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MUSHROOMS
 (By Caltha)
 The delectable mushrooms are lifting their heads above the sod of wood and vale and lawn. They are of a great food value and most delicious, but beware of the deadly amanita. Many of the Fungi are edible but often woody and tough and hardly worth cooking.
 There are 4 kinds which one can eat with pleasure. The shaggy Mane (Comprinus Comatus) growing in pastures and lawns. It comes up like a white column rounded at the apex

and its surface is covered with small triangular brown scales, curling upward at the tip giving it a shaggy look. This is safe to eat, as no poisonous ones resemble it.
 The Geeky Cap (Copricus etra Men tarino). This has a solid round head when it first appears rather leady in hue and somewhat slimy. It only lasts for a few hours. When its cap expands it begins to drip an inky fluid. It isn't tempting to look at.
 The Morel (Marchella Deliciosa) is par excellence, the mushroom that appealed to the palate of Lucullus. There are two or three species all safe and delicate and delicious. One is pale fawn, deeply honeycombed, shape of a pyramid. Another more clumpy the network of cells darker. The other is brown, round and looks like the brain convolutions. All give the impression of being sponges stuck on the edge of a stick.
 Puff balls also are being found in woods and along roadsides. They are pure white within but as soon as they turn color are not fit to use.
 One fearsome member of the mushroom family, abhorred and avoided is the deadly Agaric or Amanita (destroying angel) death-cup, poison-cup all representing the utter deadliness of the growth. It is white, has a large ring on the stem due to the breaking of the veil that covers the gills. The stem is usually hollow, and ends in a heavy scaly bulb. The gills are always white and never turn pink or brown. The bulb is deep down in the earth so that in gathering mushrooms of this shape it is well to take them from a good depth and examine carefully the ends of the stems lest danger lurk hidden for there is no kinder remedy for the poison of the deadly Amanita.

LASKAY
 An interesting event was held at the Laskay Hall, Saturday evening, in a shower for Miss Margaret Mac-Murphy, bride-elect. As an opening feature to the evenings program a mock wedding was played by a group of young ladies of Strange and Laskay. At the close of the ceremony Dr. Defoe accompanied by his head nurse arrived wheeling a beautifully decorated carriage filled with parcels topped by the famous quintuplets. Miss Mac-Murphy was ushered to a long table done in pink and white where the bridal party assisted in the opening of the many and useful gifts.
 Mr. D. M. McMurchy returns to Guelph O.A.C. to finish his course and also to take a position as one of the Deans of the College.
 A large number attended the School Fair held at Vellore last week. A splendid showing in all classes was enjoyed by all.
 W.M.S. will hold special services on Oct. 14th, followed by a fowl supper on Wednesday, Oct. 17th.
 W.M.S. will meet at the home of Mrs. D. Davis on Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

BARGAIN FARES TO WESTERN CANADA
 On sale Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd inclusive, exceptionally low round trip bargain fares from stations in Eastern Canada to stations in Western Canada, head of lakes to Pacific Coast, return limit thirty days from date of sale. For full information phone any C.N.R. ticket agent.
 But why is it wrong to say the hen sets if it is correct to say the sun does it?

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Swede Roots for Seed
 Swede roots for seed may be stored either in outside pits or in a dark, well ventilated cellar free from frost, yet sufficiently cool to keep them from sprouting too early in the spring. When the roots are pulled the tops should be cut off about an inch to an inch and a half from the crown.

Protecting Potatoes From Freezing Injury
 Losses to potatoes from low temperatures may be prevented by adopting the following measures: (1) Harvest the crop before heavy frosts. (2) Store the crop in rooms having a temperature between 35 and 40 degrees F., thus preventing the potatoes from turning sweet and the development of necrosis. (3) Provide protection against frost for potatoes transported during the cold months. (4) When it is known that potatoes have been undercooled do not handle them until it is certain that the temperature is above the freezing point.

Ploughing Practice
 A series of experiments carried out at a government experimental station has given some interesting results in regard to ploughing at different depths and times.

