

were leased to the defendants, who carried on the clothing business under the old designation of "Tower Palace."

The plaintiff thereupon filed his bill to restrain the defendants from using the name in question, claiming that it was a designation peculiar to his business and to the exclusive use of which he had acquired the right. It appeared that the building first occupied was surmounted by an observatory which first suggested the name, while the second was devoid of any such characteristic. The court holding that the appellation was that of the building rather than of the business, dismissed the bill. In answer to the contention that this observatory was not a "tower" and that the building was no "palace," the court replied that in naming their premises proprietors were allowed to use the language, and were not bound to strict accuracy. It was also pointed out that the newspaper in describing the plaintiff's opening called particular attention to this, setting forth its command of all the territory adjacent to Louisville. The court while asserting the right of the owner to lease the building to whom he chose without changing the name given it by a former tenant, admitted that a new tenant "has no right to deceive the public into thinking the building is still occupied by a former tenant." To this, however, is added the observation that "so far as the public are deceived by the fact that the name of the building continues to be used, such misleading cannot be avoided any more than a belief that the first firm that manufactured 'Paraffine Oil' or 'Essence of Anchovies' will continue to supply the market with these articles."

In conclusion, it is asked whether a person who had carried on business in a brown stone building, which he designated "The Brown Stone Palace," could, after removing from it to a brick or frame building, insist on his right to continue the old name and compel his successor in the stone building to change its appellation.

#### THE PORK TRADE.

The pork-packing season has begun: packers are actively in the market for hogs, a good number of which are being marketed at prices which cannot be unsatisfactory to the Canadian seller, whatever they may be to the buyer. The total packed last winter in Canada reached 157,932 hogs, the largest number for three seasons. The summer packing in 1880 amounted to 34,447 hogs mostly packed at Hamilton, Ingersoll, and this city. All the winter's packing was done in Ontario except 24,700 hogs packed at three points in Quebec province, and 3000 in Manitoba. In the States last year, although the winter packing showed a decline the summer pack out numbered the previous year, leaving the total for the year about two per cent over 1878-9. This winter, thus far, the packing operations in the Western states have been active, prices ruling very steady, but inclined to work upward within a few days. Up to 24th ult, 1,574,000 hogs were packed, as against 1,261,000 to same date last

year. Slaughterers are working, says the Cincinnati *Price Current*, well up to their capacity, and "achieving a moderate manufacturing profit on sales effected." The western men are to be congratulated on the fact, and Canadian packers are metaphorically sitting up at nights studying how a similar result may be reached by them. It is an open secret, we believe, that last year's operations in Canadian pork were unsatisfactory, and would have been more so but for the effect upon prices towards the end of the season, of the famed Armour "corner." Indeed the Ontario Packers and Dealers Association, at its meeting the other day discussed the desirability of some agreement whereby a better understanding as to prices should be reached, or at any rate that "a repetition of the ruinously high prices paid for hogs might be avoided."

We are not told that the desired result was reached. Indeed it is not easy to stop the cutting of prices in this or other trades, or the singular disposition sometimes shown by buyers in say, the hide and skin trade, to advance the prices for the raw material. The one practice usually appears as ill timed and absurd as the other, and, where they are not the result of wilful wrongheadedness they are perhaps both due in large degree to a mistaken temporary policy, or to defective information. Ignorance of the amount of stocks held or a wrong impression upon that point may have influenced holders to sell at the very time they should have held on. This consideration should induce the dealers to persevere in carrying out the idea of getting accurate and prompt estimates of the packing of the province at least twice in the year; to get monthly returns from Government of hog products imported; and to obtain from the railways, quarterly or oftener, returns of the hogs they carry.

We have heard complaints that, while the provision trade is nominally done for cash or thirty days, and while wholesale dealers have to buy in large lots, without discount we believe, the actual terms of sale to retailers extend all the way from thirty up to, in places where banking facilities are not readily obtainable, ninety days, a laxness having crept into the practice in this regard. There can be nothing more certain than that sales made at longer terms than those of purchase, must bear an extra profit to cover the difference in time, otherwise there is loss of interest. And the profits obtainable usually on hog products will not permit a dealer to ignore the item of interest. The circular calling the meeting we have alluded to, mentions a number of points in which improvement may be made by the Association with respect to buying and selling. We note below some of those, and can readily believe that there are dealers in other trades who would be none the worse of having the same sensible recommendations made to them:

The past action of the Association has not been without benefit. It is thought that by a further united effort, many of the evils under which the trade still suffers may be modified, if not wholly

remedied. Among these may be mentioned a more rigid adherence to the rule of charging exchange on drafts and outside cheques; a definite rule as to the return of empty packages; a rule declaring that no allowance be made on tainted meats unless returned; a rule defining whether the weight of goods when shipped or when delivered shall prevail, thus avoiding paltry but annoying claims for trifling shortages.

#### CANADIAN WOODS IN BRITAIN.

We make some extracts from The Trade Reports from various British cities published in the *Timber Trades Journal*, of 13th ult. That journal, by the way, considers that the wood trade of 1880 in Britain will prove one of the heaviest for some time past. In four weeks of October and November, out of 69 vessels arriving at London, Sweden sent 25, Canada 13, and Russia 12. At the "Leviathan sale at the Baltic sales rooms," says our contemporary, though the attendance was large the figures obtained were not reassuring. Wholesale houses do not want to hold stocks over winter, and therefore a cargo of spruce from Quebec was rushed off at only very moderate prices. The bidding was slow on spruce. Yellow pine was dull, although announced to be scarce, "being all bespoke in Quebec" said the auctioneer, some sold at £8, though £9 10/- was claimed as its value. Pitch pine was languid at this sale, an unreserved parcel bringing but £13. At Hull, out of 3,915 loads, 935 were from Miramichi, prices unchanged, and the current of affairs slack. The imports into Hull for five months ending with October were 437 ships with 170,557 loads, and into Grimsby 434 ships with 152,810 loads. On the Tyne, stocks of wood goods were heavier than usual, sawn goods in heaviest stock since 1874, but prices firm, with light demand. In mining timber, although stocks are large, a better tone prevails. At Liverpool, Quebec goods were, on the 12th ult. especially firm, and the expected import light, an improvement from the 5th, when five cargoes of spruce and pine deals and birch timber were offered at auction, but prices were low and offers slow: St. John spruce deals brought from £7 5/- to £8 2/6; pine deals, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, mixed, from £7 up to £8 10/-; Spruce timber, 12 to 15 inch, brought 12 to 15d; pine timber, 16 inch and upwards, 18d to 19d; 12 to 15 inch, 14 to 16d; birch timber, New Richmond, N B., from 14 to 19d., the last price applying to 17d and 22 in deep. Ash, 24d; elm, 13d. At Glasgow, four large cargoes of Canadian deals, and two of log timber had arrived in the week. Trade in the ship yards was improving, but as yet no animation in house-building, and therefore spruce deals are slow to move, though, in light stock, Canadian pine deals are "moving wonderfully, having a large consumption among machine-makers, mill-wrights, pattern makers, and packing-box makers, as well as for cabin finishing." At an auction on the 4th November, Quebec waney board wood brought 1/10d. to 2/- per cubic foot; Quebec yellow pine, 1/4d., and red 1/3d.; Quebec yellow pine deals, 2/1d. to 2/9d.; second quality spruce deals, 10d.