvantage in that it would encourage indifferent breeders and careless raising of draft horses. It is difficult enough to raise weighty draft horses even from big parents. Those farmers who want wagon horses of the type advocated can find them in the misfits from draft and coach horse breeding and will not be required to pay fancy prices for them.

New Pure-bred Rate Rules

Breeders of pure-bred live stock have won their long fight against the railroads. To the National Society of Record Associations belongs the credit for securing the favorable decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By this order just handed down, to take effect November 1, 1916, to remain in force for not less than two years, minimum shipping weights are established which must not be exceeded by the roads; basic values are set which must not be lessened; a rate of increase in rates is indicated, for animals of higher value than the average, which must not be exceeded; arbitrary rate rules on crated animals are eliminated; and last, but not least, the roads are definitely forbidden to require attendants with less than car lot shipments.

After November 1, 1916, shipments of animals for breeding purposes will be greatly facilitated. An Iowa breeder desiring to ship a bull to South Carolina,

for example, will not have to deal with a multiplicity of diverse, conflicting regulations, which not one agent in a hundred is capable of interpreting. The man who wishes to ship a stallion from Bloomington, Illinois, to Indianapolis, Indiana, will not have to pay on an arbitrary minimum weight of 7,000 pounds; nor will he have to hire an attendant to ride in the caboose. No longer will breeders be notified by telegraph that the Santa Fe Railroad will not bring a cow from the junction with the Rock Island—twenty-five miles away—till an attendant is sent up to the junction. Never again will the man who shipped a cow, heavy in calf, to his farm seventy-five miles away, be obliged to pay for 1,500 pounds on the calf because, forsooth, the cow calved while en route—an incident that actually happened in Nick Gentry's experience. Gone are these numerous sources of trouble; and while other ills may confront live stock breeders, it is some relief to know that most of the petty annoyances have been eliminated.

The order provides for the establishment in western and southern classification territories, of the following minimum weights of animals shipped in less than carload lots: Stallions and jacks, 3,000 pounds; horses and mules, 2,000 pounds; bulls, 2,000 pounds; mare and colt six months old, 2,500 pounds; cow and calf six months old, 2,500 pounds; yearling bulls, 2,000 pounds; colts, 750 pounds; calves, 500 pounds; hogs, 250 pounds; sheep and goats, 200 pounds.

Crated animals will move at the same rate as uncrated. The young of hogs, sheep and goats take the same weight as grown animals.

Standard values for fixing rates will be \$150 each on horses and jacks, \$75 on colts and bulls, \$50 on cows, \$20 on calves, \$15 on hogs, and \$5 on sheep and goats. For each 50 per cent increase in valuation over these standards, the railroads will be permitted to charge, as in the case of grade stock shipments, 2 per cent additional over the regular charges. At present the increases permitted in the official and southern classification territories are 5 per cent; in western classification territory, 2 per cent.

There is a large traffic in pure bred animals sold and shipped for breeding purposes. The new rates and regulations on such shipments will greatly help the spread of better live stock.

Breed and Feed

"The corn crib cross is what counts," is the saying of those who see little merit in better breeding. Feed is important, but it is not the whole thing. Here is a saying carefully thought out that more nearly expresses the whole truth: "The ability is in the breed. The proof is in the feed." We know men who keep cows that have no ability, no matter how they are fed. Others have cows that if well fed would prove their ability to produce at a profit.

Real success in dairying comes from a partnership between the good cow and the good feeder. Many a good cow fails because never given a chance to prove her ability. If you would be a successful dairyman, study the business. Learn to know good cows and how to feed them.

Value of Prepotent Bull

Can a bull be worth nearly \$3,000 in one year in a dairy herd?

It has recently been shown by some records of the Ohio Experiment Station dairy herd that one bull produced daughters averaging 153 pounds more butter fat annually than their dams. If ten of these daughters produced milk for six years, the total production of this sire would be worth \$2,750 more than that of a bull that produced no increase, if butter fat is worth 30 cents a pound.

Since the value of the bull can be determined only by the milk and butter yields of his daughters, it is not a good plan to sell the dairy sire until his daughters have been tested. Buyers should not discriminate against an old bull if he has some high-producing daughters, for his value cannot be determined until he is at least four years old.

Mr. Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company, has recently given \$1,200,000 to the city of Rochester, New York, for the purpose of erecting a dental infirmary for the poor children of that city.

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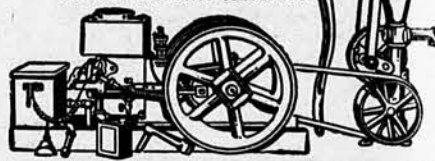
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Summer Feeding of Dairy Cows

ONE of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows on the farm is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed above that required for their physical maintenance to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing. Successful feeding of dairy cows involves the providing of an abundant supply of palatable, nutritious feed at a minimum cost and feeding in such a way as to receive the largest milk production from the feed consumed. Feeding for profit is liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow. A new farmers' bulletin of the Department of Agriculture—No. 743, The Feeding of Dairy Cows—discusses many of the factors involved in economical feeding. Dairy club members should send to Washington, D. C., for a copy of this bulletin.

