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HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

TORONTO.



TORONTO, the capital city of Ontario, although dating as the seat of Government, only from 1793, has a history reaching much farther back in the annals of Canada than that year. When the plains of Ontario were tenanted by the Indian tribes ere the white trod the forest or sailed the lakes and rivers Toronto was an important terminus on the great trail from the Georgian Bay to the outlets on the southeastern shores of Lake Ontario. The tribes knew the well-sheltered bay as "Toronto," or "Place of Meeting," the word being of Huron origin and dialect. The Hurons, or Wyandots, were the chief tribes that inhabited the country immediately to the north of Toronto, and they were of a peaceable disposition, but neighboring to them were more warlike peoples, and the "meeting place" was a rendezvous for feud raid and rapine then, as much as for fur traders and French voyageurs afterwards.

Following the massacre of the Hurons and the martyrdom of the Jesuit Missionaries, French domination extended over mid-Ontario, and a French Fort was erected at Toronto, which gave its name for a time to the place, viz: Fort Rouille, the site of which is marked by a memorial pillar at the south western corner of the modern Exhibition grounds. The fort was named, as was wont in those days, after Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, the French Colonial Minister of the period. In 1756 the stockade at Toronto was destroyed by order of M. de Vandreiul, the Governor, to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. Meantime at this point the fur trade was becoming valuable, attracting attention to it as a place not only of defensive vantage, but of commercial importance, and a thousand pounds were offered by traders for a season's monopoly as far back as 1767.

The next distinct epoch in the infancy of the city was caused by the advent into Canada of the United Empire Loyalists, during and immediately following the war of Independence. Many of these settlers found their way to the vicinity of Toronto and civilized settlement had then its beginning. At that time the eyes of the Imperial officials were cast on it as a suitable site for the future Capital of Ontario. Surveyor General Collins reported it in 1788 as possessing a capacious, safe, and well-sheltered harbour. The Surveyor General at Lower Canada, Colonel Bouchette, who conducted extensive hydrographical tests in the western lakes, wrote approvingly of it, giving among other information the following interesting description of it: "I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisted of two families of Nississagas—and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense conveyances of wild fowl." Its situation certainly commended it as a convenient and safe place for the capital of the Province and when Lt.-Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, came to the ready conclusion that Newark, as Niagara-on-the-Lake was then called, was unsuitable for the Seat of Government, on account of its proximity to the United States border and its not being central enough for provincial purposes, he had no difficulty in selecting Toronto as the place best suited for his capital.

Accordingly he did so choose and promptly made a progress by water, to lay the foundations of the new town, accompanied by his officers of state and a detachment of the Queen's Rangers. The town plan was very simple, and was in the form of a parallelogram, the street area being founded on the west by George Street, on the south by Palace Street, on the East by Ontario Street and on the North by Duchess Street. At this interval of time it is worth recalling the meaning of the early street nomenclature of the city. George Street was named after George, Prince of Wales (George IV), Duchess Street after the Duchess of

York, the king's daughter-in-law, Frederick Street, after the duke of York, Caroline Street after Queen Caroline, then Princess of Wales, Yonge Street, after Sir Frederick Yonge, Secretary of State for war. Governor Simcoe changed the name of the new town from Toronto to York, and for many years it was so known.

At the beginning of this century the town had taken form, and was spreading its buildings over the fairly large area laid out. Public buildings were erected, and others were projected and residences sprung up of goodly proportion and architectural variety. At this period the town was twice captured by the Americans. It surrendered in 1813 to General Pike, when the Houses of Parliament and the records were burned and much damage inflicted on property; and three months later the town was taken by the American fleet under Commodore Chauncy. The social and commercial life of the town was progressing very rapidly, but in this brief sketch cannot be dealt with. Some of the leading men, however, may be mentioned and their names will revive the scenes in which they moved as controlling actors.

Following Simcoe were Peter Russell, Peter Hunter, Sir Francis Gore, Sir Isaac Brock, and contemporary were the Baldwins, Jarvises, Robinson, Powell, Osgoode, Rolph, Small, Hagerman, Chewett, Draper, Ridout, Boulton, Bidwell, Allan, Shaw and Denison. One figure stands out pre-eminent in the person of Bishop Shachan, the sturdy Aberdonian who was an ecclesiastic and statesman who left his mark on the events of the day as probably no one else did. Meanwhile the town grew and prospered. Successful business enterprises were established, churches built, schools provided, and colleges for the higher branches of education founded. The printing press poured forth its broadsheets and "Little Muddy York" then as now was the provincial centre of political agitation and literary activity. As the seat of Government this was only natural, but the circumstances of the time were favorable for civil commotion and public unrest. The Family compact reigned supreme, popular rights were ignored or neglected and constitutional agitation having failed in effecting redress and reform the people, or a portion of them arose in revolt, the outbreak being known as the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Rebellion. Three years before that extreme step was taken York once more changed its name, reverting to "Toronto" and it became a city. From that year 1834, it dates its second birth, and the man upon whom was bestowed the distinction of being the first Mayor was the agitator and reformer Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. The steps taken to incorporate Toronto are worth reciting: Mr. Jarvis, member for York introduced the bill for incorporation into the Legislature in February, 1834. In March it became law, providing for a city divided into five wards with two Alderman and two Councilmen from each ward, from whom was to be elected a Mayor. The wards and their representatives were as follows: St. Andrews': T. D. Morrison, John Harper, Aldermen; John Armstrong, John Doel, Councilmen; St. Davids': Wm.

Lyon Mackenzie, James Lesslie, Aldermen; Franklin Jackes, Colin Drummond, Councilmen; St. George's: Thomas Carfrae, Jr, Edward Wright, Aldermen; John Craig, George Gurnett, Councilmen; St. Lawrence: George Munro, George Duggan, Sr., Aldermen; Wm. Arthurs, Lardner Bostwick, Councilmen; St. Patrick's: Dr. John Rolph, George T. Denison, Sr., Aldermen; Joseph Turton, James Trotter, Councilmen; The first meeting of the new council was held on the 3d of April 1834, and Mr. Mackenzie was elected Mayor, and it was he who designed the city arms and motto: "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity."

