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The Manchester Democrat.

The Democrat.
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MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1907. VOL. XXXIII--NO. 30.

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: A. H. BLAKE, E. M. CARR, H. A. VON OVEN, M. F. LEHOY, H. A. GRANGER.
 J. P. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

PURE FOOD LAWS.
 Paper read before the Iowa State Bar Association at Davenport, July 12, 1907, by Byron W. Newberry.
 The sale of unwholesome or adulterated foods has long been considered offenses against public health. Blackstone, in his enumeration of private wrongs, says: "Injuries affecting a man's health are, where by unwholesome practice of another, a man sustains apparent damage in his vigor or constitution, as by selling him bad provisions and wine; by the exercise of a noisome trade which affects the air in the neighborhood; or by neglect or unskillful management of his physician, surgeon or apothecary." Blackstone's Commentaries, II 122.
 The sale of corrupt wine, tinctures or unwholesome flesh, or flesh that is brought in a Jew, or the brewing or adulteration of wine are offenses specified in Blackstone in respect to public health. Blackstone Com. IV 162.
 To give any person injurious food to eat, whether the offense be executed by malice or a desire for gain, or mixing anything in the food made and supplied for human consumption, which would be unwholesome or deleterious to health, or knowingly permitting servants to mix unwholesome ingredients in food, or to expose in the public market an article intended for human food or drink, knowing the same to be unfit for the purpose intended, were offenses at common law.
 The necessity for pure food legislation is generally recognized. For more than twenty years prior to the enactment of the national food and drug act of June 30th, 1906, measures pertaining to the adulteration and misbranding of foods were pending in Congress. Iowa has been somewhat dilatory in adopting pure food legislation, but the act of February 26th, 1906, passed by the thirty-first general assembly, supplemented by the measures enacted by the thirty-second general assembly, places Iowa in the forefront for desirable and effective pure food legislation. The national law and the state law are drawn on similar lines and the definitions are substantially alike.

Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor are empowered to make uniform rules for carrying out the provisions of the law. The law became effective January 1st, 1907. The state law is principally in two acts. That of February 26th, 1906, pertaining to foods, and its enforcement is charged to the State Food and Dairy Commissioner, who is empowered, with the approval of the executive council, to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the law, which act is now in force, except as to canned corn purchased or received by either wholesale or retail dealers prior to July 1st, 1906, which is exempt from its provisions till January 1st, 1908.
 The act of April 6th, 1907, applies to drugs and its enforcement is placed with the Pharmacy Commission. Said act is now in force, except as to goods purchased or received by either wholesale or retail dealers of this state prior to July 1st, 1907, which are exempt from the provisions of the act till April 1st, 1909.
 There are some points of difference between the state and national laws as to the adulteration and misbranding and labels.

Canning Utensils.
 The canning season is at hand. Do you need anything for your canning this year. If so, WE CAN SUPPLY YOU.
 Call and examine our ENAMEL WARE and home made CANNING CANS.
Hutchinson & Atwater

