

## CANADA WINS AGAIN

THE COLORADO SILVER TROPHY FOR OATS WON A SECOND TIME BY CANADA.

The most recent achievement of Canada's West is winning for the second time the magnificent \$1,500 silver trophy awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peck of oats. At Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, placed a peck of oats grown on their farm in competition, with oats from every part of the world. The judges had no difficulty in deciding, and the award was given to the Saskatchewan grown oats. In 1912, the Corn Exposition had no exhibition, and our Canadian friends, although ready for a second contest had no opportunity. In 1913, the exhibition of the Society was held at Columbus, S. C., and it is said of it that it was one of the best yet held. At this exhibition, which comprised corn and all the smaller grains, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster had on exhibition for the contest another peck of oats grown on their Saskatchewan farm, in 1912. There was no trouble for the judges, no time necessarily lost in reaching a decision, Hill & Sons won, and for the second time their name will appear on the crest of the cup. The third space will doubtless be occupied by their name, and then this splendid trophy will be theirs.

During the past few years Western Canada grains—wheat, oats, barley and flax—have been in competition with grains from all other countries, and in every case their superiority has been shown. It is not only in oats, but it is in wheat, in barley and in flax, that Canada more than holds its own, when placed side by side with grains from other parts.

Mixed farming is taking a strong hold not only in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which up to the present have been devoted solely to grain growing, but also in the districts contiguous, where the conditions of climate, shelter, water, grass and hay make farming of this kind, easy to prosecute and large in profits. It was in the Province of Manitoba that the steer was raised that carried off the Championship of the steer class, at Chicago last December. This beast had been fattened on the grass and hay of the Province and the only finishing grain it had was barley; not an ounce of corn.

Western Canada presents innumerable opportunities for the big farmer who wants to cultivate his thousands of acres, the medium man satisfied with a few hundred acres, the man who is content to farm his free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; it has opportunities for the investor, the capitalist, the business man, the manufacturer and the laborer.

Agents of the Canadian Government located at different points in the United States will be pleased on application, to give any desired information, free of cost.—Advertisement.

HARDLY.



"It must take courage to go up in an airship."

"It does, but not near so much as to come down in one."

### BREAKING OUT ON LEG

Hilltop, Kan.—"About two years ago I began to notice a breaking out on my leg. At first it was very small but soon it began to spread until it formed large blotches. The itching was terrible and almost constant. Many nights I could not sleep at all. After scratching it to relieve the itching it would burn so dreadfully that I thought I could not stand it. For nearly a year I tried all kinds of salves and ointment, but found no relief. Some salves seemed to make it worse until they broke open and run.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies. I got a sample of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began by washing the sores with the Cuticura Soap, then applying the Cuticura Ointment twice a day. I noticed a change and got more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few weeks I was cured. It has healed so nicely that no scar remains." (Signed) Mrs. Anna A. Lew, Dec. 17, 1911.

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

His Sarcastic Fling.

"I don't like to invite Mrs. Parvenu to my bridge party, and yet she's a sure loser and good pay."

"I don't think you are going to get her money without her company," said the sarcastic husband. "What do you expect her to do, frame your invitation and mail you a check?"

An open confession may be good for the soul, but it's apt to disfigure a reputation.

## Little New in Style of the Coiffures of To-Day



Coiffures are still following the fashions of fifty years ago or of those even further back. They are glossy, parted, dressed close to the head and are neat looking. The ears are covered in all of them and in almost every one the hair is waved a little or curled about the face.

The part is not always at the middle, but in the majority of cases it is. A little, very short and light fringe across the middle of the forehead is becoming to some faces. There is almost no arrangement so pretty for a low forehead as the middle part and occasionally it is good on a high forehead.

### VARIED ORNAMENTS FOR HATS

Woman Who Seeks Something New Has But to Make the Round of the Various Shops.

It is entirely due to the hat ornament that the chapeau can be put in the class of the irresistible. So varied and clever are the little decorations that they demand a special description in this big fashion story.

One charming ring, through which loops of moire ribbon are run at the side of a straw turban, is of circles of wooden beads in the Bulgarian colors.

On a hat by Jeanne Lanvin a flat rose of two shades of yellow wool is surrounded by a disk of brown and green silk leaves, folded from picot ribbon and tinted with water-colors.

A high semi-circle of pleated velvet ribbon is made of three rows, held at the lower edge by a flat folded bow. This ornament, in turn, holds in place a cluster of soft coq feathers.

Peacock feathers form two rows around an iridescent blue and green jewel.

A fantastic of pheasant's wings is caught down on a brim by a butterfly of silk with jewels and embroidered coin spots.

Very simple is a ring of knotted moire ribbon in two colors, orange and brown, surrounding a yellow rose made of swirled mousseline.

Scarabs in turquoise and lava are being used to form centers of feather cabochons.

