"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

The Only Thing "Just as Good"
Is Another Cup of

LIPTON'S TEA

Sold Only in Airtight Packages.

DAIRY INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Mr. J. C. Ruddick Says the Home Consumption Is Steadily Increasing.

A despatch from Stratford says: Some very encouraging facts were laid before the Western Dairymen's Convention, held here last week, by Mr. J. C. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, in regard to the outlook for the industry. For the fiscal year ending with March next our dairy exports are estimated at only $25,250,000, as compared with $31,667,561 in 1903. Meantime, however, the home consumption is believed to have increased by $25,000,000, so that the production for the year about ending will really be $8,582,439 greater than in 1903. For the year ending with March next the production seems to have increased more rapidly than in the year immediately preceding, because, while the home consumption is still growing, our exports of dairy products for the current fiscal year will be $2,000,000 ahead of these of 1910. For the expansion that has taken place in the year near closing the partial opening of the American market to our dairy products is largely responsible.

In the month of August, 1909, as a result of the reduction of the United States duty on cream from five cents per pound to five cents per gallon, we exported 1,650 gallons of cream to the American market. In November of the same year this increased to 70,000 gallons. For October last the amount was 327,064 gallons. It is believed that the value of our exports of dairy products to the United States for the year ending March next will be $3,000,000 as against less than a quarter of a million the year before, and practically nothing prior to the change in the American duty. The total value of the milk production of Canada was placed at $100,000,000, and it was said that an addition of 500 lbs. of milk per cow to the average production, something easily possible, would add $10,000,000 to this.

The prediction was made that much more than this will be done; that in a few years a larger proportion of the two million odd cows in the Dominion will be made to increase their milk flow by fifty per cent. Even with this increase, Mr. Ruddick contended, there need be no fear of over-production. If the production remains stationary, the home market, if the expansion continues at the present rate, will absorb the entire output of the dairy industry ten years hence. In addition to this, there is the American market. Although the United States is the largest producer in dairy lines in the world, that country imported nearly $7,000,000 worth of butter and cheese in the calendar year of 1909, and will import larger quantities in future.

SETTLTRS' HARDSHIPS.

Roads Blocked by Heavy Snow in Saskatchewan.

A despatch from Moose Jaw, Sask., says: The first teams since Christmas to reach the city from Leeville and Dewdrop, 65 miles southwest, arrived on Friday evening. The six members of the party told a story of much hardship and suffering. They had made the journey in three days, which, considering the fact that they had to break through bad drifts in the hills, was fairly good time. They brought in two men who are badly frozen, one so badly that it is thought his feet may have to be amputated, and the dead body of a woman, who died southwest of Lake Johnston and was being brought to the city by her husband. He had made but slow progress on his melancholy trip, it having taken him five days to travel thirty-two miles, when he was picked up by the party. The men report much hardship among the settlers owing to the terrible cold and storms. One man is said to have carried a sack of flour six miles because he could not get a horse through. The party will take back with them four team loads of supplies.

FIGHT WITH HIGHWAYMEN.

Detective Sayers Fatally Wounded in British Columbia.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: G. C. Sayers, said to be a detective, was brought here on Wednesday in a dying condition from Alberni, where he on Tuesday night had a desperate fight with two men wanted in Saskatchewan for highway robbery there and for breaking open box-cars on the Grand Trunk at Yorkton, Sask. The story is that he trailed the two men from the latter place and caught up with them in a camp near Alberni. He posted one of his men outside, while he himself entered the camp to make the arrest. A desperate fight ensued, in which Sayers was shot in three places, but with what strength he had left he backed up against a wall and there fought till he fell from loss of blood. The comrades he had posted outside, however, succeeded in arresting the men, who are held at Alberni. Sayers recently made several arrests single-handed in Edson.

SAFE AT CHURCHILL.

Dominion Geological Party, Given Up as Lost, Turns Up.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: J. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, who, with his party, was wrecked last September, in a gale off Wager Inlet, Hudson Bay, and given up for lost, is safe at Churchill and with his fourteen men, on a 1,000-mile walk, accompanied by dog trains, carrying outfits and supplies, headed for Gimli, whence this news comes by wire. The report arrived at Gimli by the first mail stage to reach there from the North this Winter. Macoun's party reached Fort Churchill about Dec. 1.

