

amounted to £1,297,849. Of this sum the startling proportion of £304,000 was raised by loan, and only £290,000 provided for by the ordinary budget, leaving about £1,000,000 to be provided by other means. There can be no wonder, then, that the Minister of Finance in his report points out that nearly a third of the budget is absorbed by the Ministry of War, and urges the necessity of taking measures to reduce the cost of maintaining the military forces. Examining the other heads of expenditure, we find that while the Imperial Household costs £1,519,272 and the Holy Synod £1,018,712, the Department of Public Works costs but £1,722,315, Public Instruction £1,649,981, and Justice £1,646,050. Perhaps these sums fairly represent the amount of instruction, justice, and public works of which the people get the benefit; still, if the Ministry of War and Marine could but be satisfied with the budget allotted to these items of profitable expenditure, even with the Imperial Household thrown in, the prospects of Russia would be less gloomy. There is another point on which we must touch warily, seeing that we ourselves are in the same position. Nearly 23 millions of the Russian revenue is raised from the tax on spirits; so that a "temperance movement" which should diminish by one-half the amount of drink consumed would bring about a financial crisis—not to mention the suggestion that abstinence might become the watchword of a political propaganda. It is true that we raise some 25 millions from taxes on intoxicating drink, but this is a somewhat smaller proportion of our entire revenue; and, moreover, in the event of our population diminishing by one-half the consumption of alcoholic drink, the enormous saving thus effected would flow back by several channels into the Exchequer. It is by no means certain that the same would hold good in Russia, nor that the Eastern empire would be as well able to bear a temporary redistribution of its resources as our own country.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

A despatch from Montreal, dated the 2nd instant, says: "As a beginning toward making this a free port, the Harbour Board has made the substantial reduction of 33 1/2 per cent in the tonnage dues on all vessels coming here under the old tariff. A large number of articles were charged 30, 40 and 50 cents a ton, but the new maximum charge is 25 cents, or an English shilling. Steamboats for each day, or for half a day, in port, will be charged 1 cent per ton register, and other vessels 1/2 cent per ton. For wharfage dues the 25 cents per ton is the general charge. Twenty cents per ton is charged for hay, straw, pig-iron and scrap iron, and ashes; 15 cents per ton for apple crates and their contents, flour and meal, fish, meats, pitch, potatoes, tar, horse, muck, tils, sheep, swine; 10 cents per ton for ballast, clay, fire bricks, gypsum, lime, marble, phosphates, sand and salt; 7 1/2 cents per ton for coal and coke, grain and seeds of all kinds; special bricks, 10 cents per 1,000, cordwood, 5 cents per cord; lumber, 10 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure; hullion, specie, free. These rates come into operation on the opening of navigation, which is likely to take place in a few days."

The special report of the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario shows that the number of Mechanical Institutes in the Province is about one hundred, of which seventy-four received aid from the Legislative grant during the year 1880, and of which twenty-five conducted classes for instruction in the following subjects: English grammar and composition, with dictation, 10, arithmetic, geometry and mensuration, 18; penmanship and bookkeeping, 10, principles of and practical mechanics, 1, chemistry, 0; mineralogy, 1; geometrical and decorative drawing, 8; free hand drawing, 8; phonography, 1, elocution, 2; music, 3; French, 3, German, 2. The total amount paid teachers was \$3,803.50; the amount received from pupils' fees was \$1,620.00. Number of Institutes with reading room, evening classes and library (of authorized subjects), 24, number without reading room, but with evening classes and library, 3; number with reading room, and no evening classes or library, 32; number without reading room or evening classes, but with library, 10, number that have not complied with the requirements of the Act, 28, number of Institutes not reported, 8; number of Institutes not reported as being in operation, 11; number of Institutes which do not come within the provisions of the statute, 3.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A COMPANY with a capital stock of \$40,000 has been formed in Montreal for the manufacture of confectionery goods.