The "flight" of little tailored bows is still seen up the side of high brims.

Ribbon pompons are wired and top covered stems. These are made of overlapped loops around each other.

Question marks, so prominent in coq and other feather quills, are being duplicated in stiffened grasses and ribbon-covered wires.

Picot ribbon, especially in the embroidered Bulgarian styles, will be used for tailored bands around the crowns.

Chints and cretonne flowers are being cut out and laid in flat borders around wide brims of garden hats before the covering of yellow chiffon is applied.

The butterfly of lace, net and beaded gauze has been added to flower-trimmed hats.

### Tulle Scarfs.

The wearing of scarfs with decollete gowns has become so general that it is no wonder the woman who has a desire to be original has found a device that is rather novel to replace it. Long or short lengths of tulle knotted at the ends or ornamented with tassels are found to be a satisfactory substitute, for even a thickness or two of tulle supplies a little warmth. These strips of tulle are becoming and a touch of color can be given to a white or black costume by means of them. For instance, two lengths of tulle tied together may combine turquoise, blue and white or black and green.

### Short Wraps.

Short wraps of silken stuff, made very simply and having deep sling drapery at the back in the effect of a hood, are the fad on the Riviera. A wrap of this sort worn by a French beauty is of cerise lansdowne, and aside from the sling drapery, the lines are very simple, great cords covered with the cerise material outlining a shoulder yoke and forming a big ornament where the fronts cross and fasten.

The hair is arranged in coils at the back of the head above the nape of the neck. Occasionally one sees soft braids wound about the head. When there is a scant supply of hair the small chignon of puffs takes the place of coils.

Not so many bands are worn now except for the evening headdress. Strands of pearls or a narrow band of rhinestones provide the finishing touch for these demure coiffures. The styles were never more fascinating, never displayed the adorably lovely hues of beautiful heads or the luster and color of hair to better advantage.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### STUNNING SPRING SUIT



Tailor made suit of green and gray checked wool with cutaway jacket and green taffeta cuffs and collar.

### New Aprons.

There seems to be a fad for wearing aprons. Probably the days when "best" black silk aprons were a part of the wardrobes of many old ladies and muslin, Swiss and lace aprons were worn by many younger women when they sat down to sew or stood up to dust will not return, but aprons are enjoying a popularity they have not had for a long time. A wonderful gown of lace and mull and marquette thickly embroidered reflects the fad for aprons. It is made with bodice in peasant fashion and under the girdle is fastened as part of the gown a diminutive embroidered apron with two lace-edged pockets.

### Smart Neck Bows.

Smart bows to wear with wash blouses are made of four short, straight, lined pieces of ribbon, so sharply pointed that when caught by the tight knot at the center, they look like the petals of a chrysanthemum. These bows are of gros-grain ribbon in black or a color. When in color they are slipped through horn rings of the same shade; one ring is placed at each end of the knot, and these rings are caught together in the middle on the under side of the ribbon knot to form a fastening clasp or buckle.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR APRIL 13

JACOB AT BETHEL.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 28:10-22. GOLDEN TEXT—"I am with thee, and will keep thee whithersoever thou goest," Gen. 28:15.

Esau, like the foolish virgins, became wise after his opportunity had passed. Though there was a partial subsequent reformation (28:6-9) it was not real repentance. Jacob was obliged to flee from his brother's anger. In order to get him off in safety Rebekah prompted Isaac to send Jacob to her brother Laban, ostensibly to seek a wife (27:46), but in reality "for a few days," that he might escape Esau's wrath.

### Couch of Stones.

I. The Refuge, vv. 10, 11. Every wrong act entails retribution. Leaving the luxurious home in Beersheba, Jacob went towards Haran, which name signifies "a parched place." Out yonder in the desert at a certain place, not any particular one, this refugee tarried during the long cold hours of the night. Gathering a few stones as a rude couch, Jacob slept. There are three things to consider about him that night: (1) He was lonely, which gave him time to meditate upon his life and his actions; (2) he was in a great fear (27:43), which of course quickened his thoughts as to the ultimate outcome of these experiences, and (3) he was certainly weary. What a picture, a weary, troubled, sinful fugitive whose experience had brought him to a time and into surroundings wherein he was compelled to think on his ways.

If only men would think and not stifle conscience more of them would throw themselves upon the mercy of a loving father.

II. The Revelation, vv. 12-15. Jacob was not in reality alone. Both God and his angels were there in that lonely desert place, Ps. 34:7-13:7. It was not an accident that caused Jacob to dream that night. Undoubtedly this dream came from God. Dreams were frequently used of God as a means of revelation, a method that is not needful now that we have the holy spirit, John 7:13. Verily all heaven was at Jacob's right hand.

