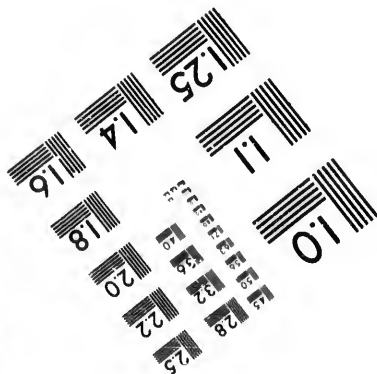
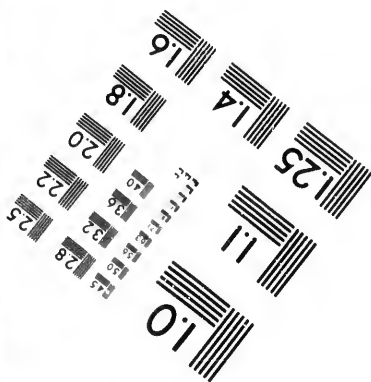
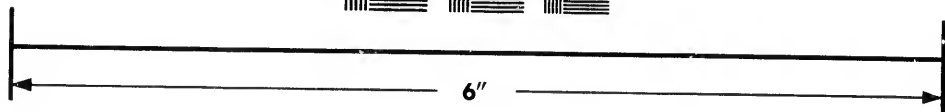
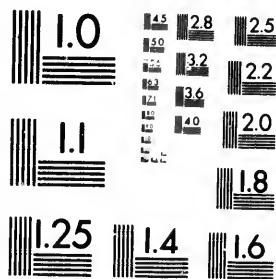


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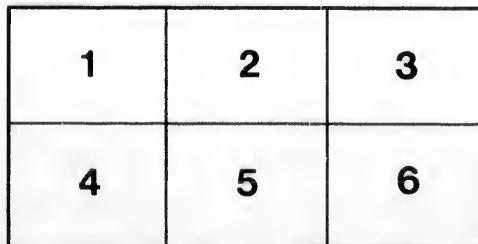
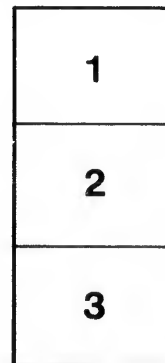
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HER MAJESTY VICTORIA,
QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

1875

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LECTURES

ON THE

Dominion of Canada

AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION,

INCLUDING

**“Forty Years in Toronto,” the “Half-way House” (between
the “Atlantic” and the “Pacific”) of the
British Empire in her March
Round the World.**

DELIVERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889,

WITH MAPS, GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL, ILLUSTRATING THE CLIMATE AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

**Also Interviews and Correspondence on the “National
Policy” versus “Free Trade as it
is in England.”**

— BY —

CONYNGHAM CRAWFORD TAYLOR,

(Fellow of the Imperial Institute),

Author of “TORONTO ‘CALLED BACK,’” and “TORONTO AND EMIGRATION.”

TORONTO:

WILLIAM BRIGGS, PUBLISHER,

WESLEY BUILDINGS,

1895.

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PREFACE.

IN my numerous visits to Great Britain since 1850 as a buyer and importer, I never missed an opportunity of recommending Canada in preference to the United States to persons intending to emigrate. I have the satisfaction of knowing that many took my advice, and can point to them or their descendants who to-day are valuable citizens of the Dominion.

In 1889, having three months for rest and recreation in the Old Country, and making my headquarters in Lancashire, where I had resided for years, and with an intimate acquaintance in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, I could not let the opportunity pass of addressing meetings publicly, giving the benefit of my experience, which, on that account, was more fully appreciated than anything given from hearsay or stereotyped and ephemeral literature. The result was that these lectures were reported verbatim by the press, and had an immense circulation amongst a population of ten millions, one paper alone being circulated in 250 towns and villages.

Having already published a pamphlet of 200 pages containing "reminiscences" of my trip, and having distributed 300 copies gratuitously in addition to scores of volumes of "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" I have brought down the present

PREFACE.

pamphlet to smaller dimensions, and confined myself to the subject indicated on the "title page."

Being an importer from 1849 to 1875, with a revenue tariff of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, gradually rising to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for incidental protection to incipient manufactures, and afterwards for six years representing in Canada and the United States the great Free Trade firm of Manchester, of which Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., the cotemporary of Cobden and Bright, and chairman of the Free Trade League, was the head, I became perfectly familiar with the tariffs of the three countries. At the close of the American war, I saw the manufactures of the United States, under an average tariff of 60 per cent., develop in a most extraordinary manner, completely excluding every line of foreign goods that came into competition with theirs, and threatening to crush out the young industries of Canada. From that time I saw that protection for Canadian industries was an absolute necessity, and this was years before the National Policy had assumed a definite shape.

It has always appeared to me wonderful that, with so slight an increase from the revenue to a protective tariff, Canadian industries have shown such a marvellous development, at once giving employment to our own artisans, and providing a home market for the agriculturist, and keeping vast sums of money in the country that otherwise would have gone to British or foreign manufacturers.

88 Avenue Road,
Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1895.

C. C. TAYLOR.

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Yours sincerely,
W. C. Taylor

LECTURES .
ON THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

LECTURES ON THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

Emigration and Immigration.

Every patriotic colonist will voluntarily become an emigration agent. If not, it shows either dissatisfaction with the country of his adoption, or a selfish, dog-in-the-manger feeling, to deprive others of the benefits he himself enjoys. Having decided to make Toronto my home, my first attempt at promoting emigration was to go back to England within two years of my arrival, and one year after establishing myself in business as the youngest man who had ever ventured into the importing trade. As a result of the visit, I formed a partnership with Mr. James Stevenson, then living in London, and with a cash capital of £1,000 sterling added to my own, was, with the exception of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co., who had a connection with the Glasgow firm, the largest capital that up to that time had ever been brought by a business firm into Toronto. On my next visit, I paid the passage of a young man in Manchester, who continued in my employment for seven years, married a wife in Toronto, and left a family of sons and daughters, who hold respectable positions in Toronto to-day, and contribute materially to the revenue of the city. Shortly after this, I was requested by a leading wholesale merchant to meet a gentleman in Belfast, and advise him as to removing to Toronto. The result of that interview was the establishment of a business in Toronto which has continued for many years, and which yielded in taxes to the city as much as \$1,000 in one year.

I give these as facts, not in the way of boasting, but to contradict statements as to the undesirability of encouraging immigration except of the farming classes, and to show what may be done by individual effort. Toronto has been built up by men who, with a few exceptions, had nothing but their brains and muscles. I might add to these instances many others, but only give one more. A young man followed my example in coming to Canada, and settled in a neighboring

city, with a wife and two children. The late J. G. Bowes, at that time Mayor of the city, and, like myself, in the wholesale dry goods trade, wanted a young man to join a house about to go into the dry goods trade, but having no knowledge of the business, he asked me whether I knew of a suitable person, stating at the same time that my recommendation would be sufficient. I wrote to the party; he came to Toronto, and although none of the parties had ever seen or heard of each other, the partnership was formed, and from that circumstance has resulted a well-known firm of "brothers," engaged in large business transactions and handling large amounts of capital. The original firm is now one of the largest in the trade, with several branches. And in addition to that, the transaction was intimately connected with the establishment of the largest wholesale business in Ontario, the history of which my limits will not permit of my entering into. Besides all this, numbers of letters of introduction to us were given to young men in England, from time to time, many of whom have been induced to settle here; the last only a few weeks ago having succeeded in finding employment as a clerk with the "John Doty Engine Co.," to whom I had the pleasure of showing the letter which introduced the young man to me. These statements confirm my introductory remarks in the first page of "Toronto 'Called Back,'" where I say: "Since the writer's first trip to Europe from this city, he has influenced a number of families to make it their home, and they, in turn, have influenced others; and should, in the future, any capitalist, manufacturer, or any other desirable citizen of any other city or country, be induced to adopt Canada, and especially Toronto, as his future place of residence, and contribute in any way to its wealth and population, his object will be attained."

Ye men who in meetings and in parks air your theories on political and municipal economy, and pander to the tastes of the ignorant to gain popularity, whose knowledge of the world is bounded by your residence on the one side and the Toronto Bay on the other, let us see your record for forty years! What have you done to build up our great city, and what are

you doing now? There is not a man amongst you who, if he migrated to-morrow, could not be replaced by a score of a more useful class to the community. If you cannot show a good record you had better cease your opposition, and devote your energies to promote a healthy emigration, or give way to the enterprising, the unselfish, the loyal and the patriotic, who have made this "wilderness" of Toronto "blossom as the rose." These have been the progressive, the truly liberal who, while a few croakers and grumblers have, Diogenes-like, sat in their little tubs—and some such have always, I regret to say, found their way into our City Council—have liberally promoted every enterprise, and built up our proud and beautiful city not only without the aid of the croakers, but in spite of their narrow ideas.

Having given three years of my spare time to the raise and, I hope, the benefit of my adopted city, I felt I could not lose the opportunity of my visit to circulate the information gained by forty years' residence in Canada; and while there were great attractions on every hand which, with less expense and much more personal gratification, I might enjoy, I decided to devote all my spare time to the object of enlightening as many as possible as to the attractions of our city, and its wonderful growth and progress, from personal knowledge. This I found to be the key to the great interest of others on the subject, as it was considered reliable.

Difficulties of Emigration Agents.

Never during the past fifty years has the question of emigration been beset with so many difficulties as it is to-day.

The first great exodus of people from Ireland to America took place in 1847. After the potato famine, the depletion, then commenced, continued till the population of Ireland fell from nine millions to about five millions. While a great many died from starvation, notwithstanding the generous help and sympathies of England and America, yet the loss from that cause would soon have been made up by the natural increase of the population. Of those four millions, comparatively few found their way

to Canada. The graves on Grosse Isle, the quarantine station, testify to the numbers who had died on the voyage, and the writer distinctly remembers the haggard and miserable appearance of those who reached Toronto, and yet those who survived were soon absorbed in the population.

This class, both in the United States and Canada, would be classed as paupers, and numerous restrictions are imposed against their entrance amongst us, while it is an undoubted fact that from that class numbers of wealthy families in the United States have descended. Admitting the objections to any further immigration such as that referred to, not only from Ireland but from the continent of Europe, from which millions of the very scum of society were once freely welcomed to the States, the question arises, from what classes are the millions of acres in this new country to be filled up, and the resources of the country developed.

It may be laid down, as a general rule, that no person who is comfortably off and well-to-do in the Old Country will expatriate himself as a matter of choice, with the exception of some who, looking away ahead and not seeing the prospect of having their family enjoying the same comforts as they now enjoy, will summon resolution to break off the tender and sacred ties of association with home and kindred, and in view of prospective advantages, make sacrifices for the present.

No person can witness the parting scenes at railway stations, where friends separate never more to meet in this world, as the writer has often witnessed, and even during his late visit, and not be struck with the sense of the "wrench" that must be endured by those whose circumstances compel them to emigrate, parting from all that has been sacred from childhood.

"The village church among the trees,
Where once the marriage vows were given,
With merry peal that swelled the breeze,
Pointing with tapering spire to heaven."

These, and a thousand like associations, make the idea of breaking off all these ties a matter of serious and sad contemplation.

Every person who knows anything of the question for forty or fifty years, will admit that the United States has been filled up with millions who were induced to leave home and Fatherland by the most exaggerated statements of the advantages the country offered, and as all was "good fish that came into their net" at that time, it is no wonder the country filled up in a marvellous manner, while Canada still had the character of being a land of ice and snow, of wolves, bears and wild Indians.

Referring to that time, a German writer said: "Several works on the United States have appeared in Germany as guides for emigrants. These books have obviously been written by parties employed by speculators, whether land or ship owners, perhaps by the American Government itself. These works are widely circulated in pamphlet form by agents specially selected for their aptness in making *ad captandum* appeals to the masses of the people and in spreading far and wide the most fabulous versions of Republican institutions and Republican prosperity and wealth. The happiness of each man dwelling under his own fig tree, and governed by laws of his own making, was dwelt on with due emphasis. By employing these deceptive means, the Americans induced large bodies to leave, but now suffer from the bitter consequences of their error in diverting the stream of emigration from its natural and usual course, and directing it solely to their own channel. For Germany itself the loss has been a gain—as it has been an especial boon that so many impure elements have been swept away from her shores, so many dangers removed, that threatened her prosperity in a political, religious and social point of view." The effect of this state of things was, that in 1852 the *New York Tribune* stated that "on an average there were 100,000 souls in that city (about one-fourth of the population) desirous of procuring work who were unable to obtain it." What would be said of the Ontario or Dominion Governments to-day if they, by imprudence and recklessness, caused such a state of things? The danger is now that we may err on the other extreme, and not use every legitimate effort to promote emigration when the circumstances of the

Old Country, especially of Great Britain and Ireland, render the effort a hundred-fold more difficult than before the present time of unexampled prosperity at home. You are now met everywhere with the statement: "The class of people we can spare you will not take, and the classes you want we cannot spare."

Any statements that either the Provincial or Dominion Governments, or the Steamship Companies, are using undue influence to bring undesirable emigrants from Europe are both false and malicious. Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool, the Dominion agent, said not long ago, "It is hard to induce people to go that do not want to go." The first thing to do is to inform the people who think of emigrating as to the prospects the country affords and the advantages offered by her great resources to the industrious workman and the rich capitalist alike, as one will naturally follow the other. As all such persons wishing for information go direct to the public libraries, it is of the greatest importance that these should be furnished with facts and figures in which implicit confidence can be placed, and at the same time remove all ignorance and prejudice that may have previously existed. With this information, the next step will be to the Emigration Agent for details as to locality, preparation for the journey, and all other necessary instructions. In this way alone can the tide be turned towards our own shores, and the capital now being invested in foreign countries find a lodgment in this great Dominion. I do not hesitate to say it would pay *any one* individual, having large interests in Toronto, to distribute suitable literature in Great Britain to the extent of thousands of dollars, while for the city the problem of the smallest amount of taxes on the largest assessment, by so doing, would soon find a solution.

There is a class of persons, who may be regarded as paupers in pocket, and adventurers in spirit, who, on leaving home to "push their fortune," are perfectly indifferent as to what part of America they come to, and probably do not know any distinction between Canada and the United States. This class does not appear to meet with much favor at present.

As you rise higher in the scale of intelligence and approach the class who have means, and think their capital would be better employed in Canada than the United States, you must offer them such reliable information as will enable them to compare and weigh, and study such facts and figures as will convince their judgment and lead them to a wise decision. Such persons will seek out suitable literature, in the shape of books from libraries and Mechanics' Institutes, take them home and at the fire-side consult with their families before deciding on a step so fraught with importance, and involving, as it does, the future well-being of the whole family. These better classes, whether of farmers, skilled artisans, or capitalists, are naturally the most desirable, and, at the same time, the most difficult to obtain, and here my patriotism became enough of an inspiration as to lead me to offer such information as I knew I possessed, and which no one from Toronto was at all likely to give from personal knowledge, so that the announcement of my subject of "Forty years in Toronto, Canada;" its marvellous growth and progress, with the development of its manufacturing industries, illustrated with railway, geological, and other maps, showing the great Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, with Toronto as the "Half-way House" between England and China, Japan, and Australia, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great inter-oceanic highway, connecting the British Empire, seemed to attract attention, and secured extensive reports through the press.

If any person doubts my patriotism, I have only to say I undertook this work at a sacrifice of much time and pleasure, as well as money.

That while I have paid tens of thousands of dollars into the city treasury, I have never received one dollar of favor during forty-two years, and do not expect any profit from the time and labor expended during my leisure hours, for the past four years.

Those who have read my book will find all this already stated.

On the voyage over, I took the opportunity of conversing

with a number of the steerage passengers, to find out their reasons for returning to the Old Country. One old Yorkshireman, who had lived in Winnipeg, told me that he could not endure the cold in winter, and was returning to Australia, where he had lived before.

Another, a pale-faced, consumptive-looking man, said he had lived in Montreal, was a chair-maker by trade, but as chairs were nearly all made by machinery in Canada, could get better wages for hand-made work in England, moreover, he had turned his attention more to "working for the Lord," which he explained by saying he belonged to the Salvation Army. One said he was going home for a wife, but I found the great bulk were going over for the trip, and some were bound for the Paris Exhibition, with the intention of returning to Canada.

Through the kindness of the Ontario and Dominion Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I provided myself with maps of the Dominion, geological maps and all trade and navigation returns; statistics relating especially to the trade of Toronto, maps of the city, views of public buildings, etc. With all these helps for illustration, and backed up by the fact of forty years' residence—and above all, that I represented no emigration agency, political party, or government—my introduction through my book secured for me everywhere the most attentive hearing, and led to the numerous interviews with members of the press.

Nor did I intend to press upon these gentlemen any argument in favor of Protection *versus* Free Trade, but simply to give facts as to the wonderful growth and progress of Toronto and Canada, and the development of her manufacturing industries, as my book professes to give.

As was to be expected, this great prosperity was attributed to other causes, such as the settlement of the North-West, and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but through all no enemies were made; nearly all being Free Traders, the most I could do was to beg that Canada be excused by her rich parents if she appeared to act in any unfriendly manner as to her tariff regulations, on the ground that it was not from antagonism to

the Mother Country, but as protection against a hostile neighbor, they had been framed. Notwithstanding this precaution, it was impossible to exclude the tariff question from the discussion of emigration, interwoven as the Free Trade principle is with the whole fibre of Lancashire and Yorkshire interests, and the attempts of the "Fair Trade" party, with Mr. C. H. Hibbert, Mayor of Chorley, as the moving spirit in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and with whom I have still a pleasant correspondence, the Free Trade feeling predominates to such an extent that both parties, Conservative and Liberal, are united on the question.

Mr. Philips, editor of the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, whom I reminded of the change in the politics of his paper, said: "Yes, we are Liberal-Unionists now, but as much in favor of Free Trade as ever," and as my correspondence will show our discussion on the subject I need not further refer to it here.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Elijah Helm, said to me: "The plunder and robbery of the feudal barons of England were not to be compared for infamy with the robbery of the people by the United States Government in taking customs revenue of sixty per cent. out of the pockets of the people."

My object was to give such information as might lead to turn the tide of capital from the United States, which to the great bulk of the people "America" means, almost ignoring the existence of Canada as a field for the investment of capital, and to show Toronto as the great centre for investors in which to decide as to their destination amongst our great mineral and agricultural districts where to choose, and that Toronto was the greatest commercial centre in the greatest province of this great Dominion, and whether as tourists, travellers, capitalists or manufacturers seeking investments, or retired military, professional, sporting or business men seeking a future home, Toronto possessed every attraction that could be desired for the present and the brightest prospects for the future.

And with these views, I selected the centre of the most populous, as the most wealthy, district of England, or for that

matter, in the world. The district within a radius of forty miles around Manchester, contains a population of over seven millions; and one newspaper alone, which reported all I had to say, has a circulation in 250 towns and villages.

Travelling from Liverpool by the old familiar route through Wigan, and in sight of my old place of residence, indicated by the black cloud perpetually hovering over St. Helen's, with its great plate glass works, its smelting furnaces, chemical works, and the immense manufactory of Beecham's Pills, I soon found myself at the beautiful residence of friends at Heaton Grove, near Bury, and just nine miles from Manchester, with trains by four different routes every few minutes. I was in the very heart of the manufacturing district of Lancashire, and here I made the centre of my future excursions amongst towns already familiar from previous residence.

Being fully alive to the touchiness of all Lancashire people on the question of Free Trade, and their natural objection to our policy of Protection, I knew I should have to guide my ways with discretion; and if I expressed my opinions freely, I would be literally "bearding the lion in his den." I leave to my readers to judge as to my actions and words. To meet the leading men of every branch of trade, one of the first places to visit is the Manchester Exchange.

Manchester.

