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"D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT.

The necessity of using MALT EXTRACT in the making of bread is now recognised by Bakers as essential to the production of a perfect loaf. We have, therefore, turned our attention to the manufacture of an article to meet the requirements of the Trade, and we have every confidence in recommending the "D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT as the best procurable. The "D.C.L." EXTRACT is specially rich in Diastase, and is made entirely from Malt alone. By its use the risk of a sour ferment is avoided, the flavour and appearance of the loaf is enhanced, and as by using it more loaves can be made from a sack of flour, the cost of the "D.C.L." EXTRACT is more than covered. A trial is solicited. The "D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT is put up in drums of 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.

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is absolutely Pure, and is unsurpassed for the Bakery. Do not be imposed upon with unbranded Yeast called Scotch.

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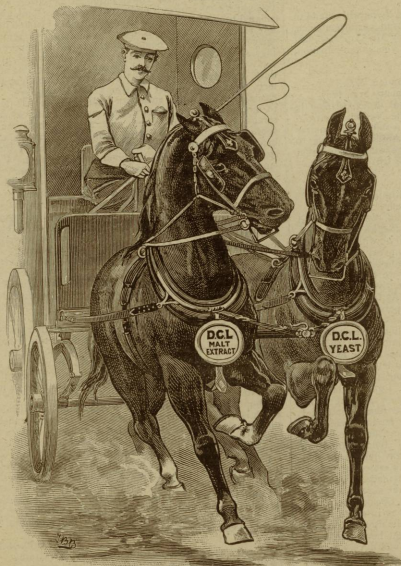
This PURE HOME MANUFACTURED YEAST has an unblemished record for ten years.

We shall be glad to answer any enquiries, and to provide small Samples and Prices on receipt of Post Card.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—
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Distillers Co., Ltd.,
EDINBURGH.

The Largest Distillers in the World.



"A Perfect Pair"—Ahead of all Competitors.

When Ordering kindly mention this Paper.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BAKER AND CONFECTIONER."

January 26th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—Adverse criticism has been passed upon me in the trade press, because, as it is alleged in general terms, I have not supplied them with the ordinary official notices of meetings and other information which they contend they have a right to expect. I do not intend to enter upon a controversy in regard to this matter, but if any trade editor will tell me specifically what information I have withheld, I shall be very pleased indeed to give him my explanation of the omission, if there was such an omission.

At the same time, I shall be very glad if you will extend to me the courtesy of inserting the enclosed correspondence, which bears upon a letter addressed by Mr. Copeman, last week, to the trade press. Thanking you in anticipation, yours faithfully, A. W. LAST.

37 and 38, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.,

January 21st, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith postal order for 10s. 6d., being the amount for membership of the National Association, due January 1st. I believe there is a rule which requires members to give six months' notice of resignation. I beg to give you that notice, but at the same time would request that you at once withdraw my name from the list of members.—Yours truly,

F. COPEMAN.

123, Pershore Road, Birmingham,

January 22nd, 1897.

DEAR MR. COPEMAN,—Your letter of the 21st to hand with thanks, enclosing your subscription for the current year. I note your request that your name is to be withdrawn from the list of members. I must say that I am very sorry indeed, personally, that you should think it right to take this course. It is not so much the loss of a member—we must lose members occasionally—as the appearance it gives of some unfriendly relation between you and me. As far as I know, I have done nothing to interfere with our personal relations in the past. I certainly, in the last *Review*, replied to an editorial criticism concerning myself, which appeared in the *British Baker*. But I was under the impression that you were not acting as editor of the *British Baker*, and your name was not in my mind in writing that letter, except incidentally in regard to the paragraph about the local correspondence. From what I have heard, I gather that that paragraph may have been the cause of your adopting a different attitude towards myself. Please remember that I did not make your name public as having made the "suggestion" to which I referred. You asked me for the name, and, of course, I gave it to you. I understand you deny having made the suggestion. I am quite sure that your denial is in perfect good faith, just the same as my assertion was that the "suggestion" had been made. But even taking for granted that my statement of the case is accurate, there is no reflection upon you whatever. Speaking as an old pressman, there have been many occasions in which I have taken similar action. As you told me at the dinner, you went to the expense of paying a correspondent here, and when you made the "suggestion," I thought it was a very reasonable one from your point of view. But, of course, from my point of view, it was one that I could not fall in with. Surely such a small matter as this is not going to break up what I hoped would be a life-long friendship. At least, I hope not, and if, in holding out this olive branch to you, I succeed in

