

## FRENCH GAIN ON THE ROAD TOWARD LAON

New Attack Makes Chemin des Dames More Untenable.

### ALONG THE AISNE

Advance Took Them Farther East—Have Reached Vailly.

Paris Cable—Marshal Foch, pursuing his policy of giving the Germans never a minute's rest, followed up the incisive stroke of the Americans, which wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in two days by launching an offensive Saturday morning on the French front along the bend in the line around Laon.

The blow took immediate effect on the German lines, pushing them back from one to two miles at points in this important sector, where it is well-nigh vital for Germans to hold fast if they hope to retain control of any considerable part of Northern France during the coming winter. Mont des Singes, village of Allemont and the Muillu Laffaux were occupied and 3,500 prisoners captured.

Every yard gained by Petain's troops on the Ailette-Aisne front is extremely valuable, as the German positions along the Aisne and the Vesle to the east have been under an increasing threat for some time by the French advance on their left flank.

The advance will not have to be pressed much further before a German retreat on a wide front in this sector will be compelled.

By driving sharply in his present move, Marshal Foch probably intends to make untenable the Chemin des Dames, the former German holding ground north of the Aisne. He has made a marked progress in this, already taking Mont des Singes. It is only a short distance thence to the Anzy-Pinon line, the capture of which by Petain last fall compelled the German Crown Prince to fall back from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette line to the north.

French progress here likewise represents a renewal of the drive at the St. Gobain massif, and therefore at the capital of Laon, which that bastion defends. Moving directly into the massifs further north, above the Ailette, the French are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Along the Aisne the advance has taken the French farther east and they were reported early to have reached Vailly, on the north bank of the Aisne, pushing Germans back from the river as they advanced.

#### HAD SUPPORT OF TANKS.

With the French Army in France, Cable—General Mangin on Saturday morning struck a new blow at the German salient north of Soissons, launching at an early hour an attack by the infantry with the support of tanks. The French progress was so rapid that at one point a German column and his staff were captured. At 6:20 o'clock the Laffaux Mills was carried.

The holding of this point was of vital importance for the Germans and they put up a stiff resistance. The re-taking of the position by the French represents the gaining of a valuable portion of the Hindenburg line. The enemy engaged his reserves in his effort, but was unable to stop the French progress.

The Allies are advancing along the ridge on which the Soissons-Mauberge road runs, forcing a new wedge into the German line and capturing many trenches of the positions.

On General Mangin's side the Meuse-Jean farm was the scene of most stubborn resistance. Each shell crater had been transformed into a miniature fortress, and machine-gun nests one after the other had to be overcome after the hardest sort of grenade fighting. Despite all the efforts of the enemy, the French had carried the entire position by noon and made a bag of 2,500 prisoners.

At the same time the French captured the town of Allemont, situated on the north slope of the Laffaux Plateaux. The enemy here, as everywhere, was unable to stop the irresistible pressure of the Allies.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

**2-IN-1**  
WHITE SHOE DRESSING  
LIQUID CAKE

For Men, Women and Children's Shoes

# About the Crops and Live Stock

Timely Items and Practical Information to Be Put Into Effect This Month.

By September most of the grain in Ontario has been cut, and all that remains is the harvesting of the corn, potatoes and root crops. On account of the late maturing varieties of corn that have had of necessity to be grown in the province this year, it is probable that much of the corn will have to be cut before it is properly mature. The best time to cut corn for silage is when it is in the firm dough or glazed stage.

There is quite an art in making first-class silage. The best silage is made when no water is added, but, at the same time, we have seen very good silage when a large quantity of water has been added. It should be well tramped down, especially around the sides.

If the corn is very juicy and lacking in maturity when cut, it is best to let it lie a few days before putting it into the silo. The corn binder is a great help in harvesting the crop, and if a farmer does not feel like buying one himself, he might get one or two of his neighbors to go shares with him.

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than three acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a forty-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time.

The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle, both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If the corn is very dry when harvested or has been caught by the frost, it will be necessary to add some water to keep out the air and make the silage pack properly. Just how much water should be added will depend on circumstances. Experience is the best guide.

When corn is not put in the silo it should be stooked. Large stooks are best as the corn will keep better. Some farmers prefer dry fodder corn to silage. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, considers that silage is best for bulls that are being used for service, and cuts his corn and leaves it out in the field and hauls it in as required. For the man who is feeding dairy cows or fattening cattle for the market the silo, however, is well-nigh indispensable. Silage is cheaper to grow than roots, and experiments have shown that a cow will produce more milk and a steer will make better gains if the corn is made into silage rather than fed dry.

The work on the cultivated crops is practically over with this month. If the cultivation has been thorough during the early part of the season the crop should be free of weeds, and any weeds that may start to grow now will stand a poor chance against

the crop which is already in possession of the land.

