

THE TRAINED NURSE

The Necessary Qualifications

THE profession of trained nurse is one about which girls and even women have plenty of illusions. The picturesque side of it appeals to them, and they see possibilities of romances and "interesting situations" not likely to occur in ordinary life.

"We have three kinds of applicants," said the principal of a large training school. "The young and pretty applicant wants to be a nurse because it appeals to her from the picturesque side, and she sees the possibilities of romance in it. Two months of good hard work usually cure her of that. Second, there is the woman who decides to take up nursing after the best years of her life have been spent in other unsuccessful pursuits and who thinks that by this means she can find an easy way to supplement her defective income. Third, the woman who feels really drawn to it, who is a ministering angel in a sickroom and who, like a Sister of Charity, wants to make it her life work. The last named is the only one who makes a good and useful nurse."

The life of a nurse is, for the three years of training at least, as prosaic as any other profession and certainly a great deal more restricted. First, there are two months of probation, during which she is not allowed to wear a cap and uniform, and she is carefully watched to see if she has the proper qualities to be a nurse. After these two months of probation she receives a cap and uniform, and she is detailed to do assistant ward work, which means that she is at the beck and call of the experienced nurse from morning till night. This continues for a whole year, at the end of which time she gets her first month's service in the operating room.

If the doctors find her services valuable in the operating room she is kept



WARD WORK.

there for a couple of months at the beginning of her second year or maybe longer. It takes a strong constitution to stand the sights and, above all, the continuous and heavy smell of ether, which is warranted to take away what little appetite one has.

The second year is devoted to ward work, with the assistance of a first year nurse to do the running about and the drudgery.

The third year she is made head of a ward, and the last six months she devotes to private patients in the hospital.

Then there are extra courses which she will want to take at other hospitals. She will go for a few months to the large Maternity hospital to learn the thorough care of mothers and infants. Then will follow, if she wants to be thorough, a course in the hospital for contagious diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc.—so that by the time she has finished she is completely equipped for any emergency.

During all this time she has been getting her board and laundry free, plus the sum of \$6 a month for the first year, \$8 for the second and \$12 for the third. Some hospitals give less, but this is the maximum. When she graduates she is given \$100.

Private cases afterward bring her in \$25 a week, plus her board and lodging, and from \$30 to \$35 for contagious cases.

Her hours are from 7 to 7, night or day. She must attend class three nights a week, from 7:30 to 9:30. She is free from 7 until 10 every other night save those evenings devoted to class. One night she may have until 12 and one entire afternoon every week.

Anything in the nature of an unprofessional attitude toward the doctors is severely condemned, and she is strictly watched. She is not supposed to know them outside in a society way at all.

The nurse who is not patient, cheery and, above all, sensible stands no show of success whatever. Both doctors and patients will distrust her and refuse to have her around at critical moments. The first thing a nurse must practice is self forgetfulness. She must not mind any sights or sounds during the discharge of her duty. She must preserve the most absolute secrecy as to what she sees and hears, particularly during the delirium of her patients, and she must forget that she has a nerve in her body.

From these things it will be seen that a nurse's life is not exactly one where sentimentality has a chance to flourish, but it is a well paid, reliable and noble way for a woman to earn her living.

MAUD ROBINSON.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Meaning of a Phrase Which Is Frequently Used at Hog Sales.

One of our subscribers writes us and asks: "What does a guarantee amount to at a hog sale? Does it mean what it says, or is it merely a catch phrase to induce men to buy?"

The usual guarantee at a bred sow sale is that the sows are bred and safe in pig, which fact is guaranteed. In some instances it is specified in the guarantee that upon failure a certain percentage will be deducted from the amount of the original price given.

As a usual thing a party buys a sow bred to a certain boar because he wants the breeding not only of the sow, but the boar to which she is bred, and for this reason insists upon the guarantee that these are facts and that it will result in a litter bred by such a boar. Sometimes the sows are held, and in the event of a failure they are rebred, but this would require a new contract with the buyer, as he would be under obligations usually to take only what he bought.