There are three distinguishing features about this revelation: (1) The Ladder. This might have been suggested to Jacob by the nature of the mountainous country over which he had been or was passing. A ladder is a means whereby we attain unto the higher things; (2) The Angels. They were first ascending, then descending; suggesting, in his extremity, Jacob's ascending prayer and God's descending answer thereto. In this the hour of Jacob's deepest trial God stood at the top of the ladder ready to reveal himself and to succor: see 35:3. There is in point of fact a close and a real connection between earth and heaven, only a veil intervenes. Jesus is our means of communication between a holy God and sinful men. John 14:6, Heb. 10:19, 20; (3) God. Jehovah introduced himself in a most gracious and comforting manner. He it was (v. 15) that had protected and guided Jacob's father and grandfather.

### Jacob Aroused.

III. The Result, vv. 16-22. Jacob awakened and the ladder was removed, but the revelation remained. The presence, the keeping power, the guidance and the ultimately finished work in Jacob's life remained after the dream had passed. So much was he impressed with this that he exclaimed: "Surely the Lord is in this place." Jacob's fear (v. 17) is the beginning of wisdom, Ps. 111:10, see also 32:28. The words "gate of heaven," v. 17, signifies the gate to a populous city; in like manner we have the promise of an ennobling host ever about us, Ps. 34:7, 2; Kings 6:16, 17. Jacob went a step further, he arose, signifying action. It is not enough to have a vision. Godly fear is always accompanied by action. Taking of the thing at hand, a stone, Jacob erected a memorial, and pouring oil (consecration) upon it, he called the name of that place Beth-el, the house of God. In like manner God would have us to take of the common things of our every-day life and erect a holy memorial out of them to the honor and glory of his name. "Twas not alone the place of vision, but also of prayer, and true prayer involves work."

This lesson is a wonderful revelation of the love, grace and patience of God watching over and dealing with one of his erring children. Jacob had forfeited his home by his folly. Note his surprised expression, "Surely the Lord was in this place and I knew it not."

Another great lesson is that of the close connection of God and of heaven, with men and affairs here on this earth, man's nearness to God. Divine revelation and human humbling are always closely connected. Jacob recognized the divine revelation, and believed in the promise and purpose of Jehovah, another evidence of his superiority over Esau. Jacob, it is evident, had a desire to have some part in God's plan, and though unworthy, by discipline was brought into a large place in that plan. God has a plan for every life in the consummation of his larger purposes.

## Lone Set of Whiskers Upsets Wilson's Cabinet



WASHINGTON.—It was whispered, but the whisper was not absolute, verified, that the real absorbing question before the Wilson cabinet at its special meeting the other day was that of a delicate tonsorial policy, one involving the much-vaunted "Jeffersonian simplicity" in its inherent principles and requiring razor-edged diplomacy in its treatment.

The intricacies of the Mexican situation, the matter of patronage distribution, the subject of diplomatic relations with South and Central America, the tariff, the currency and kindred topics all were shelved while the cabinet members turned their combined statesmanship loose on a pair of offending whiskers.

Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce is the owner of the hirsute appendages in question. With one exception the other members of the cabinet are as smooth-shaven as was Jefferson himself. Not one has a hair on cheek, chin, lip or jaw, while a few in addition have domes that

are sparingly thatched. The Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, has a very small mustache, so spare in fact, that it is barely noticeable. Opposite President Wilson sits Mr. Redfield at the foot of the great mahogany table, a position that makes his facial decorations all the more conspicuous.

The whiskers that tickle the fancy of the cabinet are of the Burnside pattern. If allowed to grow a bit more luxuriantly they would be a famous pair of Dundrearies. They lack the swishing whiskbroom of Senator Kern's beard, but are of a type that might adorn with equal grace a prosperous banker or a patent medicine man.

When the Redfield Burnside loom in sight their wearer might be taken for a successful manufacturer, a returned missionary or an advance agent for a three-ring circus, for they lack the umbrageousness and the effulgence that go with the statesman's cut.

In official circles it was reported that a resolution was presented asking that Mr. Redfield detach himself from the whiskers.

This report raised a question in a western delegation of how such a tonsorial policy adopted by the national administration might affect Col. James Hamilton Lewis in his contest for election to the United States senate.



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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

WOMEN'S CHOICE

### WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

Going Half Way. Rutgers Jewett, the literary adviser, was urging a young novelist to take up his residence in New York. "Come to New York," he said, "and then, in every emergency, the publishers and magazine editors can turn to you."

"Men continually tell me," Mr. Jewett continued, "that things never come their way. I feel like shouting in reply: 'But why not try putting yourself in the right place?'"

Many a man saves money by not using tobacco, but it is doubtful if the money has the same soothing effect.

Must Be. "Is he making good?" "No question of it. He can get coal on credit."—Detroit Free Press.

When you feel like calling a man a liar go to the telephone and then change your mind.

### FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are Riches in Curative Qualities FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

### LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

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