

should be little danger of poisoning from mushrooms.

#### RULES TO FOLLOW IN GATHERING WILD MUSHROOMS

Always examine the whole mushroom, especially the base of the stem, and reject the following forms:

1. Do not take mushrooms in the button or unexpanded stage as it is often difficult to distinguish the different kinds in this stage.

2. Do not take mushrooms that show the least sign of decay or of insect work as under these conditions even edible forms develop poisons.

3. Do not take mushrooms which have *White gills*, a *ring* on the stem and a *shaggy bulb* at the base of the stem and *loose scales* on the cap, or with an *abrupt bulb* or cup at the base of the stem.

4. Do not take mushrooms having a milky juice unless the milk is red.

5. Do not take mushrooms having brittle gills of nearly equal length, especially if the cap is bright colored.

6. Do not take mushrooms having tubes instead of gills, especially if the

mouths of the tubes are red or if the flesh changes color when broken.

7. Do not take mushrooms with clay colored gills, especially if they have a cobwebby veil.

8. In case of doubt as to the edibility of a mushroom always leave it alone.

Many people would like to know more about mushrooms and the following list of books is given to enable them to learn more about them.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF MUSHROOMS

Atkinson, Geo. F.—Mushrooms Edible, Poisonous, etc.; Andrus & Church, Ithaca, N.Y.

Clements, F. E.—Minnesota Mushrooms; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hard, M. E.—Mushrooms Edible and otherwise; Ohio Library Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Marshall, Nina L.—The Mushroom Book; William Briggs, Toronto, Ont.

#### CULTIVATION OF MUSHROOMS

Various mushroom spawn companies send out literature on the growing of mushrooms, and their advertisements may be found in the leading horticultural magazines.

