

TORONTO. ITS RAPID COMMERCIAL AND RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

Noticeable Increase in Manufactures and Population.

VAST WHOLESALE RAMIFICATIONS.

SO MUCH has been said and written concerning this truly representative city; so much has been done by its enterprising population, that to record its name is to speak of public spirit, progress, wealth and indomitable pluck and energy. In its interests and tone and system are to be found blended the best features of English and American civic life. Her

people have been at all times abreast of the times; her tax-payers have been open-handed and generous to the superlative degree—they were and are for Toronto first, last and forever. The cost was not counted in early days when expenditure promised to secure what was wanted. Bonuses brought railways; merchants, who had studied trade ramifications, scoured the world's markets and gave them a local reputation; representatives of industry utilized the best products of genius and concentrated them within this rapidly developing centre, while navigation was made to pay tribute to the admirably adapted water-ways, giving a business as well as a picturesque aspect to the premier city of Ontario. The seat of the Provincial Legislature, the leading commercial city; peopled by men of indomitable will, energy, industry and, eventually, wealth—it is not to be wondered at that Canadians are proud of this splendid representative metropolis. To look at the view of Toronto in 1834, when it had a population of less than 10,000, and to contrast it with the Toronto of 1888, one is tempted to believe that might save a marvel could have produced the change. In 1840 the population was but 13,000, but from that year the growth was simply extraordinary; the people who came worked heart and soul with those who preceded them, and this army of industry soon reached thousands upon thousands instead of hundreds upon hundreds. In 1850 nearly 31,000 of a population was recorded, and when the census of 1871 was taken the population reached 56,000. Utilising the assessment reports in connection with the decade census returns, the population increased as follows:—

| | Number. | | Number. |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1871..... | 56,092 | 1880..... | 84,123 |
| 1872..... | 63,880 | 1881..... | 86,415 |
| 1873..... | 70,159 | 1882..... | 91,337 |
| 1874..... | 75,043 | 1883..... | 96,974 |
| 1875..... | 76,910 | 1884..... | 111,127 |
| 1876..... | 80,285 | 1885..... | 117,836 |
| 1877..... | 75,474 | 1886..... | 125,216 |
| 1878..... | 79,369 | 1887..... | 132,611 |
| 1879..... | 82,690 | 1888..... | 150,000 |

Then again taking the assessed value in property and a similar increase is noticeable:—

| | | | |
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| 1874..... | \$43,462,512 | 1882..... | \$55,959,339 |
| 1875..... | 46,506,280 | 1883..... | 61,954,635 |
| 1876..... | 47,150,362 | 1884..... | 66,192,311 |
| 1877..... | 47,615,183 | 1885..... | 68,988,531 |
| 1878..... | 49,058,785 | 1886..... | 72,189,665 |
| 1879..... | 40,752,492 | 1887..... | 83,259,533 |
| 1880..... | 50,106,639 | 1888..... | 97,610,000 |
| 1881..... | 53,540,910 | | |

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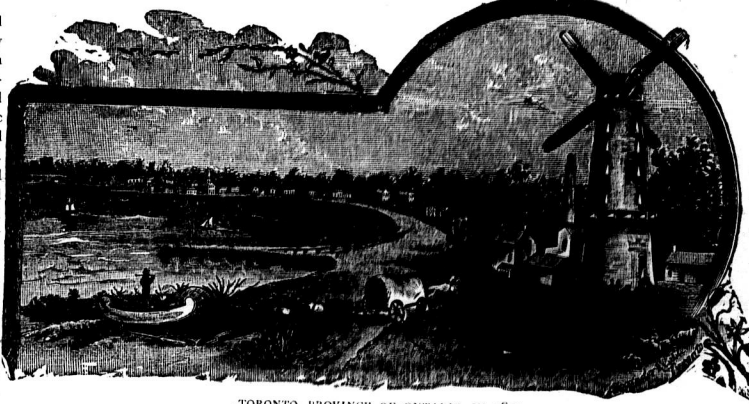
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The site of Toronto was selected by Governor Simcoe in 1794 as the seat of the Provincial Government, and here the capital of Upper Canada remained until 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) formed a legislative union. From 1849 to 1858 Toronto was alternately with Quebec, the seat of the united government, and in 1867, when the confederation of Canada was formed, it became the permanent capital of the Province of Ontario. Toronto was taken by the Americans in 1813, and the legislative buildings and archives were burned. The place was known as York until 1834, when it was incorporated as a city, and became Toronto. The nickname "Muddy Little York," so capriciously described by Mr. Scadding in his "Toronto of Old," is seldom used now, but one thing can be said, that the average resident of Toronto is proud of the title, and is not anxious to forget the poor relation who has outlived its ironical name and become one of the great commercial centres of the American continent. The city, generally, is built of light-coloured brick, and the public buildings are substantial in workmanship and many of them beautiful in design. The old parliamentary pile is about being replaced by a magnificent and costly structure. Among the many public buildings may be mentioned Osgoode Hall, a fine structure, containing all the superior law courts of the province; the Lieutenant Governor's residence, a fine mansion; the Normal School buildings, containing the offices of the council of public instruction; two model schools, a model grammar school and educational museum, and many well-equipped common schools. Here also is the University of Toronto, with a fine building, second to none in the Dominion as a seat of learning. It is situated in the west side of Queen's Park, a public ground, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, and a monument in honor of the volunteers who fell during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians. There is also a fine statue of the late Hon. Geo. Brown, one of Canada's great statesmen. Toronto also contains Trinity College (Episcopal), Knox College (Presbyterian), and the Upper Canada College, a notable institution for the higher education of boys. All in all, the Queen City is the educational headquarters of Canada. There are two schools of medicine here, a veterinary college and a college of dentistry. Among Toronto's public institutions are an extensive lunatic asylum; Crystal Palace and Exhibition Grounds, where a great fair is held every year. Here also is the Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory for women. Toronto is prominent as a City of Churches, and that these are not entirely for ornament may be gleaned from the fact that the city is noted for being the most orderly, Sabbath-observing one of its size on the continent. Some of the church edifices are very beautiful structures, and one, the Anglican Cathedral, shows one of the tallest spires in America. Across the harbour from Toronto is the "Island," a narrow sandy beach that divides the harbour from Lake Ontario.

