

## It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

Here's proof positive:

Miss Maggie Splude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

### Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Farmers having wheat to grind, who live a long distance from this mill, can take advantage of our Special Freight Rate. They will find the cost by Special Rate less than sending team a long distance. We take all grists to and from station FREE OF CHARGE. Take your grist to nearest station and ask the agent for Special Rate (pre pay) to Woodstock.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same,

I remain yours,

**J. M. FRIPP,**  
MEDUXNAKEAG ROLLER MILL,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

### A Strong Statement

But a straight fact, when we say that the greatest help to the live grocer and general storekeeper in Canada is

"The Canadian Grocer."

You cannot read it without getting some valuable information. Spend a cent for a post card and send for a sample copy and be convinced.

The MacLean Pub. Co., Limited  
MONTREAL

## FALL ROBES.

Plush, Seal

—AND—

## Shawl Robes.

Balance of SUMMER ROBES will be sold at a Reduction.

### ATHERTON BROS.

Harness Makers,

King Street, Woodstock.

## Rare Perfumes,

## Perfect Pipes,

CHOICE SOAPS,

BRUSHES of all kinds

For the Christmas trade.

**CHAS. A. McKEEN,**  
DRUGGIST,

Main Street, Woodstock.

### The Influence of Good Seed in the Production of Farm Crops.

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Clarke, at the Agricultural meeting at Jacksonville, on the 16th inst.:

"The success or failure in the growing of profitable farm crops, depends on several influences. When I speak of the importance of good seed, I do not wish to be understood to say, that good seed is the one and only essential to success. A great deal depends on climatic conditions over which we have no control; perhaps more depends on the preparation we give the soil, but much depends on the productive capacity of the seed itself.

It has never been quite clear to me why so little attention has been given by our leaders in Agriculture, to this leading question in the growing of large and profitable crops. It certainly has not received the attention it has deserved. Much study has been given to bringing out new varieties and to best methods of cultivating the soil. Meanwhile, the most of us have gone right along using seed that has been threshed from our general crops without recognizing the well known fact, that like begets like, and that our improved varieties or strains of varieties, have a natural proneness to revert to that from which they have been improved.

We owe much for the benefits we now have because of improved methods in agriculture to men who have given those subjects continuous thought and study. The experiments that have in recent years brought to light the importance of good seed will doubtless lead to valuable results. If the farmers of Canada can be brought to realize that the seed they use exerts a controlling influence on the quality and quantity of their crops, the results that may be had from systematic methods of growing and selecting seed grain will soon be felt. If the yield per acre of oats alone, grown on Prince Edward Island can be increased by 5%, it would mean a clear profit of at least \$60,000 to the farmers who produce them.

In the breeding of live stock we all know that the character of the offspring is determined by that of its parents. All good farmers very carefully select their breeding animals. We can be assured that the same principles that apply in the selecting of live stock, also apply in the selection of plants and seed. Many farmers clean their seed well by fanning and screening. That is a good practice, and does much towards increasing the percentage of vital seed as well as insuring a more vigorous stand of plants. But is that sufficient? We might apply the same principles of selection in the raising of poultry, by selecting only the large eggs for incubation, while giving no attention to the birds that laid them.

Let me illustrate. A seed like an egg, contains a living germ with a supply of food, which is surrounded by a protective covering. Under suitable conditions the living germ starts into active life, and finds in the store of food sufficient to meet its early need and carry it on until it can obtain food for itself—that is in the case of the seed until the roots of the plant have possession of the soil and the leaves are spread into the air—or in the case of the egg, until the chick is sufficiently grown, so that it can seek food for itself.

The natural object of seeds, is to produce other specimens of their kind. The vitality that is hidden in all well developed seeds gradually loses its energy with age. When wheat is stored, the little plant or germ remains dormant. It gradually parts with its moisture until it is dried up and killed. The most vigorous and prolific crops are grown from ripe seeds.

