An Iowa bulletin says: In studying the question of how to make the dairy most profitable, two problems are presented for solution. The first of the problems is, how to produce the greatest amount of butter fat at the least cost; the second, how to save all the fat produced and market it in the form of high-priced product. Both of these problems are being studied, not only on thousands of dairy farms, but at many experiment stations.

During the past nine months
we have been devoting especial attention to a study of the loss of fat in the buttermilk in churning, with the hope of ascertaining the causes of the loss, whether it can be avoided, and if so the conditions necessary to secure the best results. This report gives the results of the work we have done so far in this line. If the value of the butter fat annually lost in the buttermilk in the creameries and dairies of the state of Iowa alone could be accurately ascertained the figures would reach such astounding proportions as to be almost incredible to those who have not investigated the matter. During the past summer we have tested a great many samples of buttermilk from creameries and private dairies. In only one sample did we find the amount of fat as low as two-tenths of 1 per cent, while in a number of cases we found the fat in the buttermilk to be above 4 per cent, and one sample tested as high as 7 2-10 per cent. The loss on the farm and in private dairies is much higher than in the creameries, but we have found as high as 2½ per cent of fat in buttermilk from creameries; but this we believe to be exceptional. It is quite common, however, to find as much as

Is Yellow Jasmine Honey Poisonous? Mrs. C. L. Rice of Ramsey, La., writes to American Bee Journal as follows: I have seen the several artieles in the Bee Journal and Gleanings, about the poisonous yellow jasmine honey of the south, and thought I would give our experience with it. In 1883 we cut out comb from our hives, which was filled with pollen (or beebread), with a few cells of honey interspersed. Five of our children ate freely of this "bee-bread," as it is called by old bee-keepers. In a short while they became so weak that they could not stand, and complained of blindness. In alarm we sent for a physician, who pronounced it an overdose of yellow jasmine. We were be ginners in those days, and had only ne story to our hives, and squeezed the honey. Now we use two and three stories, and extract, and so we never get the pollen and honey mixed. At the time our children were poisoned, other members of the family ate of the honey alone, and were not in the least affected. We now use extracted honey without fear of the result. is it not possible that all cases of honey-poisoning could be traced to the pollen? I know many old bee-keepers advise eating the "bee-bread" with the 'bee-honey," consequently some are made sick, especially by honey taken from the tree at the famous bee-tree cutting picnics. The yellow jasmine grows plentifully around us, yet we never have had any sickness, as the result of eating extracted honey. The flowers open in the very early spring, before the orange, and I should think the honey would be used in rearing brood. Dr. Brown says, in Gleanings, that it kills the bees; but why does it not kill all? I rather think the disease mentioned in Gleanings, is bee-paralysis, for it is not the whole apiary that becomes affected—only a few colonies, wherein will be found a quantity of sealed honey from last year's harvest. one-half of 1 per cent of fat in the buttermilk from creameries; and if the amount of fat lost was carefully determined by daily tests it would be

Dairy Wisdom. National Stockman says:

It won't pay to let the cows fall off in their yield for want of grain feed; the corn meal and cottonseed meal may be reduced somewhat, but bran, middlings and linseed meal must be fed as usual.

Cows going to pasture in good con dition are all ready to increase their milk, but if they are in poor order they must use a lot of spring pasture

The rule should be never allow the

cows to go hungry.

The full fed cow is the paying one It pays to seed a field especially for pasture if it can be spared from the rotation; a mixture of grasses is better than the old stand-bys, timothy and

red clover.
In seeding for pasture don't sow grain with the grass to "protect it;"
you might as well put a lot of big
pigs with the little ones to protect

There is nothing equal to a top dress ing of fine manure to give grass seed a start, and the more manure the sconer the grass will be ready for grazing and the better the feed.

Give the young grass rich soil and it won't need protection from the sun. Sometimes a loss is made by turning out the cows too soon; the way to tell is not to judge altogether by the size of the field, but by the forwardness of the grass and the kind of weather we

are having. If a pound of butter sells for only 26 cents wholesale, and a bushel of wheat only sells for 58 cents, which pays the better to produce?

