WHEAT CROP OF CANADA, 1922, ESTIMATED AT 320,968,000 BUSHELS

Bureau of Statistics Estimates Show Big Yield of Oats, While Barley, Rye and Hay Also Reach Huge Figures—Potato Crop Reported Good.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's wheat crop this year is estimated at 320,968,000 bushels, or slightly more than twenty million bushels larger than the final estimate of last year's crop, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate is based on conditions prevailing throughout Canada at the end of last month, and is arrived at by compiling data received from crop correspondents of the Department. The estimated yield of oats is 509,752,000 bushels as compared with 426,232,900 bushels last year, and of barley, 64,881,000 bushels, as against 59,709,100 bushels in 1921. It is estimated that the yield of rye will be 37,848,000 bushels, as compared with 21,455,260 last year, and flaxseed, 4,530,000 bushels in comparison with 4,111,800 bushels in 1921.

The estimated yield of potatoes, 102,974,000 bushels, is smaller than last year's final estimate, which was 107,346,000 bushels. The average yield per acre of Fall wheat is estimated to be 22¼ bushels as against 21½ bushels last year. The total yield of hay and clover is estimated at 15,545,000 tons, which is the largest on record with the exception of that for 1916, when the yield was 16,348,000 tons. Last year the total yield was only 11,366,100 tons. Of alfalfa (first cutting) the total yield is 483,000 tons as against 662,200 tons in 1921.

Conditions throughout Eastern Canada continue to be favorable, says the report. In the Prairie Provinces good rains have fallen throughout Manitoba and prospects in this province are favorable. In Saskatchewan the crops in the southern district are generally excellent, but in the central and northern districts they have suffered considerably from drought and the yields indicated on August 1 are considerably below average. In Alberta the southern districts have received ample moistura, but prospects in the central and northern districts are poor owing to drought. British Columbia has also suffered from drought.

For the three Prairie Provices the forecast in bushels is as follows, the figures in brackets indicating the finally estimated yields of 1921:

Wheat, 297,781,000 (280,098,000); oats, 304,869,000 (284,147,500); barley, 45,473,000 (44,681,600); rye, 35,073,000 (19,109,700); flaxseed, 4,360,000 (3,945,700). For Manitoba the yields in bushels are: Wheat, 53,444,000 (39,054,000); oats, 73,028,000 (49,442,500); barley, 24,534,000 (19,681,600); rye, 4,240,000 (3,564,700); flaxseed, 611,000 (544,700). In Saskatchewan they are: Wheat, 175,100,000 (188,000,000); oats, 154,669,000 (170,513,000); barley, 10,209,000 (13,343,000); rye, 27,893,000 (13,546,000); flaxseed, 3,561,000 (3,230,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 69,237,000 (53,044,000); oats, 77,172,000 (64,192,000); barley, 10,730,000 (11,657,000); rye, 2,940,000 (1,999,000); flaxseed, 188,000 (171,000).

British Reply to Poincare's Proposals

A despatch from Paris says:—In a note handed to the allied delegations at London on Thursday night, according to a Havas despatch from London, the British definitely outlined their attitude with regard to Premier Poincare's proposals. The plan for a 26 per cent. tax on German exports, says the despatch, is accepted by the British, as are also the proposals for seizure of the customs and the control of mines and forests, but the latter control is agreed to only conditionally upon the Germans continuing recalcitrant and maintaining their opposition to the new customs lines.

KING AND QUEEN VIEW THE MAJESTIC

Wonders of World's Largest Ship Amaze Royal Visitors.

A despatch from London says:—"Why does any one want to travel first class?" That was the remark made by Queen Mary after she had inspected the great kitchens, bakehouses and scullieries on the White Star liner Majestic at Cowes. With the King, the Duke of Connaught and Prince George she passed two hours on the world's largest ship.

The Queen was most interested in the domestic arrangements and questioned the cooks, stewards and stewardesses. While she was amazed at the sweep of the first class public rooms she took chief interest in the second class and steerage quarters, whose excellence inspired her remark.