The Manchester Royal Exchange is undoubtedly the greatest emporium of commerce in the world, and the hall is the largest ever constructed and used for purely commercial purposes. The capital invested in the building is £300,000 (\$1,500,000). It is a vast and noble building, constructed in the Italian style of architecture. The main entrance is approached by steps to the height of fifteen feet above the street level, thence leading through a magnificent portico containing four hundred and sixty square feet, which is inclosed within twelve massive stone pillars, about sixty feet in height. At the north-east end of the building there is a stately tower one hundred and eighty feet high, and containing a fine clock. Above us the roof is

crowned by three great domes, panelled with stained glass, the central one reaching to the unusual altitude of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the floor level, those on either side to forty-five and sixty feet respectively. Around is an unobstructed area of forty thousand square feet, consisting of a vast nave, flanked on either side with Corinthian columns of Irish red marble and three spacious aisles, or arcades. At the further end of the building, about thirty-five feet above the floor level, there is an ornamental semicircular balcony, into which the Master of the Exchange escorts distinguished visitors, in order that they may witness the extraordinary sight presented at the time of "High 'Change."

Extending down the whole of the left wing, and some fifteen feet above the floor level, there is a commodious reading gallery, framed and enclosed from floor to roof with glass panels, which looks into and commands a view of the hall below; and it is from this gallery that the best observations can be made, and where the babel of noise is so hushed that you might almost suppose you were in a separate building. This reading-room is supplied with newspapers from all parts of the world, and one hundred and six magazines of monthly issue are always on the tables.

Ranging along both sides of the building are a series of "drums," containing latest telegrams, latest commercial, political and general information from all parts of the world, latest quotations in general produce, iron, corn, and copper imports and exports, and reports from all foreign exchanges. There are twenty telephones and a telegraph office, while high above the main entrance doors are to be seen, in large letters, the opening price of "consols," the "bank rate" of the day, and the opening and closing "estimate" of the total sales of cotton at Liverpool during the day. For the purpose of general observation, let us enter the Exchange at about half-past one to two o'clock in the afternoon, along with the hurried and impetuous multitude, who are now rapidly flowing into the building, and by two o'clock we may find ourselves in an assemblage of between six and seven thousand persons, all moving about and transacting

business, without any visible medium beyond the ceaseless hum and roar of human voices. There is not the gesticulation and facial contortion of the Paris Bourse, or the frenzied excitement witnessed in Wall Street, New York, but there is a suppressed intensity and earnestness of purpose visible in every face. Here are buyers from Greece, Turkey, India, and Australia, the transactions being on an enormous scale. Hundreds of thousands of pieces of shirting for Calcutta have been ordered in the morning, the goods sold there, and the order repeated five times by telegraph in one day. Here are the agents for the sale of raw cotton, representing Liverpool or American firms, with the buyers from all the spinning towns in the district, the town of Oldham alone using one-sixth of all the cotton produced in the world, while the town of Blackburn is the largest cotton manufacturing town in the world. These spinners and weavers of cotton are all represented. Next in order are the spinners and manufacturers of linen, silk, jute, worsted, and multitudinous mixed fabrics. These are supplemented by the dyers, printers, finishers, and bleachers. These are again augmented by dealers in coal, iron, timber, copper, steel, and their resultants in the form of machinery, etc. Besides all these, there is quite a small army of agents for life, fire, and marine insurance, stock and financial brokers, dealers in agricultural and other produce, such as indigo, flax, chemicals, drysaltery, etc., *ad infinitum*.

The extent of the business transacted is something enormous, and cannot be estimated in detail. In the article of cloth, the total sales have reached to twelve million yards in one day; and of yarn, which if reduced to single threads, would be long enough to girdle the globe sixteen hundred times successively, or be equal to five thousand times its equatorial or polar diameter, or reach from this planet to the moon one hundred and eighty times in succession, or be equal to nearly twenty thousand times that luminary's linear diameter; or, to continue the comparison, it would be sufficient in length to reach almost half way to the sun, or be equal to over fifty times its diameter.

Taking the sales of raw cotton in Liverpool at the moderate

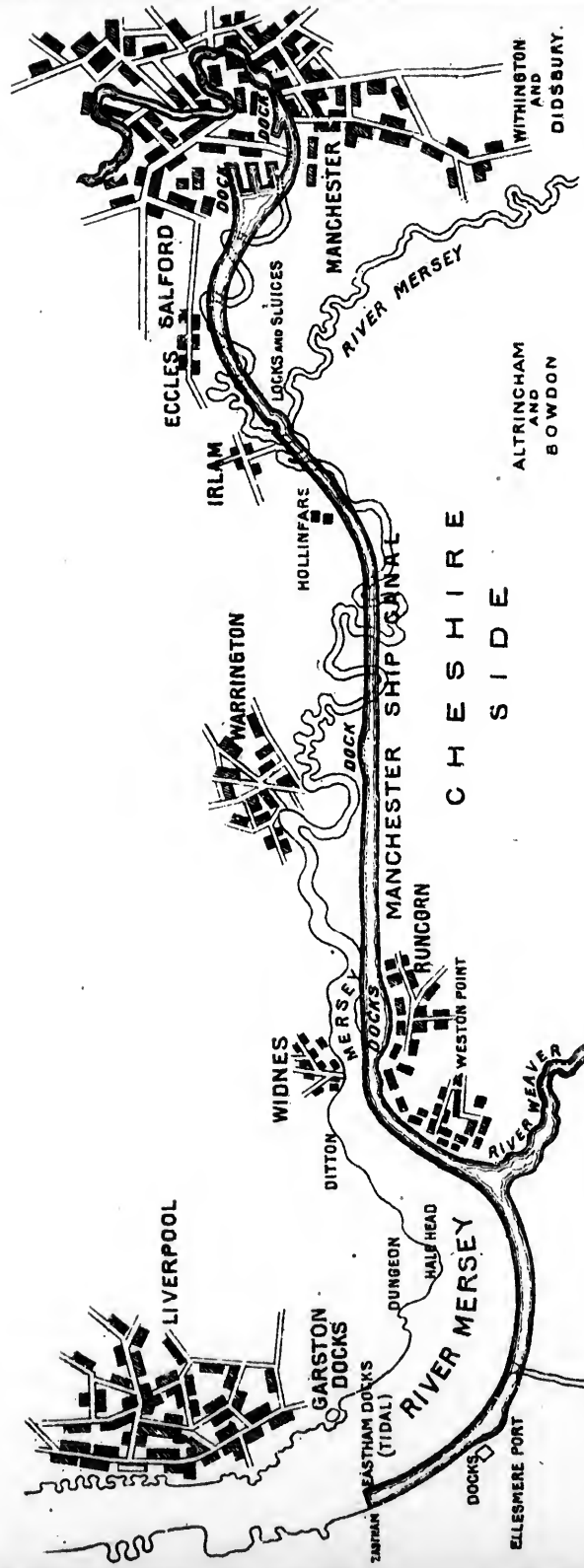
total of ten thousand bales for the day (all paid for in cash), and adopting the assumption that this quantity is sold in the shape of yarn and cloth on the same day, and averaging these bales at 300 pounds each, we get 3,000,000 pounds of cotton; at the usual production of yarn from this quantity it amounts to 75,600,000,000 yards, which divided by 1,760 gives nearly 43,000,000 miles of yarn.

In this great rendezvous I met gentlemen with whom I wished to converse on Canada, and as an illustration of the views generally entertained as to emigration, just give one instance of the opinion of a large manufacturer from Haslingden.

He said, "We can invest one hundred millions in Canada if the benefits can be shown, but we do not want to let our people go. They all have employment and good wages." On my remarking that I knew a large amount of Lancashire trade had been lost by the Protective policy of the United States, he replied, "It does not matter to us, as long as we can find a market for what we produce, and as to Protection, we defy the world. Trade has never been so good in England as it is to-day." He then invited me to visit his mills, and informed me that he had families in his employment whose aggregate wages amounted to £200 a year. The fathers got a guinea a week, and sons and daughters averaged sixteen shillings, which soon ran up to \$1,000 a year, while a comfortable brick house could be got for ten pounds a year. The ordinary rent for small houses, of which there are miles of streets in these manufacturing towns, is only from six to eight pounds a year. He said, "When you have seen my mill on Saturday, if you will come to my Sunday-school on Sunday, you shall find it difficult to tell the teachers from the scholars, who, although working girls, are as well dressed as their teachers." And added, "At our Methodist Chapel some of these foremen operatives will put their sovereign on the collection plate."

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Manchester Ship Canal.

Sir George Head, describing a journey from Manchester to Liverpool in 1834, says, "The packet-boat in which we travelled made the journey in fourteen hours, and breakfast and dinner were provided on board at one shilling each meal. At dinner we had a salted sirloin of beef with a profusion of fried onions, radishes and lettuces, together with a good mild cheese. Notwithstanding the delights of the table, the voyage seemed desperately long." Just fifty-six years ago! and the journey now is done by rail, thirty-five miles in about as many minutes, and passengers will grumble if trains are one minute late.

The author, in 1835, describing the works at Runcorn, above Liverpool, says, "The canal basin, the boats on which were drawn by horses, the quays and the St. Helen's railroad, all these objects may be considered, even at the present day, as specimens of splendid workmanship.

The boat was towed at the rate of about five miles an hour by a couple of clumsy cart horses, half the strength of one horse being continually exerted to prevent itself from being dragged into the canal by the other.

The two small boys who rode one on each of these unfortunate horses exhibited an utter insensibility to that lively state of muscle which is the result of a well-tutored mouth.

They whipped and kicked as if sitting across a tree, while the horses tugged and reeled, one pulling one way and the other another. In the meantime the riders, in worsted stockings, with thick country-made shoes, were healthy and active, jumping on and off according to their fancy, without stopping the boats or creating any delay. Sometimes they ran for a quarter of an hour together, and then they mounted in a way of their own, merely placing a foot on the chain trace and a hand on the belly girth. Each boy was about twelve years old, yet these little fellows rode every day the whole distance, one day up the other down, thirty-two miles, hot or cold, wet or dry, winter or summer.

From Runcorn to Manchester, by the Duke of Bridgewater's

canal, took six hours. A more circuitous route, by Leeds and Liverpool Navigation Company, took fourteen hours.

Eastham, where the great ship canal starts, is on the opposite or Cheshire side of the river from Liverpool, and the end of navigation for vessels, a sand-bar across the river preventing further progress.

Eastham has long been famous as a pleasure resort, and is the longest ferry trip. From New Brighton upwards there are several, including Birkenhead. The change from my last visit is indeed marvellous.

The new canal is not intended for passenger traffic, but as a means of taking ocean-going vessels with unbroken cargoes to the very heart of the great manufacturing district of Lancashire, and is an undertaking worthy of the enterprise and wealth of the great capitalists and merchant princes of England.

My first view of the works was at Eastham, just where the canal will join the Mersey, and here the last completing connection will be made, no doubt, with all the eclat and magnificent demonstrations corresponding with the consummation of so stupendous a work, and while there may be some jealousy on the part of Liverpool people, there is too much magnanimity on the part of those great "dock owners" to mar the general enthusiasm.

The first great lock was in course of construction at Eastham, and the scene presented was one calculated to inspire wonder at the skill which designed, and the energy which is at work in the carrying out of the enterprise.

The lock here will enable vessels to enter the canal whether the tide is high or low, when at full the water being level with the canal.

It may be asked, what have Canadians to do with a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester? Every day's experience shows the intimate connection which is growing stronger between all the parts of the British Empire and the tendency to closer commercial relations, and this great undertaking will form another link in the chain.

As great Britain is destined to be the great market for the

cereal productions of Canada, it cannot fail to interest Canadians. The opening of the Manchester ship canal will materially reduce the cost of transportation from Montreal and Quebec, and it is to be hoped even direct from Toronto without breaking bulk, to the very heart of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. A few figures will show the extent of this trade in "breadstuffs."

In July last a party of seventy corn merchants visited the canal, and having inspected the whole plans, signed a statement to the effect that an import of at least one half the quantity of cereals now landed at Liverpool will be carried over the ship canal. The import of cereals into the United Kingdom in 1883 was 7,942,369 tons; assuming that there will be a similar percentage of increment for the ten years ending in 1893, the import will amount to 12,747,497 tons.

The proportion of this calculated to arrive in Liverpool will be 1,898,200 tons, one half of which is expected to be carried by the ship canal to Manchester. Manchester will then be the nearest port to a population of over seven millions of people.

The import of wheat and flour averages about 2 cwts per head, or about 700,000 tons per year for the population of the canal district. If the canal gets all this they will have a cargo of grain every day, and all the land carriage between Liverpool and Manchester entirely saved.

Another advantage will accrue to the manufacturers. In a document signed by 400 cotton-spinning firms, representing 20,000,000 spindles, they say the advantages that would accrue to the cotton trade by the direct import of cotton into Manchester, and the saving on charges, would be so great that they think nearly all the cotton they consume would come by the canal.

The annual importation of cotton to Liverpool exceeds 765,000 tons. Half a million of this is consumed in the Manchester district, besides the saving in carriage to other districts in Yorkshire.

It is said that the saving to the cotton trade by the use of the canal will be £450,000 yearly. Blackburn alone saving £13,000

on her exports. There are £15,000,000 sterling invested in the cotton trade in the town of Oldham, where are 10,000,000 spindles, consuming 170,000 tons of cotton every year.

By use of the canal, a reduction of 6s. 8d. per ton carriage will be effected, or about £55,000 per annum. When is added to all this the reduction in freight on goods shipped to Canada, and land carriage to Liverpool entirely saved, this great work must be regarded as involving very important interests to the Dominion.

In addition to this world-famous ship canal, which is expected to be opened in 1892, Manchester has in hand another great enterprise, which will be completed about the same time.

The corporation is bringing water from the lake district to the city, a distance of about 100 miles.

The foundation stone of the embankment at Thirlmere Lake was laid a few days ago, by Sir John Harwood, Alderman, in the presence of the members of the City Council.

When completed it will be possible, by means of the aqueduct, to supply the city with 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. But for the present only one line of pipes will be laid, which will give 10,000,000 gallons daily. The works will cost for this first instalment of 10,000,000 gallons, \$8,700,000, and for the ultimate full supply \$20,000,000.

The drainage area to be appropriated is 11,000 acres.

The following statistics will doubtless be found interesting:

Total length of canal, 35½ miles; minimum width of canal at bottom, 120 feet; average width at water level, 172 feet; size of largest locks, 600 x 80 ft.; size of intermediate locks, 350 x 50 ft.; area of water space for Manchester and Salford docks, 114 acres; area of quay space, 152 acres; length of quays, 5½ miles; number of steam navigators, including 3 German and French, and 58 Rustin and Proctor, 96; large floating dredger, 1; locomotives, 169; steam cranes, 166; portable and other engines, 128; steam pumps, 187; waggons, 5,000; pile engines, 40; length in miles of temporary railway, 213; number of men and boys, 11,489; horses, 182.

Visitors to Eastham will be struck with the magnitude of the

locks there, which are now nearing completion. These locks have been built to accommodate the largest steamship afloat.

The *City of Paris* (S.S.), 580 feet in length, the largest vessel now afloat, could go comfortably through.

While inspecting these great works, I took the opportunity of speaking to several of the "navvies." On inquiring as to the wages they received, I was told they get sixpence an hour, and can work ten hours if they please, equal to five shillings, or one dollar and a quarter per day. Some get only fivepence, or one dollar a day. On speaking of wages in Canada, they said, they had known men to come out here and go back again. One man asked me what the price of a passage would be, and on mentioning about five pounds, he said, "But where could I get that much? I can only live and support my family from day to day, and cannot save any money." As with the operative classes, the great advantage these people have in England is in lower rents of houses.

Eastham.

The "Richmond of the Mersey," having suddenly become famous in connection with the great ship canal, deserves some special notice, not only in view of its important future, but as having a history, although little more than a nook among the trees, which is full of interest.

In olden times, Eastham was used as a coaching station, forty coaches a day passing daily through the village. It has many attractions for visitors, amongst which is the Church of St. Mary. This church is built on the site of an older building, of which the only relic is the ancient font, in which the villagers have been baptized for well nigh 900 years.

The church has a beautiful series of five windows, representing patriarchs, judges, priests, kings and prophets. This is some of the finest, modern stained glass in England.

The Stanley Chapel, built in 1500, is entered through a beautiful oak screen, adorned with the arms and quarterings of the Stanleys of Hooton.

Beneath the pavement is the vault containing the remains of many generations of that ancient house.

There are two altar tombs, the one, that of Sir Wm. Stanley, who died in 1612; the other of alabaster, that of his grandfather, Sir Rowland, dying in 1613, at the age of twenty-six.

The reredos in the sanctuary is of alabaster, and on the panels are represented the instruments of our Lord's passion.

Hooton Hall.

Within a short distance of Eastham, is Hooton Hall, standing in an extensive park. The hall contains a magnificent picture gallery and suite of drawing-rooms. The stables attached to the hall were formerly stocked with a stud of thoroughbreds of known excellence, and of great value. Here were born and reared many "Derby" favorites.

Bolton Town Hall.

While the general architecture of Bolton is similar to most other manufacturing towns, the new Town Hall stands out as a splendid specimen of the many such which are to be found in all the large English towns.

Situated in an open square, and in the centre of the town, every one of the four sides seems perfect in grandeur of design and beauty of execution. The style is classic, partly Roman and partly Greek. The whole building is surrounded with magnificent Corinthian columns, which, with the building itself, are of cut stone.

The height of the front is sixty-three feet, the great hall rises out of the centre to the height of eighty-one feet, and the main tower to a total height of two hundred feet.

In the tympanum of the pediment over the main entrance are sculptured figures by the eminent sculptor, Mr. W. Calder Marshall. The central figure represents Bolton with a mural crown and holding a shield, on which is emblazoned the borough arms. The figures to the right and left represent "Manufactures" and "Commerce;" the former holds a distaff, and leans upon a bale of goods, whilst near her are a cylinder and a wheel, symbolical of machinery. A Negro boy bears a basket of cotton, and "Earth," in the angle, pours her gifts from a cornucopia.

On the left of the principal figure is "Commerce" holding the helm, a boy holds a boat by the bow, and in the angle is "Ocean," typical of the wide extent over which the manufactures of the town have spread. The figures are of Portland stone, and upon a scale of eight feet if standing.

The appropriateness of "Ocean" is well known to those who have business connections with this great seat of manufactures.

There is no country in the world where white counterpanes do duty on a sleeping couch in which the productions of the great firm of The Barlow & Jones Co., limited, are not known, this firm employing thousands of people in their special trade, and supplying all ranks from the humble cottage to the kingly palace.

The interior of the Hall is similar to that of Manchester, having a continuous corridor all around it communicating with the business rooms, which are external to the corridor.

The officials all wear (as in every civic building of any pretensions) an elegant uniform, with gold lace, and are uniformly polite and attentive to visitors.

It would require too much space to describe this grand monument dedicated to the wealth and prosperity of this prosperous town. From basement to tower every detail seems perfect for convenience and elaborate in finish.

There are the Police Department, Rate Office, Treasurer's Pay Office, and Waterworks Offices in the basement, the centre portion under the large hall being utilized as a muster and drill hall for the police. The floor of the grand entrance is elaborately paved by Minton, Hollins & Co., the beautiful design containing in circles the Royal Arms, etc. On the first floor are the Mayor's reception and banqueting room, and the Council Chamber, also the Sessions Court and Grand Jury Room. The great hall is one hundred and twelve feet long by fifty-six wide and fifty-six in height, and seats eighteen hundred persons. The decorations of this hall are of a superb description, founded on "Greek type." The panels and pilasters, as well as the ceilings and walls, are of the richest coloring, while the ornamentation in the form of mottoes and allegorical

figures, with the several quarterings of the British Arms, form a *tout ensemble* which is dazlingly beautiful. The magnificent organ completes the general effect. The decorations of the Council Chamber and the Mayor's banqueting room correspond with the great hall, and are indeed superb. The ceilings are richly decorated, and at intervals, around the walls of the Council Chamber, are emblematic female figures, representing fifteen of the industries of the locality. The clock in the tower is one of the largest in England, and has four dials twelve feet in diameter. The total cost of this splendid structure, including purchase of site, was £150,000 (\$750,000). It was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on June 5th, 1873.

