

the amount of capital invested. Since 1884 the progress has been steady and satisfactory.

There were in 1889, twenty-five cotton mills in Canada, operating 11,282 looms and 519,700 spindles, having a full weaving capacity of about 138,000,000 square yards and an actual production ranging from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 square yards. The development of this industry will be evident when we state that the import of raw cotton in 1869 was 1,245,208 lbs.; in 1878, 8,011,759 lbs., and in 1889, 39,223,594 lbs. The outfit of our woolen mills in 1889 consisted of 1,129 sets of cards, 3,758 looms, 201,340 spindles and 1,963 knitting machines. Up to 1880, Canada exported large quantities of wool and imported manufactured woollens. The Trade Returns shew that, in 1878, we exported 2,445,893 lbs. of wool and imported 6,230,084 lbs., while in 1889, we exported only 1,015,001 lbs., and imported 10,664,166 lbs. The value of the output of woolen goods in 1885, was estimated at nearly \$11,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent. over 1881.

There were in 1889, fifty-six paper and pulp mills in operation, employing 2,250 hands at an annual wage of \$660,000. The value of the plant and machinery was \$3,515,000 and of the annual products \$3,344,000.

The growth of the sugar refining industry may be seen from the following comparative statement of imports of sugar for the years 1878 and 1889:—

Imports of Sugar.	1878.	1889.
Great Britain	51,187,301	1,804,591
United States	50,394,946	6,954,459
British Guiana	"	3,359,968
Brazil	"	45,622,067
British West Indies	7,534,468	13,458,910
Spanish do	"	66,767,633
Dutch East Indies	"	4,396,568
Germany	"	35,307,471
Spanish possessions in Pacific	"	45,083,110
Other Countries	347,700	956,201
Total	109,464,415	223,841,171

It will be observed that the total importation of sugar has more than doubled, yet its value has decreased from \$5,982,516 in 1878 to \$5,837,895 in 1889. This is explained by the fact that in the former year the great bulk of the import was refined sugar from Great Britain and the United States, while now it consists of the raw material to be manufactured in our own refineries and to give employment to our own people.

Particulars of the details of the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery are not at present available, but the capital invested in this industry is estimated at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Not only is the home demand very great, but the foreign market is steadily growing. Implements to the value of \$321,341 were exported in

1889, principally to Great Britain, the Argentine Republic and Australia.

The leather industry assumes its largest proportions in the Province of Quebec, and in Quebec city it is estimated that upwards of 5,300 hands are employed in tanning and shoemaking, producing goods to the annual value of \$6,500,000.

The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1889 was 5,847,508, as compared with 3,530,085 in 1878. The quantity of malt manufactured was 60,500,427 lbs., and of malt liquor 16,363,349 gallons, as compared with 47,790,660 and 8,578,075 in 1878. The quantity of leaf tobacco manufactured was 10,530,922 lbs. as compared with 7,940,191 lbs. in 1878.

Immigration and Population.

The features of the several great immigrations to Canada, and the motives which induced them, are clearly defined and have made a very distinct impression upon the character of the present population.

The first movement in point of time was that of the French immigration. Its motive was two-fold—the spread of Christianity among the Indians and commercial adventure.

The first settlement took place in the Province of Acadie, now Nova Scotia, in 1605. The colonists numbered only fifty-four, and being unprepared for the cold of winter, suffered so severely that one-fourth of them perished. Their misfortunes appear to have had a deterrent effect on further settlement for nearly half a century, as we find from the enumeration of 1671, that the population was then only 441.

In Quebec, the first French settlement was made in 1608, the numbers being very small and increasing but slowly for more than forty years, when they took a leap, from 240 in 1641 to 2,000 in 1653. Thenceforward there seems to have been a gradual and rapid increase, from immigration and natural growth, till the cession of Quebec to the English in 1759, when the population is estimated to have been 82,000.

After the cession, immigration to Canada from France may be said to have ceased, the numbers who came subsequently not materially affecting the volume of the population. The increase of the French-speaking population under British rule is, however, one of the most noticeable and clearly marked facts in the history of nations. The population of French origin in the Dominion, was stated in the census of 1881 at 1,298,929, and is now estimated at 1,500,000; while there has been a French-Canadian emigration to the United States of fully 500,000—certainly a large aggregate to have sprung from the first few settlers on the banks of the St. Lawrence and in Acadie. This fact affords a remarkable proof of extremely favorable conditions of life.