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The First National Bank
MANCHESTER, IOWA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$60,000.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

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Beautiful Your Homes

A coat of paint on your house will save you many times its cost, besides improving its appearance. It will pay you to call on us if you are going to paint, for we have something to tell you that will be of interest to you. Ask about

Carter White Lead or Heath & Milligan Paints.

DON'T FORGET.

ANDERS & PHILIPP.
Central Pharmacy.

The Automatic Refrigerator with Water Cooler

The only Water Cooler in a refrigerator that is built on correct lines. It is filled from outside the box at the top. It is cast iron, porcelain lined. It is impossible for the air inside the box to come in contact with the water in this cooler. It is easily cleaned.

Any gravity system of filtration may be used in connection with this cooler. Note convenience of this cooler. The little girl in the illustration is getting a drink of cold water; temperature just right; she can reach it and help herself. It is a saving in every way to use this Cooler. Requires no more ice to run the refrigerator than without it.

Come in and Examine this Water Cooler.
A Large Range of Sizes and Prices.

Watch this space in next issue of this paper. Cut this card out and preserve it for reference.

Main St. Tel. 129. **Simon & Atwater**

RED JACKET SWEET CIDER
A. E. PETERSON, GROCERY.

A GREAT OFFER.

Now is the time to supply yourself and family with

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| The Iowa Homestead (weekly) | \$1.00 |
| The Homemaker Monthly Magazine | .50 |
| The Farm Gazette (monthly) | .50 |
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ALL FOR \$2.10.

Call early at this office and take advantage of this great offer. **Manchester Democrat.**

Man A Soil Robber.
Ex-Governor Hoard in his address at the White banquet in Chicago recently brought this charge against the farmers generally: That all the migration from Atlantic to Pacific had been a migration of soil robbers, which is true, no truer, however, with regard to farmers than any other class of people. The race has been a race of timber robbers, of coal robbers, and robbers of every good thing, robbers even of health. The young man sows his wild oats; he squanders, wastes, the energies which if conserved would have tended immeasurably to promote his happiness. He usually does not realize it until it is too late; neither does the farmer realize what soil robbing means until the soil rebels, refuse to yield up its stores of fertility. The young man destroys his health, and complains of hard luck and the world being against him. The farmer who has abused his soil claims that the weather and seasons have changed, or that there is something wrong with the government. Both are simply yielding to the inexorable law that wrong doing brings with it the penalty.

We scarcely expect to get a subscription from some men until the yellow clay spots begin to appear on the hillsides; until the land crusts in a dry time and puddles in a wet time; until the owner finds out by experience that there is nothing wrong with the soil, but with himself and his methods of farming. Then he begins to think and study, gets over his foolish prejudice against book farming, and gets it pounded into his head that good farming after all is simply obedience to natural law, just as good living is obedience to moral law. Both natural and moral law have the same origin, and similar penalties for their violation. The farmers in a new country are soil robbers. They will waste in thirty years of grain farming the fertility stored up for ages to the full extent that the Lord will let them; and wisely He does not let them go beyond a certain limit. He puts the soil, or rather, allows them to put the soil out of physical condition, and thus locks up the fertility which is kept in store for children and grandchildren. No land really good to begin with can be permanently exhausted of its fertility. It will always respond to the man who understands soil and climates and grains and grasses. It is kept in store for just that kind of a fellow.

We have seen this going on from our boyhood. The soil, when it was worn out, had been quite common, as we remember it, fifty or sixty years ago, and farmers were even then going west for new soils to rob. It will be so in every country. The first settlers from the Atlantic to the Pacific have made a living, then moved on. The second class of settlers were a little better. With the third class came the farmer, and he restores the land to its original fertility, and more, and will continue to do so as long as he farms right, for hundreds and hundreds of years. This good land was not made to be worn out in twenty years, or fifty, or five hundred.—Wallace's Farmer.

Lieutenant Governor Sherman, of Illinois, has been insulted by the suggestion that he should run for congress to fill a vacancy in his district. "Washington" he is quoted with saying "is the most aristocratic plutocrat, money-ridden, plutocratic place in Christendom. It has not an equal on the face of the earth. On the other hand, the congressman in Washington is in the position of a small boy with half a pair of suspenders and a torn shirt, looking through a knot hole at a ball game. You might say that the Illinois congressmen are like frogs in a large pond. They kick around a good deal but you can't see the disturbance they make." It would be interesting we feel sure to have Mr. Sherman give us a definition and graphic description of a lieutenant governor.—Omaha Bee.

