

Feminine beauty is the rock on which masculine intelligence is often wrecked.

The December Century will abound in fiction, some of it with a distinctly holiday flavor. Besides Bertha Runkle's romance of old Paris and Hamlin Garland's tale of today, there will be a short story by Henry James called "Broken Wings"; "The Lace Camisole," by L. B. Ward, author of "The Baby's Grandmother"; "A Hired Girl," by Edwin Ana Dine, author of "Deacon Bradbury"; "Ghosts that Became Famous," a Christmas fantasy by Carolyn Wells, and "While the Automobile Ran Down," a Christmas extravaganza by Charles Burtell Loomis. "The Lighter Veil" will include "The Village Store, Christmas Eve," in rhyming couplets, by Robert L. Dodd.

Men want but little here below, but the wants of woman are an unknown quantity.

The only way to CURE diseases of the skin is by cleansing the system and purifying the blood. Use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the best blood purifier known.

A man should get up before the break of day in order to have the whole day before him.

Free! What Their Clothes Are Now.

A traveler just returned from a tour of southern Italy says that one of the peculiar customs of the peasants is the wearing of price marks on new suits of clothes. Whereas in the States a merchant's price tag and tag are removed the moment a suit is bought, in the sunny toy and heel of the European "boot" they are fastened on the tighter and worn until they fall off. The object of this, presumably, is to show neighbors that you have new clothes, bought on such a day and costing so much, as So-and-So. The same traveler says that the Paris boulevardiers are literally crowded just now with dog barbers.

A veteran provision dealer is authority for the statement that nothing will draw rats like sweet potatoes. They seem to be able to smell this foodstuff vegetable from afar, and will come to dig where ever sweet potatoes are stored. In proof of his assertion, this dealer said that he never kept potatoes in his cellar with other vegetables, but packed them up in a dry lot. Having a large cold-storage chest in his cellar, he had previously tried the experiment of placing a basket of sweet potatoes inside, and although the rats could not puncture the walls, they did gnaw the woodwork of the chest, trying to get at the tubers.

Best of the Transvaal.

Know ye the children of the world, Tried, true, and heroes all? Full grand they smite for God and right.

For Freedom stand or fall! Rise, burghers, above our dear flag or us.

Triumphant shall we be! Glad hills shall echo to our chorus: Our people shall be free! For aye shall be! Our people shall be, shall be free!

Know ye the refuge of our sires, That rugged land sublime, Where Nature sowed her jeweled fires, Like stars, at dawn of Time? Then, burghers, join our chorus swelling.

Exultant where we stand; While joyous guns the skies are telling.

'Tis here, our Fatherland! Our glorious land, Beloved land.

'Tis here, 'tis here, our Fatherland!

Know ye the new-born Afric State, Under the banner of the Union? This very hour, 'gainst tyrant pow'r Hath bold defiance hurled! Then, burghers, strike! In God whose glory We sing, our hope doth dwell! Our rifles' ring in battle glory! The spoiler's doom shall kneel!

With God our shield, Triumphant all our praise shall swell!

—Charles D. South.

For the O. A. E. Seal.

David E. Beem, commander of the Department of Indiana, O. A. E., recently made public this list of recommendations of veterans from the Indiana department for appointment as aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are: T. H. Sweeney, regular army officer stationed at St. Louis; William D. McCullough, Brazil; A. S. McCormick, Lafayette; Will J. Crisler, Greensburg; Michael Hogan, Wabash; Tarvin C. Grooms, Greensburg; John B. Winter, Logansport; A. B. Bess, Wabash; Garrett H. Shover, Indianapolis; John C. Edwards, Shelbyville; John L. Kesler, Seymour; John F. Hammel, Madison; Robert W. Harrison, Lebanon; Granville B. Ward, Monticello; William H. Johnston, Indianapolis; E. M. Woodby, Martinsville; John Marsh Stevens, Rushville; T. H. Sweeney, Logansport; William H. Ward, Salem; R. H. Mull, Worthington; Frederick L. Thebaud, Vevey; John H. Wille, Indianapolis; Fremont E. Sutt, Indianapolis; Ezra M. Stahl, Hartford City; Simeon A. Snyder, Bedford; Lewis M. Spotts, Ellettsville; David H. Olive, Indianapolis; Ulrich Coulson, Salem; H. C. Edwards, Gosport; George L. Gagner, Ridgeville; Henry M. Bronson, Indianapolis; John L. Colby, Flat Rock; John W. Woods, Indianapolis; John A. Abbott, West Indianapolis; Wilbur E. Gorsuch, South Bend; I. N. Medsker, Ft. Wayne and Adam H. Kline, Jamesboro.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

New Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm — A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Cheese Industry of Canada.

