

CONSERVATIVES WIN VICTORY IN GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Labor Government Defeated After Nine Months in Power
—Standing of Parties Gives Baldwin Decided Lead.

A despatch from London says:—With almost complete returns from Wednesday's general election now available, it becomes obvious that the Liberal party has been destroyed, Labor buried and the Conservatives firmly entrenched in power for five years to come.

With only fourteen of the 615 seats still to be decided, it is plain the Conservatives will have a majority of about 200 over all other parties in the next House of Commons. The alignment so far is: Conservatives, 406; Labor, 154; Liberals, 40; Communist, 1. (In this calculation the few Independents are included with the group they usually support.)

This result is so decisive that Prime Minister MacDonald may elect to resign at once rather than wait until November 18 and face a Parliament which will summarily reject his ministry.

Labor's downfall was not due to any falling away of its own supporters, but to the sensation throughout the country, based on Labor's treaty with Russia, followed by the "civil war" letter from Gregory Zinovieff, head of the Third International, and attempting to inaugurate civil war in Great Britain and corrupt the army and navy.

The popular vote, rather than the make-up of the new House shows this clearly. So far the returns from 576 of the 615 constituencies have been tabulated.

These show that though Labor has lost thirty-odd seats, the party's gain in popular votes was three times as great as its gain in last year's election. In the 576 constituencies, Labor polled 5,463,000 votes, as against 4-

340,375 in all 615 districts a year ago. Labor's gain will probably be 1,000,000 by the time all the returns are in.

But the Conservative vote was also unprecedented. Their total in the 576 constituencies was 7,334,744, as against a total vote of 5,369,890 last year. The Liberals polled only 2,844,170, as against the last year's total of 4,251,578.

Only two of the Liberal leaders survived the rout, David Lloyd George and Sir John Simon. The former, who got an unprecedented majority in his own constituency, will probably lead the remnant of his party, most of which is composed of his personal following, elected by arrangements with the Conservatives, who did not oppose them.

STANDING OF PARTIES.

Total number of seats	615
Necessary for majority	308
Conservatives	406
Laborites	154
Liberals	40
Co-operatives	5
Independents	4
Constitutionalists	3
Communist	1

THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

Conservative net gains	161
Laborites net loss	34
Liberal net loss	111

AT DISSOLUTION.

Conservatives	259
Labor	192
Liberals	158
Others	5
Vacant (London Univ.)	1

Total 615

THREE CANADIANS FAIL OF ELECTION

Col. Hamilton Gault Scores
Striking Victory in Taunton
—Greenwood Wins.

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian candidates have done very well in this memorable election. Only three of them were defeated. Dr. Thomas MacNamara lost his seat in Northwest Camberwell; Col. Maurice Alexander failed in his attempt to re-enter politics by winning North Norfolk for Liberalism, and Canada's only Labor member in the last Parliament, A. W. Haycock, was swept out of his Salford seat by a mighty tide of Conservative votes.

On the other hand, Col. G. Morden increased his majority in Brentford and Chiswick and Sir Hamar Greenwood succeeded in re-entering Parliament with his victory by 3,000 votes in East Walthamstow. Of the new members, Col. Hamilton Gault, by his success in Taunton, showed that his striking run last year was no mere flash in the pan. His majority is 8,500.

The defeat of General Seely, Canadian cavalry commander during the war, by Captain Peter Macdonald, descendant of Sir John A. Macdonald, was a distinct surprise. Macdonald, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1895, was educated at Dalhousie College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He is a member of the Inner Temple. He fought in France and has since held appointments under the Ministry of Transport. He contested the Isle of Wight last year.

Very creditable, in view of the fact that he returned from Canada only a few days ago, was Col. McDonnell's win in Dartford, where he gained the seat for Conservatism by 758 majority, reversing a Labor majority of almost 8,000.

Capt. Herbert P. Holt, son of Sir Herbert Holt, also scored a Conservative gain with a majority of 1,967 in Upton Division of West Ham. During his campaign he had to reply to many ill-informed criticisms of Canada by supporters of his Labor opponents and this he did so well, besides presenting convincing arguments for a return to stability, that he ran up a majority, the size of which was totally unexpected.

Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" Passes Away

Frances Hodgson Burnett, creator of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," died on Wednesday night says a New York despatch.

Many years ago the vogue of golden curls and wide lace collars, which the success of her novel and its adaptation as a play inspired, passed. But the book still forces itself upon the shelves of children's books and in the fancy land of children Mrs. Burnett under other names will go on living.

She died at 75 years of age, in her home, Plandomepark, at Plandome, L.I. She had been ill for several months. Even in her advanced years she kept on writing, and only two months ago the last of her score of novels, "Head of the House of Combs," was published. She had written six plays and was editor of "The Children's Books."

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," published in 1886 in serial form in St. Nicholas, a children's magazine, lifted her out of obscurity. It was still her prin-



Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin
Who returns to power at the head of the Conservative Party.

incipal claim to fame when he died. Her son, Vivian, who later grew up to be an athletic and talented young man, was the original of the story book character.

Bankers Place \$100,000,000 to Germany's Credit

A despatch from New York says:—J. P. Morgan and Co. and the bankers identified with the \$100,000,000 German loan, have placed approximately \$100,000,000 to the credit of the German Government. The money has been deposited in New York banks subject to the call of Germany, and can be shifted about at will in this country, or sent abroad in the form of gold. Bankers do not anticipate, however, that gold shipments will be made for some time. The German Government has use for the money here.

Thursday was the date for payment of cash by bankers in the offering syndicate in exchange for interim certificates and temporary German bonds. Permanent bonds will not be ready for at least a year, it was explained, because of a large amount of mechanical work yet to be accomplished.

Chinese Army Sang "Hark! the Herald Angels"

A despatch from Peking says:—General Feng Yu-Hsiang's Christian troops, which seized Peking recently to "stop the war," marched into the city singing "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing!" in Chinese.

The soldiers, comprising the Eleventh Division, supposedly were at the Jehol front, but had reversed their advance and reached Peking by an all-day and all-night march. They entered the capital through the two northern gates, which, by a previously made secret arrangement with Sun Pao, the emergency defence commander, had been thrown open.

Prince Returns to England After American Holiday

A despatch from Southampton says:—The Olympic, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger returning home from his vacation in Canada and the United States, arrived here at one o'clock on Friday afternoon. The Prince immediately left for London by train.



Wounded war veterans at Christie Hospital, Toronto, were not overlooked in the voting when the citizens of Ontario were asked to decide between the retention of the O.T.A. or government control of liquor.

SUPPLYING CANADA'S TABLE

Development of Natural Resources Closely Associated With
Provision of the Nation's Food Supply.

Three meals per day for the 8,775,853 people in Canada in 1921 would mean 26,327,559 meals daily, or 9,609,458,035 yearly.

What a quantity of foodstuffs is required to supply these meals, and what a variety must be provided.

Where it all comes from, and the interests represented in its collection and distribution, would make a most interesting story, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. The object of this article, however, is to direct attention to the effect of the development of our natural resources upon the provision of our food supply—the means whereby it reaches our tables, and what natural resources enter into its preparation.

Canada's chief food supply, of course, comes from the farm, consequently it is upon the development of Canada's greatest natural resource—the land—that our people depend for sustenance. Agriculture supplies us with not only our bread and butter, but our meat and vegetables, our dairy and poultry supplies and our fruits.

Of the total wheat crop of 399,786,000 bushels in 1923, 170,104,000 bushels was consumed in Canada. How much of this was converted into flour is not as yet known, but in 1922 there was 81,413,649 bushels milled, from which was produced 17,833,131 barrels of flour. Of this flour 8,863,073 barrels was consumed in Canada, slightly less than one barrel for each person.

Of the 491,239,000 bushels of oats grown in 1923, there was consumed in Canada 467,678,000 bushels. The quantity of oats used for human food in 1922 was 11,191,817 bushels, which was converted into 145,912,814 pounds of rolled oats or oatmeal, of which 109,220,512 pounds was used in Canada.