From the standpoint of economical milk production, a dairy cow generally should not be fed more than she will consume without gaining in weight. There are times, however, according to the bulletin, when it is desirable to make exceptions to this rule. Practically all heavy milk producers lose weight in the early part of their lactation period; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost. You can well afford to feed them liberally, with the assurance that you will be repaid in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

Is Selling Whole Milk

I am sending the milk to Manhattan for July test. I didn't send any in June. I will send the records for June very soon.

My cow is giving thirty-seven to forty pounds of milk a day. I am feeding her bran and corn chop. I am selling the whole milk, which has brought about \$12.

I feed the calf ten to twelve pounds of milk a day. Is this enough? He is in good condition and growing fast.—CLARENCE ADAMS, Labette County.

We answered the question about feeding the calf in the issue of July 29. We would urge Clarence and other members to give the cows extra green feed, if possible. Cows will not do well on pasture alone when it is so dry and hot.

Search for Cow

Since sending in my application for membership in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, I have been trying to find a good Holstein cow to enter in the contest. I wrote letters of inquiry to Ira Romig, Doctor Bentley, Girod & Robison, O. E. Torrey, and J. C. Robison, all advertising in KANSAS FARMER. I also visited the George S. Curries farm at Garnett. We also visited the farms of Girod & Robison, Mr. Torrey and J. C. Robison. Mr. J. C. Robison gave me my choice out of ten cows he had reserved for himself, but since he was not sure that they would freshen before September 1, I came home without purchasing.

Mr. Robison has one of the most beautiful farms I have ever seen; all buildings well kept, equipped with modern conveniences and everything about the place in first class order.

In hunting a cow for this contest I have found two difficulties: First, to get a cow that would freshen before September 1, and, second, to find one that I could buy for \$125 or less, as that is the amount allowed me by our bank. I had almost given up the search, but

yesterday we learned of a cow here in town, which I believe is the best I can do. She is a grade Holstein and I judge her to be about four or five years old. The owner tells me she freshened about June 26, but her calf died in a storm before they could get it to shelter. She is of good dairy type, and gentle, but they can give me nothing of her ancestry and history because she was purchased from a stock buyer. For fear there may be something wrong with her, I have decided to have her examined by a veterinarian. If he finds her all right I will take her at the price they ask—\$90. I hope she is all right, for I want to begin my record at once.

We have bluegrass and white clover pasture, but it is very dry now. What ration would you suggest?—THERESA O'MARA, Anderson County.

If you have been reading the Dairy Club articles in KANSAS FARMER, you should have some ideas on feeding for milk production. Since the pasture is so dry, you should by all means make a special effort to supply some additional green feed. You might give the cow some green sweet corn fodder or field corn fodder. If you have any alfalfa, cut and feed her some green each day.

A good grain combination would be three or four parts of corn by weight to two of bran and two of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. Feed the grain at the rate of about one pound daily to each four pounds of milk the cow is giving. Begin with a rather small allowance and gradually increase it, noting carefully whether she is responding with increase in milk. Be sure to supply an abundance of pure water.

Starts with Fifty-Pound Cow

I bought my contest cow two weeks ago. She is a grade Holstein. I gave \$110 for her and I think she is a fine cow. She was in a recent shipment from New York state, and Mr. Girod, of whom I bought her, had not received his papers and did not know whether she was a pure-bred or a high grade. I was sorry to learn she was not a pure-bred, although it saves me \$115, for the price would have been \$225 had she turned out to be a registered cow.

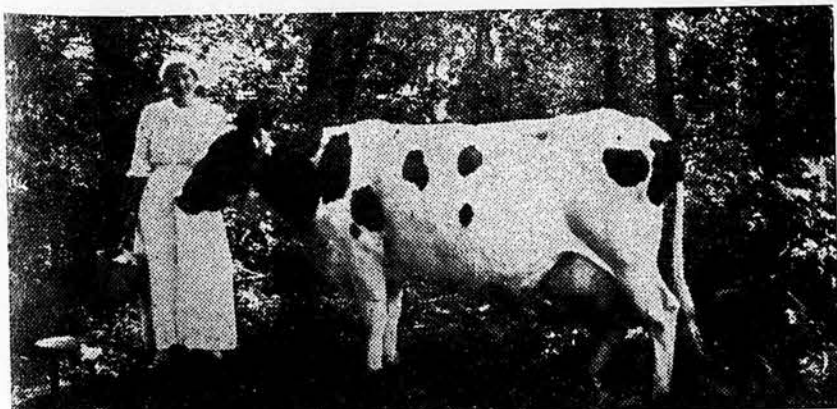
I call her Miss Virginia Lee. She presented me with a fine heifer calf on July 24 and I will start my record as soon as possible. I am going to sell my milk to a dairyman who delivers milk in Wichita. She starts off at fifty pounds a day, so I will have a lot to sell. I don't want to brag, but we—the cow and myself—are going to show the other members that Sedgwick County is on the map.—JEFFERSON FRAME, Sedgwick County.

Girl Challenges Boy Members

I bought a grade Durham cow for \$90, and have received my record blanks and secured the sample bottles and preservative tablets. But best of all, I started my milk record July 15. I have a milk route of my own and sell all my milk except enough to feed the calf.

I have a nice sum of money for my first payment. I am in the dairy club to win a prize and to show the boys that a girl can be a good farmer as well as they. I enclose money for subscription to KANSAS FARMER.—MAHALA SMITH, Leavenworth County.