A good cow will make enough pounds of butter to count up against many acres of wheat; and the butter crop is the surer of the two. The butter does not take any of the

farm's fertility when it is sold, but the wheat does We have to feed the wheat as well

as the cows, but the latter convert a good per cent of their feed into wheat

Is it not a fact that on some farms

The Day

THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF A FLORIDA PINE-APPLE FIELD.-FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

that the creamery that is not suffering a loss of several dollars a day from this cause eral dollars a day from this cause cently been brought to the no-alone is the exception, while in tice of the society, it is consome creameries, where large quantities of cream are handled, the value the special attention of stock owners, in the buttermilk would in whose herds abortion has appeared, are ventive treatment, pay for several extra men and then the system of preventive treatment, leave a very comfortable profit. We which is described in the following have before us the report of one day's work in a creamery in this state. The amount of milk received was 10,492 which Prof. Nocard recommends to be pounds. In running this milk through the separator a total of 4.3 pounds of fat were lost in the skim milk, but in churning the cream the next day

1. Every week the places in which the state of the places in which the places in the place which the place in the society is Journal. The place amount of milk received was 10,492 which Prof. Nocard recommends to be used in cow sheds and premises in the society is Journal. The place which places which places in the society is Journal. The places is Journal. The places which p twenty-nine pounds of fat were lost in the buttermilk. Considering this fat worth 20 cents per pound, which was about its value at that time, the loss in the buttermilk for one day vitriol), or a solution of carbolic acid, would be \$5.80. Some creameries receive many times the amount of milk or cream mentioned above, and in them the loss, at the same rate, would the cows must be sponged daily with reach figures that would render the the following lotion, which is a strong ceive many times the amount of milk owners most decidedly uncomfortable. om the investigations we have made we venture the assertion that some of the larger creameries lose from \$15 to \$30 daily during the season of greatest milk flow, from suffering fat to pass off in the skim milk and buttermilk. We know that these figures are start-ling, but we believe that careful investion would show them to be close to the truth. The important question is, can this loss be avoided? From our study of the question during the past nine months we are inclined to believe that if it can not be avoided it can be greatly reduced. During January and February, 1893, Mr. F. A. Leighton made study of the conditions necessary to the most thorough churning. He found that the temperature of the cream at the time of churning, the ount of cream in the churn and the condition of the cream as regards ripeness, seemed to be the controlling factors in thorough churning, and on sevaral different occasions he succeeded in churning with practically no loss of burial in quicklime. The latter should fat in the buttermilk. The main diffi- be freely scattered over the ground culty seemed to be in securing the se conditions each day. It was, of usre, an easy matter to secure the ame temperature each day, and to lace the same amount of cream in the churn; but the difficulty lay in determining when the cream was in proper condition as regards ripe tess.—
L'armers' Review.

From the evidence which has rein the Society's Journal. The plan

one to fifty of water.

poison: Rain water or distilled water .. 2 During the first season of this treat ment only a moderate amount of im-provement is to be expected, but after the next season abortion will cease on tirely. It would very much assist the Society in their inquiry if members of the Society whose herds have been affected by abortion would inform the secretary at once if they propose to adopt this system of treatment in their herds; and, afterwards, if they would send him particulars of the results of the treatment. When the owner desires it, arrangements will be made for a veterinary aurgeon to visit the farm at the cost of the society, and to advise as to the preparation and application of the solution. It appears that in some districts no precautions are taken to destroy the fœtus after abortion. This should be done without delay in every case by burning or

I would say to all: Use your gentlest voice at home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is joy, like a lark's song, to a hearth at home. It is a light that sings as well as shines.—Elihu Burritt.

contaminated with the discharge.

the dairy pays for growing the wheat, but the owner of the farm believes that the wheat is the better money crop? The butter comes in in small sums, but the wheat money in a lump; the lump makes the man feel big, but the small sums keep him out of debt.

Wheat is a good crop to grow on a dairy farm; it is a good crop to seed to grass with, it supplies bedding to the cows, and if the price of wheat low the cows will est it and turn it into butter, which will make the wheat net a good price.

Wheat in the cow is all right, but a cow in the wheat is all wrong; this is the time of the year to put the fences in good order.

LIABILITY OF CREAMERY STOCKHOLD. ers.—A case of some general interest as recently been before two courts in Indiana, and the circumstances are that when a local creamery was built quite a number of business men in Huntington subscribed money to the enterprise, as they alleged, only for the purpose of helping the matter along, each one giving \$50 or \$100. After the creamery association failed an effort was made to make them liable pro rata to the account of the creamery association for the creamery association failed an effort was made to make them liable pro rata to the amount each paid. The defen-dants contended that they were not stockholders in the sense that they would be thus liable. The jury on the trial of the case in Circuit court found against them and Juige Dailey sustained the verdict. They appealed, the Appellate court reversing the case.—Ex.

