The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. E. BRONSON. HUBERT CARR.
E. M. CARR. HENRY BRONSON.

BRONSON, CARR & SONS,
Editors and Proprietors

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Yearly, in advance..... $1 50
not paid in advance..... 3 00

NOTICE.—On the slip of paper upon which the name is printed, appears the date to which the paper is paid for, and a renewal is always respectfully solicited.

The writer's name must accompany any article for publication as an evidence of good faith to the editors.

The Manchester Democrat.

Anuals Ca

MANCHE... AT THE POSTOFFICE AT ...A AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907. VOL. XXXIII--NO. 13.

The Democrat

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W	2W	1M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch....	$1 00	$1 50	$3 50	$4 50	$6 50	$10 00
Two inches..	1 50	2 25	3 50	5 75	9 00	15 00
Three inches.	2 00	3 00	4 50	7 00	12 00	20 00
Four inches..	2 50	3 75	5 75	10 00	15 00	25 00
Five inches..	3 00	4 50	7 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ Column....	4 50	6 50	8 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ Column....	6 50	9 00	13 00	25 00	40 00	65 00
One Column..	12 50	18 00	25 00	50 00	80 00	125 00

☞ Advertisements ordered discontinued before expiration of contract will be charged according to above scale.

Business cards, not exceeding six lines $5.00 per year.

Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

The First National Bank

MANCHESTER IOWA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000.

ESTABLISHED 1885

We invite you to keep your bank account and do your business with this institution. With ample means for the care of patrons, we are prepared to accord all the courtesies and accommodations consistent with safe banking.

DIRECTORS

H. C. HAEBERLE, A. H. BLAKE, E. M. CARR,
R. R. ROBINSON, L. L. HOYT, H. A. VON OVEN,
H. A. GRANGER. M. F. LEROY.

M. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

THE LAW REQUIRES

AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1907.

That all cans containing Gasoline MUST BE PAINTED RED and stenciled with the word

GASOLINE

If you wish we will call for your can, paint and mark it, for a nominal price and return it filled with

THE BEST GRADE OF 74 GASOLINE.

TRY A CAN AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. | BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Hutchinson & Atwater

Sweet Peas That Grow.

Our Own Famous Mixture. Better Than Ever.

SENSATION	Large Faint Blush
MISS WILMOT	Extra Large Orange Pink
FLORA NORTON	Light Lavender
GORGEOUS	Orange Salmon
NAVY BLUE	Large Flower
BLUSHING BEAUTY	Tall
SUNPROOF SALOPIAN	Finest Scarlet
PRINCE OF WALES	Deep Rose
WHITE WONDER	Best Yet
LOVELY	Soft Shell Pink

Now is time to Plant. Buy of Us.

A. E. PETERSON.

COME AND SEE US

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, guarauteed 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 silverware 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.

WN. BOYNTON, Main Street.

The capitol investigating committee at Harrisburg, Pa., finds that the state paid $90,000 for two rostrums worth $4,000. Other graft mounting into big figures has also been unearthed.

William J. Bryan spent his forty-seventh birthday as the guest of the Miami university. He spoke to the students, sang college songs and joined in yells. In a speech he urged collegians to adopt public career.

The French have a saying, "As deaf as a fish." We have a saying, "As dumb as an oyster." Both will have to go. Science has discovered that fishes are not deaf and oysters are not dumb. The director of the zoological laboratory at Naples has perfected an apparatus with which he has been able to hear fish and even oysters talking to their species. —Cavanah News.

A new kind of an honest man has appeared here. He was drawing a pension, but the Christain Scientists having convinced him that nothing is the matter with him he has surrendered his pension. When Christain Science can separate a man from his pension there must be something in it.—Jewell City (Kan.) Republican.

Alain LeRoy Locke, colored, of Philadelphia, a senior at Harvard, has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship for Pennsylvania. Locke is the first negro student to win this coveted prize. The scholarship of $1,500 a year provides for a three years' course at Oxford. Locke, who is 21 years old, aspires to become an educational leader in the betterment of his race. He is a son of the late Phiny Locke, a noted lawyer of Philadelphia. He entered Harvard in 1904 and will graduate in June.