Prof. H. H. Dean of Guelph, Can., in an address before the Vermont Dairymen's Association, said:

The cheese industry of Canada is a result of the favorable natural conditions, and a reflection of the genius and tastes of Canadian people. The great lakes and inland rivers and streams, together with a fertile soil in most parts, making almost ideal conditions for manufacturing Cheddar cheese. The descendants of Scotch, English, German, Dutch and French Canadians, together with the sprinkling of New Englanders, have inherited the tastes and aptitudes of their forefathers for making fine cheese. The countries from which Canadians have sprung are among the most noted cheesemakers in the world, and their sons would be casting discredit upon their ancestry if they did not make good the traditions of their fathers.

In 1864 the system of co-operative cheesemaking was introduced to Canada from the state of New York. At that time we were importing cheese for local consumption. At present we export from Canada to \$10,000,000 worth of cheese annually, or \$3 worth for every inhabitant of the country. At this stage it may not be out of place to compare the relative exports of cheese from Canada and the United States. In 1894 Canada exported none; in 1895, \$1,000,000; in 1896, \$2,000,000; in 1897, \$3,000,000; in 1898, \$4,000,000; in 1899, \$5,000,000; in 1900, \$6,000,000; in 1901, \$7,000,000; in 1902, \$8,000,000; in 1903, \$9,000,000; in 1904, \$10,000,000. The United States exports in 1870 were nearly 60,000,000 pounds. In 1880 Canada had increased her exports to about 40,000,000 pounds, but the United States had increased theirs to 127,000,000 pounds. From this time on the Canadian exports have increased, while those from the United States have steadily decreased. In 1890 American exports had dropped to 35,000,000 pounds; in 1895 to 60,000,000; in 1898 to 46,000,000; in 1900, 1901 and 1902 to 150,000,000 pounds.

The doubtless two main causes of this decrease in exports of United States cheese, viz: a rapidly increasing home population which consumed large quantities of cheese, and laxity of laws relating to the manufacture and sale of "skim" and "sweet" cheese. These two classes of cheese have long been the British consumer against American goods and has been favorable for the introduction of "full cream" cheese from Canada. In Canada no "skim" or "filled" cheese is allowed to be made or sold. The number of factories has increased in the province in 1864 to about 1,900 in 1900.

This rapid growth is due, in addition to causes mentioned:

1. The fostering care of provincial and Dominion governments.
2. The good work done by the various dairy associations in appointing inspectors to examine farms, and spreading dairy knowledge among the people.
3. The work of the dairy schools in training cheesemakers to take charge of the factories.
4. An improvement in buildings and equipment, though there is still room for improvement in this direction.
5. The growth is due to the fact that the cheese industry has paid. Like Americans, Canadians are not fond of a calling that does not pay. While there have been years in which our business was not so paid, yet, on the whole, cheese has paid as well as any branch of agriculture during the past thirty-five years.

There is still room for improvement in the class of cows kept on Canadian farms, in the care of the milk, in the equipment of the factories, and in the cheese; also in marketing the cheese and dividing the profits among all classes concerned. At present there is not true co-operation, but each class endeavors to get all out of the business which is possible for them, without any consideration of the others. A more hearty co-operation, together with less selfishness, would promote the growth of the cheese industry in Canada.

gain of 24 pounds per head in 100 days and gave a profit of \$1.94 per lamb.

Lot 4 was fed on prairie hay and corn, making a gain of 19 pounds per head in 100 days and gave a profit of \$1.45 per lamb.

Lot 5 was fed on prairie hay and a grain ration of corn with 16 per cent linseed meal, making a gain of 24 pounds per head in 100 days and gave a profit of \$1.56 per lamb.

Lot 6 was fed prairie hay and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth oats, making a gain of 19 pounds per head in 100 days and gave a profit of \$1.30 per lamb.

Lot 7 was fed prairie hay and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth oats, making a gain of 19 pounds in 100 days and gave a profit of \$1.30 per lamb.

