

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO CREATED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Half Century of Diocesan Existence in Hamilton and London.

Progress and The Simple Life.

Material Prosperity and Lessons of The Church Pointing The Way.

Ontario's Contribution to the Growth of the Dominion—Financial Institutions and Insurance Corporations—Transportation and Express Companies—Manufactures and Commerce—Public Education and the Separate Schools—Harmony between Beneficent Capital and Intelligent Labor—General Summary of Industry and Achievements.

IN commemorating the Thirty-fifth Anniversary, The Catholic Register desires to congratulate its readers upon their growing prosperity during that long period. Elsewhere, will be found the story of the growth of the Church and of the institutions under her care. Here attention will be directed more particularly to the natural development of the community, with special reference to Toronto. Towards that development the Catholic Register has striven, in its way, to contribute. For success the due co-operation of land, labor and capital is necessary. It has ever been the effort of this journal to bring these elements into closer and more cordial relations. That its efforts have not been in vain, may be gathered, for example, from the comparative absence of labor troubles within the circle of its influence. As in the past, the Catholic Register will continue to promote those

"Relations dear and all the charities Of father, son and brother."

There never was a time when Canada was as prosperous or when her outlook was brighter. In looking back over her history and in comparing her conditions with those of other countries; one can see outstanding, a number of reasons for this happy result. First of all, perhaps, is the sound and healthy mode of living which characterizes her people. Industry and honesty are to be met in every walk of life. The domestic relations are pure and clean. Spreading through all grades of society are those principals of moderation and helpfulness which the Catholic clergy have been inculcating in employers and employees alike. While these are characteristic of the whole Dominion, they are eminently so of Ontario, and it is a matter for profound congratulation that much of the former bitterness has passed away and that a broad and tolerant spirit now prevails in matters of religion.

Taking the Dominion as a whole we find that the imports increased from \$74,814,339 in 1870 to \$212,270,158 in 1902, the exports from \$73,573,490 in 1870 to \$211,640,286 in 1902 and the total trade from \$148,387,829 to \$423,910,444. Ontario in that time has shown amazing growth. For a short period after Confederation the imports of Ontario and Quebec were not separated, but since 1873, the imports of this Province have grown from \$49,040,825 to \$86,232,560; the exports from \$29,483,158 to \$48,597,480. In 1900, however, a change was made in the department and the export entries were credited to the ports from which they passed out of Canada. If the old system had been maintained, the exports of 1902 would have been about \$20,000,000 larger and the total trade of the Province would have shown an increase from \$78,523,983 in 1873 to \$154,830,040 in 1902.

In this progress Toronto has shared or perhaps it would be more just to say that the city formed a great part of it. The population for example, has increased from 56,000 to about 235,000. The assessment has grown from \$28,718,457 to \$136,588,605. Trade manufactures, finance, sciences, arts, education—all that go to make up a great and prosperous country have flourished amazingly. For this Toronto is in a large measure indebted to her fortunate situation. Well provided with means of transportation by rail and by water and backed by a magnificent agricultural country, she is rapidly stepping to the front as a great distributing centre. A tangible proof of this is in the customs receipts which for the year ending June 30, 1904, amounted to \$8,185,258, an increase of \$1,136,483 over the preceding year. At Montreal, the customs receipts for the same period were \$12,437,927, but the increase was only \$634,029 over the preceding year. It is interesting to note that the revenue collected at Toronto for the year ending June 30, 1870 was \$1,007,245.

An important element in all this expansion has been the railway. Thirty-five years ago there was only 2,617 miles in operation in Canada. In 1903 there were 18,800 miles; while new

areas equal in size to many European countries have been opened up, in this way it is noticeable that the mileage in Ontario alone has kept pace. The 1,275 miles in 1867 have grown to 7,139 in 1902. From the earliest efforts of sixty years ago, Toronto has been the centre of railway formation, and now reaps the benefit. The Grand Trunk Railway was the pioneer in the early fifties and the Canadian Pacific Railway came on the scene in the early eighties. In the interval there had arisen a large mileage of independent, but more or less impecunious roads, and an era of absorption then set in. For the past twenty years these two great companies have played an important part in the development of this country and kept abreast of the advances made in the much wealthier and more populated country to the south. In the past year a new Richmond has appeared on the field. By guaranteeing their bonds at the last session of the legislature the Ontario government enabled Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann to enter at once on the construction of the James Bay Railway from Toronto to Sudbury. It will ultimately form part of their Canadian Northern system now operating from Port Arthur through the western part of the Province to the great prairies in the territories. In the meantime it will afford another avenue of trade to Toronto, and is now applying for an entrance along the Esplanade, an application favored by the city, for the oxen must not be muzzled when grinding out the corn. Keeping pace with the development of railways, has been that of the express companies, which now have thousands of offices and agencies in all parts of the world. An important feature of their business is the handling of money. Their money order departments are constantly growing as people realize more and more the convenience and safety of this method of making payments, especially of small amounts.

