

SOME OPINIONS ON SHODDY QUESTION.

Mr. T. W. J. Moore of Tasmania said that Mr. Mansell's paper contained a great deal of information, and would, he believed, be read with very much interest in all parts of the globe. He hoped that it would circulate throughout the English speaking world, and that some decided action would be taken upon it. He was sorry that Mr. Mansell had not given them his ideas as to the causes which led to the present adulteration. He thought that the adulterations had come about through the dearth of wool, and through what might be called the curse of cheapness. These seemed to be two very opposite ideas, and perhaps some wool growers would not agree with him. Some two years ago he showed to a woolen manufacturer in Tasmania some specimens of yarn which he had picked up in England, and the woolen manufacturer gave it his opinion that, although the yarns were made of cotton, any woolen manufacturer in the world would at first sight suppose they were of worsted. The manufacturer added that he could work 50% of such yarn into a cloth, and defy anybody but an expert with a microscope to detect that there was any cotton in the cloth. The same person said that the practice of adulterating with cotton arose from the high prices of wool preventing manufacturers from producing woolen goods at a sufficiently low price to meet the public demands. Then another cause of the adulteration in America had been the high tariffs which had prevailed in that country. Some years ago the Tasmanian producers used to have a very large amount of American competition in the colonial wool sale rooms throughout Australia. At one time nearly all the Tasmanian wool was sold as washed wool, but after many of the breeders had gone to great expense in providing good sheep washes they had to do without them because they lost the American competition, and the reason was that under the tariff in the United States, only unwashed wool was admitted free. Later on, under the Dingley Tariff Bill higher duties were placed on greasy wool as well as unwashed wool, and as a result, adulteration has taken place. It was not quite right to blame British manufacturers for adulterating their wools, if, when they came into the open markets of the world, they had to compete with shoddy. In many parts of the world it has been a sort of reproach to the British manufacturer that he was wedded to his ideas, and would not always make what people wanted, but the British manufacturer has had to alter his practice in order to compete with other countries. For some years after flannellettes first came to Australia, people thought they were made of wool, and were unaware that there was no wool in them. The woolen manufacturers of Tasmania like those of New Zealand made their woolen fabrics of pure wool; but he thought they must admit that it would cost them a great deal to introduce cotton and make mixtures. That was probably one of the reasons why Australian woolen goods were purer than those from other places. He thought there would be no difficulty in getting united action on the part of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand, in backing up any proposal that might be brought forward for requiring that fabrics should be promptly named. Probably there was not a gentleman in the room who, before the paper was read had the slightest idea of the extent to which adulteration prevailed. The chairman, Mr. Amos, stated that he thought what they had to do was to educate the people as to the value of woolen goods, and he believed that the medical profession should assist in enlightening the people upon that point. Cotton goods were palmed off on the people because they were lower in price. He thought that if they went to the Government and asked them to take action, the Government would ask whether full advantage had been taken of the Adulteration Act. He was not sure whether that Act would apply to Woolen goods, but if it did they should see that the County Councils put the Act in force. If manufacturers started making beef tea from horse flesh, the authorities would soon be down on them, and would not wait for the public to complain. Mr. Mansell in reply said that he was extremely gratified at the kind words which he had spoken with regard to his efforts to put the question before the Conference. He believed that the question was of really far more interest to the nation at large than to sheep breeders, and in any action which they took they should put the fact prominently forward. Mr. Mansell then read a collection of editorial opinions gathered from different journals on the shoddy question, and went on to say that the point which wool producers should take up was that of urging that mixed or adulterated fabrics should be sold for what they were, and not for anything else. He thought they should approach, not only their own Minister of Agriculture, but also the Colonial Premiers, and that they should urge their case from a national point of view. He agreed with Mr. Amos' views that their great duty was to educate the public as to the value of woolen goods. Mr. Moore had alluded to the fact that the paper did not express any opinion as to what had led to the present state of adulteration.