The rules governing postal cards change so often that it is difficult for one to know what is right and what is wrong. The latest is to the effect that the sender of a postal card can now write a message on the left hand corner of the face of the card without being compelled to pay letter postage. Heretofore it has been permissable to write only on the reverse side of the card. This regulation has been in effect in Europe for several years, and is undoubtedly the result of the mailing of so many cards where the reverse side is devoted entirely to pictorial purposes. Hereafter the picture side of the card may not be spoiled by writing, and the message or greeting may be placed on its face.

J. Ralph Burton, the former Kansas senator, now serving a jail sentence for having violated his oath as a senator by practicing for pay before departments at Washington, will be released from jail this month. It is said he will start a weekly paper in Abilene, Kan. This announcement will doubtless be received without enthusiasm by the press of Kansas. Jailbirds have never been welcomed in journalism in the west. A crook who betrays a public trust and becomes repentant only after conviction, making it impossible for him to continue his criminal career as a public servant, is not the man to edit a newspaper in the rarified atmosphere of a western state and we venture the prediction that Mr. Burton will find this out to his cost if he experiments in Abilene.—Courier Journal.

A Philadelphia father appeals to the editor of the North American to suppress, as far as possible, the disgusting details of Harriman's story on business depravity and commercial dishonor of the witness stand. He believes its effect far more insiduous and dangerous to the youthful reader than the testimony in the Thaw trial.

"Here we have," he writes, "a captain general of American business telling a story that from the point of view of old-fashioned business honor reeks with shame. Hidden by the gilding of millions in profits, his story has the guise of respectability and the lure of a successful fight for great riches. It cannot fail to set up a new standard of business honor for the coming generation. If Harriman can resort to the methods by which he piled up his millions and still retain his place in the front rank of respectable business men, a leader of finance and a captain of industry, why, there's the new ideal for American boys and young men."

There can be no question that the successful application of the green goods and gold-brick games to the affairs of high finance has had a marked and basing effect on business ideals in America. But the remedy for the decease is not in suppression, but publicity. The revulsion of sentiment that has followed Harriman's complacent admissions on the stand shows that American business ethics are sound at the core. It is a healthy sign that the Harriman revelation has aroused a very general and very genuine indignation. The high-handed methods of the railroad dictators have resulted in a legislature anti-railroad campaign that has extended to most of the states of the union. So decisive is the action thus brought about that there is danger of going to far. Meanwhile, the keen, white light of publicity with its powerful sterilizing qualities is the best prophylatic agent that can be used in driving out the microbe of commercial infamy.—Minn. Journal.

Make a Bluff.

If there isn't any pleasure
Waits for you beside the way,
If there's not a thing to grin at
In your journey day by day,
If you've got excuse for kicking
And for stirring up a row,
Don't you do it! Don't you do it!
Just be happy anyhow.

Just be happy, just be happy;
Take the fiddle and the bow
Snuggle it against your shoulder,
Limber up and let her go,
Till the world is full of music
And there's joy in every string,
Till you get all outdoors laughing
And you make the echoes sing.

Its a duty you are owing
To the world to shake your feet,
And to lift your voice in singin'
Till the music fills the street;
If the world is dark and gloomy
And you haven't got a friend,
It's your duty to dissemble,
It's your duty to pretend.

If you meet the world a-grinnin'
Then the world will grin at you,
You can laugh the clouds to flinders
Till the blue sky glimmers through;
If you just pretend you're happy,
With your whole heart in the bluff,
Then, almost before you know it,
You'll be happy sure enough!

—Houston Post.

Selecting and Feeding Dairy Cows, Future Prospects.

As the population of the United States increases the problem of securing a cheap source of food is sure to bring dairying into great prominence. This will be due to the fact that the dairy cow produces a greater amount of human food from a given quantity of rough feed than any other farm animal. Experiments show that for human consumption, three pounds of milk are equal to one pound of beef, and the cow will produce twenty-five pounds of milk as cheap as the steer will produce three pounds of meat. Hence the cow manufactures human food in the form of milk for one-third what the steer will manufacture food in the form of meat. For the above reasons the dairy cow is of paramount importance in the thickly settled communities of the United States and in Europe.