The King displayed an intimate knowledge of the technical side of shipbuilding when he discussed the liner's construction in detail with Commodore Hayes and officers of the company. A lifeboat was lowered in three minutes, and it was explained how the ship's entire passenger capacity of 4,000 people could be cleared in twenty-five minutes.

Miss Winnie Elliott, a swimming instructor, won the congratulations of the Queen with her diving into the ship's pool. The King had a long talk with a bemboned galley man named Curran.

Prince George insisted on riding the electrically driven jumping horses in the gymnasium and every one was so interested that the party overstayed its schedule by half an hour. Later in the day Princess Beatrice and other notables from Cowes inspected the ship. The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening. They were heartily cheered by a big crowd at Waterloo station.

In order that a Toronto automobile company might have certain automobile parts in time to fulfil a contract to assemble cars for shipment to England, railway transportation not being quick enough under the circumstances, an aeroplane brought the parts from the State of Ohio under a rush order. It is said that this is the first time an aeroplane has been used for such a purpose in Canada.

LIEUT.-COL. W. G. BARKER V.C., D.S.O., M.C.

The famous aviator, who has just returned to Canada after a visit to England, says that the British plans for building a fleet of 500 aeroplanes are inadequate and that 5,000 would be a more suitable number. He says that the wars of the future will largely be decided in the air, and that the great speed of the latest types of aeroplanes is such that no rangefinder could follow them and they would be immune from gunfire.

Alexander Graham Bell.

Superlatives are generally out of order, but it is a justifiable superlative to call Dr. Alexander Graham Bell one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. The test is simple. Whenever any one is illustrating some point by a brief summary of the greatest names of that century, or for that matter of this one, the list may vary, but it never fails to include Bell. When one recollects that some of these lists leave out the names of Napoleon, Darwin and Bismarck, the conclusion is irresistible.

It is worth noting, too, that Bell's greatness was achieved in the service of humanity. Everything he did—and he did much more than invent the telephone—was in the direction of making life easier and pleasanter. Sometimes he labored for special classes, such as the deaf and dumb; sometimes for the whole world, as in the case of the telephone. But whether as teacher, as inventor or what not, his profession, his vocation and even his avocation, all consisted of service to the world. This is why every list of the great must include his name. It is something to be great through service; it is more than Napoleon can claim.

The world loses a great man, but did not lose him until his work was done. It is only a few months since his health began to fail, but it was plain from that time that he would not be able to perform any more great works. He lived a full life, for he began his work as a boy of sixteen and he died at seventy-five. Such a record must look far for its fellow.

Carry yourself with a self-confident air, and you will not only inspire others with a belief in your strength, but you will come to believe in it yourself.

The little toe is degenerating, owing to the shape of modern mootwear, and in a century or so it will disappear altogether, according to one doctor.

CABLE ENDS SHOULD LAND ON ENGLISH SOIL, SAY LONDON MERCHANTS

A despatch from London says:—The great cable congestion caused by destruction of cable stations of the Western Union and of the Commercial Cable Company in Ireland and the smashing of the Clifden wireless station, have seriously inconvenienced big financial houses here having large daily transactions with the United States.

There is a widespread demand that these cable ends should be landed in England as soon as possible. This demand is voiced in the Daily Mail which says that when these cables were landed in Ireland that country was an integral part of the United Kingdom and no risk existed of interference by malicious guerillas or by censorship not under British control.

The obvious course, it asserts, is to transfer these arteries to British soil as soon as possible. There was a thirty-hour delay on Thursday on full rate commercial messages and the situation hourly became worse. In some quarters here it is believed that the cutting of the cables and smashing of the wireless were planned by the rebels in the wild hope of forcing some sort of intervention in order to gain possession of these stations.

HE ERECTED A MONUMENT THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER

—Capel, British and Colonial Press

NATIONAL TROOPS OCCUPY CORK; FIRST PHASE OF REBELLION NEARS END

A despatch from Dublin says:—The National forces entered the city of Cork on Thursday, according to an official announcement. Patrick street, the Victoria Hotel, the military barracks and the newspaper offices are aflame, following dynamite explosions which blew up many buildings.

