

MR. GRAY THE LOCAL NEWS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

Mr. Gray had catarrh and suffered from a growth in his nose. He could not breathe through his nose causing weakness and had fainting spells. The latest exertion made him perspire and threw him out. His ears were also affected.



Mr. Gray says: I consulted three different physicians, each of whom treated me for a while without giving me any relief. I heard of the skill of Dr. Weber as a specialist in diseases of the nose and I thought he might be able to give me relief. He had success in his treatment. He removed the tumor from my nose without pain, he treated my catarrh and ear trouble successfully and I feel now like a new person. It is of great value to find that my nose and my head are again in a healthy condition and to be able to work without the feeling of exhaustion. I only wish that I had sooner become acquainted with Dr. Weber.

Respectfully,
H. Gray, Williams, Iowa.



Call and see Dr. Weber of Des Moines, oculist and aurist, at Hotel Clarence, Saturday afternoon, January 6, Diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat cured. Glasses perfectly fitted.

ONEIDA.

Miss Mabel Nash of Cedar Rapids is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. T. Knox. Mr. Thomas of Fayette visited friends here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn visited relatives near Masonville over Sunday.

Miss Lela and Charles Burbridge visited at the F. M. Burbridge home Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Dunham and Laura Fay of Manchester spent Christmas with their relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Legg and daughter Edith spent Sunday at the Fred Legg home at Dundee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Connell and four children and Mr. Loren Bushnell, Miss Lulu and Ethel Ross spent Xmas at the Connell home at Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Howe and daughter Lattie were guests of relatives at Oelwein over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hruby and Mrs. Kenyon of Manchester spent Xmas at Hotel Ferris.

Miss Nellie Bowers spent several days the past week with her parents at Delaware.

Several from here attended the Swedish Xmas tree at Delaware Xmas night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Burbridge and sons, Harold and James, and grandchildren, Gerlie and Mabel, were guests at the Leo Burbridge home at Manchester Xmas day.

Miss Alma Nickelson of Cedar Rapids is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Nickelson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Larson and children spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Kaster.

Mrs. Delight Meader and son Ames, of Cedar Rapids, spent Xmas at the J. M. Kingsley home.

School was out Friday for two weeks vacation. The teachers Misses Blanche Jones and Della Willard, returned to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrickson and daughter of Arlington spent Xmas at the I. A. Spear home.

Miss Pansy Griffin spent Monday with relatives in Dyersville.

Mrs. Ed Vanter was shopping in Manchester Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mittelstadt spent Xmas with the former's parents at Maynard.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Mortenson spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Malmgren.

Phil Paris of Cedar Rapids is spending a pleasant vacation with his parents and other friends of that vicinity.

Willie Nieman of Dubuque and Ray Glew of Epworth are visiting home folks.

E. P. Coates and family spent Xmas at Frank Coates'.

MASONVILLE.

A Happy New Year to all.

Miss Kate Ryan of Monti was a guest of friends in town the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Moesman and two children are visiting relatives at Bellevue.

Miss Minnie Breitbach of Bristol arrived home for a two weeks' visit in the parental home.

Harry McMahon of Waterloo spent Xmas with home folks.

Misses Minnie Haehy, Bessie Thorpe and Bridget Kearney of Manchester were callers in town Sunday between trains.

Pat Doegan spent a few days the first of the week with relatives at Cedar Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Leyden were visitors at Independence the latter part of the week.

Jules Gleason, a student of Chicago, was a guest of relatives in town Saturday.

Miss Mayme Pendergast is visiting relatives at Walker.

Miss Mary Oleson of Monti is spending a few days with friends in town.

Miss Eva Maroney of Monti was an over Sunday guest of relatives in town.

James Mulvehill of Dubuque is visiting in the parental home.

Frank Clabby, a resident of Canada, arrived here recently, where he will spend the winter season among relatives and friends.

School closed Thursday for a two weeks' vacation. The principal instructor, Miss Maria Downey, left Friday for her home in Dubuque, and the primary teachers, Misses Holcom and Cummins, departed for their homes in Coggon.

Miss Katy O'Hagan of Waterloo is spending her holiday vacation with home relatives.

Miss Ella Cusack went to Oelwein

OUR LINE OF HOSIERY is about as complete as it is possible to make it. It includes hosiery for men, women and children. It includes the strong and serviceable as well as the dainty and fancy kinds.

EVERY PAIR IS WARRANTED fast color and good quality. And so great are the values that you would be wise to anticipate future as well as to supply present needs. You'll say so too when you see it.

