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Specials For This Week-End

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 - RAISINS, Seedless, 2 lbs. 25c.
 - GLACIER SARDINES, 2 tins 15c.
 - MACARONI, Ready Cut, 3 lbs. 20c.
 - SOAP CHIPS, lb. 5c.
 - ROWNTREES COCOA, 2 lbs. for 25c.
- Fresh and Cooked Meats, Phone 117
Bakery and Grocery, Phone 77 PROMPT DELIVERY

PAINTING DECORATING

FINE WORKMANSHIP—MODERATE PRICE

Bert Wolfrey

CHURCH STREET—RICHMOND HILL
PHONE FOR APPOINTMENTS,
TELEPHONE 9, RICHMOND HILL

The Romans had a phrase for it...

"CAVEAT EMPTOR," meaning "Let the buyer beware." This wasn't used as a bit of balm to ease the ancient conscience; nor, yet, was it placarded in the booths and stalls of the market-place. It was a piece of every-day knowledge, born of dear-bought experience.

A shopkeeper knew little about the source of his merchandise. This tunic he bought from a trader, who said it came from Byzantium. So he sold it as the latest Byzantine style. The trader told him the dye was pure Tyrian—it wouldn't fade. So he sold it as Trian dyed. But the buyer knew the responsibility was his own. If he guessed wrongly, or his judgement was poor, it was his hard luck.

To-day, fortunately, there are safer guides than the blanket-warning to "let your eyes be your market."

These guides are the newspaper advertisements. In this newspaper, they are a catalogue of the best values in town—signed by responsible firms. If the goods are not all that is claimed for them, their sponsors would need to "beware." For no business can thrive on a one-time sale, or on dissatisfied customers.

A signed advertisement is, in a way, like a promissory note. The advertiser has made a statement, and affixed his signature as a sign of good faith.

So, read the advertisements before you start out on a buying-trip. Make this a daily habit, and see how much you save — in time, in money, in shoe-leather.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There are two approaches to the problem of unemployment: both are essential to its solution; both must be used.

The first may be termed the way of amelioration. It does not consist in the application of fundamental remedies, rather does it imply first aid treatments. Nevertheless these are important as part of the general scheme, they are worthy of careful consideration.

In this category may be placed the following:

(1) Direct Relief.
(2) Public works or other means of giving employment.

(3) Industrial stabilization—an endeavour to stabilize and regulate the employment in industry so as to avoid as far as possible seasonal unemployment.

(4) Staggering the work, as it is commonly called, or spreading available work among the largest possible number.

(5) Unemployment insurance, an extension of the plan of direct relief, but at least an orderly approach to the problem.

Some of these palliatives have been applied in the past but the work has been done in a haphazard and misdirected way. The Liberal approach to the solution is through a representative National Commission which would co-operate with the provinces and municipalities, eliminate the evil of political patronage, co-ordinate the administration of relief, avoid the friction, exasperating delay and uncertainty of the present system—and effect substantial economies thus giving greater relief with less expenditures.

The basic solution

But the Liberal party realizes fully and clearly that these aids, necessary though they may be, are not a fundamental approach to the problem of unemployment.

Unemployment is a world problem. It is due to world wide violation of economic laws—Canada has been

among the leaders in the wrong course of action. The remedy lies in the application of Liberal principles to national policy. There is no other way which offers any escape—almost every other way has been tried—When these facts are realized the dawn of hope for the workers of the world will appear.

Trace the record of Canadian trade. When the total volume is large unemployment is at a minimum. When trade shrinks the volume of unemployment increases.

This is just as clear and simple a statement as if we were to say: The number of employees in a great store must be less when business is less.

The world during the past few years has striven to solve the problem of unemployment by restricting the volume of business. Liberal policies in Canada, consistent with Liberal policies throughout the world, have protested against this attitude. The policy of restriction can now be tested by its fruits. Only by the Liberal approach to the problem can the unemployment situation be improved.

Not only does restriction of imports lead to reduction of exports but reduction of imports increases the load of taxation.

Increase of taxation renders business unprofitable—checks the productive activities of capital—increases unemployment and the vicious circle, enlarging steadily, checks progress throughout the world.

"The Liberal party is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide employment by reviving industry and trade."

