

15 ft. \times 9 ft. \times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., will hold 6,581 gallons, and about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ squares of horizontal surface would catch enough rain water to fill it in the year at the above rate of rain-fall. In estimating the area of roof, the level area only must be calculated and not the surface area, which is often half as much again. Hence the simple method is to take the area of the ground plan and double the number of feet contained in it, which will give the amount in cubical feet of water that, on the average, may be collected in each year."

Statistical Information.

SUMMARY.

France has 43 Mineral Oil Refineries; 53 Animal Oil Manufactories; 99 Olive, Nut, and Grain Oil Manufactories; and 23 general Refineries.—Pittsburg, United States, has 58 Petroleum Refineries, with a total capacity of 26,000 barrels per week.—A return of the House of Commons gives for the total Prisons in England on the 1st January 1864, a total of 27,307 prisoners, of whom 5,533 were Roman Catholics.—France contains 12,800,000 acres of natural meadow land, 6,500,000 acres of artificial meadow, and 16,500,000 acres of pasture land.—The length of Telegraph lines in Canada 31st December 1864, was 3,871 miles; number of stations open to the Public 288; number of public messages sent during the year 416,117.—Michigan has now about four and a half millions of sheep. Her wool crop is estimated at twelve million pounds.—The total revenue of the United States for 1864 was \$260,632,717; the expenditure \$865,234,087; total outstanding debt March 31st 1865, \$2,366,954,077.—The yearly product of pianos in the United States has increased from 2,000 to 20,000 in the last fifteen years, the latter number being the estimated manufacture of the present year.—Nearly six million tons of Coal were exported from the United Kingdom from January to August 1864, inclusive.—In one of the processes of steel-pen making done by females at Birmingham, a quick worker will cut out in one day of ten working hours 250 gross, or 36,000 pens, which involves 72,000 distinct motions of the arm, two in every second.—The total quantities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal sent to market from the various regions of Pennsylvania, for the year 1864, was 136,614,940 tons; and of foreign coal imported 7,713,760 tons.—The population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1861 was 28,980,757; the annual consumption of wheat is estimated at twenty-four million quarters, of which six millions is imported, at an average price per quarter for the past 19 years of 53s. sterling.

IMPORTS FOR 1865.

A Great Falling Off.

The total value of dutiable goods received at the Port of Montreal, during the first three months of the present year, viz: up to the 31st ult., amounted to \$2,316,884, against \$3,984,096 for the same period of 1864, being a decrease this year of \$1,667,212. The decrease in the imports of free

goods is even greater. The quantity received during this year, up to the 31st ult., was \$210,752, against \$828,730, for same period last year, being a decrease of \$617,978. Of course the duty received at the Custom House shows a corresponding falling off. The amount received this year, up to the 31st ult., was \$648,916 68, against \$900,128 86 for same period last year; decrease \$251,212 18.

Should a corresponding decline have taken place in the imports of the whole province, which we believe is the case, and if it continues during the whole of the year, the provincial import and export account will show a different balance in 1865 from what it presents in 1864, or indeed for a considerable number of years. The imports of 1864 are estimated at \$52,000,000, and judging by the last three months, we may deduct at least one-third from this amount for the imports of the present year. The exports of 1864 are estimated at \$46,000,000, which we think will be rather enhanced than decreased during the present year. We are of opinion, therefore, that the balance of the provincial import and export account will be on the right side at the end of 1865.—*Trade Review.*

[We trust the anticipations of the *Trade Review* may be realised—it is our only hope for returning prosperity. Let our consumers see to it that Home Manufactured Goods are purchased by them whenever they can be obtained to suit their purposes—especially in the productions of wool, flax, wood and leather.—Ed. Arts Journal.]

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

An English paper says, "An official return shows that the extent of our entire possessions, colonial and military, or commercial, is 4,346,996 square miles; the population, 152,774,672; revenue, £57,945,509; expenditure, £58,545,380.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The British army and navy estimates for the year, 1865-6 have just been announced. The cost of the army is £14,348,447—a reduction of £495,000 from last year; of the navy £10,392,224—a decrease of £316,000. Total estimates for the military and naval establishments for the coming year, £24,740,671; or, in American currency, \$123,703,355.

The officers and seamen in the navy number 38,000. There are also 7,000 boys in the service and 7,000 men in the coastguard service against 7,500 last year, making the total 52,000. The marines number 17,000; namely, 8,000 for service afloat and 9,000 for service on shore, being 1,000 less than in 1864-5. The civilians for the coastguard service are 750 against 950, leaving the total force in the fleet and coastguard service 69,750, against 71,950 last year.

The navy consists of 540 vessels, classified as follows:—

Steamships, 445, of which 357 are screw, and 88 paddle; 26 screw ships are building; 69 effective sailing ships are afloat; making the total of steam and sailing ships 540.