

SWEEPSTAKE UPON SWEEPSTAKE

CANADA ADDING OTHERS TO ITS SERIES OF VICTORIES.

A Manitoba Steer Carries Off Similar Honors to Those Won by a Half-Brother in 1912.

When Glencarnock I, the Aberdeen Angus steer, owned by Mr. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, carried off the sweepstakes at the Chicago Live Stock Show in 1912, it was considered to be a great victory for barley, oats and grass versus corn. So that there might be no doubt of the superiority of barley feeding, Manitoba climate, and judgment in selecting the animal, Mr. McGregor placed in competition in 1913, another Aberdeen-Angus, a half-brother to the animal that won last year, and secured a second victory in the second year. In other classes he had excellent winnings, but the big victory was the sweepstakes for the best steer. This victory proved that Manitoba-grown barley and oats, and prairie hay, had properties better than any contained in corn, which in the past has been looked upon as being superior to other grains in fattening and finishing qualities. Not only this, but Glencarnock's victory proves that the climate of the prairie provinces of western Canada, in combination with rich foods that are possessed by that country, tends to make cattle raising a success at little cost.

Other winnings at the live stock show which placed western Canada in the class of big victories were: Three firsts, seven seconds, and five other prizes in Clydesdales. The winners, Bryce, Taber, Sutherland, Sinton, Mutch, McLean, Haggerty, Leckie and the University of Saskatchewan are like family names in Saskatchewan. Each one had "the goods" that won honor to himself and combined made a name and record for Saskatchewan.

Look at the recent victories won by western Canada within the past three years.

In February, 1911, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, showed a peck of oats at the National Corn Exposition, held at Columbus, Ohio, and carried off the Colorado silver trophy, valued at \$1,500.

In February, 1913, the same men, father and son, had a similar victory at Columbia, N. C., and should they win in 1914 at Dallas, Texas, they will own the trophy.

In 1911, Seager Wheeler of Rosthern won \$1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for the best 100 pounds of wheat.

In 1912 at the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. Holmes of Cardston won the \$2,500 Rumley engine for best wheat in the world.

In 1913, at the Dry Farming Congress, held at Tulsa, Okla., Mr. P. Gerlack of Allen, Saskatchewan, carried off the honors and a threshing machine for the best bushel of wheat shown in competition with the world.

In 1913 at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., Canada won the majority of the world's honors in individual classes, and seven out of the sixteen sweepstakes, including the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat.

The grand prize, a threshing machine, was won by Paul Gerlack for best bushel of hard wheat, which weighed 71 pounds to the bushel, and was of the Marquis variety.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated, as well as the province of Saskatchewan, and western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.

Other prizes at the same place were:

- Best peck of barley, Nicholas Tetmiger, Clarendon, Alberta.
Best peck of oats, E. J. Lanigan, Elfron, Saskatchewan.
Best bushel of flax, John Plews, Carnduff, Saskatchewan.
Best sheaf of barley, A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.
Best sheaf of flax, R. C. West, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.
Best sheaf of oats, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta.
In district exhibits, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, won the Board of Trade Award, with Maple Creek second.

- Other exhibitors and winners were:
Red Fife spring wheat, E. A. Friedrich, Maple Creek.
Other variety of hard spring wheat, S. Englehart, Abernethy, Sask.
Black oats, Alex Wooley, Horton, Alta.
Western rye grass, W. S. Creighton, Stalwart, Sask.
Sheaf of Red Fife wheat, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Sheaf of Marquis wheat, C. N. Carney, Dysart, Sask.
Oats, any other variety, Wm. S. Simpson, Pambrun, Sask.
Two-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Six-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Western rye grass—Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.
Alsike clover, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.—Advertisement.

Light Talker. "What sort of conversationalist is Whipple?" "He ought to preface every one of his remarks with, 'Apropos of nothing in particular.'"

Cynical Inference. "I know a man who has no time to make money." "Why? Is he doing time?"

Some people would cry over spilled milk even if they don't like milk in any form.

Making Ready for Summer Time



THE "summer girl" should take to heart that good old adage which advises that in times of peace we should prepare for war. Now that days are cold, evenings long and spring styles already fairly well settled, she should get ready for the summer season. All of her dainty lingerie—so much more worth-while when made at home—and several of her pretty gowns will make the last of winter fly away. The work is so interesting and its constant suggestion of springtime so inspiring!

If one knows how to embroider even a little bit, the smartest of white voile gowns made up with laces, should be got under way. Fashionable embroidery for gowns will not try any one's eyes, for it is done in bold stitches, like the strokes of a paint brush.

Floated gowns and draped skirts are to be with us this spring. Printed voiles and cotton crepes will be popular, and taffeta silk has an assured triumph before it.

White voile and lace may be combined to make a dress like that pictured here. There is a plain foundation skirt of net or a very thin fabric, with a flounce of lace about the bottom. Over this are three platted

flounces of voile, draped as shown in the illustration.

The bodice is a drapery of lace over a baby waist of voile. For the more practical American girl this French design is likely to be changed a little. The voile underwaist is to be made with round Dutch neck and elbow sleeves, over which the same simple drapery of lace will fall. This makes a dress that is appropriate for both afternoon and evening, and is one of several styles for gowns of the same character.

