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daily paper? Now many
that progressive fur man
got down as the mercury

ned the month of January,
oods. Advertisements of
a disregard of "seasons,"
onths earlier than was once
d Christmas shopping early
nber.

thermometers. The right
cord in human nature—and
December.

ARTILLERY UNIT
SEES SOME LIFE

Lieutenant Writes from the
Edge of Great Drive, Giv-
ing His Experiences.

SOME TICKLISH
CALCULATIONS.
Hard to Work out the Range
of an Object Just Be-
yond British Infantry.

The following is an extract from
a letter received in the city from
Lieut. C. Morgan Bennett, of the
Royal Field Artillery, B.E.F. Lieut.
Bennett enlisted in February, 1915,
with the 2nd McGill University
Corps, as reinforcements to the
"Princess Pats" as a private. After
serving several months in the
trenches he obtained a commission
in Royal Field Artillery, of the Im-
perial Army.

Observing Officer
At the time of writing I am do-
ing the job of forward observing of-
ficer with the infantry who happen
to be the 10th Cheshires. My duty
is to remain near the Colonel in
order to be his R. A. adviser, and in
case of need to direct the fire of the
battery. I have telephone connec-
tion through to the battery about
two miles distant.

In a German Dugout
I have established my station in
a German dugout, a few yards from
the Colonel's. This dugout is also
occupied by the brigade machine
gun officer and the trench mortar
officer. The dugout is a wonderful
affair, the entrance is a flight of
stairs going down from the trench.
The floor is 26 feet below the sur-
face of the ground, leaving 18 feet
of earth and chalk over us. The
entire place is lined with wood, with
heavy props to support the roof. As
water is rather scarce the Boche
had piped it up from the rear to-
gether with electricity. Of course
both of these have been cut off now.
Our water is carried up with the ra-
tions.

"In Hunland"
In this dugout, before the pre-
sent officers arrived, a valuable cam-
era and finishing outfit was found
by an officer. It is thought it was
used for finishing aeroplane photos.
It does seem funny to be at last in
"Hunland," as we call his trenches,
but almost any shell would fail to
break up the dugouts.

We certainly are having the time
of our lives, of all the branches of
the army, the artillery is the best for
seeing events and gaining first hand
knowledge. How I wish I could
draw a map and tell you all about
things around here. Even with the
guns we have fine rooms in dugouts
to sleep in and have our meals. The
walls are covered with burlap, the
floors boarded, telephone connec-
tions in each room to the observation
post. I expect it won't be long
before we will be able to get the Hun
really on the run and here's hoping
it will happen in the next few days.
The Boche is so mixed now that he
does not know his head from his
heels.

Everybody Feels Good.
Everybody is of course at top
spirits on account of the successful
"pushing" and the chance of the
open battle according to the British
method of fighting. I sincerely think
that this big push is the beginning
of the end. Our chaps in front of
us are doing well and will continue
to do so. Yesterday we made a push
—one of the many in the past two
weeks. From our observation post
we had a great view of it.

Emergency Work.
The work is extremely interesting,
lately I've been doing a lot of
telephone laying. We talk on a line
three miles long to one forward ob-
serving station. This morning an
order came through from brigade
headquarters to shoot at a certain
zone for which the data had not been
worked out. As I was the only officer
at the battery it was up to me to
make the calculations necessary. I
did it and then shot the battery. You
see the Major always does this him-
self.

But it Was Accurate
I was a little nervous about it as
the objective was only a short dis-
tance from our own infantry, which
I might have shelled by an error. I
could not see the target, as our bat-



FIRST PICTURE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN RUSSIA.
This battalion of British troops is drawn up in front of the Moscow railway station, prior to leaving for the Russian battlefield.

AGRICULTURE IN G.T. BRITAIN
A SUBJECT NOW OF MUCH
PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Under Earl of Selbourne, Efforts are
Being Made to Revive Scientifically
This Art so that Much More May
be Produced—Women Workers
Now on the Farms

London, Aug. 3.—(Correspondence
of The Associated Press) One of
the effects of the war will be seen
in a great revival of agricultural life
in England and the United King-
dom. The outbreak of the conflict
caught the British Isles dependent
on foreign commerce for four-
fifths of their food supply, barring
meat, of which between 60 and 70
per cent is produced at home.

The motto of a few years ago,
"Back to the Land," thus has given
way to the slogan, "England must
feed herself." Lord Selborne, the
leader of the crusade, has made
the attainment of this object the
country's sacred duty, and he em-
phasizes the point that the farmer
can do as much for the country as
the soldier in the trenches.

