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The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond.

Among Historical Scenes.—The Home of the MacFarlane Clan.—Memories of Wallace and Bruce.

Dunoon, Aug. 30, 1902. Dear Mr. Ramage,

A few lines more. We are in the Highlands at present and all well. A few words about our starting point and the trip.

Now Glasgow is a wonderful place, made so largely by the pluck and energy of the people. One hundred years ago the Clyde was only a small rivulet, and Glasgow of no great prominence as a commercial port, it being reckoned inland and ships for many years had to stop at Greenock. All this is changed.

Glasgow is now the second city in the empire, with a harbor 3 miles long, in which can be seen ships from every quarter of the globe. The Princess docks cover 35 acres, has 28 feet of water, with slips 880 feet long and 83 feet wide, allowing each boat into its own dock.

You can take a boat here for any place you wish to go. We take the steamer "Lord of the Isles," and leave about 8 a. m. and in 15 minutes are at Partick, at the mouth of the Kelvin, made famous by the beautiful song, "Kelyin Grove." Here we take passengers from Govan on our left and others from the west end of Glasgow. After passing Sheild Hall we come to Renfrew, the oldest Burgh town of Scotland, which had the honor of giving a title to the King when Prince of Wales.

You can see Lord Blitheswood's mansion in the midst of a fine park. Three miles from here is the old town of Paisley, with a population of 70,000. It is an old abbey dates back to the year 1200. Large manufactures of every kind exist, but thread is the chief article. Coates' mill alone has 7000 girl clerks, 6000 making thread. This firm has been generous to Paisley. They gave to the town a museum, reading-room, and library, costing £50,000, all free for the use of the people. Another brother gave a public park at a cost of £30,000. Then a memorial church has been built at a cost of £10,000. They study the material welfare of their workpeople too, and encourage them to save out of their earnings. For every pound the girl saves, the firm doubles it, till it gets to £20, but they must not break it, after they commence or they lose the gift. This is to help them when they take up house. There are several others that have done a great deal for the town, which has been benefitted in this way more than any other town in Scotland.

But this country is full of this, everywhere you go you will find monuments erected. Only a short distance from here is the spot where Sir Wm Wallace was born, the valley of Ellerslie; the large tree is down which used to tell the spot. The steamer calls next at Bowling where are many vessels. In sight is an old ruined castle, the seat of the Colquhouns. Now before us is Dumbarton castle: the thistle still grows wild on Dumbarton Rock, there are still cannon looking over the Clyde, and soldiers kept here too, but most of the ancient things have been removed to other places. It is here the Leven river flows into the Clyde from Loch Lomond, about 16 miles away can be seen. A mile below this you can see the farm, known as Castle Hill, residence of Robert the Bruce. Here he died 1329. On the left the old castle, Newark, and then Port Glasgow. The Clyde was deepened from here to Glasgow by the merchants. Now comes Greenock on our left and looking across you can see Helensburgh. Here is the "tail of the bank," where many a sore parting has taken place, and where many have parted never to meet on earth again.

It is here the tourist generally meets the steamer, coming from Glasgow by train, the Clyde being sometimes offensive as all the filth of the city gets into it. Looking across you see Inverclyde castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Argyll, he generally stops here it being more pleasant than at Inverary. Greenock has a population of 70,000. Now, just think, you see shipbuilding in progress from Glasgow to here 20 miles! Vessel after vessel on the stocks, at various stages of advancement, and getting ready for most countries of the world.

Now we come to Gourock, where is the fine and famous Caledonian pier which moves with the tide. Here also you can get a boat for almost anywhere. We pass in succession the Kilm, Dunoon, Inellan, Cragmore and come to Rothesay, the chief place on the island of Bute. The castle here was the Royal residence of Robert II and of his son Robert III, the latter dying here in 1408. Now we make for the "Kyles of Bute," passing Port Bannatyne, to our right is Loch Striver. At parts of the trip through the "Kyles" or narrows it is so narrow you would think the steamer would not get through. Great mountains rear their summits to the clouds in the distance and 15 miles to the south you see the island of Arran, 20 miles long by 10 broad. The Goatfell mountain, 3000 feet above the sea can be easily seen here. We are now in the mouth of Loch Fyne, on the left of us on a clear day the coast of Ayrshire can be seen. We turn northward up Loch Fyne and pass on our right a few small places nestling amongst mountains, and the scenery is grand.

We come at last to Inverary with its castle situated in a very pretty glen surrounded by mountains. The little old town is very odd, the buildings are

all old, having small windows. The old church is just a square block, the municipal building is very old fashioned, you would think it is a place that has risen out of the sea. But I must say the natural scenery is grand and beautiful. On the way, of course, a number of fishing stacks can be seen, "Loch Fyne Herring" being known the world over.