Here it may be proper as it surely will be interesting to give the names of the chief Magistrates who have ruled the city since its incorporation: viz: 1834 Wm. Lyon Mackenzie; 1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan; 1836 Thomas D. Morrison, M. D.; 1837 George Gurnett; 1838 John Powell; 1841 George Munro; 1842-44 Hon. Henry Sherwood Q. C.; 1845-47 Wm. Henry Boulton; 1848-50 George Gurnett; 1851-53 John George Bowes; 1854 Joshua Geo. Beard, and John Beverley Robinson, President; 1855 George W. Allan; 1856 John Beverly Robinson; 1857 John Hutchison; 1858 William Henry Boulton and D. B. Read, Q. C.; 1859 Adam Wilson, Q. C.; 1860 Adam Wilson Q. C.; John Carr, President; 1861-63 John George Bowes; 1864-66 Francis H. Medcalf; 1867-68 James E. Smith; 1869 S. B. Harman; 1870 S. B. Harman and George D'Arcy Boulton, President; 1871-72 Joseph Sheard; 1873 Alexander Manning; 1874 Francis H. Medcalf; 1875 Francis H. Medcalf and John Baxter, President; 1876 Angus Morrison, Q. C; 1877 Angus Morrison, Q. C., and P. G. Close, President; 1878 Angus Morrison, Q. C.; 1879 James Beaty, Jr., Q. C.; 1881-82 W. B. McMurrich; 1883-84 A. R. Boswell; 1885 Alexander Manning; 1886-87 W. H. Howland; 1888-91 E. F. Clarke; 1892-93 R. J. Fleming; 1894-95 Warring Kennedy; 1896 R. J. Fleming; 1897 R. J. Fleming and John Shaw; 1898 John Shaw.

At the date of its incorporation, the population of Toronto was under 10,000 and the ratable property within the city limits did not exceed three quarters of a million. The western boundary was Peter Street and the city did not extend to the east beyond the Don. There were but few buildings to the north of Queen Street, then known as Lot Street, the primeval forest being still uncut und uncleared on the Northern border. In this year the newly born city suffered from an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, which proved a terribly fatal scourge, the death rate being one in twenty of the population. The gloom caused by this disaster deepened the dissatisfaction caused by the misgovernment of the Province and emphasized the disaffection of the populace. Yet the city prospered well on the whole, notwithstanding these untoward experiences.

With the rebellion of 1837, already mentioned, we shall not deal. Toronto was, of course, the object of attack, but the defense was more than sufficient to prevent any siege or inroad, Montgomery's tavern, to the north being the point of rally, and a few volleys of mus-

ketry the only expression of war. From the '37 to the present time the leading events must be passed under review kaleidoscopically. The progress made of late years will be shown more fully and a picture of the city as it now is will be furnished, with its beetling life, its mighty commerce, its princely industries, its professional and its civic and other institutions, its social life, its climate, its possibilities of development in many directions—in short, its present and its future. This is a wide field, for Toronto has much to say for herself. But before entering on a detailed account, two or three events of peculiar interest must needs be briefly alluded to. In 1841 the city ceased for a time to be the Capital of the Province. This was consequent on the Legislative union effected between Upper and Lower Canada. Toronto was considered to be too far removed from the lower portion of the United territory and although a gallant attempt was made by press and platform to keep the seat of government in the city the attempt failed. However, during Lord Elgin's tenure of the Governor-Generalship, the government headquarters were fixed once again in Toronto in the year 1849. The public questions of the day were exciting and had much to do with the changes of the seat of Government from one Canadian city to another. Montreal, Kingston and Quebec shared with Toronto the honor of being Capitals in those times. In 1860 the social circles were stirred to their depths by the visit of the Prince of Wales and his distinguished suite. The city fathers accorded the royal visitor a brilliant and worthy reception, memories of which still live green in the recollection of many citizens. At that time the city had assumed ambitious proportions giving promise of its still greater future prosperity, and wealth and beauty there were in abundance to greet the Sovereign's son and heir. Then as now the prevailing sentiment was one of intense loyalty to the throne and no means were spared by private citizens as well as by the municipality to give expression to that sentiment. Another event arousing civic interest and public feeling with respect to the city, happened in 1867 when the Confederation of the Provinces having laid the foundation of the Dominion of Canada, Toronto became the Capital of Ontario, the banner and central province of the new Dominion. The significance of this step was fully realized by Toronto and the press of the time testifies to the public spirit which characterized the community. Meetings were held, discussions took place, and the affairs of the country received direction to no small extent from Toronto. The course of events were smooth and upwards in tendency from that period on until 1884, a year which marks another important period in the city's history. That year closed the first fifty years of the city's civic existence, and the semi-centennial celebration was an event of magnitude and magnificence. Mr. W. B. McMurrich was Mayor, and he initiated plans for a celebration on a large scale. The event happened at an important juncture in the affairs of the city, when population was reaching up by leaps and bounds and the value of real estate was running high. The celebration aided in booming the city still more, and for a few years Toronto was the centre of

commercial activity in the Dominion. Her borders were enlarged, her commerce flourished, and her people heaped up wealth. But the haste to get rich had its limit and a day of reckoning came when the boom broke in 1889-90, sweeping fortunes and "equities" before it as a flood. The city suffered greatly, but stood the test marvelously well. The cloud has passed and there have been years of plenty and comfort again within her boundaries, with future prospects of the brightest kind.