Close by is the Public Library, to which my first visit was paid, and being only a few minutes by rail from my temporary home in Bury, I paid frequent visits to this library and other places. My first interview with Mr. Waite, the librarian, was a most agreeable one, the mention of my name in connection with "Toronto 'Called Back,'" secured me every attention, and I soon found myself in the hands of a reporter from the *Bolton Evening News*, the result of which appeared in that paper as follows:

A CANADIAN IN BOLTON.

EMIGRANTS' PROSPECTS.

Mr. Conyngham Crawford Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, who is at present staying with relatives at Heaton Grove, near Bury, who are leading people there, has paid several visits to Bolton within the last few days. He is the author of a recent work entitled "Toronto 'Called Back' from 1888 to 1847, and the Queen's Jubilee," in which he records the rapid growth and progress of the city. The book, which has been commended by many eminent men in Canada and this country, is dedicated to the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. As the views of the future of our Canadian dominions cannot fail to interest the community, in the opinion of one so well qualified to judge as Mr. Taylor, we have pleasure in retailing them to our readers. There is no doubt at all, said he, in reply to our inquiry as to his opinion of the value of the work advocated by the National

Association for Promoting State Colonization, there is ample room in Canada for fifty millions of people. We want all the settlers we can get, especially those who have a little capital. Such people will get grants of land, which will become a splendid heritage for their children. The soil is most prolific, needing only energy, industry and sobriety.

Liquor is not admitted at all into some of the settlements. In Manitoba, amongst the Indians and in the Temperance Colonization Society's district, as well as in the North-West Territories, drink is entirely prohibited, and the settlers are prospering and getting rich. Every alternate block of one hundred and sixty acres is reserved by the Government, so as to give the adjacent settler a chance, if he desires at a future time, of adding that much by purchase to his land. Lots of these men have bought up these adjoining plots. The present population of Canada is nearly five millions, and, as I have said, there is room for ten times that number. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is three thousand miles long, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Dominion, as well as all our Provincial governments, are exceedingly careful not to encourage anything like pauper emigration. We do not, like our United States friends, take all the riff-raff we can get hold of. Government has stopped assisting emigrants, and allow emigration to take its natural course. I have seen Mr. Byrne, the Ontario Emigration Agent at Liverpool, and he rather favors taking more active measures for promoting emigration. We hear emigration discouraged, Mr. Taylor? Yes, our visitor replied, there is a class of men who try to stop emigration, saying there is no more room for emigrants of the artizan and laboring classes, especially in the towns and cities. They think more people will lead to increased competition and the bringing down of wages. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the Canadian Commissioner in London, advocates the emigration of a respectable class of working men.

Mr. Taylor is a fair trader, but he sees that exclusive dealing won't do in regard to opening out and developing the resources of his adopted country, and in his "Toronto 'Called Back'" says: "Never in the last forty years was there a better prospect for skilled or unskilled labor than presents itself at the present moment, and no better proof of this could be given than in the success of the very men who would now stay the tide of emigration by a kind of dog-in-the-manger policy. During these forty years there never was a time when such statements were not made as might have deterred these

very men or their forefathers from landing on our shores. . . . Are our towns and cities to cease growing? Is our population going to decrease? Who will dare to predict such a thing in the face of such unparalleled progress, while the prospects of the future are even more encouraging?" The trades organization, however, says Mr. Taylor, does not attempt to influence anybody against settling on land in the North-West. Poverty in Canada? I have seen more poverty, Mr. Taylor assured us, in the streets of a few English towns in the last few weeks than I observed in Canada in the whole fifteen years since I was here before. Laggars in Canada are arrested. In Toronto we have provision made for every class of need by a charitable organization. There is no such thing as want known in the country. The only paupers are those whom we call tramps. Families in need are visited by committees of ladies and gentlemen. Districts are mapped out, and every house is visited, and cases of need are reported on to the Board of the House of Industry. That is the only poor-house we have. Invalids and cripples are permanently lodged in the House of Industry. There are not more than eighty people of this character on an average out of 180,000 people. Casuals who say they are out of employment are taken in for one night. First of all they are bathed, and for their food and lodging they are expected to split some timber, and in ninety cases out of a hundred they do not come again.

SOBER TORONTO.

We had your Bishop of Rochester at Toronto two years ago. He stated that if you in England had accomplished what we have done, closed the liquor places from seven o'clock on Saturday till six o'clock on Monday morning, he could hardly estimate the good results that would follow. At Bury, on Sunday night, as I walked from the parish church, there were crowds going into the taverns. In the church I could count seven women for one man. Our Toronto men go to church as well as the women. A man seen going into a tavern in Toronto on Sunday, even had he a chance, would be considered a lawless character. We have a sober city.

The sending out of children to Canada, Mr. Taylor says, has been attended with the greatest success. Your street arabs could all be comfortably placed in Canada. I have the testimony of Mr. Owen, Dr. Barnardo's agent, who has been for his third batch this season, that they turn out well. Dr. Stephenson, Miss Rye and Dr. Barnardo are exceedingly careful in

making their selections. Dr. Barnardo has nine agents travelling among the boys' homes, and his testimony is that they can only find five per cent. who are reported as having turned out ill or have run away, and only one and a-half per cent. prove criminals.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

Mr. Taylor believes the Canadians far more loyal to the Crown than we are in the Old Country. They honor the Queen's Birthday as a great event, but in England he finds the people don't even know when it is. There is no disposition to join the United States. The feeling against annexation is growing every day. Mr. Taylor holds that the Canadians will never consent to let in American goods without tariff. Canadians having their own communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were the Americans to adopt retaliatory tariffs, they would only be cutting their own throats. At present a large portion of the goods go through New York.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Well, you ask about Free Trade. We have to protect ourselves against United States competition. You say England has prospered under Free Trade. Yes, but it is through the opening up of new markets.

CHEAP BREAD.

What do you say about cheap bread, Mr. Taylor? Oh, give us a chance of sending you breadstuffs. Give us a differential duty as against the United States. We can send all you want. They shut out your goods. We would be content with as low a tariff as we could possibly live upon. I think you ought to have reciprocal tariffs. If people won't have your goods, I would not have theirs of a similar kind. Mr. Taylor referred us to his book for evidence of the growth of Toronto trades and manufactures, and truly the record is a wonderful one.

In reference to my statement about Dr. Barnardo's children, I knew nothing at the time of what has been stated lately as to inherited diseases.

My visits to Bolton reminded me of having once driven from Bury nine miles to hear the late Rev. Dr. Punshon preach, when before an immense congregation he gave a sermon, "word

for word," which I had heard a few weeks before. On relating the circumstance to the Doctor afterwards in Toronto, he was much amused.

Blackburn.

The town of Blackburn is the largest cotton manufacturing town in the world, as distinguished from Oldham, which consumes one-sixth of all the cotton produced in the world, but is noted for spinning yarn, while Blackburn produces the cloth. The population is 120,000, about three-fourths of which is engaged in the cotton trade.

It is said, the cause of the great business is, that from the situation of the town being chiefly in a valley, the air is favorable for weaving cotton, which is assisted by a damp or moist atmosphere. While this is true of the town itself, the suburbs are on high ground and the residential streets are so far up these hills as to be impassable for carriages, the grade is so steep.

Blackburn has a park, which, for beauty of arrangement and both natural and artificial attractions, cannot be surpassed.

During the cotton famine immense sums of money were expended, for the purpose of giving employment to the people, and since that time it has steadily improved.

Entering by splendid iron gates and passing the gate keeper's beautiful stone residence, you may wander for miles, surrounded by beds of flowers and over the softest and most verdant turf. Ascending by serpentine roadways, you pass terrace after terrace, amidst artificial lakes with swans sailing majestically on the placid surface, streams crossed by rustic bridges, and approaching the highest ground by steps cut out of the solid rock, amidst foliage of the richest, evergreens and flowering shrubs, you stand on a height from which the town is seen lying at your feet, with surrounding villages nestling in the richest pasture land; while towards the west you get a view of the river Ribble at Lytham, the celebrated sea-side resort, close to the English Channel, and away to the great town of Preston.

My first visit in Blackburn was to the library and museum, where I was cordially received by Mr. Geddes, the librarian.

since deceased, who kindly referred to the interest taken in "Toronto 'Called Back,'" and having seen some of the leading men of the town, and having asked Mr. Councillor Gregson, a pronounced Free Trader and advanced Liberal, to act as chairman at a meeting, who having kindly consented, I ventured to address a public audience for the first time in my life. Before doing so an interview took place which is here noticed.

*From the Blackburn Express and Standard (Fair Trade),
August 1st, 1889.*

Our readers who take an interest in fiscal matters will be well repaid for any time expended upon it by a perusal of a short account of an interview with Mr. Taylor, of the Toronto Customs, which we give in another column, in which Mr. Taylor unreservedly expresses his opinion upon vexed fiscal questions. As an outsider he may be reckoned to be posted up in the game, and he unhesitatingly gives the opinion that Great Britain would be a gainer if she put an end to the present system of keeping an open market at home whilst all the markets of the world are closed against her. In any event, however, the Fair Trade policy has been the salvation of the Dominion, and that the working people have benefited by it is illustrated by one luminous fact. In 1878 the number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks of the country was 25,535, and the amount of their savings \$2,754,484.93; in 1883 the depositors numbered 61,059, and the deposits totalled up to \$11,976,237.31; while last year the depositors were 101,963, and the deposits reached \$20,689,032.62. These figures certainly speak of vigorous health and a strong bounding pulse.

A COLONIST'S VIEW OF FREE TRADE.

The other day Mr. Conyngham Crawford Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, who is just now on a visit to England, having arrived in this country by the *Sardinian*, from Montreal, called at the offices of this journal. He is making his stay in Lancashire for a short time, and is now present with relatives at Heaton Grove, near Bury. Mr. Taylor is the author of a work entitled *Toronto "Called Back"* from 1888 to 1847, and the *Queen's Jubilee*, in which is detailed the wonderful growth and progress of Toronto, and especially the development of its manufacturing industries. The work is now

in an enlarged and revised edition, and is having a considerable circulation in this country. In an agreeable interview we gathered the following particulars in regard to Canada and her protective policy, from Mr. Taylor :—

How long have you had a position in the Customs ?

Close upon seven years. I first went to Canada in 1847.

Of course your position in the Toronto Custom house gives you unusual facilities for observing the growth and development of Canada ?

That is so. I have the whole trade at my fingers' ends, and possess in the very nature of things unlimited information on the subject.

Generally, then, you could say what condition the trade of the country is in at the present time ?

Yes, and I can say Canada is exceedingly prosperous, and has been specially so since the National, called the Protective, policy was introduced eight years ago. Toronto alone in that period has doubled its population, springing from 90,000 to 180,000.

In what way do you consider the protective tariff has assisted in the development of Canadian industry ?

Prior to the adoption of the protective policy we were the victims of the United States manufacturers, who flooded the Dominion. This compelled us to protect our own products as our only hope of salvation. It is in the fostering, and the consequent development of home manufactures, that we have benefited by Protection.

You did not find the system of an open market beneficial to the country ?

Quite the contrary. Now, not only is our manufacturing interest protected, but our operatives are protected from foreign labor.

In the United States is there anything like a bounty system upon goods sent into Canada ?

Perhaps not, but there is a good deal of dishonest invoicing of goods coming into Canada from the States, in order to get them in at a low rate of duty, and seizures are consequently made in consequences.

What kind of goods did you find they were sending that militated against your own industries ?

Everything almost, woollen and cotton goods, watches, clocks, agricultural implements, cutlery, furniture and pianos, of which we have six large factories in Toronto, employing hundreds of hands, and turning out about fifty pianos a week.

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So far as Toronto itself is concerned, can you call to mind any new trades that have sprung up into being since you adopted the new tactics?

The new trades as a direct result of our protective policy are very numerous indeed. The growth of industries is especially noticeable in regard to blanket mills, carriage works, and premises for the making of agricultural implements. We make our own stationary engines and elevators for hotels and other high buildings.

Do you make hardware and machinery such as is generally used on farms?

Yes, we make all our own agricultural implements.

Have you spinning and weaving mills?

Yes, both, and hosiery manufactories besides.

Had you any of these manufactures previous to 1881?

None to speak of. You know, of course, that in this country there is a very strong division of opinion between Fair Trade and Free Trade?

That is what I want to get at. You have been interested in trade and commerce all your life?

When I went to Toronto I was the youngest importer in the city.

You are quite convinced, so far as Canada is concerned, that the Fair Trade policy has been the salvation of the Dominion?

I am certain of it. That, indeed, is a point on which both parties are agreed. The Opposition would not think of altering the tariff, in any material degree, the feeling is so strong in its favor.

Like all other people holding your opinions, you think that Free not Fair Trade universally applied would be the best thing?

Certainly, all over the world.

You do not think, on the other hand, that a nation adopting a Free Trade policy, when all the neighboring nations were on the other tack, would have anything like a fair chance?

It could not possibly. We think that England cannot maintain her trade, excepting by opening up new markets.

What do you think, as an outsider, would be the best thing England could do commercially for the welfare of its enormously excessive populations?

I certainly think she ought to protect herself, especially against the United States and the Germans.

You are of opinion that the States and Germany simply

make our English markets a sort of happy hunting ground?

Precisely so.

Before you went into the Customs, you acted as agent in the States as well as in Canada?

For an old Manchester house, and my journeys used to extend from New York to St. Louis in the west. I found a ready market until such times as the Americans raised their tariff, which became entirely prohibitory except for goods that they did not manufacture.

The effect of the Morrill tariff (with you individually when you were a trader used as a kind of *vade mecum* I suppose), would be to ruin a lot of people in England?

Yes; we were accustomed to say they were taking the bread out of the English mouth every day.

You have no idea of coming back to this country to retire?

None whatever. I have my family in Toronto, and I like Canada very much. Toronto has become a beautiful city.

What are the principal questions agitating you just now?

The only subject in any sense of a burning character is the Jesuit question, which is merely local, and don't amount to anything serious.

What of Imperial Federation?

We are going ahead splendidly in that direction.

Thus for a few minutes the conversation ran on, until finally Mr. Taylor rose, and, with an exchange of courtesies, departed.

From the Northern Daily Telegraph (Free Trade), August 17th, 1889.

"FORTY YEARS IN TORONTO."

Last night, Mr. C. C. Taylor, of her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, author of "Toronto 'Called Back,'" delivered an address in the Exchange Lecture Hall, Blackburn, on "Forty Years in Toronto; its wonderful growth and progress." Councillor Gregson presided. Amongst those present were Messrs. J. Quail and W. H. Burnett, and Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Taylor, after a passing reference to the orderliness and sobriety of Blackburn, went on to refer to a "very able article" which had appeared in the *Northern Daily Telegraph*, which reminded him of a countryman of his, who, meeting an acquaintance, said, "When

I saw you first, I thought it was yourself ; but when you came nearer I thought it was your brother ; but by this and by that, when I see you close, you are neither of you." (Laughter). He had come into personal contact with Daniel O'Connell, Isaac Butt, Smith O'Brien, and later, with William O'Brien, but he never knew he was a Home Ruler until he came to Blackburn. He, however, thought that if the circumstances of the two countries—Ireland and Canada—were precisely alike, and Roman Catholics and Protestants were on good terms with each other, and all were equally loyal to the Imperial Government, a modified form of Home Rule—always guarding against any attempt at separation—might safely be granted to Ireland, her local affairs to be legislated upon by bodies similar to the Provincial Governments of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Taylor proceeded to describe his journey forty years ago to Toronto, the growth of the population of that town from 20,000 to 200,000, and the development of the city until it attained the title of the "Queen City of the West." Incidentally he referred to the wresting of Canada from the French, remarking that at this moment no class or nationality were more loyal to Great Britain than the French population of the Dominion. In no country in the world was there a better system of national education than in Canada, where splendidly equipped schools were open equally to rich and poor alike without money or price (Applause.) A mass of statistics were quoted to prove that Canada—and particularly Toronto—had progressed at a faster rate than the United States or its chief cities. During a forty years' observation of the tariffs of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, he had seen Great Britain become the workshop of the world, commanding an export trade with all nations under a free policy. Up to a certain point that had been a wonderful success, but this point was reached when the United States and other countries, in order to build up their own manufactures, imposed a prohibitory tariff excluding English goods, and at the same time took advantage of England's liberality to send their goods to England entirely free. Up to 1878 the Canadian tariff was used for revenue purposes only, but when an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. was imposed for the protection of incipient manufactures, the improvement was soon perceptible in the impulse given to manufactures, and the falling-off of imports from the United States, against which the protective principle was mainly directed. A small disloyal party were endeavoring to bring about a commercial union with the States, which involved the

exclusion of British goods; but Canada would spend her blood and treasure to maintain inviolate the bonds which bound her to the Mother Country. (Applause.) As showing the importance of the Canadian trade to England, he had prepared a statement showing the value of goods taken by Toronto alone from Lancashire and Yorkshire in one year. Of manufactured iron they imported from these counties \$591,879 worth, or \$5 worth per head of the city's population; of cotton goods, \$981,410, or a guinea a head; of carpets, \$345,369, or \$2 per head; of woollens, \$2,188,730, or \$12 per head—altogether \$4,107,388, or £4 10s. for every man, woman, and child in Toronto. The lecturer also referred to the progress of the temperance sentiment in Canada, and the probability that in several of the provinces prohibitory acts would be passed. (Applause.) The Chairman remarked that it was apparent new countries had an advantage over old ones like England, in being able to move more rapidly. But even Canada would get rid of a clog on her progress if she entirely abolished drink in the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. W. H. Burnett proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and in doing so, remarked that he did not think this country was over-populated, and he was in favor of Free Trade, if other nations could be induced to adopt it. Mr. J. Quail, in seconding it, said that Canada undoubtedly had a future before it, but whether that future would be clouded by what he considered to be the fatal policy to which its statesmen had committed themselves in the matter of tariffs, or not, it was not for him to say. But he would say that, be its fiscal policy what it might, a young country with the millions of untrodden acres and the small population of Canada, must necessarily increase in wealth and prosperity much more rapidly than an old country like Great Britain, where there was a certain amount of congestion in the centres of population. He did not believe England was over-populated, but it was suffering, in the first place, from our vicious land system, and also from the liquor traffic. (Hear, hear.) There were other questions relating to labor and trade which also prevented us from progressing as we ought to do. Still, notwithstanding foreign tariffs and the fact that even Canada had put up a tariff wall against the Mother Country—not a particularly generous thing to do—the States and Canada even now took our woollens and cottons and irons, which he maintained was a tribute to the success of Free Trade. (Hear, hear.) He would like to have asked whether the greater development of Canada than the States, while the latter had the high tariff, did not tell

in favor of a low tariff, and consequently towards Free Trade? (Hear, hear.) Was not the prosperity of Canada, too, largely due to the Federation of the provinces twenty-two years ago, and the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad? (Mr. Taylor: Partly.) He denied that the lecturer's statistics proved that the development of Canada was due to the tariff system, and asked if the workers got a fair share of the wealth that was produced or whether only capitalists derived benefit from the fertility of the country? The resolution having been carried, Mr. Taylor replied briefly that the effect of Free Trade would be to flood Canada with Yankee goods and ruin the trade of the Dominion. He declined, however, to say that the protective policy was solely responsible for the prosperity of the country. There was a project on foot for an Imperial Federation of all the Colonies. If England would only give Canada a little advantage in the way of discriminating against foreign countries, they would be happy to meet them. Mr. Quail: What can you want better than free ports? Mr. Taylor: We want you to exclude foreigners who will not reciprocate. (Laughter and applause.) The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

*From the Evening Express and Standard (Fair Trade),
August 16th, 1889.*

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO AND THE DOMINION.