Counting all losses and all expenses against the sheep fed, they made an average profit of \$1.60 per lamb. The alfalfa hay fed lambs consumed 1.94 pounds of hay and 1 pound of grain each per day, against .35 pounds of hay and .53 pounds of grain consumed by the prairie hay fed lambs. The alfalfa hay fed lambs on different grain rations made 62 per cent greater gains than lambs fed prairie hay and the same grain ration. The lambs fed prairie hay and corn with 16 per cent oil meal made 23 per cent greater gains than lambs fed prairie hay and corn or prairie hay and corn with one-fourth oats or bran.—E. A. Burnett, Nebraska Experiment Station.

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**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**  
The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills.



Yours for Health  
*Lydia E. Pinkham*

The December Atlantic.

The December Atlantic contains much notable poetry. It opens with some delightful and hitherto unpublished verses by James Russell Lowell; elsewhere the grand old read by Owen Wister at the dedication of the Boston Symphony hall (which appears so much discussed), all clearly here for the first time in its entirety, while Stuart Sherman, Hildegarde Hawthorne, and others contribute brilliant short poems, the whole exhibiting unusual excellence and variety. The number contains Christmas tales and is upon the whole excellent throughout.

Political buttons cannot be worn in Canada during the heat of a campaign. This is due to a clause in the dominion franchise act which says that no person shall exhibit any sign of his political faith after the official nominations are made.

FROM BRYAN'S OWN CITY

Comes a Startling Story—An Open Letter That Will Cause a Sensation.

LIVONIA, Neb., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—At No. 2115 O street in this city, in the B. & M. wallpaper house, "B. & M." are the initial letters of the proprietors, Mr. A. C. Bonser and Mr. O. E. Myers. The senior partner, Mr. Bonser, is a well-known and highly respected citizen, and no one has ever doubted his truthfulness. It is, therefore, the more surprising that in Lincoln and the state generally that the significant and very strong statements made in Mr. Bonser's letter will go unchallenged. After explaining his willingness that the matter be given the fullest possible publicity in the public interest, Mr. Bonser proceeds:

"I have been in this city for ten years and have had no bad night's sleep, and before the first box of the Dodd's Kidney Pills were all used, I could sleep all night without pain. I am now completely cured, and have not a pain or ache left. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly, for they are unexcelled as a kidney remedy. Yours truly,

A. C. BONSER,  
No. 2115 O street, Lincoln, Neb.  
Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure. 50c a box. All dealers.

Soldiers' Hard Lot in China.

The lot of the American troops in China has been far from happy, according to the Tientsin correspondent of the London Daily Mail. He says: "There is a constant friction between the troops of the allies, and already there is a covert taking of sides and getting into line for the severance which officers and men alike feel is practically certain to come. The Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, and the Japanese and Italians are gravitating together, not so much because their interests are identical, but because of their common jealousy and dislike of England and the United States. Meanwhile Japan sits on the fence. Frequent misunderstandings are resulting. The soldiers are not only being killed or wounded by men of other nations, but the principal sufferers, chiefly at the hands of the French sentries, who shoot on short notice. These mishaps have resulted in grudge and bitterness. One sore point with the Americans was the shelling of the French troops in Pekin. No harm was done, fortunately, but this does not prevent the Americans from cursing the French for a lot of stupid blunders. The Russians are also credited for killing one American soldier and wounding another at Tang Tsun by a shell which really seems to have been fired by a British gun, but John Bull is given the benefit of the doubt. Probably all this petty friction, and the grudge and bitterness, is nothing more serious than cold looks exchanged between officers of different nationalities and between soldiers in the crowded streets of Pekin and Tientsin. But some such trifle may provoke a spark and start an international conflagration of which no man can foresee the quenching."

Shielded for Rapid-Fire Guns.

The board of ordnance and fortifications held an important meeting in Washington recently and decided that the rapid fire guns of the seacoast defenses should be supplied with shields. This action must be approved by the secretary of war before it becomes operative. The ordnance officers, the engineers and some artillery officers were in attendance. This is a do not approve of shields. This is a continuation of the contest between the ordnance officers and engineers on the one hand and the majority of the members of the board of ordnance and fortifications on the other relative to dispersing gun carriages. In connection with this meeting there developed an interesting feature—the proceedings of the board relative to field artillery. It appears that an agent of the department has come into possession of what he asserts are accurate plans for the new French trench guns. These he offers to place at the disposal of the board if he is permitted to undertake the construction of a sample gun from the plans at the cost of the government. The board decided to avail itself of the opportunity to build the test gun and made a recommendation to that effect to the secretary of war.