In a recent speech before his constituents at Preston, England, the senior member, Mr Hermon, advocated a policy of judicious protection. The movement is gaining ground in England.

The number of buildings erected in New York during the year 1880, at a cost of \$23,000,000, was 2,200. In 1879 it was 2,005, at a cost of \$22,500,000; in 1878 it was 1,672, at a cost of \$13,365,114.

The following is a statement of the business done by British Life Insurance Companies during the year 1880: Premiums received, \$65,184,660; total income, \$94,865,030; matured claims paid, \$50,915,100; paid for surrenders, \$3,066,703; management and other expenses, \$11,502,315; total expenditures, \$74,157,795. Risks in force, 2,075,000,000; total assets, \$700,130,145; percentage of management expenses to premiums, 13 1/2.

Says the Chatham Planet "Mr. Bowell is doing good work in dealing promptly with smugglers. The severe punishment he has recently meted out to those persons who have been in the habit of entering goods at under valuation, and others who have failed to make entries at all will have a salutary effect on dishonest importers, notably United States iron bridge builders, and other American firms doing extensive business in Canada."

A RETURN was recently published showing the sum raised in England last year for what is known as Poor Rates. It amounted to £13,033,655; the receipts in aid reached £967,857. The return says that £5,415,973 of the rate levied is expended for other purposes than the relief of the poor. Last year the case stood: relief, £8,018,000; legal expenses, £27,787; partly connected and partly unconnected with relief, £633,332, wholly unconnected with relief, £883,332.

A STATEMENT was recently published showing the rate at which suicides have increased annually in the countries named: Italy, 1864 to 1878, from 30 to 37; Belgium, 1831 to 1876, from 39 to 53; Great Britain and Ireland, 1800 to 1878, from 66 to 70; Sweden and Norway, 1820 to 1877, from 39 to 80. Austria, 1860 to 1878, from 70 to 122; France, 1827 to 1877, from 52 to 149; Prussia, 1810 to 1878, from 71 to 133; Denmark, 1836 to 1876, from 213 to 258; United States, 1865 to 1878, from 107 to 163; Minor German States, 1835 to 1878, from 147 to 289.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion on account of Consolidated Fund for the month of March was as follows:—

Customs	\$1,619,710 15
Excise	353,292 65
Post Office	91,285 77
Public Works, including railways	190,251 80
Mill Mills	13,215 17
Miscellaneous	1,697 34
Total	\$2,408,162 74
Revenue	19,591,890 69
Grand total	\$22,000,053 43
Expenditure in March	\$1,673,161 37
do to 24th February	15,599,550 46
Total expenditure	\$17,272,711 83

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the Dominion for March, 1880, and March, 1881, with an additional statement showing the increase for the last nine months:—

	March, 1880.	March, 1881.
Customs	\$1,471,819 98	\$1,619,710 15
Excise	353,292 65	353,292 65
Other sources	232,627 91	408,841 41
	\$2,057,739 54	\$2,371,842 21
Increase for March, 1881		\$314,102 67
Amount received for the eight months ending 24th February last		\$15,981,900 19
Received in March		2,408,162 74
		\$18,390,062 93
Increase of the nine months of 1881, from July to March inclusive, over the nine months of 1880, from July to March inclusive		\$1,723,014 39

The Executive Committee appointed at the New York meeting which recently protested against the advance of rent, have drawn up and issued the following manifesto: "Fellow citizens, tenants and landlords! The days of discussion have gone by. The

time of action has arrived. It is demanded by all honest scientists, by all men of fair words, by the honest clergy, and by the law, that the land is man's natural property, and, as well as light, air and water, it cannot be denied that by the landowner's power, the land should be put to use, as well as able to work should there be provided with these necessities of life, and no one should be taxed more than is necessary to carry on an effective, rational administration of public affairs. "Thou shalt not take usury nor increase," and "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." These are the great commandments upon which society can and will be happy and harmonious. Let us try whether we cannot carry out these commandments.

