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We have the best line of Fresh Meats in the country

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON

To the Ladies of Madras and Vicinity:

My annual Spring Opening will be held the last week in March, at which time I will have a full line of Spring Hats and Bonnets. I take this manner of thanking my friends for patronage in the past, and cordially invite them to inspect my new stock before making their Spring purchases.

Yours Truly,

MRS. ISA E. B. CROSBY

APPLES PROVE THE BEST ADVERTISERS

Cause Furore in All Eastern Towns
Where They are Offered
For Sale

In December, President Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, had established in Great Northern Railway city ticket offices, located in seventeen of the most prominent cities of the east, a tempting display of varieties of Northwestern commercial apples, grown along its lines in Washington, Oregon, Montana and British Columbia. Many of these exhibits are still on display and enthusiastic reports of the Great Northern Railway's local representatives in each of these cities indicate the great hold the Northwestern commercial apple, with its honest and effective pack, is making on the eastern people.

Mr. R. K. Pretty, General Agent of the company, at 217 North 8th street, St. Louis, writes:

"At the time this display was put on, all the newspapers in St. Louis made a mention of it. Owing to the very favorable location we have and the attractiveness of the display, we commanded a great deal of attention. The quality and variety of the apples seemed to create more interest than anything we have ever shown here before and it is one of the best mediums of advertis-

ing, both the country and our railroad, that I know of.

We have created quite a sale of these apples in St. Louis and if the Conrad Grocery Company, the firm that handles Wenatchee apples, have sold to all the people who have asked us where they could buy these apples, they must have disposed of a great many boxes this winter."

Mr. C. W. Pitts, General Agent of the company, at 210 South Clark Street, Chicago, makes a report very similar to that of Mr. Pretty's in St. Louis. The Northwestern commercially packed apple, according to Mr. Pitts, has become a great favorite in Chicago.

"One of the peculiar things about the comments which have been made on our exhibit here," writes Mr. Pitts, "is the fact that most of the people displaying interest state they have purchased and are familiar with the quality of the Northwestern apple. Its great effect in Chicago, in my mind, has been the interest it has aroused on the part of people who contemplate going to the Northwest to make their future home."

Similar reports are being received from other representatives of the Great Northern in various cities throughout the east, in which these apple shows have been held.

These exhibits have been made a permanent feature of the Great Northern colonization and publicity work.

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Farm and Garden

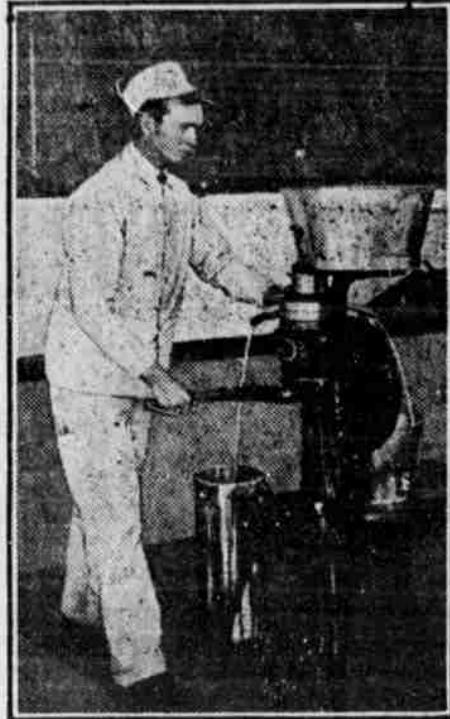
JUDGING A SEPARATOR.

Some of the Essential Things to Be Considered Before Making Purchase.

In an article of advice on separators A. W. Rudnick, assistant in dairying in the Kansas State Agricultural college, says:

In buying a separator the most essential points to be considered are: (1) The amount of milk to be separated, (2) the efficiency of the machine, (3) the life or durability of the machine, (4) the ease of cleaning the parts coming in contact with the milk, (5) the simple construction of and rigidity of the gears and pinions, (6) the oiling device, (7) the construction of casing or frame.

The efficiency of the machine is a very essential point. This does not refer alone as to whether the machine



USING HAND SEPARATOR.

will skim clean when skimming a 25 per cent or 30 per cent cream, but if one must furnish a 40 per cent or 45 per cent cream will this machine skim cleaner than any other providing other requirements are equal? The separator, with care in keeping the temperature of the milk between 50 to 100 degrees F., having the machine on a solid foundation, the bowl running true and turning the crank at the required speed, should not have more than five-hundredths per cent of butter fat in the skim milk when skimming a 30 per cent cream.

A good separator with reasonable care and attention should last from ten to fifteen years, with few or no repairs.

When we say that the parts of the separator which come in contact with the milk should be so constructed as to be easily cleaned we do not refer to the number of parts to be cleaned, but to the construction of these parts. Can every piece of the bowl be taken apart so that we have no cracks or shoulders to clean? If it is a disk machine, will all of the disks come apart so that we can wash them individually, or, if there is any other device, can it be taken apart so that all of the surface will be exposed and be easily washed? Some machines may be so constructed that there are only a few parts, and yet these few be more difficult to wash and keep clean than a machine with a great number.