A feature of transportation which has contributed materially to the growth of the city and to the well being of the citizens, is the Toronto Street Railway. Its excellent service has enabled the residential quarters to spread out and rendered unnecessary the congestion which is such a painful element of many other great cities. Even the old horse car system was good in its day, but that day was over in 1892, when electricity was introduced. How the traffic has increased may be judged by the gross receipts. During the first year of the electric system, 1892, the receipts were \$317,863 and last year they were \$2,165,142; the percentage which the city received increased from \$65,239 to \$206,932 and the mileage rent from \$55,134 to \$71,986, showing an increase in mileage from 70 to 90 miles in twelve years. The company has secured control of all the suburban lines radiating from the city and expect soon to derive a large portion of its power from Niagara Falls, when there will be still a greater development of traffic.

A Great Manufacturing Centre.

By reason of its natural advantage, Toronto has become a great manufacturing city. Iron, in its different forms has been said to be a barometer for trade and all the indications here are "fair" with no clouds on the horizon. One recent combination of foundry interests increased the employees from 400 to 1,400 and the products such as structural steel and machinery of all kinds take the place of former imports from the United States. Here as in many other lines the Dominion law to prevent Canada being made a dumping ground of slaughter market has had a beneficial effect. A recent investigation showed that twenty-five factories making hardware and metal products of different kinds had increased their employees from 1,642 to 4,381 in ten years, and of course their output in proportion. The

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FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.

THE Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, which was organized in 1893, is an example of the awakening which has taken place in recent years among the civilized communities of the world regarding their

duty towards children. It has at last come to be recognized that the most hopeful and encouraging charitable work in which a Government or private individual can engage is that of saving children for good citizenship. It is also—and this will appeal to those who pride themselves on being practical—the most profitable and economical. This department was organized for the ing out of the Children's Protection Act,



In a Neglected State.

of which the Honorable J. M. Gibson is the author. The act provides for the establishment of Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province. These societies are authorized to look after the general welfare of all children, more especially those who have lost their natural guardians or protectors or those whose guardians are a menace to them rather than a protection—in other words, children who are neglected or dependent. Provision is made in the act for bringing before a Magistrate parents who habitually neglect their children or are suffering them to grow up in surroundings which will probably cause them to develop into a criminal way of living. There is a strong, natural and commendable feeling among people generally that children should not be taken from their parents except as a last resource. That this feeling is respected is shown by an extract from the agent's report presented at the last meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto. In this report it was stated that during the past three months sixty-two cases, involving the interests of ninety-four children, had been investigated, and of these three were made wards of the society. This was not a large percentage.

We have institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. Also hospitals and houses of refuge are maintained in part by public funds, and in part by private charity, and in addition to these, large sums are spent annually in the attempted reform of adult criminals. These works, however necessary and beneficial they may be, are in many instances only an assistance to those who are a burden to society or a restraint of those who are a menace. On the other hand, the little children who, through no fault of their own, are surrounded by evil influences will, if removed from these influences at a sufficiently early period, have a good chance to develop into good and useful lives and will become assets of value in the community rather than a charge on it. Is this not an economical and profitable as well as a charitable work in which to engage?

Children taken charge of by a Children's Aid Society are placed as soon as possible in foster-homes, and, according to a section of the act, Catholic children shall be placed in Catholic foster-homes and Protestant children in Protestant foster-homes. Thereafter the children are no more cost to the community, because the experience of Children's Aid Societies up to the present has been that there are more homes offering for normal children of all ages than there are children available.

There are about thirty Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. Of these two—one Catholic and one Protestant—are in the city of Toronto. Outside of Toronto the societies take cognizance of all the children, Catholic and Protestant, and the societies at Ottawa, Peterboro', Hamilton, Berlin, Owen Sound, London and Chatham have taken the guardianship of a large number of Catholic children. These Children's Aid Societies are semi-independent bodies and are not connected with the Government further than a general supervision being exercised by the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children. The department also bears the expense of having the children visited regularly and reports made upon their treatment in these homes.

Another work performed by this department is that of supervising the industrial schools, Catholic and Protestant, of which there are four. To these schools are committed uncontrollable and delinquent children up to the age of sixteen years. There they are taught the ordinary school education and the rudiments of useful trades and occupations. Part of the cost of maintenance of these schools is paid by the Government of Ontario and part by the municipalities from which the children are committed. Altogether there are about three thousand children under supervision and they are growing up remarkably well, gradually merging into the community as self-supporting citizens.

A remarkable work recently achieved through this department was the abolition of the Ontario Reformatory at Penetanguishene. The inmates, about eighty in number, ranging in years from fourteen to twenty, were taken over and in a kindly way provided with situations, their word of honor being accepted that they would be loyal to their parole. So far, although six to eight months

have elapsed, not one boy has been re-arrested for any offence. About \$500 per week was saved to the Province by this move, and as the old reformatory building was turned into an asylum for the insane there was an additional saving on capital account of over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. J. J. Kelso is superintendent of this department and Mr. William O'Connor is the Catholic inspector.



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Uncalled Capital, 1,250,000
Total, \$8,296,397
Amount due Depositors and
Debenture Holders, \$4,926,792
Surplus Security, \$3,369,605

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