Dairying and Soil Fertility.

The man who markets his produce in the form of butter removes very little fertility from his soil. For example, 500 pounds of butter (it would take 3 Iowa cows one year to produce 500 lbs. of butter) removes 18 cents worth of fertility from the soil. The remaining $99.82 received for the 500 lbs. of butter is made by plant life from air, water and sunshine. As a result dairy farms in Europe have maintained their virgin fertility for 1,000 years, while some of our grain farms are exhausted in 50 years. The comparison between dairy and grain farms is worthy of careful study.

Iowa a Great Dairy State.

Corn is King of Iowa, and yet we stand second, (next to New York) in number of dairy cows and the production of dairy products. The government report for January 1st, 1906, credited Iowa with over 1,400,000 milk cows. The average yearly butter fat production of these cows is estimated at only 140 pounds per head. According to reliable authority ⅓ of Iowa's 1,400,000 cows are milked at a loss. This means that the Iowa farmer milks 466,000 unprofitable cows every night and morning. If we should assume that each cow is milked ten months during the year it would keep 9,320 men busy ten hours each day for 300 days each year to milk the unprofitable cows on Iowa farms provided these men are quick enough to milk a cow every six minutes.

Weed Out The Poor Cows.

The immediate problem is to get rid of the poor cow. The one thing that will do more than any other one thing to make dairying profitable in the state of Iowa during the coming year, is to get rid of the cow that does not pay her way. How can we detect the worthless animal? The Babcock tester and the scales answer the question. Weigh the milk from each cow; test the milk for butter fat; know exactly what the cows are doing and eliminate the dead heads. Our most successful dairymen are building up their herds by the above method.

How to Eliminate Poor Cows.

Number or name every cow in the herd and keep a record of lbs. of milk given by each individual cow. WEIGH THE MILK. This can be easily done by suspending a spring scales from the ceiling overhead. If you are too busy to weigh the milk every night and morning, then weigh it one day out of each week, or two consecutive days out of two weeks or three consecutive days out of each month. It is important to have some system.

TEST THE MILK. Take a sample of each cow's milk one day out of each week or for three consecutive days of every month and put in the test bottle. This can be done by means of a small dipper. It is important that this sample be accurate, and should be taken while the milk is warm, or in case the cream has been allowed to raise, it should be thoroughly stirred. The samples may be tested at the local creamery or a Babcock tester large enough to test eight cows at once and equipment to go with it may be purchased. This will not cost to exceed $13. Several families could go together and purchase this testing machine making the cost for each family very light.

Anyone wishing full particulars regarding the equipment and method of testing cows, can have same by dropping a card to the Agricultural Extension Department, Ames, Iowa. Do it now.

The Element of Time.

Someone says: "This takes too much time." Testing is not a matter of time; it is a matter of business. The man who is too busy to spend one minute each day in weighing milk, is very likely spending a half hour milking poor cows. It puts dollars in the pocket of the dairyman.

Results of Testing and Selecting in Denmark.

Ten test associations in Denmark increase the productive capacity of their cows more than 10 pounds of butter fat per cow, per year for a period of four years. Let it also be understood that the cows made an annual production of more than twice as much butter fat than the average Iowa cow. Another portion of Denmark reports that by means of testing and selection 50,000 cows made an increase of 36 pounds of butter fat per cow in one year. If Iowa with her 1,400,000 cows could do as well, it would add 50,000,000 pounds of butter fat to our output and bring to the dairymen of the state an additional sum of $10,000,000 annually. Every dairyman can do a little detective work and eliminate the poor cow; it will increase his bank account.

Feeding Dairy Cows.

THE COW is a manufacturing establishment; a machine for the conversion of the raw materials (hay, corn, straw, etc.) into the finished product—milk. It takes more than half of the cow's capacity for feed to keep the machine in repair; all she can be induced to eat of the right kind of feed, over and above body requirements, goes into the pail. The more feed the cow eats and digests, the more milk she will give, and the dairyman's profit will be correspondingly increased. Of course, the cow must be supplied with a liberal amount of clover or alfalfa hay, or some such by-products as bran, linseed meal, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, etc., in order to balance up the corn ration. Where it can be grown, there is no forage that excells alfalfa in the economical production of milk. Alfalfa is about equal to bran in milk production. Corn, alfalfa and silage makes a splendid milk production ration.

