

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 56½; Dec. 55; May 58½.
Tuesday—Oct. 56; Dec. 55; May 58½.
Wednesday—Oct. 55½; Dec. 54½; May 58½.
Thursday—Nov. 50½; Dec. 50½; May 59½.
Friday—Nov. 50½; Dec. 50½; May 59½.
Saturday—Nov. 51½; Dec. 50½; May 59½.

A week ago prices closed at 55½c for Oct. delivery per bushel, 55c for December and 58½c for May. A year ago November wheat closed at 59½c; December at 51½c and May at 65½c. These prices showed a decline of 3½c for the corresponding week a year ago. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern.

Live Stock Markets

The cable from London, on October 29 says: The market for cattle was again weak to-day and prices declined ½c per lb.; choice Canadian making 9½c. Trade was worse, sheep were unchanged. Finest steers, 9½c; good to choice, 9c; poor to medium, 8c; inferior and bulls, 5½ to 7c; best sheep, 11c; Secondary 9 to 10c; Merinoes, 8½ to 9½c; Inferior and rams 6 to 7½c.

The Montreal Gazette of October 30, says: In regard to sheep cables were somewhat conflicting. Private cables from Liverpool Tuesday, quoted them easier at 10½c to 11c for best grades, and London advises noted a decline of ½c to 1c per lb., quoting 10½c as against 11c to 12c on Tuesday last. The feeling, if anything, is a little firmer in freights, but rates are not any higher. Liverpool space has been engaged at 4½ to 42½ fd, and London at 4½, Glasgow at 35½ to 40s, and Bristol at 35s for cattle. Sheep space to London and Liverpool has been taken at 50s, and to Bristol at 40s.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles on October 29, there was a fair supply of live stock offered. There was some enquiry for export cattle from the French syndicate, and several fair sized lots were bought at 3½ to 4c per lb. live weight. The demand for butchers' stock was fair, and sales were made all the way from 2 to 3½c per lb. live weight. The market for sheep continues to rule active and steady. The demand from exporters was good, and sales of choice were made off the cars at 3½c and fed at 3c to 3½c per lb. live weight. Lambs were plentiful and sold at 2½ to 3c per lb. The market for live hogs was firmer, owing to the smaller offerings, and prices were slightly higher. The demand was good and sales transpired at \$1.60 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Calves sold at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 each, as to size and quality.

Potatoes from Scotland.

The United States consul at Dundee, Scotland, reports to the state department that 31,745 tons of potatoes, valued at \$54,268, were shipped from that port to the United States from October last year to June this year, inclusive. The tariff was then 25c a bushel, which has been reduced by the Wilson bill to 15c, but it is not thought that this fact will affect the size of shipments in the future, as much as a short crop and high prices in the United States and overproduction in Scotland. The crop this year in the Dundee district shows a considerable decrease, and it is not likely that United States potatoes will suffer much by Scotch competition.

The Drop in White Lead.

The decline of 25c. per 100 lbs. in the price of white lead, is the subject matter of much discussion in the trade this week. Prices in this article have been anything but satisfactory for some time, and the con-

dition of affairs under the new order of things is obvious. Although the lower prices were inaugurated by one grinder, all the manufacturers practically have followed suit, some of the jobbing houses are selling as little white lead as possible, preferring rather to lay on their oars until better prices again obtain. Said one wholesaler: "The grinders say that the lower prices are not as hard on us as on them, but I don't see how that can be." The motive for the inauguration of the cut is ascribed by some to a desire on the part of the big grinders to crush out the small ones, but the opinion finding favor with the majority is that the primary object is to force a combination. I verily believe that is the object, said a jobber, "but I do not think they will ever succeed. There are too many in the trade, for one thing. But the greatest of all obstacles in the way to the formation of a successful association is that the grinders have no confidence in each other. In regard to the decline in putty it is said that some manufacturers are already making an article in keeping with the lower prices obtaining.—Hardware Merchant, Toronto.

Toronto Board on Mixing Grain.

