

**Publication for Free Distribution to  
Farmers, on Application to the Seed  
Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.**

REPORT OF THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This is a valuable report of 96 pages, containing interesting reading for farmers. The report contains a summary of the business transacted, a reprint of the constitution. By-laws and Regulations of the Association, the methods of keeping records of registered seed, the names and addresses of seed growers who are producers of registered seed, and instructions as to the methods of growing and selecting seed grain and other seeds of various kinds.

Part III of the report contains papers and addresses by the following persons:—

Dr. James W. Robertson, Manager, Macdonald Agricultural College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina; "Wheat Growing in the Canadian West," Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C., Guelph, "The Relations between soil conditions and crop improvement," Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, "Quality in Wheat," Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farm, (1) "Soft Wheat Problems," (2) "The Action of certain Smut Preventives on the Vitality of Wheat," Mr. John Buchanan, O. A. C., Guelph, "Some Effects in Varieties of Cereal Crops arising from Different Conditions of Growth," W. T. Macoun, C. E. F., Experimental Farm, Ottawa, "The Improvement of the Potato," Mr. Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines, Ont., "Some Results in Horticulture from the selection of seeds," Mr. L. S. Klinek, Macdonald Agricultural College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.; "Methods of Storing Seed Corn," Mr. W. L. Smith, Toronto, "How best to encourage the Dissemination of High-class Seed."

The Seed Control Act 1905 containing a reprint of the Act, with general explanations and instructions.

Circular on Seed Testing, giving an outline of the objects of testing seeds for purity and vitality, and some general notes applicable to the condition of the trade in agricultural seeds.

Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.

**We Shall Not Be Toothless.**

The dire prediction has been made more than once that the human race will some day be toothless. Alarm, however, should be allayed by the discoveries and experiments of Dr. A. Deninger, who lectured on them at Mainz the other day before the Association of Rhenish Naturalists. While he does not deny that teeth deteriorate in consequence of our eating too much soft food, and eating it too hot or too cold, his researches have revealed another important factor. His starting point was the well-known fact that animals usually have sounder teeth than human beings, although there are exceptions. The ancient Romans and Germans had wonderful teeth; in the Romische-Germanische Museum of Mainz there is not a single set of teeth with caries. Among animals, again, some have exceptionally sound enamel on their teeth; walrus and hippopotamus teeth are so hard that it is almost impossible to cut them. Now, these animals wallow much in mud, which contains a large proportion of fluoride of calcium. This fluoride, according to Dr. Deninger, is the key to the problem. Our ancestors did not wash vegetables as carefully as we do; they swallowed much earth, and that earth contained the fluoride of calcium necessary for the enamel of our teeth. He would not, of course, advocate a return to ancestral habits. The chemical can be taken in form of a tablet. The doctor, after eighteen years of experiments on young and old, has become absolutely convinced that this simple and inexpensive method answers the question how to preserve the teeth.

**Canada and Japan.**

If Canadians are wise and prompt to take advantage of the opportunity now offered, they will hasten to show the Japanese that they are not actuated by the same feeling of animosity towards them which has been manifested in the Pacific States of the adjoining Republic. As our nearest neighbor on the other side of the Pacific, Japan, has trading potentialities of vast extent, which should be studied and cultivated by Canada, especially in view of the repulsive attitude of people in the United States. Proud and sensitive, the Japanese resent the treatment to which their countrymen are subjected in the republic, and have already shown their feeling by looking to this country for trading facilities in preference. This is the opportunity we should seize. There is nothing that United States traders are seeking to dispossess of in the Far East but is produced more cheaply in Canada. The ocean voyage from Vancouver to Japanese ports is shorter, the means of transportation are abundant, and enterprise with the establishment of national good will can do the rest. To cultivate the Japanese would also be in accord with Imperial interests and sentiment. The coming visit of Prince Fushima, first cousin of the

Mikado, will afford an opportunity for showing our desire to be on cordial terms with his nation. He is travelling as the royal representative of a first-class power, and as a visitor to our King. He has chosen the Canadian route across this continent. We would, therefore, bespeak for him a hearty popular reception in this city, as well as along his route to England. As he is the guest of the Empire, he should be received everywhere with the greatest esteem and cordiality. There are vast possibilities in the relations between Japan and the Dominion. Wisdom would suggest that these should be considered in extending a welcome to Japan's distinguished representative.—Montreal Witness.

**Asbestos.**

Asbestos is a mineral akin to the family of horn-blendes. It is composed of fine crystalline fibres; and although a single fibre will fuse, yet a bundle of fibres will remain unaffected by the ordinary flame. For commercial purposes we need only reckon with the asbestos which is brought from Italy, Canada and Russia. That from Italy is most in demand, and fetches as much as ten shillings a pound. It is called 'floss,' and is of a long, fine fibre. This is the fibre that is used for gas fires. In the Susa Valley the mining is carried on at between six thousand and ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. It takes the miners hours to get to their work, but the asbestos is run in sledges down the mountain side to the trains below. Asbestos is used for a large number of purposes—for insulating cables, for the filtration of acids, for making wall papers, panelling for walls, and for the manufacture of fireproof paints. Short and powdery asbestos is used in the manufacture of non-conducting composition for covering steam boilers, hot and cold water pipes, etc. Where steam is used this composition is coming more and more into favor, for it retains the heat and thus lessens the cost of fuel. Fireproof paints are also made and have stood tests of the utmost severity. They are also very economical, for three coats of asbestos paint are equivalent to four of ordinary paint. A special kind of paint is used by shipbuilders for the purpose of resisting the action of sea-water. The property possessed by this mineral of resistance to ordinary flame has been known from time immemorial. Charlemagne is reported to have had in his possession a table cloth made of the rarest and finest fibre. This he would throw into the fire after dinner and quietly enjoy the astonishment of his guests. It is a pity that the paper made from this mineral cannot be made use of for the purpose of preserving records. It is not merely that the paper is not strong enough for ordinary use, but also that no medium has been discovered to take the place of ink—for the writing disappears when the paper is at red heat.—Westminster Budget.