We now return down the Loch, sometimes narrow, sometimes wide. We get back at 8 p. m. having travelled 220 miles for 3, 0 d. A vast amount of travel takes place here, the wharf master at Dunoon told me that 100 steamers stopped every 12 hours and this is only a part for the Ayrshire coast; just the same.

The next day we took the boat for Arrochar, Loch Long and Loch Lomond. We pass Ladybank and then Kilmun. At the last mentioned the Argyle family have their last resting place. We come to places where you would think we could not get draught enough and one could almost jump to the rock. Here too are many romantic spots on shore, and fishing-snacks on the water. Dunoon told me that 100 of the most beautiful spots we have seen, and at the head of this Loch Long, cross 12 miles to Tarbet on and near the head of Loch Lomond. This was the home of the MacFarlane clan around the narrow Loch Lomond. We take the steamer here and go down the Loch which gradually widens and is full of little islands. On these are many beautiful residences built by Glasgow merchants. We come Bolach, take rail to Cragsidean and reach Clyde next to Elvingston. Between Bolach and the Clyde are many manufacturing establishments. We get another steamer here and return to Dunoon.

This trip is the finest we have made. Well might they call it "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond." We could see both "high road" and "low road" and the more you see of Highland scenery, you can't help but think more of it and call it with more feeling than ever "Bonnie Scotland," which should be dear to all its sons.

While this is a fine country there are some bad laws in it. To think of a man holding an estate and not allowing anyone to come into it except those he wishes. For instance at a place away up in the Highlands they just charge anything they like from the people and if they say nothing, they are told to go to Glasgow, so you see the Duke has full power to do what he likes. There was one wharf before we got on the steamer that charged us tuppence, the Duke's orders, so they said, and just think they may buy the land but they have few duties to pay every year, so it becomes a heavy tax on the purchaser. Good-bye to all.

Yours truly, R. MacFarlane Sr.

Durham as a Pleasure Resort.

Continued from page 1.

The banks of this river are celebrated for the numerous springs of sparkling water, clear as crystal and cold as ice. At one place two springs in close proximity keep bubbling up as if they aimed at being companions. What a feast to stand and look on and listen to the music of that warring cataract, unsaddled, unbridled and unharnessed in its wild, natural and rugged state at the entrance to the woods where all is calm, tranquil and peaceful save the roar of the waters in their mighty fall to the rocks beneath. A roughly constructed bridge now leads to the north side of the river and after standing on a rough elevated ledge of rock supported by the firm grasp of a little tree growing up between the ledges of the rock, we gaze down on that wonderful abyss beneath from our lofty rocky elevation of about 100 feet above the seething waters and yet the banks of this rocky elevation are nicely fringed with a green shrubbery and small trees as if to lend enchantment to the scene.

We next conclude to make a descent and visit the cave, so that shades of evening may not be upon us before our visit is completed. Down, down, we go until we find ourselves climbing and scrambling one abreast in our narrow unkept pathway about 18 inches wide and rocks perpendicularly on each side of us about 100 feet above. This narrow track leading to the cave was never cut out by the hands of man but to be in harmony with its surroundings is better than if it had been. It must have been caused by the action of the water at some earlier period of world's history and whose unfinished task is apparently not yet completed.

At last we arrive at the cave down into which for many centuries the joyous and happy rays of the sun have never penetrated. We enter it by a man-hole near the bottom, the only place where entrance can be made. It is as round as a lime-kiln and about 12 or 15 feet in diameter. It certainly is a marvel of curiosity as well as the road leading to it, in both of which a gloom prevails, as if the golden day itself had been extinguished, and the rays of the great luminary of night had never entered. The walls have a fairly smooth surface on which are placed numerous names with dates attached and other inscriptions of various kinds so that judging from the dates, the cave must for many years have been a favored spot.

All this within a little over an hour's drive from the town and yet how few of our citizens have visited this famous place of resort, outside of the inducement of having a good day's fishing on the Roeky. This river is properly named for even further east its banks are rugged and present a majestically grand appearance. We never went further east than a mile beyond the falls but intend to do so in the near future.

While our citizens in the main admittedly have a taste for what is beautiful in nature, yet it must be conceded

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that in a mixed community there are always to be found a certain percentage of the population who never allow a matter of this kind to engross their attention, but are susceptible of being guided into the proper path by those who are better informed, and have a decided taste of their own. It is to the latter that we specially appeal, although doubtless the former to an equal extent with those of the latter can enjoy a solitary walk in the woods, shaded from the scorching rays of a July sun, surrounded by all that is pleasing to the eye, and captivating to the imagination.

