

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

A factory has been established near Vancouver, B.C., for the canning of oolachan, a small fish somewhat similar to a smelt.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price of paraffin candles by one cent per pound, a step which is expected to increase its income by about \$1,000,000 per year.

Canadian turkeys and other poultry are expected to be in extra good demand in the Old Country during the coming winter, the season there and on the Continent having proved very unfavorable.

A large English firm of fruit importers suggest that more attention should be paid in Canada to the cultivation of black currants and raspberries for pulp-making. This year pulp sold at £35 to £40 per ton.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association have decided to hold their next annual meeting in Toronto. At their recent convention they discussed also a plan for holding a winter fruit fair in Toronto at the same time, the idea being to make this an annual event, similar to the Guelph Fat Stock Exhibition.

Mr. Henry Doyle has resigned from the office of general manager of the British Columbia Packers' Association, Limited, and is succeeded therein by Mr. G. J. Wilson, who has heretofore held the position of secretary-treasurer. The latter office will be filled by Mr. R. J. Ker, of Victoria, one of the vice-presidents.

The Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion Government has been making some analyses of whiskies and brandies sold throughout this country. The examination failed to show the presence of any poisonous adulteration. The analysts looked especially for alkaloids, such as morphine and quinine, but found that they are neither used in liquors of domestic manufacture, nor in those imported from abroad and consumed in this country.

FOR DRY GOODS DEALERS.

Mr. Cecil D. Danford, a manufacturers' agent, of Montreal, is trying to organize a company in Ottawa for the purpose of making women's blouses and men's shirts at the latter city.

Messrs. R. J. Chowen and W. Hartley, of Peterborough, have invented an improvement for warping reels, which, it is believed by some, will revolutionize the weaving of woolen goods. Patents have been already granted in the United States.

On the 27th ult., the Canadian Colored Cotton Company made an advance of from 5 to 7½ per cent. in cottonades, tickings, denims, gingham, flannelettes, etc. The manufacturers of battings, too, have raised prices from 7½ to 10 per cent.

A rumor is extant that the Hoffman-Corr Mfg. Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., will erect a large cotton batting factory in Toronto. According to the report, the machinery used will cost \$250,000, and a hundred hands employed. These are large figures, it seems to us.

The London Drapers' Record speaks of a firm purporting to have a warehouse in Cannon St., in that city, and to sell goods direct to consumers by pack-men and otherwise. The above-named journal says the address mentioned has been visited, and that no firm of the name given is known there. It says this is of particular interest to Canadians.

Probably the uses to which rubber can be put are without number; certainly they seem to be increasing all the time. The India Rubber Journal sums up the advantages which may be claimed for it as a floor-covering. The first point is that, as the rubber floor gives back no echo, it is very effective in subduing noise. Next, it has the rare quality of durability. So far as rubber is concerned, it may be said to be everlasting; and the more wear it gets, the better does it show its remarkable qualities. Again, floor coverings of rubber have such a spring, that one's feeling,

on walking across them, is aptly described by the phrase "walking on velvet." On board ship, particularly, the non-slipping quality of rubber tiling has been very much appreciated. No matter how wet it gets it always gives sure foothold. Rubber tiling, moreover, is absolutely waterproof, a quality which gives it an immense hygienic advantage over all the other floor coverings. Being without porosity, no dust or germ of disease can find concealment in it. Rubber is also one of the worst conductors of heat or cold, and it naturally follows that rubber tiling is cool in summer and not cold in winter. Lastly, with regard to its artistic possibilities, rubber tiling is capable of splendid effects. The designer of a floor can choose his colors and how he would have them arranged, and in this way bring the floor into harmony with the room.

LAKE FREIGHT CARRIERS.

For years there has been keen rivalry among the newer and bigger steamers of the Great Lakes as to which could carry the biggest load of coal or ore or grain, or could make the fastest trips between certain points perhaps a thousand miles apart. Up to 20th November, the best carrying records made are as under, according to the Marine Review:

Iron Ore—Steamer "Wm. Edenborn," owned by Pittsburgh Steamship Co. A. B. Wolvin, of Duluth, manager, carried 8,807 gross or 9,864 net tons, Escanaba, Michigan, to South Chicago.

Grain—Steamer "J. H. Reed," of the Providence Steamship Co., A. B. Wolvin, of Duluth, manager, 271,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 8,130 tons (2,000 lbs.), from Duluth to Buffalo; steamer "Rensselaer," of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., 151,000 bushels of wheat, 94,000 bushels of barley, and 55,155 bushels of oats (300,155 bushels in all), equal to 7,668 tons, from Chicago to Buffalo; steamer "Mataafa," Pittsburgh Steamship Co., 185,399 bushels of corn, 40,000 bushels of rye, and 43,600 bushels of wheat (268,000 bushels in all), equal to 7,619 tons, from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Buffalo on Lake Erie.

Coal—Steamer "I. L. Ellwood," owned by Pittsburgh Steamship Co., 7,688 net tons anthracite coal from Buffalo to Duluth; steamer "John W. Gates," Pittsburgh Steamship Co., 7,659 net tons of bituminous coal from Lorain on Lake Erie to Duluth on Lake Superior.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX.

A new edition has been issued of the Canadian Trade Index. This substantial volume of over 400 pages is a classified directory in three languages—English, French and Spanish—of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the goods they make. The present issue contains something, however, more than a catalogue of names and a list of products, important as these are towards stimulating Canadian trade in foreign parts. It has a good map of Canada and a table of distances between some thirty leading places in the Dominion. Some of these distances are calculated to make foreigners stare—an Englishman would flatly refuse to believe them unless he were a Chambers of Commerce delegate, and had really been in Canada. Another sensible thing done by the publishers is the addition of some statistics calculated to enlighten the commercial foreigner as to the extent of our products of every kind. It shows the growth of our trade per capita from \$47.00 per head in 1881 to \$72.03 per head in 1891 and \$84.09 per head of the population in 1903. The exports of Canadian manufactured goods, which were \$3,075,000 in value in 1881, count up to \$6,296,000 in 1891, to \$16,012,000 in 1901 and to \$20,624,000 this fiscal year.

ELECTRICAL DEFINITIONS.

Referring to "Answers to Enquirers," given elsewhere in to-day's issue, we believe there are many readers who would like to have, in these days of electricity, some handy definitions of terms of electrical measurement. We therefore