KING ALEXANDER AND PRINCESS MARIE MARRIED IN ROYAL SPLENDOR

A despatch from Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia, says:—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Roumania were married on Thursday amid pomp and enthusiasm such as Belgrade has not seen since the establishment of the new kingdom. No untoward incident marred the occasion. Every step of the way to and from the Cathedral was marked by endless ovations.

Artillery salutes at ten o'clock in the morning announced that the ceremony had begun, and at its conclusion, as the royal party left the Cathedral, the Queen of Roumania, smiling through her tears, was seen to bend towards her favorite daughter and caress her—a little human touch which caught the imagination and deeply affected the simple people.

Inside the Cathedral was a scene of magnificence. Representatives of all the states of Europe, in gala uniforms, mingled with ladies in brilliant toilettes, relieved here and there by plain dress suits and khaki.

The scenes outside were no less gorgeous, and the streets were a feast of color. Three thousand persons from all parts of the Kingdom of Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, came to witness the marriage. Never has there been such a display of costumes, some of them worth a king's ransom, or such wonderful horses, not to be seen in any other part of Europe.

Notwithstanding this enormous gathering there were no disorders, and no attempts at bomb-throwing.

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE ULSTER TOWN

Republicans Vacate After a Brief Skirmish at Border Point.

A despatch from Belleek, Ulster, says:—British troops were in action here on Thursday supported by howitzers firing 4.5 high explosive shells. The fighting lasted for nearly an hour, at the end of which the village was in undisputed possession of the attacking force. This consisted of detachments of the South Staffordshires and the Lincolns, who advanced from Pettigoe by road, skirting Lough Erne on the northwest, while the Manchesters, with the Hampshires in reserve, a field company of the Royal Engineers, and two howitzers, followed the road which runs along the southern shore. Altogether about 300 officers and men were engaged in the operation.

The following official report was issued in Enniskillen on Thursday night:

"Orders were received to discover whether forces from the Free State were still in occupation of the Belleek district. Orders were issued that Free State territory was not to be entered unless fire was opened on the troops while in Ulster territory. Means of water transport were arranged, as 150 yards of the road entering Belleek from the south were in Free State territory. The infantry were divided into two columns, one on each side of Lough Erne. Armored cars were sent on ahead of these columns to reconnoitre. These were fired on from Free State territory while they were still in Ulster territory. The infantry then advanced from the North. Artillery shelled a ridge to the North, from which fire was being brought to bear on the northern column, and Cliffe, which was the headquarters of the forces occupying Belleek. The fire was very accurate and the enemy retired.

"At 2 p.m. the columns entered Belleek. Our casualties were one man of the Lincoln Regiment, who was slightly wounded. Those of the enemy are unknown, as no wounded were recovered."

BOLSHEVISTS ROB MONARCHS' TOMBS

Continue Work of Ferreting Out Church Treasures for Confiscation.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Russian Bolsheviki, leaving no stone unturned in their work of ferreting out Church treasures for confiscation, have violated the tombs of the Czars and Czarinas in St. Peter and St. Paul's Cathedral, Petrograd, says Le Journal, quoting private advices from a reliable source.

The tomb of the Czarina Anna Ivanovna, which is made of silver, was removed bodily, and the coffin of Catherine the Great was broken open and a necklace and rings of great value were taken. The Bolsheviki are declared to have even pried the lid from Peter the Great's coffin, but finding the body marvellously preserved, were abashed, and dared not strip it of its jewels.

The despatch adds that news of the sacking of the tombs spread rapidly among the Russian people, who are extremely indignant at the desecrations.

Research Develops New Use for Canadian Woods.

Many people when passing a shop where automobile storage batteries are sold must have noticed in the window one or two batteries cut open to show the interior construction. These sections show the edges of the lead plates used in the battery and between the plates very thin corrugated sheets of wood. These sheets are known as separators and while perhaps appearing relatively unimportant have in fact been the subject of extensive research.

