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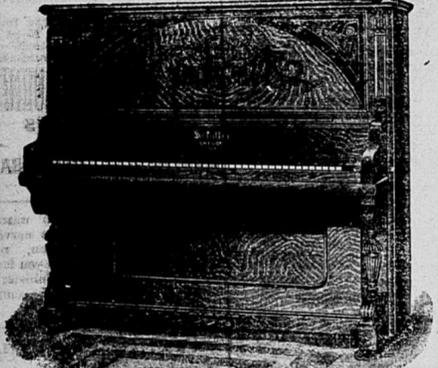
WE SELL Portable Corn Cribs.

500 BUSHEL CAPACITY. Last season we could not get these cribs fast enough to supply the demand. Call and get one while our supply lasts.

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If You Are Not Satisfied With the Flour you are using, try a sack of "Roller King" The old reliable Cedar Falls full patent. J. H. STEWART. Phone 213.

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Before you close a deal for a Piano. We own our Pianos, sell them ourselves, and you settle with us. A fine double veneer case Piano for \$225, guaranteed for ten years. We sell on easy payments. See us before you buy.

S.K. MYERS

The Piano Man, MANCHESTER, IOWA.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

If you contemplate purchasing silver of any description, it will pay you to examine my new line of up-to-date patterns, suitable for presents for any occasion. I also carry a fine line of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CHARMS AND RINGS. In fact, anything in the jewelry line that fancy can desire. Call and see our new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Engraving done when desired. W. N. BOYNTON, Main Street

Be Worthy of It.

I may not reach the heights I seek, My untired strength may fall me; Or, halfway up the mountain peak, I may be forced to turn and seek. But though that place I never gain, Herein lies comfort for my pain— I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success, Despite my earnest labor, I may not grasp results that bless The efforts of my neighbor. But though that goal I never see, This thought shall always dwell with me— I will be worthy of it.

The golden glory of love is light, I may never fall upon my way, My path may lead through shadowed night, Like some deserted byway. But though life's dearest joy I miss, There lies a nameless strength in this— I will be worthy of it.

Fat and Lean Years.

We have had several fat years lately in the Mississippi valley. In fact, they have been increasing in fatness. This year's crops are better than last year's and last year's were considered bumper crops, surpassing all previous years and expectations. How long this series of fat years will continue no one knows. If the history of the past is any guide to the future, they will be followed by more or less lean years.

Whether years be fat or lean, so far as production is concerned, depends on the temperature and rainfall, and if anyone will examine the maps furnished by the government showing the distribution of rainfall this year he can see just why this year surpasses all others. The distribution of rainfall has been very remarkable. The corn belt has had precisely what it needed—less than the normal rainfall up to July, considerably more than the normal amount for these months during July and August, and then a dry fall. These are the conditions for the making of a bumper crop of corn provided the temperature is normal, and it has been near enough to the normal in the corn belt or in the seven corn surplus states.

West of the corn belt where there is usually a shortage of rain, the rain fall in many places has been twice the normal amount, as though it had rained for a permanent condition. Settlers in this section every possible encouragement, and bring in the utmost capacity of that country to swell the bumper crops of the year. Along the eastern portion of the United States the rainfall has been little more than normal, thus furnishing a larger amount of pasture and forage than usual.

Inasmuch as the only certain thing about the seasons is that they are uncertain, we must not expect this another year as a permanent condition. Lean years are quite likely to follow in the near future. When a series of fat years occur farmers are likely to forget that lean years may follow, and are quite liable to be caught unprepared, as no doubt the Egyptian people were when the seven years of famine came in the time of Joseph. It is well, therefore, for farmers, and all others as well, not to spread out too much, nor make obligations which they cannot meet later on as a permanent condition. Pay off debts as far as possible and keep everything shipshape. Our observation is that farmers usually contract debts in good times, in fat years, and pay them off with much self-sacrifice in lean years.

Prosperity is not always determined by the size of the crops. Farmers are aiming not to raise bushels but dollars, and the price depends very much on the stability of the industrial conditions. During the years just past we have had a combination of good crops and good prices, because all other industries have been prosperous. Laboring men have been fully employed and at reasonably fair wages. Hence they have large consumptive powers and it is the laboring man who furnishes the market for the farmer's products.

It is to be hoped that we will have the same stable conditions in the future that we have had in the past. The federal constitution is still the sheet anchor of safety.—T. Dodge Post.

In the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was reported to the house last week, a provision has been inserted that all documents sent to congress from the government printing office shall follow the rules of orthography established by Webster's and other generally accepted dictionaries of the English language.