Provide plenty of pure, fresh water, shade and protection against flies during hot weather.



ELISE REGIER AND HER REGISTERED COW, THILDA.—HER RECORD FOR JUNE WAS 2,059.4 POUNDS OF MILK AND 49.42 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT.—THE FEED VALUE FOR THE MONTH WAS \$8.52

15c each
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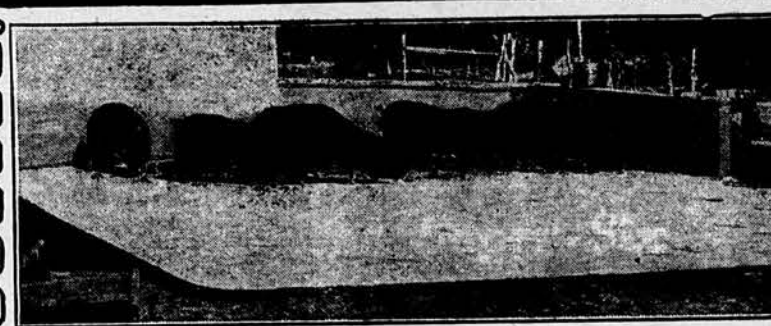
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Safety First For Babies

HOT weather and iced drinks are a bad combination for little folks. Iced foods or drink taken into the stomach affect the mucous lining exactly as a piece of ice or very cold article does when applied to the skin. The circulation of the blood is interfered with, the blood vessels become red or blue and engorged with blood, and the function of the skin is stopped.

In exactly the same manner the blood vessels of the lining of the stomach become filled with blood, circulation is impeded and digestion of food is stopped until the warmth of the body and blood can restore the stomach contents to the proper temperature.

This stopping of the process of digestion gives the individual an uncomfortable sensation in the stomach and if the

cians and sanitarians on allied subjects are also given frequently.

But there has come to be a feeling that this public-health literature and the lectures do not reach the mothers in the homes, who perhaps can make the greatest use of it.

For that reason, at the beginning of the second year's work the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health is establishing a mothers' confidential registry, which is intended to overcome the present difficulties of public health education in reference to the care of young children.

This division will issue a series of nine letters, which will cover the care of the expectant mother and her unborn baby, twelve letters on the care of the infant during the first year of his life, three letters covering the principal needs of the second year, and one letter each year until the child reaches his fifth birthday. In this manner it is hoped that the information the mother needs may be sent to her at the time she needs it.

In addition to the regular letters, the director of the Division of Child Hygiene will endeavor to answer the requests of mothers for special information regarding special needs of mother and baby, provided such requests are of such a nature that they do not need to come under the province of the family doctor.

Expectant mothers and mothers of young children up to five years of age



WARNING! POISON!

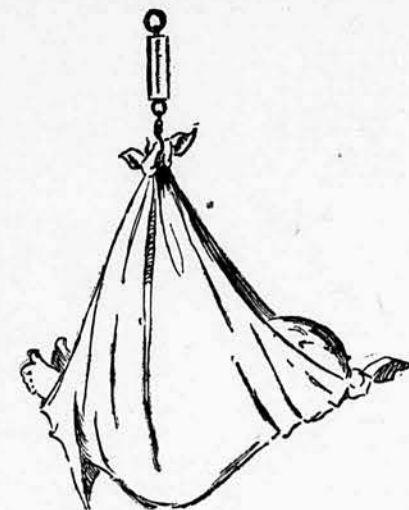
interference with the circulation is too great so that the stomach is not able to resume digestion, serious inflammation of the stomach will follow. For this reason it is plain why even small amounts of iced drinks are not safe for little folks, especially in hot weather when babies have a hard enough time anyway.

During the summer months picnics and visits to places of amusements are common. Children are attracted naturally by the ice cream cones, the vari-colored soda pop bottles, penny candies and various other indigestibles. But the wise mother will go prepared with lemonade or orange or grape juice in the lunch basket and will not permit her children to risk a sick spell by foolish eating and drinking. It requires a certain amount of self control to refrain voluntarily from doing what other children are doing. But self control of the appetite is one of the first steps to poise and self-mastery.

Iced drinks only in moderation for adults and none at all for children, means safety first in hot weather.—Division of Child Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health.

Weighing the Baby

Baby should be weighed regularly once a week at least, for the first year, and a record kept of his weight. A convenient time for doing this is before the morning bath, but whatever time is selected, the



weighing should be done on the same day and at the same hour each time.

An average healthy baby weighs 7 to 7½ pounds at birth, should double its weight in six months, and treble it at the age of one year.

Mothers' Confidential Registry

In the past few years much public-health literature has been issued, especially in reference to the care of babies and young children. Lectures by physi-

Things Which Are Bad For All Babies

Pacifiers.
Thumb sucking.
Soothing syrups.
Patent medicines.
Whisky or gin for supposed colic.

Dirty playthings, dirty nipples, dirty bottles, dirty floors.
Water-proof diapers, except for temporary use.

Moving picture shows.
Violent rocking, bouncing and rollicking play at any time.
Play of every sort after feeding.
Kissing the baby on his mouth either by the family or by strangers.

