MORE WHEAT PRIZES

Honors for Western Canada Come Year After Year.

At the recent Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Ill., in a keen contest for the coveted first prize for wheat, Western Canada has again carried off all the honors. Not only has she won the first, but also the second and third prizes. These were won by Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba. In past years the Province of Saskatchewan had the distinguished honor of carrying off the initial prize.

Harvesting and threshing are now completed in Western Canada, and while it is early in the season to give exact figures as to the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax it is safe to assume that the former will yield about 20 bushels per acre. The price to the farmer will be about $2.00 per bushel, giving him $40.00 an acre of a return. When it is considered that the land upon which this wheat is grown averaged less than $30 an acre, it takes very little figuring to arrive at an estimate of the profit there is to the grain grower of Western Canada. The writer knows where a farmer purchased 160 acres of land in the spring of 1910, broke it up the same year, put it in wheat in 1917. His crop was harvested a few days ago. It yielded 4,800 bushels and he sold it at $2.05 per bushel, giving him $9,840. The land cost him $4,800, breaking, seeding, seed, cutting and threshing, $1,920. His profit was $3,120 after paying for his land and his costs of improving. He has now $3,120 to commence another season with a "paid for in full" improved farm.

Never has farming offered such profitable returns for labor as at present and nowhere is the large profit equal to that of the low priced, high yielding lands of Western Canada.

There has been a big rush during the past few weeks of renters and owners of high priced lands in many parts of the United States to investigate these 100% profit reports. No better season of the year could be selected by anyone desiring to better their condition and wishing to give Western Canada the "once over." Threshing is now completed and the grain being marketed. The weather is fine and will be pleasant for a couple of months and a visit now to personally investigate the conditions will be convincing and profitable. While old home ties and family associations are one of the first considerations in the mind of the reader, who feels that the old five or ten per cent return is sufficient, it behooves the modern and progressive farmer always to be on the alert to grasp the opportunities of the hour. Land in Western Canada that is annually producing a gross return of from $40.00 to $80.00 per acre is purchasable at from $15 to $30 per acre. It can be seen at a glance that such values cannot help but increase as they have done in the older agricultural districts of the United States. The new settler will find himself surrounded by same contented and prosperous neighbors. The expense of making one visit to look into Western Canada's opportunities is small—a special reduced rate is available and you owe yourself a holiday and a trip may do you good. You owe your dependents a right to better your condition and Western Canada offers that opportunity.—Advertisement.

A Near Calamity.

Little Mary was being initiated into the wonders of the Pullman car. She and her mother left the city early in the evening, each occupying a big cushioned seat in the car. Mary wished to know at once where they were to sleep, and after five minutes' explanation by her mother she realized that they were to sleep in a bed, made over their two seats, which would be completed by the porter about nine o'clock.

At the next stop a man entered the car and Mary was forced to give up her individual seat to him. He had reserved the upper berth, which she did not know. The giving up of the seat was for a time enough food for thought, but she finally burst out with this question:

"Mamma, if we sleep here, and all those other people sleep where they are sitting, where is that man going to sleep?"

"That man," and the rest in the car laughed. The explanation process began all over again.

One "On" the Teacher.

The school term was drawing toward its close in Normal City, a Muncie suburb, when the pupils of one room were asked to write compositions on any subject they might choose, according to Lee Baird, the principal.

One little boy turned in his composition with the sheet entirely blank except for the title. "The Home Life of the Fiji Islanders."

"Roscoe, why did you choose so peculiar a subject, but choosing it why didn't you write a composition on the home life of the Fiji islanders as you announce in the title?" asked Baird.

"Because they ain't any," was the boy's reply, while the other children who had been in on the joke, roared at getting one "on" the teacher.—Indianapolis News.

Self-Consideration.

"How could you urge your husband to go to the war? Won't it be hard on you as a wife?"

"Maybe so, but it will be lots easier for me as a widow."

The first lead pencil, or graphite pencil, was made in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Blouses in Filmy Fabrics.

Along with all the rest of the regalia of fashionables for the coming fall and winter the new blouses have made their triumphant entry. So far as materials are concerned their designers appear blissfully unconscious that there is any such thing as cold, for they are made of the same filmy will-o'-the-wisp fabrics as those for summer. It is the business of coats and suits and furs to provide warmth, and the blouse refuses to take any responsibility in this matter.