(a) Under the state law where "an article is an imitation of or offered for sale under the specific name of another article" or where "it is labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purports to be a foreign product which it is not so," it is termed "adulterated" while under the national law it is termed "misbranded."
 (b) In the state law is the additional requirement that articles of food "must conform to standards established by law."
 (c) In the state law is the provision that "vinegar shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any added coloring matter."
 (d) In the national law, confectionery is deemed to be adulterated "if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredients deleterious to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquors or compounds or narcotic drugs."
 In the state law, the words "or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquors or compounds or narcotic drug," are omitted. This clause should properly be included in the state law, although such liquors, compounds or drugs would doubtless be held to be prohibited under the general provisions of the law.
 (e) The state law requires that where a weight or measure is given on the label, the same must be the net weight or measure, although the gross weight or measure is not prohibited if the net weight or measure is given.
 (f) In the state law the use of saccharine or formaldehyde in articles of food is absolutely prohibited.
 (g) The state law requires each can or package of baking powder to be properly labeled to show the name of each ingredient.
 (h) In the state law, where labels are required on mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations or blends, the label must show the exact character, and the name and quantity or proportion of each constituent thereof.
 (i) The state law definitely prescribes the size of type and requirements of the label, while the national law prescribes no form of specification of labels but leaves that to be fixed by the officers empowered to make regulations.
 (j) In the state law, to the fourth specification as to adulteration, is added the word "purity."
 (k) In the state law the word "coated" is omitted in the fourth specification.
 (l) In the state law in the fifth specification, is the additional clause "or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to health."
 (m) In the national law, there is no express provision for food standards. Under the agricultural appropriation act of March 3rd, 1903, provision is made for the investigation of the adulteration of foods, condiments, beverages and drugs, and the secretary of Agriculture, with the assistance of official agricultural chemists and other experts, is empowered to establish standards of purity for food products and to determine what are regarded as adulterations therein. In accordance with such provision, standards of purity of many food products have been established and bulletins containing same issued by the Department of Agriculture. While it may be doubted whether the standards established are absolutely binding and controlling under the national food law, such standards are generally accepted to be correct, and will be relied upon by those having the enforcement of the law, and will be given great weight by the courts.
 The state law contains a specific enactment of the national standards for flavoring extracts and vinegars.
 (n) The term "drug" in the state law includes substances or mixtures of substances to be used "for the destruction of parasites." There was some question as to whether sheep dips, cattle dips and the like were included in the definition in the national law, so this clause was added to the state law.
 (o) The state law prohibits methyl (wood) alcohol, crude or refined, or denatured alcohol in any preparation.

1867. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS. 1907.
The Delaware County State Bank.
 MANCHESTER, IOWA.
 CAPITAL \$60,000.00 SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$60,000.00
 Money to loan on REAL ESTATE and other approved COLLATERAL at reasonable rates.
 INTEREST paid on TIME and SAVINGS Funds at current rates. Better figure your book and see if you are getting a fair cent.
 Bank drafts are the cheapest and safest medium with which to make a remittance. Call and we will tell you why.
 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
 Wm. C. Cawley, Pres. Geo. W. Dunham, E. P. Seeds,
 C. W. Keagy, A. C. H. W. Tirrill, V. P. H. F. Arnold,
 M. H. Williston, Chas. J. Seeds.

When we are not able to work out a problem in one way we usually try another. We have been endeavoring for a good many years, and so far as we know, with but little result, to induce our readers to buy a Babcock test, a pair of scales, a pencil and pad of paper, and find out what cows are making them a profit, what cows barely pay for their keep, and what cows are kept at a loss.
 We know as well now as we would know after the test is made, that in every herd that has not been tested and the poor cows weeded out, that there are some that are kept at a loss which, like the lean cows in Pharaoh's dream, are eating up the substance of the good cows.
 If the farmer will not try this method, we ask him to do another thing: To sit down some day when it is too wet to plow corn or make hay and figure out for himself what it costs him to keep his cows a year. We do not mean what money he pays out, but the value of the grass they eat during the summer season, the value of the hay and grain they eat during the winter.
 This cost will vary on different farms; but each farmer can work it out for himself. Put it in this way: Suppose Wallace's Farmer should come to you with a proposition to keep ten cows for a year on good, generous feed, reserving the skim-milk, the calves, and the manure for your labor and giving us the butter, what would you ask us? Imagine receiving just such a proposition from us or from some neighbor, and then figure out what would be sufficient remuneration. Don't make any guess in the matter but figure out what you could afford to keep these ten cows for an entire year.
 Having done this, write us just what you would take. We are quite anxious to secure estimates from farmers on the cost of keeping ten milk cows one year so that they will neither gain nor lose in their weight. We think a symposium of this kind from farmers in the different states would prove exceedingly interesting reading.
 Then go to your books and find out just what your cows have paid you during the last year, taking no account of the butter and milk consumed on the farm. If you will do this, then you will be more ready to listen to us when we ask you to test your cows and tell us how many of them have yielded you a profit, how many have barely paid for their keep, and how many have been kept at a loss.—Wallace's Farmer.

Home Protectors.
 There is nothing that protects your home from destruction by the weather, than good Paint. We have a complete line such as
Heath & Milligan
BEST PREPARED PAINT.
Carter White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil.
 NOTHING BETTER. PRICES RIGHT.
 LET US FIGURE WITH YOU.
Anders & Philipp
 CENTRAL PHARMACY.