A Crime for the Hangman A REPORT from St. Paul says: State Dairy Commissioner Anderson has or-dered all the filled cheeses seized in the commission of the city shipped back to Chicago, and instructed the commission men to produce the certificates from the railroad companies that they had been shipped. The commission men are glad to do this rather than have the cheeses destroyed, throwing all the loss upon them. These filled cheeses have an outer crust of the real article and the interior is filled with lard and cottonseed oil. It looks well for a short time, but in a couple of weeks it turns green and is filled with bacteria. - Farmer's Review.

Them are lots of people who rais their religion with business, but forget to stir it up well. As a result the business invertably rises to the top.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

This Substitution for Specific Duties, a Step Back Into Barbarism; a Law Impossible to Honestly Enforce; Abandoned by all Other Nations of the Earth, but Now Dressed Up by South-

ern Theorists.

The most startling feature in the Wilson bill is the change made almost entire in the senate, from specific to ad valorem duties. The house bill started the change, the senate committee composed of three southern members have extended it over 90 per ceut of the whole list.

Under the McKinley act every duty was, where possible, levied on the yard, pound or quantty. This avoids undervaluations, bears equally upon all and is the only rational method. Mr. Wilson claimed the committee had been induced to take this step so as to show exactly how much the importer was contributing to the general tax. Does it give salt less or more savor to know that the duty of 8c per 100 pounds, which the importer pays, equals 80 per cent of the selling price of home products? If the duty be found too high on any article it may be reduced, but the rate should be one which would be fair to all passive estimated and not a fair to all, easily estimated and not a weapon for fraud.

The German shoddy goods maker can

swear down his prices so as to flood our markets with the "cheap and nasty"

markets with the "cheap and nasty" goods as they have done elsewhere. Adulterations are cheaper than honest goods and will be bought in at so much less that we will get the itch outside and dyspepsia within from their use.

These ad valorem duties are condemned by the almost unanimous verdict of those whose epinions are entitled to respectful consideration. The judgment of every secretary of the treasury investigating the subject from Hamilton to Manning is invoked in refutation of the democratic position. It is unnecessary to quote from the unvarying testimony of secretary of the treasury, from our customs inspectors. treasury, from our customs inspectors and from our consuls abroad, who all have close and daily experience in the practical workings of this subject. It will be sufficient to quote from Mr.

will be sufficient to quote from Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, Manning, under date of December 7, 1885, as follows:

"It is desirable that in revising and reducing rates of duty they should be made specific instead of ad valorem, so far as the nature of the merchandise will admit. Theoretically considered, ad valorem are preferable to specific ad valorem are preferable to specific duties; but in practice, under such rates as me have had and must continue to have for years to come, the former are the too easy source of deception and inequality at the custom house. Congress has it in its power to change from time to time, as may be advisable, specific rates so as to meet any permanent change in values."

Secretary Manning summed up the whole matter as follows:
"One hears it often said that if our

ad valorem rates did not exceed 25 per cent or 30 per cent undervaluations and temptations to undervaluations would disappear; but the records of the de-partment for 1817, 1840 and 1857 do not uphold that conclusion. Whatever successful contrivances are in operation today to evade the revenue by false in-voices, or by undervaluations, or by any other means, under an ad valorem system, will not cease even if the ad valorem rates shall have been largely reduced. They are incontestibly, they are even notoriously inherent in that

mony, it is purile to contend in favor of the superiority of ad valorem over spe-cific rates, Against the opinions of the mere theorists of today, I interpose the substantial judgment of practical busi-ness men, experienced officials and the practice of the most enlightened nations on the globe. In all continental na-tions except the Netherlands ad valorem tariffs have been substantially discarded. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Portu-Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Fortugal and Spain, as the result of long experience with both systems, have settled down to the collection of their custiled down to the collection of their custiled as preto the confection of meir cus-tom revenues almost wholly to a spe-cific basis. It is more than folly, there-fore, to attempt to foist upon this coun-try a system condemned by a century of our own history and the experience of the leading European nations.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE GALLERIES.

A Democratic Speaker Threatens to Clea Them Out Because They Know a Good Thing When They Hear It.

Thing When They Hear It.

Mr. Burrows, from Michigan, made a notable tariff speech in the house on January 9th last. In his closing remarks he quoted trom "Bradstreet" a statement there are, "in New England. 65,200 unemployed and 154,000 dependent; New York and New Jersey, 223,250 unemployed and 563,750 dependent; Pennsylvania, 151,500 unemployed and 449,200 dependent; Central Western states, 227,340 unemployed and 443. states, 227,340 unemployed and 443, 310 dependent; Northwestern states, 64,900 unemployed and 4,700 depend-ent; Southern states, 43,065 unemployed and unemployed and 122,650 dependent; making a frightful aggregate of 801,885 people unemployed and 1,956,-710 dependent.