A despatch from London says:—London expert opinion in regard to the progress of the civil war in Ireland is that the first phase in the suppression of rebels—the phase of formally organized warfare—is now nearing its close.

The attack from the sea in Cork County and the evacuation of Cork city may well prove decisive, for that success is one which, if properly pursued, should soon end the existence of the Republican army as an organized force capable of holding the field.

The military position will be appreciated if it is remembered that the irregulars had absolute control of the whole County of Cork, with Kerry on the west and part of the County of Waterford on the east. North of this lay the fighting zone, which may be called the front line, and along this the Government troops with slow but steady pressure have been pushing southward.

The capture of positions at Abeyfeale and Drumcollogher brings them into Cork County at its north-western end, while they are evidently attacking near Clonmel, about 20 miles from its northeastern end.

The Provisional Government's success at Cork must make the whole resistance on the principal front hopeless. It takes the enemy in the rear at its geographical, political and military centre. The coup has been carried out by a resolute young officer, Major-General Dalton, who distinguished himself in the great war, and is now turning his military experience to account.

5,000 Lives Lost in Chinese Typhoon

A despatch from Hongkong says:—Five thousand persons are believed to have lost their lives in a typhoon that swept over Swatow, 250 miles north of here, on Wednesday night. Dead bodies are floating in the harbor amid the wreckage and nearly every house in the city was damaged. The flood following the wind drove all the inhabitants from their homes.

Warehouses were demolished by the storm and their contents lost or extensively damaged. Two British steamers were swept ashore and their cargoes, it is believed, will be loot for pirates before they can be salvaged.

Swatow is a port of 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants at the mouth of the River Han, near the eastern border of the province of Kwang-tung. It is the port for the city of Chao-an-Hsien, twenty-five miles inland.

The news from England of the opening of a great refinery in Swansea, Wales, by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company putting that company in a position, according to report, to supply at least one-third of the total consumption of the British Isles, with a daily production of 150,000 gallons, is of interest to the Maritime Provinces where this company is undertaking developments in the oil shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Red hats are banned by many medical men as dangerous to the nerves if worn in hot sunny weather.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Farmers in this province are organizing receiving stations for fowl and other products and are advertising receiving dates preparatory to forwarding carloads of products from the different centres to Montreal, Boston and New York.

Halifax, N.S.—A record run of salmon has entered the Margaree river this season. The angling far exceeds that of recent years, and it is reported that 100 salmon were taken on the fly early this month from a comparatively small stretch of the river. A good run of salmon almost invariably ascends the Margaree with the autumn rains towards the beginning of the spawning season. This year the water remains high and the run of salmon has been large and steady throughout the whole spring season.

St. John, N.B.—Prospects are excellent for a good apple crop in the province of New Brunswick this year, according to the provincial horticulturist, who has just completed an inspection trip through the orchard districts. Early apples will be a bountiful crop.

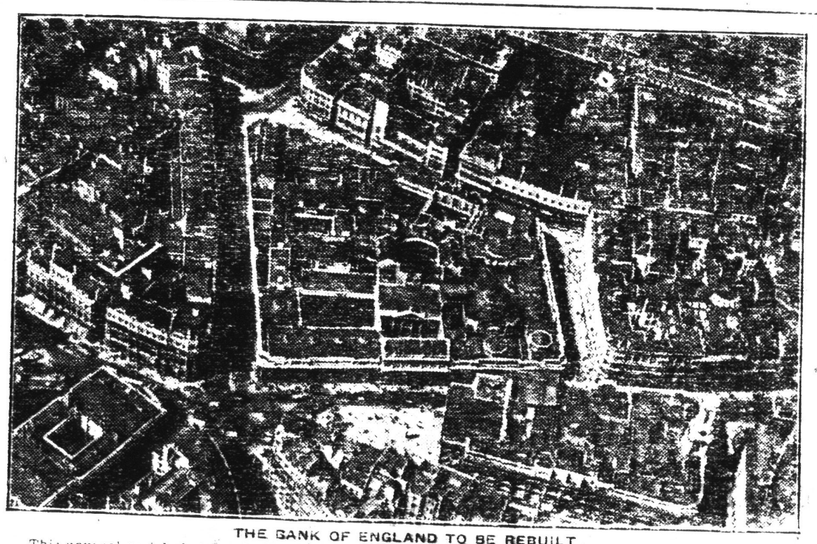
Quebec, Que.—Twenty-five of the sixty members of the British House of Lords and Commons have already accepted the invitation of the Montreal Board of Trade to be its guests on a trip across Canada to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the organization. Accommodation has been secured for one hundred members of the Board of Trade. The idea of the Board is to contribute to the interests of the Dominion and Empire by affording members of the Imperial Parliament a means of seeing Canada and meeting representative Canadians.

