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New prices on Goodyear Tires—effective at once—compete with prices of even so-called "bargain" tires. Yet Goodyear quality has not been reduced. You get the same tough, long-wearing tread... Supertwist cord construction... guaranteed against defects and road hazards. Immediate service. We put 'em on. We're here all year round to stand back of the guarantee—handle claims—all without cost to you.

SPEEDWAY
30x3½ \$4.75
Size 4.40-21 4-Ply Heavy Duty **605 750**
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Liberal allowance for your old tires

Everett & Ball
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

CANADIAN TOBACCO GROWING

The history of tobacco growing in Canada reaches back to the early French colonial days. The French settlers on the banks of the St. Lawrence found the custom of tobacco smoking was general among the natives, but, partly owing to governmental opposition, the white population did not acquire the habit quickly. Indeed, several years passed before farmers began to grow the plant. Actually, it was not until about 1735 that the government gave any encouragement to tobacco growing. With the settlement of what is now Ontario, the tobacco area was extended, and it is probable that the Loyalists who came to Canada after the American Revolution of 1775 brought seed from the tobacco districts in the south.

There are records of shipments of tobacco from Essex county, Ontario, shortly after the war of 1812-14, the leaf being sent down the Mississippi to New Orleans. In 1871, four years after Confederation, the first decennial census showed that 399,870 pounds of tobacco were grown in Ontario, and 1,195,345 pounds in Quebec. From then onwards, production expanded and reached its peak in 1932 with a total crop of 54 million pounds. Tobacco growing in Canada plays an important part in agricultural production and in answer to many requests the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued extensive information on the culture, care, and commerce of the plant, contained in four separate publications, entitled respectively "Tobacco Growing in Canada," "Varietal Studies of Pine-Cured, Burley, and Dark Tobaccos," "Insects Affecting Tobacco," and "Soil Texture in British Columbia."

PULLORUM CONTROL STANDARD

Owing to the fact that pullorum disease of domestic fowls is beset with vagaries, much misunderstanding has persisted regarding the ailment. Formerly known as bacillary white diarrhoea when affecting chicks, it has long been recognized as the most destructive cause of young chick life but the control and eradication of the disease is no longer a matter of doubt. The latter fact has been amply demonstrated by the poultry Division on the flocks of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Since the infection is transmitted through the egg, effective disease control must be based on the detection and removal of the diseased hens in the breeding flock. Because infected hen's blood reacts differently from the normal, the two may be separated. Of the various methods of detection, some good and others less reliable, the most reliable and practical method has been established as a standard, as a result of extensive studies by the Dominion poultry scientists. The use of this standard which is the surest means for pullorum disease detection was approved in 1934.

C. W. BOWLIN

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EXTREE-E--



**FOUR Extra
FEATURES
NO EXTRA COST**
Only **QUAKER CORN FLAKES** offer you these extra features:

1. Money-back guarantee of better flavour, printed on every package.
2. Freshness and crispness assured by wax-wrapping and triple-sealing.
3. Enrichment with health-giving Vitamin "D".
4. Coupon in every package—exchangeable for valuable merchandise.

Quaker Corn Flakes are better value.

**QUAKER
CORN FLAKES**



by Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

HOME CURING OF PORK

In the home curing of pork either the "dry salt" or the "brine" method may be employed, but whichever process is adopted common salt is the curing agent. Such other ingredients as sugar, salt-petre, and baking soda are also used. As a rule, the old-fashioned brown sugar is preferred to the white granulated kind as it is believed to give a slightly better flavor to the meat. A small quantity of salt-petre has a preservative effect and gives a reddish color to the meat. Baking soda is used principally with the brine cure.

Pork for curing should be cut up into convenient sizes, and it is important, on the one hand, that all animal heat has been cooled out of the meat and on the other hand, that the meat is not frozen when the curing is commenced. A cool, well-ventilated cellar is a desirable place for both brine and dry curing. The curing is more easily controlled in cold, or at least cool, weather, so that thick pieces may not have a chance to spoil before the salt has penetrated. For beginners the brine cure is preferred because there is less likelihood of failure, but full information as to the home curing of pork, the storing of meat, and how to make sausages and head cheese is contained in the booklet "The Home Curing of Pork" just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

MARKETING RESEARCH

Many farmers who formerly were interested primarily in production are beginning to realize that the demand for the product which they have to sell is as important in determining the price as the supply of the product. One of the chief objects of agricultural marketing research, as carried out by the Economics Branch



Each pad will kill flies all day and every day for three weeks.
3 pads in each packet.
10 CENTS PER PACKET
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THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., Hamilton, Ont.

of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to obtain facts concerning the demand which will lead to increased returns to producers of agricultural commodities. A comprehensive study of the marketing of any particular commodity involves the gathering of information of the whole process of distribution of that product from the producer to the consumer. Such a study includes investigation with respect to the methods and practices of those engaged in marketing, the costs of preparation and transportation, the facilities for handling at the farm, at the country point and at the terminal, auction or public market, wholesaling and retailing costs and the many aspects of the demand or preference of the ultimate consumer. Such a comprehensive investigation might also include a study of the relations of quality or grade to the price obtained by the producer, the country buyer, the wholesaler and retailer. In the nature of definite marketing research, very little study, according to the "Economic Annalist," has been devoted to the obtaining of facts on consumer preferences and with other commodities in overseas markets with a view to expanding the sale of Canadian export products in countries which now use but small quantities of these commodities.

