

The volume of business done on the Montreal Stock Exchange is shown by the following returns for 1901 and 1902:—

Transfer of shares in	1901.	1902.
Transportation corporations. . . \$	809,270	\$ 875,555
Industrial corporations.	435,525	1,138,169
Banks	11,914	11,404
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	\$1,256,709	\$2,025,128
Mining shares.	\$1,470,329	\$ 494,036
Bonds to the value of.	1,889,400	7,322,950

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

Montreal is the greatest manufacturing centre of Canada. In comparison with other Canadian cities her industries represent the largest investment of capital and their annual output possesses the greatest value. This output covers a wide range, but a notable feature of Montreal's manufactures is the large proportion of staple goods produced. This, to a certain extent, indicates that the industries of the city rest upon a solid, permanent basis. In the production of metal goods there is a large investment of capital, and very successful manufacturing is carried on in a variety of lines in which iron and steel is the essential raw material. The two great railway companies have their workshops in Montreal, where their locomotives and cars are built. Several of the largest steam-engine works are also located here besides a number of general machine shops, electrical machine works and other industries of a similar kind. The city also contains rolling mills, nail factories, axe, scythe and saw works, tin works, brass and iron foundries, bridge works and structural material works and many other kindred metal industries.

Montreal also holds a prominent place in the manufacturing of textiles, practically controlling the Can-