

importance. He points out that France, Germany, Austria, and being at war, vast areas of land be cultivated, and there must, in consequence, be an immense decrease of production. It has been estimated that in many parts of the world is not half the yield of wheat and rye grown throughout the world is produced in the combatant countries, the bulk of whose manhood, usually devoted to agricultural pursuits, are now engaged in arms. Other wheat growing countries which we are dependant cannot make good the deficiency in supply, at all events in the immediate future, and so Lord Milner has urged British farmers, independent of any action the Government may take, to cultivate an increased area for the production of wheat.

Two million acres were under this year. This, his Lordship says, could be trebled and thus provide an additional year's supply. This proposition is one that will heartily commend itself to the agriculturists of the United Kingdom from a patriotic as well as an industrial point of view. In India, where at one time the crop was so extensively grown, the possibilities are that the circumstances of the war will once again direct attention to the advantages which would accrue to the tiller of the soil by very largely increased wheat production and already practical suggestions on this subject have been made in the Press by public bodies. Both Irish and English farmers will, doubtless, therefore take the occasion, so far as their circumstances and economic resources will allow, to increase their production of grain from India, Argentina, and the like, and then again we can look with confidence to the immense quantities of Canada upon which we so largely depend. The crops of the great wheat-growing areas in the Dominions are this year abundant. But the area of production, enormous as it is, may be still further increased, having regard to the fact that last year, it is stated, only 10,000,000 acres of 170,000,000 acres in the prairie provinces of Western Canada were under cultivation. The effects of the war on the world's grain supply must be felt if the disastrous campaign is to last for any great length of time, and so, in the circumstances, the utmost importance attaches to the appeal of the Canadian Government to the farmers of the Dominion

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

At Ballinacree Petty Sessions to day, before Mr. Hardy, R.M. (in the chair), Messrs T.B. Mitchell, J.G. Kelly, and S.J. Winter, the Department of Agriculture prosecuted Timothy Riordan, Ballyvourneen, Cahercounish, under the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act of 1909, for failing to remove thistles and dock from his land at Ballyvourneen; after having been cautioned and served with the necessary notices by the Board of Agriculture. Mr. J. Bourke, of the Department, presented the Order of the Department, and the consent of the County Council to the enforcement thereof. Mr. J. Sheehy, Department's Inspector, deposed to visiting the lands, and the fact of thistles and dock growing thereon, and of their non-removal subsequent to the service of notice. Mr. Riordan, defendant, attended in person, and said he could not remove the weeds owing to the shortness of labour. The magistrates, however, took a strong view of the case, and inflicted a fine of 5s and costs, and stated that in future they would impose much severer penalties if the Act was not carried out. Mr. J.S. Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Department.

DIOCESE OF KILLALOE.

New Canon of St. Patrick's.

The Bishop of Killaloe has appointed the Very Rev. J. M. Aldridge, Dean of Clonfert, to the canonry of St. Patrick's, vacated by the retirement of Rev. S. Hemphill, D.D. It will be remembered that a meeting of the Joint Synods of Killaloe and Clonfert was convened to be held in Limerick on 30th July, but a quorum of laity not attending from the latter Diocese the appointment of Canon of St. Patrick's lapsed to the Bishop.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. GABBETT.

Yesterday the remains of the late Mrs. Emily Gabbett, whose death occurred at 10 Mount Street, Crescent, Dublin, on Saturday, were interred in St. Mary's Cathedral. The deceased lady was widow of the late Ven. Edward Gabbett, M.A., Archdeacon of Limerick, and came of an old County family. The remains arrived from Kingsbridge by the 1.33 train, and having been removed to the hearse the funeral left for the last resting place. At the Cathedral the service was conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Day, Dean of Waterford; the Very Rev. Dean Hackett, Rev. Precentor Adderley, and Rev. Canon Abbott.

The chief mourners were—Mr. E. Gabbett (step-son); Rev. J. Gabbett, and Mr. H. Massey (nephews); Mr. R. Pennyfather (son-in-law); Mrs. Pennyfather (daughter); Mrs. Vanderkiste (sister); Miss Roche (niece); Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. D. J., Mr. T. Harding, Mrs. Harding, Dr. E. Massey.

The clergy present were—Very Rev. Dean Hackett, Rev. Precentor Adderley, Rev. Canon Abbott, Rev. Canon Waller, Rev. Canon Atkinson, Kilpeacon; Rev. G. L. Swain, Rev. W. Pike, Clonoulty; Rev. M. Studdert, Croom; and Rev. A. Pike.

Many friends of the family were present, and several carriages were sent. Beautiful wreaths sent by relatives and friends were laid on the grave.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Amongst the appointments in the new army announced in the *London Gazette* are:—

Royal Irish Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. B. Earl of Granard, K.P., to Command 5th Battalion.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Worship, D.S.O., 6th Battalion; A. Sharp, 7th Battalion.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—A. Loveband, 6th

The Austrian army around Lemberg was composed of three Army corps, and it appears to have been completely defeated. The total number of guns captured round Lemberg amounts to 150.

It is officially stated that the Russians invading Galicia have continued the advance in the direction of Lemberg. The Austrians, in a desperate attempt to stop the advance, were repulsed at Galitch with severe losses. The Russians buried 4,800 Austrian dead, and captured a flag, 32 guns, and many prisoners, including a General. In the Warsaw district the Austrian attacks have been repelled.

Reuter is informed by the Russian Embassy in London that in the southern portion of Eastern Prussia the Germans, in superior forces, attacked two Russian Army Corps, which suffered great losses, caused by heavy artillery fire. The Russian contact with the enemy remains unbroken, and fresh Russian troops are arriving.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

First List from the Front.

The Press Bureau issued the following at 10 p.m. on Tuesday:—

A report has been received from the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force, giving a return of casualties of one of the Cavalry Brigades and of three of the Divisions (less one Brigade).

It shows the following numbers:—

	OFFICERS.	OTHER RANKS.
KILLED	36	127
WOUNDED	57	629
MISSING	95	4,133
TOTAL	188	4,939

As regards the "other ranks," it is known that a considerable proportion of the missing were wounded who had been sent down country, of whom particulars were not available at General Headquarters.

The missing are those not accounted for, may include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as casualties.

The return includes the names of officers only. The next-of-kin have been informed by telegram and the names will be published on Wednesday evening.

It may take a little time yet to collect information as to "other ranks," but their names also will be published when they have been received and their next-of-kin have been informed.

Further reports of casualties are expected with little delay.

The Battle of Jadat.

A semi-official Servian statement says fuller facts regarding the battle of Jadat, that the engagement was of greater importance than was at first thought. The Austrian force totalled 200,000 men, while the Servian force was far below that number. The enemy occupied such strong and favourable positions that retreat is an admission of absolute defeat. At least 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded. Altogether 40,000 of the enemy were hors de combat. The Servians captured 60 numerous ammunition caissons, material for constructing a 600-metre bridge, and a train.

In an engagement between Montenegrin and Austrian troops on Tuesday on the frontier, Biletoch, the Austrians were driven back, pursued towards Tchaintitch.

Airship Fired at by Artillery.

It is officially stated that a Zeppelin attempted to fly over Antwerp on Tuesday evening, but was kept outside by artillery fire. At 3.30 yesterday morning five or six bombs were thrown, and the airship then flew in the direction of (name deleted), where a bomb was dropped. It then proceeded towards (name deleted). The bombs were dropped close to where two hoists were established. Ten or twelve persons