CORONATION PROGRAMME

Elaborate Tentative Arrangements Have Been Completed.

A despatch from London says: The executive committee having in charge the plans in connection with the coronation of King George, met on Thursday and completed tentative arrangements, which will, if anything, be on a more extensive scale than at the time of King Edward's coronation.

The route of the procession to Westminster Abbey on June 22 will be the same as on the last occasion, and the royal progress through the capital after the ceremony, which was postponed in Edward's time, owing to the King's delicate health, will occur on June 23. Still another royal procession to the guild hall for the coronation entertainment has been arranged for a subsequent day.

The coronation festivities will extend from June 19 to June 30, and will include a naval review at Spithead, at which the King will be present, probably a military review and a royal reception in honor of the colonial and foreign envoys.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

It is estimated that 300,000 immigrants arrived in Canada last year.

The Ontario Government proposes to sell certain pulpwood concessions.

Mr. Clark and his daughter, Mrs. Robert Young, were robbed by highwaymen near Hamilton.

The Lord's Day Alliance finds that conflict of laws prevents proper enforcement in Quebec.

Cases of malicious damage to the Hydro-electric transmission line have been reported at London.

The transfer of the Ontario Steel plant at Welland to the Montreal Car & Foundry Company has been completed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice of a resolution for the renewal of the Pacific steamship subsidies of £25,000 annually.

Norman McMillan, the young son of J. W. McMillan, was struck and instantly killed by a Grand Trunk express train at Stratford, on Thursday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament will be opened by the King on February 9.

Mr. A. J. Balfour says the fiscal controversy retains its old place on the Unionist programme.

A bull dog kept a dozen London policemen at bay when they tried to enter the room in which its master had committed suicide.

UNITED STATES.

Canada has scored a diplomatic victory on the fisheries question.

In a railway smash on Friday at Batavia, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw of Toronto were among the injured.

The American section of the International Waterways Commission favors Government control of Long Sault Rapids power development.

GENERAL.

The Kaiser's speech at the opening of the Diet offended the Democrats and Liberals.

It is officially denied that Persia appealed to the American people against Britain and Russia.

The fisheries agreement between Canada and the United States has been signed at Washington.

$400,000 FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Firemen Worked All Night With Thermometer at 30 Below Zero.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Winnipeg has had another midnight midwinter fire which will cost the insurance companies about $400,000, the building destroyed being the Kelly block on Bannantyne avenue east, in the very heart of the wholesale district. The firms suffering are: The Winnipeg Fur Company, $200,000, insured for $180,000; John Enzinger, tobacconist, $80,000, insured to 90 per cent.; Kilgour Bros., paper dealers, $25,000, insured to the full; the Wingold Stove Company, $25,000, insured to $10,000. The origin of the fire is still unsolved, but it is supposed to have started from an electric light in the fur company offices. It started about 11.30 on Saturday night, and the firemen were not through till 7 Sunday morning, with the mercury 30 below zero. There were many cases of frost bites, some of the firemen having to retire for treatment. The high-pressure service was in good working order, but the depth of the building—100 feet—rendered the streams ineffectual, whether from front or rear, on the fire in the centre of the building.

OLD MAN MURDERED.

Terrible Crime Committed Near Wellesley Village.

A despatch from Berlin, Ont., says: A terrible murder was revealed on Friday morning by the finding of the blood-covered body, frozen stiff, of an aged Pole named Franz Tobinski, tied to a post a few feet from the kitchen door of his house, two miles west of Wellesley village, near Berlin. Robbery was the motive of the crime, and it is known that the murderers got away with $130 in gold, which Tobinski had kept in a little tin box. This box was found lying outside in the snow. Fifty yards away from where the body lay was found a blood-stained hammer of medium size of a kind used by blacksmiths. There were tracks of two men in the snow and also of a team of horses, but the police have no clew as to the identity of the murderers.

RULING PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FORM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Flour—Winter wheat 90 per cent. patents, $3.60 at seabord. Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90, and strong bakers, $4.70, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.04 to $1.04½, Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, $1.02, Bay ports, and No. 3 at 98½c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—86 and 87c outside for No. 2 red and white respectively.