COWS SHOULD BE FED ACCORDING TO THEIR CAPACITY to produce. One man should do the feeding in order that he may study the individual requirements of cows. Some cows have greater capacity; their digestive aparatus is stronger; they have the ability to handle more feed than others. Hunt these cows out and feed them accordingly. The more food a cow eats and digests the greater will be the profits returned.

Summer Pasture.

Green succulent pasture is the ideal food for the dairy cow. Oftentimes pastures are over-stocked in June resulting in scanty feed during the latter part of July and August. This, together with the fly torment, will reduce the milk flow materially, unless the dairyman has prepared himself for the emergency by providing a fresh field of clover, sweet corn or some other soiling crop to supplement his short pasture. Once a cow falls off in her milk flow, it is well nigh impossible to bring her up to her best work again.

The importance of feeding can scarcely be overestimated. The Cornell Station reports a trial where a change of feed and methods of feeding alone resulted in an increased net return of $9 per cow in a single year.

THE STRANGLING FIG.

A Curious Tropical Tree That Lives Upon Other Trees.

Visitors to Mexico and other tropical countries often have their attention called to "the strangling fig"—a tree that commences its growth as an epiphyte—that is, one form of plant life that grows perched on another—far up on the trunk or among the branches of another tree, usually on a palmetto or some of the kinds of palms. The roots of the strangling tree extend downward around the host tree to the ground, gradually joining together, making a tubelike mass of roots sometimes as much as six feet or more in diameter.

When the attacked tree is a palm death to it is caused not so much by the binding around the trunk as by shading out its branches by the attacking tree.

When the attacked tree is an exogen—that is, one with wood and bark—the attacking roots bind so tightly as to cause a stoppage of the flow of the sap. As the sap of a tree is really its food (changed by the leaves so that it can be used) and the flow of the food is thus stopped, the attacked tree is really "starved" to death. So death to the attacked tree is caused either by smothering or by starvation or by both.

The peculiar manner in which the flattened roots extend down and around the tree give them the appearance of some thick, slow flowing material running down the tree.—St. Nicholas.

Pope's Skull.

The skull of Alexander Pope, the poet and satirist, is in the private collection of a phrenologist. During some alterations in the churchyard where Pope was buried it was necessary to move his coffin, which was opened at the time to ascertain the state of his remains. By bribing the sexton of the church possession of the poet's skull was obtained for the night, and in the morning a different skull was returned instead. The cost of the skull, including the bribe, was £50.

THE BEAT OF THE PULSE.

It Varies Greatly In Different Persons and Conditions.

The pulse of women generally beats at a slightly faster rate than that of men. It may be said that when a person is at rest his pulse, that of any adult, may be from seventy-five to eighty times a minute. Great variation exists in different individuals in respect of the number of beats. After exercise the pulse quickens because of the stimulation of the heart, and the same result applies to the effects of taking food. A dose of alcohol will also stimulate the pulse somewhat, just as the use of tobacco, especially in excess, will tend to have an opposite effect—namely, that of lowering the rate of the pulse, because of the depression of the heart which results. In fevers and inflammatory diseases the pulse rate tends to be very much increased and also in respect of its character. Instead of beating quietly the blood vessel in such cases exhibits a very full and bounding movement. On the other hand, where depression exists and the temperature of the body falls, the pulse may be unnaturally slow and its character weak. Physicians are accustomed to distinguish other characteristics in the pulse, such as become valuable hints in the discovery and determination of disease. The practical lesson we learn here is that where the pulse continues for any length of time to have its beats quickened to an unnatural degree and where especially a rise of the temperature or heat of the body accompanies these symptoms we ought to suspect some kind of feverish condition or other to be represented. The pulse alone forms a valuable enough guide to this state of the body, but its value is very much increased if to the information given us by the pulse we add that which the use of the thermometer supplies.—Cardiff Times.

NAMES OF DAYS.

The Latin and Saxon Terms From Which They Are Derived.