Georgette crepe, fine voile, organdie and net engage the attention of those who create blouse styles. Very fine pin tucks (hand run in high-priced models), narrow lingerie laces, bead embroidery, satin and small buttons, together with hemstitching, have not been displaced by any other decorative features on crepe blouses, but lace tinted to match the material is a new note. Much of the beadwork is borrowed from that of the American Indian in design, and a motif embroidered on the blouse is continued in tabs, ends and tassels that hang free from the blouse. New styles in necks and openings at the back and on the shoulders are features to consider for the sake of variety. To the joy of thin women, very elegant high-necked blouses are shown with high collars that are detachable. They fasten round a band with snap fasteners and may be taken off and cleaned. Two or three collars to each blouse keep it in first-class order.

The blouse shown in the picture is of georgette crepe with satin pipings and small satin-covered buttons. It has a round neck with flat collar of satin, and fastens along the shoulder and under arm.

The sleeves are full above the elbow but shaped into the forearm and lengthened with a pointed cuff over the hand. This particular sleeve is a great favorite this season. A butterfly, outlined in small, fine beads, makes a beautiful finishing touch at the front.

It Is the Day of Bags.

The knitting bag has become a part of every well-regulated life, destined to hold its place for the duration of the war, at least. But it is only one of many kinds of bags all flourishing now in the smile of woman's favor. There are such hosts of them that there is simply no chance to surprise us, but cleverness of new designs and beauty of materials make them always interesting.

Crétonne, denim, heavy brown linen, leather-cloth, silk, satin, and ribbons are used for making the large knitting bags that serve so many purposes. They are convenient for carrying home the work that women are doing for the army and navy, and for shopping, now that everyone is urged to carry home small parcels for themselves. Regulation shopping bags, smaller than knitting bags, are made of ribbons and handsome fabrics and are destined to a long season of popularity. One of the cleverest new bags is shown in the picture in two views. It is very handsome and is made of four strips of wide ribbons sewed together lengthwise. Two of the strips are of black satin and two of a brocaded pattern. The ends are gathered in a frill over small oval rings and fastened together with snap fasteners. In the picture the constriction of the bag is shown at the left. It is carried by means of a handle made of folded black satin ribbon sewed to each end and trimmed with two handsome tassels on one side. When folded, as shown at the right of the picture, the bag has two compartments. This particular bag is very simple but so clever that we wonder why it was not thought out long ago.

Shopping bags of this kind are fitted with much smaller bags, made to carry face powder and other necessaries of life in the city. Along with other bags they will come in for much attention at Christmas time.

Julia Bottomley

Pillow Sham Holder.

The feature of the pillow sham holder, which is the invention of a New York woman, is that it makes use of the familiar push pins as a means of holding the shams in place. A rectangular frame is provided, but the upper portion has a piece of cork for the reception of the steel points. When these are once in place, it is not necessary to disturb them until it is time to take the linen off the frame to consign it to the washtub.

A Straight-Line Dress.

A smart brown dress, with the straight outline, or silhouette, was made of lustre. It had a yoke waist from which box plaits were laid across back and front, hanging straight to the hem of the skirt, as the dress was a one-piece one. A loose belt of the lustre lay over the plaits without confining them and on the front of the belt, and on the collar and cuffs as well, tiny clusters of wool-embroidered flowers appeared, in several bright colors.

Waistcoats With Capes.

Waistcoats sometimes are an addition to capes, often of rich brocade. Many waistcoats have prominent pockets, and the military or naval buttons upon them give a certain cachet. Some are cut diagonally and cross in at the back and so keep the cape in place

CHEAP FEED NOT ALWAYS CHEAPEST

Analyses Show High-Priced Feeds Are Frequently Most Economical.

RATIONS ARE SUGGESTED

College Makes Out List of What Dairymen Have Found to Be Practical Under Present Conditions.

By J. A. WALDRON,
Extension Agents in Dairying, Michigan Agriculture College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Recent developments in the dairy industry of the state have given dairymen reason to hope that better times are in store for them during the coming year. Something approaching more equitable prices for milk and butterfat seem to be on the way and unless the signs fail it should pay dairymen to stay in business.

It will be practicable to feed grain or concentrates, though perhaps the supply of these won't be so liberally dealt out to the dairy herd as in times past. But in purchasing grain and concentrates it has too often been the practice among dairymen to judge feed not by its food value or nutrient content but by the price asked for it. Many a man won't pay $45 a ton for high-class concentrates when he can purchase another sort for $40, though many tests have amply proved that not infrequently the $45 feed may be really more economical than the $40 kind. In making purchases this fall, the dairyman therefore should buy not alone on the basis of price, but on the basis of nutrient content as well.