Last evening in the lecture room of the Exchange Hall, Mr. C. C. Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, Canada, delivered a lecture on "Toronto 'Called Back' from 1888 to 1847." Councillor W. Gregson occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Taylor to the meeting. The lecturer, after a few preliminary remarks, said that next to Toronto, he had not seen a more orderly place than Blackburn. The absence of drunkenness struck him very forcibly. Speaking on the politics of the home country, and comparing them with those of Canada, he said that he thought a modified form of Home Rule could be safely granted, always guarding against any attempts at separation. Home local affairs should be legislated upon as the Provincial Government and Legislature did in Canada. As he was in an atmosphere saturated with Free Trade principles and ideas, he might find himself impregnated with the same if he remained in Lancashire, and yet he did not see why, in the land where British fair-play is proverbial, there should exist any feeling of opposition for anything "fair," even if it should be "Fair Trade," and he certainly thought it ought at least to

be an open question, as it was with his countrymen. In his frequent visits to England, he found very few persons who had not some interest or connection with Canada either socially, commercially, or personally. He had found that there existed a strong bond of sympathy between England and her most loyal colony. He might mention, before describing the Dominion of Canada and his adopted city, Toronto, that he did not represent any Government party or emigration agency, but was alone responsible for any statement he might make. His object was chiefly to inform those who had not yet taken any interest in the progress and prosperity of Canada, and especially in the premier province, of Ontario and the city of Toronto, as a field for manufacturers and capitalists, leaving the question of agriculture to those who were so extensively circulating information as to the wonderful capabilities of the Dominion to supply Great Britain with all the productions necessary for her millions of inhabitants. He would like to correct a very erroneous impression that prevailed amongst many in this country, that the United States mean America, and America the United States. A short time ago a gentleman who visited Toronto, representing the Railway Mission, on his return to England, kindly sent him a copy of the paper called the *Railway Signal*, and also a calendar for 1889, giving railway statistics in which the miles of railway in "America" were given, and also the number of miles in "Canada," as if Canada was not in America at all, and their Yankee friends owned and monopolized the title of Americans. They, as British Americans, owning the largest share of the continent, begged to enter a protest against these assumptions, and hoped their English friends would bear the fact in mind. A simple statement of facts and figures was all he should give, leaving them to judge as to whether the prosperity of Canada and Toronto was attributable to their commercial policy or not. It was no small matter of encouragement that Canada was at present enjoying the presence of a Lancashire nobleman, who in a dignified and popular manner represents Her Majesty the Queen. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston proved already to be a fit successor to the list of illustrious men, who since 1847, he had seen preside over the country's destiny, from Lord Elgin, followed by Lords Monk, Lisgar, Dufferin, Lorne, and Lansdowne. His first impression of Toronto corresponded with the idea formed from a view given in the London *Illustrated News*. The wonder appeared to be that a small dull place should be dignified with the title of a city. To a person leaving

Dublin and Liverpool, as he did in 1847, it seemed as if all the life and bustle of a business city had died out, and a dull, monotonous backwoods sort of a life had taken its place. The population was then a little over 20,000, a small wholesale business was done, and a little retail trade, chiefly on the credit system. There were no manufactures worth speaking of. The markets were supplied by farmers, who brought all their produce in their own waggons, and in the spring and fall everything was dreadfully flat, the state of the roads preventing travelling. The time of sleighing was the most lively. The town presented no features of attraction, there being an absence of all public buildings of any architectural pretensions. The churches were few and small, and only two could boast of having organs. There was no theatre or music hall, so that amusements were very scarce, and social enjoyments were confined to the home circle. There were no rich people, as none had inherited wealth, which had all to be made by industry and perseverance. A railway had not been thought of. Such was Toronto forty years ago, more isolated than is Regina, in Assiniboia or Calgary, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains to-day, places at that time almost inaccessible and as little known in Toronto as Russian America, beyond the fact that they knew the Hudson's Bay Company had trading posts where they exchanged goods with the Indians for furs. Passing over forty years, if they left England in this year of 1889, on business or pleasure, they might journey for over 3,000 miles across the great Dominion without changing their luxurious car or getting out for a meal, the best hotels affording no greater luxury than they might enjoy *en route*; while from the observation car the glories and beauties of the great country move within their reach. There were no hardships to endure, no difficulties to overcome, and no dangers or annoyances whatever. Comparisons were sometimes made between Montreal and Toronto. While the former can claim a larger population, or more venerable history in point of age, a larger shipping trade on account of its situation, most English visitors give the preference to Toronto as being more like home, being truly British in the true sense of the word. Proceeding westward over one hundred and eighty miles on Lake Ontario, the tourist enters Toronto by its beautiful bay, separated from the lake by an island, which is one of the most frequented pleasure resorts, there being several fine hotels, an English church, and several hundred private villas erected on it. The streets of the city itself are two hundred and thirty-five miles in length, including asphalt, stone, cedar blocks, and

macadam. They are lighted with gas and electric light. Numbers of churches of all denominations have been erected, and groups of fine public buildings. The population in 1888 was estimated at 180,000. The lecture was illustrated by means of maps and numerous other illustrations. At the close, Mr. W. H. Burnett, editor of this journal, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. In regard to the economic questions mooted, he would express no opinion, except that it was undoubtedly true that Free Trade universally carried out would be best for the people. He had no sympathy with those theories of wealth which set little store upon the human creature. A healthy industrious thrifty man in no rightly organized society could possibly be out of place, and he had no sympathy with the terrible anxiety that was manifested to get rid of what we called our "surplus population," as every citizen under a properly constituted economic system should be a wealth producer, and the country therefore that had the most people should be the wealthiest and the most prosperous. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Jesse Quail, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, who controverted some of the positions taken up by the lecturer, and contrasted the tariffs of Canada and those of the United States. Was it not owing, he asked, to the fact that the Canadian tariff was lower than that of the States that Canada was more prosperous than the Great Republic?—The lecturer briefly replied, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting concluded.

Editorial Notices.

Mr. C. C. Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, and author of a work previously mentioned in these columns, *Toronto "Called Back,"* last night addressed an audience in the Lecture Room of the Exchange Hall, Blackburn, on Canadian questions. Our brief report deals with but one aspect of the lecture. Mr. Taylor, as we have previously intimated in these columns, is an out-spoken Canadian, who has picked up his opinions in the best of all schools, experience, the tutor in which deals with nothing but facts, and makes the most abject tomfoolery of the theories of the mere faddists, who try to make their square with their cranks, rather than seek to reduce their cranks by the incontrovertible logic of facts. In religious conviction Mr. Taylor is a Methodist, in social matters a Prohibitionist teetotaler, so our readers will learn from this how singularly Canadian politics in the individual character

contrasts with our own. Mr. Taylor's book from end to end is cram-full of the most valuable information, given in a chatty and discursive way which is very pleasing, and his lecture was like his book, dealing with hard facts, but illumining them with quick intelligence and a poetic imagination, which made them glow with light and interest.

The lecturer in the course of his remarks dealt with many economic and other problems of the first interest to publicists—the population problem, the teetotal problem, the Fair Trade problem, and the educational problem. Most interesting to ourselves were his remarks on the question of Fair and Free Trade. Whilst not claiming for Protection based upon Reciprocity all the remarkable progress in Canada during recent years, he nevertheless proved to a demonstration, that it had provided employment for the people and supplied a home market for their own productions—a market formerly inundated by the manufactures of the United States; and Canada had no notion of going back again to Free Trade, after having tasted the sweets of an industry protected against unfair alien competition. Quoth Mr. Taylor, "The immediate result of a reduction in the tariff would be to create a panic all over the country. Manufacturers would withdraw their capital, factories would be closed, thousands and tens of thousands would be thrown out of employment, houses would be vacant, real estate would collapse, the market for agricultural produce would be curtailed, and as the United States have a surplus for exportation, that market would not absorb what at present is required at home. Canada would again be flooded with American manufactures, and the money now expended at home would go to a foreign country, where our people would be compelled to follow it; and Canada would be thrown back in the march of progress, in which she is now making such rapid strides."

That is a pretty formidable impeachment of one-sided Free Trade, not from one who has picked up his knowledge balancing upon a tripod in a back office, and cogitating in an egotistic isolation amongst his books far from the madding crowd, but from one occupied in the very centre of trade, where the trade streams of the far west meet—as meet also the great waters of their mighty rivers—at the receipt of custom in the Dominion Custom House in the growing, restless, young, aggressive city of Toronto, the Canadian lake capital. It seems very strange that these young communities should be sending over to England missionaries of light and leading, destined in the

long run to teach us that the true commercial gospel is that of self-interest—honestly looking after ourselves—and that highfalutin moral rot is not the kind of thing upon which they run their factories and their workshops. "Do unto others," says Mr. Taylor, "as they do to you"—and that seems to us like practical common sense, though it does not savor of the evangelic counsels. By-and-by England, like Canada and her children at the Cape and in Australia, will begin to consider that her chief duty is to look after her own interests and her own people, and not to provide an open market for all the world, in which the foreigner takes the bread out of the mouths of her own workers.

The Canadians are the most loyal of the colonial subjects of the British Crown, and Mr. Taylor made this abundantly clear in his address. This is a verse from a poem which he quoted in his remarks :—

" Dear Britain ! Great Britain, ever glorious nation !
 Whose strong arm, in peace, nigh engirdles the earth ;
 Canadians turn yet—aye, in proud exultation,
 To the Mother of Nations who gave to them birth
 Oh, where be the hearts that, in traitorous illusion,
 Would barter for pottage a birthright so fair ?
 On such be the brand of dark shame and confusion,
 And the stew of sedition his crime-haunted lair.
 Heaven ! make his hope but as the ropes of sand,
 And One and Indivisible—this land."

Mr. Councillor Gregson.

Mr. Councillor Gregson, who kindly acted as chairman, is a pronounced Free Trader, and although both Conservatives and Radicals are united on the question of Free Trade, Mr. Gregson is an out-and-out Radical, a Liberal of the Liberals. As one of the most remarkable events in his life transpired while I was residing in Bury, in 1857, I mention it to show the character of the man, for determination and perseverance, as well as zeal for his party.

In that year, Parliament having been prorogued, Mr. Frederick Peel, now Sir Frederick, son of the great Prime Minister (who was born in Bury, and whose birth-place I always passed on my way home, and had a monument to his memory always in sight when there), was sent by the town to support the cause of the Government. The opposition party brought

out as their candidate, Mr. R. N. Phillips, of the great firm of J. & N. Phillips, of Manchester, entirely without his consent, and in opposition to his wishes. Mr. Gregson undertook to conduct the whole canvass and to have Mr. Phillips returned to Parliament, *nolens volens*. Meetings were held, numbering as many as 5,000 people, and were addressed at great length by Mr. Gregson. At some of these great disturbances took place. When the nomination took place Mr. Peel was there, but Mr. Phillips did not appear.

In addressing the crowd, Mr. Peel ridiculed the absence of his opponent, but Mr. Gregson nonplussed him by jumping up and audaciously declaring, "If Mr. Phillips won't have the sea' I will." This so tickled the crowd that they would not hear another word from Mr. Peel, and Mrs. Peel waved her hand' chief from an adjacent window in vain.

Mr. Phillips was duly elected in spite of himself, and through the efforts of Mr. Gregson, and at the close of the poll at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wrigley, paper manufacturer, took his own carriage to fetch him into the borough, which he had so completely avoided during the contest.

Ten thousand people welcomed him with hurrahs; and this was how he first became member for Bury. I remember well the following Sunday, when he attended the Unitarian Chapel, and as he entered, the organ striking up, "See the conquering hero comes."

Blackburn possesses a large skating rink, but as ice is not a necessary factor, it is used all the year round. Being introduced to the manager, through taking a letter from his son, who holds a responsible position in this city, in the most extensive establishment of its kind in the Dominion, I received great attention, and was invited to the rink. Here was a band playing during the evening, and hundreds of young people, numbers of whom had exchanged the clogs and plaid shawls for neat boots and fashionable dresses, were in full swing performing their gyrations on skates, evidently enjoying the recreation to their hearts' content.

Temperance refreshments were provided, no smoking allowed, and the strictest order maintained.

Bury.

Bury Guardian, August 24th, 1889.

A CANADIAN IN BURY.

Last week we gave the account of an interview with Mr Conyngham Crawford Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, on the subject of "Emigration and the rapid growth and wealth of Canada." Mr. Taylor, it appears, is during his sojourn in the Mother Country doing what he can to enlighten the people in different districts on the character of Canadian cities, and the more effective way of doing this has been by delivering lectures. A few nights ago he delivered an address at the Exchange Lecture Hall, Blackburn, the subject being "Forty Years in Toronto."

In a conversation which we had with Mr. Taylor the other day, we gathered that a slight mistake had been made with reference to his remarks on the poverty existing in England. What he intended to convey was this: that he was surprised to see hundreds of boys and girls running about the streets without any appearance of having a certain means of livelihood, except that they thrust match-boxes into one's face at every turn. Again, he could not help expressing his surprise at seeing numbers of able-bodied men in the streets of Manchester and Liverpool selling things—men who ought to dig or work at some manual employment. With reference to Free Trade and Protection, he was of opinion that these subjects were, in Canada, out of the range of politics altogether, because both parties were in favor of the present system of tariffs, or, if any change, only a modified system. We cannot conclude without saying a word in eulogy of Mr. Taylor's book "Toronto 'Called Back.'" Not only does the writer deal with a mass of statistics to prove the rapid growth of the Canadian Dominion, but he furnishes in an interesting and lucid manner a contemporary history of the chief events in Great Britain and Ireland and also America, not the least entertaining portions being the account of the O'Connell movement in Ireland, and the Queen's Jubilee.

Wigan.

After Blackburn I decided to visit Wigan, for several reasons. The first, that there are combined the two great industries of cotton and iron, and having, at the request of Mr. Folkard, the librarian of the Public Library, furnished him with all the reports on mines and minerals from the Geological Department at Ottawa, and the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, I wished to add to these my personal knowledge of our resources, illustrated by geological maps with which I was provided. My former acquaintance with the town, by residing at St. Helen's and Bury, was another inducement; knowing also the great industries of St. Helen's in plate glass, chemical and smelting works, I knew that it was quite possible that the attention of some of these manufacturers might in this way be turned to Toronto. On visiting the Public Library, a splendid institution, containing an immense number of most valuable books of reference, I found that, before receiving "Toronto 'Called Back,'" the only information they had about our city was a short article written by Dr. Daniel Wilson, several years ago, in the British Encyclopædia. Under these circumstances, I ventured to advertise for a lecture, at which Mr. Alderman Ackerley, Deputy Mayor, kindly consented to preside.

From the Wigan Examiner (Liberal Unionist), August 24th, 1889.

Those who did not attend the lecture on "Toronto 'Called Back,'" by Mr. Conyngham Crawford Taylor, delivered in the Public Hall, Wigan, on Monday evening, by their absence missed a great deal that was both interesting and instructive. A surprising amount of ignorance prevails in this country, even among educated people, as to the capabilities and resources of our own colonies, and it is, therefore, refreshing to have the opportunity of meeting with a gentleman so well qualified as Mr. Taylor is to enlighten us as to the position and prospects of our greatest colony—the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Taylor is connected with the Canadian Customs at Toronto, and speaks from a forty years' knowledge and personal experience of the country. He is at present over here on a holiday visit, and from purely disinterested motives, for he represents neither a

Government party nor an emigration agency, is seizing the occasion to interest the people of the Old Country in the Province of Ontario and the city of Toronto as a field of emigration for manufacturers and capitalists. As to the aspect of the country agriculturally, he does not trouble himself beyond a passing allusion, as ample information on that part of the subject has been spread far and wide by the Colonial authorities. His claim to speak upon the matter is undoubted. As the author of "Toronto 'Called Back' from 1888 to 1847, and the Queen's Jubilee," a work which has run through several editions, and which has been distributed pretty freely in this country by the Toronto City Council, he has vindicated his right to speak authoritatively. At any rate, that work has won for Mr. Taylor, in his adopted country, a high reputation as a pleasing writer and a keen and intelligent observer of passing events. Graphically does he narrate the marvellous progress and prosperity of Toronto during the past forty years. In that period the population has grown from 20,000 to upwards of 180,000, having, in fact, doubled itself in the last eight years, while the trade and commerce of the city has advanced by leaps and bounds. Buildings of architectural pretensions have sprung up in all directions, and institutions of public utility, embracing every social and educational want, have been founded by the public spirit, enterprise, and liberality of its inhabitants. There is unquestionably a grand future before Toronto. It is already a great railway centre, and also possesses an exceptionally advantageous position as a centre of inland water communication. To those who have never actually travelled on the Canadian lakes it is, Mr. Taylor tells us, difficult to convey a correct idea of the vastness of these inland seas. Even the figures are not so illustrative of the immense extent as simply to state, what has often been done before, that Lake Superior would contain the whole of England. This being the upper in the great chain of lakes, and Ontario the lowest, whether for business or pleasure, the traveller can take passage on a splendid steamer and make a trip westward for a thousand miles on fresh water, while he can go as far east as the Atlantic Ocean.

As a central point for manufactures, trade, literature, and fine arts, Toronto may be said to have few, if any, equals in the Dominion; and just as the prairies of the west, and the older agricultural districts, increase in wealth and population, so will Toronto and the other towns and cities of Canada flourish in a corresponding degree. Though the greater portion of Mr. Taylor's book deals principally with the city of Toronto, the

author never misses an opportunity to impress his reader with the grandeur of Canada as a whole. Commencing at the Atlantic sea-board, Prince Edward Island is said to be the garden of Paradise; there is Newfoundland, as large as Denmark and Hanover; Nova Scotia, as large as Switzerland; New Brunswick, as large as Holland and Belgium; Quebec is as large as France, Ontario as large as Prussia; while in the West, British Columbia forms a splendid province on the Pacific Coast; while between Old Canada and the Rocky Mountains, there is room for eight provinces as large as Manitoba. Lake Superior has an area of 20,000 square miles, being the largest fresh-water lake in the world. Lake Huron contains 16,000 square miles with 30,000 islands, Lake Ontario, the lowest of the range, on whose shore stands the metropolis of that great province, the premier province of the Dominion, is 180 miles long and 40 miles wide. Lake Erie has a circumference of 700 miles, and discharges the waters of the Upper Lakes into the Niagara river over the Falls, it is calculated at the rate of 700,000 tons every minute. The total area of the lakes is said to be 100,000 square miles. "The Dominion," he says, "sits astride the civilized world. Its territories lie in the very track of one of the great lines of commerce of the future. On one side it commands the Pacific, on the other the Atlantic. It holds out one hand to the civilized West, and the other to the swarming and non-awakened East. The short way from China to Europe lies through Canadian territory, and thanks to Canadian enterprise, it is now possible to travel from England to Australia without once leaving the shelter of the British flag. In 1867 the provinces were isolated states, now they are a nation with enormous resources, a vast commerce, a well-organized military establishment, a splendid system of railway and water communication, and every quality, except population, which is required for a great and powerful state. Canadian enterprise and ambition have risen by leaps and bounds since the opening up of the magnificent territories of the North-West. For many years to come Canada need not fear to receive the influx from the Old World, or even from the more thickly settled portions of the New; she still retains her supremacy in the fisheries and forests. The Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a wheat field millions of acres in extent, and at a bound the Dominion has become one of the granaries of Europe. The ranching regions will soon come to rival Texas or Queensland in cattle. Nor are the resources of the West limited to agriculture and pasture. Gold and almost every other metal are found

in abundance, and an inexhaustible supply of coal. With all these advantages, it will be impossible to stay the progress of this great and glorious country." Much of the industrial prosperity of the country Mr. Taylor attributes to the protective policy which was inaugurated in 1878, under which the trade and manufactures of the Dominion have flourished as they never did before. Mr. Taylor, however, is no bigoted Protectionist. He does not go the length of saying that the same fiscal policy would produce equally satisfactory results for England; but what he does say is, that as regards Canada, Protection has been the making of the country. Mr. Taylor's book is to be found on the shelves of the Reference Department of the Free Library, and will repay perusal. The stereotyped method of book-making has not been followed in this case. The author has mapped out a path for himself, and displays a good deal of originality in his treatment of the various matters he touches upon. The style is gossipy, and as he handles many subjects that more ambitious authors would think beneath their notice, he presents to our view a picture of the country which, for vividness, could scarcely be surpassed. One thing that strikes the reader in running through its pages is the intense loyalty existing throughout the Dominion towards Her Majesty the Queen and the people of the Old Country, a fact which ought to make us proud that we have so worthy a stock to represent us and to maintain the honor and dignity of the British flag in that part of the world.