Testing the temperature of the baby's milk by taking the nipple in the mouth.

Sucking on empty bottles.
Sleeping on the mother's breast while nursing.

Sleeping in bed with the mother.
Spitting on handkerchief to remove dirt from baby's face.

Sneezing and coughing in the baby's face.

Allowing a person with a cough or a cold to hold the baby.

Allowing any person with tuberculosis to take care of the baby.—American Medical Association.

may register any time. All that is necessary to do is to send your name and address and give the name and age of the baby; or if prospective mother, the date of the expected confinement. In the case of expectant mothers, all the prenatal letters will be sent irrespective of the time registered.

Address all communications to Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas.

Home Dirt Test for Milk

The Chicago Department of Health suggests a simple home test for dirty milk. A perfectly clean funnel is used with a small piece of clean wire netting fitted in the neck opening and a thin layer of clean cotton batting on the wire netting. Stand the funnel in a large glass fruit jar and filter a quart or more of the milk through the cotton. Remove the cotton and place on a clean white card to dry. This will show all evidences of dirt in the milk.

Care of Eyes, Mouth and Ears

Whether the baby is awake or asleep, his eyes should be shielded from strong light, either sunlight or artificial, and from dust and wind. Clean the corners



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ISABEL SIMPSON
Wingham, Ontario, Canada

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

Do you want to move to Topeka to educate your children? If you do, this modern five-room home near Washburn College will just suit you. New, only occupied ten months. A choice location. Must sell quick. \$3,200 takes it. Address **S. CARE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA.**

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W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kansas.

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of eyes and eyelids with a soft piece of cotton wet in warm boiled water, using a separate piece of cotton for each eye.

Never put a finger inside the baby's mouth. If the mouth must be washed, use a twisted piece of sterile absorbent cotton, wet in warm boiled water.

The baby's nose should be cleaned every day with a piece of absorbent cotton, wet in warm boiled water, and the external ear cleaned in the same way.

All cotton used for cleansing nose, mouth, ears and eyes, should be burned.

—Massachusetts Department of Health.

To Mothers and Fathers

To bring up a child means carrying one's soul in one's hand, setting one's feet on a narrow path; it means never placing ourselves in danger of meeting the cold look on the part of the child that tells us without words that he



OUTDOOR PEN FOR BABY

finds us insufficient and unreliable. It means the humble realization of the truth that the ways of injuring the child are infantile, while the ways of being useful to him are few. How seldom does the educator remember that the child, even at four or five years of age, is making experiments with adults, seeing

through them, with marvelous shrewdness making his own valuations and reacting sensitively to each impression.

The slightest mistrust, the smallest unkindness, the least act of injustice or contemptuous ridicule, leave wounds that last for life in the finely-strung soul of the child. While on the other hand unexpected friendliness, kind advances, just indignation, make quite as deep an impression on those senses which people term as soft as wax but treat as if they were made of cowhide.—ELLEN KEY in "The Education of the Child."

I Protest

To sit in silence when we should protest. Makes cowards of men. The human race has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised

Against injustice, ignorance, and lust. The inquisition yet would serve the law, And guillotines decide our least disputes. The few who dare must speak and speak again

To right the wrongs of many. Speech, thank God,

No vested power in this great day and land Can gag or throttle. Press and voice may cry

Loud disapproval of existing ills; May criticize oppression and condemn The lawlessness of wealth-protecting laws That let the children and childbearers toil To purchase ease for idle millionaires. Therefore, I do protest against the boast Of independence in this mighty land. Call no chain strong which holds one rusty link.

Call no land free that holds one fettered slave,

Until the manacled slim wrists of babes Are loosed to toss in childish sport and glee; Until the mother bears no burden, save The precious one beneath her heart, until God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed

And given back to labor, let no man Call this the land of freedom.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 7814—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. A very fetching little frock with front closing and a removable shield. Novelty striped material for the collar, cuffs, and a belt at the lowered waistline where the waist-body is gathered front and back. Ten backward turning plaits in each half of the skirt section at the back, give the front a panel effect. No. 7838—Ladies' Shirt-Waist: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Words are not necessary for you to consider the excellent features of this waist in the popular polka dot material with its double cape collar in plain material and scalloped edge. The shoulder fronts are gathered to give balance to the garment; full sleeves are gathered to a deep cuff in self material. No. 7830—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This answers the question how to make a trim, smart little dress on simple lines but with the "something catchy" to its style. Notice the closing outline, and that the shoulders are shaped with a tuck in each front, turned toward the armhole. No. 7858—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. All the style that an apron can better be appreciated when one has made and worn it. The style that it needs is given with the cape-like treatment of the three-gored skirt, at either trimming the neck, sleeve edges, belt and pocket in the three-gored skirt, at either side. No. 7852—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Showing the effect of braid inserted under a plait at each side of the front and outlined with buttons from the line of the belt to the hips. Around the lower edge of the skirt the braid trimming is repeated, and a very stylish effect is the result. The skirt is cut in three gores. No. 7596—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. A great aid when altering is the design which permits the use of two materials. The one shown is of these, and they are also the best and latest in style. The waist consists of a loose blouse, in jacket effect, with band trimming simulating a vest. The skirt has a three-gore upper part and a deep contrasting flounce.