Wood for battery separators must possess special chemical and physical properties and until very recently the wooden separators used in Canada were made almost exclusively of imported woods. The Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, recently undertook research to determine whether any Canadian wood was suitable for separator work, and as a result found a most excellent material in the yellow cypress of British Columbia. This wood was found to process the requisite properties to a high degree and is now in regular commercial use for the manufacture of separators.

Testing It.

"Well, Pat," said Bridget, "what kind of a bird have you brought home in the cage?"

"It's a raven," replied Pat.

"A raven? And why did you bring home a bird like that?"

"Well, I read in a paper the other day that a raven has been known to live for three hundred years. I don't believe it, so I am going to put it to the test."

British to Withdraw When Raids Cease

A despatch from London says:—The British Government intends to withdraw the British forces within Ulster territory, it is said, as soon as it is satisfactorily assured of the unlikelihood of a repetition of the incursions and raids which have disturbed the area, and communications to this end and for the restoration of tranquility on this part of the frontier have been addressed to the Provisional Government.

Princess Marie

Second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania, whose marriage to King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia at Belgrade was marked by elaborate ceremonies.

PROGRESS IN WESTERN CANADA

A paper mill, to cost $100,000, is to be erected on the north arm of the Fraser river within the boundaries of the city of New Westminster, according to an announcement made by the Westminster Paper Company. This is a new organization backed by United States capital, most of the individuals interested being Wisconsin men. About one hundred men will be engaged, and it is the intention to manufacture tissue and other thin papers from British Columbia pulp for the Canadian and Oriental markets.

Present indications point to a considerable revival of placer mining in the cariboo district. Gold mining is the most attractive mining enterprise at the present moment, because the cost of labor and supplies has dropped, and there is a sure market for the whole of the output. Several United States concerns have purchased and bonded placer leases, and already a good deal of machinery has been freighted to the respective claims.

The Western Abrasive Paper Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with headquarters at Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of manufacturing sandpaper. The company is using as abrasive material a hard crystalline quartz from the Prince Rupert district, which has proven to be of hardest quality.

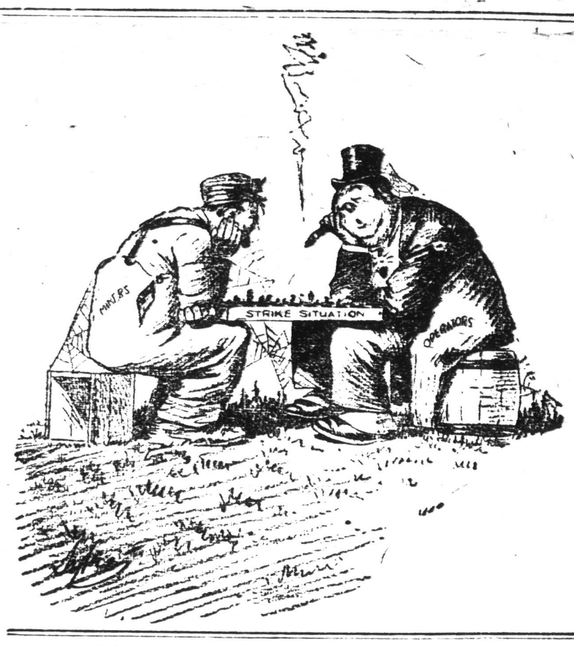
New creameries are being built in several sections in the northern part of the province of Alberta. Cheese factories are being erected at Rossington, Round Hill and Calmor, and a creamery is being built privately at Wetaskiwin. A creamery is also being built at Peace River Crossing and another at Berwyn, end of steel on the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the scheme of shipping chilled beef to the United Kingdom, according to William Spurrell, who is a member of the United Farmers' committee appointed to inquire into the matter. Prominent Alberta stockmen have formed an organization and it is proposed to make the first shipments in the course of the next few weeks.

The Rocky Mountain Paint Company, recently incorporated, which has located in Calgary, Alta., controls vast deposits of color-bearing material in the western area of the province and is utilizing these western resources in the manufacture of paints and colors. Arrangements have been made for placing the local product on the western markets.