From the Municipal Stand-point. Viewed from the Municipal stand-point, Toronto can show a good record. With the increase of population the boundaries were gradually extended, the process necessitating the annexation of the suburban municipalities of Lesslieville, Yorkville, Seaton Village, Brockton and Parkdale and the unification of the annexed interests into a compact, corporate, whole. As the boundaries extended, so did the number of wards increase. Instead of five as in 1834 twelve wards sent representatives to the Aldermanic board as the result of the growth of fifty years. The board having become too large the system of representation was consolidated by reducing the wards to six and the number of aldermen to twenty-four. The method of electing the Mayor has changed more than once. At the beginning the Aldermen selected the Mayor from their own number, but this method was changed to one by which the voters generally elected him by ballot. This, again, was changed and again reverted to and prevails at present. The city government has been recently changed by the formation of a Board of Control consisting of the Mayor, ex-officer, and three aldermen elected by the Council Board, and who are remunerated specially for their services. They act as a supervising and also an initiating committee and their reports to Council can only be upset by a certain specified majority of that Body. The Board of Control therefore has great power in the administration of affairs and the experience of former years of it has been satisfactory. The work of the city is carried out by departments presided over by responsible officers and controlled by Committees of aldermen, such as the Board of Works, dealing with the city Engineer's department, the Parks and Gardens and Property Committee, the Fire and Light Committee, The Local Board of Health, and so forth. The permanent staff officers of the city are, the City Clerk, the City Treasurer, the assessment Commissioner, the city Engineer, the Street Commissioner, the City Commissioner, the Medical Health Officer, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Park Superintendent. These officers have power of regulating their staff, and they recommend appointments and dismissals according to the requirements of their departments.

The great spending department is that of Works, and the City Engineer is one of the most important officers of the city. All public works and the water supply come under his control. He acts for the city in the execution of important contracts and on his approval or disapproval very large issues often depend. The maintenance of 256 miles of streets, of

various pavements, asphalt, brick, macadam, etc., the supervision of 228 miles of sewers and of 248 miles of water mains are under his care, besides 225 miles of gas mains, 120 miles of underground electric conduit and eighty miles of steam railway tract. Then the street railway tracks and running arrangements are within the purview of his office. He regulates the speed of the cars, the accommodation furnished to passengers and sees to the maintenance of the tracks. But the city treasury is the centre of the municipal system. The treasurer, having charge of the finances comes into direct contact with each and every department and his duties are no sinecure. His annual budgets indicate as probably nothing else can, the prosperity or unprosperity of the city. His it is to give a connected and complete view of the various interests, to suggest methods of increased revenue and of reduced taxation. A brief statement of the rateable property and statistics showing the standing of the city at present will, therefore, be in place here. The value of realty and personalty and the revenue derived from them for a period of ten years ending 1897 will show the growth of the city:—

Year.	Real and Personal Property.	Revenue from General Taxes and Local Improvement Taxes.
1887.....	\$ 83,259,533.....	\$1,481,449 73
1888.....	98,514,463.....	1,643,854 46
1889.....	115,632,017.....	1,963,145 88
1890.....	136,887,328.....	2,345,969 84
1891.....	147,032,589.....	2,974,554 94
1892.....	151,093,328.....	2,784,063 80
1893.....	150,833,796.....	3,291,950 83
1894.....	150,766,739.....	3,098,727 56
1895.....	146,427,802.....	3,063,770 39
1896.....	141,000,436.....	2,952,952 69
1897.....	130,296,457.....	2,799,858 86

But in addition to revenues raised on personalty and realty there were raised from properties in possession of the city and from other sources, such as licenses, etc., the following amounts from 1887 to 1897, viz: \$476,300, \$550,700, \$557,050, 606,100, \$620,207, \$747,907, \$711,873, \$722,518, \$677,351, \$705,899, \$670,000. The controllable expenditure for 1897 amounted to \$1,086,236.00 and the uncontrollable for the same year to \$1,777,562.00. The fluctuations in the income from general taxes and special revenue are accounted for by the depreciation in values following the breaking of the land boom which we have already mentioned. The rateable values dropped as the above table shows, but with the re-adjustment to living values the city's finances and the city's credit were placed on a sound basis. At the present moment not only is the credit of the city at the highest point it has ever reached, but it is higher than that of any city in the world. This is a large statement, but we are assured

by financiers that it is quite within the facts of the case. The opinion is based on the last loan placed by the city when the debentures were placed at 104 at 3½ and the loan was subscribed for twenty times over. It is not so long ago since the debentures of Toronto were placed at 90. The present confidence is not misplaced. The city is well governed. It owns property valued at more than \$8,400,000 from which it derives a steady and safe revenue that property is constantly increasing. The property exempt from taxation, such as churches and charities, and therefore not included in the above table is moderately valued at \$22,158,516, and part of this exempted might in certain contingencies be taxed. The commercial prosperity of the city as shown in its volume of business, is apparent to the investor, and is not of a transient character, and as the city's resources and government are becoming better known in financial markets of the world the credit of the city rises more and more. It may also be stated that the Bank Clearing House total for 1896 amounted to \$342,031,851.00, and that the business commercial ratings reach 6,300, while the value of goods imported for one year reach from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The population is placed at 220,000, residing on an area within the city limits of 10,391 acres or 16.2 square miles. That is the record of a century, or taking it from the date of incorporation, of 60 years.

Toronto is supplied with water for all purposes—household and manufacturing—from Lake Ontario. The water is conveyed from a point far out in the lake beyond the Island, by a steel conduit through which it is forced by five pumping engines having a capacity for pumping more than 40,000,000 gallons daily. The supply is stored in Rosehill Reservoir which covers a bottom area of more than 40,000 square yards one-third of which is laid with concrete. Thus the supply is kept at a quantity the sufficiency of which is certain and the quality being good every satisfaction is given by the service. The cost to the ratepayers averages from \$260,000 to \$265,000 per annum, while the revenue averages \$454,000, the difference going to sinking fund, interest, and general revenue and the cost divided over the consumers is considered reasonable in return for the unfailing supply and the quality of the water. The water rates do not go into the general taxes, but are levied on the consumers and collected by a special branch of the treasury under the direction of the treasurer. The system has been subject to many changes, as would naturally be expected in a community where motto has been “reform and progress” all along the line in municipal affairs.

