

for instance, the export of eggs. In 1890 Canada sent to England 3,000 dozen, valued at \$820; last year the record was 3,937,655 dozen, valued at \$592,318. In these same years there was a great falling off in the shipment of eggs to the United States. Last year the quantity was 3,918,015 dozen, valued at \$494,409 as against 12,825,735 dozen, valued at \$1,793,104. Of cheese last year the Dominion exported the grand total of 128,410,730 pounds, valued at \$12,554,286, against 117,416,951 pounds, valued at \$10,434,239 the year previous. Verily in this commodity Canada is holding her own.

None the less gratifying is the increase in the export of butter, as the following figures show:—

	Pounds.	Value.
1890.....	1,951,585	\$ 340,131
1891.....	3,768,101	602,175
1892.....	5,736,696	1,056,758

Inland Revenue Report.

The annual report of the Controller of Inland Revenue has been issued. The figures for 1892 are most encouraging, being considerably in excess of last year. In 1882 the total amount of inland revenue accrued was \$9,076,526, as against \$6,905,005 in 1891. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 3,498,232 proof gallons, as compared with 4,397,594 proof gallons in the previous fiscal year. To obtain this quantity 59,323,314 pounds of grain were used. The quantity held in stock on July 1, 1891, was 12,836,079 proof gallons, the largest quantity ever held by the distillers of Canada. The production, however, decreased to the extent of 899,363 proof gallons, showing that the increased output due to the legal requirements as to the maturing of spirits has ceased and the production is now normal, except so far as it has been diminished by the systematic smuggling of spirits in the gulf of St. Lawrence. This, says Mr. Miell, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Department of Customs, appears still to be carried on to an alarming extent, curtailing the market for domestic spirits, while utterly demoralizing the people amongst whom it prevails.

A decrease is noted in the quantity of malt taken for consumption to the extent of about 20 per cent., as compared with 1890-91, and 12½ per cent. as compared with the average of the preceding four years. The total quantity was 46,425,892 pounds. This is doubtless due to decreased production of malt liquor on account of the increase of the duty upon malt from 1 to 2 cents per pound. A careful analysis of the product of breweries has been made during the year, establishing the fact that as respects the great mass of the brewers of the country, no attempt has been made to use sugar in the production of beer, though some half-dozen instances have occurred in which the suspicions of the department have been aroused, and further investigations are in course.

During the year 9,929,616 pounds of tobacco; snuff and cigarettes were manufactured, about the same quantity as in 1891; and 107,927,813 cigars were manufactured, an increase of 7,000,000. Temperance people will, doubtless, scan the following table with pleasure. It shows the annual consumption, per head of population, of the articles mentioned. Evidently the consumption of ardent liquors is decreasing.

Year.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.
1889.....	.776	3.263	.697	2.153
1890.....	.883	3.369	.104	2.143
1891.....	.745	3.790	.111	2.292
1892.....	.701	3.516	.101	2.291

Milling and Baking in Scotland in the Time of Burns.

In vol. xxiii. of the proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, now in the press, there is an interesting paper on "The Rural Economy of Scotland in the Time of

Burns"—1759-90—a period which may be regarded as practically co-extensive with the latter half of the eighteenth century. The author is James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), and in the course of his paper, which was communicated to the society last session, the author makes a number of references to the milling and baking and cognate features of the "rural economy" of the people in that most interesting period of the history of Scotland.

Without claiming for them anything in the shape of historical or natural sequence, we here give a number of notes that we have gleaned from the learned doctor's paper:—

Referring to the fact that in the state of society which then existed there were few wants, and that these were mostly supplied by home industry, coupled with the fact that as money was scarce rents had to be paid in kind, he comes to

THE QUESTION OF THIRLAGE, OR MOLTURE, which was a bitter grievance. He makes quotation of a couplet from "The Two Dogs" of the national poet—

"Our laird gets in his racket rents,
Hiscoals, his kain, and a' his tenants' (dues)—
and he goes on to say that the Earl of Aberdeen had a grarary at Tarbat in eastern Ross, which held 600 bolls of corn yearly. In the dearth of 1782 the people of Tarbat stopped a ship laden with teind corn for Greenock. As regards multure, he says that at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, by 1793, the burgh lands were thirled 140th, with bank-meal to the miller and to his knave or man. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire (an important place in the early history of Scottish freemasonry), was thirled to the Abbey and to Lord Eglinton, whose family seat is near by. Paisley was thirled to the Abbey 1-20th, besides knaveship. In Nithsdale (Dumfriesshire) multure was held to apply to wheat (1 17th), though the laird had no mill to grind it. It has been an ancient obligation to take all the corn to the baronial or abbey mill; hence the farm was said to be thirled orstricted to this mill, and had to pay a vulture or portion of the meal to the miller, sometimes as high as 1 12th. Horse and seed corn were excepted. The portion of corn taken to the mill each time was called a "melder." Tam o' Shanter's wife Kate complained

"That ilka melder wi' the miller
Thou sat as lang as thou had miller."