Mr. Mansell was afraid that the whole trend of commercial life was in the direction of adulteration. Manufacturers wished to make illicit profits. When wool was half a crown a pound there was not as much adulteration as there was now, when wool was only 6d. or 8d. He would like to thank Mr. Peer for the valuable information which he had brought from the National Live Stock Association of America. He would like to propose that a resolution be forwarded to the Colonial Premiers who were now visiting this country, asking them to consider the question to which the paper referred and to deal with it in a manner similar to that which they proposed to ask the Minister of Agriculture to adopt. Mr. Goodchild said that he would like to second Mr. Mansell's proposal. It was of no use for them to meet at conferences and express pious opinions unless they did something practical and to the point. The Colonial Premiers would be in London for the next week or two, and it would be well if gentlemen who were prominent members of the Colonial Sheep-breeding Associations would write individually to their Prime Ministers and enforce the resolution, and try to bring about some tangible result. At a later stage of the meeting a Committee appointed to draft a resolution on the subject, submitting the following as a result of their consultation:— "That this Conference is of the opinion that the increasing adulteration of woolen goods, and the unscrupulous substitution of inferior materials in the manufacture of so-called woolen goods, demand in the interests of both the consumer and the producer immediate legislative attention; and further that copies of this resolution together with copies of Mr. Mansell's paper be forwarded to the Right Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture and the Colonial Premiers now assembled in conference in London." The above resolution was proposed by Mr. Mansell, seconded by Mr. Bealey and carried unanimously. F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all but it is certain a cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Darlings Drug Store.

Queen . . . Top Draft Stove

Warranted only Stove made in Canada with Top Drafts. Secure one.



The Newest, Cheapest and Best. The most Economical ever Invented. Made of Best Russian Iron and lined with Steel. No Ash-Pan or Draw-Damper for children to draw out and set fire to building. Ashes need removing only once in a month or two. Will warm a house in five minutes. Will save 25 to 50 per cent. of Fuel. Will positively keep a slow fire burning all night. Over 100 in this vicinity and all giving satisfaction.

The Queen will demonstrate its merits by a trial. Before purchasing a stove see a Queen.

JOHN LIVINGSTON
THE AGENT, — DURHAM, ONT.

GLENMONT.

Miss Mary Halfpenny left last week for New York in company with Rev. and Mrs. Kennington, of Hopeville.

Misses Maggie and Sarah Hatgrave were welcome visitors in this vicinity, for a few days last week.

The temperance workers in this part are very successful. At a recent meeting held in the church over twenty pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicants, and we are looking forward to having a good temperance meeting in the near future.

Sunday will be observed as Children's Day at Ebenezer.

Jas. Ford who has been with T. Tucker last year left last week to reside near Hanover. Success Jim.

J. E. Wells was engaged with A. Tucker for a few days to assist him in taking up his roots.

Hallow-e'en was duly observed here, however, there was no serious harm done, only the removing of a few gates, plows, etc.

Mr. A. Tucker has purchased a good cream separator from one of your town agents.

HITS AND MISSES.

"In Darkest Durham" is a title we suggest for some novelist to make a book on. We now boast of having this most complete cement plant in the world, and surely we ought to have a little light.

An exchange prints the following marriage ceremony which was said by a Tennessee squire a short time ago: "Wilt thou take her for thy pard; for better or worse; to have, to hold, to fondly guard till hauled away in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way; consult her many wishes, make the fire every day, and help her wash the dishes? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and mother, aunt Jemima, uncle John, three sisters and a brother?" His face grew pale and blank; it was too late to jilt; as through the floor he sank, he meekly said, "I wilt."

A rich Egremont man is in great trouble. He went to Church a couple of weeks ago for the first time in fifteen years. When the collection plate came round it just dawned upon him that he forgot to put a copper in his pocket before starting out and to appear right in the sight of the congregation he had to put a quarter. The thought of such a lavish expenditure has worried him ever since, and his friends are fearful lest he become mentally deranged.