Barley—Malting qualities, 56 to 58c outside, and feed 48 to 50c outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35c, on track, Toronto, and 33c outside; No. 2 W. C. oats, 38½c, Bay ports, and No. 3 at 37c, Bay ports.

Corn—New No. 3 American, 52½ to 53c, prompt shipment, Toroto freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping lots 80 to 81c outside.

Rye—No. 2 at 61 to 62c outside.

Buckwheat—No. 1 at 47 to 48c outside.

Bran—Manitobas, $20, in bags, Toronto, and shorts, $21, in bags, Toronto. Ontario bran, $20.50, in sacks, Toronto, and shorts, $22.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Spys, $4.50 to $6; Baldwins, $4 to $5; Greenings, $4 to $4.50; No. 2 assorted, $3.50 to $4 per barrel.

Beans—Car lots, 1.60 to $1.70, and small lots, $1.80 to $1.85.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10½ to 11c per lb. No. 1 comb, wholesale, $2 to $2.50 per dozen; No. 2 comb, wholesale, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $12.50 to $13.50 on track, and No. 2 at $10 to $11.

Baled straw—$6.50 to $7 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots, 75 to 80c per bag.

Poultry — Wholesale prices of dressed poultry:—Chickens, 12 to 12½c per lb.; fowl, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 13 to 14c per lb.; turkeys, 17 to 19c per lb, and geese, 12 to 12½c per lb. Live, 1 to 2c less.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 22 to 24c; choice dairy solids, 21 to 22c; inferior, 18 to 19c; choice large rolls, 21 to 22c. Creamery, 27 to 38c per lb. for rolls, 25c for solids, and 24 to 25c for separator prints.

Eggs—Case lots of pickled bring 27c; cold storage, 27 to 28c; selected, 30c, and strictly new-laid, 35 to 38c per dozen.

Cheese—Large are quoted at 12½c and twins at 12¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 12 to 12½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $24; short cut, $26.

Hams—Light to medium, 16c; do., heavy, 15c; rolls, 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 18c; backs (pea meal), 18½c.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12¾c; pails 13c.

BUSINESS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 to 40½c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 39 to 39½c; No. 3 C. W., 38½ to 39c; No. 2 local white, 38c; No. 3 local white, 37c; No. 4 local white, 36c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; Winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $5; strong bakers, $4.90; straight rollers, $4.35 to $4.50; do., in bags, $2 to $2.10. Rolled oats—Per bbl., $4.45; do., bag of 90 lbs., $2.10. Barley—Feed, car lots, ex store, 49 to 50c. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 57½ to 58c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, $19 to $20; Manitoba, $18 to $20; Ontario middlings $22 to $22.50; Manitoba shorts, $21 to $22; mouillie, $27 to $30. Eggs—Selected, 32c; fresh, 45 to 50c; No. 1 stock, 27c; No. 2, 23 to 25c. Cheese—Western, 12 to 12 1-8c; eastern, 11 to 11½c. Butter—Choicest, 25½c; do., seconds, 23 to 25c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 17. — Wheat — Spring, No. 1 Northern, carloads store, $1.19½; winter, no offerings. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 50¾c; No. 4 yellow, 49c, on track, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 3 white, 36¼c; No. 4 white, 35½c. Barley—Malting, 96c to $1. Rye—No. 2, on track, 85c.

Minneapolis, Jan 17.—Wheat — May, $1.09¼ to $1.09 3-8; July, $1.09¾; No. 1 hard, $1.10¾; No. 1 Northern $1.09¼ to $1.10½; No. 2 Northern, $1.06¼ to $1.08¾; No. 3 wheat, $1.04¼ to $1.07¾. Bran—$21 to $21.50. Flour—First patents, $4.95 to $5.35; second patents, $4.85 to $5.25; first clears, $3.35 to $3.75; second clears, $2.35 to $2.95.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 17. — Choice steers sold at 6½ to 6¾c, good at 6 to 6¼c, fairly good at 5½ to 5¾c, and the lower grades at 4 to 4½c per lb. The demand for hogs was active, with sales of selected lots at $8.25 to $8.60 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. Supplies of sheep coming forward are small, for which the demand is good and sales were made at 4½ to 4¾c per lb. Lambs were firm under a good demand at 6¼ to 6½c per lb. A fairly good trade was done in calves, at prices ranging from $3 to $12 each, as to quality.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Some of the choicest butcher heifers and steers sold in the neighborhood of $5.80 to $5.90. Lambs were considerably higher. Sheep were steady to firm. One dealer paid as high as $5.85 per cwt. Hogs show indications of easing off.