Our names for each day are derived from the Saxons, who probably borrowed the week from some eastern people, substituting names of their own divinities for those of the classical gods, as is easily seen when the names are tabulated;

Latin.	Saxon.	English.
Dies Solis.....	Sun's day.....	Sunday.
Dies Lunae.....	Moon's day....	Monday.
Dies Martis.....	Tiw's day.....	Tuesday.
Dies Mercurii..	Woden's day..	Wednesday.
Dies Jovis.....	Thor's day....	Thursday.
Dies Veneris...	Friga's day...	Friday.
Dies Saturni....	Seterne's day.	Saturday.

Among the ancients the belief in the influence of the planets upon the life of men was so strong that many in selecting their daily ornaments would wear only the gem associated with the planet of the day. Thus on Sunday only yellow gems and gold should adorn the fingers. Pearls and white stones, excepting diamonds, belonged to the Moon day. Tuesday, day of Mars, claimed rubies and all stones of fiery luster. Thursday, Thor's day, demanded amethysts and deep colored stones of sanguine tint, while Friday, dominated by Venus, reigned over the emerald, color of jealousy, which is love's shadow. Saturday, dedicated to Saturn, oldest of the gods, had for its distinctive talisman the most splendid of all gems, the diamond.—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Time For Drinking.

In the days of river driving on the Kennebec river in Maine old Uncle Jim Gilbert was a well known character. He was hale and hearty and had an enormous appetite. The men used to come down the river with a drive of logs and get a meal at a tavern in Augusta. One morning, arriving late and with appetite sharpened, old Uncle Jim sat down with the first set of men and ate diligently during the time these men made a meal. A new set of men came and still Uncle Joe ate steadily. A third set came, and the tavern keeper, becoming alarmed, tried to hurry up the protracted meal by saying, "Better drink your coffee, uncle, and have another cup!"

"No," said the old man. "I never drink till I'm half through!"—Boston Herald.

Return of the Prodigal.

"I do play in tough luck sometimes," declared the impecunious girl. "Last night, you remember how it rained. I happened to be in the neighborhood of some friends of mine whom I had not seen since the last hard rain. I concluded to call. Before they asked me in they grabbed the umbrella I carried, hurried across the room with it, placed it in a closet there and locked the door on it.

"'Thank heaven!' they cried. 'At last! Our long lost umbrella!'"—New York Press.

A Stetson Story.

The late John Stetson, famous in his day as a theatrical manager, was having a yacht built, and a friend, meeting him on the street, asked him what he was going to name the boat. "I haven't decided yet," replied John, "but it will be some name commencing with S, probably either Psyche or Cinch."

His Part.

Magistrate (to witness)—I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? Witness—Yes, sir. Magistrate—Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing. Witness—He seemed to be doin' the listenin'.

Optimistic View.

Tom (proudly)—Miss Pinkleigh has promised to be my wife. Jack (consolingly)—Oh, don't let that worry you. Women frequently break their promises.—Chicago News.

Inquire of the young people; they know everything.

Artists as Sign Painters.

It is surprising how many noted English artists began life by painting inn signs. Among them were Morland, David Cox, Herring and Sir William Beechey. Millais painted a George and Dragon sign for the George inn, Hayes common. Another George and Dragon, at Wargrave on Thames, has a double sided sign painted by two R. A.'s. Goring on Thames has a sign from the brush of Marcus Stone, R. A. There are signs by Walter Crane and Caton Woodville at Grayshott and Fittleworth. Hogarth painted a number of signs for friendly publicans.

AMAZING

.. Carpet Sale ..