Unthrifty Pigs.
 We always consider that it takes good ability on the part of any man to carry a bunch of hogs through and keep them thrifty from start to finish without a single setback. It cannot be done on corn and water, and indeed in many instances, it cannot be done on corn pasture and water. If you have a big bunch you will notice that there will be one off feed here, and one there, and some will be slow about coming out of the pen and be of course indifferent to their feed. These pigs stand still in growth and of course give the owner worry.
 While we do not believe in promiscuously doping hogs, thereby running the risk of injuring their digestive organs at the same time we think ordinarily that it pays to throw in a few extras.
 For instance we have found it an excellent thing to use a little coal tar dip in the slop once or twice a week. While this is quite unpalatable and must be used in quantities varying from one quarter to one-half a pint in a fifty-gallon barrel of slop, at the same time if the pigs' appetites are kept sharp they will stand for this quantity. The feeder however, must learn just how much they will use and give them what his judgement dictates. There is no danger of overdoing it, because if you get it to strong the hogs will not eat their slop. Our thought is that coal tar destroys internal parasites, and these are the cause of many of the hog's ailments. Even little pigs a month or six weeks old that are beginning to eat

Why Pay 5c per lb. for
.. Calf Meal ..
 When you can buy it at the
Franklin Street Feed Store
 2 1-2 CENTS.
C. H. BUNKER.
 TELEPHONE 113.

Continued on page 7.

Don't Worry.
 When the sun is blazing hot.
 Don't worry!
 When the breezes bloweth not.
 Don't worry!
 Think how it affects the corn:
 Bumper crop, as sure as you're born—
 Get up smiling every morn.
 Don't worry!
 When the ice man brings his bill.
 Don't worry!
 Keep your tongue and temper still.
 Don't worry!
 Pay his huge outrageous bill.
 For they've got you in a hole—
 If not, then it's for coal—
 Don't worry!
 Things look bad the country through?
 Can't help things by looking blue.
 Don't worry!
 Smile and just keep on your way.
 Things will work out right some day
 So let nothing you dismay—
 Don't worry!
 Every dark cloud in your sight—
 Don't worry!
 Has a silver lining bright.
 Don't worry!
 Don't let trouble trouble you;
 Just refuse to fret and stew;
 To you was given a sure prove true—
 Don't worry!
 Hot, of course, but what of that?
 Don't worry!
 It will make the harvest fast.
 Don't worry!
 Toil today—tomorrow rest.
 Brace your nerves to stand each test.
 For whatever is, is best—
 Don't worry!
 —By Will M. Manly.

The Cost of Keeping a Cow a Year.
 When we are not able to work out a problem in one way we usually try another. We have been endeavoring for a good many years, and so far as we know, with but little result, to induce our readers to buy a Babcock test, a pair of scales, a pencil and pad of paper, and find out what cows are making them a profit, what cows barely pay for their keep, and what cows are kept at a loss.
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should not be passed by. We have never known one to be injured by it while on the other hand its use has, in many cases that have been brought to our attention, kept large bunches of hogs absolutely healthy until they were sent to the market at good weights.
 Then, of course, there is the use of charcoal, which is an excellent thing for pigs or hogs of any kind. If you do not have a pit it is entirely practicable to build a fire on the surface of the ground and gradually add coals or wood until you have a pile four or five feet high. When the flames have penetrated through this, and before the coals have burned to an ash, dash on plenty of cold water, and so much the better if this is mixed with salt. It is ready to feed at once, and you then have a mixture of charcoal and salt that is very palatable and we think a good mixture for hogs. A little copper sulphate solution added to the water that is used in putting out the fire is also a good thing.
 It pays also to be somewhat liberal in the use of dips around their sleeping quarters and feeding places, and also in wallows. A pint of dip thrown in the average hog wallow has a very beneficial effect on the hair and hide of the average hog, and we always believe it has the effect of destroying germs. Lime is also a good thing to scatter over the ground where you feed ear corn, and occasionally it pays to throw a little air-slacked lime in their feeding troughs. This sort of sweetens up things and the hog is an animal that always appreciates a clean sweet trough by showing just a little better appetite under those circumstances.—Homestead.

