

POTATOES.

Potatoes scored a further advance in price of 30c per bag, making a net rise of 50 to 60c during the past two weeks. There was a good demand from American and local buyers and an active trade was done with sales of car lots of Green Mountains at \$2.20 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track and white stock at \$2, while in a wholesale jobbing way the former sold at \$2.25 to \$2.30, and the latter at \$2.10 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending October 20th, 1917, with comparisons:—

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts Oct. 20, 1917	940	7,046
Receipts Oct. 13, 1917	4,196	15,335
Receipts Oct. 21, 1916	2,356	9,763
Week ending Oct. 20, 1917	7,215	46,572
Week ending Oct. 13, 1917	10,481	55,542
Week ending Oct. 21, 1916	9,211	66,276
Total receipts May 1st to October 20th, 1917	295,581	1,600,845
Total receipts May 1st to October 21st, 1916	428,962	1,896,987

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.

A good demand for oats lasted through the week and a large volume of business was done, the bulk of which was for November-December shipment from Fort William. On spot sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western were made at 77½c, No. 3 C. W. at 76¼c, extra No. 1 feed at 76¼c, Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white at 72c, and No. 3 white at 71c per bushel, ex-store. There has also been a steady demand for barley and a fair amount of business was done in Ontario malting grades and Manitoba feed and rejected. Spot car lots of the former are quoted at \$1.31 and the latter at \$1.26 per bushel ex-store.

Grains:	per bushel.
Spring Wheat Northern No. 1	2.21
Do., No. 2	2.18
Do., No. 3	2.15
Do., No. 4	2.07
Do., No. 5	1.94
Do., No. 6	1.87
Feed	1.29
Oats:	
No. 2 C. W.	0.67½
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.64½
Do., Extra No. 1 feed	0.64½
Do., No. 2 feed	0.61½
Barley:	
No. 3 C. W.	1.20½
No. 4 C. W.	1.15½
Rejected	1.10½
Flax:	
No. 1 N. W. C.	2.95½
No. 2 C. W.	2.90½
No. 3 C. W.	2.79½

LOCAL FLOUR.

A good demand for first-patent spring wheat flour for shipment to the United States was the main feature of interest in the milling trade last week. The local demand was also good and a good trade was done in both straight and mixed car lots for prompt delivery and for shipment within thirty days. The market on the whole is active with no change in prices to note.

Flour:	per barrel.
First patents	11.60
Second patents	11.10
Strong clears	10.90
Cereals:	
Rolled Oats, 90 lb. bag	4.00 4.10
Feed:	Per ton.
Bran	35.00
Shorts	40.00 42.00
Middlings	48.00 50.00
Moullie, pure grain grades	58.00 59.00
Moullie, mixed grain	55.00

MILLFEED AND ROLLED OATS.

The market for rolled oats developed a firm tone due to the good steady demand and sales were made of standard grades in broken lots at \$4 to \$4.10 per

bag of 90 lbs., delivered to the trade. There is also considerable enquiry for round lots for shipment to the Allied governments and the output of some mills are closely sold up for some little time to come. Trade in millfeed was brisk with a good demand from all sources. The tone of the market was firm but prices remained unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal for the week ending October 20th were:

Wheat, bushels	1,318,175
Oats, bushels	64,038
Barley, bushels	167,453
Corn, bushels	2,200
Peas, bushels	2,459
Flour, sacks	25,304
Hay, bales	18,506
Straw, bales	1,136

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN IN WINNIPEG.

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg for the week ending October 20th.

	Week end. Oct. 20.	Same date last year.
No. 1 Hard	21	
No. 1 Northern	3,074	
No. 2 Northern	1,320	
No. 3 Northern	642	
No. 4 Wheat	234	
No. 5 Wheat	103	
No. 6 Wheat	85	
Feed Wheat	18	
Rejected	131	
No. Grade	43	
Winter	9	
Special	2	
Totals	5,575	4,287
Oats	546	898
Barley	227	259
Flax	62	36

LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 20, 1917.	Oct. 13, 1917.	Oct. 21, 1916.
Wheat, bushels	2,691,690	1,299,524	2,584,406
Corn, bushels	28,785	28,833	825,672
Oats, bushels	223,810	407,559	4,173,553
Barley, bushels	322,875	121,745	803,198
Flax, bushels	16,614		15,000
Rye, bushels	1,005	3,910	123,984
Flour, sacks	58,535	48,276	37,775

MIXING OF GRAIN.