On an average, over a period of nine years, ploughing four inches deep for a rotation of corn, oats, clover and timothy has given higher yields than has ploughing seven inches deep, except in the case of oats, in which the yields have been practically the same. The shallow ploughing is of particular advantage to the corn crop.
 In the preparation of sod land for grain, it has been found that ploughing in July, as soon as the hay is off and top working during the summer has not only given higher yields of oats, but has also left the land free from couch grass. The experiment has shown that on sandy loam soil, it does not pay to either rib the land or replough in the fall. On heavy clay soil, rubbing or reploughing late in the fall gives the frost a chance to mellow the soil and leave it in a better state of tilth.

In the preparation of sod land for corn, manuring on the sod and spring ploughing has given higher yields than manuring and fall ploughing.
 It would, therefore, appear that for corn on sandy loam, the land should be manured and spring ploughed four inches deep, while for grain, it should be ploughed as soon as the hay is off and top-worked.

The Farmer Controls Cost
 "The cost of producing crops is at all times a very important consideration" observes E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A., Dominion Field Husbandman. "Return values are more or less controlled by the law of supply and demand or by other prevailing conditions, and the producer has very little influence upon the price he will receive for his product. He has, however, some control over his cost of production and the economy with which he produces his crop may mean the difference between profit and loss on that crop. In times of depression and low prices this is doubly important. If profits are to be maintained when prices are low, costs must be measured accordingly."

Apple Crop Report
 In Eastern Ontario the orchards show a greater falling off in production than in Western Ontario. Many orchards which bore heavily last year have practically no apples this year, as a large number of old orchards were almost completely winter-killed. A large number of orchards were planted out in recent years, however, and these are now reaching bearing age. On this account the production of apples in Ontario may within several years reach the output of last year. Estimates from Ontario correspondents indicate that Baldwin will show an 85 per cent reduction in output from last year; Spys a 60 per cent reduction; Greenings a decrease of 65 per cent; Starks a decline of 50 per cent; Ben Davis a reduction of 85 per cent and McIntosh 34 per cent below last year.
 In the Southern part of Southwestern Ontario dry weather and high temperatures retarded the sizing of apples somewhat but recent rains will improve the situation. Where winter injury was severe, trees showed increased mortality on account of the lack of moisture supplies. Insects are quite numerous, and especially the codling moth. Very little scab is in evidence.
 In the Georgian Bay apple-growing district the weather has been generally favorable for the development of fruit. In some orchards serious damage from sideworm is reported. In Central Ontario apples are sizing fairly well in the western half, but

in the eastern counties apples are on the small size.

Seed Crops More Favorable
 Seed crops in Ontario, generally speaking, are more favorable than was considered possible a few weeks ago, leading seed firms report. There is, it is true, an extreme shortage of high grade alsike as a result of a curtailed acreage followed by a dry summer in 1933 and a cold winter and spring in 1934. In most other lines, however, sufficient supplies to meet a normal demand are indicated.
 To build up the alsike acreage next spring, seed will have to be imported and prices are likely to be high. It is pointed out that only the very best No. 1 seed should be used for this purpose as the crop to be sown will be the foundation for future commercial seed yields.
 Alfalfa seed is more plentiful than was anticipated. Quality is reported high.
 Fair crops have been produced in the regular seed sections and there is considerable volume coming in from scattered lots all over Ontario. With the small carryover from the previous season it is believed that sufficient seed is in sight.

It is too early to make definite predictions regarding red clover. The crop has not all been harvested and there has been scarcely any threshing. Reports indicate a fair yield in certain districts and scattered lots from other points. Color and quality will depend on the weather of the next few weeks. There is a fair carryover of this seed and if domestic falls short seed can be imported from United States and Europe.

Good quality and fair quantity is reported for timothy. The domestic harvest will probably be sufficient to meet a good deal of normal demand. The size of the 1934 crop represents a considerable advance over a few years ago when 90 per cent of the country's requirements were imported. As buying prices in Canada are now getting close to the cost of high grade American seed, freight and duty paid, steadier prices here in the immediate future are anticipated.

