

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A general meeting of the board of trade was held on Monday afternoon, president R. T. Riley presiding.

The president outlined the business transactions by the council since the last meeting. The council had passed a strong protest against the special rate levied by the insurance companies to cover the amount of taxes charged against them. Some of the companies, it was estimated, profited to the extent of \$1,500 to \$1,600 a year from this special rate. In accordance with instructions received, the report on freight rates had been embodied in the annual report. A consultation had been had with the comptroller of customs and strong representations had been made as to the inconvenience of the present location of the custom house in Winnipeg. The comptroller had promised to take the matter into consideration. An arrangement had been made in regard to postal packages, and a room had been opened in the postoffice building. But nothing had been done in regard to the removal of the custom house staff. The council had again communicated with the authorities at Ottawa, and Mr. Wallace had stated that unless the government were bound to the present location, he had little doubt the change would be made. The committee on the establishment of tanneries were working on the matter, but was not yet prepared to report.

The committee appointed to inquire into the subject of the best means to be adopted to secure the settlement of the vacant lands in the vicinity of Winnipeg made a report which will be found in another column.

The report of the committee on the quarantining of settlers' cattle was adopted, and the memorial embodied was ordered to be forwarded to the authorities at Ottawa. The provision requiring settlers' cattle to be quarantined for ninety days was prohibitory to many settlers who were ready to leave Minnesota, Dakota and other states, bringing their stock with them, the majority of them being desirous of engaging in dairy farming. This barrier, it held, was unnecessary as the settler was not allowed to dispose of his cattle for six months after his arrival. The government was asked to have quarantine raised after inspection in the case of settlers' cattle from uninfected districts.

Mr. Bole reported verbally for the committee on the question of riling on freight trains. He said the Lubbers' Union had taken the matter up. The first delegation had got little satisfaction from Superintendent Whyte, but subsequently there had seemed to be better ground for hope.

Mr. Bole, as convener of the committee on the establishment of tanneries, reported that a circular letter had been sent out, but the replies were not all in yet.

Mr. John Arbuthnot, lumber merchant, was admitted to membership in the board.

M. R. O'Loughlin wrote that he was about to remove to New York and he asked that his membership be transferred to his brother, J. M. O'Loughlin. Mr. Bole moved that the request be granted and in doing so he expressed regret at the removal of Mr. O'Loughlin, who was one of the best business men in the city. The secretary was asked to write conveying to him the sense of the board that it was losing a valuable member.

A communication was read from Mr. Geo. Hadriil, secretary of the Montreal board, enclosing a petition asking the Dominion parliament to appoint a board of general customs appraisers for the speedy and satisfactory settlement of disputes between the customs authorities and importers. It was stated that such a board of customs experts is in successful operation in the United States. It was resolved that the board adopt the principle and endeavor to get as many signatures to the petition as possible.

R. H. Haward, secretary of the Manitoba board of underwriters, sent to the board a copy of a letter addressed to the Winnipeg city council, complaining of a want of discipline in the fire brigade, also of a lack of knowledge of where the water supply from the waterworks is to be obtained in cases of fires, as evidenced at the last fire at the Mulvey school. Also it has been publicly stated that some of the members of the brigade were addicted to drunkenness. The appliances of the brigade were not kept in as good shape as they ought to be.

On motion it was resolved that in the opinion of the board an investigation should be made by the city council in the matter of the charges against the fire department.

Mr. Bole gave notice of a motion at the next general meeting for the appointment of a committee to report on the best system of municipal government for the city.

Mr. Steen gave notice of a motion that reporters be admitted to all meetings of the board, except when the council determines beforehand that they shall not be present.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Butchers' Cattle.—Buying was fairly active for even common cattle; anything good and of choice sold readily at good figures. Prices were firmer somewhat, the range being from 3c to 4½c per lb, one car lot of fancy fetching as high as 4½c per lb. Hardly any cattle sold lower than 3c per lb. Everything was disposed of quickly.

Export Cattle.—Hardly any could be had to-day. Messrs. Thompson & Dunn bought two car-loads of cattle, 1,350 lbs average, for \$5.15 per cwt. A few bulls brought about 1c per lb.