Now is a good time to go over the potato field and mark the hills that are to be used for seed next year. Hills should be selected that have made vigorous growth and that are free from blight or other diseases.

The potatoes that are marked to be used for seed should be dug earlier than the other potatoes, as experiments have shown that immature potatoes make the best seed. Unless a man cares to take the trouble and select his seed potatoes in this way, it will be best for him to buy his seed. Seed obtained from northern Ontario is highly recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, but a bad frost a few weeks ago did considerable damage to the potato crop, so that seed potatoes from this section may be scarce next year. It pays to take no chances.

The fall is the best time to prepare the land for next season's crop. All the fall plowing should be done that can be undertaken. The fall, moreover, is the best time to kill weeds. Many men kill weeds by summer fallowing, and then put wheat in, in the fall. They will certainly kill the weeds if the work is done thoroughly, but it means the loss of a year's crop. A better way is to practice after harvest cultivation.

As soon as the crop is taken off, the land should be plowed shallow, say three or four inches, and then cultivated. This will germinate the weeds, and they should then be killed by further cultivation and harrowing. This should be kept up until just before the freeze up, when the land should be ridged up with the double mould board plow.

The great advantage of fall plowing is that it saves labor in the spring. For manure is an ideal way to do so to practice after-harvest cultivation in the way described above, and then give the land a good dressing of barnyard manure just before the land is ridged up.

Old pastures and meadows should be plowed up frequently. If land is seeded down to grass too long, it will become infested with wireworms and white grubs. The fall is the best time to break up old sod.

Many good corn growers prefer to plow the land for corn in the spring, but if the land is at all heavy we would prefer to plow it in the fall. The freezing and thawing in the winter will help to break up the clods and an ideal seed bed can be made which, if the plowing were left to spring, might be very lumpy and uneven.

Now is the time to put lime on the soil. Just because a soil is not acid it does not mean that it does not require lime. On a heavy, tenacious clay we would apply lime whether it was acid or not. The lime will make the clay loose and friable and more easily worked. Four tons per acre of ground

limestone may be used as an initial application, and two tons per acre every five or six years after that.

Foals should not be weaned too soon. No colt should be separated from his dam until he is four months old, and if he can be left with her for a month or two longer all the better. Much will depend on the condition of the colt and whether it is necessary to use the mare for heavy fall work. The weaning process should be gradual, both for the sake of the colt and the mare. If the colt is weaned too suddenly, it will fret and worry, and as likely as not suffer from indigestion. The mare also will fret and be uneasy about the colt, and unless she is milked out a few times probably will develop udder trouble. If the colt has been accustomed to eating at his mother's box if he is weaned gradually little trouble should be experienced.

Many farmers prefer to have their mares foal in the fall. A pregnant mare may be worked up to the time she drops her foal, but the work should be light. If she is subjected to a heavy strain there is danger of her losing her foal. A week or two before the foal is due, the mare should be placed in a roomy box stall which has been thoroughly disinfected, and which is well bedded with straw. She may be still worked, but at night she should be kept in the box stall, so that she will become accustomed to her new surroundings.

Young mares should be gently handled all over and become accustomed to having their udder and their flanks touched. This may prevent trouble and annoyance. Some mares do not like to have people around them when they have their foal, and if they become accustomed to being handled in this way before the foal comes they will not be so resentful if assistance is required when the foal is born.

It is doubtful whether it will pay to feed grain to beef cattle on pasture this year. As a rule when the pasture becomes dry and pretty well eaten over, it is best to ship the cattle to market. In some cases, however, it may pay to give a little green feed. Green corn is excellent for this purpose. A man who has some silage left over from the winter is to be envied. Rape is used by some men as a fall pasture when they wish to keep their cattle and market them nearer Christmas time.

Most lambs will not be weaned by this time. If not they should be weaned at once. Care must be taken that udder trouble does not develop in the ewes. The lambs should be placed on some good clover or rape pasture. Be careful in turning them in this for the first time, otherwise their heads may swell up or they may develop bloat. Turn them in in the afternoon when there is no rain on the pasture, and only leave them in a few hours, at first. When rape is being pastured it is a good plan to allow them the run of another field as well.

#### FRENCH REPORTS.

Paris Cable says—The following War Office reports have been issued: Sunday (Night)—"South of the Oise we maintained our positions against violent counter-attacks. We captured the plateau east of Vauxaillon and the crest north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. The prisoners taken by us since yesterday morning exceeded 3,500."

Sunday (Day)—"Three enemy counter-attacks in the region of Vauxaillon, north-east of Soissons, were repulsed last night by the French troops. These assaults were made against the new positions held by the French."

"Both in Champagne and in Lorraine the French repulsed several attacks."

Saturday (Night)—"South of St. Quentin we advanced our lines as far as the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we proceeded at various points to carry out local attacks designed to improve our positions. Despite the spirited resistance of the enemy, we occupied the village of Allemont and the Laffaux mill. We also made further progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. The number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to 2,500."