All living seeds and plants as well as animals possess a degree of vigor or vital force. You know it requires about all the strength of some people to maintain their feeble hold upon life. From the extremely weak plants that we find in our fields, there are various grades of improvement, until we reach plants that are full of vigor. Each of those plants possesses an inherent power to produce its like. A small weakly plant may contain a half-a-dozen seeds as large and plump as an adjoining vigorous plant that contains one-hundred seeds. But the vigor hidden in the seeds of the weak plant is not so great as in the case of the seeds from the well developed head.

Whenever seed is changed from one locality to another, or from one set of conditions to another, there is an increased tendency to variation. Change of seed tends to make a variety less certain in its characteristics, or more fickle. It will succumb to the influences of an unfavorable season, to a much greater extent than a crop from seed that has been grown in the locality for a number of years. It is well, from time to time experiment with new varieties or strains of varieties. When you have succeeded in getting a new strain of seed that you find to be better suited to your requirements than what you have previously had, you can then take advantage of this tendency to variation, and by selecting the best from the best each successive year, fix the characteristics that are most desirable, and make the variety better adapted to your particular conditions. The theory that all seed necessarily runs out and requires to be changed from one locality to another, is misleading. A continual indiscriminate change of seed has been resorted to by many of our farmers; and in many cases it has given temporary relief but no real permanent good has been accomplished. It is well enough to change seed if such can be found that has, for some years previous, had better care and selection than your own.

Perhaps the first quality to be sought after in securing seed, is productiveness. Variations in the yields of our common farm crops are usually ascribed to variety and the productive capacity of the soil. Carefully conducted experiments show that the productive capacity of seed of the same variety will vary quite as much as the difference between varieties.

At a Missouri State Experiment Station experiments were conducted to determine the effects of a change of seed. Two varieties of wheat, three varieties of oats, and two varieties of potatoes were used. Many samples of each variety were obtained and tested. Here the productive capacity of the seed was accurately measured. This is what Prof. Waters, Agriculturist at the Station, concludes. "The difference appears to be due more to previous treatment of the seed than to a difference of climate or latitude. The productive capacity of the seed in several cases, was unquestionably reached before that of the soil. Within a species there are numerous varieties, more or less distinctly marked, and possessing different characteristics. At the outset these varieties originated from differences in soil, climate or care bestowed upon the plants. The characteristics become more or less firmly fixed, according to their nature, origin and length of time perpetuated. Be the difference in quality of seed, earliness, productiveness, or what not, they become hereditary, a part of the nature of the plant and under favorable conditions are transmitted indefinitely."

Here Prof. Waters gives instances of the differences in yield per acre between varieties and strains of the same variety, and says,—"We ascribe this difference to variety and assume that the power of them to produce in the case of the unproductive sorts, was exhausted before that of the soil."

Continuing he says:—"The causes that will produce 'different varieties, will as certainly and readily produce wide and marked differences within a variety itself. This view is supported by the results of many trials in change of seed, and the data upon the subject point to the conclusion that the treatment manifests its influence more readily than climate."

I have dealt with some of the general principles that should be observed in the selection of seed. I shall use a chart to illustrate how those principles may be brought into general practice on the farm.

I want to say something about the seeds which are looked upon as being more strictly commercial seeds. Those seeds which few farmers grow for his own use. The seeds of clover and grasses and also of root crops.

A great many farmers think that it is not possible for them to raise their own seeds for these crops. Perhaps it would not be considered practical in the case of root seeds, at any rate, it has been left in the hands of specialists. I believe that you would get better results from those crops if you had a few of these specialists in the Maritime Provinces. But it is possible to produce your own seed for nearly every crop you grow, and it is quite practical and important that you raise your own seed for your fodder crops. I want to especially emphasize that such will apply in the case of timothy and clover seeds.

My experience has led me to believe that we have too many small dealers throughout the country who sell seeds over the same counter with tea and sugar. Men who could not distinguish the seed of an Ox-eye-daisy, from that of timothy. Even our best seedsmen handle second and third grades of seeds; but they do not retail them. One of the largest seedsmen in Canada told me that 90 per cent. of the seed they wholesaled to local dealers was of the poorer grades, and I want to illustrate to you, by using a chart, that these cheap second class seeds are too dear at any price.

