

Production and Thrift

"GAIN or no gain the cause before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE BASED ON REPORTS CONTAINED IN "THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK, 1916," PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, ONT.

LIVE STOCK—The herds and flocks of Europe have been greatly reduced. When the war is over there will be a great demand for breeding stock. Canadian farmers should keep this in mind.

MEATS—In 1915 Great Britain imported 664,508 tons of beef, mutton and lamb, of which 364,245 tons came from without the Empire. Out of 430,420 tons of beef only 104,967 tons came from within the Empire.

The demands of the Allies for frozen beef, canned beef, bacon and hams will increase rather than diminish. Orders are coming to Canada. The decreasing tonnage space available will give Canada an advantage if we have the supplies.

DAIRYING—Home consumption of milk, butter and cheese has increased of late years. The war demands for cheese have been unlimited. The Canadian cheese exports from Montreal in 1915 were nearly \$5,000,000 over 1914. Prices at Montreal—Cheese: January 1915, 15 1/4 to 17 cents; January 1916, 18 1/4 to 18 3/4 cents. Butter: January 1915, 24 to 28 3/4 cents; January 1916, 33 to 33 cents.

EGGS—Canada produced \$30,000,000 worth of eggs in 1915 and helped out Great Britain in the shortage. Shippers as well as producers have a duty and an opportunity in holding a place in that market.

WRITE TO THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TO YOUR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BULLETINS ON THESE SUBJECTS

Tens of thousands of Canada's food producers have enlisted and gone to the front. It is only fair to them that their home work shall be kept up as far as possible. The Government needs all the food that we can produce in 1916.

PRODUCE MORE AND SAVE MORE
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT
END MONEY WASTELY

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Must Obey the Law.

Grand Valley Star: On Tuesday afternoon a Government Inspector paid Grand Valley inhabitants a surprise visit and found quite a bit of butter in pound prints not conforming to the legal requirements. Some were light weight and some in plain wrappers. Boxes of dairy butter, fresh from the makers, did not have the necessary mark. There was a little uneasiness just what might happen, but as this was the Inspector's first visit and the dealers were perhaps the innocent victims of an indifferent people the incident may be taken as a warning. The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 provides that the pound prints must be full weight and marked whether dairy or creamery. Boxes must also be similarly distinguished. A merchant is not permitted to accept any butter in pound prints that are short weight, but is to return the same to the vendor. So when you next bring your butter to the market be sure it is full weight, and in properly marked wrappers or boxes. The use of plain wrappers for any purpose, even for delivering to regular customers, is not permitted. The penalty to both purchaser and vendor for infraction of the Act is a fine of not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50.

Why the Germans Want Verdun.

Why do the German armies battle continuously at the road to Verdun? The question has been asked by thousands, answered by few. Le Corrier des Etats Unis, a French newspaper published in New York, gives the most reasonable of all the explanations. The article, in translation follows:
"The Basin of Briey, lying between Verdun and Metz, is the field of battle for the control of iron, and iron is king in this war. Before the war Germany mined 28 million tons of iron ore every year. Of this 21,000,000 came from that part of the Basin of Briey annexed in 1870-74. France mined 22,000,000 tons, and of this 15,000,000 was procured from that portion of the Basin still in French hands.
Since the war war, France, having lost the Basin of Briey by invasion, had been forced to rely upon England and the United States for iron ore. Germany on the contrary, having occupied the iron district not only of France, but of Luxembourg, has kept the machinery going full blast, thus adding to its normal production of 28,000,000 tons or 15,000,000 and 6,000,000 more from Luxembourg, a total of 49,000,000 tons of ore. In Germany 100 tons of pig iron gave 92 tons of steel. Probably therefore over 40,000,000 tons of steel make Germany's war output.
If the Germans could become master of Verdun they believe they could prolong the war indefinitely, but on the contrary, if we could advance on Metz we would at one blow put an end to the war, for we would cut off nine tenths of the total steel production of the German Empire."

Germany's Plight.

