

INLAND REVENUE.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Includes Chief Inspector, Deputy Inspectors, Collectors, etc.

Commissioners are of the opinion that the whole of the duties should be regarded as one, and the appointments in both inland and outside services should be by promotion or transfers from one to the other.

CITY POSTMASTERS.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. Lists postage collections for various classes.

Commissioners are of the opinion that the whole of the duties should be regarded as one, and the appointments in both inland and outside services should be by promotion or transfers from one to the other.

CITY POST OFFICES.

Class 1, \$1,000 by annual increment of \$10 to \$2,000. Class 2, \$1,500 by annual increment of \$10 to \$3,000.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Lists Chief Inspector, First class, etc.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Lists on appointment, after 10 years' service, etc.

Discipline in the Departments is referred to at length. It is pointed out that contrary to regulation, the rule regarding luncheon is generally disregarded.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Suggestions are made regarding the employment of temporary clerks when necessary, to be drawn from the Civil Service Commission's list of unemployed successful candidates.

SUPERANNUATION.

The Commissioners say they propose to deal with the question of superannuation in another report. Meanwhile, they say they have sufficient before them to say that notwithstanding all the alleged abuses that are said to have prevailed in the administration of the law, the result has been a very large measure of saving to the public exchequer.

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Lists Department of Finance, Agriculture, Inland Revenue, etc.

As against which we may place the loss in: The Department of Railways and Canals, \$21,146 45. The Department of Militia and Defence, 3,725 10. Total, \$24,871 55.

The Commissioners seem to have done their work thoroughly. Of course it is impossible this session for the Government to adopt any, or all, of the recommendations made.

Galt, Ont., 9th.—The monthly cattle fair held here today was well attended by buyers but poorly represented by sellers. The cattle brought out were of very good quality but few in number and were sold for from three and a half to four and a half cents live weight.

Halifax, N.S., 9th.—The Local Legislature has done very little business so far of any importance. It is thought the session will be short, as only a few measures are to be introduced. To-day the annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands was presented, which exhibits a larger revenue from that branch of public service than for years past, owing largely to the improvement in the lumber trade last year.

A representative of the witness called recently at Mr. William Orendine's foundry, and was conducted by the proprietor around the premises. The visit was made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of activity in regard to this branch of business, which is a disputed question. Mr. Orendine states that in 1880 he did fifty per cent. more business at his foundry than he did in 1879, and yet, though having half a dozen railway customers, the railway castings did not amount to one-tenth his trade.

He adds that his two retail stores have done, in January and February, 1881, more than double the trade they did in the corresponding months of 1880, which fact convinced him that people generally were buying more than they did a year ago. He has orders on hand from the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg, Messrs. Cooper, Fairman & Co., Canada Central, South Eastern, Quebec, Montreal and Occidental, Halifax and Cape Breton, and other large railways and private firms, there are being cast daily from fifteen to seventeen tons, and last year there were over 4,000 tons of metal cast. In the extensive works, covering over 20,000 feet, there are 225 persons employed, of whom over a hundred are making from \$12 to \$15 per week. In fact he is employing double the number of people at three times the amount of wages that he was doing twelve months ago. The following eight trades are represented:—Moulders, pattern makers, blacksmiths, fashers, block platers, turnsmiths and furnace builders. Nearly all the orders are small, showing activity in the general business.

EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES.