LECTURE AT WIGAN.

On Monday night Mr. C. C. Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, Canada, delivered a lecture in the Public Hall, Wigan, on "Toronto 'Called Back,' from 1888 to 1847." Mr. Alderman Ackerley, Deputy Mayor, presided, and there were present on the platform Councillors Hilton and Percy.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the question of Canada and our colonies was a most important one, and he understood they would hear from a gentleman who had had a large experience of colonial life what that life was like. He understood he was desirous of bringing before them the great advantages they would have in going out to Canada, but he (the chairman) must tell him frankly he thought the present time was not one in which he was likely to get many recruits, because he believed that probably for the next two or three years we, in Lancashire, would have plenty of work to employ those who were willing to work. That could not always con-

tinue, and he could not disguise from himself that in this old country we were getting thick on the ground. If that was the case, it was only wise and prudent to look a little further ahead, and they would do well to consider what would happen in a few years when their children were grown up. He was afraid many of them would have considerable difficulty in placing their sons and daughters in such positions as they would wish them to have in this country, and therefore they must look abroad. In looking abroad, he was quite satisfied they could not look at any place that was likely to offer as good a home to Englishmen as Canada. They could hardly realize the millions of acres in Canada only waiting to be fertilized. They heard a great deal of land hunger, and no doubt land was difficult to get here, but they had only to cross the sea to Canada and they could get a free grant, and be heartily received and welcomed by honest and kind Englishmen, who would only be too proud to help them to make homes for themselves. That was a very fine thing to think of, and when they had families growing up they should bear that in mind. Above all things, let him say that too much importance was placed upon mere book learning. In days gone by book learning was something out of the common, but it was no longer so. Any of them who had a sharp active lad were proud of the education he received, but now there were many sharp active lads of education, and they should not think there was anything wrong or derogatory in a man getting his living by the sweat of his brow. He thought, supposing the two men were equal, more of the man who could get his living by the labor of his hands, and as a skilled artizan, than he did of a man who was brought up to get his living as a clerk. If they had a sharp active lad, encourage him to go abroad and make a home for himself across the sea.

The lecturer, in his preliminary remarks, said the Wigan Free Library was a credit to the town. He was gratified to learn from their gentlemanly and courteous Librarian, that the Reference Library alone contained about 25,000 volumes, which included a large number of very rare and valuable books. The new catalogue was a model of neatness and arrangement and ready reference, and as he had had the pleasure of sending them a variety of reports from their Geological Survey in Ottawa, through the direction of Professor Selwyn and also from the Ontario Government, he might say it would always give him great pleasure to add further contributions which might be useful to readers in this mining and manufac-

turing district. Speaking on the politics of the home country, and comparing them with those of Canada, he thought a modified form of Home Rule could safely be granted, always guarding against any attempts at separation. Home local affairs should be legislated upon as the Provincial Government and Legislature did in Canada. As he was in an atmosphere saturated with Free Trade principles and ideas, he might find himself imperceptibly impregnated with the same if he remained in Lancashire, and yet he did not see why, in the land where British fair-play is proverbial, there should exist any feeling of opposition for anything "fair," even if it should be "Fair Trade," and he certainly thought it ought at least to be an open question, as it was with his countrymen. In his frequent visits to England, he had found very few persons who had not some interest or connection with Canada, either socially, commercially, or personally. He had found that there existed a strong bond of sympathy between England and her most loyal colony. He might mention, before describing the Dominion of Canada and his adopted city, Toronto, that he did not represent any government party, or emigration agency, but was alone responsible for any statement he might make. His object was chiefly to inform those who had not yet taken any interest in the progress and prosperity of Canada, and especially in the premier province of Ontario, and the city of Toronto, as a field for manufacturers and capitalists, leaving the question of agriculture to those who were so extensively circulating information as to the wonderful capabilities of the Dominion to supply Great Britain with all the productions necessary for her millions of inhabitants. He would like to correct a very erroneous impression that prevailed amongst many in this country, that the United States mean America, and America the United States. A short time ago, a gentleman who visited Toronto, representing the Railway Mission, on his return to England kindly sent him a copy of the paper called the *Railway Signal*, and also a calendar for 1889, giving railway statistics, in which the miles of railway in "America" were given, and also the number of miles in "Canada," as if Canada was not in America at all, and their Yankee friends owned and monopolized the title of Americans. They, as British Americans, owning the largest share of the continent, begged to enter a protest against these assumptions, and hoped their English friends would bear the fact in mind. A simple statement of facts and figures was all he should give, leaving them to judge as to whether the prosperity of Canada and Toronto was

attributable to their commercial policy or not. It was no small matter of encouragement that Canada was at present enjoying the presence of a Lancashire nobleman, who in a dignified and popular manner represents Her Majesty the Queen. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston proved already to be a fit successor to the list of illustrious men whom, since 1847, he had seen preside over the country's destiny, from Lord Elgin, followed by Lords Monk, Lisgar, Dufferin, Lorne, and Lansdowne. His first impression of Toronto corresponded with the idea formed from a view given in the *London Illustrated News*. The wonder appeared to be that a small dull place should be dignified with the title of a city. To a person leaving Dublin and Liverpool, as he did in 1847, it seemed as if all the life and bustle of a business city had died out, and a dull, monotonous backwoods sort of life had taken its place. The population was then a little over 20,000, a small wholesale business was done, and a little retail trade, chiefly on the credit system. There were no manufactures worth speaking of. The markets were supplied by farmers, who brought all their produce in their own waggons, and in the spring and fall everything was dreadfully flat, the state of the roads preventing travelling. The time of sleighing was the most lively. The town presented no features of attraction, there being an absence of all public buildings of any architectural pretensions. The churches were few and small, and only two could boast of having organs. There was no theatre or music hall, so that amusements were very scarce, and social enjoyments were confined to the home circle. There were no rich people, as none had inherited wealth, which had all to be made by industry and perseverance. A railway had not been thought of. Such was Toronto forty years ago, more isolated than is Regina, in Assiniboia or Calgary, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to-day, places at that time almost inaccessible and as little known in Toronto as Russian America, beyond the fact that they knew the Hudson's Bay Company had trading ports where they exchanged goods with the Indians for furs. Passing over forty years, if they left England in the year of 1889, on business or pleasure, they might journey for over 3,000 miles across the great Dominion without changing their luxurious car or getting out for a meal, the best hotels affording no greater luxury than they might enjoy *en route*, while from the observation car the glories and beauties of the great country lie within their reach. There were no hardships to endure, no difficulties to overcome, and no dangers or annoyances what-

ever. Comparisons were sometimes made between Montreal and Toronto. While the former can claim a larger population, or more venerable history in point of age, a larger shipping trade on account of its situation, most English visitors give the preference to Toronto, as being more like home, being truly British in the true sense of the word. Proceeding westward over one hundred and eighty miles of Lake Ontario, the tourist enters Toronto by its beautiful bay, separated from the lake by an island, which is one of the most frequented pleasure resorts, there being several fine hotels, an English church, and several hundred private villas erected on it. The streets of the city itself are two hundred and thirty-five miles in length, including asphalt, stone, cedar blocks, and macadam. They are lighted with gas and electric light. Numbers of churches of all denominations have been erected, and groups of fine public buildings. The population in 1888 was estimated at 180,000. The lecture was illustrated by means of maps and numerous other illustrations.

The lecturer concluded with a brilliant description of the future of Toronto from the concluding chapter of "Toronto 'Called Back,'" of which we quote as follows:—"In addition to what has already been said in reference to the population, it is safe to say that many now living will see Toronto with half a million of inhabitants.

"The advantages already described as to her position as a central point for manufacturers, trade, literature and fine arts, her means of access to so many pleasure resorts, her beautiful parks and squares, shaded side-walks, healthful climate, and her educational advantages, cannot fail to attract large numbers of wealthy retired families to reside and capitalists to invest in our city.

"'See Naples, and die!' says an Italian proverb, just as though after that there is nothing else worth living for. It may yet become a proverb to say what is already worth saying, 'See Toronto, and live in it.'"

Mr. Percy, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said they were much indebted to him for the valuable information put at their disposal with regard to the wonderful resources of the Dominion of Canada, and the enterprising city of Toronto. There were few subjects of greater interest to the English people than the capabilities of the colonies for providing a livelihood for our surplus population. It was, indeed, true that at the present time there was work of one kind or another for every man and woman in England able and willing to work, but even now the

competition in all trades and professions was so great that thousands of people in this country who might make a position for themselves elsewhere were struggling at home for opportunities which never came. His great anxiety with regard to the future of England was that the population would inevitably very largely increase, and it was almost certain that the means of employment would not increase in anything like a proportionate degree. It would be well if the rising generation would turn their attention to the West, and instead of overcrowding the soil of England and passing a miserable existence, would avail themselves of the facilities and opportunities which colonies like Canada afforded to provide comfortable homes for millions of our surplus population. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Hilton, in seconding, said the lecture they had listened to must be of great interest to the people, not only in Wigan but in any part of England. The connection between Canada and England was now so close that there were few families in this country who had not relatives in Canada.

The motion was heartily passed, and the lecturer, in reply, said that if any of the citizens of that town paid a visit at any future time to the city of Toronto, they would be sure of a hearty welcome. He moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. J. M. Ainscough seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted and acknowledged.

Those pre-ent then inspected an interesting series of plans and maps illustrative of the subject under discussion.

*From H. F. FOLKARD, ESQ, Wigan Public Free Library,
September 7th, 1889.*

DEAR SIR,—I regret I was obliged to miss your very interesting address upon Canada and its industries.

If I had been present I should have been glad to have said a few words on the subject, and incidentally to have mentioned how popular your book on Toronto has become amongst us. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" article (written many years ago by Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto University) was, until we received your book, the only modern reliable information we possessed upon Toronto.

Your book has been consulted by all sorts of people, intending emigrants, chiefly artizans, engineers, and surveyors, and rather curiously by a good many Roman Catholic priests.

We have a large number of Catholic Irish in Wigan, and I surmise that the priests are looking up information for them.

Yours truly,

HENRY F. FOLKARD.

A remarkable feature in the management of the splendid library of Wigan is that a large number of the most popular standard works are kept in the reading-room, and may be used without any restriction or form of tickets. They have not lost a copy for several years.

In the morning, at my hotel, I was aroused at between six and seven o'clock with a noise I had not heard for fifteen years. I soon recognized the peculiar clatter of clogs on the flagged pavements, and on looking out of the window, beheld a perfect stream of operatives hurrying to the various mills in that direction, the girls in their working costume of linen blouses, each with a plaid wool shawl over her head—these are convenient and comfortable and easily removed, no time being lost in getting to their work. The stream continued for nearly half an hour, and numbered many thousands.

Sheffield.

The route from Manchester to Sheffield, through Derbyshire, is very romantic, and amongst the hills is seen the reservoir, formed partly by nature, assisted by art, from which pure water from the hills is carried into Manchester, a distance of about twenty-one miles. Under a mountain pierced by a tunnel, over three miles in length, you are carried into Sheffield.

Surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills in the hollow formed by them is Sheffield, the great workshop, where are manufactured cutlery, steel and plated ware, to supply the whole civilized world. Wherever you go over this broad earth you cannot get away from your associations with this wonderful laboratory. It is said that in Birmingham a rifle or musket is turned out every minute, day and night, from year's end to

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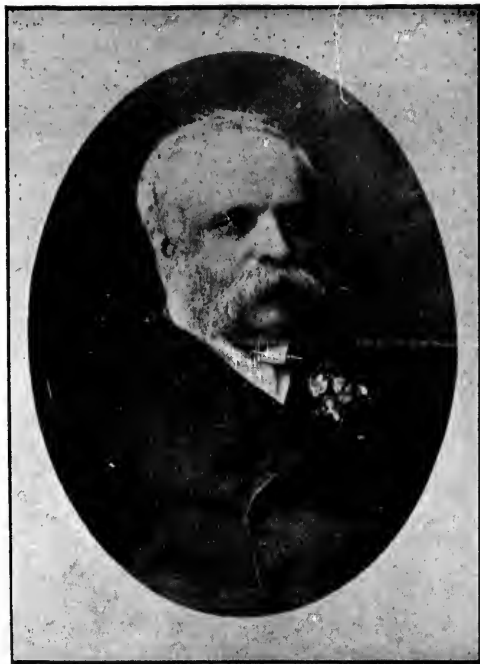
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SIR WILLIAM LENG, K.C.M.G.,

Sheffield "Daily Telegraph."

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year's end. In Sheffield, you have productions which are indispensable for human comfort, convenience and enjoyment, as well as for industrial pursuits. Who has not heard of Mappin & Webb, and Joseph Rodgers & Son, with hundreds of others whose goods have made their names as familiar as household words? From one of these hills you look down upon volumes of lurid smoke and flames from its furnaces, as though you were looking down upon the gigantic centre of some mighty volcano, and yet Sheffield is surrounded by a most glorious moorland country. As in Staffordshire, and all the black country, it is only a step between the blackness of desolation amongst coal pits and furnaces, and the most luxuriant vegetation and acres of flower gardens.

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph is a paper of great influence and wide circulation, and its proprietor and chief editor, Sir Wm. Leng, is no ordinary man, and being a true friend of Canada, is worthy of special consideration.

During my recent visit to Great Britain, I had the pleasure of meeting and being interviewed by many newspaper men, and no matter whether Conservative or Radical, Free Trade or Fair Trade, as a citizen of Toronto, I invariably met with a most cordial reception.

When parting with one of the most radical Free Trade editors in Lancashire, and on the most friendly terms, he told me before leaving England to be sure and call on Sir Wm. Leng, in Sheffield, saying that although directly opposed to him in politics, I would find him on questions of trade to be everything I could desire; I accordingly made a point of stopping there on my way to London.

The office of the *Evening Telegraph*, cannot boast of any architectural pretensions, such as are found on the corners of Bay and King, or Yonge and Melinda streets, Toronto.

On entering the premises you are met at the front office by a polite young lady, who amongst other duties discharges those of an inquiry office; on presenting my card, she at once communi-

cated with Sir William, when passing a splendidly arranged suite of offices, including the advertising, subscription, and cashier's departments, I was escorted upstairs to the editor's studio.

The reception I met with was characteristic of the gentleman and scholar.

The appearance of Sir William is such as to give the impression of great benevolence coupled with indomitable energy. The face beaming with intelligence, the massive brow, the countenance frank and open, giving the visitor at once a feeling of ease and welcome; while the heavy moustache, with a compact and well-knit frame, combined to give Sir William a military air, and you at the same time perceive in a marked degree the *suaviter in modo*, as well as the idea of the *fortiter in re*.

The studio is one befitting a man of letters, being a spacious apartment, containing a large reference library, and every convenience adapted to the requirements of an editor.

Although devoid of the ornamentation and valuable artistic furnishings in the way of statuary, paintings, etc., of which the Toronto *Evening Telegram* offices can boast, and which are well known through Great Britain, from the pages of "Toronto Called Back," yet there is every comfort even to luxury.

My first invitation was to Sir William's private residence, his servant and conveyance being at the door, and behind a splendid stepping horse, and over a smooth English road, we were soon away from the din and smoke of this great "hive of industry" and inside the gates of his elegant mansion, styled Oaklands, where it stands amongst luxuriant evergreens and banks of flowers.

An informal dinner, in company with Lady Leng and their charming daughters, was succeeded by a walk through the grounds, which are a picture of beauty and refined taste.

Then followed an inspection of pictures in the house, to one of which especially Sir William drew my attention. This is a full-length oil portrait of himself in a massive gilt frame. From the bottom of this frame he drew out on a spring roller an address signed by forty-two peers of the realm, thirty-five mem-

bers of Parliament, and about two hundred magistrates, which he informed me had been presented with a purse of six hundred guineas, in consideration of services rendered the country during 1866 and 1867, when through his efforts the riots and bloodshed, caused by the Trades and Labor Union, were effectually suppressed.

Returning to the office, a shorthand reporter is introduced, and I am interviewed, with the result given in the *Telegraph*, which has an immense circulation, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The printing office and composing room were next inspected, and are a model of a light and airy premises, in blue and white, with glass roof, altogether very handsome.

Sir William Leng's brother has been elected as Liberal member for Dundee, formerly represented by Mr. Jenkins, of Montreal, author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," and "The Blot on the Queen's Head." Mr. Jenkins has joined the ranks of the Liberal-Unionist party, but is not in Parliament.

It was through the influence of Sir William Leng that a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the causes of the outrages perpetrated against workmen, some of whom were murdered, and from others their tools had been forcibly taken, the perpetrators visiting the houses of non-union workmen for the purpose. These visits were said to be visits from "Mary Anne," a secret term employed to denote their purpose.

The Commission was presided over by Wilson Overend, Esq., Q.C., an eminent barrister residing in London, but a native of Sheffield. The result was that the Secretary of the Saw Grinders' Union, William Broadhead, was arrested, and having turned Queen's evidence, disclosed the whole plans, and the guilty parties, on confession of their crimes, were all pardoned, but Broadhead was so disgraced as to fly to the United States. His crimes, however, having been known before his arrival, he was promptly sent back to England, and finding "no rest for the sole of his foot," died of a broken heart.

The Union exists as strongly as ever, but, as in Canada, only interfered with when intimidation is resorted to.

The above facts will explain his reference to the Trades and

Labor Council, as I presume he is of the non-union party, but on this subject we had no conversation.

The presentation of a beautiful copy of Sir William's book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," being an account of a "Holiday Cruise in Norwegian Waters," by himself, and his photograph, ended this most enjoyable visit, and with pleasant memories sent me on my way once more to the great metropolis of the world, and to my old familiar hotel on King Street, Cheapside, in view of the historical Guildhall.

The following is from the pen of Sir William Leng, K.C.M.G. :

Forty years ago Toronto, in British America, was a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, with little retail business and still less wholesale trade. There were no grand buildings or rich people, and railways were not even thought of. To-day Toronto has two hundred and thirty five miles of streets, dotted with churches and fine buildings, and illuminated with gas and electric lamps. It has a population of over a hundred and sixty thousand, and it is connected with the great railways on which one may journey for over three thousand miles across country without changing carriage. During the last eight years its population has doubled, and the increase of some of the British American cities, such as Winnipeg and Vancouver, has even been more rapid than this. The growth of the Canadian Provinces will be more rapid as their millions of acres of rich land now untilled attract the surplus population of Great Britain. How wide is the room for a transfer of population may be gathered from the fact that while the Canadian Provinces have thirty times the soil area of the British Isles, they have only one-eighth the population. There is no more judicious advocate of emigration than Mr. Conyngham Crawford Taylor, of Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto, now on a visit to this country. Mr. Taylor is the author of a recent work entitled "Toronto 'Called Back,' from 1888 to 1847," in which book he describes the rapid growth and progress of the city. Mr. Taylor's work is valuable because of the cheering account it gives of the prosperous condition and the brilliant prospects of the Dominion. And the appearance of the book is timely. It is well timed because a certain exclusive association desire in their exclusiveness to straiten the supply of labor in Canada by stopping the emigration of mechanics and skilled artizans from England to the Dominion. These people are would-

be monopolists of the Canadian labor market, and having secured admission to, and a footing in, Canada for themselves, they are so well pleased with the advantages of their position that they desire to slam the door and bolt it in the face of the surplus skilled labor of the Old Country. Mr. Taylor demonstrates that there is ample room in Canada for millions of new comers, and more especially for such as have, in addition to sobriety and skill, a little capital. The author of "Toronto 'Called Back'" has been forty-two years in the country, and has seen thousands of people begin life with nothing but their own energy, industry, self-reliance, and natural ability to depend upon, and rise to positions of substantial comfort and of independence. The cultivation of land and the growth of manufactures, show remarkable examples of social and industrial progress. Mr. Taylor affirms that he has seen more poverty among the waifs, strays, loafers, and casual laborers in a few English towns than he has seen in Canada during the fifteen years which have elapsed since he was last in England—a circumstance partly due to commendable stringency, and a vigilant enforcement of Canadian laws that aim at the repression of mendicancy and the discouragement of idling.