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HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

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WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM, WELL LOCATED, direct from owner. A. Affke, Box 754, Chicago.

WHILE STUDYING AGRICULTURE, lease fifteen acres, Cuba, West Indian, 50 dollars yearly, for poultry and dairy farming. Ivar Stueford, Oak Mills, Kan.

FOR SALE—RANCH, 1/4 MILE FROM Sharon Springs, Kansas; 1,520 acres, fenced, clear, all tillable; 700 acres bottom land with sheet water; improved; \$23 an acre. Would take in a smaller place. P. G. Davis, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOME IN Topeka, located on a good street, near school and business district; two lots, modern seven-room house, barn, a choice location. Will sell at a bargain. No trades. Address Z, care Kansas Farmer.

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MACK'S S. C. REDS—FALL SALE OF April and May-hatched cockerels and pullets; 200 cockerels, 200 pullets. Ten utility pullets and two utility cockerels for \$15. Write for prices on exhibition birds. H. H. McLellan, Box K, Kearney, Neb.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS STILL hold their popularity. Barring one, they were the largest class at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Good to lay, good to eat and good to look at. I have bred them exclusively for twenty-four years and they are one of the best breeds extant. Eggs from first-class birds, the same kind I hatch myself, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay express or postage to any part of the Union. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 18c FOR BROILERS; HENS, 13c; eggs, 21c; old pigeons, dozen, 85c. Cops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Cops, Topeka.

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SHEPHERD PONIES, GELDINGS, MARES and colts, all colors. C. H. Clark, Leocompton, Kan.

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FARMS WANTED—HAVE 4,000 BUYERS. Describe your unsold property. 514 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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Feed Your Chickens Sour Milk

SOUR milk should not be left out of the feed of growing or laying fowls, winter or summer, if it can be secured at any reasonable cost. It is usually much cheaper and easier to get on the farm than beef scrap or any other substitute and no common substitute except buttermilk can give as good results.

Sour milk for egg production was given a very careful test at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station for a year recently when three 25-bird pens of White Leghorn pullets were fed in almost exactly the same way except that one pen received sour milk, another beef scrap, and the third no meat or animal food whatever. From the sour milk pen the station got 3,275 eggs at a profit of \$28.26; from the beef scrap pen, 2,668 at a profit of \$19.78; and from the no-meat pen, 1,373 eggs at a loss of \$1 on the pen for the year.

On many farms the no-meat pen would not have been regarded as losing money because the chickens live mainly on waste grain about the barn lot, but on these farms the profits would be so much greater if buttermilk or sour milk could be fed that a large possible profit is being lost if the chickens get only the grain and grass they can pick up. They may pick up insects enough to keep them from being on an absolutely no-meat ration, but a part of the farm business that can return an average of \$122 a farm on the thousands of Missouri farms should be systematically fed on the right kind of food.

During the experiment only ordinary good poultry-feeding methods were followed. A little scratch feed was sprinkled in the straw litter deep enough to make the chickens take exercise in getting it. Water was given in clean vessels and a pan or sour milk kept in the sour milk pen. At noon, dry mash was measured into the trough and green feed was often given at the same time, especially during the winter. Two or three times a week the fowls were made to eat more of the mash by mixing the dry mash with some liquid to make a wet mash which was fed at the rate of a handful for every four birds.

At night, scratch feed was given again and the birds were given all they would eat to send them to roost with full crops. This method of feeding keeps the hens busy all day, gives them good appetites, and supplies all the feed they will use. They should eat about twice as much grain or scratch feed as mash.

These Missouri results with White Leghorns are exactly in harmony with those secured elsewhere with fowls of various other breeds except that in some other cases the milk-fed chickens have laid about four times as many eggs as those fed no meat instead of only two or three times as many as in the case of those at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

The hot weather and dry spell have withered up the grass till there is no green stuff or insects left for the chickens. The lack of bugs and insects should be supplied by giving some kind of animal food; beef scraps or fresh ground bone. The lack of green stuff can be made up by giving the chickens beets or turnips or small potatoes.

Chicks intended for show purposes during the fall fairs should now be fed to the limit, so as to have them as heavy as possible, for it is the ones that are most fully developed that generally carry off the prizes. The molting of the old fowls should be accelerated as much as possible, so that they may be in good feather. It would be well to pluck off some of the old feathers so as to let the new feathers come in.

Many people count their chickens before they are hatched, which is not a good thing to do, and neglect to count them after they are hatched, which is a very commendable proceeding. For if you count your chickens every few days you will find out either that they are doing all right and holding out in their number, or that you are losing many of them from some cause or other. When you find out that the chickens are gradually dwindling away, you will be apt to try to find out the cause for this disappearance and try to apply the remedy. The cause may be rats or cats or skunks or something equally as effica-

cious in ridding you of their company. To be alert and watchful is half the battle in raising large quantities of chickens.

The fall fairs will soon be in full swing. Give the birds that are apt to be put on exhibition some training. Get them accustomed to the coop in which they are to be shown. This is especially important if they are inclined to be wild. The handling will have a taming effect on the birds if done gently and the frequent presence of the owner in the vicinity of the coops will soon cause them to lose all fear of him. Birds treated in this way will not have that affrighted look which so seriously makes against a fine appearance in the show room.