How the discovery happened to be made, or how many experiments it cost, I do not know. But it certainly was not found out that several compounds there possess both the odor and the flavor of certain fruits. These perfuming essences can be made much cheaper than the genuine. And hence it comes to pass that our people of all fruit essences which are used for flavoring in cooking and confectionery instead of being natural and beautiful as spontaneous and healthful. By treating certain annual plants with potash and sulphuric acid, these laboratory experts produce certain other acids. Out of these acids are distilled certain ethers, which ethers being intimately and compound in certain proportions, and then colored with cochineal, they thus undergo a change, and made to resemble in color, flavor and odor certain berries of the field and fruits of the garden. The basis of these perfuming essences are these ethereal compounds of volatile acids, with the oxides of ethyl and amylic ether. In its common and ordinary form, is known to the eye by nearly every intelligent person. This, in more scientific phrase, is oxide of ethyl. Another ether is the oxide of amylic. Each of these ethers possess its basic properties, and has its alcohol. Common or ethylic ether, corresponds to common or ethylic alcohol. Amylic ether corresponds to what is known as fusil oil. More than forty years ago these fusil oils were publicly advertised as one of the main ingredients for making grape-juice wine out of vine and currant-juice. The price of these recipes were stated in the advertisements. It would seem that, beginning with the juice of the grape, these laboratory manipulators transferred their magic to the sophistication of other fruit juices as well. It is laid down in the books that butyric ether is prepared by mixing two parts of butyric acid with two parts of alcohol and five parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, and agitating the mixture for a short time. This butyric ether is very valuable in alcohol, and is said to be much used to communicate a fine apple flavor to rum. Butyric ether dissolved in eight or ten parts of alcohol begins the essence of pineapple. From twenty to twenty-five drops of this essence added to a pound of sugar containing a little citric acid imparts to the mixture a strong taste of pineapple. Acetate of amylic ether is made by distilling a mixture of one part of amylic alcohol, (this is the thing which is known as fusil oil), two of acetate of potash and one of concentrated sulphuric acid. An alcoholic solution of this last named ether forms the jargonelle pear essence. Fifteen parts of acetate of amylic ether, with half a part of the ether dissolved in ten parts of alcohol, form what is called bergamot pear essence. When this is employed to flavor sugar, accented with a little citric acid, it imparts to all drinks and pastries the flavor of a genuine bergamot pear. Acetate of amylic ether, mixed with butyric ether, forms, in alcohol solution, the banana essence. Valerianate of amylic ether is made by mixing four parts of fusil oil with four of sulphuric acid, washed with water and a weak solution of carbonate of soda. An alcoholic solution of this ether, in the proportion of one part of six or eight of alcohol, forms the flavoring liquid known as apple essence. It will thus be seen that much of what is bought and sold as pure fruit essences are chemical compounds entirely, that they are only mixtures of certain ethereal compounds of organic acids with the oxides of ethyl and amylic series of ethers, and that they do not contain the ghost of the fruits they are named after. Genuinely and perfectly honest fruits, extracts and essences are both made and sold, and that in quantities, but it still remains true, that by far the larger proportion of all "extracts," "essences" and "fruit flavoring," as they are now sold in the markets, possess no more of the genuine fruits in them than there is of Havana tobacco in a cabbage leaf cigar, or than there is of French wine in Ohio corn whiskey. Such for the most part are the fruit flavors which now obtain in commerce, and which are sold and consumed in quantities beyond all computation. They bear no greater resemblance to the genuine original than horse chestnuts do to chestnut horses, or to the honest pork sausages of New Jersey do to sausages which are made of cats dogs and jackasses.—Confectioner's Journal.

BULLION AND COINAGE.

The New York Bullion contains some interesting and carefully prepared figures relating to the stock of gold and silver now existing in the various countries of the globe, the amount in circulation as coin and the quantity of the bullion product in the year 1880. The world's stock of gold in the year 1849 is estimated at 26,500,000 ounces, and of silver at 326,000,000 ounces. From 1849 to 1880, the year of the discovery of gold in California, the production of gold was about 160,000,000 ounces, and of silver 4,800,000,000 ounces. The production each year since 1848 is given in Bullion's tables, and the aggregate is 171,443,750 ounces of gold and 2,393,200,000 ounces of silver. If there had been no gold and silver lost or destroyed the total stock in the world at this time would amount to 357,443,750 ounces of gold and 7,519,200,000 ounces of silver. Estimating the annual loss from abrasion and total destruction at one-tenth of one per cent. per annum, the actual supply at the present time would be as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Production, Destroyed, Present stock. Lists Gold and Silver in Ounces.

The following is an estimate of the amount of gold and silver in circulation and held as reserve in national treasuries and in the banks of the world:—

Table with 3 columns: Circulation, Treasury reserve, Bank reserves. Lists Gold and Silver in Ounces.