"Courtship without matrimony" is the motto of a club just formed in New York. The members are sworn to make love only to damsels who are content with platonic affection and who will understand that no offer of marriage will ever come from the friendship. The members of the club are to take their chosen friends of the other sex to the theatres and places of amusement, make them presents and act in every way as an enamored swain should who intends to marry the girl of his choice in due time, but no marriage is to follow. Should the couple decide that only by marriage can the principle of human happiness be attained a fine of \$50 is to be paid before the wedding can take place. With this money the members who have remained true to their vows dine together as sumptuously as the money will permit.

Mike and Pat were stopping over night in a city for the first time. Pat was awakened from his slumbers by a fire alarm and got to the window just as a steam engine with the horses on the run and smoke and sparks pouring from the stack, went by. A moment later a second engine came in sight tearing down the street. This was too much, and the excited Irishman yelled: "Get up Mike! They're moving hell; two wagon loads have gone by already."

A banker, sauntering home for his dinner, saw a ten dollar bill on the curbstone. Of course, he picked it up and took the number in order to find the owner. While at home his wife remarked that the butcher had sent in a bill amounting to \$10. The only money he had with him was the bill he found which he gave to her and she paid the butcher. The butcher paid it to a farmer for a calf, and the farmer paid it to a merchant, who in turn paid it to a washerwoman, and she owing the banker a note of \$10 went to the banker and paid the note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found, and which up to date, had settled \$50 of a debt. On a careful examination he discovered the bill was counterfeit. Now, will some of our financial friends tell us what has been lost in this transaction, and by whom?

Dying by Slow Degrees.

Although not always aware of it yet thousands die by slow degrees of catarrh. It first attacks the nose or throat, then the lungs and finally spreads all through the system. Catarrh is the only remedy that will immediately prevent the spread of this awful disease. Every breath from the Inhaler kills thousands of germs, clears the throat and nose, aids expectoration and relieves the pain across the eyes. Catarrh is eradicated every vestige of catarrh from the system, and is highly recommended also for Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness and Lung Trouble. Price \$1.00; trial size 25 cts., all druggists. Polon & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Money Talks
Elgin and Waltham Movements

GENT'S:
In Nickel Case, \$5 00; in 10-kt Gold Filled Case, warranted to wear 20 years, \$10 00.

LADY'S:
In 14-kt. Gold Filled, warranted to wear 25 years, with Solid Gold Bow, \$12 00.

CASH ONLY.

A. GORDON
The Jeweller — — Durham, Ont.

DURHAM SCHOOL.
STAFF AND EQUIPMENT.
The school is equipped for full Junior Leaving and Matriculation work, under the following staff of competent teachers for that department:

Thos. Allan, Principal.
Miss Lick, B. A. Classics and Moderns.

Intending students should enter at beginning of term, or as soon after as possible.
Fees, \$1.00 per month.

WM. JOHNSTON, C. L. GRANT.
Chairman. Secretary.

Retiring FROM Business

As I am giving up business and have leased the People's Mills for a term of years, all Accounts owing me must be settled up by Cash, Note or Wheat not later than October 4th, 1902.

ALSO PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that any flour or offal owing on Grists must be taken out of the mill by that date.

I have a good team of horses, a double wagon and a heavy set of working harness which will be sold at a bargain.

R. MCGOWAN

W. D. CONNOR
Manufacturer of And Dealer in —

Pumps of all Kinds.
Galvanized and Iron Piping; Brass, Brass Lined and Iron Cylinders.
Pumps from \$2 upward.
SHOP open every afternoon.
ALL REPAIRING promptly and properly attended to.

W. D. CONNOR.

DURHAM FOUNDRY

Call and see the Disk Harrows and Steel Rollers made by T. E. Bissell, of Elora, Ont. We handle them.

DISK HARROW

STEEL ROLLER

Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 foot lengths with many real good improvements. Full particulars will be given, so don't hesitate to inquire.

C. SMITH & SONS

H. H. Miller . . .
THE
Hanover Conveyancer

OFFERS FOR NOTHING

The First Chance to Buy:

The T. O. Stewart Farm, lot 16, con. 2, W. G. R. Bentinck, 100 acre with about 30 cleared, frame house and other buildings. Said to have a lot of fine hardwood timber.