removing this little barrier which appears to have come between us, I shall feel very gratified indeed. My sole object in writing this letter is to retain your personal friendship, which I value very much, apart from all considerations of the National Association or the *British Baker*. Awaiting the favour of your reply,—Yours faithfully, A. W. LAST.

37 and 38, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.,

Mr. A. W. Last, January 25th, 1897.
123, Pershore Street, Birmingham.

DEAR SIR,—I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 22nd, and thank you for the courteous tone you adopt. The position I have taken up with regard to the paragraph in your letter to the *Review*, is the only one open to me as an honourable man, and it is taken with feelings of the deepest regret. The fact that you were not aware that I was the responsible editor of the *British Baker*, or that you did not make my name public, is quite beside the question. I wrote you for the name of the representative, not for a moment supposing it was myself, but with the object of investigating the matter, to enable me to assure you and your Council that such a suggestion was made without my knowledge or authority, and was contrary to all I hold to be just and reasonable in trade journalism. Our conversation at Leicester, which I thought was of a most friendly and agreeable kind, and calculated to prompt good feeling both between you and me and our respective journals, is clear in my mind. I remember your remark that you could not and would not report meetings, or act as correspondent for the trade papers, and my reply was to the effect that I agreed it was no part of your duty, and that we employed a local correspondent to collect news and report meetings when required. In a casual conversation, such as that was, it is possible to misunderstand a remark, and assume that a certain thing is hinted at when the speaker has not the slightest intention of conveying such hint. In the paragraph in question, however, you deliberately state that I made a suggestion, and that you declined to entertain it. I again emphatically deny that I made any such suggestion.

With the *British Baker* and other journals issued from this office, I have to do with a number of secretaries of associations, and not in a single instance have I any exclusive arrangement with them, nor have I ever asked or suggested that they should send us exclusive reports, to the prejudice of other journals. If I had made a suggestion to you, it is not likely that I should have also made it to others?

You and I evidently differ on the ethics of journalism. Our relations in the past have been of a friendly character, and whenever we have differed in print, we have, until now, been able to meet afterwards as good friends should do. I ask you to consider for one moment, whether it would be the action of a friend to suggest that you should commit a breach of duty by supplying me with information and withholding it from others. If I had suggested this, I know I should have been asking for that which, if you respect your position, as I believe you do, you could not give me, without a flagrant breach of duty, without a risk of giving offence to your Council, and to trade journals which have as much right to consideration as the *British Baker*.

I hope I shall never be guilty of suggesting to a friend that which is morally wrong and unjust. You may think that the alleged suggestion is no reflection upon me? I differ from you. Had I made it, I should have been an unworthy of the respect and esteem of my colleagues, which I assure you I value.

I appreciate the spirit which prompted you to write me. Perhaps you had no intention of doing me an injury, but it is done all the same.

I purposely refrain from commenting upon the treatment extended to me, and to the trade press generally, by your executive on Wednesday last, as also the curt resolution conveyed by you from them.—Yours faithfully,

F. COPEMAN.

P.S.—I was informed at Cambridge that Mr. Grainger had asked you for exclusive information. I beg you to accept my assurance that he had no authority from me to ask for any such thing, and that I neither endorse nor am responsible for his request.

(Continued on page iv., Supplement.)

SPARKLE

FINEST DAKOTA PATENT FLOUR.

"I have received and examined a sample of "Sparkle" Flour, dated January 16th, 1897. I find:—

Colour - - Full blooming tint, baking out remarkably well.

Gluten - - Practically the same.

Water Absorbent Somewhat higher than previous sample.

"The variations are very little, and mark the flour as running very consistent in quality.

