

Toronto market. All through the winter the manure from the byres is carted away by market gardeners, and it serves to enrich many hundred acres of garden land in the vicinage of the city. Nearly one-half the refuse of the distillery, however, is distributed over the city and suburbs for feeding purposes, supplying as many cattle outside as there are in the byres. The cartage of this refuse for outside cattle employs 400 teams daily, but as many as 650 teams have been served on Saturdays.

"Immediately connected with the distillery, in fact one of its feeders, is the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, largely owned by Gooderham and Worts. The road, a narrow gauge, was opened six years ago. Previous to that time, cordwood sold at \$8 to \$9 a cord; but on an average, the Nipissing hauls 30,000 cords a year into the city from the back settlements, and the best hardwood is selling this season at \$5 per cord. Thus the road confers no mean benefit upon the citizens, in lowering cost of fuel, not to speak of opening up other branches of trade. Three years ago the Corn Exchange found that the grain brought down the Nipissing could not be handled with proper facilities, and an arrangement was made with Gooderham and Worts, by which the latter agreed to renovate and enlarge their storehouses. This gave an impetus to the grain trade of the road, and its average shipments in the year now amount to 600,000 bushels. The total quantity of grain handled every year by Gooderham and Worts (including that brought down by the Nipissing, but not including their distillery cereals), is 1,200,000 bushels. The Nipissing is about to bring some 2,500 toises of stone to the city from the Portage Road for building purposes. Gooderham and Worts are no mean benefactors one way and another to Toronto. In the matter of city taxes, they pay between \$9,000 and \$10,000 a year to the treasury; they are in fact by far the heaviest taxpayers in the city. In addition to all these branches of trade, the firm are also largely engaged in banking; that is, they are the chief proprietors of the Bank of Toronto, one of the most flourishing monetary institutions in the country. To sum up their business briefly—they have the largest distillery in the world; they feed more cattle, directly and indirectly, than are fed by any one establishment outside of Texas; they run a railway to the great benefit of Toronto and the northern country, and they own a bank which there is none in this country ranking higher in public confidence."

Although for nearly fifty years, the senior member of this firm, Mr. William Gooderham, has been a resident of Toronto, yet his early life was a rather eventful and chequered one. He is second son of James Gooderham and Sarah, his wife, and was born in the Village of Scole, County of Norfolk, England, on the 29th day of August, 1790. Quite early in life, he was deprived of the loving counsel and guidance of his mother, but his father lived until after our subject had attained his manhood. The occupation of William Gooderham was farming, and grandfather, father and son, owned and lived, successively, upon the old homestead farm for ninety-three years.