For the protection of property from fire the city is well equipped, The fire brigade is allowed to be one of the most efficient on this continent. As almost have all other fire brigades of the present day, it originated from the volunteer firemen whose services were adequate to meet the emergencies of early times. The brigade was organized by some of the officers who had had extended experience in fighting the flames and who knew the requirements of the city well. On many occasions, has it been inspected by expert authorities from

the United States and Great Britain, some of whom had opportunity of witnessing its operations on outbreaks of fire and all concur in according to the Toronto brigade very high commendations. The brigade numbers between 170 and 180 men. At the present time there are one central and ten branch stations, distributed so as to cover conveniently the wide area over which the city is spread. The value of the buildings is a considerable city asset while the engines and necessary apparatus have cost large sums. The salary bill last year amounted to \$109,665.00 and the total outlay to \$136,909.00. To this department pertains also the lighting of the streets, the medium being gas and electricity, in the proportion of one to three the cost for which (paid to private companies) reaches about \$103,958.00.

Street Railway. Perhaps no public enterprise in Toronto has attracted more attention from the outside world than the street car service it possesses. The history of street cars in Toronto is as instructive as it is interesting. From the first attempt to establish a street car service in 1861 until now the enterprise has been in the hands of able business men who have made it pay and have given excellent service to the public. In 1861 the city made a contract with Alexander Easton, Yorkville, by which he secured the franchise for street railways. The system was to serve the central and business portions of the city the tracks extending from Bloor to King Streets on Yonge Street; from Bathurst Street to the River Don, on King Street; and from Shaw to Yonge on Queen Street. Mr. Easton was to keep the tracks and the street crossings in repair, a five cent fare for one journey was imposed, and the City Surveyor was endowed with ample powers of supervision for the city. The franchise was to live for thirty years. Each and every car was to be numbered and a license of five dollars per annum for each was to be paid to the city. No cars were to be run on Sundays. From Mr. Easton the franchise was acquired by certain gentlemen chief among whom were Sir Frank Smith and Mr. Geo. W. Kiely, from whom in 1890 the city took it back, letting it in 1891 to the present company of whom Mr. Wm. MacKenzie is president.

The present company came into possession of the franchise in 1891 and set to work immediately to increase the mileage and improve the service by the introduction of electricity as motive power. The result is that there is a line of street railway in every division of the city easily tapping the important thoroughfares. The mileage has increased to 85 miles of track and is still increasing. The people have voted for Sunday cars and in the summer of 1897 a Sunday service was introduced. Transfer tickets on a convenient plan are in use and in addition to a rate of one dollar for every twenty-five tickets, there are cheaper rates during certain hours in the morning and afternoon to accommodate employees, and at a certain hours for school children. The agreement on which the franchise was let provides for a per centage of the gross receipts to be paid to the city Treasury, and for a mileage rental which enables the city to participate to a very considerable extent in the profits of

the enterprise. For instance, from this source last year—1897—the city received in round figures about \$64,000.00 for mileage rental, and \$83,000.00 as per centage of gross earnings, a very substantial amount indeed. The per centage on gross receipts are fixed on the following scale :

On all gross receipts up to \$1,000,000 per annum	80-0
Between \$1,000,000 and 1,500,000 “	10 0-0
“ 1,500,000 “ 2,000,000 “	12 0-0
“ 2,000,000 “ 3,000,000 “	15 0-0
On all gross receipts above 3,000,000 “	20 0-0

As the population grows and the service extended, the revenue to the city will become lucrative. It may be added that this principal of sharing in the profits has been applied with respect to the telephone service and may be regarded as the thin end of the wedge in the municipalization of industry. The rails are laid in solid concrete foundations, ensuring not only durability but a road bed so solid that the cars run steadily and with a minimum of oscillation over them. The speed of the cars, the accommodation to be provided for passengers, and the general comfort of the travelers, such as by heating in winter and ventilation in summer, are under regulations requiring the approval of the City Engineer. The power house of the railway is one of the finest on the continent.

A Centre of Education. Toronto is famed as the educational centre of Canada. No doubt she merits this reputation. As a University city she has much to be proud of. As early in the history of Canada as Simcoe's Governments, representations were made to the British Home authorities for the endowment of a University at Toronto. Governor Simcoe had set his heart upon the founding of such an institution: Writing on the subject he said : “A college of a higher class would be eminently useful, and would give a tone of principal and manners that would be of infinite support to Government.” He endeavored to enlist the support of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society (Mungo Park's patron) for his project, but Simcoe left Canada before his efforts were successful. In 1791 the Legislature of Upper Canada renewed the appeal and it was then responded to by the dedication of 500,000 acres unsettled lands for grammar Schools at Kingston, Niagara, Cornwall and Sandwich, at least 200,000 acres to be of that grant reserved for the purposes of the proposed University. In the movement begun by Simcoe, culminating this, Hon. Richard Cartwright, Kingston, had much to do. He was a prosperous resident of Kingston and had influence with prominent men in Canada and with the Government. But for nearly forty years the scheme lay practically dormant, saving references to it in addresses and official correspondence. Finally in 1827, Bishop Strachan, who had journeyed to London for the purpose, brought back to Toronto the Charter for the University and the authority for the land endowment previously

agreed upon. The College was named "King's College" and from it through trivials that need not here be enumerated, the provincial University which so efficiently discharges the functions of a great seat of learning in a manner which challenges the admiration of the academic world. The present beautiful building was begun in 1856 and completed in 1858. The total cost was \$355,907. In 1890 the building was partially destroyed by fire and many valuable books in the Library were destroyed, but so spontaneous and general was the public sympathy that the building was restored by public subscription, the University capital fund not being called upon for any contribution to the cost. Since 1858, large sums have been expended on buildings, viz: Biological Building (1890) \$129,745; Gymnasium (1894) \$30,000 Chemical Building (1895) \$82,000. The University now is the centre of a confederacy of Colleges: University College, Victoria University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, Wycliffe College, The Toronto School of Medicine and Dental and Musical Colleges, all situated in the city. The corporation consists of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Professors and members of the senate and of Convocation for the time being.

