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DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Durham, Feb. 5, 1903.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

Much is said on the street about the desirability of having a Reading Room down town in some convenient building near the corner. It is hoped that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute can make such arrangements as will secure the desired end. There are many young people in town who would profit by a bright reading room to be opened in the afternoon and evening where the leading papers and magazines would be easily available. They would thus have a quiet place to sit and read in comfort without the seductive influence of questionable surroundings. It is said that owing to the high price of fuel, some young men who are boarding have to come up town in the evenings to get warmed. Whether this be an excuse or not does not affect the question. Even the excuse should be taken away, and, if possible a cozy, comfortable reading room for such strangers should be fitted up in some convenient place. This cannot be done for nothing and our young people must step in and assist the promoters in making the scheme financially possible. Every intelligent young man in town should be a member of the Institute, and should induce all his fellows to become members, that they also may reap the benefit of the greater intelligence which wholesome reading always imparts.

Staid, respectable citizens often wonder where the score or more boys and half-grown lads, that congregate in small street clubs and hang around the corners at night, come from. Do their parents know where their boys are? Do they know what company they keep? Do they care? These questions recur to all thinking people who have any interest in the future of the boys. Let it be said that the boisterous fun sometimes indulged in, is not all the "fun" they have, and all they have is not innocent. Who, that has eyes to see, has not seen the quick concealment and the down-cast looks of such a group when caught unawares indulging in a stolen whiff of a melodious cigar. There is conscious guilt on the face of the tyro, and brazen impudence on that of the more hardened. This is the beginning of sorrows. One habit leads into another, and another, until at last there is no moral stamina to stop the downward course. Of all the kinds of education, street education is the worst. It is the enemy of good manners, good morals, good citizenship and true manhood. It depraves the taste, pollutes the imagination, enslaves the habits, enfeebles the will, and defiles the heart. It blunts the conscience, withers the filial affections, sets up a false standard of conduct, and blasts, as with a poisonous wind, all noble aspirations. These street clubs are schools of vice. They train their victims in all the arts of lying and deceit. Vulgarity is their native tongue; lawlessness their very breath. From them come the bulk of the recruits that fill the gaps in the army of the depraved. And yet, most of us pass unheeding by. Parents are largely to blame. They cannot escape the awful responsibility. When will they wake up to the fact that there is one of the death-traps for the young? They ought to know where boys of this age are at night. That they know and do not care is incredible. That they know and cannot prevent is a confession of weakness and helplessness, which betrays want of fibre, and wretched home-

the boys whose parents are too morally or too young lives in conditions which

Cement Works

VISITED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF STOCK-HOLDERS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS.

Thursday last was a busy day at the Cement Works. On that evening the annual meeting was to be held at the Rossin House, Toronto, but to give an opportunity to stock-holders to view the plant, a special excursion was arranged for the train leaving Toronto and stopping on the trip only at Guelph and Palmerston. Five coaches were secured, and fully two hundred and fifty or three hundred stock-holders and others availed themselves of the opportunity, not only of the trip, but also of the privilege of seeing in operation in nearly every department of the work the most complete cement mill in the world.

It was nearly noon when the train reached the switch line railway of the company and pulled into the yards under a drizzling rain. Nothing daunted, however, the whole load disembarked, and in front of the machine shop, Dr. Jamieson greeted them with an address of welcome, in behalf of Mayor McIntyre, who was somewhat indisposed and consequently unfit to do full duty on the occasion. Even the Doctor was unable to make himself distinctly heard to any distance on account of heavy machinery operating in the contiguous buildings. The address was brief, pointed, congratulatory and confident.

Led by Manager Stanhope, Engineer Bogardus, and others who were acquainted with the run of the mill, the whole concourse made their way to the clay drying department, which may properly be called the ante-chamber to what in mill parlance is known as the "wet end." The machinery here consists of a huge rotary through which the clay passes from the hopper at the trestle work into which it is automatically dumped from the specially constructed cars on which it is conveyed to the works. After leaving this "dry kiln" it is taken away in elevators and conveyed to the large storehouse for future use when needed.

Beneath the clay storehouse the crowd then passed through a solidly constructed cement tunnel, and when they again reached the light of Heaven they found themselves in the wet end proper, with huge vats and slurries, and pug mills, and air compressors, and air pumps, and other articles of machinery, all engaged in certain duties in connection with the mixing of the clay and marl, prior to the process of mixing, next in order to be seen in the rotary building where these huge drums, 70 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, were converting the mixed marl and clay into clinkers by the peculiar burning process, which consisted of a stream of pulverized coal, blown into the burning fiery furnace, estimated to have a temperature of 2500 to 3000 degrees Fahrenheit. From the front end of these rotaries the red hot "clinkers" drop into the clinker pits, and from there they are taken by bucket conveyors to the grinding department, or deposited in the clinker storage building, according to circumstances and requirements.