The Herald had the pleasure of inspecting F. A. Hiser's ranch on East Fourth street yesterday afternoon and also of sampling some of the products thereof. We stayed to supper. Mr. Hiser has one acre, and the amount of produce he can raise on it is astonishing and proves the claims of advocates of intensified farming. He has strawberries, raspberries, plums, apples, not a few but lots of them, and all kinds of garden stuff, pigs, chickens and one jersey cow. Mr. Hiser has sold over one hundred quarts of strawberries so far this season and his family of six have had all they wanted every day. Apply the same work and methods to a ten-acre tract and it would bring a man a good income.—Spencer Herald.

During the heat of the anti-slavery agitation while on a railroad train, Wendell Phillips was thus addressed by a clergyman. "Mr. Phillips, why do you and your associates continue to excite our people of the north when no slavery exists here? Why do you not go to the south, where slavery does exist, and stop the importation of slaves?" "I believe you are a minister of the gospel," said Phillips, "that is my vocation" replied the clergyman, "and your mission is to save souls from hell?" "That is my mission," replied the other, "Theu" replied Phillips, "why do you not go there and stop the importation of souls?"

What is Hope?
A beacon of light amidst the darkness of night stretching far over the sea. Shading it beams with a radiance that seems reaching to you and to me. Ah, woe! it is but a vision that takes wings. How sadly it holds true! How in its folds And clings to the souls gone astray.

The darkness of night o'er shadows the light. Yet ever a beam from afar O'er the low horizon heads soft healing beam Like a gleam from the "Gates Ajar." And the woe that you in a loneliness rise To hope and its vision of heaven. How sadly it holds true! How in its folds And clings to the souls gone astray. Bring a message of peace from above. —Fritz Van der Vliet in Chicago News.

Lice on Chickens.
There is no form of lice but will yield to the application of fresh lice killers, whether in paint or powder, if they are applied at the right intervals and often enough. Lice are the plague of the poultry industry. They are especially bad on sick fowls and fowls with scaly legs. The insect powders containing tobacco are good, also Persian insect powder if fresh. Heso is the dusted thoroughly each week for three weeks to kill the late hatches of nits. For the large head lice grease is the best thing to apply. We like best a mixture of kerosene oil, to which a few drops of carbolic acid and kerosene have been added. Carbolic petroleum is also excellent.—Wallace's Farmer.

Spontaneous Combustion.
This being a clover year, when the hay crop so far as we have observed is mostly clover, timothy not being much in evidence this year except in old meadows, there will be more danger from spontaneous combustion than for several years previous; and we wish to warn our readers once more against the danger of its occurrence. A great many of them are as yet skeptical, as nearly all scientific men were twenty years ago, as to the possibility of a stack or mow or shed filled with clover hay taking fire of its own motion. These will conclude that the incendiary has been at work, or that tramps have been sleeping in the barn and using matches. We wish once more to assure them that the spontaneous combustion of clover hay is entirely possible, and we expect to hear of a good many cases of it this year on farms where precautions are not taken in time against its occurrence.

This spontaneous combustion will not occur where hay is properly cured; that is, where it is so dry that you can not by squeezing a wisp tightly notice any moisture on the surface; nor is it likely to occur in a small stack; nor in mows under twenty feet in depth. It is possible for it to occur in deep hay bays and in very large stacks, and it is very likely to occur when the hay is put up damp, whether that come from a moisture laden atmosphere, in which the hay is never as dry as it seems, or when it is hauled in the evening or after sundown, or wet bundles are found frequently in the hay.

What happens? Nothing happens as long as steam is seen to issue from the stack. The fungus which is found on all clovers, and we imagine it is wholly a guess, however, more largely on clovers that are fuzzy, as red and mellow clover are in nearly all cases, develops heat. The heat drives out the moisture or steam is seen rising from the stack there is no immediate danger of spontaneous combustion. In the very nature of things it can not occur while there is moisture in the stack. It is after this moisture is exhausted that actual combustion takes place. Excessive smoking or steaming of the stack is, however, a danger signal.

