

MANUFACTURES.

The cities and towns in Table 55 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 per cent. Toronto, whose population in 1891 was 181,215, has increased the value of its manufactures in twenty years by 243.18 per cent. 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 per cent. in value 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 value of manufactures an increase in the same period of 695.16 per cent. Hamilton, which ranks sixth in population, is third in the value of its products, with an increase in twenty years of 292.51 per cent. Maisonneuve is sixth in the value of products, with an increase of 469.68 per cent. Ottawa is fifth in the value of products, with an increase in twenty years of 137.18 per cent. Quebec is seventh with an increase of 158.71 per cent., London is eighth with an increase of 97.84 per cent. and Brantford is ninth with an increase of 270.62 per cent.

VI.—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.

Aggregate External Trade.—From Table 1, which shows the trade of Canada for each of the fiscal years 1868 to 1914, it will be seen that the aggregate external trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, attained the value of \$1,129,744,725, as compared with \$1,085,264,449 in 1912-13. Thus the record of 1912-13, when for the first time the value of Canada's external trade was over a billion (or one thousand million) dollars, has been exceeded by \$44,480,276, an increase during the year at the rate of 4.1 per cent. A noteworthy feature of this increase is that it is due not to expansion of imports but to expansion of exports. These increased during the year by \$85,765,871, or in the ratio of 21.8 per cent., whilst the value of the imports declined by \$41,285,595, or 5.9 per cent. The table shows also 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 196 per cent., while during the last five years the increase has been from \$693,211,221 (1909-10) to \$1,129,744,725 (1913-14), or in the ratio of about 63 per cent. The total trade of the Dominion with the United Kingdom in 1913-14 reached the value of \$355,144,510 and with the United States \$626,265,385, the balance of \$148,334,830 representing trade with countries other than these two.

Description of Diagrams.—The diagram facing page 225 illustrates graphically the course of the total external trade of the Dominion since Confederation as shown in Table 1. From 1868 to 1895, whilst