A Scheme To Beat Catalogue Houses.
 To eliminate catalogue house competition and restore the trade to the country merchants, R. E. Saberson, of Allen, Neb., member of a large retail firm, together with a number of wholesalers of the northwest, will establish a bureau in Sioux City to fight them.
 Sioux City is to be the headquarters of the Berkeley system as it will be called, and offices will be opened in all the Missouri river cities including Minneapolis. Wholesale merchants propose to assist the country merchants with the system.
 "Advertising in the newspapers the same articles which are listed in catalogues and selling them for less than the catalogue price, is the keynote of the situation" said Mr. Saberson today, and it is the plan of the Berkeley system to work with the wholesalers and retailers to make catalogue business highly unprofitable.
 "As an instance of how we will do this I might mention one of the leaders which the wholesalers of the northwest will offer the country merchant in the near future. There is a range advertised in the catalogue at a price that when the freight is paid, will cost a consumer about \$20. We have found where the retailers can purchase this range, identical with the one in the catalogues, and sell it at a good profit for \$22.50. It is our plan to find where these goods can be purchased and determine what goods the catalogue houses are selling to the consumers. The system will have nothing to sell and will not represent any firm, but will secure the information necessary to enable retailers to secure goods will compete with catalogue houses.
 "Newspaper advertising will do the rest. Run an advertisement with the cut of a range for \$22.50 in the country newspaper, when the catalogue houses wait \$29 for the same stove and the advertisement will kill the catalogue house trade on stoves in two weeks."
 As a member of the firm of Saberson Bros., hardware merchants and lumber dealers at Allen, Neb., Mr. Saberson has seen the system which he has organized with the wholesalers tried. He has advertised everything from paint to photographs, in competition with the catalogue houses and eliminated 90 per cent of the trade secured by them.
 "Boycotting won't keep trade at home," said Mr. Saberson. "The merchant who boycotts some dealer or manufacturer because the goods are sold by catalogue houses, continues to lose trade just the same. In our own business we found we had to go to the source. The department stores of Sioux City do not suffer from catalogue house competition because of their advertising and offering leaders in the newspapers. But let them stop advertising and spend their time boycotting someone and the catalogue houses of Chicago will begin to get money orders with a Sioux City date line on them. The system which we propose will furnish the merchants information as to what goods are being sold, where to secure the same article, and how to advertise them in the newspapers. We will be even able to furnish cuts for the advertisements, and with the co-operation of wholesalers and jobbers of Sioux City and Minneapolis an efficient fight will be waged.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Proposal.
 He (nervously)—Er—er, Margaret—er—er, there's something has been troubling on my lips for the last two months. She—Yes, so I see. Why don't you shove it off?—Princeton Tiger.
 He is educated, well-mannered, and of his taste, a body.

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GO CARTS
 We have a good line of go carts and propose to make such prices on them that will move them quickly.
 For Instance
 Folding Go Cart with steel wheels, steel spokes and rubber tires. Wheel slips on with patent fastener. All steel frame including handle and handle rods. A very neat and strong go cart. Can be folded into a very small space for carrying in buggies, on trains, etc. Cheaper to buy this than for a tired mother to carry a baby around in her arms.
\$2.45.
BROWN,
 THE FURNITURE MAN.
 SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

BUY THE Peerless Woven Wire Fence WHY?
 Because it is perfect in construction, Made of Hard Steel Wire which does not sag in summer, Does not draw down from gauge under heavy strain, And every time a steer backs into it, or a hog rubs against it he does not leave his photograph.
 Last but not least, THE PRICE IS RIGHT.
 We carry a large stock of LUMBER, STUCCO and CEMENT and will be pleased to figure on your requirements.
Manchester Lumber Company.
 Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

Local Views
 In Colors.
R. A. DENTON.

Eclipse Lumber Co.
 FOR
Building .. Material
 No matter whether you have a little repairing to do or whether you have a house to build. We will give you the same courteous treatment and assure you our prices are right.
 Yours to serve
E. B. BOLANDER, M'gr
 PHONE 117.