"On being baked, the flour made a good, bold loaf, of excellent colour and flavour, specially bearing in mind its great strength.

(Signed) **WILLIAM JAGO."**

(Continued from page ii, supplement.)

123, Pershore Road, Birmingham,
January 26th, 1897.

F. Copeman, Esq.,

DEAR MR. COPEMAN,—Your letter of the 25th inst. to hand with thanks. I am glad you recognised the friendly tone of my letter of the 22nd, because I wrote it in the hope that it would lead to the clearing up of any differences between us. I am glad you remember that we had some conversation, perfectly friendly as you say, on the subject of your paper paying a local correspondent in Birmingham. My impression of that conversation goes a little further. I said something to the effect that your correspondent frequently asked me for information, and that I was very glad to give it to him when I could. But, I added, if I gave him any information I felt bound to send it also to the rest of the trade press. Your reply was to this effect: "Then what is the good of our paying a correspondent. It is hardly fair to us, if you send it to the other trade press." To that I jocularly remarked, "That's all very well for you, but if I didn't I should be 'jumped upon' by the rest of your colleagues." I am not trusting to my memory entirely as to the impression the conversation of two months ago had upon me. Immediately after the Leicester dinner I mentioned the matter to our president and one or two other gentlemen, in the course of private conversation, to show how difficult it was to please everybody. But please bear in mind that I did not take your suggestion (perhaps, by the way, "suggestion" is not the best word to use) to mean that I was not to send ordinary notices of meetings and other official circulars to the trade Press. I assumed you referred only to special information, such as your local correspondent might get by making personal application to me. And I repeat what I have already said, that this suggestion reflected in no way upon your honour as a journalist, and I could have given you such special information, and not have sent it to the rest of the trade Press, without any breach of duty as secretary of the National Association. Perhaps this letter may recall to your mind a little more of the conversation at Leicester, which, I say, I repeated within the next day or two to some of our prominent members. This, at any rate, removes any possibility of the allegation that I invented the conversation for the purposes of my reply to the attack made upon me by the *British Baker*. If you agree that this was practically the purport of our conversation, but that I have misunderstood the meaning of it, I shall be only too delighted to accept your word and let the incident close. I hope we are both perfectly honourable men. We are also men of the world, and know how easy it is for misunderstandings to take place. You have thought fit to write to the trade Press a letter which, by inference, at any rate, makes it appear as if I had deliberately and maliciously invented the whole thing. By your present letter to me you frankly admit that we did discuss the question of your local correspondent, and as our conversation on the subject occupied, at least, half-an-hour, much more must have been said than is contained in your letter. As two months have since elapsed, I can readily understand that you may have forgotten that part of the conversation which impressed me most, and which I repeated to others immediately afterwards. I repeat, whether I misunderstood your meaning or not is quite another matter, but although I do not intend to enter into a wordy warfare, I must, in justice to myself, explain what actually took place. Trusting sincerely that this matter will not alter past friendship, I am, yours truly,

A. W. LAST.

I propose to send this correspondence to the trade Press.

37 & 38, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

January 27th 1897.

A. W. Last, Esq.,

123, Pershore Road, Birmingham.

DEAR SIR,—I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. Your recollection of our conversation at Leicester, may, perhaps, be better than mine. Like you, I do not wish to engage in a wordy warfare, nor do I seek to gain any advantage from it. My position is this: I have been charged with doing what I conceive to be a dishonorable action to the detriment of my contemporaries, and I want them and all

other interested persons to know that I am innocent of such a charge. In writing to the trade papers I took what I think was the only course open to me; my language was plain, as I intended it to be, but I did not seek to infer that you had deliberately and maliciously invented the whole thing.

