

## THE CROPS

The following is a summary of reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Fall wheat that was sown early came up nicely, but the recent cool weather has checked growth somewhat. Later sowing has been much prevented by frequent rains, and some summer fallows cannot be worked even yet. Reports vary considerably as to the area of fall wheat already in, but a large acreage had been intended if the ground could have been got in condition for sowing. Talk of sowing the Marquis variety in the spring.

More winter rye than usual will be sown. Brant county is being grown with Swedish rye in the county.

Most of the red clover seed has been harvested. The plants were rather thin in stand, but the heads as a rule were well filled. Hay is selling at from \$18 to \$20 in the county of Peterboro, and at \$24 in Port Arthur district.

Referring to southern corn, the Kent representative states that it will give a good yield of both fodder and grain, and that many re-

port the grain as ripe enough now for hog food. He adds that several farmers have pulled ears of this variety of corn on which over 1,110 grains have been counted. In other quarters it is reported that while corn has grown strongly much of it is difficult to cut, owing to its having been considerably knocked down by rain and wind earlier in the month. Silo filling is now proceeding actively, and prospects are away ahead of last year, both as to quantity and quality.

Fodder supplies are on the whole sufficient, and most farmers will face the winter with the assurance that live stock are likely to be carried through nicely.

Marketing has not been heavy so far, the season so far being very rainy. Much of the grain is likely to be held for feeding. Kent reports fruit sales as being interfered with to a considerable extent by the restrictions on the sale of sugar.

Live stock generally are in good form, as September pastures were all that could be desired. Carleton reports well to medium finished cattle off the grass being marketed freely at from 1.50 to 1.75 per lb.

Dairy cows are giving an unusually good supply of milk for the time of year, although some cheese factories in Carleton are now working only every other day. In most quarters, milk has been selling at summer prices.

Hogs are being marketed freely at prices ranging from \$18.50 to \$19.50 a cwt. Elgin reports that more brood sows are being kept since food is available.

Experienced workers on the farm are in good demand, but ordinary labor is not in much request, except a few extra men for apple picking, handling corn, roots, etc. Fall plowing, generally speaking, is only a little over half through, although in Brant some farmers are said to have as many as forty acres turned up. The frequent rains have made high and well drained fields easy to plow.

## ACTRESS TELLS SECRET

Joley Williams, the well known American actress, who was recently playing at the Imperial Theatre in St. Louis, Mo., made the following statement about gray hair and how to darken it:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray streaked or faded hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Boley Compound, and 1/2 ounce of glycerine. Mix the ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost, or any druggist can put it up for you. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. This is not a dye, it does not color the most delicate scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."

## TWENTY-SIX KILLED

By Courier Leased Wire  
Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—Twenty-six munition workers are dead, and between 15 and 30 injured, four probably fatally, as the result of an accident at 7 o'clock this morning when a Pennsylvania passenger train from Akron to Cleveland crashed into a crowd of foundrymen alighting from a local train at Bedford, a suburb ten miles from here. The local train from Cleveland was carrying 600 of them to work.

Pennsylvania railroad officials say many of the workmen alighted from the local train before it stopped and in a heavy fog stepped over the northbound track, where the passenger train struck them.

## HUNT FOR DEERTERS.

By Courier Leased Wire  
Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 3.—The hunt for draftees who have failed to comply with the regulations of the Military Service Act in this district is on once again. Periodically since the act became effective Sherbrooke has been invaded by division officers to round up deserters, and as a consequence quite a few young men have been turned over to the military authorities. Four officers very quietly took up their quarters here and have since been going about their work of hunting for deserters. The general opinion of the authorities here is that there are now few deserters to be found in this district.

## War Enriches Huns?

Prof. Bailod, a well-known German statistician, has lately estimated Germany's national private wealth in 1914 at \$75,000,000,000; to which \$32,500,000,000 has since been added through government obligations issued and enhancement of agricultural land values, offset by \$10,000,000,000 loss through consumption of stocks and loss of property abroad; making the present net result \$97,000,000,000.

One of our contemporaries comments that according to this method of computation, the more a government borrows from its citizens and spends for war, the richer the nation grows. We are not sure that the German professor was quite as innocent. M. Cheredame, the distinguished French publicist, has previously estimated that so far Germany has made money out of the war through its loot of Belgium, northern France and Poland. Prof. Bailod may estimate that the addition to the national debt is simply a capitalization of the stolen property.

But even so, we cannot become very enthusiastic over the enrichment of Germany, or believe that it is so good and real as it may look to optimistic Germans. We hope and believe that it will prove as ephemeral as that in the bag of the burglar who is trying to escape from a house that is surrounded by policemen.

## Millions Who Seek Freedom.

The great Slavic race is divided into three main groups: Western, eastern and southern. The Western Slavs include the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and the Slavs in Germany. The Eastern Slavs are the Russians in Russia, and the Russians, whom the Austrians name Ruthenes, in Galicia, Bukovina and Hungary. The Southern (Jugo) Slavs are known as Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, inhabiting the states contiguous to the Adriatic, and including Montenegro and Serbia. The Jugoslavs claim to have a population of 8,000,000 under Austro-Hungarian rule, and another 5,000,000 in Serbia and Montenegro. There are 1,000,000 Jugoslav emigrants from Austria-Hungary living abroad, of which number 700,000 are in the United States. There are 1,000,000 Jugoslavs in the South American republics. Of the Jugo-slavs in the United States 400,000 are Croatians, 200,000 Slovenes, and 100,000 Serbians. In the Czechoslovak state there are in Bohemia 6,670,548, in Moravia 2,622,271, and in the land of the Slovaks 5,000, but according to the official Austrian figures of 1910 there were in these states 6,435,932 Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks, or 31 per cent. of the entire population.