100 Acres in Bentinck, in excellent state of cultivation, good buildings and fences, good soil, school and church close at hand. Post office on the farm. Owner getting up in years and bound to sell.

The Malcolm Cameron 100 acres above Durham on Garafraux Road.

Money to Loan at very low rates

Debts Collected, no charge if no money made.

ALL KINDS of business deals negotiated quietly and carefully.

22 years experience. "Always prompt, never negligent."

H. H. MILLER
Lock Drawer 28. HANOVER, ONT.

Wool Wanted.

Highest Price in cash or Trade for any quantity of wool.

CUSTOM CARDING and Spinning promptly attended to.

WE KEEP AS USUAL a large assortment of Blankets, Yarns, Tweeds, Worsteds and Flannels. Ready-Made SUITS always on hand. Suits to order on shortest notice.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

S. SCOTT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farms for Sale

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, BEING Lot 11 and 12, Con. 1, and Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. First class state of cultivation, well watered, four miles from Durham, good buildings, all. Will be sold separately or in blocks on reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars apply to

A. C. BEATON, Business P. O., October 20th, 1902. tf.

Farm for Sale.

BEING LOT 9, CON. 14, GLEN. Being, containing 100 acres—50 acres cleared and in first class state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered, with good frame dwelling and good out buildings. Frame barn 54x64 on stone foundation, another frame barn 25x50. Good bearing orchard of nearly 100 trees, will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. For particulars apply to the owner.

GEORGE LAMB, Duffer, Mich., Or at this office. July 1, 1902. tf.

Building Lots for Sale.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE desirable building lots would do well to take a look at John A. Warren's plan of subdivision of Park Lot number Four, north of Chester street, in the Government Survey, of the Town of Durham. Plan can be seen at the office of J. P. Telford, Durham, or at the office of the undersigned. For further particulars apply to

ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON, Clerk Division Court, Jan. 20th. 1yr.—pd., DURHAM, ONT.

Farm for Sale.

BEING LOT 53, CON. 3, SOUTH Durham Road, Township of Gleng. 50 acres, in good cultivation. There is a neat brick house, 2000 lbs. of coal, well and pump, small orchard. Convenient to school, church and post office. For price and further particulars apply to

MRS. MARY MCULTY, or to D. MCCORMICK, JOHN MCARTHUR, Priceville P. O., Ont.

Water Power For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale the water power known as "Hayward's Falls," Gleng. NEIL MCKECHNIE, Durham Ont. August 19th, 1902. tf.

Farm for Sale.

THE 200 ACRE FARM, KNOWN as the "McRae Farm," situated in the north end of the Township of Gleng. There are about six miles of excellent for running machinery on. The balance is hardwood bush and supposed to contain over 200 cords of cordwood. Good frame house and cedar post barn on it. The farm is situated about six miles from Berkeley and ten miles from Durham. This farm will be sold during the next 60 days, and at a bargain. For further particulars or terms of sale call or write to

W. CALDER, Durham. Oct. 2nd.—2m.

House & Lot for Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON QUEEN Street, the property of Mrs. J. L. Browne. The house contains 12 rooms, conveniently situated, and quite new. Will make an excellent boarding house. For particulars apply to

J. L. BROWNE, Photographer. July 16th, 1901. tf.

Building Lots for Sale.

IN THE TOWN OF DURHAM, seven building lots on the west side of Albert street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Also building lots on the east side of Garafraux street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Now is your time to secure building lots. For further particulars apply to

J. M. HUNTER, Durham. April 30th.—tf.

Summer Hill Oak 3rd.

FARROWED Nov. 26th, 1899, bred by D. C. Platt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont. 2nd owner W. L. Falkingham, Edge Hill, Ont. Sire Look Me Over—2012.—(bred by R. G. Marting, Marysville, Ont.) Dam Summer Hill Holywell Lily 2nd imp.—3535.—(bred by S. Spanner, St. Ives, Eng.) by Holywell Dublin (2811).—Holywell Kathleen, by Holywell Squire 2nd (1337).—Holywell Kitty 2nd, by Holywell Jackie (390).—Holywell Beauty 2nd (824), by Young Sub (379).—Smithfield Beauty 2nd (175), by Samson (127).—Spot (186), by Samson 2nd (119).—Mrs. Nicholas by Jack.