I am obliged to you for the statement in your letter, which runs, "Please bear in mind that I did not take your suggestion—perhaps, by the way, 'suggestion' is not the best word to use—to mean that I was not to send ordinary notices of meetings and other official circulars to the other trade Press." I assumed you referred only to special information such as your local correspondent might get by making personal application to me. That statement clears the air a little, and is the crux of the whole matter. I cannot agree that the purport of the conversation was as you give it in inverted commas, because I do not remember the exact words or their connection, but I will go so far as to say that if we were discussing the question of "special"—I mean unofficial—information, it is not at all unlikely that some such conversation took place. It is extremely unlikely, however, that I should use such words as, "It is hardly fair to us if you send it to the other trade papers," because you are quite free to send your private information to whomsoever you will. Probably your remark as to sending private information to other papers was also said jocularly. You often hear matters outside of National Association business, such as legal cases, trade changes, and other items of news, which, I agree with you, you are quite at liberty to make public to local correspondents, or direct to trade papers, as you choose, without any breach of duty as Secretary of the National Association.

I am coming to the conclusion that there is a misunderstanding somewhere, which now admits of being cleared up. I have just read again your letter in the *Review*; the paragraph to which I have taken such strong objection does not discriminate between official and private information. You write in an official capacity, and you review a paragraph which appeared in the *British Baker*; throughout you are dealing with official letters, and *prima facie*, the, to me, offensive paragraph refers to the withholding of official information. I do not think any disinterested person reading that letter will form any other conclusion than that the report suggested to you to withhold official information.

I am quite as desirous as you are that this incident should be satisfactorily settled, and that past friendship should be resumed. If you will take the trouble of disabusing the minds of my contemporaries, that I suggested you should withhold from them any information to which they have a perfect right with myself, we shall be in a fair way to a settlement.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. COPEMAN.

123, Pershore Road, Birmingham,

January 27th, 1897.

DEAR MR. COPEMAN,—I have had the great pleasure of reading your letter of even date. I am extremely pleased to find that there must have been some misunderstanding in regard to the conversation at Leicester. I am, as I always have been, quite prepared to accept your word in regard to the nature of that conversation, and trust that now the matter is closed, and that we are again established as old and true friends.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. W. LAST.

37 and 38, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.,

January 28th, 1897.

DEAR MR. LAST,—I am duly in receipt of your letter of 27th inst. I am pleased the incident has closed in such a satisfactory manner, and to the credit of both parties. The misunderstanding shall not be allowed to alter the friendly relations which have hitherto existed, and it is a pleasure to me to resume them.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. COPEMAN.

P.S.—Now that we have come to a satisfactory settlement, I will ask you to consider my letter of the 21st inst., addressed to you as secretary of the National Association, cancelled.

Society Meeting.

REPORT OF EAST LONDON UNITY.

(Continued from our issue of last week.)

ATTEMPTS TO LEGALISE BAKING OF BREAD ON SUNDAYS.

The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers having instituted a campaign against Sunday labour, the Jewish bakers who carry on Sunday baking have been making efforts to approach Parliament to exempt them from a breach of the provisions under the Act of George IV., Sec 3. As the Factory Acts provide for the employment of Jews on Sunday, if the factory or workshop has been closed on the previous Saturday, it is not to be wondered at that Jewish bakers, who bake on Sundays, wish to be exempt from the penalties to which they are liable under the above-mentioned Act. This attempt was discussed by the members of the unity, and as the number of Jewish bakers in London was estimated at not more than fifty to seventy, some of whom did not wish to bake on Sundays, it was resolved to oppose the legislation of exemption, if it should be pressed upon the attention of the legislature. Taking a common sense view of the matter, it would prove unacceptable to Gentiles—operatives and masters alike—if Jews or other bakers should be allowed to bake and supply new bread on Sundays, and from a sanitarian, as well as a Sabbatarian, point, it would be inadvisable and encroaching. Restaurants, clubs, hotels, and even private families might claim to be supplied. And why should this be allowed? Because, forsooth, there are some out of fifty to seventy Jewish bakers in London who are agitating for it. The latest intelligence thereon is that the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies think it probable that a Bill will ere long be introduced into Parliament dealing with the question of Sunday observance; if such were the case, it would be possible to get a clause introduced which would meet the case of the Jewish bakers. In the opinion of the committee it would be unwise, if not dangerous, until such a measure is proposed, to stir up the thorny question of Sunday observance, by seeking special legislation for the

Jewish community. Sir Samuel Montague argues that if bakers are allowed to bake dough with raisins in, why should they not be allowed to bake dough without raisins? A reply to such a conundrum is hardly necessary, as practical bakers will only smile at its absurdity.

