

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of this board was held on the 4th inst., with the Hon. D. H. McMillan, vice-president, in the chair, and a large number of members in attendance. In the exhaustive report presented reference is made to the efforts of the board to secure the improvement of Red River navigation; the reduction of canal rates; the conference of members of Manitoba and North-West boards of trade in reference to changes in the general Inspection Act; the appointment of grain inspector; grain inspection at Duluth; arbitration between inspectors; flour and meal examiners' report; inspection of hides; daily weather reports; mail service in Manitoba; the new extradition bill; the appointment of local immigration agents by the Government; trade terms; Assiniboine water power; amendments to by-laws; flour duties; the transfer railway; new boards of trade; petroleum inspection; provincial exhibition; the distribution of literature regarding Winnipeg and the province; the board library; farmers' excursions from the east; freight rates, etc., etc.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, R. J. Whitla; vice-president, Stephen Nairn; treasurer, W. J. Akin; secretary, C. N. Bell. Council—G. F. Galt, J. H. Ashdown, J. H. Housser, Jas. Redmond, Donald Fraser, G. F. Stephens, E. L. Drewry, G. R. Crowe, A. Macdonald, J. E. Steen, L. M. Lewis, W. D. Pettigrew. Board of arbitrators, re-elected as follows:—A. Macdonald, K. Mackenzie, E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, G. J. Maulson, S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, S. Spink, John Galt, Wm. Hespler, J. E. Steen.

LONDON BOARD OF TRADE.

Some thirty members of the London Board of Trade met on the 5th instant in the new and cheerful rooms of the board over the offices of the Canadian Loan Society. The president, Mr. T. H. Marsh, was in the chair. For the committee appointed to promote a summer carnival and societies' demonstration, Mr. James Cowan reported. It was expected that receipts from all sources would be for this purpose \$9,000, including subscriptions, and a \$2,000 grant from the Council. Toronto, he understood, was contemplating one as well, and care would have to be taken to prevent the dates from clashing. The Board of Trade was invited to have a representation of one-half on the committee. Mr. Marsh explained that it was intended to have a trades and labor demonstration at the same time. On motion of Mr. Hobbs, the old committee was appointed to act with a joint committee from the other corporations interested.

Three gentlemen were elected members of the Board, and seven more proposed.

ST. CATHARINES BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The merchants of St. Catharines, or at least a good number of them, resolved some weeks ago to form an association with the idea of comparing ideas and methods and of taking action in concert where their rights were invaded or their interests jeopardized. Accordingly their Business Men's Association was formed, and held its first annual meeting on this day week; thirty-five members were present and eight new members were elected. The organization dates from Dec. 9th, 1889,

and at this date, 8th Feb., comprises a membership of 125.

The president presented a very interesting report, and the auditors reported the finances satisfactory.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the preliminary meeting on the 9th December, of which we have already given particulars, being confirmed. The gentlemen elected are: President, John Marshall; vice-president, M. Y. Keating; secretary, W. Thomson; treasurer, C. A. Case.

Those on the Executive Board are: Geo. C. Carlisle, M. Kane, N. M. Black, A. Riddell, W. W. Greenwood.

The principal objects of this association are described to be:

To encourage well-directed enterprises; to promote the growth of the city, and the progress, extension, and increase of its trade.

To increase acquaintanceship and foster the highest commercial integrity among merchants.

To take concerted action in matters pertaining to the general good of business men where individual effort is powerless; such as securing needed concessions in freight, express and insurance rates, banking facilities, observance of national holidays, short hours in business, immunity from inferior and adulterated goods, short weights and measures, and unjust values or discriminations by any class or corporation.

To compel the peddler to assume a portion of the burdens borne by the merchant.

We observe that the association has a delinquent list, in other words a black list, to which By-law No. 5 is devoted. While we have nothing but contempt for the "dead-beats," who have no intention of paying their bills, and the would-be swells, who think such persons as "tradesmen" created on purpose to give credit to "gentlemen" so-called, we must warn the association that too great care cannot be used in the handling of this black list. Actions for libel have been found to lie where the truth was told about delinquents, even mean ones, in too public a manner.

OF INTEREST TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.

The operatives of the Courtney Bay cotton mill are out on strike. Mr. Parks says that the company will not suffer any loss through the closing of the mill, as they have all the manufactured goods they require at present.

The first consignment of Australian wool ever brought to British Columbia arrived at Victoria for the New Westminster woollen mills recently. This is a sample order, and if the material proves satisfactory and produces the class of goods required, large and regular shipments will, it is said, be ordered.