Mr. Taylor is a decided Fair Trader, and deems it absolutely indispensable for the growth of the manufacturing industries in Canada that such industries should have a fair measure of protection against the rival and competitive industries of the United States. He is also an ardent Federationist. He knows that the Canadians are a loyal people, who do because of their loyalty, desire a closer union with this country. It is a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding Mr. Goldwin Smith's great ability and his persistent advocacy of a commercial union with the United States, not one Canadian in ten thousand is of Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion. Indeed, so signal is the failure of that able professor to form a party in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, that no political party in Canada either does or can afford to so much as appear to sympathize with the views so energetically urged by him. The Liberal Government of Ontario and the Conservative Government at Ottawa are working harmoniously to promote the emigration of the better class of working-men from England to Manitoba.

Mr. Taylor's statistics have in one instance been met in this country with the captious objection that a certain emigrant to Canada has come back to this country, and has excused his doing so by telling his friends that his endeavors to find

remunerative employment in Canada had failed. Such an objection is captious, in so far as it treats the solitary exception as the rule. We know young men who have gone out, some to New Zealand, some to Australia, and others to the Cape; and who have returned with the same story. It is only fair to add that all who knew their habits and tendencies before they left England, expected no better of them. Indeed, in not a few instances, they were liberally assisted with money by their friends in this country in order to have them exported for a time and got comfortably out of the way. In new countries, even more so than in old, the man who succeeds is the man of independent spirit, determined will, sturdy self reliance. In British America men with these qualities may carve their way to fortune, or, at any rate, may earn for themselves a comfortable living. It is no use sending our social failures to the sturdy colonies. The invigorating Canadian air will stimulate physical health, but it is no panacea for moral degeneracy. To live is to labor, even in the most favored regions, and every emigrant who leaves his country for his good, whether it be to Canada, Australasia, or South Africa, must distinctly understand that he is going forth to labor. He is leaving a crowded labor market for one with more room. His condition of life will be more healthful, but he cannot escape the curse that compels the children of this world to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It may be said that the rich toil not, neither do they spin. This is quite a mistake. The wealthy persons who are engaged in works of benevolence, in public life, or even in managing their own estates, work hard; while the frivolous and profligate find the constant pursuit of pleasure so laborious and exhaustive, that at the close of a "brilliant season" we learn they are glad to hasten to the sea-side, the moors, or the continent, to rest and recruit! Capital and labor are what Canada require. Any emigrant who takes either or both of these with him will succeed in colonial life, and will be made welcome by those among whom he has elected to live.

LETTERS ON THE DOMINION OF CANADA

AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION AND THE
TARIFF QUESTION.

The Immigration Question.

To the Editor of THE EMPIRE :

SIR,—I think it will be admitted that the question of immigration is the most important that can engage the attention of our Governments at present. Of what avail are our splendid Parliament buildings and Departments of Agriculture if men of brain and muscle, as well as of capital, cannot be induced to come out to Canada to develop our immense resources? It was a common saying years ago that every able-bodied man who left Europe to settle amongst us, although he had not a penny in his pocket, was equivalent to \$1,000 added to our national wealth.

I am led to these remarks on reading a recent letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, chairman of the combined associated charities of Toronto, to the editor of a paper in London, and while the facts stated are in the main correct, apart from the qualifications addressed to the conference, yet I am quite sure the letter and all such letters are most injurious to Canada generally, and Toronto in particular.

Admitting all that is said about the present distress to be true, which does not appear to the ordinary observer, is there any reason to suppose it will continue beyond a few months? By way of contrast with our present condition allow me to quote an extract from the *British Colonist* of August 4th, 1857, the correctness of which I can vouch for from personal knowledge. That paper says: "Pass where you will you are beset with some sturdy applicant for alms. They dodge you round corners, follow you into shops; they are to be found at the church steps, and at the door of the theatre; they infest the entrances to every bank; they crouch in the lobby of the post-office, assail you on every street, knock at your private residence, walk into your place of business, and beard you with a pertinacity that takes no denial. In this, our good city of Toronto, begging has assumed the dignity of a craft. Whole families sally forth, and have their appointed round; children are taught to dissemble, to tell a lying tale of misery and woe, and beg or steal as occasion offers." Did

our people wait till all this misery disappeared, or as it is expressed in the letter, till intending emigrants "satisfied themselves that they would find employment in Canada?" By no means, emigration from Europe went steadily on, and from 1857 to 1871 the population had increased from 45,000 to 56,000, while pessimists and croakers continued to throw obstacles in the way of emigration agents, who then, as now, did their duty faithfully and well.

This is not a time to write lugubrious letters and throw discouragement in the way of these gentlemen, with whom I have had most pleasant correspondence during the last few months. Mr. Byrne, of Liverpool; Mr. Merrick, of Belfast, formerly an M. P. P., of Ontario; Mr. Connolly, of Dublin, and Mr. Graham, of Glasgow, are intelligent, prudent, and judicious men, who would not advise any unsuitable person to come to Canada, nor would the agents of our splendid steamship companies so far lower their character for honor as to encourage any such course as is charged in this letter. Our emigration business is safe in their hands, and what they want is substantial support and suitable literature to induce the best class of capitalists and others to come out and invest their surplus wealth in our country.

There never was a time (as shown by the falling off last year) when greater efforts will be necessary to induce emigration than the present. The extraordinary prosperity prevailing in Great Britain, the high wages (which they do not require us to tell them of), taken in connection with the misrepresentations of our own newspapers and correspondents, add immensely to the difficulties of the emigration agents at present.

There can be no doubt that many of those securing relief at present in Toronto are tramps who are too idle or lazy to work.

I just give one instance of how these persons injure the country. In August last an article appeared in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, headed, in large type, "Starvation in Canada! Warning to Emigrants," and went on to state a case of a woman applying for relief from a police magistrate in Hammersmith, London, showing a letter from her son in Manitoba, begging her "to send him money, as he was dying for want of a meal, had to sell his clothes and was as thin as a rat."

I was in the office of the High Commissioner in London conversing with Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Colmer the day the cable despatch arrived from the Government agent in Brandon in reply to the request of Sir Charles for an explanation. It was as follows: "John's statement is untrue in every particular. Arrived here May 3; engaged with farmer for one year; \$6 first month, \$10 per month for balance of year; returned five days after; would not work unless short time; painting; frequently had chances; no need starving if inclined to work; left for Winnipeg 22nd July; had money; left \$5 with a friend; no English lads returned that I know of."

This young lad had stated that forty others had returned to England. The prominence given to this lying statement by the *Manchester Examiner* with such indecent haste led to other papers quoting it. Being a contradiction of my remarks as to the attractions of Canada and Toronto especially, with the

approbation of Sir Charles Tupper, I undertook to show that such statements were utterly false, as starvation in Canada was next to an impossibility.

This paper, of which Professor Smith is said to be the Toronto correspondent, is utterly opposed to emigration to Canada, except of the street arabs who infest the vicinity of its offices, and is bitterly opposed to our National Policy, and generally unfriendly to Canada. Although having changed from being Liberal to be Liberal-Unionist, its free trade prejudices are still extreme.

Their idea of emigration is that they cannot spare the people Canada would take, and we will not take the class they can spare. The professor speaks of "a great immigration of wealth." Perhaps he can show how many of these wealthy immigrants there are. There certainly must be few in Toronto. If he reads its history he will find that the capitalists, merchant princes and other employers of to-day were the employees of a former time, and from the ranks of the lighter and more intellectual callings, such as those of clerks and shopmen, of which, he says, "the market is overstocked," although the same reports have been given for forty years, have sprung such men as Sir George Stephen, and scores of others whose names can be given.

A young man having a good business training can adapt himself to the circumstances of a new country, and become an important member of society.

Yours, etc.,

C. C. TAYLOR.

Toronto, January 28th, 1890.

The Tariff Question.

To the Editor of THE EMPIRE :

SIR,—In reading the daily papers, and the various opinions expressed by writers, it appears as if tariff reform was in the air, and that the reform of the tariff was the panacea for all the supposed grievances of this unhappy country. To analyze the opinions of some of these writers, it would appear that those who know least of the subject by practical experience are most pronounced and sweeping in their statements, and, no doubt, some of these newly-fledged doctrinaires would undertake to revolutionize the whole system. It is not very long ago since I heard one of these political economists state that the British North America Act "must be changed," of course, to suit his individual theories. This reminded me of a conversation I once had with a gentleman in the States, who did not believe in a monarchical form of Government; when I quoted the Scripture which says, "Fear God and honor the King," he replied, "If the Bible says so, I do not believe the Bible." No doubt some of these iconoclasts would, in the same way, undertake to reform the British Constitution the building up of which having occupied about a thousand years being no obstacle in their way, considering they have come on the stage in this *fin de siècle* with advanced ideas, and have shaken off old fogyism and established precedents as relics of a bygone age.

In Canada the tariff has been undergoing reform for over half a century, and under all political forms of Government. The reforming of the tariff may

be either by raising or lowering the rate of duty, according to the altered circumstances of the country, and this has been done with wonderful skill and judgment on the part of the legislators of Canada from time to time.

In order to arrive at a proper conception of the position of Canada on this question, and the various opinions as to what is best, the experience of other nations must be taken into account, and first to be dealt with is the question of the so-called Free trade of Great Britain, which some of our theorists advise us to imitate. Unfortunately for these gentlemen free trade does not exist in Great Britain, as far as it applies to the taxation of the people. It is only the name, without the reality. A free breakfast table is entirely unknown in Great Britain, as a large portion of her revenue is derived from tea and coffee, which in one year amounts to nearly £20,000,000 sterling, or \$100,000,000—both of which are free in Canada. In addition to the customs tariff there is the revenue tariff, which includes spirits, malt, beer, licenses for dogs, carriages, armorial bearings, guns, men servants, auctioneers, vendors of tobacco, wines and spirits, railway passenger duty, stamp duty for legal documents, land tax, property and income tax, post-office and telegraph profits, etc. The above yielded a revenue in 1888, the year previous to my visit, of £89,802,254, or \$449,000,000, a taxation of \$12 per head of the population. The same year the revenue of Canada was \$38,000,000, or about \$7 per head of our population, and with this difference, that the British revenue afforded no protection to any trade or industry, while the Canadian revenue afforded protection to our industries without oppressing any class of the population, but making a home market and keeping large numbers of operatives employed. The exodus from Great Britain by those wanting employment is far and away greater than that of any nation in Europe, without including Ireland. To the above taxation has to be added the poor rates, which are a heavy burden on the owners of property.

Free trade in England has had as little to do with its commercial supremacy as the last transit of Venus. The agencies which contributed to England's greatness were (1) the fact that long before they were free traders they were the greatest commercial nation the world ever saw; (2) the energy, genius and perseverance of her people, which developed itself in the substitution of steam for manual labor, which conceived and, out of which conception, produced the steam engine, the electric telegraph, the spinning jenny, the power loom, and the steam hammer, in fact, which brought about all these great revolutions in labor-saving and time expediting machinery which have been so great a boon to mankind; (3) the possession of India and the colonies. The doctrine of free trade is sound in theory, and would have been equally sound in practice, had every nation in the world been so beneficially created by nature as to be able, each in its turn, to produce something more advantageously than its neighbors. If this dream of a commercial millenium could only have been realized, there can be no question that the English people would have been happy. The income tax would have carried no terror along with it, work houses would have been empty, saving banks full, and the names of Cobden and Bright would have been handed down to posterity enshrined in the hearts of the English people.

Unfortunately for the prophets, the nations of the world were not satisfied with this arrangement. They realized to the full the obligation which at once devolves upon and is the duty of every state, viz., to find employment for its people. The wealth of a country lies in the labor of its inhabitants, and experience has fully demonstrated the fact that diversified industries are more conducive to the well-being of any country. If, in order to gain a trifling advantage in cheapness, you sacrifice the labor of the producer for the benefit of the consumer, in any country whose production is greater than its consumption, consumer and producer alike will suffer to the extent of the labor displaced.

If a pair of scissors can be bought in a foreign country for 10 cents, which cost 11 cents to make at home, the consumer would undoubtedly save 1 cent, whilst the country would lose 10 cents, the earnings of the labor necessary to produce them.

That the days of free trade in England are numbered is now beyond question. Previous to 1887 the idea of introducing any proposition in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with a view to disturbing the principle established for half a century, would have been scouted as folly. On the 25th of April, 1887, however, one member had the courage to invite discussion on the subject of what he called "Fair Trade."

Mr. F. H. Hibbert, F.S.S., the present Mayor of Chorley, moved the following resolution :

"That with the view to encourage the more regular employment of labor at home and to strengthen the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, this Chamber is of opinion that a comprehensive measure of fiscal reform is necessary and recommends :

"1. The imposition of moderate tariffs for revenue purposes on all manufactured articles from foreign protected countries competing with our industries, with a corresponding reduction of the burdens which bear so heavily on the mercantile community at home.

"2. The abolition of all duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, chicory and dried fruits, and the imposition of revenue duties of an equal total rating on wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, meal and flour from foreign protected countries."

This resolution, moved in the very citadel of free trade, was like a bomb-shell thrown in upon the immense meeting of members, and, to the astonishment of every one, was so favorably received as to receive the votes of a large minority. Since that time the movement has made steady progress, and the tendency towards preferential duties in favor of the colonies has steadily advanced.

In another letter I will show the effect of the reduction of the tariff on the different interests in our community.

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, February 10th, 1890.

C. C. TAYLOR.

The Tariff Question.

To the Editor of THE EMPIRE :

SIR,—To ascertain the wisdom or otherwise of the framers of the present tariff, entirely apart from political considerations, it will be necessary to consider its effects upon the comfort and welfare of the various classes of society :

1. The importing wholesale merchants. As the only living importer in Toronto since 1849, with one exception, I may be allowed to state my experience with a tariff, commencing at that time, of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* ; the wholesale houses were not in favor of any reduction, for one reason, that the reducing the rate of duty would operate against our own interests by opening the way of increasing the number of importers, and so striking at the root of the wholesale trade. The large number of agents of British houses at present taking orders direct from the retail trade confirms the opinion then entertained, that a lower rate of duty would enable those even without capital to do their trade direct.

2. The retail trade. To abolish the duty on foreign goods would have the effect of crushing out the life of the best retail trade ; with the facilities of parcel post and extensive advertising, houses like the Army and Navy stores in London would be able to execute orders and ship goods to private parties, who, if custom restrictions were removed, would at once avail themselves of the opportunity, and in this way our present splendid retail stores would only have the "skimmed milk," while the cream would be enjoyed by houses in London, Manchester and Paris, not to speak of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This would mean an exodus of thousands of young men and women who are earning their livelihood in these large stores, and the staff of 4,000 employes in the Army and Navy stores in London would require a large increase to carry on what is now our business. Just as the provincial towns in England see their business carried to London by postal and telegraph facilities, by removing all customs restrictions, would the retail trade of Canada be ruined, every business would suffer. The number of vacant stores would multiply and the occupation of our tradesmen and shopkeepers would be gone.

As it is in England now, watches and fine jewellery are sent on approbation to any part of the country, selections made and balance returned. Sheffield manufacturers would supply families with cutlery and electro plate, without intermediate profits. The Staffordshire potteries would send china and earthenware. Merchant tailors would soon find their customers being supplied with patterns and rules for self-measurement, and the clothing delivered to any person writing to London or Manchester with only expense of carriage. Ladies' dresses, underclothing of all kinds, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, table linen, carpets, all would be supplied directly to order. I have now before me the catalogue of the Army and Navy stores, comprising 1,500 pages, with illustrations of every article and price list from which selections are easily made, and of which any person can avail himself or his family. Everything from a box of pills to a wedding cake, or a bottle of pickles to a hundred guinea dinner service can

be ordered. Birmingham would supply stationery and fancy goods, and so through the whole range of articles for clothing and house furnishings, no stores for supplying people at home would be required and a large saving would be effected by the customer. Even Santa Claus would remove his headquarters to Germany and supply the children direct from the manufacturers. This would indeed be a great boon, but after all it might be asked *cui bono?* when the tax collector, asking for \$7.00 per capita to make up the deficiency, would come round. As in everything else there are two sides to the question, which would be felt most, the direct or indirect mode? One thing is certain, the failures in Toronto and throughout the Dominion with a 12½ per cent. tariff were double what they are to-day, which I am prepared to prove by actual experience and knowledge. The producers are in every way more prosperous, while there is more money in the hands of consumers and the purchasing power of a dollar much greater than in the time of the lowest tariff for half a century. In anticipation of adverse criticism, I beg to state that my opinions were formed years before the National Policy was thought of, and were fully confirmed during six years after the American war, when I represented the great free-trade house of Manchester, the firm of Potters & Martin, the head being Mr. Thomas Bailey Potter, M.P., the contemporary of Cobden and Bright, and then and now chairman of the Cobden or Free Trade League of England. During that time I took orders for English and German goods from New York to St. Louis, having "Morgan's" tariff as a *vide mecum*, the average of which was 60 per cent. in gold, which alone was taken for duty, the premium being then from 16 to 30 per cent. During that period I saw our goods closed out of the United States to the extent of prohibition as far as they were making similar goods themselves, while their manufactures increased with astonishing rapidity; tens of thousands of skilled artisans were brought out from Europe and millions of money kept in the country that formerly went to England and Germany. During this time they were sending their goods into Great Britain free of duty and selling them at our very doors, taking the bread out of the mouths of English operatives and compelling manufacturers to seek other markets for their goods. In 1889 I stated these facts publicly in Lancashire on various platforms, always selecting a radical free trader as chairman, and in every case met with the hearty thanks of the meetings for the information I gave from actual experience. In another letter I will show the effect that free trade, or a general reduction of the tariff, would have on the manufacturing interests, mechanics and artisans, the agricultural class and the general consumer.

As I stated in Great Britain I represented no Government or party, but all I said was on my own responsibility. I now repeat the same, and have most abundant evidence to show the folly of speaking of our young men having to leave home to escape a revenue averaging 20 to 25 per cent. and rush into one of more than double.

Toronto, February 13th, 1890.

C. C. TAYLOR.

The Inadvisability of Smashing the Tariff.

To the Editor of THE EMPIRE.

SIR,—It might be supposed that those Canadians who are so fond of making comparison with the United States and the wonderful prosperity there enjoyed, would, for the sake of consistency as well as self interest, advocate the same fiscal arrangements that have produced such a marvelous development of their resources and built up manufacturing industries at a rate unparalleled in the world. If a tariff of 60 per cent. thus accomplished such results and increased their wealth to such an extent in a few years, would it not be wise for Canada to follow her example by doubling her present tariff, and by prohibition exclude their manufactures? This would appear to be the logical mode of argument in discussing the question, and as it is nothing but a dream to suppose that any Government in the United States, whether Democratic or Republican, would dare to make any considerable reduction in the tariff, under their present circumstances, with untold millions of pensions to pay and a large national debt, one would suppose that Canadians would feel contented and congratulate themselves on the comparatively light burdens they have to bear, and still enjoy quite as great prosperity with one-half the taxation.

It is undoubtedly true that any attempt to break down the protective tariff in the United States would, as a Philadelphia paper expresses it, be "as ineffectual as to attempt to knock down a stone wall with a rotten tomato."

The facts and figures so often quoted, showing the wonderful progress made in Canada in the increase of her manufacturing establishments, the immense number of operatives employed, and the consequent diffusion of capital through all classes of the community, ought to convince any reasonable person of the wisdom of guarding these great interests with jealous care, while having a hostile and grasping neighbor ready to pounce upon our trade and create an exodus of our people, compared with which all previous experience would be as "a drop in the bucket."