MOONSHINE WHISKEY.

Two Men Lose Their Lives Near Ste. Agathe, Quebec.

A despatch from Montreal says: Illegally manufactured whiskey, with poisonous elements in it, has caused the death of two men near Ste. Agathe, where "moonshine" liquor flooding the whole district. After taking the raw liquor the men were found unconscious, and never recovered. An autopsy on Gilbert Legare, one victim, proved that he had died from the effects of potash, mixed with the liquor to give it the flavor of matured spirits.

GILLETT'S

THE Standard Article

Ready for use in any quantity.
Useful for five hundred purposes.
A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.
Use only the Best.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

For Making Soap.
For Softening Water.
For Removing Paint.
For Disinfecting Sinks, Closets, Drains, etc.

LYE

PULP INDUSTRY OF CANADA

Quebec Province Leads All the Dominion in Production.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to statistics collected by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, there were 622,129 cords of pulpwood used in Canada during the year 1909. Of this the total value at the mill was $3,464,080. In spite of a decline in the price of pulpwood the value of the wood consumed increased more than $550,000 over that used in 1908, the quantity used being more than thirty per cent. in advance of that used in the previous years.

There are some sixty pulp mills in the Dominion, and of these reports were received from fifty. Half of these mills are in Quebec, one-fifth in Ontario, and the rest are located in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The Province of Quebec furnished over half the pulpwood, Ontario gave one-third, while the rest was obtained from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Two species of timber, namely, spruce and balsam, furnished ninety-nine per cent. of the wood used in the making of pulp. Poplar, hemlock and jack pine were also used. Three-fifths of the pulpwood cut in Canada during 1909 was exported to the United States for manufacture. Nearly all this wood went from Quebec. The average price received for it was only forty-five cents more than was paid at the Quebec mills. The pulpwood shipped from Canada in 1909 furnished 46 4-10 per cent. of the raw material used by the ninety pulp mills of the State of New York, and an appreciable portion of that used by the mills of New England and Pennsylvania. The manufacture of the pulpwood exported in 1909 kept 69 of the 251 pulp mills of the United States running at full capacity for the year. Had it been manufactured in Quebec it would have kept running 71 mills of the same size as those running in Quebec.

CAPITAL AND IMMIGRATION

Mr. White, Vice-President of C.P.R., Speaks of the Prosperity of the West.

A despatch from Montreal says: Mr. William Whyte, Vice-President of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, who is here conferring with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, is enthusiastic over the prospects of the west. In speaking of the building of the new lines he said: "During the summer there have been constructed 609 miles of railway, including 56 miles of double track. We are now engaged on the programme for this year, and it is probable that as much construction work will be done in 1911 as was done in 1910. Labor for railway building was never so scarce as in 1910, and wages were never so high.

"During the year a determined effort was continued to turn back to various parts of the United States the American farmers who were removing to Canada. In spite of this campaign by interested people in the United States the movement of farmers from that country into Canada in 1910 was larger than ever. The increase in immigration from Europe has also been considerable, and there has been a steady increase in the amount of land under cultivation. Capital has come into the west in large volume. There never was a year when there were so many Englishmen in the country seeking renumerative investment for their capital, and there never was a year when there was so much money actually invested."

A CRIME TO SELL BAD EGGS

Boards of Trade of Montreal and Toronto to Ask Legislation.

A despatch from Montreal says: As the result of united efforts on the part of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, the Montreal Board of Trade and the Toronto Board of Trade, an attempt will be made to secure legislation making it criminal to offer for sale bad eggs.

At a meeting of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association on Wednesday, the matter was brought up and President Gunn stated that figures prepared by the association showed that during last year 17,000,000 dozen of eggs in Canada were rendered unfit for consumption by late marketing. The loss by this was estimated at $3,400,000. Out of a total production of 120,000,000 dozes of eggs a year in Canada, it was estimated that fully seventeen per cent. was spoilt by delay in marketing. President Gunn announced that efforts were being made to secure a system of standardizing eggs and also to have it made a criminal offence to sell bad eggs.