Operations have commenced at the new egg melange plant opened at Winnipeg, by the William Davies Company, for the exploitation of the Hull process of freezing eggs. The product is being shipped East where it is used in the manufacture of confectionary.

Promises [illegible]



Fair Play.

The meaning of fair play in sporting parlance and ethics is clearly understood. The player of the game who is admired by the public is the man of self-command who abides by the decisions of the umpire and does not stoop to conquer his antagonist. In the ring he is known as a clean fighter. On the diamond or the gridiron he is always on the level. In a horse race or the stables he spurns the dirty tactics used by crooks. Whatever the game, by land or water or air, he would rather lose than win unfairly. It does not take the public long to find him out and appraise him at his value.

But fair play has a wider application than on fields where games are played. In life's broad arena it constantly makes a difference among men. Some are so swayed by a blind, unreasoning prejudice that they are as reluctant to find merit in others whom they imperfectly know as they are to give the devil himself his due. They argue from insufficient premises. They reach a conclusion before all the evidence is in. They do not hear both sides and patiently sift and weigh the representations pro and con.

Fair play proverbially is called a jewel, for it is the precious adornment of a well-wrought and finely balanced character. We may grow impatient with those who will not agree with us in our hasty estimates of others. We want them at once to find the same things amiss that we have found. But they have seen the ones we criticize from a different angle. They may know a great deal more about them than we do. They correct our faulty reading—and unless we have the mean, malicious temperament that loves to trap a neighbor in a fault, we should be glad to be set right.

For what satisfaction can it be to any man to take another's reputation from him? That reputation was so long a-building. Are we so sublimely superior that we can afford to be censorious? Is not the truth still more important than our single opinion? It is well to bring to bear on an enemy of society that penalty of public contumely which may be a heavier punishment than a jail sentence or a fine. But what joy can it be to any man that it is his testimony which brings about another's fall?

Too ready are we to accept hearsay, a magnified, distorted rumor, a malicious innuendo, as if it were fact. Goodness becomes tiresome and a lie may be fun for its author and its purveyors. But to some innocent sufferer it means anguish for which there is no remedy. The world has been amused—and the victim does not matter.

A Menace to Children.

Many children lose their lives every year from tetanus or lockjaw caused by stepping on the points of nails thoughtlessly left protruding from boards which are thrown down and left where barefoot children or children with worn thin shoe soles can step on them. It takes only a few minutes to remove the nails from the boards.

Better be safe than sorry.

Powdered shark's skin is used for polishing diamonds.

Canada has water power equal to 20,000,000 horsepower; 90 per cent. is still running to waste.

Educational Economy.

One of the series of bulletins issued recently by the alumni of the University of Toronto deals with the cost per pupil of education. It is a well known fact that the cost per pupil in the public schools has greatly increased during the past two decades and the same is true with regard to the high schools. Such, of course, is only natural not only on account of the continually decreasing value of the dollar but also on account of the greatly diversified type of education which the modern world demands. No longer is instruction in the three basic subjects of the early school curriculum sufficient for the needs of the modern boy and girl. The same is true, this bulletin demonstrates, in the provincial university. To meet the requirements of modern life it has been necessary to add very many university departments. And yet the cost per student in the University of Toronto is very considerably below the cost per student in the universities of Great Britain and of the United States. This is proof, if proof were needed, that the University of Toronto is managed with the most careful economy. It is easy for the Anglo-Saxon to criticize anything that is his own, but the series of bulletins already referred to has served to show that criticism of the provincial university's expenditures is not supported by fact and that everything possible is being done to furnish to the youth of Ontario the very best of higher education at a minimum of cost.

Hints for Campers in the Forest.

Be sure your match is out. Pinch it before you throw it away.

Build a small camp-fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the the trash from all around t.