The Chamber of Commerce of Leavenworth, having made suitable inducements, has succeeded in landing Quisenberry's American School of Poultry Husbandry for their town. This school has been located at Mountain Grove, Mo. They will conduct an egg-laying contest and experiment station and will occupy four acres of land in the city of Leavenworth, for this purpose. On another tract of five acres they will conduct what will be known as a model poultry farm, with all houses and appliances up to the very minute. This will be a good thing not only for Leavenworth, but for the whole state.

A subscriber from Mobeetie, Texas, wishes a remedy for roup. There are so many different remedies recommended for roup, and we have given quite a number of them in KANSAS FARMER, that we will give a new one this time. Our neighbor, Mr. Modlin, of the Modlin Poultry Farm, resided in Texas for some years and had good success with the following treatment for summer roup: He put a tablespoonful of creolin into a gallon of water. He then caught the chickens and swabbed their throats with this mixture, using a stick and a piece of rag on it for this purpose. He then dipped the chicken's head into the mixture until it commenced to strangle, then let it free. If not cured the first time, a second or third dipping was performed and the chickens invariably got well.

Many people labor under the impression that no salt should ever be put into poultry food, simply because highly salted food, such as salt fish or pickled meat, has sometimes killed chickens. As a matter of fact, no living thing can get along entirely without salt in some form. Chickens can always get salt in summer by eating grass, which absorbs a certain amount from the soil. But all prepared chicken feeds, such as mash and boiled vegetables, should be salted in about the same proportion as for human food. If this is done the poultry will be healthier and more productive. The very fact of the hens eating salty material to excess is proof that they need it and being deprived of it for a long time makes them ravenous for it and therefore they eat too much at one time for their good.

In answer to a correspondent, would say that milk cannot be substituted for meat entirely, as it is not sufficiently concentrated; that is, the fowls cannot drink enough of it to use in place of meat. It will help some on the meat ration, and if all that they can drink be given them, less meat will be required. Fresh, lean meat is the best of all egg-producing foods, but milk is also excellent, either fresh or clabbered. When milk is fed, less meat will be required, but some should be fed every week to get best results in egg laying. Never feed whole grain in a trough. When so fed there will be domineering hens that will get more than their share, but when the grain is scattered each hen must seek her portion and all will have an equal chance. You need not fear to scatter it over every square inch of ground, for not a grain will be wasted. It compels the hens to work for their living, instead of being selfish and lazy.

Don't overestimate the amount of wheat your thrasher is blowing over. If a little wheat is going over all the time, just remember that it takes a big day's work to put a bushel and a half of wheat through one drill spout.

MODERN HEREFORDS

ROBERT H. HAZLETT

HAZFORD PLACE, EL DORADO, KANSAS

World's Largest Herd of Direct Descendants of Beau Brummel, Anxiety 4th and Don Carlos.

WILLIAM CONDELL, Herdsman.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES AND MULES.



DEIERLING STOCK FARMS

Have fifteen large, heavy boned, black, registered Jacks, 15 to 16 hands high, good heads and ears, good style, good breeders. I have a number of prospects. In my 1914 sale I sold the champion of Kansas State Fair, 1915, Eastern Lightning, also Demonstrator, first prize aged Jack Missouri State Fair. Reference, People's Bank. Written guarantee with each animal. Have a number of Percheron stallions for sale, also saddle stallions. Barn in town. Wabash Railroad. WM. DEIERLING, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

YOUNG'S BIG POLANDS—SALE SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

Sixty-five Head—Boars, bred sows and spring gilts. Herd headed by C Wonder, a thousand-pound son of the great A Wonder, assisted by Long Jumbo 2d by Halford's Long Jumbo. This will be one of the best offerings of the season. Send now for catalog. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. Address T. H. YOUNG, STAHL, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

For sale, fall boars, price \$35; ten fall gilts bred to A Wonder Special and Rood's Big Joe 2d for September and October litters, price \$40. First check gets choice. O. W. LONG - CRAIG, MISSOURI

HENRY'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Fall boars, also gilts bred or open, sired by Mammoth Orange. Spring pigs by Mammoth Orange and Big Bob Wonder. JOHN D. HENRY, Route 1, Leocompton, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

For Sale—A few large type bred gilts; all vaccinated by the double process. Price reasonable for quick sale. A. J. SWINGLE - Leonardville, Kansas.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

150 choice spring pigs left, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your order to the CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM. A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Twenty-five early spring boars and twenty-five gilts. Sired by I Am King of Wonder and Watt's King. WM. WATT & SON - GREEN CITY, MO.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

100 Head, all immune, big-type Poland China sows and gilts, bred for July and September farrow. A few choice October boars. Prices reasonable. THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS H. O. Sheldon, Herdsman

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS. Mr. Farmer, look this way. Pigs ready to ship. T. T. Langford & Sons., Jamesport, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES.