A few words are due to these affiliated colleges, the most important of which is Victoria University, the university of the Methodist body. In 1887 when the Confederation of the Universities took place, as referred to, Victoria was situated at Cobourg, Ont., where the institution had grown strong in the affections of its supporters and prosperous in its work. The wrench of the removal to Toronto made necessary by confederation was severe and to many graduates painful. Now, however, viewing the handsome structure in Queen's Park and having regard to the point of vantage occupied from the connection with the provincial University general acquiescence is expressed in the change. Several Arts and Literary Chairs still remain at Victoria, though the University is naturally developing in the direction of a strong theological seminary, theology being the chief function of a denominational college. The Arts students study at Toronto University or at Victoria as the classes fit in, take their degree and pass on to the study of theology. The same relationship exists with respect to Knox College the old venerable Presbyterian institution, to Wycliffe, and in a measure to St. Michael's College, and if the subjects of study be changed to the Toronto School of Medicine, the Dental and other specialist institutions.

Next in importance to Toronto University is Trinity University which dates its foundations back to 1850, and its active work to 1852 when it was opened. It owes its existence to the secularization of Toronto University, originally a close Anglican, and to the pertinacity and indomitable perseverance of the unconquerable Bishop Strachan, whose fondling erstwhile was King's College. But he was a sectarian and believed in education being controlled by the Church; hence when the State freed one university which he was mainly instrumental in establishing, he turned around and established another which will ever remain a

monument to his memory. The institution thus born is situated on Queen street west commanding a fine view, itself possessing many architectural beauties. It supplies a complete arts course, has in affiliation a great and famous medical school, and provides a theolopocal course for students for the Anglican ministry.

McMaster University, facing Bloor Street West, has also held aloof from confederacy. It is an important University accomplishing its great work in a manner which commands the confidence of the Baptist Church to which it ministers, and the admiration of the learned bodies of the land. It owes much to the munificence of the late Hon. Senator McMaster whose princely endowments have enabled it to assume the functions of a University under its Charter of 1887, whereby it grants degrees in Theology, Arts and Science.

Intermediate Education is imparted through the media of many schools and colleges such as Upper Canada College and the numerous Ladies' Colleges whose uniformly fine buildings adorn the streets. These schools are private enterprises and a test of their success, and ipso facto of the prominence of Toronto as an educational centre, is to be found in the fact they are all prosperous, money making concerns.

The general public is supplied with three Collegiate Institutes or High Schools controlled by a Public Board of High School Trustees, and governed by Statute. They attract a large attendance of pupils, are strongly manned by well-paid, first class specialists and are liberally equipped with modern apparatus and aids. They are maintained by a fairly high fee from each pupil, by a Government grant, and by an appropriation from the community through the City Council.

The public and separate schools are considered to be very good, performing excellent educational work in the elementary stages, bringing the pupils to a position from which they can enter upon a business career. The subjects taught are those of the ordinary elementary schools, with perhaps superior grading and adaptation, options, and as a matter of course the best teachers the profession can furnish. Toronto pays liberally and ungrudgingly for her public schools. The total amount per annum averaging \$400,000. If the amounts granted to the High Schools, Separate Schools, Technical School and special institutions where elementary education is imparted be taken to account, then the average annual charge on the Civic Treasury would be about \$600,000, a princely sum truly. The attendance at the public schools during 1897 was 34,163, including 4,773 in the Kindergarten department. The teaching staff exceeds 600, and the numbers of Public Schools is 49, while 7 other schools are maintained in public institutions, making a total under the control of the Board of 56. Text books and school supplies are free, the cost being borne by the general ratepayer.

A City of Churches. The number of sacred edifices and the large average attendance at public worship has won for Toronto the appellation of the "City of Churches." Not only are there many churches but they are distinguished as beautiful structures showing at once the good taste and the popular liberality, for the value of the properties amounts very high indeed. Church property is exempt from taxation, so that a valuation for assessment purposes is not made, but a fair estimate would give millions of dollars as the value of the church buildings and their sites. The denominations, of course vary in strength.

The Anglican communion predominate; its members and adherents being estimated at from one-fifth to one-fourth of the church population, having forty-five churches and mission stations within the city. Its first Bishop was the Rev. John Strachan, D. D. to whose work allusion has already been made. He was succeeded by Bishop Betune, and he in turn by the Right Rev. Dr. Sweatman, the present Bishop, who has founded St. Alban's Cathedral as the diocesan centre. St. James Cathedral, is still, however, the leading Anglican church in the city, as it is the oldest of all, dating from the infant days of the city. The present Rector the successor to a brilliant line, is the Right Rev. Bishop Sullivan. Among the leading Anglican church are Holy Trinity, Little Trinity, St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Luke's, Church of the Redeemer, Church of the Ascension, All Saints Church, St. John's, St. Margaret's, St. Peter's, Grace Church, St. Matthias, St. Phillips, St. Thomas, St. Anne's, all buildings of pretension and beautiful design. On St. James Cathedral, about \$220,000 has been spent in building, enlarging, renovating, etc. It is one of the historic churches of the city worth visiting.

Its neighboring Cathedral is that of St. Michael, the Roman Catholic edifice on Bond and Church Streets, the scene of many historic events in the history of that body in Toronto. It was begun and almost completed by Bishop Fewer the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto diocese, and was dedicated by his successor Bishop Charbonell in 1848. It is a fine specimen of Gothic Architecture with towering spire of much beauty, the latter being surmounted by a cross of huge dimensions. The Roman Catholic body possess much valuable property in the city for religious and educational purposes, and among the notable churches are St. Paul's, the oldest church of this denomination in the city, St. Basil's adjoining St. Michael's College, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Helen's, St. Peter's, St. Joseph's and Our Lady of Lourdes.

The Methodist church ranks numerically next to Anglicans, and second to none in public influence. Its chief place of worship is the Metropolitan church situated in the centre of a large open square on Queen Street East, the lawn of which is kept in beautiful order, being about three acres in extent. The church is of white brick, massive size and is surmounted by a tower 30 feet square, and by smaller towers. The seating capacity is from 2,500 to 3,000 and being in a line with it between St. James and St. Michael's forms, as it

were, a link in a chain of prominent churches. The cost of construction was about \$150,000 and much of the credit of erecting the building belongs to the late Rev. W. Morley Poushon, D. D. Some of the most important Methodist churches are those on Carlton, Sherbourne, Elm, Queen, McCaul Streets, and Central, Trinity, Broadway and Berkeley Churches.