NEW ART LEAGUE NEW YORK
G. G. ARMISTEAD,
MANCHESTER, IOWA

LOCAL NEWS

Friday for a brief visit in the home of her brother, Jas. Cusack, and family.

Eddie O'Hagan of Dubuque came home Thursday to spend the holidays.

Rev. John Nolan of Dubuque was a recent guest of home relatives.

P. J. Nemmers of Chicago was a caller in town last week while enroute to his home at Bancroft.

Louis Mulvehill, an employe at Ireland's music store at Independence, recently placed a new piano in the John McParland home south of town.

Edward Dargan of Monti was in town Friday while enroute to Dyersville. He was accompanied home by his son John, who is a student at that place.

E. F. Mulvehill, wife and children and Miss Clara Schares spent Xmas with relatives at Gilbertsville.

Our first real snow storm of the season came Tuesday and it proved to be quite a heavy fall for the latter storm. The little folks were delighted, but the older ones are not as appreciative of the "fall of the beautiful."

Mrs. Delbert Blanchard passed away on Thursday afternoon, after a several months' illness of a complication of diseases. The deceased was a kind wife and loving mother, and her passing will be deeply regretted not only by her immediate relatives, but also by a large circle of friends. The funeral was held Saturday from the home of Mrs. M. E. church, Rev. D. C. Perry officiating, and interment was made in Greenwood cemetery. Left to mourn her loss are a husband and one daughter, to whom the sympathy of many friends is extended.

HOW TO GROW OATS.

(By J. H. Burg.)

The seed corn agitation that has been carried on the past few years has been a great help towards developing that important cereal, but during this little time was accomplished towards improving our seed oats. When we come to realize that we produce on an average only 25 bushels per acre, we think that this is an opportune time to inaugurate an educational campaign so that the farmer may "get next" to the fundamental principles in oat growing, thereby enabling us to reach an average yield of at least 60 bushels per acre, which could easily be realized if more attention was given to the selection and preparation of the seed, properly prepared seed bed and time and method of planting.

Selecting the Seed.

The first and most important item to be considered is the seed, as what we sow that we must expect to reap. To produce a large crop we must have seed that is in its highest state of development; furthermore, it must be thoroughly fanned and properly graded so that none but heavy and uniform cereals remain, after which it should be carefully treated for smut. The best method of taking the seed to the bin direct to the field, without any previous preparation, is the leading cause why such low yields are in evidence. Some advocate obtaining an occasional supply of seed from some cool climate where it reaches its highest development. This is advisable if for any reason our grain shows evidence of running out, as is often the case in our climate.

The Seed Bed.

The preparation of the seed bed is next in importance. Upon investigation we find that most farmers give little or no previous preparation to the soil before planting. The usual plan that is practiced is to plant the grain, then disc and harrow it in, or other words, prepare the seed bed after the planting. Then the farmer will wonder why his stand is streaky and so uneven.

To obtain an even stand and uniformity in ripening of the grain, we must have a well prepared seed bed previous to planting. In this section oats usually follows a corn rotation. Thereby we have to contend with the stalks, but by the use of a sharp disc little trouble is experienced.

Use a Dr. Use a Dr. Use a Dr.

As oats do best on a firm seed bed it is not advisable to make it more than three or three and one-half inches in depth. This is usually accomplished by discing twice, giving it a half lap, following by double harrowing. This treatment, if properly done, will leave the ground in excellent shape for the disc drill to do first-class work. In sowing the seed, which is the last step, the use of a drill cannot be recommended too highly, as it places the seed in the ground at a uniform depth into moist soil, and none is wasted as in broadcasting.

After repeated tests in drilling and sowing broadcast, a difference is found of from four to eight bushels per acre in favor of the former. Sowing and drilling should be commenced as early in the season as conditions permit, as early planted fields usually produce the better quality of oats. Three to three and one-half bushels to the acre of ordinary size seed gives the best results; broadcasting and the large varieties of oats requiring more. It is important that the seed receives an even covering at a depth of from one and one-half to two inches.

Test the Seed.

In conclusion we may again state that too much importance cannot be attached to seed and its proper preparation, as no matter how well we prepare the seed bed, or how we manage the time or method of planting, unless every kernel is of the highest vitality and is capable of producing a strong and vigorous plant, we cannot expect a bumper crop of oats.

Drilling Vs. Broadcasting.

Taking one year with another it will be found that the drilling of oats is much preferable to the sowing of oats broadcast. The seed is more evenly distributed and more evenly covered. From a peck to a half bushel may be saved in the amount of seed needed. In some seasons, such as 1907, the use of the drill will be found to be exceptionally profitable. At the Iowa station an increase of nine bushels per acre was secured in favor of drilling that season. It will be remembered that the spring was rather cold and dry. Figuring the oats at 33 1/3 cents per bushel, it will be found that less than 35 acres of oats would have paid for a drill that year. In seasons more favorable for oat production this increase is by no means marked, yet the drill can be recommended as a much more profitable method of putting in oats than the common system of broadcasting.