It is not improbable that Germany's resources are in fact wearing out. During the early stages of the war, she purchased freely in the Balkan States, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Sweden. It is hardly to be doubted that through these adjacent neighbors she received substantial supplies from the belligerents themselves and even from Canada. Russia, it may be assumed, has long since stopped shipments through Roumania, Italy and Switzerland have been shut off and foreign trade is restricted to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Though the extent to which the British blockade checks trade with Germany through these countries is disputed in England, it is not disputed that the blockade is materially effective. Thrown upon her own resources, Germany has an ample supply of metals and coal, but she is without cotton and the supplies of wool and leather must be falling low. It is doubtful if she can provide her own food, because of the draft which war makes on labor, not only for the army, but ammunition, transportation, hospitals, equipment and incidental service. It seems that for every soldier another must be diverted from the pursuits of peace. In Canada we have enlisted 300,000 and probably 300 to 400 thousand more are engaged in ammunition making and work incidental to the war. Were it not for the store of men engaged in railway construction and the like, it would have been impossible in Canada to have made her present war effort without a ruinous decrease of the supply of food. That the children, women and old men are unequal to the task of food supply is proved by the food riots and especially by the price of sugar. For similar reasons the resources of men are failing. The whole number of men of military age cannot be more than eleven millions, of whom it is likely that not more than half are available to bear arms. If so, Germany's military force is steadily diminishing and the prolongation of the war through another winter is not likely, unless the fortunes of war in the campaign now framing should turn heavily against the Allies.

Stock Feed

A large shipment of first-class mixed feed for all kinds of stock just arrived, composed of corn, barley and oats ground. Also a full line of the best flours always on hand. Prices right.

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GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay

Ontario

About Watches.

Although Watches have advanced in price lately, I am still going to sell them at the old price. A fine assortment in stock. Call and see for yourself.

Brooches, Tie Pins, Neck Chains and Pendants, G. F. Bracelets, Collar Pins and Cuff Links at about half the regular price. Also a fine assortment of China and Silverware for wedding presents.

Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Blue,
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Mildmay

If your subscription is not paid, it could save money to renew now, before the advance.

While attempting to alight from G. T. R. train No. 219, near Dublin station, Duncan McLaren, a farmer aged 60 years was almost instantly killed, being ground under the wheels. Both legs were cut off and an arm broken.

Woman Wanted Law.

A Walkerton lady besought Magistrate Tolton and wanted to lay a charge against a neighbor woman, who she claims was actually offending her by her conduct. After listening to the tale of woe, the magistrate refused to issue papers for a trial, deeming it merely a case of bad blood between neighbors, and which might lessen the breach any by letting them slam each other in court. However, if hostilities continue there may be something doing before long, but in the meantime the magistrate, who is not exactly a "peace-at-any-price" artist, has the matter in abeyance and will not spring anything in court until future events warrant it.—Herald-Advance.

Dr. Gunn, Clinton, who has been engaged in surgical work in connection with the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland, for some time, has donned the khaki and has been given charge of two wards in the hospital.

Granted Citizenship.

Mr. Justice Clute granted citizenship papers at High Court here recently to following:—Louis Yack, George Eckel, and Franz Michel of Walkerton; Alvin Ziegler, Albert E. Ziegler, John Schneider, Anthony Schneider, Ernest Stroeder and Leopold Buhlman of Mildmay, and Joseph Anstett of Carleton Place. The above were nearly all former citizens of the United States. Eighteen applications from persons who were former residents of Germany, were adjourned to the next High Court sittings on Nov. 7th.—Telescope.

Married at Toronto.

A very pretty wedding took place Monday, June 19th, at eight o'clock at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Bathurst st., Toronto, when Eva, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hauck, formerly of Mildmay, became the bride of Sergt. Jack Kennett of Toronto. The bride looked very pretty in her wedding gown of blue satin trimmed with lace, white silk coat and hat to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Irene Hauck, sister of the bride, wore a light blue suit and white hat. Sergt. Merkley, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. The young couple left on a short honeymoon to Hamilton, London and other points. On their return Sergt. and Mrs. Kennett will reside in Toronto.

Chief Nearly Overcome

After successfully extricating himself on Thursday afternoon from an auto that had turned turtle on top of him, Sandy George on Saturday was again almost a candidate for the pearly gates and golden, when in the role of fire chief he rushed into the Saddlery Hardware Factory, from which smoke had been issuing on all sides, and attempted to find the blaze. Instead of there being a flaming fire, however, the smoky substance proved to be a gas emanating from a pail of carbide, or some such chemical, into which water from the roof had got, and which set out fumes that protruded through the shingles and looked so much like the real thing that a fire alarm was turned in and the brigade called out. It was while searching for the fire far in the building that Sandy was overcome by gas, and swooning fell to the floor. As the gas was less thick near the floor than higher up, Sandy later came to, and rising to his feet attempted to grope his way out, when he was again overcome and dropped. After experiencing many ups and downs he finally got out, and was able to inform the brigade, who were chopping holes in the roof and throwing water on the building, that instead of a fire something akin to a German gas plant was at work inside. After many windows had been broken and the gas let out, the trouble was located in a small pail of chemicals which had been used in the brass department, and which was soon smothered with sand and the scare subsided. About a hundred dollars worth of damage was done to the building, and the town was struck for another \$20 by the Brigade being called out over the affair.—Times.

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