The summer girl must provide herself with sashes and girdles. With them she can ring changes on her pretty clothes. Beads, too, must not be neglected in her summer equipment. And it is not a matter of quality so much as of color that counts in beads.

Winter days and evenings will not be dull for the young woman who is enterprising enough to engage in the most absorbing of occupations, and that is, getting together and making ready the new wardrobe. It is a pity to leave this work to some one else and not to put into each pretty gown, and accessory something of one's personality. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

WHITE CRAPE, COMBINED WITH BLACK, FAVORED

THE small round turbans and hats which are so popular in our new styles are particularly adaptable to hats of crape.

For hats of this kind the shapes chosen are those that set squarely on the head, with average-size crowns and narrow brims.

The model shown can hardly be excelled as an example of beautiful millinery made of crape. The composition of the hat is simple and the workmanship and materials flawless—as they must be in millinery of this character.

The drooping brim is covered with a fold of black crape and over this a second fold is placed. These crape



fold is cut on the bias of the fabric, which makes the "rib" or ridge, run straight across them. The crown is covered with one end of a long crape veil laid in a box plait at the front, and with three deep plaits at each side. The shape is decorated with a wide bias collar of white crape stretched about the crown and brim and tacked to place so that it conforms to them. This wide collar is finished with a narrow fold of crape at the upper edge. The veil is hemmed, by hand, at the

bottom and along the sides. The bottom hem is three inches wide, but side hems are only a half inch in width.

The weight of the crape veil used in the manner described here, is evenly distributed and it hangs straight from the back.

There are not many crape hats that can be successfully made outside a millinery workshop. But the simplicity of this design makes it possible for the expert needle-woman to put it together at home. It is, nevertheless, a beautiful model from one of those Fifth avenue houses that specializes in hats of this kind. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

How to Place Your Rugs.

To preserve harmony in a room, the rugs, whether one or more, must be laid on the floor with the edges parallel with the edges of the floor; not thrown on, creating all sorts of ugly spots by the rugs and by the floor spots left around them. If one rug is used it should conform as nearly as possible to the room proportions, particularly when the room is pleasing in its proportions. When the room is not so, for example, if the room is too long for the width, select a rug which will nearly cover the room in width and will leave a considerable area of floor exposed at either end. This will tend to shorten the appearance of the room and to shorten it in length by opposition of direction. If a room is to be distinctly a period room, an Oriental rug can seldom be used to advantage.

Quaintness in Black Satin. The picture illustrates a dancing or party frock in black satin Oriental, with an old world fish and cuffs of finest white muslin, edged with fringe and scallops of pin spot muslin. The sash is of black ribbon velvet, relieved with the palest pink rose. White shoes and stockings are worn, the shoes being laced with narrow black satin ribbon. The simplicity of this gown will appeal to many, who also appreciate the contrast of beautiful somber black and the piquant brilliant coloring we expect to find associated with extreme youth. Such an idea must only be thought of where the individual child possesses enough of that color and general attractiveness to make the contrast sufficiently striking.—Daily Telegraph, London.

STORIES OF CAMP AND WAR

HEROIC SPIRIT IS DISPLAYED

Members of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Had to Be Forced Back in Noted Fight at Gettysburg.

George H. Lehman, employed as an electrician at the Charlestown navy yard, was a sturdy young man of twenty-one years, 50 years ago. Although he had seen hard service as a private in Company E, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Mr. Lehman weighed 180 pounds when he went into the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Lehman had the advantage of knowledge of how to take care of himself, and, as he says, he never failed to get enough to eat.

"On the night of June 30 we were at Emmetsburg, camped at Marsh creek, 14 miles from Gettysburg," said Mr. Lehman. "About 8 a. m. on July 1 we got orders to start for Gettysburg at double quick. We covered the 14 miles at a dog-trot and it was the roughest road I ever traveled, up and down hill, with dust up to our ankles. My recollection is that we reached the line of battle at Gettysburg about noon. The Twelfth Massachusetts had been ahead of us and they had been through some hard fighting before we arrived. They had lost many of their men and when we lined up in the position they had been holding the able-bodied men of the Twelfth stood with us."

"It was hot work from the first minute. The rebels were coming up the road in column of fours just as fast as they could come. There seemed to be a swarm of rebels stretching out farther than we could see."

"The boys all knew that there were fully five of the Johnnies to every one of us, but that only made our boys fight harder. We were firing just as fast as we could reload and aim, and our men were falling fast."

"The rebels aimed at the men nearest the colors, so the men who were about the colors were hit first. Our company was stationed to the left of our colors and as rapidly as the men near the colors were hit we moved up. Our color bearer, brave Charlie Morris, was killed. Our regimental monument at Gettysburg, by the way, is a soldier in full uniform, and the figure was modeled after Morris."

"So many of the color company had been killed and wounded that our company, the next one to the colors had moved up to the position about the regimental flag. I was close to the colors when a bullet struck my left leg. It was only a flesh wound and I kept on fighting."