The parts coming in contact with the milk should be heavily tinned, as this makes washing easier and prevents the parts from rusting. If the parts start rusting it is very tedious work to keep the machine clean. However, no separator is so constructed that it can be kept clean and sanitary without taking it apart after each separation. In order to get the best results from your machine wash and scald all the parts coming in contact with the milk after each separation.

Most of the standard machines have vertical and horizontal gears, with each end of the pinion in a bearing, thus reducing the chance of the gears moving out of place to a minimum, and this kind of gearing will run for years without any repair or adjustment if the machine can be easily oiled. The oil and dirt should be wiped off occasionally and the bearings flushed with coal oil. The oiling of a separator should be as automatic as possible. The splash system that is used on some of the separators makes the oiling automatic, requiring attention about once a week, and with an oil cup for the neck bearing we have the danger of the hot bearing reduced to a minimum. Although a series of oil cups with the snap lever proves very satisfactory, oil must be furnished the neck bearing either by means of a cup or a heavy oil pad, because the bowl travels at a tremendous speed and needs a constant bath of oil to prevent heating. The lower bearing of the spindle must also be so arranged as to be oiled constantly while the machine is in use. The other bearings must be provided for in some way or other and, as previously stated, as nearly automatic as possible.

While the construction of the casing or frame of the machine may look like a secondary problem, it really is very essential for two reasons: First, does it protect the operator from getting caught in the gears and chains? Second, is it so arranged that you can get at the gears and bearings easily to clean them occasionally and take out the old oil or, in case of over-dow, milk?

Her Advice

By SARAH J. TUCKER

Two farms lay side by side, the one belonging to old Charnley, the other to young Peterson. Peterson had inherited his farm with a debt on it and had no money with which to stock or work it. The season for planting was coming on, and Charnley was looking out for hands. Peterson told him that if he would hire him for the whole season he would work for him. To this Charnley agreed.

One morning in April Albert Peterson was plowing in Charnley's field. The trees were just taking on that delicate shade of pale green which is so beautiful while the air was balmy with the first warm breeze coming up from the south. Albert rested his horses, tied the reins to the plow handle and, leaning against a fence, looked out upon the pleasant prospect. At intervals came a few notes from a bird or a pair of birds building a nest in a treetop. It was music to Albert, who loved the country and hated the city. He was thinking about the latter and how he should miss the former, for farming had not paid his father nor did he see how it could pay him. So he expected in the fall to go to town and try for a position in some store or manufactory. Suddenly he felt a pair of hands clasped over his eyes. They were not hard and coarse, but soft and fine. They must be a woman's.

"Guess who I am?"

"No guessing is required. Your voice gives you away. You are Ethel Charnley."

The clasp was loosened. He turned and on the other side of the fence saw a girl of nineteen.

"You look as if you had lost your best friend," she said. "What's the matter?"

"Oh, I was thinking how lovely the country is, and I've got to leave it in the fall for the city. I have no money to work my farm, and I don't propose to work for other people. Besides, farming doesn't pay."

"Do you know why it doesn't pay?"

"No; do you?"

"I've been reading in a farmer's journal that it could be made to pay if practiced scientifically. They say a few acres worked on scientific principles is far better than a great many worked in the old fashioned, blundering way. Why don't you go to some of those colleges where they teach new methods and learn how they do it?"

"I never thought of that," said Albert meditatively. But presently he added:

"To obtain money to pay my expenses while studying I'd have to sell my farm, and when I got it all learned I wouldn't have a farm to work."

There was a short silence, which the girl broke:

"Suppose you get the education and leave the rest to—well, to your own endeavors afterward. You'll be supplied with a capital better than a farm, for a farm is no use if you don't know how to make it pay."

"Well, Miss Longhead, what else do you recommend?"

"After I'd got the education it seems to me I would take a position for awhile in the service of some of those men in the city who handle farm produce. I don't see much use of learning how to get good crops if you don't know how to get paying prices for them."

Albert looked at her in surprise. "Where did you pick up all that?" he asked.

"I read a great deal. There's a lot in our country papers now we used not to get. Then I think about what I read. It has shown me that our old fashioned ways of farming are passing out."

"Farming is going to be like manufacturing. It is manufacturing in a sense. We mix chemicals with the ground and manufacture crops. The manufacturers of goods know as much about the business of selling as of making them. Why shouldn't it be the same with the farmer?"

Albert gaped at this slender girl and said:

"Whoever would think that a young woman, who couldn't guide this plow once across the field, would stand there telling me, a strong man, what to do? I'll not only go to college in the fall, but I'll write at once for bulletins announcing their courses of study and all that and nights when I'm not at work I'll be making my preparations."

Five years from that time Albert Peterson returned from his college and his business training. He stopped at the Charnley farm and, seeing a young woman directing some field hands preparing the soil for planting, said:

"I'll give you some points on that." And he proceeded to lecture them for half an hour while they listened eagerly.

"Is that you, Bert?" asked the woman.

"Yes. I've finished what you advised one spring morning five years ago."

"Well, I'm glad to see you. Come into the house."

While Peterson had been preparing himself for a life work time had been preparing a field of labor for him. Old Charnley had died and left his property to his daughter. She had the farm, Peterson the knowledge. So they made a match, and today a small part of the Charnley farm is paying far more than the whole paid under the old system of farming. The owners look forward to the day when they will work all their land and make a small fortune every year.

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