Frequently spontaneous combustion occurs without flame. The farmer when he comes to feed out his hay in the winter will sometimes find a cone in the center of the stack, but more frequently in the hay shed or bay, that is thoroughly black and charred; in fact, has become hay charcoal. We don't know that any better explanation of this somewhat mysterious process has ever been made than that given by Professor Burrell, of the University of Illinois, as follows:

"Let us see, however, what else occurs. As true fermentation progresses, water is consumed as well as the nutrient material in which the destructive process occurs. Along with the carbonic acid formed there is separated a considerable amount of free nitrogen, the inflammable substance of common illuminating gas. If now, the water supply becomes exhausted, the micro organisms die, or at least their activity ceases and fermentation stops. If there is any further rise in temperature it is not due to fermentation but to the spontaneous oxygenation similar to that which occurs in cotton waste. Such oxygenation can only occur when the body is porous enough to admit the air and rise of temperature can only take place when the generated heat is prevented from escaping. The greater the mass the more favorable the condition for this last. The drier this mass, the more inflammable it is, and the more pronounced becomes its non-conducting quality in regard to heat. It may be said that the heat is due to the oxidation of case of coal, favors spontaneous combustion; but this is only true when by some chemical action the hydrogen of the water is liberated, a process not likely to occur in heated garbage.

From this it may be inferred: "First—That spontaneous combustion of stored vegetable matter may occur. "Second—That this can take place only when a considerable num-

ber of conditions are favorable at one and the same time. "Third—That just enough moisture to allow very active fermentation to proceed for a time and then become exhausted is one of these conditions. "Fourth—That great bulk and exposure to heating effects of the sun (as under an unventilated roof) with the above (Third) may be considered seriously dangerous. "Fifth—That, contrary to this, no such danger threatens silos as usually filled, however hot the material seems to become."

The time, therefore, to avoid spontaneous combustion is when the hay is put in the shed. In good hay weather careful attention on the part of the farmer himself will ordinarily avoid any great danger. Unfortunately he does not always get good hay weather. Therefore, when the weather is damp and the atmospheric moisture laden, it is time to make hay a little drier than seems to be necessary before putting it in the barn. Hay put in after sundown in almost any kind of weather, and especially when the ground is wet, is always a source of danger, as in that case it invariably contains much moisture than it seems to.—Wallace's Farmer.

Praise in the Home.
There is nothing better for a girl sometimes than a little hearty praise. Many good people conscientiously act on the direct opposite and seem to think nothing better than a hearty rebuke. There are some blunders, enough in life, bitter enough to wound, and enough to depress us all and keep us humble, a keen enough sense of failure, succeed as one may, and a word of hearty commendation now and then will lighten the load and brighten the heart and send a woman on with new hope and energy, and if she have any reasonable amount of brains at all it will do her no harm. Children are sometimes heart starved for a dozen good words. Boys will set up to the estimate put upon them or at least try if they are worth their salt.—Exchange.

Children's Quarrels.
A young mother who had been much annoyed by having to listen to her children's quarrels hit upon the expedient of having the complaints submitted to her in writing. This put an effectual stop to the desire for maternal interference, for the children thought that the game was not worth the candle, but the mother all the time was keeping her eyes and ears open and knew more than the little folks imagined about their discords.

Potato Water For Carpets.
Potato water is excellent for brightening shabby carpets. The carpets must first be well beaten and shaken; then take half a dozen good sized potatoes and scrape them as finely as possible into a bucket half full of warm water. Strain, wring a cloth out of the potato water and with it give the carpet a good rub all over, rinsing frequently.

Flowers in Northern Russia.
An English traveler in northern Russia writes that the gardener's chronicle that nothing surprised him more than the universal presence of well grown flowering plants in dwelling rooms. Even in the cells of monasteries and in the studios of city photographers farther north than Archangel he found such plants as oleanders, crotons, peargoniums and fuchsias in almost every room. The double windows, so necessary to keep out the cold, have a draft tight space between them filled with flowering plants, and it does not seem necessary to open them for air during the short hot summer. From September to June the country is buried in snow and shut in by ice. The average temperature for January is only 10 degrees. The July temperature, however, has an average of 60 degrees F., which is hardly to be wondered at when it is remembered that the sun shines twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four.