The following is the resolution in full, adopted at a meeting of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the members of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade that it has been the practice of the inspector of grain at Fort William or Port Arthur to grant certificates of inspection on shipments of Manitoba wheat containing a mixture of damaged or scoured wheat; whereas it has also been the practice to grant inspection certificates on shipments of wheat made up by mixture of different grades; and whereas it is inimical to the interests of the farmer, dealer and buyer, and, in our opinion, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act that damaged or scoured wheat could be mixed and made graded grain; therefore, be it resolved that we protest against the continuance of the same, and respectfully urge the Department at Ottawa to issue directions to the inspector to discontinue such practice of granting inspection certificates for shipments mixed with scoured wheat; also, be it resolved that a further order be issued to the grain inspector that the wheat must be inspected out of the same grade as inspected in when different grades of the same grain are mixed together, in making shipments that the inspection certificate must give full particulars of the quantity of each grade that has been used.

Fixing up Prices.

James Peck, of Peck, Benny & Co., and George McGaghy, of the Pillow Hersey Manufacturing Co., were in Toronto this week. It is understood, said a hardwareman, "that the main object of their visit was to put jobbers in a position to meet figures which are being freely quoted for heavy goods. Manufacturers all claim that staple goods are now being sold at prices which cannot last much longer, as is evidenced from the fact that one concern after another is joining the ranks of those who are disinclined to do business at present figures. I tell you there is a feeling among the manufacturers that prices must change very soon, and arrangements with this end in view may probably be consummated sooner than some think. To me the present looks like retailers' opportunity; and they will do well at any rate to keep their stocks well assorted. Probably the lowest prices in the history of the hardware trade have been quoted this week on such lines as iron, nails and glass."

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending November 1, were \$1,483,156, balances, \$348,668. For the previous week clearings were \$1,477,891.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	
	Oct. 18th.	Oct. 25th.
Montreal.....	\$12,269,585	\$12,936,646
Toronto.....	5,651,008	5,498,647
Halifax.....	1,201,500	1,201,572
Winnipeg.....	1,421,824	1,477,891
Hamilton.....	729,368	688,575

Total..... \$21,271,785 \$21,838,331

Grain and Milling News

Extensive repairs and improvements are being made to the Hudson's Bay company's grist mill at Prince Albert. The old machinery has been removed. The mill is to be completely remodeled.

A telegram from Toronto on Thursday says: "A resolution condemning the practice of mixing wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William was introduced on call at the Toronto Board of Trade on Saturday. A variety of opinions was expressed, and the matter was finally referred to the grain section to report upon. The council of the board of trade after considerable discussion, adopted a resolution passed by the grain section regarding the mixing, but inserted a provision making it apply only to Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William." If the above is correctly reported, it is a very surprising and very stupid resolution. It condemns mixing at Fort William or Port Arthur, but says nothing about mixing elsewhere. We presume it would be no greater offence to mix at Fort William than at Toronto or Montreal.

The Montreal Witness says: "The government has at last decided to move in the matter of preventing the degradation of Manitoba wheat by mixing, or, as it is correctly called, adulteration. It is said that the government will raise the standard of Manitoba No. 1 hard so high as to exclude the possibility of mixing without degrading. The alteration of the standard in the middle of the season will, it is to be feared, lead to confusion and cause loss to grain dealers who are blameless." The above from the Montreal Witness is undoubtedly an error. It would be absurd to think of changing the grades this time of year, and there is no reason to believe that the government contemplates anything of the kind. It would be a huge blunder. The Witness is evidently discussing a question which it does not understand.

Northwest Ontario.

John Merrill, proprietor of the Algoma hotel, Port Arthur, is dead.

C. H. Jackson & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Fort Williams, have purchased the shoe department of Rutledge & Hammond of the same place.

W. F. Hogarth, Fort William, has added groceries to his confectionery business.

A Rat Portage dispatch says that the mining property known as the Regina location on Whitefish Bay, has been sold to an English syndicate for \$30,000.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Freight agents announce that on Nov. 12 flour and grain rates will be restored to a basis of 25c per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. This will make the rate from Toronto to New York 17½c per 100 pounds, and from Toronto to Boston 19½c per 100 pounds.