The Presbyterians make a brave showing and in members. The head offices of the church for the Western section being in Toronto interest centres largely there from all parts of Canada west of the Maritime Provinces. The Presbyterians being thoroughly democratic in government, no one church can claim superiority, unless on account of the influence of its pastor and the power of the congregation. In both respects St. Andrew's, the oldest congregation also, is given pre-eminence by common consent. The church is a noble stone pile in Middle Norman style, with ornamented arches and pointed towers. Situated at the corner of King and Simcoe Streets, opposite Government House, and near the railway depot, it is conveniently seen by visitors and is universally admired as an imposing structure. St. James Square, also a stone building, shares with St. Andrews the credit of being among the finest church in the city. Others are Old St. Andrews on Jarvis Street, Westminster and Bloor Street Churches, Erskine, Central, Chalmers, College, West, Oak Street, Parkdale, Knox and Cooke's Churches, the most of them of modern construction and of beautiful design.

The Baptists and the Congregationalists also flourish in the city and possess many fine buildings. The former body boasts of Jarvis Street Church as not only its leading church but as one of the strongest congregations and most beautiful edifices in the city. While the latter point to Bond Street, Western, Northern and other churches as evidence of the strength and influence of their denomination. Other churches there are also representing various smaller religious bodies, all making a total of 183, or almost one for every thousand inhabitants.

The Seat of Government. As a capital of Ontario, the seat of Government is at Toronto. The Legislature is housed in a massive pile of buildings situated in Queen's Park. Built of Brown stone and handsomely designed, it is one of the architectural features of the city. From its elevated situation a sweeping view is to be had of the city and adjacent promontories and of Lake Ontario in front. The Government offices are centered here and are spacious apartments suitable for the varied work of the many departments. The provincial education department is apart from the general building being situated in St. James Square, an open area of from seventy-eight acres. The architecture is Roman Doric and the effect is an imposing block of substantial brick buildings, attractive if not handsome. In front is a statue of Dr. Ryerson the founder of the Public School system of Ontario. Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, is a commodious mansion at the corner of King and Simcoe Streets. It is surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds and has been the scene of

notable social events in the history of the city. The Law Courts are held at Osgoode Hall as the buildings are called. The "Hall" is on Queen Street in a spacious enclosure of lawn and green sward, and is unquestionably one of the sights of the city. The facade is of cut stone, pillared and capitalled, and is very handsome. It was completed in 1859, although there have been recent additions and is named after the Hon. William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada. It possesses a valuable Law Library and on its corridor walls are hung many fine portraits in oil of the learned judges who have occupied the benches of its Courts.

Libraries and Museums. The public Library is one of the most valuable and best managed on the continent. On its shelves are hundreds of thousands of books which are free to the general reader, and books of reference for the student. The law library at Osgoode Hall has already been referred to. It is handsomely housed and is the pride of the legal profession whose benches manage its affairs. There are also valuable libraries in connection with the Legislature, the Education Department and the Canadian Institute, the latter institution being a corporation organized for the furtherance of scientific, literature and historical research and subsidized by Government. Its red brick building fronts on Richmond Street, and here on Saturday evenings the learned servants of the city meet to hear essays and addresses on recondite subjects as varied as the sphere of knowledge. Here too was formed the nucleus of the Provincial Museum by David Boyle, Ph. D. now housed in Education Department. Indian relics are made a specialty of and the collections of valuable specimens are large and growing more so year by year.

Charities and Hospitals. Nor does Toronto lack in munificent charities. Few cities anywhere, of its population can make as creditable a showing in this respect. With education and religion have gone hand in hand, benevolence and care for the poor. Toronto General Hospital is the chief institution of the kind in the city, drawing support from patients, from the city and provincial government. Others less prominent but important are St. Michael's, Grace and Western on the same basis of support. The Asylum for the insane may also be classed with these institutions. The Burnside Lying-in-Hospital, The Eye and Ear Hospital also deserve mention while among the many charitable institutions are the House of Industry, the House of Providence, the Home for Incurables, the Infants' Home and Infirmary, the Boys' Home, the Girls' Home, the Haven, the News Boys' Lodging, the Hillcrest Convalescent Home, the Industrial Relief Society, the Orphans Home, &c. In addition to the work accomplished by these, much is accomplished by the national societies, such as the St. George's, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Irish, Protestant Benevolent, Catholic Societies, German, and societies representing various nationalities, whose objects are benevolent and national and whose celebrations and entertainment enter largely into the life of the community.

A Convention City. More and more Toronto is becoming a convention city, a "Place of Meeting." For this, the hospitality of the citizens, the central position the city occupies, the splendid hall and hotel accommodation, are responsible. In 1897 for instance, the summer months were entirely occupied by large conventions such as the Epworth League, 30,000 visitors, the British Association for the advancement of Science, which brought to the city learned men from Great Britain and the United States by the hundred; the international Association of Charities and Correction, etc. In the Armories the annual Spring horse show is held and combines a society function with its main object. The Industrial fair also brings hundreds of thousands visitors to the city during the first two weeks of September, the attendance in 1896 having been 303,000. The hotel accommodation is ordinarily ample and good, but at times such as are referred to, it is taxed to its utmost and private dwellings are turned open to meet the demand. One of the needs of the city is a large hotel and such is being projected by a number of public spirited citizens.

Public Resorts and Amusements. Toronto is blessed with many and very beautiful public parks and gardens. Queen's Park is centrally situated and is the best known of them all. It is reached by one of the finest avenues on the continent extending from Queen Street to the Southern entrance to the Park. This Avenue is covered with old trees, the chestnut prevailing the leafy shade furnishing a grateful protection from the summer sun. In and about the park are the Universities, the Colleges and the Parliament Buildings. Here also are monuments to Hon. George Brown and Sir John A. Macdonald and two erected to commemorate the heroes of '66 frontier war and '84 North West rebellion. The grounds are well kept and are beautifully surrounded by graceful trees and handsome private residences. High Park at the western limit of the city was the gift of the late J. G. Howard. It is conveniently reached by street cars, and being in a state of nature having natural glades and ravines densely wooded, well graded drives, &c., is very popular as a place of resort. Few cities can boast as large and so beautiful public park. The Island lies outside Toronto Bay. It also belongs to the city and is used for park purposes. Reclaiming and Improving works have of late years transformed the centre portion of it into a large and beautiful park, and being situated on the lake the cool breezes attract thousands of citizens during the summer months. It is essentially the people's resort. A cheap and frequent ferry service is in use. Riverside Park and Rosedale with its deep and picturesque ravines, its variegated foliage and its charming villa are two other parks which with the Reservoir Park are included in the area of 1,114 acres set aside for public park purposes.