Lost the Prize.
James Crossley, a noted English bibliomane, held him one memorable day to a bookish contest in the Strand market and sprang a little volume, took it up and glanced carelessly through it. After while he asked its price from an old woman and was told it was two and sixpence. "I'll give you sixpence for it," said Crossley. "Nay," replied the poor old dame; "it cost me 2 shillings." Whereupon our book devourer threw it down in disgust and retired. A gentleman, overhearing the altercation, stepped forward and purchased it at the same time. Crossley returned home soon after and, noticing the book had gone, anxiously inquired what had become of it. "Sold," answered the woman, "for what you refused to give." "I'll give him 20 shillings for it," said Crossley eagerly. The moral is self evident.

A Ray of Light.
The straightest thing in nature or art is a ray of light when passing through a medium of uniform density. Hence the eye is enabled to test the straightness of an edge or tube by holding it as nearly as possible coincident with a ray of light, such parts as depart from straightness then intercepting a ray and causing a shade to be cast upon other parts. It is not known at what early period in the history of mankind the discovery was made that straightness could be thus determined. It is certain that thousands of mechanics use the method daily without being able to give a rational explanation of it.

A Japanese Test.
In Japan it appears that one factor entering into the choice of a daughter-in-law is her skill in raising silkworms. There is more to this than appears on the surface of the statement, for it seems that the thread spun by a silkworm is regular and even in proportion, as the worm has been regularly and carefully fed. The prospective mother-in-law carefully and minutely examines the garments of the aspiring bride, judging of her qualifications for her condition.

The Maintenance Bottle Experiment.
You find yourself on a picnic perhaps without a corker and with a lot of bottles, all of them with corks in them. Hardly anybody knows what to do. The solution of the difficulty is, however, it seems, perfectly simple: "Place the bottle, cork downward, upon the edge of an ordinary mantelpiece, steadying it, of course, with the hand. Then with a slight impulse turn it so that it falls upon the ground on its base. Pick it up, and you will find that the cork has started. It is sometimes necessary to repeat the operation before the cork can be withdrawn with the fingers. A first experiment with a full bottle of water tightly corked is advisable. A fall direct from that height will have no desirable result." The present writer can testify to the efficacy of this "minor art." He had, it is true, to arrange his picnic in an ordinary room so as to have the mantelpiece at hand. But there was no difficulty after turning the bottle on its base, "with a slight impulse," in extracting the cork from the ruins. There was no need to repeat the operation.—London Spectator.

May Weddings.
Many weddings are supposed by many persons to be unlucky. It is a heritage from the ancient Romans. A May bride, says Ovid, is short lived, his explanation being that the month included the celebration of the Lemuria in honor of the dead. Apart from any evil omen, such a time of mourning would interfere with the bathing and toilet arrangements that were proper preliminaries to weddings. Plutarch suggests that, as April was the month of Venus and June that of Juno, to select May was to slight those nuptial goddesses and that Juno, as the month of the young (Juniore), was preferable to May, the month of the old (majore). Ovid's "Mense matas malo nubere vulgus ait" (there is a popular saying that wicked women wed in May) was inscribed on the gate of Hollywood when Mary, queen of Scots, married Bothwell in May, 1567. What followed strengthened Scottish belief in May's unluckiness.

The Term "Crony."
Every one uses the term "crony" in the sense of "chum" or "pal," and the phrase "old cronies" has become specially familiar, but it is doubtful whether the original word bore any reference to friendship. The new English dictionary puts down its origin to academic slang and quotes the immortal Pepsys for the earliest instances of its use. Quite recently, however, an old letter of a still earlier date has come to light, in which a scholar is described as "content to destroy his body with night labors and everlasting study to overtake his cronies and contemporaries." From this it would seem clear that the word was a bit of university jargon, used to denote students of the same date and cohort from the Greek word "chronos," in the terms "chronology," "chronometer," "chronograph," that are connected with time.

Sheridan's Trap.
Any interruption while he was making a speech always caused Richard Brinsley Sheridan considerable annoyance. On one occasion the dramatist showed his displeasure of a fellow member of the house of commons who kept crying out "Hear, hear" every few minutes. During a certain debate Sheridan took occasion to describe a political contemporary who wished to play rough, but had only sense enough to act cool. "Where," exclaimed he, with great emphasis—"where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Hear, hear," was shouted by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned and, thanking the honorable member for the prompt information, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

Tactful.
Mrs. John Sherwood was as famous for her tactful nature as for her fine style. At a dinner one night at the time when her novel "The Transplanted Rose" was having a wide circulation her neighbor turned and asked in perfect good faith the most incredible question, "Mrs. Sherwood, do you know who wrote 'The Transplanted Rose?'" "It sounds as though it might be Harly," laughed the gifted woman without a trace of ill nature.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Property Man's Troubles.
The company was playing "Romeo and Juliet" the other day, and in the balcony scene a cannon went off. The property man was sent for, who explained that it was a cannon which should have gone off in the performance of "Henry V," two days before. That property man was spoken to more in sorrow than in anger.—From an Address by F. R. Benson in London.