Yet the half has not been told. The

Yet the half has not been told. The record of this year's industrial and individual suffering resulting from proposed legislation will never be made up. It exceeds the possibilities of human calculation.

I implore you to abandon this suicidal policy. Have you not pursued it far enough to become convinced of its disastrous consequences? It is no longer an experiment—it has become a public crime. You have it within your power to instantly relieve this appalling situto instantly relieve this appalling situation. You have only to substitute for the pending measure a joint resolution the pending measure a joint resolution. the pending measure a joint resolution declaratory of your purpose to maintain existing laws in full force and effect during the continuance of this administration, and business activity would instantly take the place of business depression. It would arrest the slaughter of our flocks, open our mines, relight the fires of our furnaces, unchain the wheels of our industries, atart every spindle and loom; while whistles and factory bells would call the tramping sturving millions back from enforced dideness to profit the employment and factory bells would call the tramping starving millions back from enforced idleness to profitable employment and the American republic would leap with a bound to its accustomed place in the van of industrial nations [Prolonged applause on the floor and in the galler-

The Chairman-The chair begs to re-

mind our visiting friends in the galleries that such demonstrations are not allowable under the rules, and a repe-tition of them will warrant the chair in having the galleries cleared. [Renewed applause.] The sergecent-at-arms will be directed to remove visitors from the galleries unless they cease

their demonstrations.

A Member—They vote, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]
They will vote and their votes will

Work, Not Brag.

be counted.

Working, not bragging, should be the business of the campaign. Instead of assuming that the democrats are already defeated, go on with the work needed to beat them. Tell the voters what the democratic leaders have done to deserve defeat, as by giving the rapacious Sugar trust \$50,000,-000 of taxes. Organize in every precinct, prevent ballot box stuffing and get out the full vote. These are the methods that lead to victory, not boasting about sweeping the state from end to end because rome discontented dem-ocrats in the Fourth judicial district slapped the first candidate—for a non-political office—who came along and relieved themselves of their wrath thereby on the blunders of their party leaders in Washington.—Chicago Trib-

Star-Eyed Goddess Speaks.

With overwhelming changes of party majorities going on all about us—in the face of such a popular rebuke to the incapacity of leaders as no politicians ever received before in the history of the country—it is worse than folly, it is a crime, for Democrats who wat retain some self-recovery and yet retain some self-respect and to whom the people have been wont to look for unselfish counsel, to bate their breath and hold their tongue. The feathers of the ostrich are fair to see, but his methods of self-protection are ridiculous. They are not to be initia-ted by democrats. The tariff bill which is about to pass the senate is abominable. Practically, it will yield the consumer little, if any, relief. It presents the democratic party in the character of both a fool and a fraud, crippling the cause without a shadow of compensation. The administration shoulds in some way—there are many ways—disentangle itself. The house should disentangle users. The name throw it out by a single vote. The committee of conference should promptly report itself unable to agree. The ly report itself unable to agree. ways and means committee should as promptly bring in a measure involving revenue only—a simple tariff scale raising \$50,000,000 on fifty single items —no schedules and no classifications —no schedules and no classifications with their misleading subterfuges and confusing incidents—and, if this be rejected—as it doubtless would be—adjected—as it doubtless would be adjected—as it doubtless would journ congress and go to the country, placing the responsibility where it belongs, pledging the party to stand by its guns and to fight its battle apon the line of principle and honor until the people shall decide, conclusively and for all time, whether we are to live un-der a free trade system or under a protective system.—Louisville Courier-

Who Deceives the Laboring People? Here I place beside each other a statement of perhaps the greatest Democratic economist living and the statement of Grover Cleveland, uttered about the same date upon the same subject

CLEVELAND, THE DEMAGOGUE.

At any rate the consumer has found life harder since this reform (i. e., the McKinley tariff) than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation, he has not yet made himself known.—Speech at Providence, R. I., April 2, 1893.

There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is today, nor a period when the workmen, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.—May

Added to the foregoing is the further. tatement of Mr. Atkinson:

There has been during the twenty-seven years since 1965, subject to the temporary variations and fluctuations, a steady advance in the rates of wages, a steady reduction in the cost of labor-per unit of production and a corre-spending reduction in the price of goods.

of almost every kind to the consumer.

—May Forum, 1892.