"About 2:30 or 3 p. m. I was wounded again, and this time the ball shattered a bone in the right leg. That put me out of action and I was ordered to the rear to the field hospital. I had been able to bandage my right leg with a towel and stop the flow of blood and I could just barely walk."

"Before I was hit and was ordered to the rear I knew that we would have to retreat. But the boys did not want to retreat. When it was impossible to hold the position longer and the officers ordered them to retreat the boys had to be driven back before they would stir. In all my experience I never saw such heroic spirit as the men of the First corps showed that first day at Gettysburg."

"As soon as Stuart's cavalry rode away I told Kelly to run up the road and intercept Buford's cavalry and tell the general which way the rebels had gone. He did so and pretty soon we heard the Union cavalry in pursuit, attacking Stuart's rear."

Mr. Lehman on returning to Massachusetts applied for a commission in the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, but the examining surgeon declared that his wound made further service impossible.

Monument to Hazen's Brigade. James P. Waldron, Rector, Ark., belonged to the Sixth Kentucky and was wounded at Shiloh and again at Stone river. On the field of Stone river is a monument to the old Hazen brigade, composed of the Ninth Indiana, Forty-first Ohio, Sixth Kentucky and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois. There they fought back the enemy when both wings were driven back, and Hazen's men stood like a stone wall. Although they were in 23 battles and skirmishes. He has seen but one of his old comrades since the muster-out, and would like to hear from any that are alive.

Simple Enough. "Here's an odd news note. A New Jersey trust company saved \$75,000 last year by abolishing its legal department."

"That is odd. I wonder how it came to decide to do it?" "Simple enough. It decided to obey the law."

An Encounter With Thrift. "What did the proprietor of the swine say when he found you feeding on their husks?" "What he said," replied the prodigal son, "was this: 'Hey! Come out of there. Those husks are worth more money these days!'"

Dull. "Old Mr. Doppel doesn't seem to have a sense of humor." "I'm afraid not. He could talk about cold storage eggs all day and not indulge in an act of piousness."

MEMBER OF PASTOR'S FLOCK

Benevolent Clergyman Was Right in Assuming That He Knew Youngster He Addressed.

Dr. Milo Hudson Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, is a benevolent and fatherly man. He has no children of his own, but is godfather to nearly eighty. A few belong to his friends, but the greater number are children who have been presented for baptism with no one to stand sponsor for them. A dozen or more bear Doctor Gates' name.

Not long ago he was walking down Broadway near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and saw a small Italian-American industriously digging in the dirt. Thinking there was something familiar about the youngster's appearance he patted him on the head and asked: "What's your name, young man?" The boy looked up from his excavating and replied: "Meelo Hudson-Gatus!"—New York Evening Post.

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER BODY

Roxbury, Ohio.—"When my little boy was two weeks old he began breaking out on his cheeks. The eczema began just with pimples and they seemed to itch so badly he would scratch his face and cause a matter to run. Wherever that matter would touch it would cause another pimple until it spread all over his body. It caused disfigurement while it lasted. He had fifteen places on one arm and his head had several. The deepest places on his cheeks were as large as a silver dollar on each side. He was so restless at night he had to put mittens on him to keep him from scratching them with his finger nails. If he got a little too warm at night it seemed to hurt badly. "We tried a treatment and he didn't get any better. He had the eczema about three weeks when we began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed him at night with the Cuticura Soap and spread the Cuticura Ointment on and the eczema left." (Signed) Mrs. John White, Mar. 19, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

A Bungler. Miss Jagers (answering for a compliment)—They say plain girls are always religious. Now, I'm not at all religious.

Mr. Fortnit (gallantly)—Yes, but there are exceptions to all rules, you know.—Puck.

Astology. Sonny—Pa, what is a comet? Father—A comet is an Atlantized star; that is, it consists mostly of gas.

Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops work wonders in overcoming serious coughs and throat irritations—5c at Druggists.

Bryn Mawr college has 40 girls in swimming class.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 8-1914.

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common in Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood. The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce uses most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic and regulator!

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beasley, Essex Co., Va., says: "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness peculiar to my sex. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your 'Favorite Prescription.' I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the 'Pleasant Pellets,' I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

Lumbago-Sciatica Sprains

"The directions says, its good for lumbago too.—Sloan's cured my rheumatism; I've used it and I know." Do you use Sloan's? Here's Proof. "I had my back hurt in the Boer War and two years ago I was hit by a street car. I tried all kinds of dope without success. I saw your Liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."—Fletcher Norman, Whittier, Calif. Instant Relief from Sciatica. "I was kept in bed with sciatica since the first of February, but I had almost instant relief when I tried your Liniment."—W. J. Monahan, Frankfort, Ky. Sprained Ankle. "As a user of your Liniment for the last 15 years, I can say it is one of the best on the market. Fifteen years ago I sprained my ankle and had to use crutches, and the doctors said I would always be lame. A friend advised me to try your Liniment and after using it night and morning for three months I could walk without a cane and run as good as any of the other fellows in my department. I have never been without a bottle since that time."—Dr. William H. Brown, General Supt., Va.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sloan's Instructive Book on horses, cattle, poultry and hogs, sent free. Address, DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.