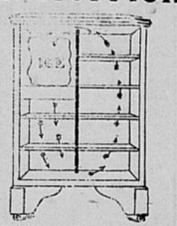
Unvarnished Opinions.
Artist No. 1.—My landscape's absolutely ruined by a lurid portrait. Artist No. 2.—Yes, the hanging's pretty slipshod this year. They've put me next to the crudest thing in the show. Artist No. 3 (coming up)—Hello! I see they've hung you two chaps together!

The Religious Vocation.
The religious vocation isn't necessarily the outcome of long mental processes. It may either steal upon one subtly or overwhelm one at a single onslaught.—From "The Bishop's Niece," by George H. Plead.

To Recover Her Child.
"Can you help me to recover my child?" asked the poor woman. "Is your child lost?" "Oh, no. His clothes are worn out."

Wonder If This Is So?
If you put two persons in the same bedroom, one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first. Isn't it curious?

The Herrick.



The reputation established by our refrigerator for honest construction and best principle of refrigeration has led to a growing demand for them. We always aim to keep in advance on improvements and efficiency, and build an honest refrigerator in every respect. We are pleased to say that we feel more confident of the value attained than by any principle that ever before.

An examination of our refrigerator will convince even the most skeptical of their merit in workmanship in material, finish and high efficiency of our system. A trial will prove the value of our principle, economical and highly sanitary features. Our refrigerators are preserved in the best possible manner—fruits, vegetables, etc. can be stored in our refrigerators together with milk, cream, butter and other susceptible articles without danger of spoilage. The walls are always dry and sweet, even after years of use. Machinery is kept on the shelves of our refrigerators for months and struck with ease on any of the shelves.

To be sanitary the refrigerator must have this positive forced circulation. The importance of a sanitary receptacle for the storage of perishable goods is recognized by more each year, since it is found that much sickness is traced to unsanitary conditions in connection with the foods.

Economy in the ice consumption is another very important feature. The insulation of a refrigerator is an essential requirement and in our refrigerators we give this special attention, all thoroughly packed in the full thickness with one of the best practical insulators—insulated wood. All Herrick Refrigerators have an increased insulation amounting to nearly ninety per cent more than formerly used. Our refrigerators are always packed in the most economical use of ice, but we added the above with the intention of making these refrigerators more made. Our refrigerators require only a reasonable amount of space to operate them to the best advantage, and we gain, in fact, a better storage space in our system than that the best of results in sanitary refrigeration. Our cases are constructed of solid oak (in our cases lined, quarter sawed oak), being durable as well as fine in finish. All doors are overlapped and held securely by superior quality of latest improved fasteners used by us exclusively. All of our refrigerators are mounted on casters. The drain pipe is very convenient and cannot rust out or get out of repair, and all seams and made of heavy galvanized iron. No leaks. If the correct size is made, the refrigerator is followed, the best of results will be obtained. The object being to keep the refrigerators on the upper shelves in the large or right-hand compartments, above the shelves.

Positively no mould or stain in the Herrick. Our outside casing is made of a great convenience at all additional cost. Can be used the year around, and during cold weather deep out. Buy a Herrick, if you wish the best in the grade of refrigerator made. It is the cheapest in the first cost, but will be in the end. Your health demands the use of a strictly sanitary refrigerator. The Herrick will prove itself in every respect. Made in Sanitary Districts, Superior, White Sulphur, and Opel Class. Latest improvements and finest designs.

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The first great exposition of the resources and the products of the Great Northwest will be held at Portland, Oregon, this summer. Portland is best reached via the

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A variety of routes is offered. Excellent service via St. Paul and Minneapolis—the route of The Pioneer Limited—via Omaha and Ogden—the route of The Overland Limited—or via Omaha and Denver, past the wonderful panoramas of Rocky Mountain scenery, and via Kansas City and The Southwest Limited. It is a good time now to plan your trip. Ask the agent for full information about rates and train service, or address

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