Employment and Government

Different times call for different manners. In June 1930 the leader of the present government was tremendously alarmed about the unemployment situation and promised to call a Special Session of the House of Commons to deal with the matter.

In due course a Special Session was called. Month followed month, the years came and went. We are now down to the end of August 1934.

The comparative table follows giving index of employment in different industries and trades in June 1930 and July 1934:

| | (1926 100) | June 1st, 1930 | June 1st, 1934 |
|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| All Industries | 116.5 | 96.6 | |
| Manufacturing | 113.6 | 93.2 | |
| Logging | 90.0 | 75.0 | |
| Mining | 115.6 | 106.2 | |
| Communications | 119.6 | 78.0 | |
| Transportation | 108.0 | 80.3 | |
| Construction | 137.0 | 116.7 | |
| Services | 134.7 | 115.4 | |
| Trade | 127.6 | 116.5 | |

But nothing whatever is heard of another Special Session of Parliament.

Mr. Bennett does not speak of improving the situation by raising tariffs. The need is greater. Why not apply the remedy?

If faith failing—is vision clearer—does he, at last, understand?

We are told that world conditions are responsible for unemployment. Whenever shreds of improvement can be detected then these are the work of the government.

It's a delightful and happy attitude but it is necessary at times to bring us back to reality and face the fact that we are not yet out of the bush.

And the doing of it is quite a job! For the thousandth time it needs to be repeated: Unemployment is due largely to the selfishness of nations and individuals. He who attempts to save himself by selfish means loses himself. When we realize that fact in all its force and truthfulness we will know something of the causes of unemployment—neither government nor people have yet learned the lesson.

We have tried to exclude the products of other countries. By so doing we have shut in our own products. When trade is limited business falls off—when business falls off unemployment increases.

It can be summed up briefly in the words of Sir Arthur Salter in an address to the Academy of Political Science in March last:

"What is the use of trying, by successive increases of tariffs, to exclude particular imports and by successive subsidies to force out particular exports, when the net total cannot be changed? Each measure as it is taken may seem an act of shrewdness but the sum of such individual acts of shrewdness is plain insanity."

We have watched, since that fatal month of June 1930, the application of a policy which cannot be defined in better words than to state that it constitutes "plain insanity." These are the words of a man of wide understanding and vast experience. Since 1930 we have followed a policy of plain insanity—it is indeed time for a change.

READ THE "ADS" IN THIS ISSUE.

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

During the month of July, 1934, 11,000,000 lbs. of bacon were exported to Great Britain as compared with 7,300,000 lbs. during July, 1933, the total shipments of bacon for the first seven months of 1934 amounting to \$1,504,600 lbs. as against \$8,787,700 lbs. during the corresponding seven months of 1933.

When packing eggs for shipment, a good practice is to brush the hand lightly over each filler as it is packed to make sure that no eggs are protruding above the top of the filler. Such eggs almost invariably will break in transit. Before packing a case, examine the bottom and sides. If any nails are loose or have fallen out, replace them.

Value of Certified Seed

Commercial potato growers whose stock is infested with diseases or contains mixed varieties would find it decidedly advantageous to secure certified seed. It is not the chief purpose of the Department of Agriculture to encourage potato growers to use certified seed with a view of having their crops inspected for certification purposes, because every potato grower has not the necessary patience and time, or suitable location and equipment, for growing certified seed. The object of the department rather is to have growers use the best seed obtainable for their commercial crop, and help to keep down to a minimum destructive plant diseases, with their resultant serious effect on yields. The use of certified potato seed on many farms would double the yields now being obtained.

Pig Feeding Methods

Although there are several methods of preparing meal mixtures for feeding pigs, the following rules are recommended as safe practices in producing hogs of the desired type: (1) Grind all grain. Fine grinding is recommended especially for young pigs. (2) Soak meal mixture between feeds; do not use too much water but feed as a fairly thick slop. (3) Hand feeding is the best method for securing hogs of a desirable type. (4) If necessary, a self-feeder may be used after pigs have reached the growing stage of development. (5) Keep pails, troughs and other feeding equipment clean. Mouldy or decaying matter will cause feeding troubles, and (6) Supply clean drinking water.