COUCH GRASS ERADICATION

Couch grass is probably the most prevalent and most pernicious weed in Eastern Canada. It is a perennial propagated to some extent by seed but more especially by underground root stalks which may be found in the soil. According to investigations conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the weight of roots has ranged from 1,531 pounds to 6,997 pounds per acre. This weight is equal to that of a very heavy crop of hay and helps to explain why it is so difficult to remove or kill all the roots. A booklet on the subject has been prepared by Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman and is issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to those who desire it. In it the eradication of couch grass is thoroughly dealt with, the principles underlying the methods of attack and the methods of eradication themselves being explained in detail, as for example (1) removing the roots from the soil by cultivation and drawing on the field, (2) Starving the plant by removal of top growth, (3) Smothering the growth of the weed by a smother crop, (4) Drying the roots on the surface of the soil, and (5) Using chemicals to kill the plant.

HAVE MORE FUN ON MOTOR TRIPS

It's pretty hard to beat a motor trip for sheer fun—if you're well. But you have to feel good to enjoy play, as well as work.

Keep fit as a fiddle when you travel whether by train or by motor car. Take along a bottle of Eno's "Fruit Salt." Whenever you get thirsty, or tired, or when you begin to feel the effects of change of cooking and lack of exercise, take a dash of Eno in a glass of water. Eno is the travellers' best friend. It makes a pleasant-tasting, thirst-quenching, refreshing drink.

Eno is alkaline. It neutralizes the acids of other foods... gives heartburn a short shift. Eno clears the intestine of poisonous waste, cools the bloodstream, regularizes the entire inner system. Keep free from constipation and enjoy life, both at home and on the road. Eno does the trick. The action is gentle—natural. Every effect of Eno's "Fruit Salt" is pleasant and beneficial... and safe! Handy size 50c. Household size 85c.

Ineffective methods are also described.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

The value of vegetables in reducing the food costs in the farm home is not fully realized, and because of this there are comparatively few good vegetable gardens around the average farm home. A crop value of \$30 for one-quarter of an acre of land in different vegetables is certainly not excessive, and taking for example one province alone, namely Nova Scotia, where there are 50,000 farm and garden holdings capable of producing crops worth this amount for household use only, the total amount would be equivalent to \$1,500,000. There are, of course, many essential details to which close attention must be given if success in vegetable growing is to be achieved by the management of these details is not beyond anyone who can form reasonable judgments in his undertakings. Further, in the questions as to size of garden, location, preparatory tillage, commercial fertilizer, cool and warm season vegetables, good seed, plan of garden, plan of planting, vegetables recommended and other important items, full information is given in the publication "The Vegetable Garden" by W. S. Blair, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kentville, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BEES IN A BARREL

Mr. G. J. Scholey, an authority on the natural history of the Kent river-side marshes, writing in "The P. L. A. Monthly" for July, records this experience:—

"Some years ago I was interested to notice a large number of honey bees feasting on the flowers of the sea aster. I observed them 'trading' to and from a large barrel almost buried in the mud. A thick sack had washed over a damaged part of the top head of the barrel, leaving a small aperture. I started carefully to pull aside the sack, but had to beat a hasty retreat before a veritable swarm of bees. Revisiting the place in the middle of November and supposing that the frosts would have killed off the bees, I peeped into the barrel. To my surprise there showed up seething masses of them, clinging to three large portions of delicious-looking honeycomb which they had stored under the top staves. The bees soon began to show signs of resentment and had sufficient vigor to start a menacing buzzing, so I replaced the sack and left them to enjoy their hard-earned winter fare."

OSTRICH FEATHER VOGUE

In spite of the horrid weather at Ascot this summer, women made it clear that they were determined to have ostrich feathers in their hats. In "The P. L. A. Monthly" for July a writer who had visited the Port of London Authority's Cutler Street Warehouses and had seen the large stocks held there, is quoted thus:—

"It is interesting to know that there are signs of revival in the ostrich-feather trade. No industry was harder hit—unless it was the diamond industry—than that which supplied the world with ostrich-feathers. Before the War, those plumes were one of the staple exports of South Africa, and the rearing of the birds in Oudshorn and other parts of the Eastern Province of the Union was an occupation from which handsome fortunes were made. Then came the frost—the killing-frost—of War; and after War, fashion changed, and ostrich-farming became, as old fishermen say, a wooden-leg instead of a gold watch. Many thousands of birds were killed, and many thousands of morgen were turned over from ostrich-rearing to dairy produce and agriculture. Where there had been as many as 800,000 birds producing first-quality feathers, there are now not more than 20,000; and while stocks accumulated prosperity decayed."