The turf has many patrons in Toronto, the city being the headquarters for that sport in Canada. Lacrosse, Baseball, Cricket, Curling, Rugby, and Hockey Clubs, are numerous and strong. The athletic club, housed in a tall well proportioned building on College

Street give cohesion to some of the sports; the curling clubs of which there are five with expensive rink buildings, viz: Victoria, Granite, Moss Park, Prospect Park and the Caledonian are important organizations in winter sport. Bicycle clubs abound and are beyond enumeration.

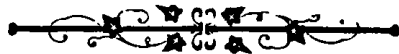
The stage has always found a generous patron in Toronto, so has its sister, music, and the halls are specially adapted for musical functions and the public taste has been exemplified often by crowded audiences listening to classic compositions rendered by the leading artistes of the day or by local organizations. The theatres are large and comfortably seated and representations of the best plays from London and New York houses are successfully given every winter in the Grand Opera House or the Princess Theatre. Art, a twin sister, has a home on King Street West in the Art Gallery, the headquarters of the Ontario Society of Artists, whose annual exhibition of pictures have done much to educate a public taste and to stimulate the artists themselves to better things. The city press is influential and deservedly so. Three great morning dailies and four evening dailies are published and are conducted on a metropolitan scale with great ability and enterprise. Of weeklies and monthlies several hundreds emanate from the city press and circulate throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A Centre of Commerce. As a centre of commerce brief reference has already been made to the city. Its banks, large insurance companies have their headquarters in the city, and financial agencies also flourish within its borders. Trade is represented by large wholesale and retail houses in every line of business and mercantile pursuits are extensively followed. Departmental stores have their Canadian centre in Toronto and packages with their trade labels are to be found in distribution all over the Dominion. Industry flourishes likewise. Factories, converting the natural products into finished articles are in full blast. Shipbuilding, iron work, foundries and such works are carried on with enterprise and success. The live stock trade carried on in the city is most important and is constantly growing. The cattle market, largest in Canada, is under municipal control and rent accrues annually from the leasehold. Railway facilities conspire to develop the city's trade. To the east and west the railway lines branch out conveniently and to some extent to the north seems to be desirable, and the city has taken steps to open up the country between the present terminus and James Bay, and excursion steamers play in summer to the numerous resorts on the lake, and the easy communication with the north induces many to summer in the wilds of Muskoka and other districts where fishing and shooting can be enjoyed as well as pure air and exercises.

A Residential City. Toronto is par excellence a residential city. The salubrity and moderateness of its climate, the shelter of the northern ridges by which it is protected from gales, the coolness of the air by the lake in front, the proximity of pleasant summer resorts, the educational advantages, the high sanitary condition of the city, all conduce to attract resi-

dents, many of them of the class retired from business in country towns and villages. The attractiveness of the city from the architectural stand point has much to do with this also. Not only are the majority of the residences on the best streets, such as St. George's, Jarvis, Sherbourne, Carleton, College, The Park, Bloor St., &c., very handsome in design, construction and surroundings of lawn and trees, but the boulevarded streets and the imposing public buildings combine to give an appearance to Toronto seldom equalled and in summer never surpassed. Some of the buildings, such as the Universities, have already been mentioned. Others equally notable might be mentioned by the score. For instance, the new County Court House and City Hall is a vast building in Romanesque style of which any city might be proud. The Post Office, the Customs House, the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, are examples of beautiful buildings delightful to the artistic eye. The streets are well laid and well kept. Asphalt has been extensively used and the pleasure and ease of driving is much enhanced thereby.

Toronto's future is bright and promising. As in the past and present she has been well served by her citizens, so in time to come a like public spirit will no doubt continue to maintain her interests and to utilize opportunities for the advancement and welfare of the community.