But where the notes are given with a proper understanding there is not often any trouble, as the parties carry out their agreement. In some instances it is necessary to have contracts or guarantee set out facts, so that in the event of a failure the note will carry its own defense with it, because a straight note without any conditions of warranty specified that the note was given for a certain animal. A negotiable note being sold to an innocent party, the holder of the note would have to pay it and look to the seller of the hogs for his remedy.

A breeder with a reputation cannot afford to evade or neglect to carry out a contract of warranty made by him or held out by him or printed by him in his catalogue at a public sale. It would not be just or right or honorable to do so. The seller should carry out his contract or guarantee cheerfully and promptly. It would only be equitable and just to have parties to do so. To repudiate a guarantee would be disreputable.

There are some breeders that do not do this, we are given to understand by this subscriber; that they pay no attention whatever to letters informing them of the failure of the sow to be in pig, as represented and guaranteed at the time of sale; that where the money was all paid down they utterly refuse to recognize the claim or else neglect to acknowledge or answer letters in regard to the same. But while we do not know what defense, if any, the party would make if facts are just as stated it is exceptionally reprehensible—more, it is dishonorable and unworthy of a breeder—and should be frowned down by breeders generally.

A general practice of this kind will drive any breeder out of business and ruin his reputation.—American Swineherd.

CATTLE FOR BEEF

In a general way the feeder's calling is a very uncertain one, though there are two certain things about it—there must be feed and something to feed it to—and to reach the solution of these two items properly, in my opinion, in a large measure solves the feeder problem, says Benjamin Whitsitt in Breeder's Gazette. I think as a class of producers we try to do too much. Eighty acres of land properly handled will produce more feed than 100 acres worked in the usual way, and one car load of cattle or hogs rightly fed will bring more gain than two loads handled in a haphazard way. Smaller numbers and better quality would be thrown on the market, the producer would get better prices and the consumer a better article of meat.

If these conclusions are right, how to obtain the feed and the stock to feed it to seems to me to be the radical point in the question. As to the first point—getting the feed—thoroughly work your ground, put out all the manure, grow grain and grass and not weeds. As to the second point—obtaining the stock to be fed—grow more of your own calves and finish steers of your own breeding. When I say this I mean breed the best and full feed them from the time they are dropped until they go to market. In this advanced age, with pure bred cattle of all the beef breeds plentiful, there is no excuse for breeding otherwise. We should grow the very best from chickens up to children. Then our plant growing department at Washington would think differently of the American farmer.

Cattle Must Be Dipped.
Governor Mickley of Nebraska has ordered by proclamation the dipping of all cattle afflicted with mange, itch or scab. The governor orders that during the months of April, May and June all cattle in which the disease exists must be dipped. In order to make his proclamation effective all the sheriffs in the state are charged to enforce the new regulations and report to the state veterinarian. The method of treatment ordered is that adopted by the United States bureau of animal industry.

Sand in Stock Cars.
Live stock cars designed for interstate shipments must be bedded with sand from north of the quarantine line, according to the ruling of Dr. Cline, inspector of the United States Cline, inspector of the United States department of agriculture. It has been estimated that this order will result in a cost of not less than 50 cents per car to the railroads, but in reality the shipper pays the freight.—Farm and Ranch.

FRESHEST FASHIONS.

POPULAR MODES AND SOME PARISIAN ITEMS SUGGESTING THE FUTURE.

A Costume in Complete Touch With the Feeling of the Hour, Showing Good Bodice, Sleeve and Skirt Styles—A Becoming Waist.

The embarrassment of riches besets one in sketching among the many and various new costumes of the season. And it is not easy to do justice on the printed page to the charms of the model in pale blue taffeta voile which is portrayed here. Suffice it to say that the pretty little bodice in zouave effect, tucked and ornamented with inser-



COSTUME IN PALE BLUE VOILE.

tions, the sleeves finished with voluminous frills and the skirt arranged on the approved lines of gauchings and a tucked front panel, forms a delightful whole, in complete touch with the feeling of the hour in fashion.