We have been hearing a good deal lately about the arrest of the editor of *The Freiheit*, a Socialist organ published in London. The objectionable number appeared with a red (the Communist colour) border round the first page, and over the leading article was the heading "At Last," referring to the assassination of the Czar of Russia. The article opened as follows: "Triumph! Triumph! The word of the poet has been fulfilled. One of the most abominable tyrants of Europe, who has long been appointed for destruction, and who, knowing this, had in his wild vengeance doomed untold heroes and heroines of the Russian people to death or imprisonment—the Emperor of Russia is no more."

A PORTION of the city of London is now illuminated with the electric light. A despatch says: The only notable event of the week in London has been the illumination of the business quarter of the city with the electric light on Thursday night. The Electric Company had 32 lights, replacing 132 gas lamps. Sixteen had six great lights hoisted on tall poles and 28 small lights. The streets seemed like day, one could easily read newspapers in any part of them. The outlines of the great public buildings about the Bank of England were brought out with strong effect. The only drawback to the experiment was that this part of the city is as deserted as Wall and Broad streets at night and comparatively few people saw the experiment unless they went expressly.

It is rather interesting, from a Free Trade standpoint, to read of prominent members of that party who lacked up their leaders denunciations of legislation in favour of encouraging home industries as robbery of the people, investing their money in projects brought into existence by that policy; and not only that, but we also read of their addressing corporations, asking for them. On Sunday morning last he announced the "ingathering of fifty-nine souls" as the result of three weeks' progress of the revival at the tabernacle. Some of the converts chose baptism by immersion and some by sprinkling. Dr. Talmage accommodated them according to individual choice. He will never quarrel with any man in regard to what is the orthodox practice of baptism.

The Halifax Evening Mail furnishes the following particulars respecting a constitutional crisis in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island is enjoying the benefit of a constitutional crisis. It has two elective Houses, one of which is chosen by electors having property qualification, and an effort has been making for some time to abolish the Legislative Council. The Assembly has twice passed bills for its abolition, and the Council has amended them by providing that the Legislative Assembly to take the place of the two Houses shall consist of representatives chosen partly by one set of electors and partly by the other. The Council at present demands if we have no minimum term for its amendment, that it consist of twenty-two members of the Legislative Assembly to be chosen by their peers, where the Legislative Council electors. The leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, the other night, challenged the Government to go to the country on the question, and the Premier instantly accepted the challenge, and announced his intention of dissolving at the close of the session. The two Houses, after the next election, will probably still be on opposite sides of the question.

The increase of the receipts at the Montreal station of the Intercolonial Railway, during the last seven months, was \$9,200 52.

It seems that the practice of eating opium is spreading in the United States. From statistics published in the *New York World* it appears that in 1876 228,742 pounds of crude opium were imported into the country. This showed an increase of 70 per cent since 1867. During the fiscal year ended June 30 1880, the importations amounted to 533,451 pounds. Of this quantity 97,000 pounds came from China, 326,975 pounds from England, and 92,633 from Turkey in Asia. This is an increase of 140 per cent in four years. In 1870, 3,285 ounces of morphine were imported. In 1880 the amount received at New York alone was 8,222 ounces. In 1876 there were estimated to be 200,000 opium-eaters in the United States, two thirds

of them being of the well-to-do classes. The growth of the practice of eating opium is attributed in a great degree to its administration by physicians in certain cases of sickness.

There is a sound philosophy in the following words, from *Bayly's* "To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest is the manifest dictate of common sense, in no other way can the various fruits of the earth and of human labour be duly distributed, or the industry of each section of mankind directed to the most profitable objects. If all the nations of the world were one community, Free Trade would be the law of their intercourse, as it is the law of intercourse between the different citizens of the same nation whom nobody proposes to protect against each other. But the nations of the world are at present far from being one community: each of them wants money for its separate establishments, each of them raises, and it is likely to continue raising, a large portion of that money by means of import duties, and each of them in regulating the duties has regard, and will always have regard, to its special circumstances and industries.