"South of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Merval, we made progress. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands."

"Aviation—On September 12 and 13 our airplanes participated actively in the offensive operations of the American army. In spite of strong winds, low clouds, and rain, our bombing and pursuit squadrons attacked troops and convoys in the region of Conflans, Chamilly, Vigennes-les-Hatons, and Marla-Tour. Seven enemy planes were brought down or put out of action, and one captive balloon was burned.

"Our observation squadrons, flying in the storm, did not cease to inform the command of the situation on the battlefield and of the progress of our troops who were supporting the American units."

The military expert is too often enrolled in the rocking chair brigade.

## WINTER WHEAT IN ONTARIO

Co-operative Experiments in Autumn of 1918.

New, Successful Wheat to Be Tried.

According to the latest information available, the acreage of winter wheat in Ontario in the present year was only about one-third the average annual acreage for the past thirty-six years. The decrease was largely due to the light acreage sown last autumn and to the unusually large amount of winter killing. It was estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the winter wheat was plowed last spring. A considerable amount of the crop which was left unplowed was sown with barley, oats or spring wheat either in patches or over whole areas. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that farmers make the best possible use of their good wheat for seed purposes this autumn. Those having a surplus of good winter wheat suitable for seed purposes could report to their Country Agricultural Representative, or advertise through the press.

From answers to enquiries sent to the farmers in the different counties in Ontario, eight-one per cent. report that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety.

With the object of originating better varieties than those already in cultivation, crosses have been made at the Ontario Agricultural College between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production. A cross made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new wheat which in six years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre and is almost equal to the Bulgarian in bread production

This variety has been given the name "O. A. C. No. 104" and has been distributed throughout Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in each of these years. It proved to be one of the hardiest varieties in the tests of the past year. This new wheat should be available in fairly large quantities by another season. It will be distributed in small lots for co-operative experiments this autumn to those who wish to test varieties of winter wheat. This new variety will be included in experiment No. 1 as given below.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1. Three varieties of winter wheat; 2. one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 3. spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4. autumn and spring application of Nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5. winter emmer and winter barley; 6. hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4, this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.—C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

**Asthma is Torture.** No one who has not gasped for breath in the power of Asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience, how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

**Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator** will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

War is hell, and the Kaiser can go to war whenever he wants to.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Spinners in Yorkshire and Lancashire Cotton Mills Quit.

### CENTENARIAN DEAD

Guelph Firm to Manufacture Linen Threads and Yarns.

Conservative newspapers predict the early resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, headed by Premier Terauchi.

Mrs. Arthur G. Booth, Toronto, was accidentally drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat on the river at Rosebank on Saturday evening.

An American airplane has landed near Fahy in Switzerland, according to a despatch to Le Journal from Geneva. The two aviators were interned.

Wm. O'Donnell, who has been Stratford's Fuel Commissioner since the inauguration of the fuel rationing system, has tendered his resignation.

Mrs. Ann T. Hiscox, who lived in the reigns of six British sovereigns, died at the residence of her son, Geo. T. Hiscox, London, Ont., in her 100th year.

A Japanese destroyer arrived off Fu-Chow and British marines have been landed at Amoy to allay panic in those others due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

The Social Service Council of Ontario will hold a convention at Stratford on September 25, at which Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary, and Gilbert Agar, of Toronto, will be the speakers.

The spinners in the Yorkshire and Lancashire cotton mills quit work at noon Saturday, in accordance with the decision reached a week ago by the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners to strike for the abolition of the Rota system.

One firm, Dominion Threads, Limited, of Guelph, Ont., has announced its intention to take advantage of the plan laid down by the Government and the War Trade Board of Canada for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture in Canada of linen threads and yarns, so much needed in various industries.

Robert Hendry, acetylene welder at the G. T. R. shops at Stratford, was instantly killed, and Albert Smith, who served during the early stages of the war with the Royal Scots Greys, had a miraculous escape Saturday evening in an explosion at the G. T. R. shops.

**A Ready Weapon Against Pain.**—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. Its consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

**A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.**—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

#### His Only Solution.

Richard was playing with a toy machine. His mother heard an unusual commotion and hurried to the room. On entering she found poor Pete, his doll, with a broken head. In reply to her questions as to what had happened to Pete, Richard only shook his head and mumbled each time: "Ritchie, ruff-neck."

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, correct these faults of the digestion and serve to restore the organs to healthy action.

#### Frozen, But Live.

Interesting experiments have been made by two French scientists, who placed a number of caterpillars in test tubes or metal boxes in a refrigerating mixture of ice and salt at a temperature varying between 10 and 20 degrees centigrade. The same caterpillars were frozen six times in the space of a month, and they always came back to life, but at each new freezing operation that movements and reactions to mechanical excitation became slower.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Accused is he who plays with the devil—Schiller.