

MANUFACTURES.

The cities and towns in Table 27 are arranged in the order of their population, from Montreal to Galt, and as constituted for municipal purposes. Montreal in 1891 had a population of 219,616, with manufactures valued at \$67,654,060. In twenty years the increase of manufactures has been 145.81 p.c. Toronto, whose population in 1891 was 181,215, has increased the values of its manufactures in twenty years by 243.18 p.c. Winnipeg, with manufactures valued at \$5,611,240 and a population of 25,639 in 1891, occupies the third place, with an increase of 482.65 p.c. in values in the same period. Vancouver, whose population in twenty years has grown from 13,709 in 1891 to 100,401 in 1911, shows in the values of manufactures an increase in the same period of 695.16 p.c. Hamilton, which ranks sixth in population, is third in the value of its products, with an increase in twenty years of 292.51 p.c. Maisonneuve is sixth in the value of products, with an increase of 469.68 p.c. Ottawa is fifth in the value of products, with an increase in twenty years of 137.18 p.c. Quebec is seventh with an increase of 158.71 p.c., London is eighth with an increase of 97.84 p.c. and Brantford is ninth with an increase of 270.62 p.c.

IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Included in this section are tables showing the exports and imports of Canada in different categories and for varying periods. These are followed by statistics of grain elevators, of grain movement, of bounties and of patents, trade marks, copyright, etc.

From Table 1, which shows the trade of Canada for each of the fiscal years 1868 to 1913, it will be seen that the aggregate trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, attained the value of \$1,085,264,449. This is the highest amount yet reached by the external trade of the Dominion, which also for the first time exceeds in value a billion (or one thousand million) dollars. Further examination shows that the trade of the country has increased to nearly three times the value of what it was at the close of the nineteenth century (1900), the increase more exactly representing 184 p.c., while during the last five years the increase has been from \$571,268,767 (1908-09) to \$1,085,264,449 (1912-13), or in the ratio of 90 p.c. The total trade of the Dominion with the United Kingdom in 1912-13 reached the value of \$317,719,464 and with the United States \$622,446,201, the balance of \$181,796,354 representing trade with countries other than these two.

The diagram on page 93 illustrates graphically the course of the total external trade of the Dominion since Confederation. From 1868 to 1895, whilst tending generally to increase, the trade of the Dominion with other countries was subject to considerable fluctuation; but in 1896 began a decided upward movement, greatly accentuated during the last few years. In 1907 the slight drop shown was due to the change of fiscal year from June 30 to March 31, the period covering only the nine months ended March 31, 1907. The subsequent drop in 1908-09 may be attributed to the effects of the general financial stringency of 1907. For the last five years the diagram shows a rapid