

and August, when there is usually a good deal of readjustment of price. In agreeing to stop production so many days in the week, the convention probably had in mind the fact that unused machinery spoils very fast, and idle looms and spindles rapidly deteriorate.

Recurring to the question whether this country can afford profitable employment for more mills than we have, it may be mentioned that, including a new mill now being erected at Gibson, N. S., we have twenty-two cotton factories in which about 10,400 people are employed, and capital to the amount of \$9,000,000 is invested. These mills run 512,350 spindles and 11,350 looms, which gives one spindle to about 9½ of our population of 5,000,000. When it is considered that our relative consumption is but little more than half that of the United States, where there is a spindle to every five inhabitants, and that that country now throws some of its goods upon Mexico, South America, Madagascar and to a small extent upon the African market, it may well be that our manufacturers as some of them assert, are approaching very close to the limit of profitable work.

MONTREAL AND THE DOMINION.

Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, the well known statistician of the Montreal commercial bodies, has sent us a copy of his latest publication: "Statements relating to the home and foreign trade of the Dominion, and annual report on the commerce of Montreal for 1880 to 1882." The late appearance of this pamphlet arose from the desire of its compiler to include in it the figures contained in the Census Returns, in preference to waiting to embody them in the report for 1883.

The summarizing of the Census returns is well done, as all Mr. Patterson's work is. He does not blink the inaccuracies in the latest census, but makes great allowance, as any one familiar with statistical labours will do, for the difficulties inseparable from the collection of such important information by persons often oblivious to the need of care and accuracy in their work. We cannot at present do justice to the review, of which 80 pages are devoted to the commerce of Canada; our direct foreign trade, cattle export, dairy products, breadstuffs, lumber, coal, &c. But we shall notice briefly the account given of the trade of Montreal and the St. Lawrence.

Montreal's aggregate moment of breadstuffs—receipts and shipments combined—in 1882 was 31,854,000 bushels, equal to 8.82 of the total movement at Atlantic ports. Her receipts of grain and flour reduced to bushels were 16,975,000 and shipments 14,879,000 bushels. This was a decreased quantity as compared with 1881, doubtless because of reduced crops in the States, and a still further decrease from the very heavy shipment of 1880, but the heavy crop in the last-named year caused the largest export from America ever known. The effect of "corners" in western markets was to paralyze business and obstruct the movement last year toward the sea-board. But the share of grain shipped from Montreal during 1882 was greater than in previous years,

while that of some Atlantic ports was less. The shipments of Philadelphia, for example, were 11.14 per cent. of the whole in 1880, but came down to 8.39 per cent. in 1881 and still further to 5.79 per cent. in 1882. Baltimore, which from an export of 11 million bushels in 1875 leaped into second place next year among six competitors and shipped 55 millions in 1879, came down from an export percentage of 17.87 in 1880 to 17.54 in 1881, and 15.83 in 1882. New Orleans, too, showed a decline in shipment, while Montreal, from 8 82 four years ago advanced to 9.56 per cent. in 1881 and 11.20 last year. New York has gained in these last two years.

According to a tabulation of imports of merchandise, the value of cottons, yarns and warps imported into Montreal last year, was \$3,111,807, an increase of 54 per cent. over 1878. Of woollens, the import was \$5,230,976 as compared with \$2,452,140, an increase of 113 per cent. The aggregate import of dry goods at that port for last year exceeds twelve millions and three-quarters, against less than seven millions, the increase equaling 87 per cent. The importations of iron and steel goods were of the value of \$9,724,000 in 1882 as compared with \$8,632,000 in 1880.

Exports of lumber and deals, especially to South America, which had declined some years ago, have recovered. The figures indicate that Montreal is attracting a good share of the deal export business. This increase is by no means accounted for by the revival of the River Plate trade, which had declined from 36,673,919 ft. in 1873 to 3,437,000 ft. in 1876, but now gives evidence of assuming its former proportions, the quantity exported last year from Montreal being 21,733,262 ft., some 48 vessels sailing hence for the Plate.

