

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; meat pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.)

Wheat opened slightly higher on Monday, October 31, and advanced $\frac{3}{8}$ more for December option. May wheat advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ over Saturday. Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ higher and oats $\frac{1}{8}$ higher. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Oats	—	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	11 60	—	—
Lard	—	7 70	—	—
Ribs	12 00	—	—	—

Wheat was quiet and steady on Tuesday. Prices varied about $\frac{1}{8}$ and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lower. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 25	—	12 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	7 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	—	—	6 65	—

Wheat was quiet and easier on Wednesday. Prices started about $\frac{1}{8}$ lower and declined further about $\frac{1}{8}$, recovered partially and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ lower for December. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 45	11 60	12 90	—
Lard	7 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 40	—
Short Ribs	—	—	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat ruled weak early on Thursday, but firmed up on a good export demand and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ higher. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 60	11 70	12 10	—
Lard	8 10	—	7 55	7 65
Short Ribs	7 75	6 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

On Friday wheat ruled steady, but late in the day declined under speculative influences and closed slightly lower.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35
Pork	11 75	11 85	12 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 75
Ribs	—	—	6 75	6 85

On Saturday, Nov. 5, wheat opened at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ for December delivery, advanced, and closed at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Nov. 3.

Grades.	Nov.	Dec.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard	—	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 northern	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
No. 2 northern	—	—	63 to 65	63 to 65

Flour—Flour markets were fairly active, at the low prices noted. The demand was large and the production large. Stocks are not so large as the low prices seem to indicate. Foreign consumers take away the surplus and the domestic markets are not so overloaded as at other times, with prices much higher. Millers continue very active in the northwest. Quoted at \$3.65 to \$4.05 for first patents; \$3.50 to \$3.70 for second patents; \$2.50 to \$2.80 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.20 to \$1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuffs was in good request and sold very freely at current values. These values are not high and on account of their cheapness there is considerable selling forward delivery, mainly of bran. Quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.00 for bran, \$8.50 to \$9.00 for shorts, and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings.

Oats—Oats moved fractionally up and down, with corn and wheat, showing a sympathetic market rather than an independent one. Still this grain is comparatively well sustained this season and few times leads other grain in weakness. No. 3 white sold at 29c.

Barley—Barley markets are not doing well these days, and hardly any sales are made excepting to parties who take none but grain of good quality. Even that is dull and weak. Cars sold at 32 to 44c as to grade.

Feed—Millers held at \$15 to \$16; less than car lots \$15 to \$16 25; with corn meal at \$13.50 to \$14. Granulated meal \$20.—Market Record, Nov. 3.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Tuesday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69c.
Wednesday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Thursday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Friday—October, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Saturday—October, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago October closed at 68c. and December delivery at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Receipts were light at the western cattle market to-day, only 50 loads being offered for sale. These consisted of 195 sheep and lambs, 943 hogs and the remainder cattle. The attendance was large and trade in cattle was on a better basis than it has been for some weeks past.

Cattle.—About 200 export cattle came in to-day, but the quality of the bulk of the offerings was only fair and prices showed no improvement. Trade was not very brisk and local shippers were not very eager buyers. Prices ranged from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 4c. per lb. In butchers' cattle there was a marked improvement in trade. The supply was light and local demand good, and the market was pretty well cleaned up at the close. Inferior and common cattle sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; good loads at 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. and a few extra choice picked lots at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 4c. per lb. Stockers were quiet at 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. There was a fair enquiry for distillers' cattle at these figures. Bulls were dull at 2c. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. A few of the best sales of cattle to-day were: One load butchers', averaging 975 lbs., at \$32.50 per head; 22 do., averaging 1000 lbs., at \$34 per head; 10 steers (feeders), averaging 1,055 lbs., at \$3.35 per cwt.; 6 loads export cattle, averaging 1,250 lbs., at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 4c. per lb.

Milch cows and springers—No milchers came in to-day, but there was some enquiry reported. The supply of springers was good and demand good. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$50 per head, good forward springers being mostly in demand.

Sheep and lambs—Sheep were dull and easier at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. Lambs were scarce and firm. They sold at \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt, with the supply insufficient to fill the local demand.