Windsor, Ont.—Dodge Brothers, automobile manufacturers, Detroit, have purchased a factory site in Windsor and will erect a plant to care for their Canadian trade and possibly their export trade. There is seven and a half acres in the site, which is particularly well adapted for manufacturing and shipping.

Regina, Sask.—The famous Matador ranch of 100,000 acres of grazing lands, in the western part of the province, is being acquired by the Provincial Government for community grazing. Representations are now being made to the provincial authorities to place a superintendent in charge of the ranch with a number of cowboys and that a charge of 50 cents a head per month be imposed on all cattle pastured up to about 6,000 head.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Federal Government has endorsed a frant of $66,965 to the Province of Alberta "for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture." The payment will be made from the revenue fund of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1923, and under the authority of the Agricultural Instruction Act.

Victoria, B.C.—A new use for the yellow cypress of British Columbia has been discovered as a result of experiments carried out by the Forests Products Laboratory. It has been discovered through long research that the yellow cypress is very valuable in the manufacture of storage batteries, different portions of which are separated by a thin layer of wood. The B.C. yellow cypress is now being used commercially for this purpose.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO BE REBUILT

This unusual aerial photograph of the financial centre of the world shows the premises of the Bank of England, occupying the block in the centre of the picture, which, it is understood, is to be rebuilt. The gold of the Bank of England is deposited in a large underground vault covered with several feet of water highly charged with electricity.

Personal Liability for Fire Bill Drafted

A despatch from Vancouver says:—A draft of the proposed personal liability for fire bill was read and endorsed at the annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals here on Thursday.

This Act, which will come into force 60 days after receiving royal assent, will be adopted by every province in the Dominion. The purpose of the Act is to enable fire departments to recover the cost of extinguishing fires from persons, who, through criminal negligence, are responsible.

EVEREST CLIMBERS SET FINE EXAMPLE

Most Valuable Result of Expedition is Raising Standard of Human Achievement.

A despatch from London says:—"Mountaineering proper is not necessarily rashness, but a question of prudence and of courage, of strength and steadiness, and of a feeling for nature and her most hidden beauties, which are often awe inspiring, but for that reason the more sublime, and, to a contemplative spirit, the more suggestive."

Sir Francis Younghusband, speaking before the Royal Geographical Society on the Mount Everest expedition, used the foregoing to express the sentiment which has animated all those connected with the expedition, and then said it was written thirty-three years ago by a Father Ratti, now Pope Pius XI.

After describing what the expedition had accomplished Sir Francis said: "The experience gained this year shows that skilled mountaineers are able to take those unskilled in high mountain craft to the highest altitudes. Geoffrey Bruce had never climbed a snow and ice mountain before. Yet under Finch's skilled leadership he was able to attain a height of 27,300 feet. And the Sherpa porters, though they were practically untrained to snow and ice work, were able, under Gen. Bruce's stimulating influence, to carry loads up to 25,500 feet, some of them making the journey four times and so earning the unstinted praise of the best mountaineers.

"By careful organization and combination of effort, using experience to guide inexperience, and by the display of indomitable pluck on the part of the highest climbers, the expedition at a bound brought the record up from 24,600 feet to 27,300 feet and thus left only 1,700 feet to be climbed before the crowning summit is reached.