In a recent publication called "The Board of Trade Edition of the Globe," it is very truly said that more than any other city of its size in America, Toronto is a place where wealth is evenly distributed. True it is that it has its palaces where wealth surrounds the occupants with every beautiful thing that can gratify luxurious taste. True it is, unfortunately, that there, as elsewhere, the poor they have always with them; but taken as a whole there are a larger number of comfortable and not too costly homes than in any other metropolis on this continent, not excepting Philadelphia. As a consequence the city spreads itself over a great deal of ground, and its rapid growth has been marked by radical changes over a great area. From its nucleus, in what is now a



TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN 1834.

small block in the eastern business part of the city, the place has grown until it covers an area 8 1/2 miles from east to west, by 2 1/4 miles from north to south, exclusive of the Island which protects the harbour on the south, and, though two miles distant from the main city water-front, is within the limits of the corporation. The improvement in the class of buildings is one of the most marked characteristics of the city. In this respect Toronto has kept its proper place in the lead so far as the Province is concerned, and in comparison with other large cities of the Province has had no reason to fear criticism. The advance in this respect is especially marked during the present period, when many buildings both of a public and private character are being erected, comparing with the very best specimens of architecture elsewhere. As showing the advance in this branch of improvement, the only method of comparison is by means of the assessment. It is well known, however, that the assessment is anything but a satisfactory guide in such matters. To say nothing of the absolute impossibility of properly assessing incomes and personal property, it is well known that real property is not assessed up to its full selling value. Still, though the figures given above are not correct in showing the actual values of property, the proportion of increase they show gives an approximately correct idea of the advance that is really made. It should be remembered, however, that the increases shown are almost wholly in real estate, the increase in income and personal assessments being comparatively small.

In short, from its very foundation Toronto has had the spirit of a metropolis. This spirit manifests itself not merely in evidences of increased wealth, but in culture and taste as well. In architecture, in educational facilities, in social life and in the administration of law, the City of Toronto is worthy of being the capital and centre of even such a grand Province as Ontario.

Industrial Development of Canada from 1868 to 1887.

Previously to establishing a protective tariff Canadian markets had been largely supplied from foreign countries, and to a great extent from the United States, but since 1879 the home demand has been more and

new articles not before made in Canada, such as iron bridge building, cotton-printing, rice hulling, cutlery, emery wheels, pins, clocks, hair cloth, enamelled oil-cloth, jute, felt goods, organ reeds, writing papers, silver table ware, organ and piano key boards, Britannia metal works, cashmere and other dress goods, glucose, steel, many lines of textiles both in cotton and wool, and sugar refining (re-established). Other manufactures were, in 1884, just being established, such as the rubber works, the sugar and syrup refinery in Toronto, the Woollen and

Cotton Co. at Acton Vale, Quebec, the winery mill at Brantford, paper and pulp mill at Sorel, and the Taylor Manufacturing Company of Montreal. From these, of course, no statistics could be obtained, but they employ several hundred hands.