Calves—Steady, but quiet. Heavy rough calves sell slowly, but light fat veals meet with a good demand.

Hogs—The market was slightly easier to-day on account of the unfavorable weather and the heavy offerings. Best light fat hogs sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt weighed off car; stores at \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt. Rough heavy animals were very dull and draggy at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Cattle—		
Export	\$3.50 to	\$4.00
Butchers' Choice	3.50	3.75
Butchers' medium to good	3.00	3.25
Butchers' inferior	2.50	2.75
Stockers	2.75	3.50
Milch cows p. hd	30.00	40.00
Springers, p. hd	40.00	50.00
Wethers, per head	3.50	4.25
Lambs, per head	3.00	3.50

Calves, per head—		
Heavy	6.00	10.00
Medium	4.00	6.00
Light	2.00	4.00
Hogs, off cars—		
Choice heavy	4.75	5.00
Stores	4.50	4.75
Rough heavy	4.00	4.25

Montreal Grain and Flour Market.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Flour is moving out fairly well at unchanged prices, the local demand being good.

There is not much movement in grain on spot, and quotations are more or less nominal.

Flour—		
Winter patents	\$ 4 25 to	\$ 4 60
Spring patents	4 50 to	0 00
Straight rollers	3 85 to	4 00
Extra	3 20 to	3 25
Superfine	3 00 to	3 15
City strong bakers	4 10 to	4 20
Strong bakers	4 00 to	4 10
Oatmeal	2 05 to	2 10
Iran	13 00 to	14 00
Shirts	15 00 to	16 00
Mouille	23 00 to	24 00

GRAIN—		
No. 1 hard Manitoba	\$ 0 00 to	\$ 0 00
No. 2 hard Manitoba	81 to	82
No. 3 hard Manitoba	70 to	75
Peas, per 60 lbs, alfalt	75 to	76
Oats, per 84 lbs	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to	34
Corn, duty paid	00 to	05
Barley, feed	45 to	48
Barley, malting	52 to	56

—Gazette.

Co-operation on a Large Scale.

Co operative distribution of merchandise cuts no important figure in this country, and for the sake of our retail friends it is to be hoped it never will. It is in England that co operation has been most successful, and in that country it is felt as a serious evil by retailers, the volume of business of the co-operative stores aggregating an enormous sum. Most of the co-operative retail establishments there are supplied by what is known as the Wholesale Co-operative Association of Great Britain, which operates its own cracker, shoe, soap, woollen and flour factories. The sales of this association for the quarter ending September 30th, aggregated \$10,750,000, an increase of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the sales for the like period of the previous year. The net profit was about \$70,000. To this was added \$14,970 from the reserve fund and the total was distributed among the members, less small sums as dividends on sales to non-members, and for bad debts, etc. These figures show that not only is co-operation flourishing in England, but that apparently that form of distributing merchandise seems to pay those engaged in it. It is not all profit, however. Some of the local associations have not done so well as the wholesale concern. The Kensington co-operative stores recently held a meeting at which a loss of \$74,000 was reported on the previous twelve months' business, although the sales increased during that time about 7 per cent. over the sales for the preceding year. The loss was attributed to a recent strike of employees, and to the lower valuations put upon the stock by the present managers as compared with those of their predecessors in 1891. There is no doubt that the regular retail stores give the co-operative establishments a good fight, and by close economy and able management hold a large share of public patronage, their prices being lower and their service superior, and that when carelessness is displayed in the management of the co-operative concerns, the latter cannot successfully compete with the regular dealers. Yet despite this fact, co-operation flourishes in England, as we said above, and will probably encroach more and more every year upon the trade of the legitimate grocer. Eventually, notwithstanding the difference between the conditions and the ways of living in England and America, co-operation will certainly obtain a foothold here in all the larger cities, and may thrive as it has thriven in Great Britain, but that day does not seem to be near at hand.

The French minister of agriculture estimates the French barley crop this year at 43,960,000 bushels or 26,304,000 bushels less than last year, and the oats crop at 222,400,000 bushels or 64,000,000 bushels less than last year.