The space you so kindly afford will not permit of any statistics to show the actual progress made with only a trifling advance from a revenue tariff with incidental protection, to one which manufacturers admit to be sufficient to enable them to compete, but these are constantly published and easily referred to. If this were removed, which is well understood in England to be not from any unfriendly feeling towards the mother country, but as a matter of self-preservation from a competition at our doors, the result can be easily foreseen.

To be as brief as possible, I will only quote from a report of my statement made in the Exchange hall of Blackburn, Lancashire, and other places in 1889, and endorsed by all the fair trade papers in the district. I then said :

"The immediate result of a reduction in the tariff would be to create a panic all over the country. Manufacturers would withdraw their capital; factories would be closed; thousands and tens of thousands would be thrown out of employment; houses would be vacant; real estate would collapse; the market for agricultural produce would be curtailed, and as the United States have a surplus for exportation that market would not absorb what at present is

required at home. Canada would again be flooded with American manufactures, and the money expended at home would go to a foreign country where our people would be compelled to follow it, and Canada would be thrown back in the march of progress in which she is now making such rapid strides."

The *Express and Standard*, commenting on these and other statements said : "The lecturer is an outspoken Canadian who has picked up his opinions in the best of all schools, experience, the tutor in which deals with nothing but facts, and makes the most abject tomfoolery of the theories of the mere faddists, who try to make facts square with their cranks rather than seek to reduce their cranks by the incontrovertible logic of facts. It seems very strange that these young communities should be sending over to England missionaries of light and leading, destined in the long run to teach us that the true commercial gospel is that of self-interest, honestly looking out for ourselves, and that high falutin moral rot is not the kind of thing upon which they run their factories and their workshops.

"By-and-bye England, like Canada and the children of the Cape and Australia, will begin to consider that her chief duty is to look after her own interests and her own people, and not to provide an open market for all the world, in which the foreigners take the bread out of the mouths of her own workers."

To show the state of the country under a 12½ per cent. tariff, I quote from Toronto "Called Back" in 1857 :

So depressed was trade in Toronto that hundreds of persons in the city who had heretofore enjoyed all the ordinary comforts of life, for the first time felt the sharp pinch of poverty.

There was much suffering and want among the laboring classes with a corresponding amount of drunkenness and crime. There is good reason to believe that several persons died of sheer starvation. For the first time in her history her streets swarmed with mendicants. The *British Colonist* of August 4th says : "Pass where you will you are beset with some sturdy applicant for alms ; they dodge you round corners, follow you into shops ; they are to be found at the church steps and at the door of the theatre ; they infest the entrance to every bank ; they crouch in the lobby of the post office, assail you on every street, knock at your private residence, walk into your place of business, and beard you with a pertinacity that takes no denial. In this, our good city of Toronto, begging has assumed the dignity of a craft. Whole families sally forth and have their appointed rounds. Children are taught to dissemble, to tell a lying tale of misery and woe, and beg or steal as occasion offers." There was a general smash amongst business houses, one Toronto firm alone having liabilities in Great Britain of over \$2,000,000, and ultimately paying 1s. 9d. on the pound. These city failures brought untold disaster on the country store keepers, and at the bottom of the trouble were the farmers who, with wheat at 50 cents a bushel, and almost entirely dependant on that, there being no cheese or other products for shipment compared with the present, could not pay their debts, although they got from one to three years' credit. Of what avail was a low tariff under these circumstances ?

Being through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain that year I heard everywhere, not only of failures in Canada, but in the United States, the enormous sum of fifty millions sterling of their liabilities to British houses being unprovided for, and John Bull as usual had to bear the brunt.

This was a bad lookout, as British capital to the amount of £450,000,000 was invested in the United States at that time.

To show her gratitude to Great Britain after the American war she raised a tariff wall of over 60 per cent. to exclude British manufactures.

Assuming that the manufacturing industries of the country could not exist without the protection at present afforded, and the experience of the past under a revenue tariff amply proves the fact, it would follow that the value of machinery and tools employed, amounting to over \$80,000,000, would be immediately jeopardised, if not rendered useless, and as the interest of the manufacturers and their operatives are inseparably connected, the collapse of the factories would be followed by the exodus of the latter to the number of 400,000, an increase in ten years of nearly 130,000. The food and clothing used by the army would be supplied by a foreign country, and by so much lessen the demand on the farmers and the merchants. Of 75,000 industrial establishments many would be closed and the dwellings of the army of operatives necessarily vacated.

In view of the present conditions of things and the certain result of a radical change in the system, it may be appropriately said: "Look at this picture and then at that." It would indeed be going back to the starvation times of 1857. There is no class of people in any country in the world so lightly taxed as the farmers of Canada. I do not intend to go into exceptional cases, such as binder twine and coal oil, which I presume are easily adjusted, but in every article of necessity and comfort, the farmer has everything his own way. In addition to a large free list of articles for his use, he has the option of purchasing everything required for his use and that of his family without a single cent of taxation. He can clothe himself and family from top to toe, and furnish his house from the carpet on the floor to the electro-plate on his table without paying a penny of duty to the Government while he is pocketing the proceeds of the sale of his produce from the producers of the articles he wears and with which he furnishes his home, and at the same time he escapes the visits of the tax collector, who would soon present his bill to make up for the deficiency in the revenue which must inevitably result from a reduction of the tariff. To those families who periodically visit the old country and supply themselves with food, clothing and furniture, thereby depriving our tradesmen and shopkeepers so far of the means of earning a livelihood, a reduction of the tariff would be as welcome as water to a thirsty soul, but if all restrictions were removed every consumer who could write a letter would equally share the benefits, and the only classes outside to reap the advantage would be the express and postal departments, whose business would require a large additional help. As this is a matter of personal interest to every individual, I may be pardoned for saying that with the exception of butcher, baker and milkman, no business at home

would get a dollar of my money, while every article for domestic use would be imported direct from the place of production.

As every rose, however, has its thorn, there would still be the unpleasant pricking of the tax-collector's bill to anticipate, and the pleasant dream of cheap goods would be disturbed by the spectre of that gentleman's unavoidable visit. For a farmer to vote for a reduction of the tariff to a point below where sufficient protection is afforded the manufacturer and without a corresponding advantage being given to his products, would be as suicidal as if he cut his own throat or blew out his own brains. This does not apply to a reciprocal arrangement for the natural products of the soil.

The effect of direct taxation would be to compel the farmer to pay his full share of what he may at present entirely escape, and which, if it should be \$7 or \$8 per capita, would bear heavily on large families, men, women and children being included.

I conclude with one more view of the question which applies to the general consumer, and that is that there is not an article necessary for family use, including imported manufactured goods, that is not cheaper to-day than ever in the last forty years, even with the increase in the duty. I leave it to the free traders of Great Britain to explain how this comes to pass; it must either be through a smaller profit to the British manufacturer, or the grinding down of the wages of the operative, they can chose between the two alternatives. In any case the Canadian consumer gets the benefit.

I could enumerate the various articles if space permitted, but I have already trespassed too much on your valued indulgence; and thanking you for giving so much prominence to my views,

I remain,

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, February 17th, 1890.

C. C. TAYLOR.

Our Chief Want.

To the Editor of THE EMPIRE :

SIR,—In a letter in Saturday's EMPIRE Mr. Sydney Smith has given his opinion very freely on the work of Mr. Byrne, the Ontario emigration agent in Liverpool, whom he represents as sitting down at his desk in a cosy office and drawing \$2,000 a year salary, and another nice little sum of \$1,900 for expenses; and having noticed that the Hon. Charles Drury, in reply to a question from Mr. Meredith on the same subject, said he could not tell what Mr. Byrne was doing to earn his salary. In justice to that gentleman, who is a patriotic Canadian, and as honorable as he is patriotic, I beg to say that having visited his office several times when in Liverpool last summer I could easily see that he occupies a most useful as well as necessary position. I read several advertisements in the provincial papers offering information about Canada, and several letters from intending emigrants, which Mr. Byrne is always on hand to reply to as well as to afford those persons assistance and information as to their destination and passage to the Dominion.

Mr. Byrne has not the opportunity of visiting the agricultural districts as

much as Mr. Merrick, of Belfast, who goes personally to the fairs and markets in Ulster, distributing such literature as he is provided with amongst the farmers. There is no doubt that these gentlemen, as well as the other emigration agents, are doing all in their power with the means at their disposal, not only to promote emigration, but in seeing that it is of the best available class.

In referring to the various classes who are desirable and the contrary, Mr. Smith omits one very important class, those who have capital waiting for investment and small manufacturers, who are wanted to develop the immense resources of the country. For this class the Government have furnished no literature of a suitable character, and with the bulk of the people in Great Britain for want of such information America means the United States and thither the wealth of England is flowing in streams, while a penny wise policy is depriving us of even a fair share. One single capitalist such as I refer to induced to settle here through Mr. Byrne's influence would pay his salary and expenses for a whole year.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed stated in his speech before the Senate a few days ago: "The Argentine Confederation, with a population of only four millions, half our area and about the same revenue, spends a million a year for this purpose. Canada of all new countries stands alone in not reaching out a hand of promising welcome to the teeming population of the Old World."

Then we find repeated the stale and oft-answered objection as to certain classes which are not wanted, especially "skilled mechanics, clerks and others of a nondescript character."

In my letter of the 28th January I contradicted this statement and gave at least one instance of a gentleman in Montreal who has arisen from the ranks of the clerks to one of the highest in the Dominion. During last summer I was in the house in London where this gentleman occupied a humble position as a junior clerk. If information is wanted as to the number of leading men in Toronto who have arisen from these very classes to be rated to-day as worth from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000 I shall be glad to furnish their names, all of whom I have seen personally advance from these ranks to be the leading men of this city; but that the list would be too long for your available space I would furnish you with it. Sir Wm. Leng, in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, says: "A certain association in Canada in their exclusiveness desire to shorten the supply of labor in Canada by stopping the emigration of skilled artisans and mechanics from England to the Dominion. These would-be monopolists, having secured admission to and a footing in Canada for themselves, are so well pleased with the advantages of their position that they desire to slam the door and bolt it in the face of the surplus skilled labor of the Old Country."

If our population increases as it has done according to Mr. Smith's idea, one mechanic in the future must be able to do the work of two in the past. It is quite time this idea was exploded.

In a speech at Ottawa reported in yesterday's paper, Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of Red Deer, said he wanted to see a vigorous immigration policy adopted. Ontario would profit largely if the north-west country were peopled up, as she

was undoubtedly destined to find the chief markets for her manufactures in the North-West. He would like to say to the whole fraternity of labor that instead of frowning upon an energetic immigration policy they were the ones that ought to be the first to help in promoting it, because nothing would give such a thrill to the industries of the east as the development of the resources of our western country. Sir James Grant said a million a year spent in immigration now would eventually be returned to the country tenfold.

From long experience and a large amount of information obtained in Great Britain last summer, I am convinced it would be a wise policy to increase the number of immigration agents, both provincial and Dominion, and I hope to see before long a committee on immigration in our own city and a representative in Britain to induce capitalists to invest in Toronto and vicinity. The advantages would far exceed the trifling expense to the city.

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, April 3rd, 1890.

C. C. TAYLOR.

From "North-Eastern Daily Gazette," August 16th, 1889.

(Free Trade Radical.)

Mr. Conynghan Crawford Taylor, of the Canadian Customs, Toronto, is at present visiting this country with the twofold object of taking a holiday and endeavoring to interest the people of the Old Country in the Province of Ontario as a field of emigration. Mr. Taylor is the author of a very interesting illustrated volume entitled "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK'—from 1889 to 1847, and Her Majesty's Jubilee," which contains a large amount of statistical and other information touching the progress of the Canadian Dominion in general, and Toronto in particular, during the past forty years, together with reminiscences of visits paid to this country, and of important events in our national history during that period. Mr. Taylor formerly travelled in Canada and the States for a Lancashire firm, and so knows something of the trade relations between the two countries. His long residence in America has, however, imbued him with Protectionist notions. He attributes to the Canadian tariff the development of Canadian industries—without, however, we may say, being able to prove that the one has had anything to do with the other in the relation of cause and effect.

As an old Canadian resident, Mr. Taylor is well posted up in all facts of the commercial progress of his country, and is able to give advice to the intending emigrant; but as a Canadian Conservative and Protectionist we are bound to confess that we find him wanting in the grasp of the root principles that underlie the free trade controversy, and disposed to attribute to one particular cause a prosperity which even the facts related in his own book show to be due to something very different. Toronto, the city from which he hails, has had a wonderfully rapid development. Within the last eight years it has nearly doubled its population. But there are other cities in the Canadian Dominion which do not show anything like the same rate of development, though they ought to do if the Protectionist policy were generally beneficial. And there are

others, again, which have developed more rapidly still, such as Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba. Moreover, the export trade of Canada, which the Protectionist policy adopted in 1879 was intended to foster, has not developed at anything like the rate of the increase of population. For some years there was an actual decrease, and the statistics in Mr. Taylor's own book show a remarkable discrepancy as regards the imports and exports of Toronto. Thus: Year ending June, 1888, imports were valued at \$19,950,533; and duty, \$3,961,755; but the exports, \$3,562,090 only; being less than the amount of the duty on the imports, and that in a city the remarkable growth of whose industries it is the special object of this book to chronicle.

As compared with the States, Canada is still a low tariff country. Her duties all round, and including free goods, average but 20 per cent. on value; the United States some 50 per cent. Yet here are Mr. Taylor's own words in reply to a question (put by the writer in the course of an interview) as to the relative commercial prosperity of the two nations: "In proportion to her population, the progress of Canada has been more uniform, more safe, more steady than that of the United States." That testimony shows, at all events, the advantage of a low-tariff over a high-tariff policy, and so makes for free trade. Then the writer put to Mr. Taylor the question whether, even if protection be a good thing for a new country like Canada, with millions of acres of virgin soil, he thought we could argue its effects on an old country like Great Britain, with limited area, fast becoming over-populated. His reply was, "Certainly not; it did not follow that what answered for one would answer for the other." And he quite agreed that the abolition of the Corn Laws and the opening of our ports free to the food supplies of all nations was a necessity to us. Even Canada has followed and improved upon our own free trade policy in that respect. Mr. Taylor called our attention to the fact that she had, except in the article of sugar, a "free breakfast-table." In other words, food stuffs were admitted into Canada free of duty. Not the Protective tariff, which enables a few to obtain wealth at the expense of the many, and compels large classes to pay a fictitious value for the commodities they require, but these figures, rightly read, account for the development of Canadian trade—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain } and Ireland }	121,115	39,000,000
Canadian } Dominion }	3,470,000	5,000,000

In other words, the Canadian Dominion has thirty times the soil area of the British Isles, and only about one-eighth the population. Under such circumstances, be the fiscal policy pursued what it may, the one is bound to expand in wealth and population under the influence of labor and capital more rapidly than the other.

As regards the bearing of his stores of information about Canada on the question of free trade *versus* protection, we cannot recognize Mr. Taylor as an authority. But on another point this testimony is most valuable; that is, as regards the success of Home Rule in the various provinces of Canada. Quebec, or Lower Canada in particular, which is inhabited chiefly by French Catholics, was in a great state of turmoil and insurrection before it received responsible

government. Mr. Taylor's book gives a terrible picture of the state of the country at that time, and also shows how futile were Coercion Acts. Now he bears emphatic testimony to the contentment and loyalty of the French inhabitants. Throughout Canada the population is devotedly attached to British connection. There is no desire for a commercial treaty with the States, Mr. Taylor assured us, though there is for closer commercial relationship with the Old Country. Moreover, he informed us that though there are many Irish in Canada, they are just as true and law-abiding as any other section of the community. The Protestant minority in Quebec Province suffered nothing, except that they were in a minority in the Legislature, and could not therefore carry out their own policy in the matter of education, etc. "There is," said Mr. Taylor—and here his contradiction of Mr. Goldwin Smith was most emphatic—"there is no such a thing as persecution; the Protestants make no complaints, and there is the best feeling between them and their Catholic neighbors." This was said with reference to Quebec and Lower Canada, where the Catholics preponderate so largely, so that the lesson taught is one which is wholly favorable to home rule for Ireland. Moreover, it would appear that it was only the Orangemen of Ontario—Upper Canada—who tried to excite the feelings of the Protestants of Quebec against the Catholics; but the Protestants of Montreal say they wish the Ontario Orangemen would mind their own business. The French Catholics, Mr. Taylor remarks, "are very loyal people, and they have no idea of separation from England." On this question of self-government as it affected religious questions Mr. Taylor gave as an illustration the case of the recent differences with reference to handing over to the Jesuits of Quebec certain lands and funds that had been set apart for educational purposes. The Jesuit order were at variance with Cardinal Taschereau, the head of the Canadian Catholics, on the question. The dispute was referred to the Pope, who arbitrated in the matter. A Bill was also passed by the Quebec Legislature for the incorporation of the Jesuits to enable them to hold property. The Orangemen of Ontario took offence at this, which they maintained was an offence against the Queen; and a Bill was introduced into the Dominion Parliament to disallow the Act of the Quebec Legislature. But only 13 voted for it, to 188 against. It was defeated on the ground that the Dominion Parliament had no right to interfere with the action of the Provincial Government. Home Rule triumphed. But the Orangemen were not satisfied, and sent a deputation to interview the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, at Ottawa, to ask him to veto the Bill as the Queen's representative. Lord Stanley refused to listen to them, holding that the separate provinces of the Dominion must be allowed to make their own laws. Thus the principle of Home Rule was vindicated, notwithstanding the efforts of the Orangemen to break it. Still, although party and religious feeling ran high over this dispute, Mr. Taylor said that no civil disturbances were apprehended, and things were now quietly settled down. Home Rule works well in Canada notwithstanding the divergent and, in some respects, hostile elements of the population. We are justified in concluding that what has been so successful there will be equally successful in Ireland, where the circumstances and conditions of race and population are very similar.

From the "Canadian Gazette," September 5th, 1889.

Mr. C. C. Taylor, of Toronto, the author of "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" has been lecturing in the North Country during the past week or so. Both in Blackburn and Wigan, he has described to appreciative audiences something of the growth of the "Queen City," and of the development of the Dominion as a whole.

From the Belfast "News Letter."

Toronto has found a highly appreciative historian in Mr. C. C. Taylor. In the handsome volume before us, the appearance of which indicates in an emphatic way the enterprise and attainments of the Canadian publishers, the marvellous progress made by the Queen City of the Dominion is recorded in that plain, matter-of-fact style which should be inseparable from every work of the same character. The author does not claim to have had a very eventful life, but he is quite justified in including in his volume a biographical sketch, which will be found to contain several incidents worth recording. It is, however, in his account of the advance of the city, where he has lived for over forty years, that Mr. Taylor can best claim the considerations of a reader. He has watched in the most appreciative spirit the various events that have made Toronto what it is to-day, and it is worthy of remark that he is strongly of the belief that the introduction of a protective tariff has contributed largely to the position which the city occupies. Not only were local industries stimulated to a large extent, but the imports from Great Britain increased at the sacrifice of those of the United States. The opinion of Mr. Taylor on this matter is undoubtedly valuable. His testimony is not that of a casual observer, but of an expert. There are, indeed, few cities in the colonies that have become so transformed as Toronto in the course of less than half a century. Contrasted with its present appearance, the account of the place for forty-two years given in this volume appears almost incredible. Everything, we are told, appeared "flat, dull, uninteresting, and especially unfinished. Not a single point of attractiveness could we discover in or about the place, although we were quite taken with the people. Walking eastward as far as the market, and returning to Yonge Street, proceeding as far north as Queen, we found we had, so far as business was concerned, seen Toronto, with the exception of a few wholesale warehouses to the south of King. . . . Why it should be called a city was something we could not quite understand, as even towns in Canada lately honored with that appellation are far superior in architecture to what Toronto was at that time—such cities as Guelph, Brantford and London having kept pace with the improvements which have been taking place in the intervening years." In his account of Toronto as it was in 1847 Mr. Taylor relates many curious incidents. Perhaps the following will give those who know Toronto as it is some idea of what it was then: On Sundays generally three carriages could be seen at St. James' Cathedral, and as a good deal of rivalry existed between the owners of two out of the three in the style of the appointments, the

coachman's livery, and horses and harness, their appearance on driving from church was a standing topic at almost every dinner-table. The arrival of the English mail once a fortnight created a pleasing diversion for a time from the monotony of daily life. The news telegraphed from New York ahead of the mails was given in a condensed form in printed "extras," which were issued by the newspaper people, there being no second edition of papers as at present. City mud was a great feature of Toronto life then as it was a year or so ago of Winnipeg life. It is a city of which Mr. Taylor, as well as any inhabitant of the Dominion, may justly feel proud.

