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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

On the Sunday School Lesson by
 Rev. Dr. Linscott For the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

May 23rd, 1909.

(Copyright, 1909, by Rev. I. S. Linscott, D.D.)
 The Council at Jerusalem. Acts xv:1-35

Golden Text — We believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they. Acts xv:11.

Verses 1-5—Are good men liable to hold wrong opinions?

When good men differ in opinion what is the better way in order to reach an understanding?

When a professed Christian gets angry with another Christian, on a mere matter of opinion, has he or not backslidden from the love of God, and what spirit does it show? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Circumcision no doubt originated from supposed purposes of health and physical cleanliness, and afterwards became a national institution of the Jews. State when God first made circumcision the sign, or token, of the covenant between him and Abraham and his seed, and to whom the rite of circumcision and God's covenant extended. (See Gen. xvii.)

Is circumcision now essential to salvation?

Is the belief of any doctrine essential to salvation?

Verses 6-11—Is experience of God and his dealings with us, conclusive proof of the will of God in the matters which the experience covers?

Is thorough discussion in church courts a perfectly right way to arrive at the will of God on any matter?

Were those who taught that circumcision was essential to salvation, as well as being narrow, necessarily untrue men?

What is the difference between the "yoke" of the law and the "yoke" of Jesus? (v. 10.)

Verses 12—Recall some of the wonders done through Paul and Barnabas, among the Gentiles, and say what bearing they had upon the dispute concerning circumcision?

Verses 13-21—Who was James, who next addressed the council?

James, the brother of Jesus, was the president of this council; is it probable that his address was of the nature of the judgment of the council on this question?

Verses 22-29—There seems to have been no formal motion passed by the council, but they appear to have reached an unanimous decision as outlined in the address of the president; say whether we are bound to take this decision as the voice of God.

In what particulars is the great wisdom of the council shown in settling this dispute?

Were each of the commandments given in verse 29 intended to be of lasting obligation, or were some of them only temporary?

From whom are Christians to get guidance on all matters in this day?

Verses 30-35—There never will be a time when disputes may not occur, in the church and between individuals; how should they always be settled?

Did this trouble in the church help it or hurt it, and does God always overrule trouble, whoever may be the cause of it, for the good of his children?

Lesson for Sunday, May 30th, 1909. Believing and Doing. James II:14-26.

Portland Letter.

Portland, Oregon, May 17, 1909
 After a whole week spent in

touring Washington points, the special train of Portland business men pulled into the station Saturday right with excursionists intensely enthusiastic over a trip that will be discussed in the Portland Commercial Club and about town for a long time to come. Never were hosts more hospitable than the Washington communities, never was good fellowship more prevalent, never did entertainers realize more thoroughly the community of their interests in the development of the Pacific Northwest. The marvelous activity and prosperity of the whole state of Washington was a constant source of comment to the Oregonians—and they had expected much. The ovations extended to the visitors everywhere were marked by a genuineness and heartiness seldom equalled on such occasions. An inspector of the exposition made every Oregonian a "rooter" for the A.-Y.-P.

Oregon is not so far from the Atlantic coast as it was. Within a few days a through train service will be put on between Portland and New York City covering the entire distance in thirty minutes less than four days. Thoroughly informed railroad men consider that it will be a long time before this remarkable schedule is bettered.

No class is more deeply interested in Oregon than the high-grade office man of the East, who fully appreciates the exceptional investment opportunity that exists in this state. Probably fruit tracts are the most popular, at least if the following quotation from a letter written by the department manager of one of the largest packing houses in Chicago, to an Oregon friend, can be taken as an index:

"I am certainly appreciative of the literature pertaining to your grand country. I am receiving more mail than our whole department. Many of our clerks have the fruit bug in their ears, and when they hear of anyone receiving dope along this line they pounce upon it like a pack of hungry wolves would on a carcass. If I should answer all the inquiries I have had during the last few days I would have to have an expert stenographer."