A short visit was next made to the coal drying and coal grinding department. Here again huge rotaries may be seen at work, and through these the coal is passed and dried before being conveyed to the Griffin grinders, where it is pulverized as fine as flour and sent forward to the burning kilns, to which reference has already been made. Into the burning kilns the powdered coal is blown by fans, and ignition takes place at the entrance, and throughout the whole length of the rotary, where complete calcination takes place, as the material makes its way to the lower end of the revolving rotary.

A visit to the clinker grinding department will be next in order. Here the clinkers referred to are dropped into the hoppers of the large crushers where a partial pulverization takes place. From here it is automatically transferred to the Tube mills, where it is pulverized so fine that it will pass through a wire gauze of ten thousand meshes to the square inch, and the process of manufacture is thus complete. By a system of conveyors the finished product is carried to the bins of the warehouse and stored up until ready for packing, which is also done automatically and rapidly.

The visit to the power house was very much enjoyed. Here two large engines of 750 horse powers were moving with great precision and as silently as many a domestic sewing machine. The fly wheels are about fifteen feet in diameter, and turn at the rate of 125 revolutions per minute. The electrical machinery is an interesting feature in connection with the whole system of mechanism, the plant being driven throughout by electricity generated by the two large engines and transmitting to every machine in the whole concern.

The next visit was to the laboratory, where the chemists, Mr. Ludlow and his assistants, were actively engaged in various departments of their work. The work here is done very carefully, tests being made at close intervals of the materials before entering the burning kilns, and briquettes of all ages from a few hours to several days old. Considerable interest was manifested in the tests of tensile strength of the briquettes, some of those ten days old requiring over 800 lbs strain to sever them at the weakest point, which was exactly an inch square. This is a very high tension for the age, and the clean

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MISS DICK LAMBTON STREET

break is an evidence of a first class article of cement.

A trip to the lake, where the dredging machinery was seen in operation, concluded the day's visit, and the hundreds of spectators returned to their homes more than amazed at the magnificence of the cement mill, which far surpassed their most sanguine expectations.

The same night the annual meeting of the Company was held in the Rossin House, Toronto, where the old Board of Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

W. F. Cowham, President; A. F. McLaren, Vice-President; Gilbert McKechnie, Treasurer; P. W. Stanhope, Secretary; Barlow Cumberland, Director.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Portland Cement Co. last Thursday was an immense success. From every part of the Province they came and crowded into the dining hall of the Rossin House till the number present must have been between two and three hundred. President Cowham gave the address to the shareholders, in which he showed the great future of cement as an industry in our country. Dr. Jamieson was then called to the chair, which he filled with his usual tact and ability. The financial statement was presented by Mr. Stanhope, and the thirst for information was evidenced by questions from many sides on many subjects. The assets of the company, the possibility of securing water power to replace the steam, and the prospect of dividends and many other things were taken through hand, till at last all were ready for the vote and the report was passed without a dissenting voice.

Rev. Mr. Farquharson introduced the subject of Sunday labor, holding that the work of men who toiled only six days in the week was greater in quantity and better in quality than that of men who wrought seven days and that our ability to hold in our employment young men of intelligence and self-respect would be sadly lessened if any large class of the employees were forced to work twelve hours a day and seven days in the week. He maintained that if our company is to win the respect and confidence of its patrons, it must loyally obey the laws of the land where the industry is protested. There were some parts of the work, he admitted, that might have to be continued during all the days of the week, and he would simply move a resolution which would bring the matter to the attention of the stockholders and the directors, in the hope that it would be carried by the stockholders and loyally enforced by the directors. The resolution, which was unanimously carried, was as follows:—

"That in the interest of both employees and stockholders, the directors be instructed to see that the amount of Sunday labor be reduced to the minimum, and that, if at all feasible, no work be done on that day except such as is necessary to guard the plant and keep the rotaries hot."

The board of directors was re-appointed, though notice was given that at next regular meeting a motion would be introduced to increase their number to seven. Mr. Irwin addressed the meeting on the excellence of the cement produced and the good prospects of the company, and away among the small hours of the morning the meeting adjourned giving three cheers for the president and singing the National Anthem.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Toronto, January 29th, 1903. To the Shareholders of The National Portland Cement Company.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have much pleasure in congratulating those of the shareholders of the National Portland Cement Company who have just returned from visiting the Works at Durham, and only regret that all the shareholders of the company did not avail themselves of the same opportunity. Had they all done so, it would have been specially gratifying to my co-directors, the engineers and myself.