Rebber Hoax for Soldiers.

Everyone knows that when soldiers cross a bridge they are ordered to break step, so that the regular vibration of so many feet shall not endanger the safety of the structure. Now an army surgeon of France has discovered that on a one-day march he was long marches in regular step, and the human frame as such marching in on the structure of a bridge. To the regular repetition of a shock to bones and brain caused by this uniform and long-continued marching are due the peculiar aches, pains and illness of the troops. On a one-day march he says, this shock is repeated 40,000 times, and often the strongest men who can walk the same distance without trouble when not in line succumb to the strain in two or three days. Therefore this surgeon proposes as a remedy the use of rubber heels. This device has been tried in the French infantry with great success.

Sheep in the British Army.

The apparent anomaly of a major-general in the British army ranking lower than a lieutenant-general is easily explained. In the olden days the highest rank given in the British army was captain-general, next came lieutenant-general and then sergeant-major-general. When subsequently certain changes were made in the designation of ranks, the title captain was dropped, and the captain-general was made a full general. The rank of lieutenant-general was retained and the title sergeant was dropped from the third rank. The relative rank of the three grades of generals remained as before, the lieutenant-general thus being superior to the major-general. In the case of a general who was promoted an army corps, a lieutenant-general one division, and a major-general one brigade.

Antient "Smooth-Bore."

Two of the old cannon which the English took from the French in 1745 and which were mounted at Fort Mifflin, are now being brought to Fort Ontario. They are among a number recently fished out of Louisbourg harbor and have been purchased by the government. The cannon have been lying at the bottom of the sea for 150 years. Each cannon is about nine feet long and weighs over 3,000 pounds.

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Attacks Army Trial System.

Frank P. Blair, the attorney employed by O. M. Carter, the former engineer officer of the army who is imprisoned at the Leavenworth penitentiary for misuse of public funds, has made a spirited attack on the system of military justice. In a brief, which he has filed in connection with the attempt to secure Carter's release, he says: "Less than three years ago there were submitted to trial by court-martial only 25,000 soldiers, all serving within the borders of the United States and four territories. Now the summary jurisdiction of these tribunals embraces some 10,000,000 people, for the most part civilians of an alien and partly subjected race. If we are to believe the official reports of the commanders in the Philippine Islands as published in the newspapers, men are being executed for offenses scarcely or not at all known to the civil law, without trial by jury, on the verdict of from five to thirteen men, untrained in the law, unskilled in weighing evidence, and on the mere approval of a soldier in command of a military district. It is precisely the same system unimproved in a century and a half in this country, long since abandoned in the place of its birth, under which Admiral Byng was shot to death, as Voltaire said, to encourage the others. The same system under which Fitz John Porter was unjustly condemned, a woman was hanged and Milligan escaped only because our federal Supreme Court staid the illegal sentence."

General Otis.

The return to the United States of Major General Otis, at his own request, after more than two years of arduous and most exacting service, carries with it a lesson, an admonition, which it would be well for Americans to heed. General Otis comes back a successful man, with the peculiar credit of having discharged with excellent results duties without precedent in the American military service, combining a great amount of civil administration with the actual conduct of a difficult war and the solving of hard business problems of transportation and subsistence. He has had to settle all sorts of questions—even religious ones. He has met the test, as all the world now admits, with success, and on his return will receive a loyal and patriotic welcome from the whole people. Yet throughout the gravest and most trying part of his service, General Otis was far from being held in general approval. He was sharply criticized in the press, blamed for the censorship which he did not institute, and charged with incompetence on account of the very minutiae and industry with which he discharged the almost endless duties of his office. The change of sentiment with regard to General Otis, and the honor in which he is now

Dairy Notes.

A dairyman says that milk should never be taken to the factory or creamery in a springless wagon, as the result will be the churning of the milk and cream, which then becomes less available for the making of first-class butter by the creamery butter-maker.

Sheep Rearing in Nebraska.