Woman—Doctor, you told me to show you my tongue, but you haven't even looked at it.

Doctor—No, it was only to keep you quiet while I wrote the prescription.

MR. STEVENS MAKES THE PLUNGE

(Financial Post)

Judged in historical perspective if not in the light of the existing political situation, the new Stevens political party will be an ill-starred venture. The record, since 1867, contains detailed accounts of many attempts to launch new parties but all of them ended in failure. Undoubtedly the Stevens venture is without precedent, but this is not likely to alter the ultimate result.

In the past, third parties have invariably sprung from the rural sections of the country and, in addition, have always been off-shoots of the then opposition. It has always been a case of a division in the opposition ranks in the face of an unpopular government. This was true of the Patrons of Industry as it was true of the Progressive movement in 1921. The present C. C. F. party is but the rumour of the Progressive revolt, and for the reason that it is an inconspicuous minority in the House of Commons has contrived to shield from the general public the undoubted fact that its limited numbers are hopelessly divided on fundamentals.

With Mr. Stevens, the case is different. His party cannot escape being an off-shoot of the Conservative party which has been in office since 1930 and which many voters will want to saddle with the blame for all the conditions the world has



**Mr. T. Pott
Says:**

"Any time
is tea time."

And that's the time
to use **MORSE'S**
STANDARD TEA—the good old family tea
of the Maritimes.

25 cents the half pound package.

Since then. While the new reform party may and probably will cut into the Liberal C. C. F. vote to some extent, its chief support will derive from the radical wing of the Conservative party and will be most noticeable in the industrial areas.

To this, however, there is one qualification. It is generally believed that Mr. Stevens proposes to run his party on a Price Spreads programme of reform. Actually there will be a broad reform programme going far beyond the issues set forth in the Price Spreads report. Undoubtedly, Mr. Stevens will seize upon the monetary issue and proclaim a policy of social credit which may appeal

to large body of electors who believe the solution of present day problems is to be found in one or other form of inflation.

In any event, the competition on the extreme political left will be so intense that the new reformers cannot hope to obtain more than a handful of seats. At best, the greatest effect they can have on the general election is to divide the Conservative vote and enable Liberals to win seats which, ordinarily, they would have no right to win.

Apart from this probable effect, it may be said that Mr. Stevens by his action has committed political suicide.

(Continued on Page Seven)

PUBLIC NOTICE POTATO GROWERS

PUBLIC NOTICE to Potato Producers of New Brunswick is hereby given that the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Scheme under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, will be voted on by the Potato Producers of New Brunswick.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) All growers having two acres or more in potatoes during 1934 or 1935 shall be eligible to vote as to the continuation or termination of the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Scheme.
- (2) In order to secure a ballot, each grower is urged to register his or her name and address with the Board.
- (3) The Marketing Scheme is being revised and when receiving your ballot, you will receive a copy of the scheme and a clear explanation.
- (4) A post card or letter bearing the name and postal address and stating whether the scheme and ballot are desired in English or in French should be mailed immediately to:
EASTERN CANADA POTATO MARKETING BOARD,
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.
- (5) Registration will close with post cards (or letters) bearing post office cancellation stamp dated July 27th, 1935.
- (6) The vote will be taken by secret, individual ballot, to be sent to each grower who applies.



Save With Us On July 19-20-22

Magic-Laundry SOAP
"An excellent Laundry Soap made in the Maritime Provinces" SPECIAL

10 cakes .39

Brunswick Brand **SARDINES** Oil or Mustard (SPECIAL)

2 tins .09

Nature's Best TOMATO JUICE 1's Special per tin **.05**

2 in 1 White liquid Shoe Cleaner per bottle **.15**
For All White Shoes

Clubhouse **Olives** 8 1-2 oz per bottle **.25**

OXYDOL "Special Pack" 2 pkgs. **.11**
50% more suds means 47% less work

No. 1 Canadian Cheese per lb **.18**

Lifebuoy Soap 2 cakes **.19**

Kraft Salad Dressing 12 oz per jar **.25**

Kraft Sandwich Spread 6 oz per jar **.18**

Libby's Prepared Mustard 9 oz. per jar **.13**

3 pkgs. .25

Chase & Sanborn's COFFEE (SPECIAL)

per tin .39

Barton's TOMATOES 2 1/2's Special

3 tins .25

PAROWAX 2 lbs **.25**

Viceroy Fruit Jar Rings Double Lip 3 pkgs. **.25**

McCready's Cider or White Wine VINEGAR 13 oz per bottle **.10**

Rankine's Derby Mixed Cakes per lb **.15**

Quaker Puffed Rice per pkg **.15**

Minute Tapioca per pkg **.15**

Instant Postum 4 oz per tin **.35**

Clark's LUNCH TONGUE 1's per tin **.31**

Montserrat LIME JUICE pints per bot. **.49**

Hires Root or Ginger Beer Extract per bot. **.35**

Paprika per bot. **.15**

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