To say that the waists or blouses are even more charming and delightful than heretofore sounds like an exaggeration, but it is quite true that the long shoulder line and the increasingly graceful manner in which the fullness of the sleeves is disposed in the newest waists have had this effect. Observe how in the model shown the arrangement is such as to give long lines and to do away with any effect of clumsy bulkiness despite the amount of material used. This design is extremely suitable in crepe de chine of any color trimmed with heavy gulfure lace.

One of the famous French designers has announced a determination to bring back the elbow sleeve and displays many gowns with a puffed or short bell shaped sleeve (not in the least exaggerated) drawn to the arm just below the elbow and finished with a heavy muslin or lace frill. The natural sequence of this, for outdoor wear, will, of course, be the long suede glove,



ONE OF THE NEWEST WAISTS.

worn rucked up to the elbow. Severe tailor made gowns, princess robes and dresses of empire style are among the other new ideas of the season.

The sloping shoulder effect is preserved, and deep collars are making their exit in favor of incrustation or garniture, which appears to be cut in one with that decorating the corsage.

AMY VARNUM.

Fashion's Echoes.

Linen shirt waists with twelve pointed stars of valenciennes dotted over them are the exclusive invention of a New York society woman.

Lace gloves are a pretty Viennese fashion that ought to find favor for warm weather.

If you want the very latest fad in a parasol or umbrella handle you must have a leather covered one—dark green preferable.

Paris muslin makes a beautiful and inexpensive wedding gown, and it can be made over a slip lining of lawn instead of silk.

Ribbon trimmings in carnations, roses or moss buds of most delicate colors lead in latest artistic garnitures.

A veil with a strip of mica on the eye level replaces the hideous goggles for the automobilist.

Handwork and medallions of lace or motifs made of folds of chiffon are introduced in unlimited extent on wedding gowns.

Chaille washes well and is useful for children's dresses.

The Dutch square neck is quaintly attractive in little girl's frocks.

White pongee, a new fabric, and heavy linens promise to be extensively worn this summer.

Short skirts are being fashionably worn for the promenade, for shopping and for house gowns.

How to Whiten Piano Keys.
Whiten your piano keys by this method: Take some finely powdered whiting and apply it to the keys with a damp cloth, then polish with a dry cloth. Let the lid remain open and exposed to the sun and air as much as is possible. Rub the spots with lemon juice before applying the whiting.

How to Spice Beef.
Take seven pounds of thin flank, salt it, remove the inside skin and powder the beef well with a mixture of pounded nutmeg, ginger, mace and cloves, also black pepper and cayenne; roll it up tight and tie it with a tape, putting a skewer at each end, or roll it in thin muslin to keep in the seasoning; cover it up close in a pan of cold water and simmer for four hours. When you remove it from the fire place it between two plates, with a weight on top, or in a meat presser; remove the tape and skewers before it comes to the table; to be eaten cold.

How to Keep a Cellar Dry.
It is very hard to make a dry cellar. When the soil is not porous the ground about must be well drained. Then the walls must be covered with good cement, while sometimes it is necessary to cover walls and floor with hot asphalt.

How to Remove Tartar.
If troubled with tartar dip an orange wood stick in water, then in fine ashes, and scrub the teeth till the tartar is removed; then keep them free from it. Powder should not be required oftener than once a week. If the gums are sore paint with the following: Bicarbonate of soda, ten grains; powdered alum, five grains; pure carbolic acid, twelve minims; glycerin, half ounce water, an ounce.

Cures Old Sores.
Westmoreland, Kans., May 5, 1902—Ballard Snow Lintiment Co.: Your Snow Lintiment cured an old sore on the side of my chin that was supposed to be a cancer. The sore was stubborn and would not yield to treatment, until I tried Snow Lintiment, which did the work in short order. My sister, Mrs. Sophia J. Carson, Allen'sville, Mifflin Co., Pa., has a sore and mistrusts that it is a cancer. Please send her a 50c bottle. Sold by Elk Drug Store, Colfax.

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