

N. B., to Canso, N. S., and thence to Penzance; one from Halifax to Ballinskellen, Ireland; one *via* New York to Canso, N. S., St. Pierre, Miquelon; and thence to Brest two *via* New York to Canso, N. S., and thence to Waterville, Ireland, where it connects with Weston-Super-Mare, England.

The telephone service is supplied by the Bell Telephone Company. The first service used was put up in 1878 by Sir Hugh Allan at the suggestion of Mr. Angus Grant, an electrician and telegraph man well-known in the ranks of telegraphy. This was used by the Princess Louise to talk to Sir Hugh Allan, and she was delighted to find that a whisper could be heard 130 miles away. To-day under the energy of Mr. Sise, of the Bell Telephone Company, there are lines of eight wires running to Toronto and Hamilton, three to London, two to Sarnia and Detroit, two to Buffalo, two to Niagara, some 5,000 miles of wire in all.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Montreal's manufactures form a great and interesting subject in her modern history, and after the inception of the national policy her wealth flowed out in the establishment of mills in every part of the Dominion. Cotton, paper, cigars and tobacco, boots and shoes, sugar refining, even silk making, each received a very great stimulus. The consequence was that investments in all these departments were so well rewarded by the result of money making, owing to heavy duties imposed upon outside competitors, that more money flowed out than the trade of Canada actually warranted; and then came the inevitable pause in the advance. When the National Policy came into play there were but seven cotton mills in Canada. To-day there are twenty-three mills, half a million spindles, 10,000 looms and about 8,000 persons earning their bread from the product of the looms. Montreal capitalists control more than half the amount of capital put into these mills. They manufacture every class of cottons from the grey unbleached to the finest qualities of prints and the more ornamental "searsucker," and curtain goods, plain and fancy shirtings—everything, in fact, that cotton can be used to manufacture. The annual product is 9,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. Of the twenty-three mills in Canada the following are controlled by Montreal capital:—

The Hochelaga Cotton Co. with 110,000 spindles and an annual product of 1,560,000 yards of cotton cloth, the Chambly Cotton Co., Coaticook Cotton Co., Montreal Cotton Co., Merchants' Cotton Co., Canadian Cotton Co., Stormont Cotton Co., Kingston Cotton Co., Hamilton Cotton Co., Ontario Cotton Mills, Dundas Cotton Co., and the Magog Print and Textile Company, are mainly controlled by Montreal capital in Montreal.

The iron and coal industry was accelerated by the National Policy, and the Montreal Rolling Mill with 500 men and boys in their employ is expected to furnish all the iron pipe, horse-shoes, horse-shoe nails, etc. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways shops turn out all the rolling stock and make all the heavy repairs required by