PREPARATION OF SEED OATS

It is by no means an uncommon thing to find that the oats used for seed purposes were taken directly from the oat bin without any special care or attention being given before they were sown. Every farmer certainly appreciates the fact that small or light and immature seed can by no means be expected to produce as strong and vigorous plants as well the large, plump grains. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated, and requiring as it does so little amount of time to properly prepare the seed that no one can be excused for not giving this matter his most careful attention.

Fanning and Grading the Seed.

The benefits derived from fanning and grading the seed are indeed very marked. By so doing, the light, chaffy grains, which are much less valuable for seed purposes, will be removed. Likewise, the weed seed may be eliminated. This is an especially important factor in some localities where weeds such as mustard and others common to our oat crop are so plentiful. Again, not only will the weed seeds and light, inferior seed oats be removed, but the large plump oat seed may be separated from the smaller lighter ones. This is all important. In general, we find that the early oats have been much better yielders than have the late oats. In all cases, however, we find even in desirable seasons that all the grains are not equally plump or evenly large, but on careful examination a very large part, in fact 30 to 50 per cent, will be found to be either small or not sufficiently filled. In seasons when the oats run light in weight, such as last year when many of them were weighing from 18 to 24 pounds per bushel, it will be found that if the oats are thoroughly fanned and screened, in many instances it will be found to save more than 15 to 20 per cent. The importance of fanning and screening oats cannot be too forcibly impressed. The following table from Professor Zavitz's investigations will be of peculiar interest.

Per cent grain of large plump seed over medium and small-sized plump grain. Yield per acre (bushels):

Large	Medium	Small
62	54.1	45.6
62	54.1	45.6
62	54.1	45.6

The data above given, covering as it does a period of several years, and shows wherein the large plump grains produced 14.6 per cent more than the medium sized plump grains of the same variety; while the small plump grains yielded 33.94 per cent less than the large well-filled ones. Running through the machine once is seldom sufficient; it may be necessary to put them through two or three times before you will be satisfied.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CARE OF MACHINERY.

The Depreciation and Appreciation of Farm Implements.

(By F. H. Demaree, Agronomist, J. I. Case Plow Works.)

Are those farm tools which one sees out under trees or in fence corners of any account? If not, why not sell them for old iron and clean up the place? If they are, should they not be put into the rusting process? Iron will rust, you know, and paint will easily scale off.

Rusted plow shares, moldboards or cultivator shovels are full of pits caused by the small iron scales which are on the rusting process. These scales never scour properly again and cause trouble ever after by such delay and further fall to do good work when most needed. Poor plowing and poor cultivation, most certainly mean poor crops and always poor farms. This is important, but it is not the intention of this article to go into that phase of the matter. How about the actual depreciation of farm machinery and what does it mean to farmers to have their tools wear out, rust out or disappear in any other manner?

Bulletin 212, bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture, is a report of an investigation of investment in and on Ohio farms. The average size of a farm reported was 166 acres, though the list ranged from 60 to 400 acres in size. The average investment in machinery was \$774. These figures will not be typical of every farm, but the writer is thinking on a basis of comparison.

If a farmer has \$774 tied up in farm machinery, his interest charge on the amount at 6 per cent is \$46.44 per year. Now, this money can never be gotten out of those machines again, but the total cost plus the yearly interest must be charged to his yearly cost of production. Is this item of any moment? Can we afford to let machinery depreciate rapidly?

To make a concrete example, suppose we assume an investment of the above amount in the best quality of tools that last ten years. The total cost of principal and interest will amount to \$1,238.40 in that time. If a farm of this size has 120 acres to be tilled on the average each year, then the machinery charge against each acre of tillable land for the period of ten years will be slightly more than \$10. This means that \$1 per acre per year as a machinery charge to the cost of producing farm crops.

Suppose the machinery only lasts five years, how about the cost? (The writer knows of expensive implements being completely worn out in less time.) Computed on the same basis as the above, the machinery cost is \$1.70 per acre per year for the five-year period, and if the whole amount had to be replaced, it would, of course amount to \$3.40 per acre per year for a ten-year period.

Comparing the two sets of figures, theoretical though they may be, we are led to admit that the best way to save money on our farms is to try to decrease the cost of production at the same time we are actually trying to increase production.