Deducting these amounts from the present supply of gold and silver, as shown by the preceding table, the amount existing in the world at the present time, in the shape of hoardings, or employed in the arts and capable of being converted into money, is 148,543,750 ounces of gold and 4,321,200,000 ounces of silver. Up to 1848 the United States contributed about 1,000,000 ounces of gold to the world's production, or less than one per cent. of the world's supply at that date. From 1848 to date the bullion product of the United States has aggregated 7,127,587 ounces of gold, or forty-four per cent. of the world's production during the period, and 340,310,745 ounces of silver, or fourteen per cent. of the world's production. The stock of gold and silver in the United States at the close of 1880 was \$450,543,087, of which \$488,853,049 were gold and \$163,860,632 were silver. The production of the United States for 1880, including about \$3,000,000 from Mexico and British Columbia, was \$80,167,939, ac-

counting to Bullion's figures, a gain of \$4,918,435 over 1879. The production of gold in 1880 was \$35,522,182, as compared with \$32,539,200 in 1879, and of silver, \$10,000,000, as compared with \$8,625,812 in 1879. These are the countries—Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, and Columbia—which are gold exclusively or give to silver a limited legal tender power only, there are sixteen—the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain, Mexico, Central America, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Japan and Algeria—which use silver as full legal tender as well as gold, and one country only, India, uses silver exclusively. The population of the silver-using countries is eight times as large as that of the countries whose silver is not full legal tender, and the entire amount of silver in circulation is \$24,276,061, as compared with \$2,819,000,000 of gold. The total output of the United States in 1880 was \$80,167,939, of which \$62,281,279 was in gold. The silver output during the past six years amounted to \$11,200,000, or nearly one-half the entire amount of gold output since the metals were introduced.

ROLLED ABERDEENS FOR CANADA.

(Have Stock Journal, Feb 2.)

Polled Aberdeen cattle appear to be rapidly coming into favor in Canada. Mr. George Wilkin of Waterdale, of Forth, Aberdeenshire, who was one of the tenant farmers' delegates to the Dominion of Canada in 1879, has selected and shipped by the Allan steamer Astorian from Glasgow, on the 23rd of February, a valuable consignment of polled Aberdeen cattle to the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada. The order was to ship the best to be obtained in Scotland, and the following have been sent forward:—1 four-year-old cow, Western Queen, 1 four-year-old cow, Carolina 2nd, and another four-year-old cow, three-year-old heifer, Gagar 5th, ditto, Zulu, ditto, Maline, ditto, Paul lady, and one two-year-old, May Queen.

The Hon. Mr. Pope, who farms extensively at Cookshire, in the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, has already a good herd of these valuable cattle, which was augmented last year by the importation of a bull and three very fine heifers. When the present shipment reaches its destination, the honorable gentleman will be in possession of one of the finest, if not the finest, herds of polled Aberdeen cattle outside the British Isles. The bull exhibited by the late Mr. McCombe, of Tullyfour, and which secured the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, is also in the Eastern Townships. We understand that Mr. Lupier, a short-horn breeder from Ontario, is at present in this country with a view of purchasing polled Aberdeen and other cattle for the Ontario Government Model Farm at Guelph, Ontario.

It is said there are 1,350 watches manufactured each day in the United States.

Montreal is to have electric light. A company has given notice, applying for incorporation.

There is a manufactory of paper bricks in Wisconsin. The bricks are said to be very durable.

The report of the Workshop Inspectors show that there are 107,554 males, and 17,111 females employed in the manufactories of Chicago.

The copper mine at Cox's Heath, Cape Breton, owned by R. A. McKell of St. John's, and John A. McKenzie, of Sydney, has been sold to a Boston company.

Up to the close of the year the Lake Superior copper mines have produced three million tons of copper, valued at \$140,000,000.

Worth, the French man-milliner, predicts that American silks will, ere long, supersede those of French manufacture. They already excel in some respects.

The New York and Acadia coal mine in Cumberland County has been sold for \$49,000 to Mr. Melanis, of Hamilton. A company will open extensive operations in the spring.