To those who did go; they could observe that no pains were saved in completing one of the finest, most modern and up-to-date plants to be found on this great western continent, and surpassing any other works of the kind found within this great Empire, and now since the work of construction is practically completed and manufacturing cement of a first-class quality it becomes us to take into consideration

the Cement market and the outlook for the future.

In 1892 there has been both in this Dominion and the neighboring Republic a very great shortage of Cement, and many great enterprises had to be either abandoned or delayed because there was not enough either manufactured or imported Cement adequate to public requirements. We are now aiming at bringing about a different state of affairs, as we are now commencing to place our products on the market, and the applications to purchase are daily becoming more numerous. It is quite safe to say, as is the experience in other countries, that there is going to be a marked increase in the consumptive demand for Portland Cement, as the public mind has been educated to its use for so many different purposes, now taking the place of wood and metal. In this city alone there were two miles of cement pavement constructed in 1891. Whereas in 1902 there were twenty-seven miles constructed, or from 1891 to 1902 a total of 78½ miles constructed, and according to the engineer's report there yet 37½ miles of wooden sidewalks to be replaced by cement at the rate of 40 miles per year, in addition to numerous new streets that may from time to time be laid out in this large important and enterprising metropolis of the Province. I simply cite this one case as illustrative of the numerous corporations similarly situated throughout the country, regarding sidewalk construction. But this is only one branch out of hundreds where cement is going to be largely consumed.

Let me direct your attention to the power house and other buildings at the works, constructed of cement blocks, as evidence of the future, where very imposing structures can be erected at such comparatively small cost as to compare with stone or brick. Bridges constructed of wood will doubtless, when renewed, be constructed of cement concrete, as the life of a wooden bridge is only ten years, whereas the life of a cement concrete bridge extends to many times ten years. Farmers are replacing their wooden stable floors with cement concrete, because it makes a better floor and one more conductive to the good health of his stock. Every enterprising farmer needs a silo, in order that he may be all the better able to conform with twentieth century ideas in connection with the expansion and development of agricultural pursuits. In the past, wooden silos have been constructed, but on account of being exposed to the process of fermentation, soon decayed and required to be replaced. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has taken the initiative in this matter, as when the wooden silos at the end of their monster barn had to be renewed they erected one of cement concrete, with which they are highly satisfied. This silo is inspected by thousands of farmers each summer, many of whom are renewing their silos in the same manner.

Then, regarding the question of over-production, I don't think we need in the slightest be alarmed on this head. At all events, not for many years to come, when we consider the enormous area to be satisfied; the rapid growth in agricultural, commercial and mining developments, together with railway construction, throughout this great area extend from Atlantic to Pacific, will consume all the high grade Portland cement that can be thrust upon the market for several decades in the future.

In conclusion, let me say, we promised to build you a first-class plant and one that would turn out a high class quality of Portland cement, and you will doubtless, rejoice with me to know that we have done so. Let me refer you to the office where the patts after boiling are beyond anticipation, and the tensile strength of the briquettes are beyond anything yet reached in this young Dominion. Trusting we may have a satisfactory and prosperous year, I am, yours faithfully,

W. F. COWHAM.

VANDELEUR.

Brain was minus of his shoulder on the first.

Last Friday's storm was a record breaker for fierceness.

Mr. Robert Buchanan lost a fine three-year-old heifer with inflammation a short time ago.

Mr. George Wright is making ready to add a straw shed to his farm buildings next summer.

Mr. Thomas Magee, who has been living in Manitoba for a number of years, is home for a few weeks' visit.

Mr. W. Buchanan intends building a brick residence next season, and is busy getting the material in place.

The Foresters are now enjoying the comforts of their new hall, and adding to their membership.

Our teacher, Mrs. B. Carruthers, spent Saturday and Sunday week with Kimberley friends.

Her First Cake.

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air; The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care To count the eggs correctly, and to add a little bit Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit. Then she stirred it all together, and she baked it (in an hour, But she never saw a

BRITISH Horse and Cattle Spice



6-LB. PACKAGE FOR 25 CENTS.

A Condition Powder of First-class Merit.

A Good Tonic and Appetizer.

Compounded from Concentrated Flesh Forming Foods and Ingredients.

It will be found a Great Benefit in bringing Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs into Prime Condition without the least injury to the constitution.

DIRECTIONS:

Give to Horses and Cattle half a Cupful to a small Cupful twice a day. To young animals give two large Tablespoonfuls twice a day. To Calves, Pigs and Sheep give a large Tablespoonful twice a day.

—In all Cases give it Sprinkled on cut Feed, Bran or Chopped Oats—

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