WHY WOOL IS SO CHEAP

SHODDY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOOLENS.

Mr. Alfred Mansell, of Shrewsbury, Eng., Tells of the Tricks of the Trade.

Shoddy is the great feature in the trade of one of the leading towns of the Heavy Woolen District of Yorkshire, and it is well known that the mills do turn out an enormous weight of goods, the material being composed mostly of shoddy, cotton and the like. Sixteenpence to eighteenpence per yard (broad width), is the price of these so-called woolen goods, and plenty of attractive fabrics are made at less.

It is also stated that Scotch manufacturers of tweeds, who hitherto used no shoddy, have had to resort to its use in order to compete with the composition of similar articles largely composed of shoddy produced in several Yorkshire towns and elsewhere.

The manufacture of artificial wools—and it is somewhat difficult to understand the designation — is said to be a large industry supplying manufacturers with a cheap substitute for the real article.

In speaking of the trade of another town in the Heavy Woolen District, the Yorkshire Observer says It is noted for its classical cloths, cheap dress meltons, dyed in classical shades, which find their cheap markets in Greece and the Levantine ports. If all goes well there is a great future for these goods. The twills and serges produced here are in great favor with wholesale clothers, and, combined with an export demand, a steady trade results the whole year round Into the composition of the higher grades a percentage of wool enters, but it is small.

THE CHEAP COSTUMES

which adorn windows of many mantle shops are made in this locality. Tweeds and mantle cloths from 1s. 3d. per yard, form another important branch, and are made largely throughout this neighborhood. Speaking of military and police clothes, "strength being the test," there is little room for mungo or shoddy, and even the tender wool caused by the Australian drought is not admissible.

A well-known Yorkshire firm replying to an enquiry on the subject states: "There is so much mixing done nowadays to bring goods in at such low prices, that it takes a very good man to tell what there is in some of the manufactured articles."

In the Yorkshire Post's Annual Trade Review for December 7th, 1901, a 54-inch cloth is spoken of which sells at 1s. 1d. per yard, which is composed of all shoddy, but is classed as woolen goods.

The Hon. Geo. W. Wallace, Sante Fe, New Mexico, in an able article on "Substitutes for Wool," recites a statement by a commission house in the trade that 90 per cent. of woolen goods contain cotton, and that in 45 per cent. the proportion of cotton is ¾; and, when in addition to this cotton, the stuff which masquerades under a score of aliases, such as shoddy, mungo, wastes, flocks, loom flyings, wool extracts, noils, wool stock, manufactured wool jute yarn, etc., etc., the wonder is not that the sales of wool fall off so largely, but that any wool is used at all.

I thoroughly agree with his deduction, and also in his statement that the adulterated cloth has neither the wear nor the warmth of honest woolen goods. Mr. Wallace continues by stating that an expert witness before the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-fourth Congress, testified that the first-class large worsted mills of the United States had put in the French and German process by which short-wool fibres could be used. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Quoting further from the same source, an English correspondent of an American paper writes: "I give desigus and particulars for two most excellent cloths. The worsted panting will make a cloth particularly adapted to the American taste, and it can be made very well on a cotton-backed cloth and mungo filling." Again a trade journal in a technical article says: "The proper finishing of low-grade face goods requires great skill and care, as generally such goods contain a large

PERCENTAGE OF COTTON

in both warp and filling, the amount of wool being only sufficient to form a face to cover the cotton, and it is seldom of the best quality."

Quoting Mr. Mulhaser, the greatest manufacturer of shoddies in the United States, Mr. Wallace gives the annual consumption of shoddy in the United States at 40,000,000 pounds, displacing 120,000,000 pounds of wool. The National Life Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows: (and this I presume refers to the U. S. only): Shoddy used in 1900, 74,000,000 pounds, displacing 222,000,000 pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of 61,415,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222,000,000 more pounds of wool.

An incident is given of the discovery by accident of the fact that a most reputable (?) and well-known manufacturer, who had a contract to supply the Government with 50,000 army blankets, was found to be stuffing the same with shoddy to the extent of 50 per cent. Cotton is also introduced into blankets made in England, and in some cases, exceeds over 50 per cent. of the material used.

The rapid increase in the use of shoddy in the United States is shown by the following figures: In 1860 thirty establishments had an annual output of a value of $400,000; in 1890 the census showed ninety-four establishments and a product value at $9,208,011.

A BENEFIT TO FARMERS.

The benefits that will undoubtedly result to farmers from the recent incorporation of the International Harvest Company which took over the business of the five leading harvester manufacturers have probably not been considered by a large portion of the farming community.

The economical necessity of a consolidation of the interests of manufacturers and those of their farmer customers must be apparent to any one who understands the present situation.

The increased and increasing cost of material, manufacturing and selling—the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents—has made the business unprofitable.

The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the prices of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

As can readily be seen, the forming of the new company was not a stock-jobbing operation but a centering of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid by the manufacturers and their associates.

The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well-known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Chairman Executive Committee, Charles Deering; Chairman Finance Committee, George W. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones and John J. Glessner; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, F. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Geo. W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence, The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano—plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent. of the harvesting machines of the world.

It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in the process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass and corn harvesting machines will be so reduced that the present low prices can be continued, and that consequently the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains.

Well Made.

Pure flour and pure yeast do not necessarily mean good bread. It may be spoiled in the making. Just so: material is not everything. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." "Well made" means more than you think. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will enjoy the benefits of a "well-made" soap, and will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 214

BLACKBERRY PEST.