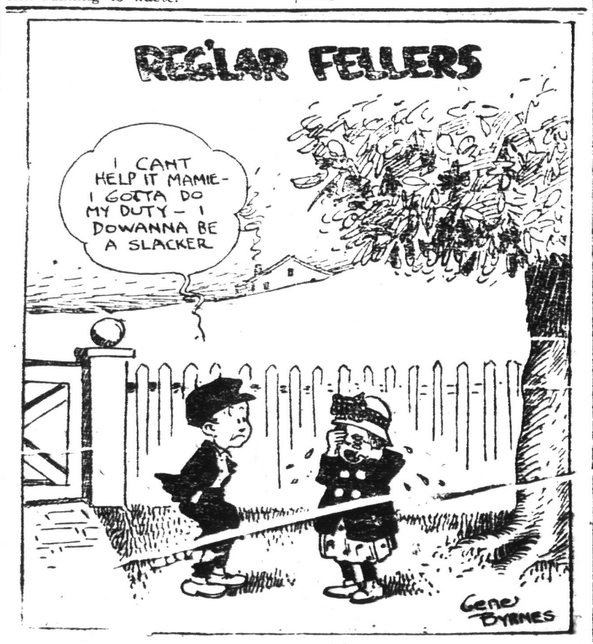
Never leave a camp-fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.

If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot extinguish it, send word of it to the nearest Forest Ranger.

Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps into brush, leaves, or pine needles.

To Erect Memorial on Vimy Ridge.

Walter S. Allward, noted Canadian sculptor who is on his way to France and Belgium to commence work on the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge.



CANADA'S HYDRO PROGRESS IN 1921

COALLESS PROVINCES DEVELOP WATER-POWER.

Brief Synopsis of Most Important Hydro-Electric Undertakings of Past Year.

Hydro-electric development according to "The Canadian Engineer" was very active during the past year and as a result nearly 300,000 horse-power were installed, bringing the total in operation up to 2,775,980 horse-power. Of this amount Ontario accounted for 174,000 horse-power, or a total installation of 1,212,650; Quebec 90,000, 1,015,385; Manitoba 14,000, 97,247; Nova Scotia 13,000, 46,948; New Brunswick 9,000, 30,180. In British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and North West Territories, while there was little power actually installed, several plants were in the course of construction or under consideration. The amount of turbine installation in horse-power in these provinces in 1921 was 305,315, 33,187, 1,869 and 13,199 respectively. An idea of the amount of hydro-electric power installed in Canada may be gleaned from the fact that at the end of 1920, according to the Dominion Water Power Branch, there was 194 per cent. more developed water-power per capita in Canada than in the United States.

A unique situation exists in Canada as regards the available water-power and coal resources. In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon (including the North-West Territories), where there is insufficient coal, Nature has provided abundant water-powers, which are being rapidly developed by private and public institutions. British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and to some extent New Brunswick, have large coal reserves, but the development of their water powers has not been neglected, and at the present time have a sufficient quantity of electrical energy developed for all needs. Saskatchewan, which has yet no large coal reserves or water powers, is in close proximity to the enormous coal deposits of Alberta, and the question of electric power has as yet presented no difficulties.

Development in Eastern Canada.

In Eastern Canada the most outstanding hydro-development under construction in 1921 was undoubtedly that of the Ontario Hydro Commission's Queenston-Chippawa project which will have an ultimate capacity of 600,000 horse-power when completed. While the project was not completed two 60,000 horse-power units have been installed. Other projects completed in Ontario last year, were the Twin Falls plant of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, with a capacity of 24,000 horse-power; 5,200 horse-power development of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at Smoky Falls on the Sturgeon River, and the 4,500 horse-power development of the Canada Cottons at Cornwall. Among the more important extensions to existing plants were the 7,200 horse-power at the plant of the Great Lakes Power Co., at Sault Ste. Marie and an addition of 250 horse-power to the Lincoln Paper Mills at Merriton.