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.

This came into force on January 1st, 1896, and prohibits the building of any bakehouse underground; it also states that a place underground shall not be used as a bakehouse unless so used at the said date. The extinction of those now in use is therefore only to be brought about by owners neglecting to conform to the requirements of this Act. So far the Act appears to be wisely framed, as sanitary regulation is desirable for all trades; and it would not be wise to permit of bread factories utilising basement premises; hitherto basement bakehouses have been small, and more of the nature of enlarged domestic accommodation, but with the advent in recent years of bread companies—many of which have been purely speculative concerns—there has been some danger of the smaller bakeries being crushed out. One or two cases arising out of the Act have already been submitted to the Law Courts.

ARBITRATION—CONCILIATION BOARD—LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The labour question in the early months of the year assumed a somewhat threatening aspect. A courteous letter was, however, received from Mr. Jenkins, of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, and arrangements followed for masters and men to consult together at the Eastern Hotel, on Tuesday, March 19th, at which the manifesto which had been issued as the platform of the operatives; the outcome being that it was agreed that the Conciliation Board of the London Chamber of Commerce should be asked to arbitrate in connection with representatives of London associations of masters and factories. Arrangements were made as quickly as possible, and the first sitting of the London Labour and Conciliation Board was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, E.C., on Monday, April 20th, the employers being represented by the following associations and firms, viz.: London Trade Protection Society, South Essex, South London Council, East London Unity, Limmers' Company, "VV" Bread Company, Joy's Bread Com-

A Practical Confectioner writes, with his seventh order, about

COTTOLENE:

"I have never had anything like Cottolene; it beats all Butter"!!!

COTTOLENE IS USED IN 3,500 BAKERIES FOR - - -

**HIGH CLASS CAKES,
MIDDLE CLASS CAKES,
ORDINARY CLASS CAKES.**



Send for Sample Cake; Sample Tub;

Professor Jago's Report;

Trade Recipe Book; and Price List.

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panty, Nevill, and Chibnall. The employees were represented by the A.U.O.B. and N.U.O.B.; all parties pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The award has been made, out, unfortunately, the operatives cannot prevent the sweaters from carrying on their malpractices to the detriment of those employers who pay full rate of wage, and strange but true, members of trade unions in some instances fail to see their own inconsistencies in purchasing their requirements from underselling shops.

THE SUMMER DROUGHT.

In consequence of a long existing drought, communications were opened up with the East London Water Works Company, in respect to serious complaints as to the continued intermittent and bad supply of water, one member from Limehouse producing a sample, as drawn from the water-main, which appeared quite unfit for the manufacture of bread; also calling attention to deficient supplies for sanitary arrangements. These matters have, however, since then been remedied.

DEFICIENT GAS SUPPLY.

The Commercial Gas Company not having sufficient pressure of gas for the needs of the trade after 12 p.m., a letter of protest was sent, and the matter was promptly seen to.

ABOLITION OF CHRISTMAS BOXES.

At the last meeting in December this question was introduced by Mr. Marks, and supported by Messrs. Pahl, Fuchs, and others, who others, who had the satisfaction of obtaining the recommendation of the members present for the custom to be abolished, and suitable bills to that effect were exhibited in most of the bakers' shops throughout the districts.

SEVENTH UNITED DINNER OF EAST LONDON UNITY AND SOUTH LONDON COUNCIL.

This was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, the usual rendezvous, on Monday, March 9th, when a very large and influential gathering of the trade was presided over by our president, William Woodfield, Esq. The good ladies were also well represented, their amiable and genial presence adding grace and lustre to the handsome decorations of the festive saloon. The usual toasts having been well received, and responded to, the chairman ably summarised the feelings of some of the speakers in observing with regard to the then proposed new organisation scheme that "he hardly knew whether it would have a birth, for it seemed that cold water had been thrown upon it; whether anything would come of it, he knew not; but if it should, he believed it would be the means of doing a lot of good to the trade in London. If anything were done, it should have his support, and he thought they should support it."