The previous censuses of Great Britain and Ireland, says the *New York World*, were taken on the following days: March 10, 1801; May 27, 1811; May 28, 1821; May 23, 1831; June 7, 1841; March 31, 1851; April 8, 1861; April 3, 1871 (Ireland was not included in the enumeration of 1801). The following table, taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, gives the population of each country at each of these dates:—

Year.	England and W. Iles.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1801	4,892,536	1,098,439	5,398,459
1811	10,164,226	1,805,264	5,507,556
1821	12,000,276	2,011,521	6,907,827
1831	14,968,797	2,294,966	7,167,601
1841	15,914,145	2,620,181	8,123,124
1851	17,977,609	2,888,742	6,582,568
1861	20,008,214	3,002,214	5,502,270
1871	22,712,286	3,290,715	5,402,770
1880	25,480,161	3,601,222	5,353,500

The figures in the last line, it should be said, are the estimates of June 30, 1880, computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths. These gave the United Kingdom a population of 34,205,043 as against 31,160,113 in 1870, so that the census taken to-day should show a total of about 34,750,000.

KINGSTON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The syndicate of Montreal and Kingston capitalists, we understand, that purchased the plant of the Kingston Locomotive Works a few days ago, on Saturday paid over the amount of purchase money through Mr. Geo. A. Kirpatrick, M.P., President pro tem, and the new company assumed control to-day. Mr. Wm. Harty, Kingston, has left for the United States to secure the services of a competent superintendent. The works of the old company are to be equipped with the most complete machinery. A meeting of the promoters of the new company is to be held in this city on the 12th inst. to finish the arrangement for the organization. It is understood that the new works will be able to turn out an engine per week. — *Montreal Herald*.

NORTH SHORE INDUSTRIES.

(St. John, N. B., Sun.) Luther Harris will preserve large quantities of wild fowl this spring, and will put up at his establishment, Preston's Reach, some 20,000 lobsters this summer.

A Walls will put up at his establishment on Huckleberry Island some 60,000 lobsters, by an improved method adopted in the establishment of T. H. Fleisher, Esq.

Messrs. T. & J. Williston, of Bay du Vin, are busily preparing some 10,000 fathoms of salmon net for their extensive salmon fishing in Bay du Vin and Fox Island this season.

Eno H. Pip, of St. John, who owns the third of the salmon fishing on south part of Fox Island, purposes to ice his share of salmon at the establishment of T. H. & P. Crocker, at the same place, and to ship to Newcastle-d'Up of the IOR for his St. John freezer. Thence they will be shipped to New York and British markets.

Mr. H. P. Marquis has a contract from J. U. Loggie & Co for the manufacture of four lobster boilers, holding about 300 gallons each. These are built out of zinc and will be used for boiling the lobsters before canning. He makes 60 new trays for the same firm. He has also a contract to make 50,000 lobster cans for Mr. L. W. Lewis, of Lacuminac. Salmon will be in much demand this season. There is confidence among business men, and those who kept money hoarded away for some years past have opened their purses strings. There is some influence at work, call it what you will, or say it is not the N. P., if you like, but there it is, Messrs. A. & H. Loggie, of Black Brook, will give the "highest price" for salmon this season and Mr. J. U. Loggie has lately been down to Bay du Vin, offering from 85 cents to \$1 for large salmon, to fill his freezer at Point aux Car.

STILL ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL

The agitation that was caused by the Londona club over the... of the Locomotive Works... effect of diverting public attention... another enterprise of almost equal importance that has been in contemplation. Messrs. Jas. Richardson & Sons have made arrangements with Messrs. Hovey & Hovey to start an establishment in the manufacture of knitted undergarments. The magnitude of the factory to be seen when it is stated that the outfit for wages alone is expected to amount between \$100 and \$100 per day. Henry Moores, who is also connected with the Messrs. Richardson, leaves tomorrow en route to Colchester, near London, where this class of goods is largely manufactured. He intends to bring some of the most modern machinery. It is with the greatest degree of satisfaction we chronicle this, another of the numerous factories now springing up throughout Canada. — *Kingston News*.