Plans for Land Reform.
Plans for the great reform include
a number of important measures that
are to be put into effect at the ear-
liest possible moment. They include
the following: 1. The reorganization of the rural
districts and afforestation. The War
Office has just consented to the ex-
change of many of the older, more
fertile lands for the firing line for
men between 19 and 30 to take
their places at the front. This ex-
change will begin immediately.

2. The setting aside of thousands
of acres for the settlement on the
co-operative plan of England's sol-
diers and sailors after the war. This
expedient is provided for by the
Smallholdings Colonies Act, now half-
way through Parliament. The schol-
arship will provide for a garden to
better housing, with a garden to
every cottage, reading rooms, libraries
and good schools. Conceived by
Lord Selborne, the idea has aroused
so much enthusiasm that a wide de-
mand has been made for increasing
the land to be devoted to it by al-
most as much again as is specified in
the bill.

3. The importation of natives
from South Africa for agricultural
labor during the remainder of the
war, though so many
have been raised to this that there
is little likelihood of its being ad-
opted.

It is believed that the plan for
bringing back soldiers from the

front will have the effect of provid-
ing sufficient farm labor practically
immediately. In announcing the
War Office's consent to the transfer
an expert told the Agricultural So-
ciety that in England and Scotland,
as well as in Ireland, the farms in
many districts had fallen far below
the minimum needs in the matter
of labor.

Producing More.
The tendency to regard more seri-
ously the country's capacity for
growing larger crops is illustrated by
the figures of the wheat, barley and
potatoes in England and Wales.
Wheat and oats were grown in larger
quantities, though the barley crops
were much smaller. There were 5,
489,939 acres devoted to the three
cereals in England and Wales in
1915, an increase of 248,944 acres
as compared with 1914. The great-
est increase in acreage was devoted
to wheat, or 2,170,170 acres in all,
the figure representing an increase
of 362,672 acres (20 per cent),
being greater than in 1914, and 25
per cent greater than during any of
the years between 1905 and 1915. Every
county returned increased areas, the
total for Wales of 1,122 acres (31
per cent), being the greatest.

Credit Due to Selborne.
The returns for 1915 give 2,088,
407 acres under oats, an increase of
158,421 acres as compared with
1914, but only 24,869 acres above
the average for the past ten years.
The whole of this increase was in
England. The reduction of the areas
under barley amounted to 158,421
acres, the total acreage of 1,231,722
being the lowest yet recorded.

Perhaps to no individual as much
as to the Earl of Selborne is due the
credit of bringing home to the people
of all classes the importance of tak-
ing prompt means of making the
country more nearly self-supporting
in food-stuffs. In all of his addresses
in recent years he has laid stress on
this point. A practical farmer and
enthusiast on his large and fertile
tract in Hampshire, he has been able
to meet the objections of opponents
of expert knowledge to the great ad-
vantage of his crusade.

Lord Selborne an Expert
As Under-Secretary for the Colon-
ies between 1895 and 1900, as well
as during his term of office as
High Commissioner of South Africa,

Asked Permission
to Explore With
an Aeroplane

Australia Refused to Allow
Possible Agitation of
Darkest Africa.

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 3.—Dr.
Eric Moberg, a Swedish scientific
and airman, has requested permis-
sion of the Commonwealth authori-
ties to use an aeroplane in exploring
the interior of Papua or British New
Guinea, some parts of which have
never been seen by a white man, but
the Australian authorities have re-
fused to sanction his project for fear
of trouble with the natives. The
English police are already hunting
down some natives who recently kil-
led one of their men with poisoned
arrows, and although the natives are
less than two minutes many of them
fainted and collapsed at my feet. At
another place a chief came within
a few yards of me and when I
went to take hold of his arm, he
fainted and fell into the bed of the
creek. The whole crowd then as-
sembled around me and prostrated
themselves.

An explorer who recently headed
an expedition from the Dahiti River
had an unusual experience. "When
I approached the natives," he said,
"they stood and gazed at me, and in
less than two minutes many of them
fainted and collapsed at my feet. At
another place a chief came within
a few yards of me and when I
went to take hold of his arm, he
fainted and fell into the bed of the
creek. The whole crowd then as-
sembled around me and prostrated
themselves."

Immediately after the war, he had
further opportunity of enlarging his
knowledge as to agriculture.
Just before resigning as President
of the Board of Agriculture the other
day as a matter of principle, due to
his views on the Irish question,
Lord Selborne consented to review
briefly the situation as to agricul-
ture in an interview with a repre-
sentative of the Associated Press.