Two new units of 10,800 horse-power each, bringing their total installation up to 151,200 horse-power were under construction last year at Cedars, Que., for the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing Company. At Shawinigan Falls, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company were preparing to install a new unit in their number two power station, of 42,000 horse-power. The Dominion Textile Company completed the installation of 3,000 horse-power at Magog, while Price Brothers, Ltd., finished their hydro-electric development at Chute Aux Galets on the Shipsaw River of 17,600 horse-power.

Progress in the Maritimes.

In the Maritime provinces development was brisk. A plant of 13,500 horse-power was under construction at Grand Falls by the Bathurst Lumber Company; 9,000 horse-power of which was completed during the year. The first provincial development, that at St. Margaret's Bay, near Halifax, with an ultimate capacity of 15,000 horse-power is now ready to deliver some 6,600 horse-power. Investigations were also made for a development with an ultimate capacity of 30,000 horse-power at Sheet Harbor, to supply New Glasgow, Stellarton, Trenton, etc.

Development was not particularly active in Western Canada. In British Columbia, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company commenced the installation of a fourth unit of 13,200 horse-power at the Stave Falls plant. The City of Winnipeg municipal plant at Point du Bois on the Winnipeg River was increased during 1921 by two units totalling 13,800 horse-power, and another unit of 6,900 horse-power is being installed. The Manitoba Hydro Commission extended its transmission system and additional lines were built to Morden, Carmen, Roland, Jordan, etc.

The foregoing is a brief synopsis of the more outstanding hydro-electric undertakings completed or under construction last year.

Additional water-power for the Porcupine mining area, various pulp and paper industrial enterprises and the possible electrification of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, etc., all point to 1922 as a period of continued development in hydro-electric.

What Did He Say?

"Will you please open this gate for me?"

The gentleman did so, then he said kindly: "And why, my child couldn't you open the gate yourself?"

"Because," said the little girl, "the paint's not dry yet."

Ambition is useless without industry.

Bits of Canadian News

The Belgian Industrial Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que., now has orders which will keep its plant running all the year at full capacity. It is stated that it is not able to fill all the orders it is receiving and it has started on a new extension to accommodate two more paper machines, one of which will be ready about January next year, the other in July.

Rapid progress is being made on the construction of additional accommodation facilities at the Chateau Frontenace, Quebec. The popularity of the Chateau, both as a summer and winter resort, has resulted in its capacity being taxed to the limit and the new addition, which will have a tower twenty stories high, will greatly relieve the congestion. It is expected that the new wing will be in readiness to cope with next year's summer tourist traffic.

Entries for farm lands in Manitoba in the year 1921-22 totalled 1,045 or more than double the number taken up in the previous year, it is announced by the Dominion Lands Office. Soldier grants for 1921-22 was 168 and homesteads 877. The total for the previous year was 367. Entries for mining claims for the period under review were 1,787, all of which were for quartz mining. Twenty applications for petroleum and natural gas leases were filed. April returns show 56 homestead entries and eight soldier grants. April, 1921, totalled the same, but the ratio was reversed, there being 20 homestead entries filed and 44 soldier grants.

Settlers who arrived in Winnipeg during the month of April, 1922, numbered 1,354, according to a statement issued by Thomas Gelley, Commissioner of Immigration. Their effects were valued at approximately $187,297, and they brought with them $353,932 in cash.

The experiments in briquetting the lignite coal of Saskatchewan have proved thoroughly successful up to the point of carbonizing the fuel, according to a statement made in the House of Commons, by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. P. R. Goodi, M.P., stated that there was sufficient coal in that area to supply all the industries of Southern Saskatchewan.

Two memorial scholarships have been awarded by the Saskatchewan Government. Awards are made annually and the scholarships which amount to $1,200, entitle the successful candidates one year's tuition in any French University. They may choose their own subjects for study.

A big block of natural gas leases, embracing the most important holdings in the Redcliffe field, near Medicine Hat, are reported acquired by the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company of Calgary. This company has been expending large sums of money during the past year in developing gas leases.

Actual oil drilling operations in Alberta, according to present indications, will extend this year from Bear Island, near Fort Norman in the North, to the Sweet Grass hills, just north of the Montana border, or over a stretch of something more than 1,000 miles. Wells already started at Fort Norman and Bear Island, at Pouce Coupe, and Peace River, in the Monitor and Wainwright fields and at Irma will be continued.