ONTARIO COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A large number of workmen are at present engaged in demolishing the greater part of the old building, formerly known as Beckett's foundry. All the side walls and the end gables are to be pulled down and rebuilt, and another story will be added to the whole edifice, which when finished will be the mill of the Ontario Cotton Manufacturing Company. The building operations will be commenced next week, the contract for the bricklaying has been given to Messrs. Jocelyn & Thomas, that for the carpentering to Robert Chisholm. The new building, which will occupy the end block enclosed by James, Simcoe, McNamee and Ferrie streets, will, it is anticipated, be finished by the 5th July next. The number of hands to whom this new factory will give employment will be about 80 to 100 men and 270 to 300 women and girls, and the whole establishment will be under the management of Mr. C. E. Snow, of whose fitness and capability for the position it is needless here to speak, as that gentleman's superintendence of the Dundas cotton mill is sufficient testimony to his efficiency. The engine will be one of 300 horse power, with six boilers, and will work 300 looms. It is not yet settled where the engine and machinery will be procured, and Mr. Snow's visit to England is made partly to make arrangements about this matter. The new factory will front on Simcoe street, and a tower like erection will be built at the corner of McNab and Simcoe and the latter street and James, and will greatly add to the appearance of the portion of the city. — *Hamilton Spectator*.

CONSOLIDATED BANK.

For more than a month now the books of the Consolidated Bank have been open for the transfer of shares and several transactions have transpired. Change the top price being 22. With a few days buyers' views have dropped to about 18. The statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st March shows marked change. The liabilities have been reduced about \$1,150, to \$112,111. Against assets made up of cash amount due from other banks, notes current and overdue, etc., amounting to \$76,641. The special call loan account has increased from \$120,000 to \$157,600. The following statement shows the liabilities and assets on the 31st March, as compared with the end of February:—

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	Feb 29 '81.	Mar 31 '81.
Public Deposits	\$ 2,624 62	\$ 2,624 62
Notes Circulated	77,101 61	77,101 61
Uncollected Dividends	5,549 91	5,549 91
	\$115,206 15	\$112,300 76
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 570 92	\$ 258 67
Due by Banks in Can.	13,722 42	2,684 77
Notes discounted and current, and Notes past due	301,160 00	317,342 50
Special Call Loan	120,000 00	157,600 00
Overdrawn accounts	14,621 62	16,117 50
Mortgages on Real Estate	32,919 60	34,231 30
Bank premises and furniture	27,015 65	27,015 65
	\$703,051 17	\$706,511 60

ST. JOHN CANNING FACTORY.

Learning that Mr. D. W. Hoegge proprietor of the canned goods factory on Main street, was about to close his works until July, when the fruit season began a Sun reporter waited on that gentleman with respect to the outlook for the business of 1881-82. Mr. Hoegge informed our reporter that he expected to meet with considerable opposition from outside, but was prepared to put his goods on the market with all corners so far as price and quality were concerned. He is making arrangements to can sixty tons of native tomatoes next fall, and also will go extensively into sugar corn. For this purpose, he has already engaged land on the St. John River, and has also hired factory room in Fredericton, so that he can put up corn and tomatoes near the place of growth, thus saving the cost of transportation, and avoiding the damage to the raw articles resulting therefrom. Mr. Hoegge expects to put up at least two thousand (2,000) cases of corn during the coming season. During the past winter Mr. Hoegge has shipped occasional lots of 100 to 150 cases of canned mutton, beef and blueberries to Liverpool and London, which have met with good reception. This season, at the St. John