Cornmeal, also, was used to the extent of 51,302,602 pounds, while 2,659,910 pounds of rye flour, 5,631,225 pounds of buckwheat flour, 4,041,053 pounds of barley and 90,423,000 bushels of potatoes contributed to Canada's staple supplies. Farm and ranch animals provided 1,391,342,492 pounds of meat, together with 230,507,322 pounds of butter, 21,272,218 pounds of cheese, and enormous quantities of milk and cream.

How dependent Canada is upon natural conditions, as they pertain to precipitation and temperature, is evidenced in the wheat crops of 1921 and 1922. The increase in production in the latter year, notwithstanding that there was less acreage sown to wheat, averaged five bushels per acre, or a total of 104,507,500 bushels—the difference being more than enough to provide all of Canada's requirements for flour making.

While Canadians are not great fish consumers, nevertheless very large quantities are required to maintain our tables. Salmon, lobsters, herring, cod, halibut and many other varieties are available, and of recent years a number of species heretofore not regarded as edible are being made use of.

Table and dairy salt produced in Canada in 1923 amounted to 41,274 tons and common salt to 35,758 tons. Minerals also enter into the provision of our meals in the form of table cutlery, culinary utensils, stoves, etc., while to a large extent coal, oil, natural and artificial gas, and other mineral products supply the necessary fuel.

The power used in the manufacture of our flour and meals amounted to 95,315 horsepower. Herein enters another of Canada's important natural resources. Of this total power 25,105 horsepower was developed by hydraulic turbines and water-wheels, while 63,365 horsepower was provided by electric motors, practically all supplied with current from hydro-electric power developments. Natural and artificial gas used for milling amounted to 334,958,000 cubic feet, while 38,236 tons of lignite as well as other coal, in addition to large quantities of other fuels, including 12,599 cords of wood, were used.

The development of Canada's forest resources, second only in importance to her lands, has a very direct bearing upon the provision of foodstuffs to the country's table. Containers are necessary for distribution, and of these there are made annually approximately 860,000 apple barrels, 182,000 sugar and flour barrels, 2,800,000 butter and cheese boxes, 7,400,000 baskets and crates, 1,200,000 berry boxes and 13,000,000 boxes and packing cases, a large proportion of the latter being used for food supplies. In addition there are millions of cartons, paper bags, and other food containers made of paper and cardboard, the product of raw materials obtained from Canadian forests, required in distribution of our foodstuffs.

It can readily be seen that, while to the land and sea must credit be given for the provision of the raw materials entering into our food supply, each of our natural resources enters intimately into its preparation and distribution.

While some people are saying "It can't be done," they are constantly being surprised by somebody doing it.

More boots, shoes and slippers were produced in Canada last year than in the year before, according to the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of pairs manufactured was 18,067,300, an increase over the previous year of 873,094. The value of production was \$45,690,607, an increase of \$186,839.

quantities are required to maintain our tables. Salmon, lobsters, herring, cod, halibut and many other varieties are available, and of recent years a number of species heretofore not regarded as edible are being made use of.

Table and dairy salt produced in Canada in 1923 amounted to 41,274 tons and common salt to 35,758 tons. Minerals also enter into the provision of our meals in the form of table cutlery, culinary utensils, stoves, etc., while to a large extent coal, oil, natural and artificial gas, and other mineral products supply the necessary fuel.

The power used in the manufacture of our flour and meals amounted to 95,315 horsepower. Herein enters another of Canada's important natural resources. Of this total power 25,105 horsepower was developed by hydraulic turbines and water-wheels, while 63,365 horsepower was provided by electric motors, practically all supplied with current from hydro-electric power developments. Natural and artificial gas used for milling amounted to 334,958,000 cubic feet, while 38,236 tons of lignite as well as other coal, in addition to large quantities of other fuels, including 12,599 cords of wood, were used.

The development of Canada's forest resources, second only in importance to her lands, has a very direct bearing upon the provision of foodstuffs to the country's table. Containers are necessary for distribution, and of these there are made annually approximately 860,000 apple barrels, 182,000 sugar and flour barrels, 2,800,000 butter and cheese boxes, 7,400,000 baskets and crates, 1,200,000 berry boxes and 13,000,000 boxes and packing cases, a large proportion of the latter being used for food supplies. In addition there are millions of cartons, paper bags, and other food containers made of paper and cardboard, the product of raw materials obtained from Canadian forests, required in distribution of our foodstuffs.