It is thought that over 100,000,000 feet of pitch pine timber and lumber will be shipped from the port of Darien, Ga., this year. A little over 85,000,000 feet was shipped last year.

The Onondaga community, having given up plural marriages, is devoting itself to money making. Last year it netted in profits \$97,000. During January last it paid out \$7,000 for labor.

When the twelve million acres of the Florida Everglades are drained and put into sugar plantations, it is to be hoped, says the Philadelphia Record, that glucose will take a back seat.

A member of the Albany Assembly has a resolution before the House which provides for transferring the State canals to the General Government, provided that the Government enlarge them to the size of the Welland Canal. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Lumberman's Exchange, Williamsport, Pa., offers a reward of \$30 to any person furnishing evidence leading to the conviction of any one sawing off the ends of logs. All parties purchasing stray logs from any person not authorized by the stray log committee will be prosecuted.

There were received in Boston, Mass., during the year 1880, 351,744,000 feet of lumber in all. Of this quantity about 208,100,000 feet was received by rail, 41,000,000 by sailing vessels from the south, 1,500,000 by southern steamers, and about 100,000,000 by water from Maine and the British provinces.

According to Bradstreet's, the amount of lumber manufactured in the leading Michigan districts during the year 1880 was 3,978,187,227, an increase of 631,310,514 feet over the production of 1879. More than one-third of the demand, or about 6,000,000,000 feet, was supplied by Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

It may give some idea of the capacity of the mills in Florida by mentioning the fact that the 17 mills along the lines of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit and Peninsular railways can make an aggregate yearly cut of 84,108,000 feet, an average of nearly 5,000,000 each. The largest one can turn out 9,000,000 feet, and the smallest, 2,500,000 feet.

Messrs. P. Freytag & Co., of Toronto, recently put in their premises an assortment of cork cutting and shaping machinery, driven by a Doty engine of 8-horsepower, and has found it work so satisfactorily that they have ordered some additional machines from the States. This firm used formerly to import, but now manufacture their own corks, and also life preservers, etc.

The amounts put in for the following parties on the Kawawlin river, Maine, represent the product of that stream: Parks & Keely, 2,600,000; Bradley & Ring, 4,000,000; Gustin & Merrill, 1,500,000; Carrier & Co., 2,000,000; C. M. Hill, 4,000,000; Schmidt Bros., 1,000,000; Warren, Yorkey & Bradley, 8,000,000; Westover, 500,000, total, 23,500,000. The product of the Kawawlin last year was about 13,000,000.

In Germany there are at this time twenty countries in constant daily use under the Thomas' telegraph lines, which number is to be increased to thirty early in April. The dephosphorized local daily becoming in greater demand for a variety of special purposes, such as telegraph wire of high conductive property, boiler plates, etc. Large shipments of dephosphorized iron are being made to the United States.

The Victoria Harbour Works, Victoria, are making to them the capacity of working over time. They find it difficult to procure hands situated in certain localities of the trade, and the want of a skilled workmen is just now keeping them back from their demand. The number of unskilled labourers for another shipment of the coal for British Columbia and Hawaii, West Indies.

Owing to the competition between the different lines, Atlantic coast steamers running to the port of New York, emigrants can now obtain passage tickets to this country for \$12 each. A passenger tariff was formerly twice on the line, but efforts are being made to adjust the existing differences, and before the usual tide of emigration that sets in in the spring, it is probable that at least \$3 will be the price of a ticket.

A public meeting was held recently at Prince Arthur's Landing, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the future of that part of the country in case of dismemberment from the Province of Ontario. The North Shore Miner says:—This separation is generally looked upon as a certainty, and therefore it is quite probable that before long we shall be either attached to the Province of Manitoba, or set apart as a territory.

Very rapid development of the country on the line of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada railroad, between Edmore and St. Louis, is reported. On that part of it running in Montcalm county there is an average of at least one saw mill at every half mile, and the woods are literally alive with lumbermen and lumbering operations. A great many buildings for all sorts of purposes are going up, and soon the stump lands will pass into the hands of actual settlers.