If any one is possessed of sceptical ideas regarding the effects of tree planting on the streets, let him take a walk on either side of the road, from the residence of Mr. John Cameron to the northern limits of the corporation, and he will be convinced that it is no idle talk, but a general and running improvement that is aimed at, and that of all the auxiliary work that could be done, and so easy of being accomplished, nothing would add more to the permanent beauty of the town.

OBJECTIONS TO LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF WOOL GROWERS.

By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, Eng.

The objections to the proposed Government Bill are rather strongly put by the Textile World, a paper judging from its name, which has its sympathies mainly with the manufacturer. They state that if the Bill becomes law no fabric containing the slightest proportion of wool will come into the United States, for there is no method known to man of determining how much of the wool in a fabric has been and how much has not been, subjected to a manufacturing process before it reached the mill where it was last converted into cloth. This, I am informed, is incorrect. The Bradford Conditioning House can determine what any fabric is made of by actual percentages.

It is stated that the Custom House officials can distinguish cotton, linen, silk, and certain other fibres from wool and woollen shoddy; but they will be forced either to refuse admission to the goods or accept the statement of the importer as to how much wool shoddy there is in the cloth.

The next objection has reference to the enactment that all goods manufactured prior to the passage of this Act, and which had passed out of the hands of the manufacturer and the ingredients of which are not known, shall be labelled "Manufactured prior to the Pure Fibre Act; composition not known."

The article in question contends that the manufactured goods thus placed under a ban would approach in value \$850,000,000 and by labelling them they would be cast under suspicion regardless of merit. This, I take it, could be minimized to a great extent by postponing the Bill coming into operation until a year or so had elapsed from its becoming law.

When margarine was sold as butter a great hue and cry was raised, and rightly so, because the fat of an ox was being sold as the product of the cow, and now, forsooth, because a simple microscopic examination (as is the case with margarine) will not disclose the fraud, we are told in this article that no attempt must be made to protect the public and ensure their being able to purchase a pure woollen garment. Difficulties were made to be overcome, and we should not be content to sit down and take it as an accepted fact that there is no solution of this problem.

Another difficulty that the writers see is that honest manufacturers of goods containing 90 per cent of wool would tag them as mixed or shoddy goods, whilst the dishonest manufacturer of goods containing 90 per cent of shoddy would tag them as all wool. This difficulty may arise, but I am

under the impression that to work up 90 per cent of shoddy to a considerable amount of cotton must be used, and the dishonest manufacturer would probably find himself mulcted in a heavy fine.

As before stated, undoubtedly some shoddy is far better, and would make a better cloth than some sorts of foreign, low-grade Kempsey wool, but these alone, and not adulterated, could not make a cloth to deceive anyone, and therefore would not compete with any except the adulterated goods.

That there are many difficulties in the way of getting practical legislation on the subject cannot be denied, but the importance of promoting honesty amongst manufacturers and protecting the people from imposition demands the serious attention of the Legislatures of all civilized countries, because as a matter of fact, it really concerns the masses of the people more than the sheep men who are directly interested, because under present conditions all the poorer classes are entirely clad in the adulterated goods.

There can be no question that the majority of men and women who go into a shop to purchase woollen goods have no knowledge of the extensive fraud daily perpetrated in selling them goods largely composed of substitutes for wool, and that 90 per cent of the buyers have no idea that when asking for woollen goods they are too often purchasing an article from which raw wool is conspicuous by its absence.

This presses heavily on the laboring and artisan classes, who practically never get anything except so-called cheap goods, but which would be more truthfully designated it called low-priced goods. It is contended that even if the price were somewhat enhanced, the genuine woollen garment would give greater comfort and health, wear much longer, and in the end prove much more economical than adulterated goods.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sense of obligation to the numerous correspondents in England, the United States, and Canada for much valuable information supplied to me.

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner.

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Live Stock Market Toronto.

The run of live stock at the cattle market was not large, 55 carloads, composed of 770 cattle, 1200 hogs, 1888 sheep and lambs, with about 45 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was not good.

Trade for butchers and exporters was a little better than previously, prices in the different classes being fully maintained.

Feeders and stockers were in good demand at firm prices for all of good quality.

About 10 milch cows of medium to good quality sold at \$40 to \$50 each.

Exporters and Butchers, mixed—Loads of these sold at \$4.40 to \$4.85 per cwt.

Feeders—Feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs each, are worth \$4.50 to \$5, and light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs each, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs each, of good quality, are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt; off colors and poor quality of the same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 a cwt.

Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers sold at \$40 to \$50 each.

Spring Lambs—Spring lambs are worth \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt for ewes, and bucks at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs, nor more than 200 lbs each, off ears, sold at \$7.12 1/2 per cwt; lights at \$6.87 1/2 and fats at \$6.87 1/2 per cwt; sows, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt, and stags \$5.

J. G. HUTTON, M. D., Member College Physicians and Surgeons Ontario.

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