The following is an extract from the summary of the report of the bureau of statistics of labor, written and issued by a democrat under a democratic Gow

ernor, August 22, 1892: "It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.09 in the year 1894, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase in production of \$31,315,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. A simple analysis of this table further demonstrates the interesting fact that of the sixty-seven industries covered. 7.7 per cent of them showed an increase either of the wages or produce, or both, and that there were no less than 80,717 in-stances of individual increase of wages during the same year."

Quorum Counting.

There seems to be a spirit of investigation which is growing daily, as to the ultimate results of the late rule adopted by the democratic house of representatives, which provides for the counting of a quorum. Underlying this principle is the fact that the majority are responsible for the action of the body, and therefore this method of force is brought into use. If it be true and its application is essentially neces-sary in the government of the house of representatives, would it not be well to substitute the same rule in the government of some of our states, by which a very small majority are allowed to be the governing power, notably in the state of Mississippi, which, with a voting population of 271,000 at the presidential election of 1892 cast but 52,809 votes. The aggregate white vote of the state is 120,600. The aggregate colored vote of the state is 350,400. colored vote of the state is 150,400. Here 17 per cent, or less than one-fifth of the voting population of the state, controls the entire business and welfare of the people. Would it not be wise on the part of the people of Mississippi to raise the question of a quorum and adopt, if possible, the democratic method that no business could be transacted until a visible quorum were present at the polls?

A novel which was recently crowned by the French academy as possessed of unusual merit centained a sentence of which the following is a translation: "It was midnight. A man who lay in ambush listened to their conversation; but suddenly a dense dark cloud passed in front of the moon, and prevented him from hearing more." Here is another phrase, written in full earnest by a master of French criticism: "It was one of those duels in which one of the blades literally buries itself in the heart of the other." A criticism in a French journal upon a dramatic performance lately ended with these words, which are worthy of Sir Boyle Roche; themse India to the second of the later. performance lately ended with these words, which are worthy of Sir Boyle Roche: "Mime. Judic's talent is like the froth on good champagne. Beware of thrusting the scalpel into it; for if you do, there will remain naught but a pinch of ashes at the bottem of the alembic." Another French journal, in speaking of the results of certain false reports, declared: "This is the handlwork of svil tengues, manipulated by cruel



svil tengues, manipulated by cruel

hands."-Argonaut

"I Suffered from Catarrh For more than a dozen years. I comcluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken over six

Hood's Sarsame parilla tarrh. I am looking and ures

feeling better: Irecommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any complaint caused by impure blood, and especially for catarrh." JAMES C. SCHIMEL, 4662 Edmond Street, Frankford Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELYS CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH RICE SOCENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

**Patents. Trade-Marks** Examination and Advice as to Patentability invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to G a Patent." PATRICE O'PARRELL, WARRINGTON, D.



national Oream Separator, Handor Power.

Every farmer that has cows should have one. It: saves half the labor, makes on e-third more buter. Separator Butter brings one-third more money. Send

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. Co. ACENTS WANTED.



The Housewife's BEST FRIEND. ON INSIDE OF RACH CAN LABEL You Will Find a WASHING RECEIPT Which Is Vory Value

BUY IT

AND BE SURPRISED

FREE! Madame FAGE BLEACH

CLAIMANTS WHO CANNOT HEA from their Attorneys CANNOT HEA or the Commissioner, will write to MATHA IGKFORD, Pension & Patent Atty, 914 F Na-shington, D.C., they will receive a prompt repli

TOURIST TRAVEL To COLORADO RESORTS Will see in easy this year, and the Grent lained Boses has already ample and personants to Transport the many who will in the lovely, each of Colorady.

HIGH ALTITUDES The Track is perfect, and deuble over important Divisions. Data Emipment the very been, and a solid Divisions. Data Emipment the very been, and a solid vertibuled Tamin solid the BIG FPWE law vs. thiosever the perfect that the perfect second morning as Denver Colerate Springs for breakfast.

Any Compose Takes Agent can Taily and quickly referrible; information will be observed by any quickly referrible to the proposed the perfect will be observed. Big O. SERBATIAN.

Business Bicycle Repairing and Bicycle Sundries PENRIGO & CO., 1212 Dougl Omaha, Catalogue maßed free.

Vaccine Virus Fresh every day, 350 ap a for 50c; discount to de gists and doctors. Can company order. KERIN & CO., Omaha, 3mb. King Paper Co WRATPING PARTING PARTING

Best \$3.00 a day house in the se

SIKS and Dress Goods got a best sto bes