"The standard of human achievement has thereby been sensibly raised. And many another traveler and many another struggler upward in every walk of life and in every country will be braced and heartened in remembering what Finch and Mallory, Somervell, Norton and Bruce have this year accomplished on Mount Everest. And this, to my mind, is incomparably the most valuable result of the expedition, and a result which makes their efforts in the highest degree worth while."

Moscow Citizens Dependent on Government Rations

A despatch from Berlin says:—Two-thirds of the inhabitants of Moscow—about 700,000 out of the population of 1,100,000—are still dependent upon Government rations.

The Soviet Government, through an organization known as the Central Co-operative, is making an effort to meet the food shortage and claims to have made great strides toward keeping down the cost of food. The co-operative maintains twenty-five purchasing agencies in the provinces and also controls a number of factories engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs. In the distribution of bread the co-operative claims to issue 125 pounds a month to workers, 100 pounds to teachers and doctors, 90 pounds to government employees and 35 pounds to children and invalids.

The Canadian Government will shortly appoint a trade commissioner to report upon and investigate openings for Canadian trade in Mexico. The Order-in-Council containing the authority for the appointments says that "Mexico offers a field for organizing and extending healthy trade relations between that country and Canada."

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS IN FOUR STATES

A despatch from Cleveland, O., says:—Coal operators represented here and miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania on Thursday agreed to make a contract permitting immediate resumption of soft coal mining in the central competitive field, named a general committee to work out the details of the contract and adjourned subject to call on the completion of the committee's work.

According to John L. Lewis, the making of an agreement with the operators represented here means that within the week 75 per cent. of the 600,000 men who have been on strike will be back at work, leaving the only idle properties those included in fields non-union prior to April 1st, and that the United Mine Workers have won their strike.

The decision to make a contract without the co-operation of the operators' organizations of Illinois and Indiana was reached after the policy committee of the miners had met. The committee decided to wait no longer for the bulk of the Indiana and Illinois operators and make an agreement with the operators here willing to resume on the basis of the old scale until April 1, and set up machinery to lay plans for the making of a scale to be effective after that date.

The conference formally organized Thursday afternoon, with Michael Gallagher, manager of the Hanna Coal interests, as chairman, counted noses and found operators representing 40,080,000 tons present and willing to sign. Of this amount, 27,960,000 tons was from this state, which has a normal production of 41,000,000 tons a year; 7,800,000 of Western Pennsylvania's 50,000,000 tons, 2,470,000 of Indiana's 30,000,000 and 1,800,000 of the 90,000,000 capacity of Illinois. In percentages this figures 62 per cent. of Ohio, 15 per cent. of Western Pennsylvania, 8 per cent. of Indiana and 2 per cent. of Illinois.

In addition to this, a considerable tonnage of all four States represented here, but not actually taking part in the conference, is understood to be willing to sign contract when completed, while a large part of Illinois and Indiana, officially against any settlement that does not involve an agreement to arbitrate everything on the expiration of the contract, is declared to be wavering.

Futurity.

When we were little the future seemed as far ahead as the fairy tales seemed long ago. We had bright dreams of what we meant to do. As life has come upon us day by day ever since, we have felt at times indignant with Fate for hustling us into events, scenes, situations for which so often we have felt unprepared. We have not been given time to adjust ourselves to a new order of things, to make a deliberate and careful preparation ere they happened to us. The responsibility has been precipitated on us like a landslide down a mountain, like a bolt from the empyrean, without fair warning.

The past we know, the present we have and the future keeps arriving before we want it to come. We beg for a delay and the petition is not granted. We are not masters of our autobiography, which, above all things, assuredly should belong to us. Our own lives take part in the conspiracy of crowding accident and incident to hustle us. We lay large plans and frame good resolutions to slow down, to be easy-going, to make time to live and to become good company for ourselves. But things keep happening so fast, because of uncontrollable circumstances, that soon our virtuous resolve is smashed to kindling wood.

If the future would only remain in futurity, well and good. But it won't. It keeps hurrying to meet us. It is like the case of two children trained by a maiden aunt in that horrible thing, the multiplication table. She would take them on a joyride down the road. They must have the table accurately recited as far as twelve times twelve by the time they reached the little white house at the crossroads, under penalty of turning back. How that little white house would make haste to meet them half-way! It never waited in its place as it should. It became animate; it had wings; it seemed to take a malicious pleasure in spoiling their fun.