From the Liverpool "Courier," October 10th, 1889.

The proverb "See Naples and die!" is likely, it appears, to be supplanted by-and-by in popular estimation by another, of which Mr. Conyngham C. Taylor is the author, namely, "See Toronto and live in it!" These are the concluding words of a very comprehensive volume written by Mr. Taylor, and entitled "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" which not only treats of the growth and development of the capital of Ontario and the general progress of Canada, but indicates also the principal landmarks of the contemporary history of the mother country. Chief among these is, of course, the Queen's Jubilee, the celebration of which in London and elsewhere is chronicled in interesting style, while numerous illustrations of some of the chief architectural features of the metropolis and of Toronto assist the reader in arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the importance of the last mentioned city. It would be impossible within the limits of a short article to even mention all the most striking features of the work, an enlarged and revised edition of which is now before us. The most interesting portion of it to readers in this country will be that which deals exclusively with Canada, and particularly with Toronto. It is probably no exaggeration to say that no city on the continent of America evinces greater progress than this, the chief city of the premier province of the Dominion. Within ten years the population has doubled, and not only has this increase occurred within the city's bounds, but it has thrown off branches north, east and west, which are rapidly assuming the proportions of towns. With regard to trade, the state of things appears to be very different in Toronto from that represented by the Sheffield youth who not very long ago sent to a school teacher as an essay on the subject—"Trade is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." Trade in Toronto is a visible and tangible reality. The imports and exports for the year ending 30th June, 1888, amounted in value to nearly twenty millions of dollars, and the duty on imports was nearly four millions, and on exports over three and one-half millions of dollars. As for the progress that has been made, this is fairly indicated by the fact that the amount of importations for the first ten days of February, 1886, was equal to the amount entered during the whole year of 1848, and the duty collected for a single week of 1886 equal to the whole duty paid in 1848. It is the primitive state of the resources of Toronto in the years 1847-48 and the

chief incidents and developments which have since taken place that are "called back" to memory in Mr. Taylor's interesting work.

Although the reminiscences are for the most part "golden memories," and the writer does not hesitate to say that "every man, woman and child with brain and muscle, sobriety and industry, will find a place in our community, and never know what want is," and that never in the last forty years was there a better prospect for skilled and unskilled labor than at present, still even Toronto has not been exempt from the same troubles as have distressed the industrial classes and hampered and disturbed trade in the Old Country. Foremost among these evils are strikes, which are commented on as constituting the most dangerous obstacle to the progress of Toronto in its career of prosperity. No better example of the absurdity and futility of such strikes as used to be common in this country has probably been furnished than that given in these pages, recording a formidable trade combination, which was, however, overcome, against the introduction of sewing machines. Of course any organization in a "rising" community to resist the use of an article of universal utility is obviously ridiculous, but it is not quite just to reduce all combinations of labor which result in strikes to the same level. The improved material prosperity of Toronto is evidenced not only by statistics, but by the noteworthy development of educational, literary, artistic and musical resources. No educational want has apparently been left unsupplied; whatever the pursuit a student, after going through the Common School, may intend to follow in life, he finds an academy or university in which he will have full scope for his ambition. In addition to the public and other schools and the university, there are technical schools of practical science and art. Toronto is described as the city of churches, nor are there more crowded or better dressed congregations in any city in the world than worship in them. The natural advantages enjoyed by the city are not the least of its merits, though these are apparently the only praiseworthy characteristics of the place that have not grown during the last fifty years. It is not the habit of Nature in the neighborhood of Toronto to indulge either in earthquakes, such as those of which the San Franciscan sleeps in nightly dread; or in fervid heat, such as in New York often slays scores in a day by sunstroke; or in excessive cold, such as is suffered in all places to the east, west, north, and some to the south of it, including Chicago and St. Louis; or in cyclones, such as all the cities west, even as near as Detroit, are subject to; or in floods like those which periodically inflict incalculable loss or suffering on many of Toronto's sister cities: or even in mosquitoes. These, it may be observed, are all negative blessings, but they are sufficient to be computed as comfort in that part of the world. With these and all over advantages to draw upon—not forgetting an efficient police force—Mr. Taylor has apparently very good grounds for the confidence he expresses that industry will be attracted to this city in ever-increasing ratio, and that large numbers of wealthy retired families will be induced to reside and capitalists to invest in Toronto, which has undoubtedly a bright future before it, rendered all the more inviting to contemplating settlers by the fact that the population at present is not more than 180,000.

From the "Empire," December 12th, 1890.

Mr. Taylor is well-known as the author of "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" which has reached several editions, and as a zealous advocate by pen and tongue of Canada as a field for immigration and for trade. This new volume—which, by-the-by, is not a further edition of the former work, as its name might suggest—contains reminiscences of his recent trip to the Mother Country, where, by public lectures and more private conversations, he did good service by calling attention to the advantages of our city and our country generally. Some of the journalistic notices called forth by his efforts in this way give evidence of the good impression he created. Mr. Taylor's patriotic endeavors are very praiseworthy. Our city authorities might find less effective methods of making Toronto favorably known than by the distribution of some of his books at the coming exhibition in Jamaica.

From the "Christian Guardian," December 17th, 1890.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Taylor's enthusiasm about the city of his choice, or of his competence to speak of its business advantages and prospects. Those who found so much useful information about Toronto in the former volume will find it supplemented by facts in this one. While abroad on his latest trip, Mr. Taylor did good work for Toronto in making it better known whenever the opportunity presented itself.

From the "North Ender," March 28th, 1891.

As a medium for advertising the city of Toronto it has no equal. So convinced was the late Hon. John Macdonald of its value in this respect that he strongly recommended the plan of placing a copy of the work in every British library at present unsupplied. Several hundred of the most prominent men of the city—bankers, capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, members of the Board of Trade, etc., etc.—have also expressed the same views. The opinions of the English press are also equally favorable. From all quarters the confession comes that not until they had read "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK'" did they ever have a correct idea of the grandeur and advancement of our city. This being the character of the book, it is evident that its general distribution throughout Britain could only result beneficially for Toronto and the Dominion generally. And especially is it desirable that at the present juncture, when manufacturers are making arrangements to remove their plant and machinery from Great Britain to the United States, the advantages of Toronto as a manufacturing and distributing centre should be widely proclaimed. Would it not be a good idea for the City Council to purchase four or five hundred copies of the work and have them placed in all the public libraries throughout the British Empire? It is absolutely certain that the results would justify the investment—a remark which, unfortunately, cannot be made of all the schemes upon which the "city fathers" are pleased to expend the people's money.

From the "Mail," April 27th, 1891.

A matter that will come before the City Council this evening is the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the city purchase some 450 copies of Mr. C. C. Taylor's work, "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" which are now held at various points in the United Kingdom for distribution. The recommendation is one that should be accepted without hesitation, as no better or cheaper means of advertising this city and making its progress known in England could well be found. Several copies of Mr. Taylor's excellent book placed in every public library in the United Kingdom would be a lasting and most effectual advertisement of Toronto's greatness and prosperity.

From Ex-Alderman John Harvie.

DEAR SIR,—I have perused your very interesting and instructive book, entitled "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" and have been much struck with the faithful representations it contains regarding the rapid growth and progress of this city, with which I have been conversant since my settlement here in 1852. I have sent copies of it to friends in the United States and Europe, and I feel sure the liberal distribution of your valuable book on board the ocean steamers, and other public places, could not fail to be of great benefit, not only to our Queen City of the West, but also to the Province of Ontario.

(Signed) JOHN HARVIE.

Mr. Henry E. Johnston, Librarian Public Library, Gateshead-on-Tyne, says :

"The book, TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,' has been issued thirty-three times to readers, which is a very fair average of issues of our popular books."

Mr. John D. Mullins, Chief Librarian, Central Free Library, Birmingham, writes :

"The copy of your book, TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,' presented by the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto, is in demand, and as the interest in Canada is certain to increase, the demand for your book is likely to grow. On behalf of the Free Library's Committee, I shall have much pleasure in accepting a copy of the third edition for the Central Lending Department."

Mr. J. Woolman, Librarian, Watford, writes :

"Your book, TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,' has been issued seventeen times, and as it may be kept a fortnight it has therefore been in use for the greater part of the time since it was added to the Lending Library. There is a fair interest in Canada and Canadian affairs here, several large parties having emigrated thither but shortly."

F. H. Hibbert, Esq., F.S.S., Mayor of Chorley, Lancashire, writes :

"Though emigration to the Dominion of Canada has gradually increased from 7,720 in 1877 to 31,753 in 1888, it has in the same period increased to the United States from 45,481 to 195,986, a lamentable state of things to me, an Englishman, a state of things which can only be accounted for by the extensive information possessed by our people concerning the resources of the United States and a comparative dearth of intelligence concerning Canada. This your book will remedy. May it have an extensive circulation."

From G. F. Frankland, Esq., Alderman.

ON BOARD THE "CARTHAGINIAN,"

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, July 18th, 1888.

EDITOR "EMPIRE."—I do trust that on my return to Canada I shall not be accused of neglecting my duty for eight weeks—May and June—on a previous trip. I distributed the book, "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" with the object of showing the farmers and agriculturists of England that, for a city like Toronto, there must be grand farms to build up such a commercial interest, and never once did I invite any one to leave England for the purpose of staying in the city. The lines of trade with which I am connected have introduced millions of dollars into the city of Toronto, and my desire is that we may be so understood and appreciated in the Mother Land as to give them a perfect knowledge of our resources.

(Signed) G. F. FRANKLAND.

From G. F. Frankland, Esq., Alderman.

In "THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AND TORONTO 'CALLED BACK'" I consider you have done a great and good work through the benefit of consolidating the wonderful advances made towards a successful future for our city. To the reader in Great Britain, and indeed to any European mind, it will be fascinating, and will cause much meditative thought to the earnest parent who, with a large family, has to determine where he must emigrate.

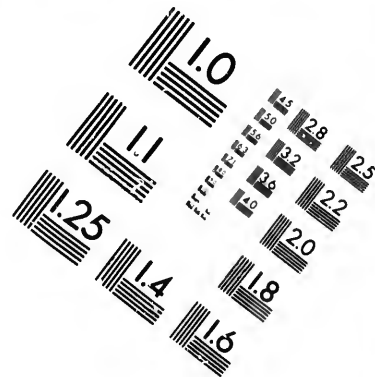
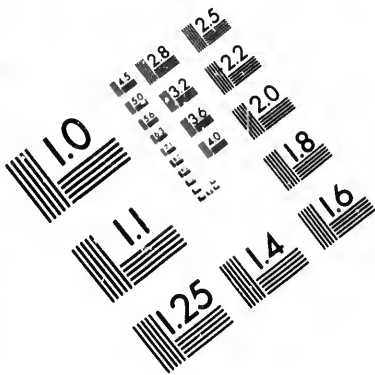
Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. F. FRANKLAND.

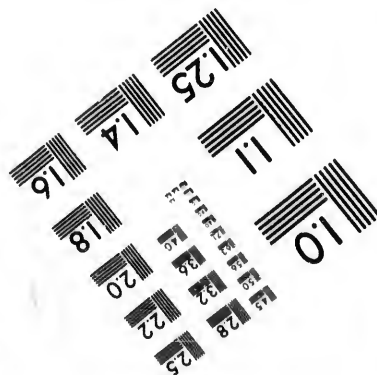
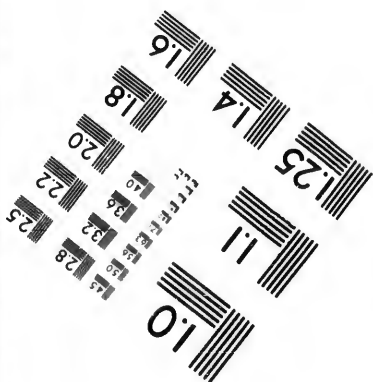
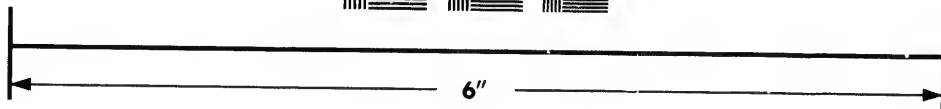
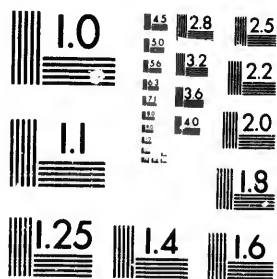
From the "Christian Guardian," March 6th, 1889.

This is an enlarged and revised edition, containing the progress of Toronto from 1886 to 1888. Mr. Taylor's excellent book has already been noticed by us. The present edition is, it is scarcely necessary to say, an improvement on the first. It contains several views not included in the first edition. We have no doubt that if the book were more widely circulated in Great Britain, it would make the attractions and advantages of Toronto much better known.





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From the "Canadian Manufacturer," February 1st, 1889.

Mr. Taylor is an accomplished writer ; his narrative is couched in choice and pure language, and there is a fascination about the book that compels the reader to keep it before his eyes until every page of it has been carefully read. Previous editions of this book have been circulated extensively across the water, and copies of it are to be found in all the more important libraries in Great Britain. This is well, for the advantage to Toronto of its circulation among the best class of intending emigrants to Canada cannot be over-estimated, and in this connection we think it would be well if the Ontario Government would liberally supply the emigration agents with copies of Mr. Taylor's book for distribution abroad among the smaller manufacturers and capitalists who might be induced to settle in Toronto, and so help to increase her greatness.

From James Bain, Jr., Chief Librarian, Public Library.

TORONTO, February 7th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I am sure that a free distribution of your book in England and Scotland would do good. Too much of the matter which is distributed consists of ephemeral booklets, which are intended for agriculturists, but nothing has been done, that I am acquainted with, in the way of showing small manufacturers what inducements there are to remove their works to the cities and towns of our Province. At present when the growth of large manufactories is one of the features of the day, we should do our utmost to develop the small handicrafts as a precaution against periods of distress and difficulties.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JAMES BAIN, JR.

From W. C. VanHorne, Esq., President Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

MONTREAL, March 3rd, 1889.

I am greatly obliged for the copy of the third edition of your book, "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK,'" which you have been so good as to send me. I have not yet had time to read it through, but I have already found in it much valuable information, and I feel sure that your work will do a great deal of good.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. C. VANHORNE.

From "Saturday Night," April 13th, 1889.

Mr. Taylor's book would be invaluable for distribution amongst that large class of Old Country folk who are not quite rich enough to live well in England, but who have sufficient income to make them comfortable in Canada, and support a place in what is really our worthiest society.

From Hon. John Macdonald, Senator.

THE SENATE, CANADA, March 12th, 1889.

I quite concur in the opinion of Mr. P. Byrne, of the Ontario Government Agency, Liverpool, that "if a liberal supply of your book were placed in the hands of the Government agents in Great Britain, to be distributed at their discretion amongst the well to-do class of emigrants, that much benefit would thereby accrue to Toronto." I would go further than he says, and would add Ontario. I trust the Government may see the matter in that light, as I am persuaded the amount spent in that way would be money wisely laid out.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD.

From the Rev. John Potts, D.D., General Secretary, Methodist Educational Society.

TORONTO, April 19th, 1889.

"TORONTO 'CALLED BACK'" is a book of much value both to the aged and the youthful of Toronto, and is not less valuable to those thinking of making Toronto their home. I would like to see this new edition having a large circulation in the Old Country, as I think it would direct a desirable class of emigrants to Toronto.

(Signed) JOHN POTTS.

OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, 26th September, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Sir Charles Tupper directs me to inform you that he was much gratified to learn the success of your work in Ireland, and he trusts that the good results will equal your anticipations.

With regard to your suggestion to place a number of copies of your book in the hands of the agents of the Government in Great Britain for distribution, Sir Charles Tupper is of the opinion that if you can induce the Minister of Agriculture to sanction this, they could be disposed of with advantage and service to the Dominion.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR W. REYNOLDS,

Assistant Secretary.

From Wilmot D. Matthews, Esq., President of Toronto Board of Trade.

I have read with much pleasure your book, "TORONTO 'CALLED BACK.'" The memories it calls up are very pleasing to older residents, and being thoroughly Canadian in sentiment, its wide distribution would certainly advance the interests of our fair city and province very materially.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILMOT D. MATTHEWS.

From the "Canadian Manufacturer," November 21st, 1890.

TORONTO "CALLED BACK" was widely and judiciously distributed in the Old Country, and is to be found in many of the public libraries in the United Kingdom; and it is to the information contained therein, and the well known character of the author, which is a guarantee for the correctness of what is therein stated, that a great many of the most desirable class of British emigrants have directed their footsteps towards Canada, and are now contributing to her wealth and prosperity. The book here under consideration is written in a most pleasant style, in which a great deal of information is given concerning the places visited and the persons met during a summer vacation. As might well be imagined, in all his intercourse abroad Mr. Taylor was persistent in advancing the claims of Canada to be a most delightful and desirable country, and just the place for those who desired to better their condition to emigrate to.

Copy of Letter from the Late Hon. John Macdonald.

OAKLANDS, Avenue Road, Nov. 19th, 1889.

MY DEAR TAYLOR,—I have before expressed myself in reference to the value of your work, "Toronto 'Called Back,'" and of its special significance as a means of affording immigrants most useful information.

Your recent visit to Great Britain, and your kindly reception in the leading cities in which your efforts were devoted to making Canada better known, adds still further to its value.

I hope that your effort with the Council, to induce them to take the 450 copies which you have now with the Ontario Emigration Agent in Liverpool, may be successful, that they may be placed in British libraries at present unsupplied, and also with those emigration agents who have expressed a desire to have them.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD.

We fully concur in the opinion of Senator Macdonald as to the advantage of the further distribution of Mr. Taylor's book, "Toronto 'Called Back,'" amongst the public libraries of Great Britain, and through the emigration agencies. Signed (in order received)—

John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieutenant-
Governor of Ontario.
W. A. Murray & Co.
Joseph Walker, of Walker & Sons.
A. & S. Nordheimer.
J. E. Ellis.
T. G. Mason, of Mason & Risch.
Thos. Thompson & Sons.
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Richard Brown, of Brown Bros.
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Kivas Tully, C.E.
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C. Brough, Bank of Montreal.

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 Hon. G. C. McKindsey, Senator.
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 Hon. Robert Read, Senator.
 W. D. Perley, M.P.
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 Geo. Smith & Co., woollen manufact'rs.
 Sir C. S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Frederick Perkins (Perkins, Ince & Co.
 Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., author of "Toronto of Old."
 S. F. May, M.D., Education Department.
 J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.D., ex-Deputy Minister of Education.
 F. H. Torrington.
 B. Homer Dixon, Consul of the Netherlands.
 David Plews, President St. George's Society,
 Frederick N. Law, Commander R.N.
 G. A. Sweeney, Colonel.
- W. T. Aikens, M.D.
 Daniel Clark, M.D., President St. Andrew's Society.
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 F. Somers, Chairman Public School Board.
 Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., ex-Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.
 Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
 Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba.
 Hon. Sir Thos. Galt, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice.
 Alfred R. Selwyn, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of Geological Department.
 J. Thorburn, LL.D., Librarian, Geological Museum.
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 W. H. Pearson, Manager Gas Co.
 Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 W. T. C. Vandersmissen, Librarian, University.
 George Pears.
 W. Mulock, Q.C., M.P., Chancellor of University.
 Jas. Beay, Q.C., ex M.P., ex-Mayor.
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 Joseph McCausland & Son.
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