Blackberries thrive more luxuriantly in Australia than in Europe or America, their growth being so rapid that in many places they are regarded as an agricultural pest. Like the first rabbits, the original blackberry vines have grown and multiplied until they bid fair to cover the face of the country. The bushes are not cultivated—they can look after themselves, as many Australian agriculturists are painfully aware—but the jam made from their fruit is sufficiently tempting to make one forget their unwelcome presence on the farm.

Mabel—"You ought to make some sacrifice, Bob, to prove that you love me. What will you give up when we are married?" Bob—"I'll give up being a bachelor—will that suit?"

The demand for cycles this year is so great that extra trains have had to be chartered at Coventry solely for the conveyance of bicycles, and makers anticipate that the demand will be maintained throughout the summer.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Old men always know more than they believe.

Nothing surprises some men like their own success.

Some men take pains naturally and some give them the same way.

Appropriate epitaph for a bartender: "He had a 'smile' for everybody."

Weak is the man who hasn't strength enough to break a good resolution.

The wise man knows more than he tells, and the fool tells more than he knows.

Smith (angrily)—"I understand you said my face was enough to stop an automobile." Jones—"I certainly never said anything of the kind." Smith—"Then I must have been misinformed." Jones—"That's what you have. Instead of stopping at sight of your face, any reputable automobile would increase its speed."

Two troopers were recently relating to each other their roughest experiences in South Africa. Tommy No. 1 said: "My hottest corner was in that terrible battle of Spion Kop." "Oh, that's nothing," said Tommy No. 2; "my hottest corner was when two Boer women got at me while I was carrying off one of their ducks."

TWO LETTERS.

HAS NOT CHANGED HIS MIND IN SEVEN YEARS.

This Correspondent Tells More Emphatically Than Perhaps Anything Could, the Perfect Permanency of Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Gelert, Ont., Sept. 1.—(Special) — Mr. Samuel Kernahan, of this place, is a wonderful example of what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do for sick and suffering humanity.

Mr. Kernahan had been very ill, indeed so ill that the doctors had given him up as an incurable. He had spent a great deal of money in trying to obtain a cure, but all in vain, until at last a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. This wonderful remedy soon made him a well man, and although this was nearly seven years ago, he has scarcely known what illness has been since, and has never had a return of his old trouble. The following letters which he addressed to the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills, tell the story:

Gelert, Ont., Oct. 12, 1895.

In December, 1893, I was taken sick and laid up, unable to work for 14 months. I was confined to my house and to my bed. I was attended at various times during these months by five different doctors. Three of them decided that my trouble was floating kidney and incurable. The other two said that it was spinal disease, but all of them pronounced my case absolutely and positively incurable. My money was nearly all gone, for I was not a rich man. Some one advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and as a last hope I did so. After I had taken three boxes I was able to walk about, but I continued the treatment until I had taken eighteen boxes. Now I can say I am entirely cured and able to do my work as well as ever.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Gelert, April 24, 1902.

I am as sound as I ever was and have not had the slightest return of my old trouble, since Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me away back in '94.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure to stay cured.

EUROPEAN FAST TRAINS.

France is first in Europe in point of fast trains, the fastest averaging 58 miles an hour. England comes next, the fastest time being 55 miles. Third is Germany, with 51 miles, and next Belgium, with 40.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Mrs. Style—"I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style." Shopman—"Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes; the fashion is just changing."

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Bank of England is empowered by its charter to sell any goods or merchandise upon which it has advanced money, and which have not been redeemed.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—In June '98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal, until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using, and the effect was magical. In five hours the pain had ceased, and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,

A. E. ROY.

Carriage maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

Algy—"When he married the widow he stopped smoking." Maud—"Why?" Algy—"Well, she gave up her weeds for him and he gave up the weed for her."

Blue Ribbon Tea is welcome morning noon and night. Are you drinking it? Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

LEMONS Extra Fine Stock 300 or 360 size, **$3.50** PER BOX.

The DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE

Staple Clothing

Also PANTS, KNICKERS, OVERALLS, SMOCKS, &c.

Ask your dealer for these goods. BEST EVER.

WYLD-DARLING

COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

It was at a fashionable boarding-house, and they had calves' brains for lunch. She spoke to the gentleman next to her: "And do you like calves' brains, Mr. Domo?" "I always try to feel content with what I have, madam." There is a time to laugh, even in a fashionable boarding-house.

Little Walter was eating lunch, when he gave his arm a sudden shove and, splash! down went his glass of milk. "I knew you were going to spill that!" said mammy, angrily. "Well, if you knew," queried Walter, "why didn't you tell me?"

A man is never fully conquered until his wife has succeeded in making him say before company that he likes to push the perambulator.

$33.00 TO THE PACIFIC COAST,

from Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western R'y every day during September and October. One-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and various other points. Also special round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on first and third Tuesdays, August, September and October to Pacific Coast and the West. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

London has thirteen principal picture galleries.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The best starch gloss made is composed of 3½ ounces each of spermaceti, gum arabic, and borax, nine ounces of glycerine, and three pints of water. Four ounces of this mixture is added to 4½ ounces of boiling starch.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The Church of England bishopric of the Mackenzie River is 600,000 square miles. That is five times the size of the whole United Kingdom.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

54 oak trees are struck by lightning to every beech that is struck.

In Edinburgh printing houses there are over 300 female compositors.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

The rope on which Charles Blondin crossed the Falls of Niagara cost $5,250.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

France has 2,864,000 dogs— just double as many as Great Britain and Ireland combined. Germany has 1,432,000 also, just half of France's number.

For Over Sixty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

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The result of recent tests carried out in the German army prove that 68 pounds is the outside weight the average soldier can carry on a day's march without injuring his heart.

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