An illustration in point may make this a little clearer. If a dairyman has a supply of silage and other roughage on hand, and it is a question of laying in some protein feed to balance the ration, would it be wiser to purchase wheat bran at $40 a ton, or say, cottonseed meal (choice) at $51 a ton? The answer is simple. "Buy cottonseed," for at these prices a pound of digestible crude protein costs 16 cents in the bran and only 6.9 cents in the cottonseed. The cost of protein in the cottonseed, it will be seen, is only about one-half as much per pound as that in the bran, despite the fact that cottonseed costs $1) more a ton. In other words, the dairyman who may be seeking a protein supplement for his ration should inquire how much protein he is getting for his money and not merely how much "feed." Where the margin of profit in the dairy business is so slight at times as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, this item is an important one.

With feeds as a whole, recent investigation has proved that protein, the milk-forming nutrient, is cheapest at present time (October, 1917) in cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay, oil meal and clover hay, and in the case of the ready-mixed feeds it has been noted that protein and the total nutrients are without exception cheaper in the feeds containing a higher amount of protein and total nutrients, even though these feeds cost more per ton.

Grain, further, should not be thrown away, but this cannot be avoided unless cows are fed individually, that is according to their milk production. Men who have made a go of the dairy business and who have made money despite recent adversities, have found that as a rule one pound of grain per day should be fed to a cow for each two and one-half to four pounds of milk produced per day depending upon quality of milk, or one pound of grain per day for each pound of butterfat produced per week.

Knowing how much to feed, the next pressing question is, "What should we feed?" To meet this inquiry a list of rations which many of Michigan's best dairymen have found will secure results, has been compiled. They were planned for a 1,000-pound cow, producing about 30 pounds of 3.5 to 4 per cent milk, or 25 pounds of 4.5 or 5 per cent milk.

First, in the case of the dairyman who has alfalfa and corn silage on hand for roughage, any of the following may be used to balance the ration:

	Daily Feed
Ration (a)	
Cornmeal	2½ pounds
Oats	2 pounds
Cottonseed or gluten meal	¾ pound
Ration (b)	
Barley	3 pounds
Oats	2 pounds
Cottonseed or gluten meal	¾ pound
Ration (c)	
Unicorn	5½ pounds
Ration (d)	
Unicorn	3 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Ration (e)	
Sucrene	7 pounds
Ration (f)	
Badger dairy feed	7 pounds
Ration (g)	
Larrowe Big Six	6 pounds
Ration (h)	
Beet pulp	5 pounds
Cottonseed or gluten meal	2 pounds

Where mixed hay or corn stover and corn silage are used, any one of the following rations may be fed with them:

	Daily Feed
Ration (a)	
Cornmeal	3 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Cottonseed or gluten meal	2 pounds
Ration (b)	
Barley	3 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Cottonseed or gluten meal	2 pounds
Ration (c)	
Unicorn	7 pounds
Ration (d)	
Unicorn	5 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Ration (e)	
Sucrene	5 pounds
Ration (f)	
Badger dairy feed	9 pounds
Ration (g)	
Larrowe Big Six	7½ pounds
Ration (h)	
Beet pulp	5 pounds
Gluten meal	1 pound
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds

Or if a dry roughage like mixed hay or corn stover is fed, the supplementary ration may be one of the following:

	Daily Feed
Ration (a)	
Corn and cob meal	5 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Oil meal	2 pounds
Ration (b)	
Barley	4 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Bran	1 pound
Oil meal	2 pounds
Ration (c)	
Unicorn	9 pounds
Ration (d)	
Unicorn	7 pounds
Oats	3 pounds
Ration (e)	
Sucrene	11 pounds
Ration (f)	
Badger dairy feed	11 pounds
Ration (g)	
Larrowe Big Six	7 pounds
Oil meal	2 pounds
Ration (h)	
Dried beet pulp (soaked)	6 pounds
Gluten meal	1 pound
Oil meal	2 pounds

PORKERS MUST HAVE PROTEIN

Skim Milk or Buttermilk Best Supplement to Home Grown Grains.

By PROF. G. H. BROWN,
Department of Animal Husbandry Michigan Agriculture College.

East Lansing, Mich.—While most complaints in the public print within the past year or two have had to do almost exclusively with the high cost of food, the thing that has been bothering the livestock man has been the high cost of feed—feed for hogs, cattle and sheep. And if market quotations mean anything the situation won't be much pleasanter this coming winter.

But while all feeds are abnormally high it must not be thought that commercial concentrates should not be purchased. As a matter of fact, the greater the value of home-grown grains such as corn, barley and rye, the more urgent the necessity for securing a protein concentrate to properly balance the ration. A bushel of corn, fed alone, will produce only from nine to ten pounds of pork, but if it is properly balanced with other feeds one bushel will produce at least 12 pounds of pork.