Samples are now being shown in New York of a textile known as vegetable flannel. It is a product of German ingenuity, and is made from pine leaves reduced to fibre, and spun, knitted, and woven into undergarments.

Customer—"You advertise these gloves, former price 75c. per pair, now one-half off, and yet you are charging 74c. per pair. How is that?" Polite shopkeeper—"They were 37½c. each, now they are 37c. That's ½ off as advertised."—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Boston Advertiser says that the general prosperity of Lowell cotton mills cannot be better shown than by giving the changes that have occurred in the market value of the stocks between the dates January, 1889, and 1890. The list is as follows:

	Par.	1889.	1890.
Merrimack.....	\$1,000	\$1,180	\$1,330
Hamilton	1,000	900	975
Appleton	1,000	700	650
Lawrence	1,000	1,525	1,530
Boott	1,000	1,335	1,335
Massachusetts	1,000	1,150	1,050
Tremont & Suffolk	100	128	138
Lowell.....	690	590	650
Middlesex	100	150	150

For the past ten years the average dividend has been over 8 per cent., and this while the plants have been maintained and improved. In past years the dividends have been as follows: Merrimack, two of 4 per cent. each; Hamilton, two of 3 per cent. each; Lawrence, two of 5 per cent. each; Boott, two of 4 per cent. each; Massachusetts, one of 5 and another of 3 per cent.; Tremont and Suffolk, two of 3 per cent. each; Lowell, one of 5; Middlesex, one of 5 and another of 4 per cent.

At an important sale of velvet ribbons held in New York on the 6th, 4,000 cartons of low-grade colored, cotton-backed, woven-edged goods were sold. For several years past, says the *Bulletin*, goods of this class have languished in the background, but yesterday's demand places the stamp of trade approval upon them in a most emphatic and unmistakable way. But not only was the demand vigorous, but prices displayed a degree of strength really surprising. Approximately speaking, 200 per cent. will be found not far out of the way on the final calculation. At points throughout the sale a spring of 300 per cent. was made above old figures. Ribbons which were readily distributed at 50c. found few takers a short time ago at 15c., and still earlier were in little demand at 10c.

To Wash Windows.—Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window, for when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust the windows inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water and diluted ammonia—do not use soap. Take a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth—do not use linen, as it makes the glass linty when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspaper. This can be done in half the time taken where soap is used.

A COLUMN FOR GROCERS.

A manufacturer of bogus coffee has been discovered in Philadelphia. An analysis discloses the fact that it is composed principally of a paste made of cracker dust, chicory, and molasses. Pressure in a mould gives it the form of the coffee bean. The State chemist regards it as one of the biggest swindles on record. He says it is a splendid imitation, and it is only by breaking that the imposition can be detected. It had been sold to grocers at 17 cents per pound.

In answer to a correspondent who asks the meaning of the term "cost and freight" as applied to the price of raw sugar, that is, how to ascertain the laying down cost in New York, the *Shipping List* says:—The term "cost and freight" implies that the seller pays the freight, that is, that the price includes the first cost of the goods as well as their transportation to the port of destination. The additional items of cost to the buyer are—first, insurance; second, duty; third, discount. Take, for example, a cargo of centrifugal sugar sold at 3½ cents cost and freight

for 96 test. The cargo, would have duty, 2.24 cents; the sales of duty four months' time. cost and freight price of the above. Again, take a cargo at 2.87½ cents for 8 insurance, 2½ cents duty, the long

BOXES of prunes should be covered the dust out, and tent with feasting stomachs. Jellies should be kept covered counters should be instead of dusting which only scatter. There is no business and attention in to sell are mostly to them free from ob the aim of all gro of people who trade

According to tea-producing districts in the tea trade Fiji, now it is the the Straits Settlements. The first consignment has just taken place invoice of seventy valuers in "The orably spoken of public sale it found viz., broken pekoe pekoe souchong package) at the per lb. Should materially increase into competition in the course of plies for this and more desired to choose from the

Short weight from Newfoundland N. Y. *Bulletin*, usual, and for the tomer's protection "sit down" here Receivers have good on some stock they now insist received for full to the barrel or

Great efforts to improve the cold chambers. When the New reached the ad butter is landed will be, in fine Review, of Massachusetts appreciate the they will have matter of time large quantities. They have determined rather than in count of the space

A Bright little Mollie lost the grocery. M happen to my for that; ain't couldn't lose send any money writes it down