From the example cited above it would seem that a proper appreciation of good farm implements will be a money making sentiment. A good tight shed for machinery is a necessity on every farm and will be found a highly profitable investment.

BETTER OATS.

Improving the Quality and Quantity of the Crop—Preparation of the Seed Bed and Sowing.

(By Prof. M. L. Bowman.)

A carefully prepared seed bed has been one of the most neglected features in connection with the production of oats. It is a very common practice to use an end-gate seeder at work in fields where the corn stalks still remain standing on the ground. As a matter of fact, most of the grain that is raised in this section is very largely done after the oats have been sown. Such practices will have to be done away with before we can expect the average yield of oats to be materially increased. The preparation of the seed bed, however, by no means receives the attention that it should in connection with all our grains, but especially is it deficient with our oats.

Through the investigations of the Iowa experiment station we are led to believe that about 75 per cent of the oats are put in before the seed bed is prepared; the oats being sown broadcast on unprepared corn stalk ground, disced once or twice and possibly harrowed. For the best results the corn stalk ground should be disced two or three times, lapping the disc half in order that the stalks may be cut up and the seed bed put in desirable condition for receiving the grain. The harrow should be freely used. It is not desirable that we have a deep, loose seed bed, nor is it necessary that the ground be plowed. When it follows a plowed crop it should, however, be disced sufficiently thorough, followed by the harrow until the corn stalk ground is at least three inches in depth, prepared for the receiving of the grain. In general, to prepare a suitable seed bed for oats, corn stalk ground should be disced at least twice, lapping the disc half, and in addition to this it will pay to double harrow. Some seasons will require more discing; seldom can it be done with less.

SEEDING OATS.

(By F. H. Demaree, Agronomist, J. I. Case Plow Works.)

Throughout the corn belt oats invariably follow corn in rotation. The general practice of seeding oats is to broadcast them, then disc once, or cultivate once over with the corn cultivator and follow with a harrow. This method has been proven more or less slipshod. The land should be disced once each way, harrowed in order to level it, and then the oats drilled in. Drilling instead of broadcasting in a large number of experiments has been shown to increase the yield from two to ten bushels per acre. Where oats do not get to be gotten in shape by a double discing, it is advisable to plow the ground. Deep plowing for oats in the spring is not advisable or necessary, as the crop is shallow rooting and the lower part of the seed bed should be compact.

A good disc, a smoothing harrow and a force feed drill are necessary tools for every oat raiser.

PUBLIC SALE

Having rented my farm, I will sell at public auction on my premises located 3 1/2 miles west of Delhi, 6 miles southeast of Manchester and 1 1/2 mile east of Bailey's Ford on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1912.

Sale commencing at ten o'clock sharp, the following described property:

Horse—1 head of horses 1 black mare 7 years old, weight 1400 lbs., in foal by Edw. Cook's roan Belgian horse; 1 gray gelding 12 years old, weight 1100 lbs.; 1 span bay drivers, well matched, five and six years old, weight about 1000 lbs. each; 1 Chestnut driving or saddle pony, 11 years old, weight 750 lbs.; 1 brown gelding coming 3 years old; 1 bay mare coming two years old; 1 sucking colt.

Cattle—21 head of cattle, 11 milch cows, all high grade Short-horns; 1 fresh, balance coming in soon; 1 heifer two years old, in calf; 2 yearling heifers; 6 spring calves; 1 registered Shorthorn bull, three years old.

Hogs—10 spring shoats; 1 Duroc Jersey boar.

Hay, grain and machinery—1 12-foot Buckeye seeder; 1 Rock Island corn planter with 30 rods of wire; 1 16-in. P. & O. sulky plow; 1 14-in. walking plow; 1 2-section steel harrow; 1 2-section wood harrow; 1 Fuller and Johnson riding cow plow; 1 John Deere walking cow plow; 1 Milwaukee mower, 6 ft. cut; 1 Milwaukee harrow; 1 Oshorn corn harrow; 1 1-horse cultivator; 1 Triple Gear Reliance feed grinder; 1 lumber wagon, complete; 1 medium light lumber wagon, complete; 1 truck wagon and hay rack; 1 set of knee bobs; 1 Swell body cutter; 1 top buggy; 1 pony buggy.

Harness—1 set Concord harness; 1 set inch and quarter harness; 1 set light driving harness.

Grain—Corn, 1,000 bushels good white corn in crib; hay, 2 1/2 tons timothy hay in barn; about 10 tons shelled corn fodder in barn; a quantity of fodder, corn and all in stack; about five bushels seed corn.