In a recent experiment, eight lots of lambs were fed. Alfalfa and prairie hay were used as roughness, four lots being fed on each. Seven lots had a good yard and a shed for shelter. Lot 8 had only an open yard with no shed for shelter. The lambs weighed an average of 50 pounds when the experiment commenced on November 26, 1899, and sold in Omaha 100 days later, weighing an average of 78 pounds. The alfalfa hay and prairie hay and one-fourth alfalfa hay and one-fourth oats, gained 32 pounds in 100 days, and gave a profit of \$1.98 per lamb.

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Washing Wool.

The American Wool Company of Boston, Mass., familiarly known as the Wool Trust, has sent out a notice to all of its buying agents to look out for fleeces that have belonged to sheep dipped in preparations containing sulphur and lime. Fleeces dipped in such dips are barred for the reason that the wool in them when scoured will not do for any of the finer shreps.

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Frank P. Blair, the attorney employed by O. M. Carter, the former engineer officer of the army who is imprisoned at the Leavenworth penitentiary for misuse of public funds, has made a spirited attack on the system of military justice. In a brief, which he has filed in connection with the attempt to secure Carter's release, he says: "Less than three years ago there were submitted to trial by court-martial only 25,000 soldiers, all serving within the borders of the United States and four territories. Now the summary jurisdiction of these tribunals embraces some 10,000,000 people, for the most part civilians of an alien and partly subjected race. If we are to believe the official reports of the commanders in the Philippine Islands as published in the newspapers, men are being executed for offenses scarcely or not at all known to the civil law, without trial by jury, on the verdict of from five to thirteen men, untrained in the law, unskilled in weighing evidence, and on the mere approval of a soldier in command of a military district. It is precisely the same system unimproved in a century and a half in this country, long since abandoned in the place of its birth, under which Admiral Byng was shot to death, as Voltaire said, to encourage the others. The same system under which Fitz John Porter was unjustly condemned, a woman was hanged and Milligan escaped only because our federal Supreme Court staid the illegal sentence."

General Otis.

The return to the United States of Major General Otis, at his own request, after more than two years of arduous and most exacting service, carries with it a lesson, an admonition, which it would be well for Americans to heed. General Otis comes back a successful man, with the peculiar credit of having discharged with excellent results duties without precedent in the American military service, combining a great amount of civil administration with the actual conduct of a difficult war and the solving of hard business problems of transportation and subsistence. He has had to settle all sorts of questions—even religious ones. He has met the test, as all the world now admits, with success, and on his return will receive a loyal and patriotic welcome from the whole people. Yet throughout the gravest and most trying part of his service, General Otis was far from being held in general approval. He was sharply criticized in the press, blamed for the censorship which he did not institute, and charged with incompetence on account of the very minutiae and industry with which he discharged the almost endless duties of his office. The change of sentiment with regard to General Otis, and the honor in which he is now

Dairy Notes.

A dairyman says that milk should never be taken to the factory or creamery in a springless wagon, as the result will be the churning of the milk and cream, which then becomes less available for the making of first-class butter by the creamery butter-maker.

Sheep Rearing in Nebraska.

In a recent experiment, eight lots of lambs were fed. Alfalfa and prairie hay were used as roughness, four lots being fed on each. Seven lots had a good yard and a shed for shelter. Lot 8 had only an open yard with no shed for shelter. The lambs weighed an average of 50 pounds when the experiment commenced on November 26, 1899, and sold in Omaha 100 days later, weighing an average of 78 pounds. The alfalfa hay and prairie hay and one-fourth alfalfa hay and one-fourth oats, gained 32 pounds in 100 days, and gave a profit of \$1.98 per lamb.

Sheep Rearing in Nebraska.

Tim Kinney, recognized as the sheep king of Wyoming, recently sold 90,000 head of sheep and 25,000 head of lambs. Mr. Kinney is the largest individual holder of sheep in the country, and he increases his herds year by year. The recent large sales are said to have been the result of shortage of feed on the range in this section.

Washing Wool.

The American Wool Company of Boston, Mass., familiarly known as the Wool Trust, has sent out a notice to all of its buying agents to look out for fleeces that have belonged to sheep dipped in preparations containing sulphur and lime. Fleeces dipped in such dips are barred for the reason that the wool in them when scoured will not do for any of the finer shreps.