For swine feeding the best supplement to home-grown grains is skim milk or buttermilk, when they are obtainable. When three pounds or less of milk are fed for each pound of grain, 350 pounds of milk are equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of grain. Where skim milk is available for pig and calf feeding it is not necessary to purchase a protein feed.

Of the commercial protein feeds 60 per cent digested tankage is one of the best feeds obtainable for swine feeding—containing a large amount of protein (muscle-building material) and also of ash, for bone building. Sixty per cent digested tankage containing 54 pounds of digestible protein and 12.7 pounds of digestible fat, is selling at $4 per hundredweight. Figured on the basis of protein alone, each pound of protein costs 7.4 cents, which is a lower cost per pound than in any other commercial feed. Unfortunately tankage is suitable for swine feeding only, and then only in limited amounts in combination with the grains rich in carbohydrates as corn, wheat or barley. In combination with the above grains not more than one-tenth part of the ration by weight should consist of tankage.

Emergency Agents Terms Expire.

The terms of the emergency county agents employed by the food preparedness committee will end on November 1. The new order of things will straighten out what has been a somewhat complex situation. There have heretofore been two classes of agents in the field. In some counties there were the regular agents, employed in combination by the college, the county and the United States department of agriculture, and in others the emergency agents, all of whom were selected by the food preparedness committee. After November 1 all agents retained will be under orders of the college and the federal government, an arrangement made possible by the appropriation made to Michigan in the food emergency measure.

M. A. C. Opens October 10.

Contrary to earlier plans, the Michigan Agriculture college will open on October 10. The fall term was to have commenced on September 24, but the opening was postponed to allow young men as far as possible to help with the final harvests, for drafts and enlistments in many sections of the state have made the labor situation acute.

VON HOFF
Sample Shop
249 WOODWARD
Fisher Arcade Detroit

It's not too early for us—

We are showing the correct, new materials made up in the latest approved styles for well dressed women—

And still another assortment of live, snappy models to meet the requirements of the young miss—

We expect more and more of the public to know that *VON HOFF* guarantees you a saving of $5 to $10 on any garment you buy.

Suits - Coats
Dresses
$12 to $75

Our Upstairs Low Rent Will Save You Many a Dollar.

Charles C. Deuel Co.
75 Jones St., Detroit
Welding
Worthless Machinery Repaired
Work Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable

WASHINGTON.

Photoplay Depicts the Fall of the Romanoffs.

"Rasputin, the Black Monk" is an important attraction—important to every person who is interested in the things that are making history. This great photoplay tells the story of the Russian revolution and the fall of the Romanoffs.

GARRICK.

Return of "Very Good Eddie," Last Season's Big Hit.

That bright musical comedy, "Very Good Eddie," Detroit had the first opportunity to pass on the merits of "Very Good Eddie," for it was presented here even before it was taken to New York, where its hit was so emphatic that it ran there 13 months. And now "Very Good Eddie" comes back with a splendid cast, believed to be even better than on its previous visit.

With a list of assisting soloists that represents the most famous of musical celebrities the series of fourteen Friday afternoon and fourteen Saturday evening concerts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will dominate musical life during the coming season in this section of the county.

All of these concerts will be held in the Detroit Armory, the former home of musical events in Detroit, because of both its splendid acoustics and its superior accomodations for large audiences. According to present indications these concerts will serve to eclipse all past records so far as attendance and box office receipts are concerned.

It is only necessary to mention the names of such famous artists as Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the sensational coloratura soprano of the Chicago Opera Company; Mme. Alma Gluck, the most popular of American songbirds, and Fritz Kreisler, the distinguished violin virtuoso, as among the list of assisting soloists, to make plain the renewed interest attaching to the activities of this organization. The programs announced are also of particular interest in that they will serve to introduce many novelties in orchestral music.

The first concert of the season will take place on Friday afternoon, October 19, with Mme. Margarete Matenauer, leading mezzo soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in a program made up exclusively from the works of Wagner. The same program, with Mme. Matzenauer again assisting, will be repeated Saturday evening. Reservations for both the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening series may now be made at the offices of the orchestra in the Kresge Building, Detroit.

How Vessels Touch Bottom.

Vessels often touch bottom in harbors where there is apparently water enough to float them with several feet to spare. The government some time ago made experiments touching this matter, and its report says that suction makes all vessels "squat" and more so in shallow water than in deep. This suction makes all the way from a few inches to three feet difference in the draft of the vessel. It must be taken into account in dredging harbors.

In the Game Early.

Little Elsie—Mamma, I must have a new dress for my dolly. Mother—Why, dear? Elsie—'Cause I quarreled with her, and now that she's made up I must give her a new dress.—Boston Transcript.