Stockers and Feeders.—Only one or two head could be had to-day. Prices are firmer at from 3c to 3½c per lb.

Hogs.—Really choice hogs, not too fat, are fetching 5½c per pound, weighed off the cars. All kinds of hogs are wanted. Stores are selling at from \$1.75 to 5 per cwt. Thick fat hogs are selling at \$4.80 to 5 per cwt, weighed off cars.

Sheep and Lambs.—Not half a hundred head offered to-day, and the market was firmer. Mr. Kinnear will give 5½c per pound for good grain-fed yearlings. A bunch of 17 yearlings was sold to-day for 5c per pound, but they would have brought 3c per pound higher had they been fatter. Lambs weighing from 45 to 60 pounds each sold for \$3.50 to \$1.50 per head.

Calves.—Quotations ruled from \$1.50 to \$5 per head.

Milk Cows and Springers.—Not many offered and the market is firm. Choice newly calved milchers bring \$45, the ruling figures being from that price down to \$25 per head.—Globe, April 19.

Live Stock Items.

Range matters are in a prosperous condition this spring in southern Alberta according to the Macleod Gazette which says.

The cattle cattle came through the past winter in fine shape and with actually no loss worth mentioning. With the grand weather prevailing there could be no fear for the safety of the young calves now so numerous on the range, and with abundance of grass and water, there is every indication that the season of '95 will be a most prosperous one for the cattlemen. With hundreds of fat steers now awaiting shipment, no wonder the stockman is so jubilant, and if he happens to fly his kite a little higher than usual upon arriving in town, his action must be looked upon not as proof of a wild and woolly and hard to curvy disposition, but simply as an evidence of his jubilation of feeling caused by the very prosperous outlook.

The American Agriculturist says. "All descriptions of live stock have been for some time on the up-grade. Sheep are 25 to 10 per cent higher than in the autumn, while hogs have not shown any relative gain, though they are materially better than in the late winter. The position of the cattle market assumes more prominence than anything else. Present offerings are mostly corn-fed farm animals, and it is a noteworthy fact that the advance failed to bring out any special increase. There has been for a long time a general tendency toward a decline in the beef cattle industry. Prices have assumed a level so high it is almost certain consumption will be cut down. There is a boundary to the purchasing power of the meat-consuming world, and when prices reach a certain level other foods will largely take the place of expensive cuts of beef.

Following are the comparative prices of live stock at Chicago on April 9 and a year ago:

	Apr. 9, 1895.	Apr. 1, 1894.
Cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.50	4.75
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	5.25	1.70
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	5.00	4.50

Kind of Oats for Millers.

The following circular is the outcome of the meeting of the Oatmeal Millers of Ontario, held at Toronto recently, to consider the best means for securing suitable oats for milling and of improved quality. To make a first-class article of rolled oats it is necessary to have oats of the same size and shape, and experience has shown that a long, thin hulled, plump grain is the most suitable. The consumption of rolled oats is rapidly increasing in Canada, and a limited quantity is being sent to Great Britain, Germany, Denmark and other nations in Europe, and it is the desire and purpose of Canadian oatmeal millers to largely increase the export trade with these countries, and with that object in view they now ask the co-operation of farmers and grain dealers. Farmers can materially increase the whole value of the oat crop in Canada by giving careful attention to securing the best varieties of well cleaned seed that will be suitable for oatmeal milling. The varieties now in general use best adapted for milling are the improved American Banquet and Australian or white Russian, but any variety will do that will yield well and is a long, plump, and thin hulled, white grain. Grain dealers, by keeping separate the thick and thin hulled varieties, will obtain from millers a higher price for the latter.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

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12.45 pm,	3.25 pm, Lv. Minneapolis. Ar.	8.40 am,	4.20 pm
1.25 pm,	7.15 pm, Lv. St. Paul. Ar.	8.09 am,	3.40 pm
	4.05 pm, Lv. Duluth. Ar.	11.10 am,	
	7.15 pm, Lv. Ashland. Ar.	8.15 am,	
7.15 am,	10.05 am, Ar. Chicago. Lv.	5.00 pm,	10.40 pm

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