Columbia Ingrains worth 35 cts, this sale	26c
Superior Ingrain worth 47 cts, this sale	35c
Imperial Ingrain, heavy, worth 50 cts, this sale	40c
Ex. Superior all wool C. C. worth 67 cts, this sale	57c
Very best all wool C. C. worth 70 cts, this sale	60c
Heavy all wool ingrain, worth 77 cts, this sale	68c
Extra Superfine all wool Ingrain, worth 80 cts, this sale	72c
Ideal Ingrain, best grade, made for service and colors, worth 82 cts, this sale	74c
Our Special Quality Superior all wool extra heavy Ingrain, best worsted warp, worth 85 cts, now	77c
Special Heavy All Wool Three Ply, best quality made, worth $1.00 per yard, and our price only	90c
Our Wonderful Perfecto Brussels Ingrain, woven the same as a Brussels carpet, will wear for years, worth $1.00, now	90c
Colonial Ingrain 22-inch stair	22c
Colonial Ingrain, 36-inch, hall to match	26c
Extra Quality all wool filled 22-inch stair	45c
36-inch Hall to match	60c
Ouida Tapestry Brussels, a snappy pattern, good value at a low price. Worth 75 cts, per yard	59c
Premier Wilton velvet carpet, worth $1.00. For this sale only	84c
Very Heavy Duchess Wilton Splendid colors, good worsted and our regular $1.27 value. For this sale only	1.12
Luxurious Axminister carpet in beautiful colorings and heavy quality. Extra good, worth $1,30, at this sale only	1.12
Imitation of Oak Floor for border, per yard	40c
Best quality all wool Kensington Art Square, 9x12	9.00

BROWN, - The - Furniture Man

SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

1867. JUST 40 YEARS. 1907

The Delaware County State Bank.

Manchester, Iowa.

CAPITAL $60,000.00 SURPLUS $35,000.00

Money to LOAN on REAL ESTATE at reasonable rates, and with favorable privileges. NO commissions, just the interest. Better see us before you make that loan, we are here where you can do it.

INTEREST paid on Time deposits at current rates. HAVE you started that checking account yet, if not, why not call and do it now?

ANNOUNCEMENT

To our PATRONS and the GENERAL PUBLIC. By reason of the unprecedented car shortage and lack of transportation facilities of the railways and the serious broken up conditions of the wholesale lumber stocks of the U. S. and because of our very much increased trade and our desire to give it our best service, we are going to enlarge our storage facilities by building an additional new

—LUMBER SHED—

as soon as the ground is in such condition that we can beg'n work, also our intentions are to build a new

—WAREHOUSE—

for lime, cement and plaster.

—OUR REASONS—

for this are that we may give you more prompt and efficient service with a

—DRY LUMBER STOCK—

of all kinds, and at all times have on hand

—LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER—

in sufficient quantities to care for our greatly increased trade. Don't fail to enquire about our

—LAMB WOVEN WIRE FENCE—

Our prices on the best quality of

—SOFT COAL—

is $3.75 and up, at the bin, our cheap coal is nicely prepared, large and chunky.

—LADIES—

We now have on hand, nice, clear Bass Wood boards for

—BURNT WORK.—

We intend all our dealings to be on the Square and will cheerfully render you any service in our power, in estimating, whether we sell to you or not.

Manchester Lumber Company.

Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

Paints

Oils,

Paint Brushes

R. A. DENTON.

How Shall We Heat Our Homes

By MAX WEST, Ph. D.

"Government investigation of economic conditions in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"Anthracite coal is expensive to buy, and is far from being an economical fuel to use. Bituminous is extensively used for domestic purposes in other countries, but the American housewife will have none of it, and in this she is right."

The fact is that coal, as it comes from the mine, is not a suitable fuel for any purpose; it is only a raw material from which fuel should be manufactured. Those who burn it in the raw state undertake to manufacture their fuel as they burn it, and reap a harvest of clinkers, coal gas and dust. Only the more volatile, hydro carbons of coal really burn; leaving a residue which is usually wasted, though it contains much material that might be made into a useful fuel. Bituminous coal, especially, is unfit for use until it has been broken up into its constituent elements—gas and coke; and even anthracite is, for most purposes, improved by the transformation.

Coke is about the cheapest fuel, a yearly average of one ton a month sufficing for practically all but the coldest latitudes. Coke is also a convenient fuel, far superior to any coal, hard or soft; it is comparatively clean, ignites easily, makes a hot fire, and being almost pure carbon leaves a very small percentage of ask."

When Ordering your Next Supply of Fuel, Remember the

Eclipse Lumber Co.

Carry the Genuine Milwaukee Solvay Coke the best made. Give it a trial.

E. B. Bolander, M'g'r. Manchester, Iowa.