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W. IRWIN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. G. Hutton, M. D., C. M.

MEMBER COLLEGE PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Ontario. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence and office, Old Bank buildings, Upper Town, Durham. Telephone No. 10.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McLaughlin's store. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

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OFFICE—FIRST DOOR EAST OF the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—Lambton Street, near the Station.

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HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO University; Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Rooms—Calder Block, over Post Office.

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I was not aware—Mark began, lifting his hat involuntarily, and mentally cursing himself for not observing who was near to him before asking personal questions. With a toss of her head Helen turned away, forgetting that thought that Katy was leaving her. The bell had rung, the heavy machinery groaned and creaked, and the long train was under way, while from an open window a little white hand was thrust, waving its handkerchief until the husband quietly drew it in, experiencing a feeling of relief that all was over, and that unless he chose his wife need never go back again to that vulgar crowd standing upon the platform and looking with tearful eyes and aching hearts after the fast receding train. For a moment Mark talked with Morris Grant, explaining how he came there, and adding that on the morrow he too intended going on to Boston, to remain for a few days before Wilford sailed; then, feeling that he must in some way atone for his awkward speech regarding Aunt Betsy, he sought out Helen, still standing like a statue and watching the feathery line of smoke rising above the distant trees. Her bonnet had partially fallen from her head, revealing her hands of rich brown hair and the smooth, broad forehead, while her hands were locked together, and a tear trembled on her dark eye-lashes. Taken as a whole she made a striking picture standing apart from the rest and totally oblivious to them all, and Mark gazed at her a moment curiously; then, as her attitude changed and she drew her hat back to its place, he advanced toward her, making some pleasant remark about the morning and the appearance of the country generally. He knew he could not openly apologize, but he made what amends he could by talking to her so familiarly that Helen almost forgot how she hated him and all others who like him lived in New York and resembled Wilford Cameron. It was Mark who led her to the carriage which Morris said was waiting. Mark who handed her in, smoothing down the folds of her dress, and then stood leaning against the door, chatting with Morris, who thought once of asking him to enter and go back to Linwood. But when he remembered how unusual he was to entertaining any one that day, he said merely: "On your way from Boston, call and see me. I shall be glad of your company then."

"Which means that you do not wish it now," Mark laughingly rejoined, as, offering his hand to both Morris and Helen, he touched his hat and walked away.

Mr. J. Treadwell, of England, said that they were all very much indebted to Mr. Mansell for the trouble he had taken in collecting the facts. It seemed to him that the Association should take a cue from Mr. Mansell's paper, and impress upon the President of the Board of Agriculture the necessity of introducing a Bill, something on the lines of the Food and Drugs Act, to require the vendors of fabrics to declare the composition of those articles, so that people might know what they were buying. The state of things which Mr. Mansell described in his paper was a great grievance, and if they brought it before Mr. Hanbury perhaps that gentleman would help them. Notwithstanding the adulteration of so-called "woollen goods," those articles did not get much cheaper. He did not know who got the advantage.

Mr. G. R. Richards, of Natal, said that the paper had made him feel quite uneasy. He had been wondering how many of their garments had been manufactured out of the cast off continental rags, which the paper so graphically described. Speaking purely as a consumer he thought the paper should do a great deal of good. But speaking as a producer of wool living in that "distressful country," South Africa, he believed that anything that could be done to raise the price a half penny or a penny or even a farthing a pound would have the hearty support of his fellow producers. But the question was an international one. If the labelling of shoddy goods was only to be carried on by England and was disregarded on the Continent and in America, it might possibly prejudice English producers, and let traders of other nations "romp in" and reap the benefits. The matter should be taken up by wool growers throughout the world. Mr. Mansell deserved thanks for drawing attention to the bogus articles used in substitutes for wool, and he trusted that the paper would be the beginning of an active crusade against the spurious article. Mr. Peer, of the United States, said that he brought to the Conference the compliments and best wishes of the National Live Stock Association of America. The members of that Association were doing all they could to make honest men of the manufacturers of wool, but it was a pretty hard task. Adulterated goods were now so common in America that it was hardly noticed, and he judged from what he had seen that the same criticism might be applied to manufacturers of England. But in spite of the bad example set by the manufacturers of the United States, the