The mechanical appliances in the factories of the Dominion are the best which the skill of the most experienced workmen has devised, and the articles produced by the artisans of Canada in the various lines of manufactures compare favourably with those of the foremost manufacturing nations. The Government of the day, in order, if possible, to find what results had flowed from a partial protective tariff, ordered an official report, which was made by Mr. Blackley. The accompanying table, No. 1, will show the increase of factories, hands employed, wages, products and capital invested from 1879 to 1884 in the localities named. In the limited time given for examination it was found impossible to visit all the factories. In some of the larger works proprietors and managers refused to furnish information sought. That year (1884) was also an unfavourable year for gathering statistics. The four years since these were taken would, undoubtedly, show a much greater development in the manufactures of the Dominion than the previous five years.

| Table I. | Year. | No. of Factories. | No. of Hands. | Yearly Wages. | Value of Products. | Capital Invested. |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Montreal..... | 1878 | 122 | 9,186 | \$2,444,900 | \$11,376,300 | \$ 7,407,500 |
| | 1884 | 178 | 18,190 | 4,994,300 | 26,061,600 | 14,344,000 |
| Toronto..... | 1878 | 55 | 3,195 | 1,045,500 | 4,109,000 | 2,430,500 |
| | 1884 | 91 | 6,812 | 3,378,300 | 9,715,300 | 4,761,500 |
| Hamilton..... | 1878 | 40 | 2,382 | 843,700 | 2,949,500 | 1,945,500 |
| | 1884 | 62 | 4,601 | 1,748,700 | 6,183,000 | 3,353,000 |
| London..... | 1878 | 20 | 1,387 | 503,400 | 2,355,000 | 1,220,500 |
| | 1884 | 29 | 2,015 | 683,500 | 3,396,000 | 1,795,500 |
| Quebec..... | 1878 | 18 | 1,790 | 383,500 | 1,745,300 | 1,450,000 |
| | 1884 | 27 | 3,453 | 792,100 | 3,534,300 | 2,059,500 |
| Berlin..... | 1878 | 10 | 355 | 73,750 | 294,500 | 243,000 |
| | 1884 | 15 | 586 | 222,400 | 957,000 | 478,000 |
| Waterloo..... | 1878 | 5 | 60 | 16,400 | 82,600 | 77,000 |
| | 1884 | 13 | 351 | 109,500 | 466,000 | 493,000 |
| St. Thomas..... | 1878 | 3 | 623 | 156,700 | 678,000 | 815,000 |
| | 1884 | 6 | 1,383 | 324,800 | 1,503,000 | 2,040,000 |
| Cornwall..... | 1878 | 7 | 230 | 71,400 | 252,000 | 151,000 |
| | 1884 | 14 | 720 | 216,500 | 938,000 | 580,000 |
| Kingston..... | 1878 | 7 | 235 | 54,700 | 344,200 | 162,000 |
| | 1884 | 11 | 716 | 171,300 | 868,500 | 369,000 |
| St. Hyacinthe (Q.) | 1878 | 5 | 87 | 29,900 | 136,000 | 186,000 |
| | 1884 | 5 | 195 | 69,900 | 360,000 | 316,000 |
| Aurora..... | 1878 | 6 | 421 | 163,000 | 487,900 | 405,000 |
| | 1884 | 8 | 575 | 237,500 | 739,700 | 595,000 |
| Newmarket..... | 1878 | 8 | 575 | 237,500 | 739,700 | 595,000 |
| Ottawa..... | 1878 | 8 | 575 | 237,500 | 739,700 | 595,000 |

This table covers a period of only five years, the protective tariff having gone into operation in the spring of 1879, and the first five years could not be expected to give such favourable results as might possibly be developed subsequently, when manufacturers would have, by experience, gained confidence in the stability of a policy new to the country. An examination of the table, which embraces only part of the industries in Ontario and Quebec, gave satisfactory proof of the effect of the tariff of 1879. Taking the first column, that giving the number of factories in 1878 and 1884, we find, in Montreal, that they had increased from 122 to 178—56 new ones; in Toronto, from 55 to 91—36 new ones; in Hamilton, from 40 to 62; in Quebec, from 18 to 27; in Cornwall, from three to six; in Kingston, from 7 to 14; in Aylmer (O.), Simcoe, St. Thomas, and Tilsonburg, classed together, from 5 to 13. An examination of the following table, No. 2, will show an enormous increase in the products of all the manufactures examined, from 1878 to 1884, more than double yearly wages, and nearly double the number of hands employed.