**Swans and Their Down.**

On the canals of Holland large numbers of swans are to be seen. These birds are bred by the inhabitants and caught and sent to market with geese and other poultry. The principal swan market in Holland is held at Purmerend, near Amsterdam, says The London Daily Graphic, and in the early morning on market days boat and craft loads of swans and geese are brought and laid down, with their legs tied, in the market-place. The purchasers, most of whom are Jews, attend, and a lively scene ensues when the bargaining is in progress. The swans are then taken away by the buyers on steamboats to Amsterdam to the swan's-down factory, where they are cleaned and skinned, the carcasses being sold for food in the ordinary way. Before being skinned, however, the birds are carefully denuded of large feathers, leaving only the pure white down. After a series of curing processes, the skins, when dry, are either packed whole in huge cases and forwarded to London or cut up into trimmings on the premises. When intended for trimming the skins are cut into narrow strips about three-quarters of an inch wide and sewn together into long ropes. There is an enormous demand for swan's-down for powder-puffs, and it is for this purpose that the largest quantity is used.

"I hope my little Tommy has taken to heart mamma's talk of last night about charity and usefulness," said a fond mother. "How many acts of kindness has he done? How many hearts has my Tommy made grateful and glad?"

Her Tommy replied:

"I've done a whole lot of good, ma. I gave your new hat to a beggar woman, and I gave cook's shoes to a little girl in busted rubbers what I seen on the street, and I gave a poor, lame shoetring-seller pa's black evening suit, the open front one that he hardly ever wears."—Ladies Home Journal.

It's a pleasure to tell our readers about a Cough Cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in Cough remedies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has welcomed the Pure Food and Drug Law, recently enacted, for he has worked along similar lines many years. For nearly 20 years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure containers have had a warning printed on them against Opium and other narcotic poisons. He has thus made it possible for mothers to protect their children by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by All Dealers.

**THE LATE DR. LAPPONI.**

Death has Removed a Distinguished Physician and a Man of Rare Courage.

In the death of Dr. Laponi, physician to the Pope, a personage has been removed from life's scene who was scarcely less known throughout the world than the pontiffs whom he ministered unto. He was a wonderful man as well as a distinguished physician.—Ottawa Free Press.

It may be added that Dr. Laponi was a man of rare courage. He had no fear of that bugbear known as professional etiquette. When he found something good in a medicine he did not hesitate to say so to the world. He proved this when he wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. strongly endorsing their celebrated Pink Pills for Pale People as a cure for anaemia (bloodlessness) and certain nervous disorders. In the interests of the thousands who suffer from anaemia, nervous disorders and kindred troubles, it is worth while republishing Dr. Laponi's letter, as follows:

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the near future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed), Dr. Giuseppe Laponi, Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome. The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Laponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperiled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anaemia and other diseases of the blood as well as nervous diseases have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, owe their efficacy to their power of making new blood, and thus acting directly on the digestion, and troubles due to bad blood, and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are commended to the public with all the greater confidence because they had the strong endorsement of the great physician who has so recently passed away.

**MARRIED.**

WAKEM-LUNN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Summerville, December 26th, by Rev. Thos. Pierce, Thomas Barrington Wakem, of Greenfield, to Queenie Ida Lunn.

SMITH-LUNN.—At the home of the bride's parents, December 26th, by the Rev. Thos. Pierce, James Bradford Smith to Winnie Elva Lunn, both of Summerville, Carleton County.

TILLEY-GREEN.—At Bath, on December 20th, by Elder D. E. Brooks, Clarence Tilley, of Marshall, Maine, to Ella B. Green.

BRITTON-BURTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Jacksontown, on the 31st December, by Rev. C. T. Phillips, Norval Reid Britton, of Arrow Head, British Columbia, and Lena Mae Burtt, of Jacksontown, N. B.

APPLEBY-BLANEY.—At the Reformed Baptist Parsonage, Orange Hall, Woodstock, N. B., January 5th, by Rev. S. A. Baker, assisted by Rev. C. B. Trafton, Ernest Appleby, of Millville, and Miss Bessie Blaney, of Maple Ridge, York County, N. B.

**DIED.**

HOWLAND.—At St. Mary's, December 24th, of hasty consumption, Alexander Howland, aged 48 years. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The remains were brought to Millville for interment.

SMITH.—At the home of her parents, Upper Brighton, on January 2nd, 1907, of consumption, Mrs. Harry Smith, of Woodstock, N. B., in the 20th year of her age.

FWLER.—At the manse, Little River, Halifax County, N. S., on the Sabbath evening, December 30th, Harry William Fowler, aged 8 months, son of Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Fowler.

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Jan 2, 4

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**NOTICE OF SALE.**

The undersigned asks for proposals for the purchase of a 40 arc lamp dynamo and about 24 arc lamps, in good repair with globes, etc., and a number of arc lamps and parts of same not in good repair. Proposals may be sent to the undersigned.

Woodstock, Dec. 10, 1906. By order town council.  
**J. C. HARTLEY,**  
Town Clerk.



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