On the occasion of his departure from London to take command in the Transvaal, General Sir Frederick Roberts was the recipient of an enthusiastic demonstration, ladies participating. It is an unfortunate state of affairs which necessitate General Roberts' departure, but it is felt that even after recent reverses the prestige of British arms must be upheld. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution of the difficulties with the Boers will soon be reached.

The Napier Standard says:—It is gratifying to note that the brush factory is rapidly becoming one of the most flourishing manufacturing establishments in Napier. Beginning in September, 1870, with a staff of seventeen hands, these have so increased that on Saturday evening last fifty five hands were paid, nearly all of whom have been putting in daily a quarter of a day overtime. New machinery has been added, and the hum of business fills the premises, already too small for the demand of the trade.

During the past year Miss Rye sent to Ontario 60 children, Miss Macpherson 114, Miss Billrough 124, Mr. Middlemore 41, Rev. Mr. Stephenson 22, Boy's Home, London, 11, and Cardinal Manning 22—making 407 in all. The number of farm laborers, including their families, brought out by the department in 1879 and 1880 was 472, and female domestic servants 158. The total expenditure on account of immigration, during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, respectively, was \$31,000, \$39,000 and \$53,000.

The revenue of the Direct United States Cable Company for the half year amounted to \$50,815, against \$120,445 for the same period in 1879, or a decrease of \$69,630. The expenses, including interest on debentures, were \$26,233, leaving a net balance of \$24,582, which, with \$21,780 brought forward, makes a total of \$46,362. Out of this interim dividends of 14 per cent each for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December, 1880, amounting to \$20,355, have been paid. \$21,870 has been added to reserve, increasing that fund to \$200,000.

The circular of Cornes & Co., represented in Montreal by Mr. James Reid, dated Yokohama, Feb. 10, says:—Our preceding circular was dated on the 7th ult. since when we are in receipt of letter advices dated New York, 28th December, and San Francisco, 6th January. After the departure of the last mail, on the 23rd ult., our market was again easier, but a good demand springing up rapidly caused prices to advance, and the market closer steady at our quotations. Prices for all grades above fine are more or less nominal, owing to small supplies. Settlements since the 7th ult. amount to 6,000 piculs. Fresh supplies have been very light, and our stock is reduced to some 3,500 piculs, largely composed of the low grades. Choice to choicest, nominal; fine to finest, \$23@27 per picul, medium to good medium, \$16@19 do., common to good common, \$10@14.—Herald.

Of the Pike & Richardson Cooperage Company the Chatham Planet says:—A meeting of the shareholders of this company, which has absorbed the business of Messrs. Pike & Richardson, was held at Garner House on Thursday evening, for the election of directors and the organization of the company. The chairman reported that all the stock had been subscribed. The by-laws were passed and the following directors elected for a period of two years, viz.: John B. Pike, Wm. J. Richardson, Duncan C. Plumb, of Niagara, and Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, and their letters of incorporation give them very extended powers. The company have purchased a large timber tract, and are now operating six mills. We understand that the contracts entered into by the company will aggregate over \$200,000 for the year 1881, and that sufficient stock has already been secured to fill these contracts. With the addition already made to their Pikeville mills and those contemplated, the company will be in a position to supply almost the entire barrel trade of Western Ontario.

The Chicago Field says that the salmon built by the United States Fish Commission in California, which was recently destroyed by a storm, cost about \$25,000, and that Congress has already voted money to rebuild it. The annual expense for maintenance was \$6,000. The Federal Government employs a steamer, the Fishhawk, expressly fitted up for catching deep-sea fish. The cost of construction and outfit was \$92,000. Another new steamer for coast service in the fisheries is being built at a cost of \$103,000. In Canada we have ten fish hatcheries, the whole expense of which last year does not exceed \$30,000, which sum includes the price of two new hatchery houses, built for about \$4,000 each. We regret to see by the last report of the Department that the fisheries have been merged in the marine service, and a very meagre and unsatisfactory account of them is published. This is a strange commentary upon the value attached to the Canadian fisheries by the Halifax commission. There is no account whatever given of their produce and condition last year.