The best way, instead of trying to cling to the present, is to go to meet the future as one who is unafraid. If we wait till we think we are ready to go forward we are likely not to move at all. He who procrastinates is going to be shocked one day by a peremptory summons. It will be no use at that time to say, like the indolent schoolboy, "Not prepared." He wishes will not be consulted. He will not be asked if he is ready or besought to declare what is his pleasure. The future he strove to evade or at least to postpone has come inexorably to seek him where he is.

The best cure for hard luck is hard work.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

Vancouver, B.C.—The wheat movement through the port of Vancouver for the 1921-1922 season will not cease until late in July or early in August, though there remains but a comparatively small amount to be shipped. When it is gone the government elevator will have exported 6,579,105 bushels to the United Kingdom and the Orient. This is the actual wheat shipped and does not include that lost in screening.

Calgary, Alta.—Farmers in the district east of Redlaw have decided to form the New West Irrigation District. The area in this district will be about 4,700 irrigable acres, and every effort is to be put forth to have the construction work done this summer in order that the water may be available for the land next season.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The University of Saskatchewan is to have a new department, and a course of bee husbandry will be included in the curriculum of agrarian students this fall. The university authorities have enlisted the aid of Mrs. J. H. Bayford, Wawota, Sask., who in 1921 gathered 920 pounds of honey, worth 70 cents a pound.

Winnipeg, Man.—Forty-one thousand harvesters will be required to handle the prairie crops this year, it was announced following a meeting of representatives of the railways, western labor commissioners, and the grain trade interests. The rates of wages discussed were $3.50 a day for harvesters and $4 a day for threshers. The harvester excursions commenced to arrive in Winnipeg from Eastern Canada August 7, and will continue until August 25.

Montreal, Que.—Captain Tremblay and three men, of Captain Bernier's Far North Expedition, have left here for The Pas, Manitoba, where they will proceed overland and join Captain Bernier, who left Quebec recently on his steamer "Arctic." The "Arctic" makes an annual trip north visiting the outlying settlements, collecting mail, administering medical aid, and distributing supplies at the various Hudson Bay and Government posts, as well as collecting furs, etc.

Sydney, N.S.—During the week ended July 21, 85,000 tons of coal were reported shipped by the Dominion Coal Company, a record quantity. The highest previous week was 80,000 tons. Of the 85,000 tons, over 31,000 were for American ports, the largest tonnage from Cape Breton to the United States in many years.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.39; No. 2 Northern, $1.27; No. 3 Northern, $1.21.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, to 47 lbs., 47c; 47 lbs., 45 to 46c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $22 to $23; shorts, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights in bulk, seaboard, $4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 20½c. Old, large, 23c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 38c; ordinary creamery prints, 34 to 35c; No. 2 creamery, 32 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roasters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, candled, 28 to 29c; new laids, 32 to 33c; cartons, 34 to 36c.

Eggs—Canadian hand-picked, bush., $4.25; henery, $3.75 to $2.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¼c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $4 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1.10 to $1.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked hams, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15½c; prints, 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6.50 to $6.75; do, med., $5.50 to $6.25; do, com., $4.50 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice $6.75 to $7.25; do, med., $5.50 to $6.50; do, com., $4.50 to $5.50; butcher cows, choice, $4.75 to $5; do, med., $2.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to $4.25; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $4 to $5; spring lambs, $10 to $11; sheep, ewes, $5 to $5.50; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13 to $13.25; do, f.o.b., $12 to $12.25; do, country points, $12 to $12.25.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW., 58½ to 59c; No. 3 CW., 55½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, $3.20 to $3.30. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25.

Cheese, finest easterns, 14½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 32 to 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.25.

Bulls, $2.50 to $3; cows, $2.50 to $3.50; canners, $1 cwt.; calves, best lots, $7.50; med., $6.50; fair, pail-fed, and grassers, $4; good lambs, $10; med. and com., $8 to $9; hogs, selects, $12.50.