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The usual annual invite was received from Mr. W. E. Aylwin, managing director Fourth Annual Bakers' Exhibition, asking for two representatives to act with others, *vs* various competitions on behalf of the trade, when the president and Mr. Woods kindly consented to do duty. In the bread department, the rules and prizes were practically the same as in the previous year; but Scotch bakers were formed in a separate class for competing. The exhibition was largely patronised by East London, and it is a pleasant duty to record the fact that Messrs. James and Marks, two useful and highly-respected members of the Unity, were successful in obtaining awards. Such trials of skill should bring gold medals into East London, as there are as good, if not better, workmen there than elsewhere. As a whole, the exhibition was an improvement upon previous years, the competitors and exhibitors being more numerous, and the exhibits and results more satisfactory. Of course, this entailed a larger amount of work upon the judges, who carefully exercised their judgment to make the awards to the best exhibits in the various classes. The trade will do well to bear in mind that the fifth annual exhibition is fixed for September 16th to 23rd, 1897, as this will enable them to make an early decision as to exhibiting thereat.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

Some East London exhibitors did not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with the awards of the judges, who did not appear to follow the lines of the Agricultural Hall judges. If their remarks were justifiable, improvements should be made another year, if it is desired to make this a successful fixture of the trade.

THE PRESS.

Healthy criticism has been accorded the various important matters which have been discussed by the Unity, and other associations connected therewith, and thanks are due to the various writers in the *Bakers' Record*, *Bakers' Times*, *BAKER AND CONFECTIONER*, *British Baker and Confectioner*, who have grasped the wishes and feelings of East London. Speaking generally, a section of the press, which formerly whispered things somewhat hard to appreciate, has since

thought it conducive to trade interests, and well within its province to moderate its tone, and climb down, thus generating more kindly feelings all around. The man who has friends must show himself friendly. The National Association's *Review*, as the only official organ of the trade, has done good service, too, although its fermentation anent the bread laws did not reach the "do ing" stage. Mr. Fletcher, its worthy president, will doubtless pardon the writer's little joke, as he has already done that skit on the paper-hand. May all the scribes and workers of the trade be careful to wield their pens and voices to advance its welfare.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

February—Mr. Fix, of Poplar, was bereaved of his wife.
August—Mr. G. R. Wright, of Ponder's End, a genial friend of East London bakers.
October—Mr. Draude, of Repton Street, Limehouse Fields, an old worker in East London trade associations.
November—Mr. Stolte, of Bedford Street, Commercial Road, was bereaved of his daughter.
December—Mr. Henry Kurtz (formerly in business at East India Road), president of the London Master Bakers' Trade Protection Society.

Members all deeply sympathising with bereaved friends. *Nisi nisi basium mortuorum.*

MR. JAMES' RESOLUTION.

A resolution, in the name of Mr. James, stands upon the agenda for discussion at this annual meeting, as to providing ways and means to carry on the work of the Unity, and enrol every member thereof as a member of the Trade Protection Society, which would, of course, practically free the unity from many responsibilities and claims to which it is liable under the existing code of rules. It is a matter that will require the serious consideration of the members; a rebate is offered by the Trade Protection Society for a large number becoming members; and a proportionate representation by delegates. Already a large number have individually subscribed to Michaelmas, 1897. To carry out Mr. James' resolution, an increase in the monthly subscription would have to be collected from each member commencing in January, 1897, so as to make them eligible for the payment of their subscription to the Trade Protection Society for the following year ending Michaelmas, 1898.

IN CONCLUSION.

The relations of the East London Unity has been amicable throughout the year: the president has been most attentive to his duties, although the work has been considerably augmented by weekly meetings; and prices are more nearly approaching markets than at the commencement of the year. Hoping that 1897 will be bright prosperous,
(Signed) WM. ARCBED. SHILLAN.

The annexed part in the Report was unavoidably crowded out last week :

MARKETS AND PRICES IN EAST LONDON.