Registered Percherons. 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions. 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 registered mares. 24 registered Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money. Above Kansas City. OLD FRED CHANDLER RANCH. Route 7 - Chariton, Iowa

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale Headed herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale. H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179. Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Reddies, Queen of Beauty and Violets. H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS. Branth Heir 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited. E. E. Heacock & Son, Hartford, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

COTTONWOOD GROVE BERKSHIRES

Spring pigs sired by Charming Duke C. You should have one or two of these excellent well bred pigs, past 4 months old, registered, at \$15. They will improve your herd. One 2-year-old herd boar at \$50. If interested, write WATERMAN & BROWN, LAKIN, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

Two choice Hereford bulls, 2 and 3 years old, well marked, both will make ton bulls. The 3-year-old weighs 1,950. Also some choice yearling Percheron stud colts. M. E. GIDEON - EMMETT, KANSAS

Regier & Sons, of Whitewater, Kan., owners of one of the good herds of Holsteins in this state, report their herd making a good record this year. They also report a good demand for high-class Holstein breeding stock. Among the recent sales reported is a choice young herd bull to Blat Altman, of Dillon, Kan.

G. H. Fitzsimmons, of Wilsey, Kan., owner of one of the choice herds of big-type Poland Chinas in Kansas, writes that his large number of spring pigs out of sows by such boars as Orange Valley, Missouri Governor, and other noted big-type sires. The pigs were sired by Blue Hadley and Geo. Garrett, two of the good sires of the breed. Mr. Fitzsimmons recently purchased a new herd boar by Big King by Big Ben.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

G. C. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor
W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising.
O. W. Devine, Representative

Address All Communications to
Kansas Farmer, and Not to
Individuals

Personal mail may have to be held
for several days, or be delayed in
forwarding, and Kansas Farmer
cannot assume any responsibility
for mistakes occurring thereby

On Tuesday and Wednesday, August 16 and 17, the herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to the late Henry Stunkel, of Peck, Kan., will be sold at public auction. This promises to be one of the important sale events of the season. There will be sold 175 head of valuable breeding cows that carry the blood lines of all the best Scotch families, Victor Orange and Star Goods, two valuable herd bulls, were used in this herd for a number of years and they have left a valuable lot of young females in the herd. On August 16 they will sell sixty head of high-grade Shorthorns, ninety head of grade Percheron horses, and sixteen brood mares with colts. Inquiries for catalogs indicate a widespread interest and this will be one of the big sale events this year.

Burd Odell, of Marionville, Mo., owner of one of the outstanding herds of pure-bred O. I. C. hogs in that state, reports his herd doing fine. The blood lines of his herd are the best of the breed and he has the big high-quality type that are profitable feeders. This year he saved a very fine lot of spring pigs that are growing out well.

The announcement of T. H. Young, of Stahl, Mo., that he will hold his sale of big-type Poland Chinas on September 16, will be of interest to breeders throughout the corn belt. On that date Mr. Young will offer sixty-five head of big-type boars, bred sows and spring gilts. His catalog will show a line of breeding equal to that of any herd now assembled. His herd is headed by C Wonder, the great thousand-pound son of the famous A Wonder. This boar has proven to be one of the great breeders. He is assisted by Long Jumbo 2d, one of the best sons of Halford's Long Jumbo. The sows in this herd are by such boars as Giant King, Columbia Chief 3d Jr., C Wonder, Big Bob, Long Jumbo and other noted big-type sires. By years of careful mating Mr. Young has developed a big easy-feeding type that is proving profitable to farmers and feeders.

B. F. Erwin, of Cedar Hill Farm, Fairfax, Mo., is one of the very successful breeders of pure-bred Shropshire sheep in that state. The foundation stock for this flock was selected from the famous Rankin flock several years ago. Since that time Mr. Erwin has used the best rams obtainable, regardless of price, and the result is a very high class flock of Shropshires that are bred for wool and mutton. During the many years that he has been breeding pure-bred Shropshires, Mr. Erwin has found them by far the most profitable stock on his farm. Many of the best flocks in the country were started with foundation stock from Cedar Hill Farm.

C. W. Chandler, of Kellerton, Iowa, one of the leading Shropshire sheep breeders of that state, reports his flock doing well this year. The Chandler farm at Kellerton is famous as the home of high class pure-bred Shropshires and many leading flocks in a number of states were started with foundation stock from Mr. Chandler's farm. A feature of his flock at this time is the large number of choice young rams.

E. H. Matthews, of Tabor, Iowa, one of the leading pure-bred live stock auctioneers in that state, reports that prospects for fall sales are good and that a large number of sales will be held this year. Mr. Matthews, with his brother, V. A. Matthews, owns one of Iowa's great herds of big-type Poland and for years has been in close touch with pure-bred live stock conditions and is conceded to be one of the competent judges of swine. Many of the best herds in the country were started with breeding stock selected by Mr. Matthews.

Jackson & Counter, of Topeka, own one of the good herds of pure-bred Duroc hogs in this state. The blood lines of their herd is the best of the breed. This year they have a very fine lot of richly-bred spring pigs sired by some of the best sires of the breed. They have the big high-quality type that are the profitable feeders.

J. W. Berry & Son, of Jewell City, Kan., are handling a 400-acre farm. They have a herd of 140 Jerseys and consider them the most profitable part of their farm equipment. During the summer season they sell the cream for ice cream at 75 cents per gallon for cream testing 16 per cent butter fat. This has proven very profitable. Silage and alfalfa are the principal rations fed.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

KANSAS BRED HOLSTEINS

Fifty pure-bred and grade Holsteins for sale, ranging in age from three years to calves. This splendid bunch of heifers was bred in Kansas and consequently acclimated and free from diseases that are common with eastern dairy cattle. They are sired by Willow Meadow King Pontiac, whose twenty nearest dams have official records of 25 pounds of butter and 525 pounds of milk in seven days, and seven of their dams hold world's records.