The phosphate trade, too, assumes important proportions at this point. The exports of this mineral from Montreal, during the last three years, were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
1882.....	16,585	\$332,019
1881.....	8,387	163,867
1880.....	8,667	181,969

The bulk of these exports was to Great Britain, where Canadian Phosphates are growing in favor. Some shipments have been made to Germany and Denmark, and from their reception an increasing demand for the higher grades is expected.

The exports of Live Stock from the port of Montreal, during the last three years, were as follows:—

	1882.	1880.	1878.
Horses.....	4,679	6,444	6,668
Horned Cattle.....	26,961	35,070	10,537
Sheep.....	62,664	64,592	35,015

This trade was mostly with Great Britain, the Horses excepted, which were mostly shipped to the United States. This branch of commerce, which so rapidly sprang into existence but a few years ago, seems to have met with a check during the past year, as the number of horned cattle exported in 1882 declined about 25 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

Of the manufacturing industries of our chief city, a pretty good list is given, with statistics which show painstaking. With regard to Boot and Shoe making, for instance, the Review states the number of persons employed thereat in Montreal at

3,500, and the daily production at 15,000 pairs at an average cost of \$1.20 per pair; of these 4,500,000 pairs, it is estimated that 94 p.c. is consumed in Canada, 4 per cent. goes to Britain and 2 p.c. to foreign countries. The production of Montreal, in this branch, last year, was equal to the out-turn of all Canada in 1879. There are about 675 sewing machines and 34 pegging machines employed in this industry in Montreal; also 28 sole-sewers and 23 sole-cutters, 8 Bigelow & Mackay heelers.

Wholesale clothiers employ 2,200 persons in the manufacture, and pay annually in wages \$430,000. The value of their out-turn is put down at \$2,250,000. In the business of making shirts, collars and cuffs from linen and cotton, 2,389 persons are employed, and the yearly production is \$775,000. There is, besides, nearly \$200,000 worth of paper collars made here. The Canadian Rubber Co. made and sold, during 1881, some \$880,000 worth of goods and in 1882 about \$991,000 worth, which last amount was an increase of 85 per cent. over 1879. The company employs an average of 500 hands, and paid last year, \$144,000 in wages. The figures relating to Iron Founders, Machine Shops, Brass Founders, Malleable Iron Works, Plumbing and Gas-fitting, and Lead Works are thus appropriated, for 1882: No. of establishments, 93; No. of persons employed, 3,045; Wages paid per annum, \$1,250,000; Value of Raw Material used, \$1,250,000; Cost value of articles produced, \$3,500,000.

Tobacco factories form no inconsiderable industry in that city; twenty factories, with 2,200, hands turning out \$1,637,000 worth of finished product from \$945,000 worth of raw material.

CEREALS AND THE DAIRY.

In the August report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, a pamphlet of 44 pages, containing many valuable statistics and painstaking estimates, we find the area of farm lands in the Province, occupied and under cultivation, compiled from the Government censuses and municipal returns. They are as follow, for different years:

Year.	Acres occupied	Acres under cult.	Percentage cultivated.
1825	3,218,542	575,787	17.9
1830	4,030,369	771,625	19.1
1835	5,687,583	1,174,873	20.6
1840	6,900,062	1,649,646	23.9
1848	8,413,591	2,546,945	30.3
1851	9,803,191	3,697,437	37.7
1861	13,321,754	6,043,183	45.4
1871	15,871,915	8,707,800	54.4
1881	18,875,065	11,030,596	58.9

As shown by the municipal tables, the population of Ontario has increased in the fifty-eight years from 1825 to 1883 at an average annual rate of 17 per cent., the area of assessed land at 9.7 per cent., and the area of cleared or improved land at 30.6 per cent. The urban population rose during the same period from 5,382 to 502,652, or at an average annual rate of 188 per cent. As one illustration of the rapid growth of settlement, attention may be directed to the county of Huron. According to the municipal returns of 1835 the population was 1303, the area of occupied land 57,446 acres, of and cleared land 1,660 acres. The returns of this year show a population of 65,234, an