The Racket of Robber Bees

Although honey stealing by bees is likely to be most troublesome in late summer, the beekeeper has to keep in mind that robber bees may start their racket at any time. In warm weather when there is little or no honey to be got from the flowers the bees will easily yield to any temptation to obtain it anyhow. After more or less fighting they will overpower any very weak colonies, and carry the honey to their own hives. Old robber bees have a shiny appearance, the hair having become worn off with entering so many different hives. No colony should be allowed to grow weak, says the Dominion apiarist, and no honey or syrup should be exposed in the apiary.

Notification of Animal Disease

Horses, mules and asses of all ages and classes are liable to contract any of the serious contagious diseases of the skin known as mange, scabies or itch. Mange is scheduled under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, which requires that every owner, breeder, dealer or veterinary surgeon suspecting the existence of this disease shall immediately notify the nearest veterinary inspector. Treatment is carried out under quarantine, the following mixture being used officially for hand treatment under the supervision of an inspector: Sulphur, 2 pounds; oil of tar, 8 ounces; raw linseed oil, 1 gallon.

Current Crop Report

Recent general rains have improved pasturage and will benefit root crops and late tree fruits. Threshing of fall wheat is about completed with yields below average. Harvesting of spring grains is nearing completion under favorable weather conditions. Threshing is well advanced with oats and barley yielding from 35 to 60 bushels per acre. Corn is in good condition. The hay crop is considerably below average. The second cutting of alfalfa is light. Roots are making satisfactory progress. Turnips in a few districts will be below average due to insect damage. Sugar beets are 0 per cent. under expectations. Apples, peaches and pears will be light, with apple production estimated at one-third less than last year and peaches one-half of last year's tonnage. Grapes promise a good yield.

Interest in Junior Work

At Central Canada Show

The Junior Agricultural Department of the Central Canada Exhibition again proved one of the outstanding features of the show. This department, which includes the judging competitions in live stock, poultry, seeds, domestic science, halter making, as well as the Calf Club and showmanship competition, attracted a record number of 721 entries. A large and interested ringside followed the placings made by W. J. Bell and L. C. McQuat, in connection with the Calf Club and showmanship competitions.

First honors in the Ayrshire groups went to the Newington Calf Club of West Stormont, while in the Jersey section, the award went to the group from the Carp Calf Club, Carleton County. A class of 36 faced Judge W. J. Bell in the Holstein section. This class was won by the group from Prince Edward County Calf Club. The same group was later awarded the championship of the dairy groups. In the Shorthorn and Hereford class, both awards went to the groups from the Carp Calf Club of Carleton County, with the Shorthorn group receiving the beef championship.

The champion showman of the junior agricultural department was Norman Cummings of Lancaster, with Donald McIntyre of Finch reserve.

Plowing Match Dates

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Algoma District | Oct. 10 |
| Sault Valley | " 3 |
| St. Joseph Island | " 5 |
| Brant County | " 17 |
| Six Nations Indian | " 16 |
| Marlboro and N. Gower | " 3 |
| Cochrane | " 10 |
| Dufferin County | " 2 |
| Frontenac County | " 31 |
| Gleghary | Sept. 27 |
| Dundas West | Oct. 17 |
| Grenville County | " 5 |
| Haldimand County | " 25 |
| Mohawk Indian | " 2 |
| Huron, South | " 25 |
| Tilbury East | " 9 |
| Leeds County | " 16 |
| Jennox and Addington | " " |
| Caistor | Nov. 1 |
| Middlesex County | Oct. 4 |
| Norfolk County | " 24 |
| Ontario, North | " 15 |
| Ontario, South | " 17 |
| Powassan District | " 3 |
| Peel County | " 19 |
| Mount Pleasant | " 26 |
| Plantagenet (Eastern Counties) | " 18 |
| Russell County | " 16 |
| Ovillia | " 17 |
| Stormont, West | " 4 |
| Slate River Valley | Sept. 19 |
| Victoria County | Oct. 16 |
| North Dumfries | " 22 |
| Eramosa | " 3 |
| Putlineh | " 17 |
| Wentworth North | " 23 |
| King and Vaughan | " 9 |
| East York | " 9 |
| North York | " 9 |
| International Plow Match | " 9 |

10-11-12

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