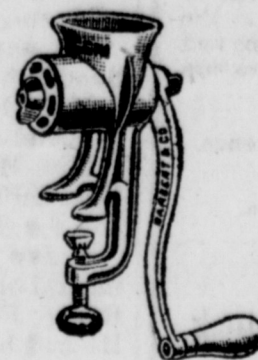
(From U. S. Bulletin No. 123.)

Results of Some Tests of Red Clover Seeds.

Sample	No.	Quoted price per bushel.	Per cent. of Pure Germinal Seed.	Actual Cost of Pure Germinal Seed per bushel.	No. of Weed Seeds per pound.
1	1	\$6.00	88.0	\$6.78	366
2	2	7.20	80.1	9.00	295
3	3	4.80	83.7	5.73	4,600
4	4	4.80	64.9	7.39	27,700
5	5	3.45	53.3	6.48	27,000

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## A MODERN KITCHEN UTENSIL, SARGENT'S Gem Food Chopper.



### What It Chops.

It chops raw meat, cooked meat, all kinds of vegetables and fruit, bread, crackers, cheese, nuts, and many other articles used in making substantial dishes and dainty desserts. Every housekeeper knows the many articles of food which have to be chopped, some before they are cooked and some after. We want every housekeeper to know that Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will be a great help in her daily work. Call at our stores—Woodstock or Centerville, and see the Choppers, or write us for circulars.

## W. F. Dibblee & Son.

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You always do when having your Suit for Dress, Semi-Dress, or for Business Wear, unless you go to a reliable and artistic tailor. Everyone can tell when your suit is made by Nicholson, from the exquisite finish, artistic fit, and swell style of our garments. We also sell the Latest

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## W. B. NICHOLSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Cor. King & Main Sts.

of Maine are a little ahead of us in controlling the quality of their seeds. Every man over there who sells seeds must go to the trouble of finding out if they are dead or alive, also if they are pure or half weed seeds, and must guarantee them accordingly. The guarantee system is now well established in most European countries. Canadian farmers should not be the last to take up such movements. Trade usually bends to reasonable demands. If Farmers Clubs or Agricultural Societies when purchasing seeds, would always ask for quotations of prices on seeds of guaranteed purity and vitality, they would be doing a great deal to bring about the Guarantee System in Canada as well as obtain the best quality of seeds for themselves. So far as our present information goes in the choice of seeds for our general crops, we should select pure seed having a high degree of vitality and vital energy; at the same time keeping in view as far as possible the previous history of the seed. A rich soil, good cultivation, moderately thin seeding, properly ripened grain, and careful systematic continuous selection of seed are all essential.

### Thousands of Our Canadian Women

Have Found the True Fountain of Health.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND A Sure Banisher of Ills Peculiar to Women.

Dr. Phelps' famous prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, has been and is now freely prescribed by many of our ablest physicians for the ill effects peculiar to women. They have found the wonderful remedy to be exactly what is claimed for it. It has been proved again and again that Paine's Celery Compound is the one great cure for that form of nervousness peculiar to women, and gives a perfect and robust womanhood. All women who suffer from irregularities, hysteria, nervous prostration, anaemia, liver and kidney trouble or blood diseases, should at once give Paine's Celery Compound a trial. Its cures are happy and permanent. Miss Jessie M. Ross, Quyon, Que., says: "It affords me much pleasure to testify to the great good that Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was completely run down in health and a victim of female weakness, and after using three bottles of Paine's Celery

Compound I was completely cured. It is the best blood purifier I know of."

Samples of Choice Grain for the Improvement of Seed.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

DEAR SIR,—By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the record-breaking crops recently had in the Canadian North-west. It will be worth while for farmers generally to renew their seed of oats when varieties which have produced more than 100 bushels per acre can be had. The distribution this Spring will consist of samples of oats, Spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of March, after which the list will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
Director Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa, January 15th, 1902.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE 25c.**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcer, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co. Toronto and N.Y.

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Hard Wood Finishing, Pine Wood Finishing in its natural color, or painted in tints to suit. Also, Staining, Graining, Marbleing, Kalsomining, etc.

First-class work—lowest prices.

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