This provision arises from the order of President Roosevelt with regard to public spelling, and, according to an interpretation placed on it by a member of the house appropriation committee, the intent is that the president may send his message to congress spelled in any way he may see fit, but when it or any departmental document authorized by law or ordered by congress to be printed is sent to the government printing office it shall be printed according to the generally accepted rules of spelling.

Some of the thunder of the provision was stolen when Public Printer Stillings stated at the hearings of the committee that congressional printing was not contemplated in the president's order on phonetic spelling. The committee members brought out the information that Isaac K. Funk, Charles P. G. Scott, Benjamin E. Smith, Henry Holt and other members of the phonetic spelling board were connected with the publication of various dictionaries or engaged in the publication business.—American Press.

except during the latter part of the feeding period, when steers usually fail to eat as much of shelled corn as they should in order to make the most profitable gains. There is considerable expense connected with hauling corn back and forth to a mill three miles distant. If our correspondent would purchase a grinder and do his own grinding at times when he has nothing else to do we believe it would pay him to grind. With a good grinder and a good gasoline engine to pull it, it is quite possible to grind corn at a cost of one-half to three-fourths of a cent per bushel, and when this can be done there is no question but that it will pay, especially when corn is high priced as it is this year. This does not take labor into consideration, which may or may not be very valuable during the winter months. With the labor cost taken into consideration, two to two and one-half cents per bushel ought to cover the whole expense.

According to the feeding tests conducted at the Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri experiment stations, there is a saving of eight per cent in feeding ground as compared with the whole corn as steers. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that when steers are fed ground corn, hogs following them secure less feed from the manure than when whole corn is fed.

Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, found as a result of four trials in which seventy pigs in all were fed shelled corn, as compared with ground corn, that the pigs that were fed shelled corn produced 100 pounds of gain from 195 pounds of corn, while those fed ground corn produced 100 pounds of gain from 170 pounds of corn. In other words there was a saving of eight per cent of corn due to grinding. It is fair to state that considerable variation is the comparative value of shelled and ground corn for both cattle and hogs has been observed by different experimenters. At the Kansas station for instance, according to one experiment, only six per cent of corn was saved by grinding, whereas in another instance 37 per cent was saved. These results are extremes, of course, but they may serve to warn our correspondent that he should make careful observations with reference to his feeding and if possible to determine for himself accurately whether or not grinding will pay under his conditions. As an average of all results, it is conservative to conclude that grinding corn for both cattle and hogs produces a saving of seven per cent of grain.

As a rule steers resist corn on the ear better than corn meal, especially during the first part of the feeding period, and it is doubtful that grinding will pay during that time except in cases where the cattle are fed more or less oil meal, cotton seed meal, or other concentrates with the corn. Corn meal serves as a better diluent for concentrates than does shelled corn.

What has been said with reference to steers and hogs does not apply to milk cows. A cow that produces a large flow of milk is performing severe labor, and is constantly under a severe strain. She should not be required to perform the extra labor incident to grinding her own grain ration. A mill can do it more economically. In other words, we would never feed whole grain to milk cows.

Where corn and cobs are ground together and fed to steers in place of pure corn meal the former has the same feeding value pound for pound as the latter. This is especially true during the first part of the feeding period, when steers are able to take care of a larger amount of roughage than they are during the finishing period. Corn-and-cob meal also makes a good feed for brood sows if it is fed in connection with feeds rich in protein; but it is not well suited for fattening swine, as it contains too much roughage. Our correspondent should by all means grind his speck, as we feel sure that this grain will give better results, whether for hogs, cattle or horses, if it is ground.—Farmer's Tribune.

The Last Name.

A gentleman once asked a lad what was his last name. "Johnny," replied the boy. "Well, what is your full name?" "Well, how can Johnny be your last name?" "Because, sir, when I was born my name was Brown, and Johnny wasn't given to me till I was a month old."

A Narrow Escape.

The company had assembled in the church, but the bridegroom was nowhere to be found. Finally a messenger announced that the young man had been run over and killed while on his way to the church. "And just think," she said a month afterward to a friend, "what a narrow escape I had from becoming a widow!"

A Frank of Memory.

Why have we memory sufficient to retain the minutest circumstances that have happened to us and yet not enough to remember how often we have related them to the same person?—La Rochefoucauld.

A Wonder.

"Celine worked a miracle with that dumb convict." "How?" "He was sent here for uttering forged notes."—Baltimore American.

Common sense is the average sensibility and intelligence of men undisturbed by individual peculiarities.—W. R. Alger.

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If so, come to our store and we will show you how to invest it, so that the Giver will always be remembered. With Your Christmas Money Purchase Furniture from Us.

The Quality Kind.

and you will not regret it. Notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon our stock the last few weeks, we have yet upon our floors an elegant assortment. Come to us at any time of the year and you will find our stock complete.

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The Delaware County State Bank.

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