FORT WILLIAM, October 20.

A great deal of discussion took place in this country and in the United States over the action of the Food Administration in Washington, prohibiting the mixing of grain. This, in the minds of some people both in the United States and Canada, seemed to indicate the death of Sample Market Trading.

The following quotation from the Minneapolis Journal of October 18th will be of great interest to the producers of Western Canada and to those interested in grain:

ALL GRADES OF WHEAT TO BE SOLD ON SAMPLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

Hereafter all grades of wheat in the Minneapolis market are to be sold on sample. This was decided upon at a conference to-day between representatives of the railroad commissions of the northwest, with Charles J. Brand, chief of the division of markets of the department of agriculture. A conference will be held in New York Saturday with relation to the operation of the wheat purchasing corporation.

He: My ancestors came over in the Mayflower. See: It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now.—Yale Record.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT.

Preliminary statement of the text of ar-

How completely the American sugar trade has come under Government control is indicated by the text of the international agreement that has just become available and is printed in the New York Journal of Commerce.

In brief, it will be observed that the International Sugar Committee has been given power to arrange for the purchase of raw sugar from all sources for the purpose of supplying and apportioning the requirements of the United States and of all other nations at war with Germany. The refiner must import his raw supplies through the International Committee and must sell all his refined product at a price not more than 13-10c per pound wholesale above the basic price for 96 degrees centrifugal. This margin includes the fee paid to the committee and is exclusive of the 2 per cent cash discount payment ten days to the trade. This margin is subject to revision from time to time by reason of changes in costs of refining and of distribution, or in the event of an excise or similar tax.

The International Sugar Committee and American Refiners' Committee will co-operate with the refiner to prevent so far as possible any loss by the refiner on any sugar purchased under the agreement. A violation of the terms of the agreement may result in and be cause for revocation of the refiner's license. Following is the full text of the agreement which entered into full force on October 1 and will continue until the existing state of war has terminated:

FULL TEXT OF SUGAR AGREEMENT.

1. The United States Food Administrator agrees that the said International Sugar Committee shall arrange for the purchase of raw sugar from the West Indies and such other import sources as are available, for the purpose of supplying and apportioning the requirements of the United States and of the other nations at war with Germany.

2. That all questions of a purely domestic nature coming before the International Sugar Committee in the performance of the duties assigned to it by this contract shall be referred to the American members of said committee for action.

3. That after the date of this agreement the refiner will not import or purchase any such raw sugar as is described in paragraph one (1), except through the International Sugar Committee of the United States Food Administration, and will permit said committee to arrange, route and distribute such purchases for refiner's account, so far as possible, according to refiner's convenience and requirements. Such purchases may be made either direct or through a broker if customary, or otherwise as said International Sugar Committee shall find expedient.

4. That the United States Food Administration will direct the said American Refiners' Committee to fix the basis of proportionate distribution of the sugar provided by the International Sugar Committee for the United States among the refiners who enter into this or a similar agreement with him, and to arrange for the apportionment to each refiner of a fair proportion of such sugar. In case of disagreement between the refiner and the American Refiners' Committee or between the American Refiners' Committee and the International Sugar Committee the matter shall be submitted to the United States Food Administrator and his decision shall be final.

5. That in apportioning said sugar to any refiners, as provided in paragraph 4, the American Refiners' Committee shall take into consideration any written contracts now in effect made by the refiner for the purchase of foreign or domestic raw sugars for delivery after the date of this agreement, and also any contracts which refiner may hereafter make for domestic raw sugars which are not imported into the United States or any purchases of same.

6. On each purchase arranged for by the said International Sugar Committee and the American Refiners' Committee the buyer will pay to the said committees a sum for each ton that, calculated on the entire tonnage handled by the committees, will be sufficient to pay the actual expenses of the committees, this amount to be calculated at such intervals as the committees may determine.

7. The Food Administrator agrees that he will cause the International Sugar Committee to determine on each business day, and to post in its office and publish in certain daily newspapers and trade journals to be designated by the committee, basic