## CLOSE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

By Courier Leased Wire  
Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Schools, churches, theatres and all places of public assembly were to-day ordered closed indefinitely. This action was taken by the Board of Health after the receipt of reports showing the alarming spread of influenza.

## NEARING A DECISION

MEANING OF RECENT VICTORIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

British and French are Now Equal in Strength to Their foe, and the Weight of the United States Troops Will Be an Addition to Their Striking Force.

TWO years ago, before Russia was out of the war and Germany was compelled to keep vast armies on the eastern front, she was able to maintain an apparently immovable defence in France and Belgium. The British and French armies battered away in Flanders, in Artois, in Picardy, and in the Champagne country and made little progress.

Particularly heavy were the Allied losses in Artois, where the French struggled in vain to take Vimy Ridge, and later the British suffered huge casualties at Loos. Lens, the railway and mining centre whose possession was of great value to Germany, offered successful resistance to fierce attacks. The German staff with one hand crushing Russia, and with its foot booting Serbia and Roumania, stayed the French and British with the other hand. Now, despite the addition of seventy divisions from the east to her western armies, Germany is not able to avoid the necessity of giving way.

The great change is so obviously significant that it is hardly necessary to point out the meaning. The German power is crumbling. It is not able to endure against a constant attrition. German unified military power is not equal to the power that France and Great Britain have in France, which at the same time are able to maintain large expeditionary forces elsewhere.

France and Great Britain together on the western line now outmatch the Germans, for Americans have not largely participated in recent operations. The presence of the Americans in reserve is of vast importance as giving confidence to Gen. Foch, but it is being demonstrated that the weight of America is not indispensable to swinging the balance against the Kaiser.

The armed forces of Great Britain are more numerous than at any time, and France has as many as ever before. Italy has larger armies than prior to Caporetto. And the armies of Great Britain, France and Italy are equipped as never before. It has taken four years to overhaul the advantage Germany had in preparedness, but at last the European Allies may be regarded as completely mobilized, and the effect is seen.

British inventive genius and manufacturing power have been able to contribute the tanks, which seem the basis of the Allied successes of the last few weeks. The Germans specialized on gas and flame-throwers, and the Allies specialized on air service and on land battleships, and the superiority of British and French judgment has been vindicated. Winston Churchill, a man of imagination, would have won the war as the Dardanelles if his plan had been supported by Great Britain's professional soldiers. But baffled in one direction he turned to another as Minister of Munitions, and, aided by Lloyd George, has sacrificed shipbuilding power to provide the new weapons of offence. This descendant of Marlborough has been little praised and has been dismissed by many as a swashbuckler, but he has the two gifts of imagination and energy, coupled with a courageous willingness to take risks. He is likely to be remembered long after those who have barked against him are forgotten.

The American forces in France, now approaching a million and a half, although temporarily inactive, are not idle. They are being swiftly forged into an instrument that will smash the German line to bits. The work of preparation is nearly completed, and when the full truth is known justice will be done to the extraordinary work the Americans have already done in France. The digging of the Panama Canal was a great task, but does not approach in magnitude the American achievement in France in less than eighteen months.

It has been generally taken for granted that the American armies would not go into general action until next spring. But the unexpected piercing of the chief German line by the intrepid British opens up alluring prospects. It may well be we are on the eve of events greater than those which have already occurred. If the Germans are compelled to take up a new and floundering retreat during the soggy weather of autumn, not much will be left of the German armies by Christmas. Germany is already plainly in semi-panic, and if her morale further gives way she is absolutely gone.

Gen. Foch has before him a momentous decision, but his past record justifies the faith that whether the decision is to strike now or to wait till spring he will judge wisely.

## Glycerine in Japan.

Japan has a glycerine manufacturing plant which has a capacity of about 300 tons a month, and it is promised that in the course of a few years the present importations of this commodity will cease.

## Would Do Him Good.

"The professor is absent-minded. Why don't you tell him that he is walking around in a revolving door?" "Let him walk around for a half hour. He needs exercise."

## He's a Wise Bird.

Did you notice that the guy who maps out the line of march in a parade always covers the distance on horseback?

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## NIAGARA BRAND Unfermented Grape Juice

Concord—Red  
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IN CASES

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## NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917 REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918; and such CITIZENS OF THE AGES 19, 20 AND 31-44, both inclusive, must so register during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING OCTOBER 12th, 1918. It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, and includes ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, OR HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local Postmasters for despatch to the proper Registrar, under the Military Service Act.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

## NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917 MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS

Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A. of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

## See to the Children's FOOTWEAR

Don't wait until the last bell rings to get the children's school footwear—Bestir yourself now. Stocks are larger and more complete and prices are lower than they will be later on.

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Are Worth \$35.00  
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12 Suits only just arrived, which were supposed to be here one month ago. They are of the finest American velours, and worth \$60.00 to \$70.00, but these late arrivals will be cleared just at half-price. Call in on Saturday and look them through, and compare styles and prices.

## LADIES' COATS

A wonderful purchase of Women's Sample Coats, luxurious styles and materials, almost all richly fur trimmed. In every way these coats are the cream of the season's fashion. They come from a maker who makes coats for the fine specialty shops in New York, based on his regular wholesale prices, and we are going to give you all this wonderful line at—

25 to 33% Less Than Original Prices

## SECOND LOT OF COATS

Worth \$25.00 to \$35.00. Saturday they will go at \$15.00 and \$18.50.

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