Visitors to the Pacific Northwest from any other portion of the United States are always impressed with the wonderfully luxuriant vegetation west of the Cascade mountains. It keeps them busy saying, "Why, we cultivate the syringa as a shrub at home—here it grows wild. And those ferns, which seem to do their growing in your winter woods here, at home we would only have them in greenhouses." The rhododendrons of Yaquina

Coffee Talk

Dear Ladies;—I have faith in humanity. That's why I believe you are willing to let your friends and neighbors know about a really good thing that has come under our own personal observation.

And again, that is why I feel you are willing to "push a good thing along" by telling others just what you think of our favorite brand of coffee.

Of course, I do not expect you to proclaim the quality of this coffee from the house tops, but when you have an opportunity to drop a word for it, won't you do it? "Give in your

testimony that others may be blessed by your experience."

What do those say about it who have tried it? Simply that Chase & Sanborn's Coffee is ALWAYS THE SAME, that it has a richness of flavor, a delicacy of aroma, and "filling quality" unobtainable in any other brand.

If you have not already obtained a package of this exquisite blend, do so without delay, and you will thank me for telling you of it.

Thanking you in advance for this kind favor, I am,

Truly and gratefully yours,

T. A. RIGGS

Monmouth - - - Oregon

Sharples' Tubular Cream Separator



The Tubular skims closer, under all conditions than any "bucket bowl" machine; produces a perfectly smooth frothless cream, which will yield more butter than it is possible to get by any other machine. Other points are: Runs with one-third less power than other separators, has low supply tank and can be cleaned in one to three minutes, or one-tenth the time it takes on other makes.

HANNA BROS.

Sole Agents,

Independence,

Oregon

Bay are famous even in Oregon, and special excursions are being run to Newport to see this gorgeous flower at its best.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mrs. Jusserand will travel through Oregon in a Pacific Coast trip next month, spending June 11 in Portland.

Kale and Its Culture.

In compliance with a promise to your field manager, Mr. McDonald, to contribute an article on the culture of kale, I am mailing this article.

Kale though grown in Oregon for the past 28 years, has just come into general use within the past four years. Thus illustrating how slow we farmers are in taking hold of new things, that when once tried and their true merits revealed are indispensable in the conducting of a practical farm.

Kale seed should be sown about as thick as you would ordinarily plant radish seed, in drill rows 18 inches apart and covered with one

inch of fine soil.

This planting can be done any time from the middle of April to the middle of May, but would suggest that the last week in April is an excellent time for planting. In fact I have just planted my own kale seed. I expect to raise 8 acres of kale this season.

Do not plant your seed in hot beds or boxes, but out in the open ground in a selected spot in your garden that has been well fertilized with stable manure and thoroughly pulverized by cultivation. After the plants are up keep the ground between the rows well worked to retain the moisture and by the middle of June, if you were successful in securing good seed and had the ground in perfect shape, you will have fine thrifty plants for transplanting.

The transplanting has heretofore been a great drawback in growing kale, due to the fact that the methods available for doing this work were very slow and tedious, but this difficulty no

longer stands in the way of the practical dairyman, since the invention and placing on the market at a reasonable price, of a machine especially adapted for setting kale plants, by means of which two men and a team can set with ease five acres of kale per day.

Kale should be transplanted from the middle to the last of June in deep, rich, well drained, well manured land that has been previously deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized by cultivation to a depth of at least eight inches. Do not set your kale in ground that has not been previously thoroughly worked, if you do you cannot expect a full crop.

Kale is a very rich thrifty feeder and therefore must be planted in soil that can supply the required materials of growth.

In transplanting kale set the plants three feet apart in rows that are 36 inches apart. This will give nine square feet to each plant.

Kale requires very little work on the ground after transplanting. In fact I have seen good kale growing on land that was never worked after the plants were set out.—W. H. Kingery, in Oregon Agriculturist.