

vince at the time of the conquest (1759-60). The remainder of the population is made up of English, Scotch and Irish. The immigration of late years has been insignificant compared with that which has come into the United States, and consequently at present the natural born population amounts to about 85.09 per cent. of the whole. The people of Canada have already won for themselves a large amount of wealth from the riches of the land, forest, and seas. The total value of the imports is now about \$110,000,000, and of exports at least \$120,000,000, or an aggregate of \$230,000,000 a year, an increase of \$175,000,000 within half a century. Of this large export trade at least \$50,000,000 represent the products of the farms. The province of Ontario now raises over 28,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, or an increase of over 19,000,000 since 1837. The Northwest and Manitoba raise upwards of 50,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 20,000,000 in ten years. The people have now deposited in government savings-banks, leaving out of the calculation the ordinary monetary institutions of the country, about \$60,000,000, made up of about 176,000 depositors, mechanics, farmers, and people of limited means. For years the only industries of importance were the building of ships, the cutting of timber, and a few ill-supported manufactures of iron and various hard and soft wares. Now there is upwards of \$360,000,000 invested in manufactures, chiefly cotton and woollen goods, of which the coarser fabrics compete successfully with English goods in the Canadian market, even crowding out certain classes entirely. Some fourteen lines of ocean steamers call at the port of Montreal, which has now a population of over 350,000. Toronto comes next in population, about 194,000, whilst the other cities, like Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Ottawa, Brantford, Guelph,

St. Catharines, Fredericton, Hamilton, London, range from 60,000 to 8,000. The aggregate of the population of the cities and towns with over 10,000 population amounts to some 1,000,000 souls, or the total population of Canada in 1837. The urban population of Canada increased in 1891 to 1,390,910, compared with 912,934 in 1881, or an increase of 28.77 per cent. in ten years, illustrating that there has been going on the same movement that has prevailed in the United States. The total revenue of the Dominion, apart from the local and provincial revenues, is about \$37,000,000 a year, raised mainly from customs and excise duties, which are high, owing to a largely protective policy, although much lower than those on similar goods in the United States.

If the expenditures of Canada of late years have been very large, they have been mainly caused by the development of the country, and by the necessity of providing rapid means of intercommunication for trade and population in a country extending between two oceans. Canals, lighthouses, railways, the acquisition and opening up of the Northwest, and government buildings, have absorbed at least \$200,000,000 since 1867, and it is not remarkable, under these circumstances, that a gross debt has been accumulated within half a century of over \$325,000,000, against which must be set valuable assets in the shape of buildings and public works necessary to the progress of a new country. The public buildings, churches, and universities display within a quarter of a century a great improvement in architectural beauty, whilst the homes of the people show, both in the interior and exterior, decided evidences of comfort, convenience and culture. Instead of the fourteen miles of railway which existed in 1837, there are now over 16,000 miles in actual