"I have been highly gratified by
the ready response of the people
generally to the idea of making the
country more nearly self-supporting
from the soil," he said. "I have
made my plea for the cultivation of
the soil on the grounds of patriot-
ism; the farmers and laborers came
forward first to meet the emergency,
and then the girls and women from
the villages and even cities—some
of the best type of women, includ-
ing many of independent means, an-
swering my call out of pure, unadul-
terated patriotism.

Praise for Women
"These women have taken to the
soil enthusiastically and with the in-
telligence that seems to charac-
terize everything they are under-
taking. They are living like labor-
ers and are doing remarkably well
all of the farm laborer's work."
After these even have mastered the
work of handling horses and set as
much work out of a team as any
man.

"Because of the splendid manner
in which the women have risen to
the occasion in his respect at a time
when farm work is of vital impor-
tance to the nation, we feel justified
in the belief that we are going to
pull agriculture through the crisis
in spite of many apparently insur-
mountable difficulties.

Cannot Let Supplies
"We realize that the problem of
making as much progress as we
should in war time presents its
handicaps. Among these, in addition
to the shortage of farm labor al-
ready indicated, is the difficulty of
obtaining sufficient supplies of fer-
tilizers and modern machinery that
are so essential in farming to the
greatest advantage now. Then there
is the shortage in shipping tonnage,
restricting at many turns our re-
quirements in the matter of supplies
from overseas.

"We've asked the farmer to main-
(Continued on Page Ten.)

Catarrh Cannot be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS
The only way to reach the seat of the disease, Ca-
tarrh is a blood or constitutional disease
and it can only be cured by internal
remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is
taken internally, and its action is
felt in the blood and mucous surface.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine,
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only medicine known, combined with the
best of blood purifiers, acting directly on the
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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-
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W. S. CLEGG & Co., Ltd., London, D.

tery is behind a ridge, so I depended
on the map and calculations. When
the Major returned this evening he
seemed pleased, as the order had
been carried out O.K.

Powers That be Fiends
About the Red Cross work in the
trenches in reference to the wound-
ed Germans. Of course there are a
very limited number of stretchers, so
that our own wounded are carried
out first. It's rather tough to see the
poor Hunns waiting in the trenches to
be taken out. You know these chaps
are harmless. It's only the powers
(that be) that are fiends. Several
times I've spoken to them in French
and they say it is all up with the
German cause. Such youngsters, too!
Yesterday I met one coming along
about 19 years old, who had been
shot with a machine gun in both legs.
Nothing dangerous, however. Our
own chaps are lying about in small
numbers compared to the Hunns.

Prisoners Everywhere
Every day we see numberless Ger-
man prisoners; the latter carry or
help carry the wounded, for which
they eagerly offer themselves. I've
got a German helmet (1914) which
was found in a dugout in a dugout
of a trench I was walking along.

A Typical Hun Officer.
To illustrate what the Hun officers
are like, this was the act of a Col-
onel. He surrendered and had his hat
in his hand. A captain of ours went
up to speak to him and the Hun
threw his hat at him and killed the
captain with a bomb in it. The Hun
colonel was shot next morning.

The "Pats" Casualties.
Yes I know the fellows whose
names were in the casualties in the
paper you sent. I could not find any
of the "Pats" numbers in the papers
lately, but I met a Canadian "gun-
ner" officer who said they lost 850
in the action including Colonel Bul-
ler. Only 47 of the company I was
formerly in are left. Please send all
concerning the "P. Pats" that I may
know from time to time.

WATCHED FORESTERS
HEW DOWN TIMBER.
Dues of Connaught Hospital.
London, Aug. 3.—Canadian fore-
sters in full activity, hewing down
timber on Crown lands, were visited
by Sir Sam Hughes and his staff
yesterday. The Minister being receiv-
ed by Col. McDougall and Major
Hepburn, M.P. A regular Canadian
sawmill has been set up, "giving a
touch of home life," as one Western
officer remarked. The Minister also
visited the Duchess of Connaught
Hospital at Cliveden, being received
by Col. Gorman and giving a cheery
talk to the men.

MAJOR HAMILTON GAULT
AGAIN OPERATED ON.
London, Aug. 3.—Major Hamilton
Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, un-
derwent yesterday a further opera-
tion, found necessary for the con-
firmation of his amputated leg. He has
been making satisfactory progress
and has been going out for frequent
drives.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Remarkable Development of Silk Making in the United States

AMONG the industries which
have shown the influence of
the "Made in America" im-
pulse few, perhaps, have made such
rapid strides as the silk industry.
This was suggested by the recent
placing in the Smithsonian Institu-
tion at Washington of 20 designs of
"pussy willow" taffeta. The quality
of these American products has been
highly extolled by the experts.