Months.	Row and Bromley.	Burdett Road.	Eastern Unity.	Limehouse.	Poplar.	Stepney.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
January	4	4	3 to 4	3 to 6	3½ to 4½	4
February	4	4	3 to 4	3 to 5	4 to 4½	4
March	4 to 4½	4	3 to 4	—	4	—
April	4	4	4	3 to 5	4	—
May	3½ to 4	4	3 to 4	3 to 5	4	3 to 4
June	3½ to 4	3½	3 to 4	3 to 5	4	3 to 4
July	3½ to 4	3½ to 3½	4	—	2½ to 3½	—
August	3 to 4	3½ to 4	3 to 4	3 to 5	3 to 4½	4
September	3 to 4	3 to 4	3½	3 to 5	3 to 4½	—
October	4 to 4½	3 to 4	4 to 4½	3 to 5	3 to 4½	—
November	5	4½ to 5	5	4 to 5	4 to 5	4½ to 5
December	5	5	5	5 to 6½	4½ to 5½	—

Above are tabulated district prices for the year, and it will at once be observed that they have been somewhat irregular, but were advanced in the two latter months, which was necessary in consequence of advances made at Mark Lane, as, notwithstanding a good crop being harvested in this country, the stocks of old wheat on hand were small, and the imports from the largest wheat-growing centres, viz., India, Manitoba, the United States, and Russia, have all been made at increased values. These tabulated district prices afford solid matter for those who reflect upon the unwisdom of trading at lower figures than those warranted by Mark Lane quotations, whilst district reports from Stepney, which has had sad experiences, seem to have been the least regular.

Egg Fruit.

BEFORE Christmas Mrs. Cunningham's Cook prepared some Rock Cakes made exclusively with egg fruit, and sent them down to their factory; all were eaten up but one, and, although nearly a month old when discovered, it was in perfect condition.

Few women know how to boil potatoes; few men know how to darn a stocking; few Bakers know how to make a Rock Cake (though they fancy they do). We cannot only show you how to make Rock Cakes, but we provide 20 valuable recipes for other cakes, and a 6 lb. tin of the Egg Fruit, which is equal to 504 eggs, for 11/-; and, if you are wise, order it from your merchant, or send us P.O.O., and we will see it is sent.

CUNNINGHAM EGG FRUIT CO.,

Kingston Mills, Kilburn, London, N.W.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

A Fact!

JOHN HILL & SON

have made greater efforts to introduce Cakes to the Baking Trade than all other firms put together.

Sell Cakes, and sell Cakes that will please your Customers, viz.,

JOHN HILL & SON'S,

Tudno Cake Factory, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Yeast!



Yeast!

Manufactured

Solely by

THE NEW LEA VALLEY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LTD.,
STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

This . . .
"ARK" YEAST

Is Absolutely Pure, and for Strength, Purity, and keeping Properties it has no superior, and is equal to the best Yeasts in the Market. Being made in England, it is delivered daily a few hours after manufacture to any part of the country.

Sole General Agents for the United Kingdom:

First Prize for Hovis Bread made with "ARK YEAST" was won at the Bakers' Exhibition, London, September, 1895.

Write for a Sample, as all should try it, and please insist upon having the Trade Mark on every bag.

RAWSTORN, JOHNSON & Co., Ltd., 78 & 79, High Street, HULL.

BRANCHES.

Telegraphic Address:—"RAWSTORN, HULL."

42, Long Millgate, Manchester.

14, Watery Lane, Lawley Street, Birmingham.

52, Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street, London.

Telegraphic Address—"Levure, Manchester."

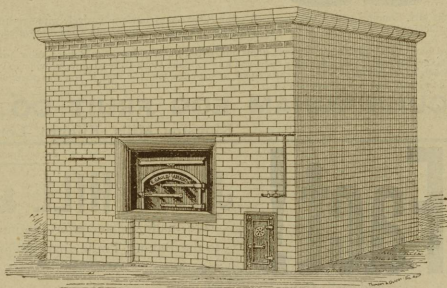
" " "Rawstorn, Birmingham."

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