It can readily be seen that, while to the land and sea must credit be given for the provision of the raw materials entering into our food supply, each of our natural resources enters intimately into its preparation and distribution.

While some people are saying "It can't be done," they are constantly being surprised by somebody doing it.

More boots, shoes and slippers were produced in Canada last year than in the year before, according to the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of pairs manufactured was 18,067,300, an increase over the previous year of 873,094. The value of production was \$45,690,607, an increase of \$186,839.

quantities are required to maintain our tables. Salmon, lobsters, herring, cod, halibut and many other varieties are available, and of recent years a number of species heretofore not regarded as edible are being made use of.

Table and dairy salt produced in Canada in 1923 amounted to 41,274 tons and common salt to 35,758 tons. Minerals also enter into the provision of our meals in the form of table cutlery, culinary utensils, stoves, etc., while to a large extent coal, oil, natural and artificial gas, and other mineral products supply the necessary fuel.

The power used in the manufacture of our flour and meals amounted to 95,315 horsepower. Herein enters another of Canada's important natural resources. Of this total power 25,105 horsepower was developed by hydraulic turbines and water-wheels, while 63,365 horsepower was provided by electric motors, practically all supplied with current from hydro-electric power developments. Natural and artificial gas used for milling amounted to 334,958,000 cubic feet, while 38,236 tons of lignite as well as other coal, in addition to large quantities of other fuels, including 12,599 cords of wood, were used.

The development of Canada's forest resources, second only in importance to her lands, has a very direct bearing upon the provision of foodstuffs to the country's table. Containers are necessary for distribution, and of these there are made annually approximately 860,000 apple barrels, 182,000 sugar and flour barrels, 2,800,000 butter and cheese boxes, 7,400,000 baskets and crates, 1,200,000 berry boxes and 13,000,000 boxes and packing cases, a large proportion of the latter being used for food supplies. In addition there are millions of cartons, paper bags, and other food containers made of paper and cardboard, the product of raw materials obtained from Canadian forests, required in distribution of our foodstuffs.

It can readily be seen that, while to the land and sea must credit be given for the provision of the raw materials entering into our food supply, each of our natural resources enters intimately into its preparation and distribution.

While some people are saying "It can't be done," they are constantly being surprised by somebody doing it.

More boots, shoes and slippers were produced in Canada last year than in the year before, according to the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of pairs manufactured was 18,067,300, an increase over the previous year of 873,094. The value of production was \$45,690,607, an increase of \$186,839.

quantities are required to maintain our tables. Salmon, lobsters, herring, cod, halibut and many other varieties are available, and of recent years a number of species heretofore not regarded as edible are being made use of.

Table and dairy salt produced in Canada in 1923 amounted to 41,274 tons and common salt to 35,758 tons. Minerals also enter into the provision of our meals in the form of table cutlery, culinary utensils, stoves, etc., while to a large extent coal, oil, natural and artificial gas, and other mineral products supply the necessary fuel.

The power used in the manufacture of our flour and meals amounted to 95,315 horsepower. Herein enters another of Canada's important natural resources. Of this total power 25,105 horsepower was developed by hydraulic turbines and water-wheels, while 63,365 horsepower was provided by electric motors, practically all supplied with current from hydro-electric power developments. Natural and artificial gas used for milling amounted to 334,958,000 cubic feet, while 38,236 tons of lignite as well as other coal, in addition to large quantities of other fuels, including 12,599 cords of wood, were used.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.62; No. 2 North, \$1.58; No. 3 North, \$1.53.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 64c; No. 3 CW, 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 61c; No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 2 feed, 58c.

All the above c.i.f., bay ports.

Man. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.26.

Milled—Del., Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$20.25; shorts, per ton, \$22.25; middlings, \$23; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 45c to 51c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 3 winter, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 1 commercial, \$1.21 to \$1.23, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malt, 95c to 90c.

Rye—No. 2, 80c to 85c.

Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. fair, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.40; Toronto basis, \$6.40; bulk, seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—First pat, in jute bags, \$8.65 per bbl.; 2nd pat, \$8.15.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.

Screenings—Standard, reconditioned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22c; Old, large, 23c to 24c; twins, 24c to 25c; triplets, 25c to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40c to 41c; No. 1 creamery, 38c to 39c; No. 2, 35c to 36c; dairy, 28c to 30c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 58c to 60c; loose, 55c to 57c; storage extras, in cartons, 48c to 49c; loose, 47c to 48c; storage firsts, 43c to 44c; storage seconds, 37c to 38c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roasters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roasters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c.

Bennet—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; and up, 15c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27c to 28c; cooked hams, 38c to 40c; smoked

rolls, 18c to 20c; cottage rolls, 21c to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23c to 24c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29c to 31c; hams, home, 28c to 30c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60c to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18c to 19c; tubs, 18c to 19c; prints, 21c to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14c to 15c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 15c to 16c; tierces, 17c to 17c.

Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; do, com. to fair, \$2.50 to \$3; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners, cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; do, bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med, \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milk cows, choice, \$7 to \$8; springers, choice, \$8 to \$10; plain cows, \$45 to \$65; choice light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$5 to \$6; \$7 to \$8; \$9.50 to \$9.75; \$9.75 to \$9.85; do, f.o.b., \$9.25; do, country points, \$9; do, off cars, \$10; select premium, \$13.93.

Ons—Can. west, No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$3.35; 2nds, \$3.15; strong bakers', \$7.95; winter pats, choice, \$6.65 to \$6.73; Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.95; Bran, \$3.025. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 18c; finest easts, 18c to 19c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36c; No. 1 creamery, 35c; second, 34c. Eggs, storage extras, 43c; storage firsts, 40c; storage seconds, 34c; fresh extras, 55c; fresh firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70c to 75c.

Com. dairy type cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.25; med. veal calves, \$8 to \$9; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lightweight, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good quality hogs, \$9.75; selects, \$10.50; sows, \$7 to \$7.25.

Ons—Can. west, No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$3.35; 2nds, \$3.15; strong bakers', \$7.95; winter pats, choice, \$6.65 to \$6.73; Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.95; Bran, \$3.025. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 18c; finest easts, 18c to 19c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36c; No. 1 creamery, 35c; second, 34c. Eggs, storage extras, 43c; storage firsts, 40c; storage seconds, 34c; fresh extras, 55c; fresh firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70c to 75c.

Com. dairy type cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.25; med. veal calves, \$8 to \$9; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lightweight, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good quality hogs, \$9.75; selects, \$10.50; sows, \$7 to \$7.25.

Ons—Can. west, No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$3.35; 2nds, \$3.15; strong bakers', \$7.95; winter pats, choice, \$6.65 to \$6.73; Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.95; Bran, \$3.025. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 18c; finest easts, 18c to 19c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36c; No. 1 creamery, 35c; second, 34c. Eggs, storage extras, 43c; storage firsts, 40c; storage seconds, 34c; fresh extras, 55c; fresh firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70c to 75c.

Com. dairy type cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.25; med. veal calves, \$8 to \$9; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lightweight, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good quality hogs, \$9.75; selects, \$10.50; sows, \$7 to \$7.25.

Ons—Can. west, No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$3.35; 2nds, \$3.15; strong bakers', \$7.95; winter pats, choice, \$6.65 to \$6.73; Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.95; Bran, \$3.025. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 18c; finest easts, 18c to 19c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36c; No. 1 creamery, 35c; second, 34c. Eggs, storage extras, 43c; storage firsts, 40c; storage seconds, 34c; fresh extras, 55c; fresh firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70c to 75c.

Com. dairy type cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.25; med. veal calves, \$8 to \$9; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lightweight, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good quality hogs, \$9.75; selects, \$10.50; sows, \$7 to \$7.25.

Ons—Can. west, No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$3.35; 2nds, \$3.15; strong bakers', \$7.95; winter pats, choice, \$6.65 to \$6.73; Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.95; Bran, \$3.025. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 18c; finest