THE QUERN.

Dr. Colville says that in consequence, no doubt, of these exactions, the quern, or primitive hand-mill, was in constant use; and in reference to this ancient mechanical contrivance, the poet Robert Jamieson wrote—

"The cronach stills the dowie heart,
The jorram stills the bairnie,
The music for a hungry wame
Is grin lin' o' the quernaie."

He also states that in the north querns are still in use, and that a livelihood is earned by making and selling them. They cost 3s 6d to 5s each.

GRAIN CROPS IN THE FARMING ROTATION.

The ground, says Dr. Colville, had been cropped from time immemorial in a rotation of oats, peas, and bere or bigg, a kind of four-rowed barley. This rotation was kept up till the land gave only two seeds in return, four or five returns being a good crop. White oats came to supersede the old gray variety, while wheat was raised only in the Lothians and carse lands even near the close of the century.

FOOD FROM THE CEREAL GRAINS.

A staple dinner dish of the country people in Scotland in Burns' time was kail or broth, which was sometimes made of greens and grolls, which were oats stripped of the husks in the mill, for pot-barley was difficult to procure. In every cottage there used to be the knockin'-stone, a deep cup-like block, in which the barley was allowed to lie in water, and then it was beaten with a small mallet till it was husked. It seems that we owe the pot-barley mill to Fletcher of Saltoun, who had lived in Holland

and had seen it in use there. He went back to Holland, taking with him a millwright named James Meikle. It was that clever mechanic who built the first mill at Saltoun, near Haddington, and for a long time he enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. For forty years that was the only pot barley mill in the United Kingdom or America.

WHEATEN BREAD.

Wheat bread, says Dr. Colville, drove out the only other staple food—oatmeal cakes—just as the latter had superseded the still older barley, bere and peas, from the meal of which scones and cakes were baked. Wheat loaves, according to Ramsay of Ochertyre, became commoner than oat cakes had formerly been. In every house in Burns' time there was an iron girdle or circular iron plate for baking cakes, and the manufacture of the girdles was for many years a monopoly of the little town of Culross, which lies on the northern shores of the Forth, near Stirling. Burns says that the "Jolly Beggars" were so merry that "wi' jumpin' and thumpin' the very girdle rang." So far as many parts of Scotland are concerned, the baker is a modern institution, not being known in the latter half of the eighteenth century. For example, in 1794, at Govan, an important suburb of Glasgow, even at that time there was no baker, butcher or public market of any kind. Loaf bread was supplied from Glasgow, the trouble of fetching or carrying it being taken out of the size of the loaf. About the year 1770 only two wheat loaves per week found their way to two families in Auchtermarder from the city of Perth, but by the year 1794 a baker in that town sold £200 worth of bread per annum.—London *Illustrator*.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and Northern Pacific roads have concluded a traffic arrangement for carrying flour, grain and mill-stuff that are destined to Atlantic seaports from North Dakota and Minnesota points on the northern line of the Northern Pacific road. All consignments under this joint tariff are billed via West Superior, and taken as far as Mackinaw by the Northern Pacific. The tariff published by the Northern Pacific in relation to the new arrangement became effective Jan. 5. It gives rates as follows, in cents per 100 lbs:—

From—	To Mackinaw.
Pemba	23
Grand Forks, East Grand Forks	27
Crookston, Red Lake Falls	26½
Grafton	23
Fergus Falls	25
Breckenridge, Wahpeton	25½
Wadena	23
Farzo, Glyndon, Moorhead	25½

The South Shore tariff from Mackinaw, effective on and after Jan. 18, in compliance with the recently issued special order by Chairman Midgley, is on a basis of 39½c. less 12½c. to Boston. To various eastern points the rate is as follows in cents per 100 lbs.

From Mackinaw.	
Boston, Portland, Providence, Newport	27
New York	25
Prosscott, Watertown, Ogdenburg	23
Sharbot Lake, Peterboro, Kingston	24
Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville	25
Quebec, St. John	27
Greenville, Vancleboro, Me.	25

This seems to be another move on the part of Van Horn against H.I., and is so regarded in railroad circles here. Through this deal, where the Northern Pacific comes into competition with the Great Northern, the South Shore gets business. Where the Northern Pacific has exclusive territory, as on the Bismarck line, it handles its eastern business independently of the other roads, billing all stuff via Chicago by way of the Wisconsin Central, part of its system. Northern Pacific agents here deny that the tariff in effect on flour from Bismarck and locality through to Boston is no higher than the rate from Minneapolis or Duluth to Boston. In support of their statement they present the fact that the territory mentioned is exclusively their own, and that there is, accordingly, no cause for a cut.