If you are interested in this class of stock, don't write, but come and see them, for they will surely please you.

SIMPSON & BALLUE

DODGE CITY, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

HOLSTEIN FRESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the South-west, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding.

Pure-bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires.

A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and helpers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices f. o. b. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Write, wire or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS

Two hundred registered and high grade Holstein cows, heifers and bulls for sale, singly or carload lots. Included are ten registered bulls, all out of A. R. O. dams; thirty-five registered females of all ages; several good A. R. O. cows; forty high grade cows; sixty two-year-olds, and seventy-five heifers, one to two years old. All tested by state or federal authorities and priced to sell. Write or come at once.

HENRY GLISSMANN

STATION B

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

High grade cows and helpers and registered bulls. The best breeding. Call and see them.

O. E. Torrey - Towanda, Kansas



BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS BACKED BY RECORDS

Registered bull calves, also a few choice heifers. All modern bred with good butter fat inheritance.

GEORGE C. PRITCHARD

Route 2 - Topeka, Kansas

A BARGAIN

FOR SALE, registered bull calf, born March 28, 1916. A large, growthy, fine individual, sired by Hamilton Prilly 5th, a 23-lb. bull; dam, Lady Aaron De Kol. S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Mountain Grove, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE SEND FOR
WOODLAWN FARM PRICE LIST.
Sterling, Ill.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Must Reduce Herd

Forty head of registered cows, heifer and bull calves for sale. Of the best blood lines among the breed.

I am a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SWEET SPRING STOCK RANCH

Box 241 - Monett, Missouri

Brookside Farm Jerseys

Registered Jersey bulls for sale. Flying Fox and Eminent breeding, good enough to head any herd. Also a few females. THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigree. R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

Jersey Cows and Heifers

140 head to select from, pure-bred and grade. 20 heavy springers, bred on farm. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

JERSEY BULLS

That will improve your herd, for sale. Three wonderfully vigorous bull calves from high producing dams, \$55.00 each, registered and f. o. b. St. Joseph, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Rolla Oliver, P. O. Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of severe drought in this section I will sell sixty head (one-half of my herd) registered Jerseys at sacrifice prices. Best Island-American breeding. Any age, either sex. Send for circular. THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, Horine, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis)

SMITH'S JERSEYS

For Sale—White Hall's Baron 138966, solid color, 26 months, fine individual. Sire Blue Boy Baron 99918; dam White Hall Duchess 299731, used on a few of our best cows. Females all ages and three bull calves, \$25 up. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write. REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Polled Durham Cattle

HOME OF THE CHAMPION TRUE
SULTAN. SEE MY SHOW HERD
AT THE LEADING STATE FAIRS

Ed. Stegell

STRAIGHT CREEK - KANSAS

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

IN MISSOURI

Price Segis Walker Pletertje 123955 heads herd. Dam 30.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, milk testing 5.07 per cent. A. R. O. of dam, granddam and ten nearest dams of sire, 29.75 lbs. Six of these are 30-lb. cows. His five nearest dams all test over 4 per cent. Bulls 2 to 8 months old, \$150 to \$350. Always have cows and bred heifers for sale. Everything registered Holsteins. Tuberculin tested. S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

Choice Holstein Bulls

Pontiacs. Will sell cheap a few young grandsons of the King of the Pontiacs and of Pontiac Korndyke. Will price to suit you. Frank Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Canary Butter Boy King No. 70508 in Service.

Herd has won more prizes from Holstein-Friesian Association for yearly production than any herd in Kansas. Young bulls for sale from heavy producing cows.

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale—A number of very fine bull calves, sired by Wauseona King Korndyke and out of cows that produce 80 pounds of milk per day. Price reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Very High-Grade Holstein Calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, \$20. Express prepaid. If you are in the market for any of these choice calves, send order to Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Offers young cows due this summer and fall by 29 and 33-pound sires. Several EXTRA young bulls both in breeding and individuality. They are bound to please.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

23—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—23

Best of sires. A. R. O. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.2 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.

Breeders for Thirty Years.

McKAY BROS., Waterloo, low

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered bull calves out of A. R. O. cows. Also a few heifers. Best breeding. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Herd sire, Jewel Butte Boy No. 94245, who's eight nearest dams average A. R. O. 25.95. Eight bull calves for sale from 2 to 9 months old.

L. F. CORY & SON - Belleville, Kansas

IOWANA DE COLA WALKER heads herd, has nine half-sisters with yearly tests ranging from 407.53 pounds to 626.21 pounds of 80% butter, the latter a senior two-year record; in fact seven were senior two-year and two were senior three-year-olds. TREDICO FARM, Route 2, Kingman, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, "REGISTERED" Two ready for service. Smith & Hughes, Breeders, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS A.R.O. Bull Calves H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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You expect the men who work for you to pay their wages back in work.

So should your tires return their cost in service rendered.

Service in this case means mileage.

One of the United States 'Balanced' Tires on your car will give you the greatest mileage possible.

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