The above will be kept for service at Lot 56, Con. 2, N. D. R., Gleng. JAS. ATKINSON, Prop. Oct. 27th, 1902. tf.

Boar for Service.

THOROUGH-BRED TAMWORTH—a prize winner at both Toronto and London Exhibitions. For service at Lot 41, Con. 3, E. G. R., Gleng. GEO. STAPLES, Edge Hill. Sept. 23rd. 2m—pd

Short Horn Bulls for Sale.

FOUR YOUNG BULLS FROM 12 to 20 months old. Two reds and two roans choice bred.

H. PARKER, Durham. April 14th. tf

Teacher Wanted.

FOR S. S. NO. 8, BENTINCK, FOR 1903, male or female, stating salary. Applications will be received up to the 10th of November. Address: THOMAS CROSS, Sec.-Treasurer, Oct. 21, 1902. 4pd. LOUISE P. O.

FOR THE FA

Agricultural Shows in Br

A private letter from Mr. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruition, Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, who is now in Great Britain, contains some interesting notes on the movement of Agricultural Shows in that country. Some of his criticisms herewith are well worthy of those interested in Agriculture in Canada.

"One striking feature of the cent Royal Show at Carlisle was that all but two or three buildings were simply frames with canvas, in other words took place under a series of tents. The advantage of this is that the framework is set down, and the tents shipped in the season. This arrangement so makes it possible to use for an exhibition which are during the rest of the year for purposes.

The tents are arranged in compact and systematic order, in way that visitors can go in and return in another always new exhibits. The are arranged in blocks, not lines.

There are 4 classes of agricultural shows in Great Britain—large shows devoted to types and implements; open to the Kingdom; shows; for the benefit of farmers and breeders in the hood; there may be certain competitions in these shows addition of sections for horticulture, sports, &c., is (3) Fat Stock Shows for the payment of high class butchers. The chief ones are held at Ham, Leeds and Norwich; so to speak, where the winners three former compete take the great Smithfield show. Ife Shows; these are held benefit of one or more branches of Agriculture, dairying, fruits, poultry, &c. A good type of this class of that held at the Agriculture London, during three or weeks for special breeds of follows:—1st week Shires, Hackneys, 3rd week thorough hunters and polo ponies. A best of these specific shows held at Ashbourne, Derby great Shire horse centre, local conditions, fine grass (&c.); here they have three visions of the show: one foal classes, (2) foals bred by tatters, (3) foals from stallions to local breeders.

Another notable show is the Cart Horse Parade held, where prizes are given best single pair, unicorn horse teams; these must be horses attached to vehicle. No new harness or allowed; the turnout been used up to the date of—Whit Monday. The price for the best working the object being to encourage to take good care of the and a pride in their appearance of the most common the specific shows.

There are many local and village shows of various kind; at some of these given to the school children best collections of names, weeds, &c. This also is a very satisfactory aid to

Private land owners also hold shows for the encouragement of agriculture among their farmers, under local farm among these is the show Duke of Portland, known as "Walbeck Tenant Farm"

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society states that 1790 saw the beginning of rural shows in Great Britain. Particular enquiries standards adopted in just these shows failed to give statement on this point the officials themselves were too clear as to what is of the standard.

They appear to have a easy error of looking on as being the end and exhibitor's ambition. In the matter somewhat officials admitted that attention was paid to the educational value of the show result to the farmers at

In the catalogues and Judges are warned to be influenced by the market in making their awards official stated that in little attention was paid to the economic value of the exhibit farmers are sometimes awarded so as to produce which is not remunerative.

With regard to the shows they have begun to meet the demands; that is to be the object of the show, the production of the Formerly prizes were mainly four years old, has been cut down to two and no prizes are given the result is that they the "tallow" animals be seen there; yet the awards in some cases which would not be so butcher.

The Smithfield judges and the lessons learned from the judgment have