| | 1878 | 1884 |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Montreal..... | 9,186 | 18,190 |
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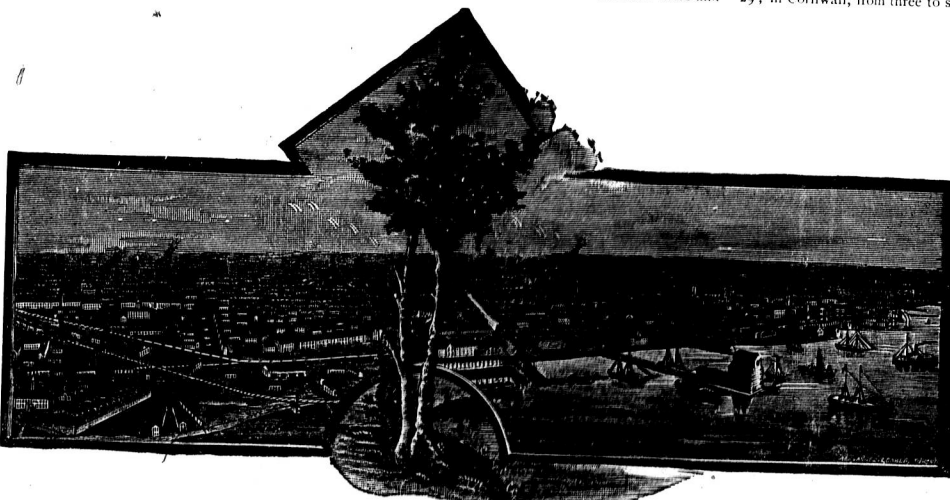
| Table II. | Year. | No. of Factories. | No. of Hands. | Yearly Wages. | Value of Products. | Capital. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Factories in 1878 | 1878 | 67 | 97,869 | \$ 8,174,900 | \$34,431,100 | \$6,100,300 |
| Same in 1884 | 1884 | 107 | 181,900 | 12,970,900 | 53,554,500 | 36,647,600 |
| New ones in 1884 | 1884 | 40 | 40,086 | 4,040,000 | 23,712,000 | 11,777,700 |
| Increase of 1884 over 1878 | 1884 | 40 | 84,031 | 4,896,000 | 19,123,400 | 22,646,600 |

In the above table we find the wages paid to employees \$8,174,900 in 1878, and \$16,911,800 in 1884, more than double the pay list of the former year; and the value of the products, which was \$34,431,100 in 1878, had increased to \$77,267,100 in 1884, and a very large increase in the capital invested in new factories.

Mr. Blackley stated in his report that the number of hands in the factories visited, amounted, as nearly as possible, to 100 per cent. in 1884 over 1878; the wages had increased 106 per cent.; the value of products 126 per cent., and the capital 85 per cent. These figures show a marvelous growth in all branches of Canadian manufactures during even the first five years after the introduction of the protective tariff. In 1884, however, there had been a falling off in production contemporaneously with the depression which affected all the great commercial and manufacturing countries. The close of 1883 would, undoubtedly, have given even a more favourable result, for during 1882-83, the most prosperous years under the new tariff, every class of industry was worked to its utmost capacity.

The results of the protective policy upon the industrial arts of Canada, here briefly referred to, have been shown in a similar manner, and on a larger scale, in all the great manufacturing states of Europe and in the United States. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and in the United States, manufactures were developed and maintained by protection in every form which the ingenuity of statesmen could devise; protection, the most rigid, to every industry on land and sea where their flags ruled. A few examples only can be given.

The woollen and iron trades are the two industries which lie at the basis of the manufacturing and commercial greatness of Britain. Under Edward IV. (1461-1483), the importation of foreign cloths and many



TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN 1887.

more supplied by Canadians, and now they are exporting to the country whence they formerly imported. Some firms have gone to a considerable expense in opening up and establishing an export trade, but freight rates have been too heavy to make that profitable; yet, where goods are small in bulk, an export trade is being fully developed. A few years ago, for example, saws used in Canadian forests were brought from the United States, now saws of Canadian make are used in the woods of Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the manufacture of musical instruments, extremely limited before the protective tariff came into force, that industry has developed greatly beyond the expectations of those engaged in it. Canadian manufacturers are now turning out organs and pianos which compare favourably with those from older countries. Since the change in the national fiscal policy, Canadian makers in Ontario do 70 per cent., and in Quebec 50 per cent. of a trade formerly entirely in the hands of Americans. Organs, largely, and pianos in a limited extent, made in Canada, are now sent also to Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Australia. Prices are also much lower than before the protective tariff was established, and in estimating the values of the articles given in the tables 10 to 15 per cent. must be added.

The tariff of 1879 appears not only to have largely increased the output of the old factories, but has encouraged the manufacture of many