A FURTHER STEP on the Road to Recovery



A Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada

1. National Credit
 National credit means to a nation what an honest reputation means to a man. Its maintenance is a primary essential and necessitates that each obligation be met, fully and promptly, as it comes due. Our debt conversion programme is then, in the first instance, our method of meeting our obligations and thus maintaining our credit.
 By this programme Canada has already refunded \$358,000,000 of maturing wartime debt, and completion of the 1934 Loan will bring the refunded total to over one billion dollars. As a result, Canada's credit stands notably high, both at home and in the great money markets of the world.
 Striking evidence of our high credit standing was given within the last few months when Canada secured immediate over-subscription of a long-term loan in London at a price to yield the investor less than 3 1/2% and, in New York, obtained a one-year Loan of \$50,000,000 bearing interest at 2 per cent. And there is equally striking evidence at the present moment in the fact that every internal issue of Dominion of Canada Bonds now outstanding is selling today at substantially above its issue price. The twelve-year 4% Bonds of the 1933 Refunding Loan, issued at 96 1/2%, are now selling at 104 to yield approximately 3 1/2%.

2. National Economy
 The debt conversion programme, in the second place, is providing substantial savings in public interest charges. The debt which we are refunding was incurred with interest rates at artificially high wartime peaks. Refunding is now being accomplished with interest rates throughout the world moving steadily downward toward more normal levels—an encouraging world movement which is essential to business recovery. By refunding under these conditions Canada has already obtained a reduction of the previous interest charges amounting to more than \$9,000,000 per annum, and completion of the 1934 Loan will provide a further saving of over \$5,000,000 per annum.
 The annual saving of over \$14,000,000 thus secured has a direct cash benefit to every tax-payer. This saving has much more than offset the interest charges on the debt which has been incurred to meet the extraordinary burden of unemployment relief. It has, to a considerable extent, offset the heavy burdens which the depression period has imposed with respect to railway and other current requirements. It will also pave the way to tax reductions with the return to better times.

3. National Recovery
 The debt conversion which Canada has achieved since 1931, by thus maintaining national credit and securing national economy, has been a major factor in our progress toward business recovery.
 A year ago, preliminary to the 1933 Refunding Loan, I took occasion to express the belief that Canada had passed the low point of depression and was definitely upon the road to recovery. Today, our progress toward recovery is a matter of established fact. Since the low point of February 1933, the trend of business has been moving steadily upward in an improvement so marked and so consistently sustained that we need no longer doubt its reality.
 The facts of business recovery are written beyond dispute in our statistical records. The most significant indices relate to physical volume of business, industrial production, carloadings, electric power production, employment and prices. Here is the record in each case:

	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	Since Low Point of Depression February 1933
	During Past Year*	
Physical volume of business...	13.8%	42.8%
Industrial Production.....	15.7%	56.9%
Carloadings.....	10.3%	29.4%
Electric Power Production....	12.4%	32.7%
Employment.....	14.7%	17.1%
Wholesale Prices.....	4.0%	13.7%
Farm Products Prices.....	7.7%	43.3%

*In the case of carloadings, employment and prices, the latest figures available are those for August; in other cases, those for July.
 Our external trade figures are equally encouraging. During the first eight months of the present year, exports of Canadian products increased approximately \$99,000,000, or 32.7% over the same period last year. The corresponding increase for imports has been slightly under \$93,000,000, or 38.2%.

A Further Step
 Anyone who reflects upon these three aspects of credit, economy and recovery will at once appreciate that the debt conversion programme is vitally important to every Canadian and that, consequently, the success of the 1934 Loan is the personal concern of every man and woman in the Dominion.
 The 1934 Loan is a further step in a great national undertaking; its success means a further step on the road to recovery. I know that I need not stress the attractiveness of the Loan as the soundest possible investment, for that will be universally recognized. I do, however, earnestly call upon my fellow Canadians to support this Loan to the limit of their abilities as an opportunity to promote our national welfare. I know of no way in which the individual citizen can render greater service to himself and to his country.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA 1934 REFUNDING LOAN

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