Tests will be made at Edmonton to determine the feasibility of converting Alberta grown potatoes into motor fuel. Many farmers in the neighborhood of Forest Heights have large quantities of potatoes on their hands and this remedy has been suggested as a means of relieving the situation. In Germany and elsewhere from 22 to 25 gallons of alcohol have been produced from a ton of potatoes, the tubers showing an average of from 18 to 20 per cent. of starch.

Jersey cattle are beginning to rival Holsteins in popularity in those sections of British Columbia largely devoted to dairying. At present, owing to the great demand for pure-bred Jersey heifers, the entire supply owned by members of the Jersey Breeders' Association, has been sold out, so that the annual sale, which was to have been held this fall, will be postponed. The increased activity of the calf clubs throughout the province is responsible, it is stated, the boys and girls who belong to the clubs sending in more applications for Jersey calves than can be supplied at present.

The soil and climate of British Columbia have proved so well adapted to seed production that many of the great seed agencies of the world are securing many varieties of seed from the province. Sweet-pea production, especially, is carried on on a large scale. Trade in seed with England and the European continent is increasing substantially and it is expected that next year many further producers will enter the foreign markets.

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia

Who was married to Princess Marie of Roumania on June 8th.

North China Leaders Agree on Armistice

A despatch from Pekin says:—Wu Pei-Fu, dominant Chinese leader, and Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, have agreed on an armistice, the suspension of hostilities to continue indefinitely while the two discuss a permanent peace.

Who Caused World War Still in Question

A despatch from The Hague says:—I learn that a large sum of money from an American, who desires to remain anonymous, has been received by the neutral committee formed to investigate the causes of the world war. The secretariat will be settled at The Hague, and the work is about to commence.

I am informed that the ex-Kaiser is taking the keenest interest in this work, and is being kept informed of all the plans of the Commission through a German pastor at The Hague, who is frequently at Doorn.

Forest fires destroy more trees than the woodman's axe. Many of these fires are caused by carelessness on the part of those who make use of the forests for recreational purposes.

The season is at hand when the fire danger is at its height. It is the duty, therefore, of everyone to realize his individual responsibility to Canada's trees, and guard against fire.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.41¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.36¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.27½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60½c; No. 3 CW, 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 1 feed, 55c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; No. 3 yellow, 74c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bag included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

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

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.40 to $1.45, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.70 per bbl.; 2nd. pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl; 2nd pats., $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 15 to 16c; twins, 15½ to 16c; triplets, 17 to 17½c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 19c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 20 to 24c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 34 to 35c; No. 1, 33 to 34c; No. 2, 31 to 32c; cooking, 18 to 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 26c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 31 to 32c; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

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

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb. Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. sacks, $1.15; Delawares, $1.15 to $1.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 37c; cooked ham, 52 to 55c; smoked rolls, 25 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 39 to 40; backs, boneless, 40 to 45c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17 to $19; clear bellies, $21 to $23; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $9; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 15c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.75 to $9.25; butchers steers, choice, $8.50 to $8.85; do, good, $7.75 to $8.25; do, med., $7 to $7.50; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher heifers, $8 to $8.75; do, med., $7 to $7.75; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.00; do, med., $5.50 to $6; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $7 to $7.50; do, fair, $6 to $7; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90; calves, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do, med., $6 to $7.25; do, com., $4 to $5; spring lambs, $17 to $19; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $3 to $3.50; yearlings, choice, $12 to $13; do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14 to $14.25; do, f.o.b., $18.25 to $18.50; do, country points, $18 to $18.25.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 65½ to 66c; No. 3 CW, 62 to 62½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $8. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, $3.20 to $3.25. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 15 15-16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30½ to 31c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 83c.

Good calves, $6.50; inferior calves, $4 to $5; good spring lambs, $12 per cwt.; good light sheep, $5.