Silk making has long been regarded
as one of the most fascinating of
manufactures. It is said that the
Chinese discovered the possibilities of
the silkworm 2700 years before the
Christian era. The discovery was pre-
ceded by the spinning of wool, and was
followed by the use of cotton and hemp.

The orientals kept their secret of
silk weaving for many centuries, and
the first importations of the raw silk
from Greece and Syria cost, ounce for
ounce, their weight in gold, the Em-
peror controlling the price. As years
passed the industry grew; China,
Japan and India controlled the east,
while France and England were fa-
mous for the finer weaves, and Ger-
many for the cheaper weaves.

Today from China, Japan and Italy
merchants count upon sending fully
200,000 bales of raw silk to America
for the use of our American manu-
facturers annually. The city of Pat-
erson, N. J., alone turns out \$50,000,000
worth of silk materials a year.

The raw silk is brought from the
various states about the country,
baled and ready for export, to the
Isle of Shantung, where the Japanese
merchants have warehouses—or "go-
downs" as they are called—where
the cocoon fires burn night and day to
keep the silk from absorbing damp-
ness, and where the buyers come to
purchase.

Mulberry Meals.
As the culture has grown it has
been brought to business methods.
It soon became known that there
were four kinds of mulberry leaves to
feed the worms upon. But upon the
white mulberry leaves they grew the
strongest and became most produc-
tive, so that orchards were planted
with it, and the allowance of 10
pounds of leaves was made for every
one pound of cocoons.

When the leaves are picked, which
is done in dry weather, they are
aerated before they are fed to the
worms. One ounce of the eggs will
yield in the neighborhood of 130
pounds of cocoons, which require 1500
pounds of leaves worth about \$10.

Butterfly Tragedy.
The butterfly emerges ten or twelve
days after the worm builds the coo-
con, a fat, ugly, wet insect of a
brownish hue, but in 15 minutes it
dries off and its wings become rigid.
It immediately seeks its mate and
spends its few hours' span of life in
most delirious courtship, which ends
in death—the price of fashion's silken
threads. This cocoon are least 100
pounds in a bag—in dry warehouse
rooms, until they are reeled. When
the raw silk is spun it is tested for
water, and 10 per cent is the usual
result.

The first reeling machines produced
fabrics coarse and uneven in appear-
ance. The next step forward was the
spindle or cylinder. There are sev-
eral diseases that make silkworm
culture rather difficult, and at times
gamble, like many other enterprises

wherein natural products are under-
going experiments.
France may have the distinction of
being second as regards the quality
of manufactured goods and in splen-
dor of production. America now is
first, and is forging to the front
so rapidly that Lyons, the city
of silk, and the fashion world of Paris
are influenced by the result. The
older cities were conservative, and
hardly realized what was going on in
the new world, until the American
silks loomed large upon their horizon
and their own beloved Poiret and
Paquin took their term under earnest
consideration.

Improvement in Manufacture.
Landed at San Francisco and sent
overland, the bales containing the
skins of raw silk go to New York,
and are there claimed by the import-
ers and forwarded to their various
factories.
The last seven years, perhaps, have
shown the greatest victory for the
silks' cherished goal, and last season
the "pussy willow" silks were used
for the lining of heavy fur garments,
the hardest test for durability that

can be required of a silk.
Side by side with the silks are
charming indestructible voiles. Amer-
ican experts claim that no French
chiffon can equal them for text-
ure, coloring or design, and their
durability makes them unique in the
fashion world. The perfect combi-
nation of the two ingredients is what pro-
duces the cure. Send for testimonials, free.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-
tion. Sold by Druggists, price 50c.
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Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
New Prices August 1, 1916
The following prices for Ford cars will
be effective on and after August 1st, 1916.
Chassis \$450.00
Runabout . . . 475.00
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These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction
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C. J. MITCHELL
55 Darling Street

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PRICES
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All Canada Ranges are the
best that can be produced in
Canada, or elsewhere, and are
guaranteed to give perfect satis-
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All Canada Ranges are fitted
with spring adjustment valve,
star one-piece burner, safety
door catch, enamel dirt tray, en-
amel broiler pan.
Prices \$9 to \$70
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"RADNOR"
Empress of Table Waters
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