farmer of America—and he was sure he might include the farmers of England and of the other countries—were honest men. A great deal of work and a very strong combination would be required to get the matter dealt with by legislation in America and he presumed that politics were the same the world over. A Bill on the subject of Woollen Manufactures had been introduced into the house of Representatives in America with the object of requiring that all so-called woollen articles, not made of pure wool, should be plainly marked in such a way as to show the articles of which the fabrics were composed, and the relative proportion of each ingredient. He was informed that the measure was being strongly opposed by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who were extensive users of shoddy. They were opposing it, not openly, but secretly, because they dared not come forward and submit to cross-examination before the Committee which was dealing with the bill.

Mr. S. Kidner, of England, considered it a very happy thought to bring a subject of this importance before a meeting in which English sheep breeders had the honor and pleasure of being associated with their foreign and colonial friends. Adulteration seemed to be order of the day, and he agreed with Mr. Treadwell in the opinion that they should go to the Minister of Agriculture and ask him whether or not he could not deal with the matter and try to stop it. A matter on which Mr. Hanbury had spoken perhaps more plainly than any other was the fact that Agriculturalists were suffering from Adulteration and he had shown himself by his previous actions willing to help. Mr. Kidner did not share the opinion expressed by Mr. Richards, that if different countries acted singly that they might possibly be injuring their own manufacturers. England was a large exporting country, and if the people of foreign countries chose to wear shoddy goods, there was no reason why exporters should not still send those goods to them. He had no wish to hamper manufacturers in a lucrative trade so long as they were dealing honestly. It seemed to him that the time had almost come when wool, on account of its low price, might be used to adulterate other materials.

Mr. Kidwell, of Cape Colony, said that the natives of the country he represented were not manufacturers but consumers. Some few years ago an attempt was made to start a factory for the manufacture of woollen goods in South Africa, but it went to the wall on account of the cheapness of goods of other kinds exported to South Africa. He knew from personal experience that a great deal of shoddy was consumed in Cape Colony. The Dutch trade in South Africa required cheap goods. No matter what goods were offered for sale the Dutch people always asked "Have you nothing cheaper?" Unfortunately the farmers in South Africa had not been progressive, and their wool had gone to a very low ebb. It was he understood the lowest wool in the market, and they were now talking of producing cross breeds and ignoring the wool trade entirely.

Mr. R. H. Bealey, of New Zealand, said that as representing the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association of New Zealand he could very fully support Mr. Mansell's expressions. It seemed to him that nearly every country produced the abominable adulterated fabrics which had been reserved for New Zealand to be one of the few places where they produced a cloth that was not adulterated. He could state from personal experience that New Zealand cloth would wear far longer than any suits he had been able to get in London. If the New Zealand cloth had any fault it was that the wearer of the clothes made of it got tired of his garments before they were worn out. Good woollen cloths will wear much longer than the shoddy things sold as cloth. The colonies were perhaps more interested in this subject than England. He thought the subject should be pushed as far as possible, and not only put before the Minister of Agriculture in England but also before the Colonial Premiers. If the matter was properly represented to Colonial Ministers they might be able to do a great deal to help. As had been stated, a rise of even one farthing a pound in the price of wool would be a very great advantage.

Mr. H. Reid, of Tasmania, said it appeared to him that manufacturers must produce what the public wanted. The main thing with which the producer of wools would have to concern themselves was to secure that the goods produced were properly marked by the manufacturers, so that the Consumer would know exactly what he was buying.

FOR THE FARM

Some Opinions on Shoddy Question.

The valuable paper on "Substitutes for Wool," read by Mr. Alfred Mansell before the International Conference of Sheep Breeders at Carlisle, England, and which has attracted a good deal of attention in this country, induced a general discussion of the subject by delegates from nearly all the wool-growing countries of the world. The views of several of these gentlemen will be read with interest by our legislators, farmers and manufacturers:—

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JOHN MERRITT, M.D., of Brooklyn, in the N. Y. Medical Record.

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