Miscellaneous—About two or three thousand feet of good oak plank; 1 Simplex cream separator, 600 pounds capacity; 1 175-cm. "Old Trusty" incubator; grain sifter; tank heater; set dump tank; fanning mill; patent oil; 1 wood heating stove; 1 Cyclone dishwasher; bedstead; extension table; saws; milk cans; shovels, forks, etc.

Free Lunch at Noon.

Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under cash. On all sums over \$10.00, one year's time will be given on cash bankable notes bearing 8 per cent interest.

W. C. M. Grooman, Auctioneer, A. Hopkins, Auctioneer, J. Stimpson, Clerk.

Blank Books FOR 1912.

We Carry a Complete Line of Office Supplies. Desk Calendars etc, call and see them.

Wishing you all A Happy New Year.

Respectfully,
Anders & Philipp.

Central Pharmacy

TO FLORIDA!

VIA THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S Through Florida Train

The Seminole Limited

The popular, all-the-year-round Seminole Limited fast solid through train between CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, and JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DAILY

Lv. Chicago 8:15 P. M.
Lv. St. Louis 11:20 P. M.
Ar. Birmingham 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Ar. Columbus 9:00 P. M.
Ar. Savannah 7:30 A. M.
Ar. Albany 7:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Ar. Jacksonville 7:00 A. M.

Through observation-compartment and fourteen-section drawing-room sleeping cars, free reclining chair car (steel construction throughout) and combination baggage car and coach, and tourist sleeping car on Sat. and Friday of the month (this 40 bed coach only); also two section due at Oelwein sleeping car and free chair car serving St. Louis to Jacksonville. All meals in dining car.

Connects at Columbus with through sleeping car to and from Savannah; also at Jacksonville with all points in Florida and with trains making the St. Johns River connection for PANAMA City via Kingsley or Fort Tampa.

Information about winter tourist fares, home-seekers' fares, on the 1st and 2nd Tuesday of the month, reservations and tickets, also descriptive Florida Folder, of your home ticket agent, or by addressing:

J. M. MORSEY, Division Passenger Agent.
Illinois Central B. R. 602 Bank Bldg., DUBUQUE, IA

RAILROAD TIME CARDS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Time Table.

West Bound

No 1 Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City & St. Paul Limited, 6:00 a. m.
No 401 Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Ltd., 11:24 p. m.
No 3 Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City & St. Paul Limited, 8:10 a. m.
No 3 Chicago and Ft. Dodge Day Express, 3:25 p. m.
No 21 Dub & Ft. Dodge Exp., 7:25 p. m.
No 4 Chicago & Fort Dodge, 1:30 p. m.
No 23 Way Freight, 1:15 p. m.

East Bound

No 2 Omaha & Sioux City & St. Paul Limited, 1:52 a. m.
No 402 Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Limited, 6:00 a. m.
No 4 Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City & St. Paul Limited, 3:25 p. m.
No 22 Dub & Ft. Dodge Exp., 7:25 p. m.
No 24 Dub & Waterloo, 8:40 a. m.
No 54 Way Freight, 11:45 a. m.

Going South

No 305 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:40 a. m.
No 255 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:40 p. m.
No 256 Freight daily ex Sunday 12:45 p. m.

Arrive from South

No 254 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:00 a. m.
No 250 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:30 p. m.
No 260 Freight daily ex Sunday 11:00 a. m.

H. G. FIERCE, Station Agent

MANCHESTER & ONEIDA, IOWA.

Time Table No. 20, Effective November 8, 1911.

Train No. 2, Daily, leaves Manchester at 8:40 a. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 5 west-bound due at Oneida at 9:10 a. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 6 east-bound due at Oneida at 9:40 a. m., returning arrives at Manchester at 8:50 a. m.

Train No. 4, Daily, except Sunday leaves Manchester at 8:40 a. m., connects with C. M. & St. P. train No. 22 north-bound due at Oneida June at 9:08 a. m., returning arrives at Manchester at 8:50 a. m.

Train No. 6, Daily, leaves Manchester at 1:30 p. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 10, west-bound, due at Oneida at 2:02 p. m., returning arrives at Manchester at 3:25 p. m., Daily, except Sunday and at 2:35 p. m. Sunday only.

Train No. 8, Daily, leaves Manchester at 3:40 p. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 12, east-bound due at Oneida, at 4:12 p. m., returning arrives at Manchester at 4:40 p. m.

Train No. 10, Daily, except Sunday, leaves Manchester at 5:00 p. m., connects with C. M. & St. P. train No. 21, south-bound due at Oneida June at 5:25 p. m., returning arrives at Manchester at 6:00 p. m.

C. J. BOARDMAN, Traffic Manager.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA