Commercial.

Local Market. (Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Friday, Jan. 21.
Wheat, white fall, per bu 781/20 to 800
Wheat, red fall, per bu781/2c to 800
Oats, per bu 251/20 to 25%
Peas, per bu
Corn, per bu34c to 36
Barley, per bu29c to 31
Rve rer bu
Rye, per bu33½c to 36½
Buckwheat, per bu36c to 381/20
Beans, per bu30c to 60c
1982 (1982) 1983 (1984) 1986 (1984) 1984 (1984) 1984 (1984) 1 983 (1984) 1984 (1984) 1984 (1984) 1984 (1984) 1984

GRAIN.			
Wheat white. Sall. per 101 lbs	1 38	to	1 40
W hear, red, fall, ner 100 lng	7 96	3 10	
W Heat Spring, her lin ibs	1 90		
w neat, new	1 .:		
Cata Der III IDa	-		
reas, Der 100 lbs			
Corn. Der gio ibs			
Darley, per 100 lbs	-		
MFC. Der HN Ica			
Beans, per bu	60		-
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	30		
Phores.	75	to	80
Honey comp.	- 30		
Honey, comb			
Cheese porth	7		10
Cheese, per lb., wholesale	8	to	10
Eggs, single dozen.	22	to	25
Make, Ilesii, Dasket, her doz	22	to	25
156 Kb, 11 USAL SLOVE OF BOT dos	13	te	15
Duner, per Ib. retail	18	to	20
Dutter, per I ib. rolle backate	16	to	18
Dutter, per ib., large rolla on			10
Crocks	15	to	17
Duiter, per in tube or firking	10	to	14
LEFO. DOP ID	7		10
Churchis, Der Tair	45	to	65
Ducks, Der Dalr	69	to	
i dikeys, per in	7		70
Geese, per lb		to	9
LIVE STOCK	6	60	8
	2 00		
Cows each	3 00		5 50
Beef, per pound	ט טט		38 60
	. 23		35
Sows per 100 lbs	4 65	to	4 73
Sows, per 100 lbs	3 50	to	3 50
Chickens, per pair.	45	to	65
Hens, per pair	30	to	35
Ducks, per pair	25	to	40
HAY AND SEED.			
Hay, per ton	5 40	to	7 60
totaw. Der 10ag	2 00	to	8 00
A ALLIOUS V REGIL TOPP hishol	100	to	0 00
Ciorel oced, red har his	00	to	8 10
City of Deed, Aist Ke. Der bu	00 5		4 00
VEGETARIES AND DEST	IT.		- 00
Apples, per bag.	7.5		

Pota oes, per bag..... Onions, per bushel .. MEAT. HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb.

Mutton, quarters, per lb.

Veal, quarters, per lb.

Calfekins, green. Calfekins, dry. each..... Wool, per lb....

We Are Buyers

of Timothy and Clover Seed. Also Seed Grain of all kinds. When you have any to sell write us. A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot St., Opposite Markel. Phone 662. The Oil Market. PETROLIA, Jan. 21. - Oil opened and closed

St. Thomas Market. St. Thomas, Jan. 20.-Wheat, per bu., 81c to 82c; oats, per bu., 22c; peas, per bu., 42c to 44c; barley, per bu., 40c; corn, per bu., 35c to 40c American Markets.

white, \$1c to 90c; Nc. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 yellow corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 coin. 2 coin. 25c; No. 2 white, f. o. b. 25c to 25ic; No. 3 white, f. o. b. 24ic to 25ic; No. 2 barley, f. o. b., 27ic to 4ic; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 20 to \$1 24t; prime timothy seed. \$270; mess pork, \$9 57i to \$9 62t; lard. \$470 to \$472t; short rib sides, \$460 to \$490; shoulders, 31c to 5c; short clear sides, \$480 to \$510; sugar, unchanged; eggs, casy; fresh 18c. \$5 10: sugar, unchanged; eggs, easy; fresh, 18c. 9,000 Wheat

281.060 Oats 212.060 be taken that the s 6.000 Barley 62.000 mix with the Shipments-Garley 14,000

Geo. McBean & Co. Dealers in Farm, Milling and Dairy Products Consignments and correspondence solicited. P. O. BOX 807 . . MONTREAL

English Markets. RULING PRICES FOR THE PAST FOUR The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest

and the second		lan 17		Jan 18		lan.		an. 20
WHEAT-		d.	8	đ.	1	,	-	-
No. 1 nor. spring	10	0	7	8i		d.	8.	
NO. 1 Ual	1 7	11		11	7	8	7	84
March		3		34		11	7	11
may	10	0		1		31		44
July	6	9				0		15
OILN-		0,		10	6	10	6	104
Spot	3	34	3		15			
J&D		3	3	43	3	5	3	51
Feb	3			34	3	4	3	41
March	1:	3}		28	3	23		27
May	3	2	3	2	3	11		2
July		13		13	3	11	3	11
lour	3	18		11	3	11	3	12
ens		0	25	0	25	0	25	0
easork	5	2	5	25	5	24	5	21
ard	47	6	47	6	17	6	47	6
ard		3	25	3	25	3	25	3
Callow.	19	0	19	0	9	0	19	0
acon, light	27	0	27	0	28	0	28	0
heese, both	43	5	43	6	13	6	43	6

Wheat-Spot firm; No. 1 Cal., 78 Red to 78 11d; No. 2 red western winter, 78 10d; No. 1 red

northern apring. 7s 94d.

Gorn—Spot firm; demand moderate: American mixed, new, 3s 54d: do old, 3s 54d: Dec., 3s 22d.

Peas—Uanadian. 5s 3d.

Peas—Ratra India mess. 66s 2d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western. 47s 6d.

Bacon—Long clear heavy. 40 to 45 lbs., 27s., abort clear backs. 16 to 18 lbs., 26s 6d; long clear light. 35 to 25 lbs., 28s.

Lard—Prime western. steady. 25s 3d. Lard - Prime western, steady, 25s 3d.

Butter - Finest United States 84s: good, 60s Cheese - American finest white and colored?

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 222 head; no sales today; dressed beef steady, at 7c to 8c per lb for native sides; exports today, 103 beeves and 2,180 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 119 head; quiet and steady; veals, \$5 to \$8 50 per 100 lbs; grassers, \$3 to \$3 50; city dressed veals steady, at 10c to 12½e per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,821 head; 14 cars on sale; slow and slightly easier all round; sheep, \$3 50 to \$4 62½ per 100 lbs; lambs, \$5 50 to \$6 20; dressed mutton, 7c to 8c \$5 50 to \$6 20; dressed mutton, 7c to 8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½c to 9½c per lb. Hogs—Receipts, 3,256 head; quiet, at \$4 to \$4 25.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 20.-Cattle-Receipts all consigned through, except a few small bunches. Veals in light Receipts all consigned through, except a few small bunches. Veals in light supply and steady for good ones. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market easy; good to choice Yorkers, \$3 92 to \$3 95; mixed packers' grades, medium weights and heavy hogs, \$3 90 to \$3 92; roughs, \$3 30 to \$3 45; stags, \$2 80 to \$3 92; roughs, \$3 30 to \$3 45; stags, \$2 80 to \$3; pigs, \$3 25 to \$3 80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars of fresh receipts and about 7 loads held over from yesterday's receipts; fair demand for good handy lambs and desirable grades of sheep at steady to strong prices; lambs, yearlings, choice to prime, \$5 to \$5 80; fair to good, \$4 75 to \$5 80; fair to good, \$5 40 to \$5 70; culls to common, \$4 50 to \$5 25; native culls to common, \$4 50 to \$5 25; native sheep, choice to selected wethers, \$4 65 to \$4 90; good to choice mixed sheet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Cheese—American firnest, white, dull, 43s; American firnest, colored, dull, at 43s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Butter quiet; western creamery, 14½c to 20c; do, factoreamery, 13c to 15c; Elgins, 20c; imitation creamery, 13c to 19c; state dairy, 13c to 18c; do, creamery, 14c to 19c. Cheese do, 9½c small do, 9½c to 9½c; large, oct., 8½c to 8½c; small do, 9½c to 9½c; large, oct., 8½c to 5½c; full skims, 6½c; part skims, 4½c to 5½c; full skims, 2c to 3c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Butter quiet; western creamery, 14½c to 20c; do, factoreamery, 13c to 19c; state dairy, 13c to 18c; do, creamery, 14c to 19c. Cheese skady; large white, Sept., 8¾c; small do, 9½c to 9½c; large, oct., 8¼c to 8½c; small oct., 8½c; full skims, 6½c; part skims, 4½c to 5½c; full skims, 6½c; part skims, 4½c to 5½c; full skims, 2c to 3c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Butter easy; creamery, 13c to 18½c; dairy, 11c to 17c. Cheese quiet, at 8c to 8½c.

CHANADIAN BUTTER. to \$4 90; good to choice mixed sheep, \$4 35 to \$4 65; common to fair, \$3 90 to \$4 25; culls to common sheep, \$3 to \$3 75. says:

largely at \$3 60 to \$3 67½, and the bulk of the pigs sold at \$3 50 to \$3 60. Sheep—Common to prime lots, \$3 30 to \$4 55, and common 55-pound Texas sheep selling at \$2 50; rams, 105 to 175 and in Manchester choicest qualities pounds, sold for \$2 25 and yearlings. pounds, sold for \$3 25, and yearlings were salable at \$4 50; lambs, common to choice flocks, \$4 to \$5 65, not many going below \$5. Receipts—Cattle, 11,-

000; hogs, 28,000; sheep, 10,000. MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—There were mon and inferior stock, and it is probable that a considerable number of them will not be sold today, but be

them will not be sold today, but be slaughtered by the present owners, and the dressed beef sold in the formers' market as was done a fortnight ago. A few choice heifers sold at from 4½c to 4½c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb, and the common dry cows at from 2c to 3c per lb, and it is probable that some of the lean old cows would not bring 2c per lb. The best calves were bought up before reaching the market; sales here today were at from \$1 75 to sales here today were at from \$1.75 to \$7 each. Sheep sold at from 21/4c to 31/2c per lb. Lambs, firm, at 41/4c to nearly 5c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 5c to 51/2c per lb.

The Dairy Market.

CANADIAN BUTTER. A report to the agricultural depart-\$4 25; culls to common sheep, \$3 to \$3 75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Sales at \$5 40 to \$5 50, but hardly any beeves went at over \$5 20, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$4 25 to \$4 90, very ordinary lots selling around \$3 90 to \$4 10; fat cows and heifers, \$3 25 to \$4 30, and canning stuff, \$2 to \$2 75.

Calves were scarce and unchanged. Hogs—Extreme range of \$3 45 to \$3 70, largely at \$3 60 to \$3 67½, and the ment from Weddell & Co., of London,

Toronto, Jan. 20.-Hides-The reabout 700 head of butchers' cattle, 12 demand for all offering, and the market is firm, at 9c to 9½c for green, the latter for steers. Cured are quoted

How to Obtain the Best Results | not be doubled. The cold storage quesin Butter-Making.

The Canadian Product Should Rank First in the British Market Instead of Third.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year-Resolutions Adopted by the Delegates.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Prof. Dean, of Guelph, opened the session by an address on "How milk of statute labor and \$3,500,000 of money is secreted and points to be observed were annually spent upon the roads of when milking." Prof. Dean said he hoped the day would come when there said that for this sum he would underwould be no colored cheese at all. By take to macadamize every foot of a proper selection of animals and by roadway in the province. The statute giving them the proper kind of food, it would not be necessary to add coloring matter. The coloring of milk ask, like the people of today, Where was a dirty practice. The primary will we get the money? The quality purpose of it was to deceive those of gravel, composed of stone, soil and who bought it. People like to be hum-American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Jan., 934c; May. 914c. July, 834c. Corn—No. 2 Jan., 27c; May. 29c; July, 39c. Oats—No. 2 May. 254c; July, 222c. Mess pork—Jan., \$9 574; May. \$970. Lard—Jan., \$4 7c, May. \$171; July, \$4 874. Short ribs—Jan., \$4 7c, May. \$4 82. Cssn quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 874c to 88c; No. 3 spring white, 81c to 90c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 yellow corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 yellow corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 yellow corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 yellow corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 corn. 27c to 274c; No. 2 red. 934c; No. 2 re bugged, as Barnum said. Mr. Dean energy to carry the dirt around. (Laughter.) A wash basin and towel should be in every stable, and hands should be washed before milking. One milking a day would yield better results than two or three milkings. Milking should be fast and every drop In the cow should be taken, as the drippings were the richest Care should be taken that the stable odors did not milk. Prof. strongly advocated Guelph as the next

place of meeting. Frank T. Shutt, chemist, experimental farm, Ottawa, spoke on "The farm well and its contents.' Mr. Shutt said that farmers did not realize the supreme importance of this question. Out of hundreds of samples of well water analyzed at Ottawa he found 50 per cent unfit for drinking purposes or for feeding stock. Too many wells were built near closets, pig pens, stables and other contaminating things, and water so tainted acted as a direct poison on the system, causing typhoid and other diseases. One causing typhoid and other diseases. One contaminated well would communicate profit. It was to exterminate this with all the wells in the neighborhood, species of speculator that Mr. Parmahave healthy cows with polluted water

H.B. Gurler, manufacturer of creamery butter, De Kalb, Ill., was introduced by Mr. Derbyshire, who said Mr. was one of the leading men in his district and a large manufacturer of the celebrated Elgin butter, the best in the United States. Mr.

Gurler had made money by keeping Mr. Gurler spoke on summer and winter creameries, and related a number of his own experiences. He answered a large number of questions very satisfactorily.

Prof. Robertson spoke on cold stor-age. The English, who were the chief buyers of our food products, were the most discriminating purchasers and consumers in the world. No people paid more for the best goods, or less for the poorest. It was necessary to land our goods there in the best condition. The market was the best in the world, taking \$600,000,000 worth a tion was of the utmost importance. In conclusion Mr. Robertson read the text of a bill introduced in parliament by Mr. Parmalee, which he said would, f adopted, prevent rash speculation that would result in the maker getting far less for his goods than he should. This bill made it an offense for anyone to buy cheese before it was manufactured, and provided heavy penalties for its violation.

THURSDAY EVENING. A. W. Campbell, the Ontario good roads commissioner, was the first speaker of the evening. He said that want of system and a diversity of opinion among pathmasters existed now, and the roads were retrograding inthe province. In the last ten years \$35,00,000 had been spent. The speaker labor system, he said, was absurd. The pioneers, when they grubbed the stumps and graded the roads, did not sand, which was usually dumped on the roads was condemned by the speaker. In soft weather the wagons churned this into ruts. There were three principles in road making-first, drainage; second, drainage; third, ter. The good roads question was of vital importance to the dairy interthose of any other country. Prof. Robertson spoke in his usual

entertaining manner or dairy legislation. He first dwelt on the necessity of branding Canadian cheese so that English consumers would realize what cheese they were eating, and so enhance the reputation of the Canadian product. The speaker said that the middleman, who did his work conscientiously, was as essential a part of commerce as the producer and consumer. He drew a distinction between the legitimate and illegitimate speculator. The former bought cheese already manufactured at a certain price, in the hope of selling it at a higher profit. His whole interest was in raising prices so as to obtain a profit. The illegal specu-lator would offer to sell English firms August cheese in September for, say, 81/2 cents. This speculator put no money into cheese, but his whole interest was in keeping down the price so that he lee's bill was introduced.

Mr. Robert Ballantyne said he did not or to get good milk from unhealthy cows. Farmers, he urged, should sevent Canadians from short selling, but cure a permanent and ample supply if it did, the short selling would be vent Canadians from short selling, but merely transferred to England. It was impossible to prevent short selling, as the cables could be sent in cipher. Prof. Robertson said the English importer would not buy goods in that

manner when he knew the Canadian law was against it. Mr. Ballantyne said the English imimporters sold large quantities of cheese for future deliveries, and did not contract for them on this side at the nolly, Porter's Hill.

stead of Canada. Mr. Derbyshire was favorable to the bill, and said the best method for the tion-The President. producer was to sell every week at the highest price obtainable, and get his

Representative to Western Fair—J.

S. Pearce and Robert Robertson, Lon-

Stock-Taking Sale!

Clear and clean cut pargains in all Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Underwear.

stand by the bill, and if it did not stop the evil it could be amended. The convention adjourned until this

calves and 30 sheep and names officers for sale at the east end abbatoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers, but they were in no haste to buy, holding back for lower prices. Prime beeves sold at about the same rate as on Monday, but all other kinds were lower in price. More especially was this the case with com
The speaker of the morning was Mr. In the same rate as on Monday, but all other kinds were lower in price. More especially was this the case with com
The speaker of the morning was Mr. In the same rate is steady at \$1.0. Tallow is dull and easy. Local dealers are offering 3c for it, and ask-ing of butter from first to last. Some of the points he made were as follows: The quality of butter is decided by its flavor, body or grain, salt and finish. Flavor, which is the most important, is influenced by food period of lactation and bacteria. Even good food, if not wisely bacteria. Even good food, if not wisely fed, will make inferior flavor. Milk exposed in the stables to the odor of foods of strong flavor such as ensilage will absorb bad odors. The butter from cows long in milk is inclined to from cows long in milk is inclined to be tallowy. It is therefore important Leitch, seconded by Jas. Crawford, that farmers should have fresh cows coming in at all seasons.

He referred to the subject of Pasteurized cream and stated that its effect was to give the starter a clean of holding this convention. field for its action. The Pasteuriza- A motion thanking those who had tion is almost necessary for winter bacteria. Its effect on the butter is 158 degrees, but if it goes above that it is apt to give a cooked flavor. Without a modern Pasteurizer a good effect may be obtained by heating it a little over 140 and holding it at that for over half an hour. He reviewed exhaustively the sub-

jects of washing, salting and packing, which led to a useful discussion among the members. Some suggestions of practical value were made by Mr. H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Iil., who was afterwards interrogated by the members for some time. A lengthy discussion upon the question of how to obtain the proper body of butter for the export trade was in-troduced by Prof. Robertson, who strongly urged that to obtain the right quality the butter should be worked twice. Without this the proper waxiness would not be found in the butter a temperature of 50 degrees, and should drainage; second, drainage; third, drainage. A road required draining as much as any building. He would crown the road just enough to shed the water. The good roads question was of vital importance to the dairy interests. Within ten years, with vigorous application of proper principles, Canadian butter in point of quality is rated as third or fourth in the English roads. lish market, and it should take first place. Danish butter there brings 12 or 14 shillings per cwt more than the Canadian product, and the French article is considered worth 16 shillings more. Butter makers here should make an effort to capture this extra price and to do this the butter requires to some frogs (preferably A1 kickers) in improved in two things-waxiness and sweetness of flavor. Mr. Dugald Leach, warden of Middlesex county, said insufficient atten-

tion was paid to the kind of grass the cows ate and to the general care of the cows. He vigorously pointed out the necessity of beginning with the farmers to bring about the production of a better class of butter. If cows were good and the grass good, butter would be good; otherwise it would not But the trouble was to induce the farmers to take a proper care of their eattle. While cheese association meetings were of great benefit to the makers, they had no effect on the farmers, who, as a class, would not attend them, and they were the very men that should be reached first. Mr. Leach was warmly applauded. Mr. Robt. Johnston, chairman of the nominating committee, brought in the following report as to the officers for

the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted: Honorary President-Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford. President-Harold Eagle, Atter-First Vice-President-R. M. Ballanyne, Stratford. Second Vice-President-Aaron Wen-

ger, Ayton.
Third Vice-President-James Concontract for them of sale.

Secretary Hately, Brantford, was opposed to the bill. The principle of selling short was just as honorable as the principle of buying and holding for higher prices. More money was lost by holding for higher prices than by selling short.

Directors—Division No. 8, J. N. Paget, Camboro; Division No. 9, A. Patullo, M.P.P., Woodstock; Division No. 10, Geo. H. Barr, Sebring-ville; Division No. 11, Alex. McLaren, M.P., Stratford; Division No. 12, J. J. James, Nilestown; Division No. 13, Robert Johnston, Bright. Auditors-J. A. Nelles, London, and J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll.

Representatives to Industrial Exposi-

A. Screaton & Co

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs And Housefurnishings

	English Wilton, worth \$1 60 for English Velvets, worth \$1 40 for English Brussels, worth \$1 10, for English Tapestries; prices too numerous to mention	I	
El me	RUGS.	~	
	One worth \$100 for	\$75	00
	One worth \$35 for Dozens of others at all prices.	25	00
	CURTAINS.		
	Silk, \$25, for	\$20	00
		16	00
ibi -		11	00
		9	00
		9	00
Allac	Lace, Hand-made, Brussels, \$8, for	6	00
2111 01	hers greatly reduced. All remnants of Brussels Carpets,	wort	h from \$7

.. Screaton & Co

to \$1 40; your choice for 75c a yard.

instructors for the support they had given. In introducing the new president, Mr. McLaren said he was a practical cheesemaker, who last year had shipped nearly \$70,000 worth of cheese, and as a member of the board of directors his advice was recognized as good and sound. Mr. Eagle was warmly greeted and addressed the meeting

Three resolutions were read and adopted. One, moved by Wm. Lochhead, seconded by James James, was: "Re-Klondike solved, that in the opinion of this meeting no law should be enacted to prevent the selling of cheese for future delivery, as provided by the bill proposed to be introduced to parliament by Mr. Parmelee, until such times as

that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the mayor and corporation of the city of London for their handsome donation of \$150 towards the expenses

creamery work because of the presence sions was moved by the president, and seconded by the president-elect. to improve the body and give it a ing president, Mr. A. F. McLaren, M.P., of Stratford, who has been a highly popular presiding officer for the past two years, heartily thanked the members of the association, the directors, the instructors, and the press. had done all in their power to further the interests of the butter and cheese industry. Referring to the presidentelect, the speaker said Mr. Eagle was a practical cheesemaker, who last year had shippped \$70,000 worth of cheese, and one who, as a member of the board of directors, had always been a valued adviser-one whose advice was always good and sound. (Applause.)

Mr. Eagle was conducted to the platform and warmly greeted. He acknowledged the honor done him, and said he considered it as an encouragement to young cheesemakers. The 200 people to enter the Alaskan fields retiring president was an M. P., and this spring, 50 of whom, at least, will his predecessor had been an M. P. P. come from Michigan. They include ness would not be found in the butter a month after it is made. This was not a matter of great importance for ent municipal positions. But as for Michigan men comprise people from himself, he was but a practical butter Detroit, Kalamazoo, Lansing and glected for exporting. Between the first and second washings the butter first association he had attended, 20 kane Falls, March 1, and will enter the years ago, when he could not pay the field of gold by a new route. be then worked until it will bend half not a dollar in the world to call his membership fee of \$1 because he had own. In being elected to the presidency, he considered himself the representative of the younger fraternity, but he would do as his predecessors had done-the best he could to further the interests of the association. (Applause.) After the announcement for the clos-

NOTES.

An amusing incident occurred during the session. Mr. Dan Derbyshire, of Brockville, was questioned about his the milk-can, and his interrogator, bealso rather long-winded, was forced by a storm of applause to resume his seat.

Then Mr. Derbyshire with his custom. ing unable to make himself heard, and Then Mr. Derbyshire, with his custom-ary smile, said: "You haven't given which has already begun. An experithis point the audience wittily administered a similar dose of applause, and both speakers were treated impartially.

BROWN CAME BACK.

Well Known Vag Sent Down for . Twenty Days.

Edward Brown apparently has an innate love for police proceedings and prison life. He was brought before Magistrate Parke this merning as a drunken vag, and was remanded until Tuesday next. Brown is the man who, while drunk a short time ago, fell through the plate glass window in Trafford's furniture store. In October, 1893. Brown was convicted of stealing in this city, and sentenced to three menths in the Central Prison. John Campbell, a companion vag, was remanded for a week.

Thomas Murray, an old offender, was sent down to exercise himself at Gov. Boston's wood pile for 20 days in default of a \$2 fine. Joseph Mitcheltree, charged with furious driving, failed to appear, and the case was enlarged. F. A. Going was charged with infraction of a city bylaw, but was allowed to go.

LIFE SAVED.-Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to the world, taking \$600,000,000 worth a year of products that Canada could grow better than any other country in the world. Canada supplied only \$40,-000,000 worth of this. The Americans could not live one year and pay their debts but for the British market. During 1897, 220,000 boxes of butter were shipped from Montreal, which was seven times the amount sent in 1894.

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There was no reason why it should be to keep the market up. The tendency of selling to England, it would do Canada no harm. He intended to my bed with inflammation of the lungs

Large Parties Going for Gold.

Klondike

From Detroit and Other Michigan Points.

Expected That 50,000 Will Make the San Francisco.

Interesting Report of Two Presbyterian Missionaries.

Detroit, Jan. 21.-The gold fever in Detroit and Michigan is far more widespread than is apparent on the surface. Investments are being made in gold mines by men in every walk of life. Numbers of local people are preparing to start for the gold fields within the next few weeks.

Taken altogether there are perhaps 1,000 people in Detroit either interested directly in gold mining properties or greatly concerned in the Klondike expeditions. It is expected that Michigan will send at least 1,000 people to the Klondike this spring and that 100,000 people from all over the world will be crowding into alaska when the season opens.

200 FROM HOLLY. Holly, Mich., Jan. 21.-Fred Willard and William Gray, two Alma boys, recently returned from the Klondike, are organizing a party of CALCULATIONS FOR 50,000 PEOPLE

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has arranged a schedule that will gave a five-day steamship service from today between San Francisco and Alaskan ports. The company expects to handle at least 10,000 passengers next month, and during the entire season the total ing session this afternoon the meeting tonnage in this port is calculated to accommodate 50,000 people. PONIES AND DOGS FOR THE

KLONDIKE. Regina, N. W. T., Jan. 21.-Commissioner Herchmer, Northwest M. P., is busy buying ponies and dogs for the Yukon, and some carloads have already been dispatched to the coast to ment is to be tried crossing the huskis dog with the Newfoundland.

SEVENTY-TWO BELOW ZERO. Ex-Sheriff Ira L. Fredendal, lately from Dawson City, says the thermometer often registered 72 degrees below zero. Fredendal says there is \$8,000,-000 in gold dust stored in Dawson, and that this year's output will be \$50,000,-000. He also says the food supply in Dawson and vicinity is ample to carry the 8,000 people there through the win-

A PARTY FORMING IN WOOD-STOCK.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: A party of Woodstock men are quietly making preparations to start for the Klondike gold fields as soon as arrangements can be completed. As yet the party has not been thoroughly organized, but it is known that three at least have signified their intention to start, providing nothing comes along to cause them to alter their plans. These are Frank Washington, an ambitious young man formerly employed with the Barnes Cycle Company; John Switzer, east end, and H. Burgess, apple buyer. Fred Hoodless has also intimated his intention of starting for the gold fields soon. MISSIONARIES ON THE SPOT. New York, Jan. 21.-Two missionaries

were last August sent to the Klondike by the Presbyterian board of home missions. A letter has just been received by Mr. D. J. McMillan, corresponding secretary of the board, from these missionaries—the Rev. A. Hall Young and Dr. W. A. McEwen. The