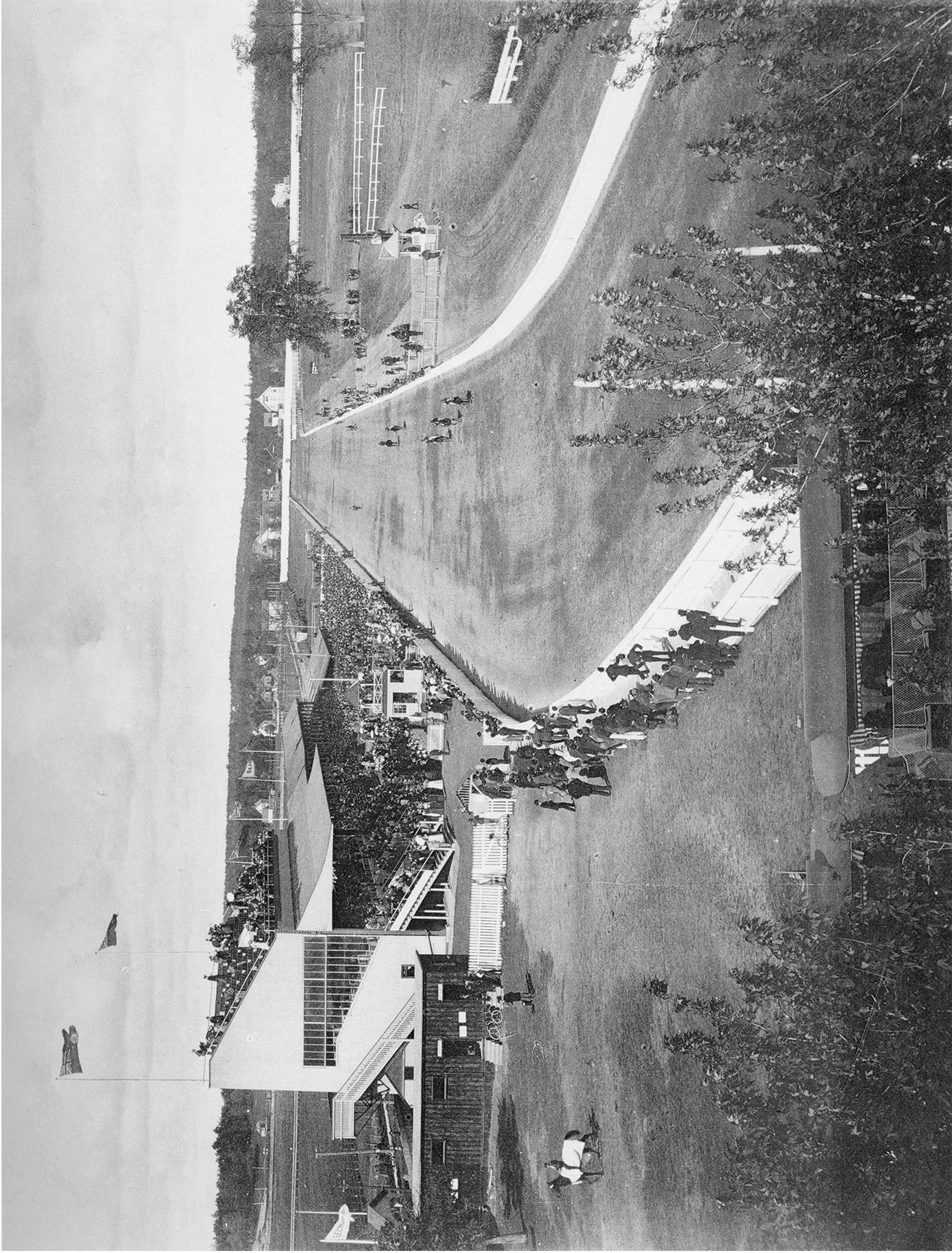




SCENE ON RIVER HUMBER.



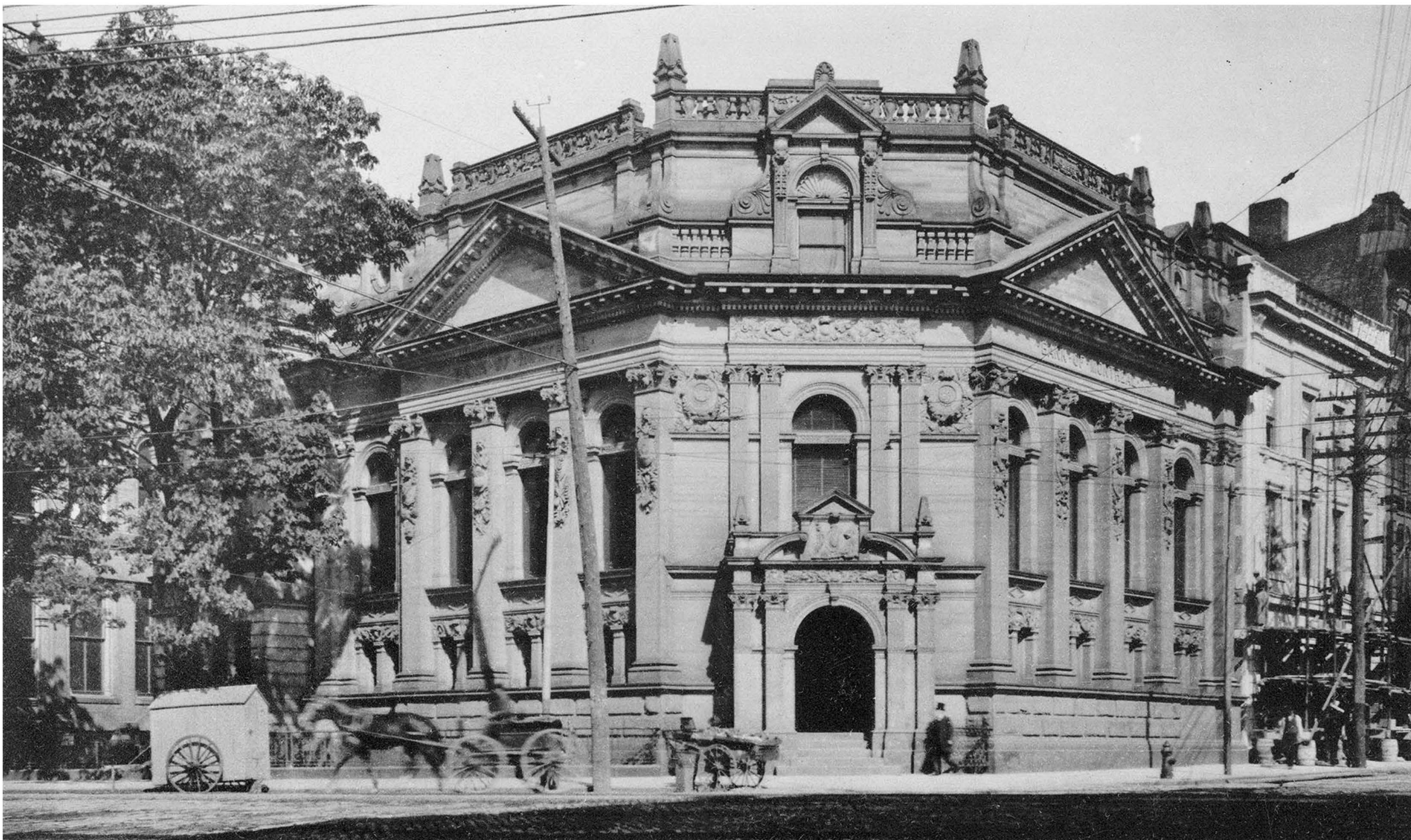
VICTORIA COLLEGE.—METHODIST.



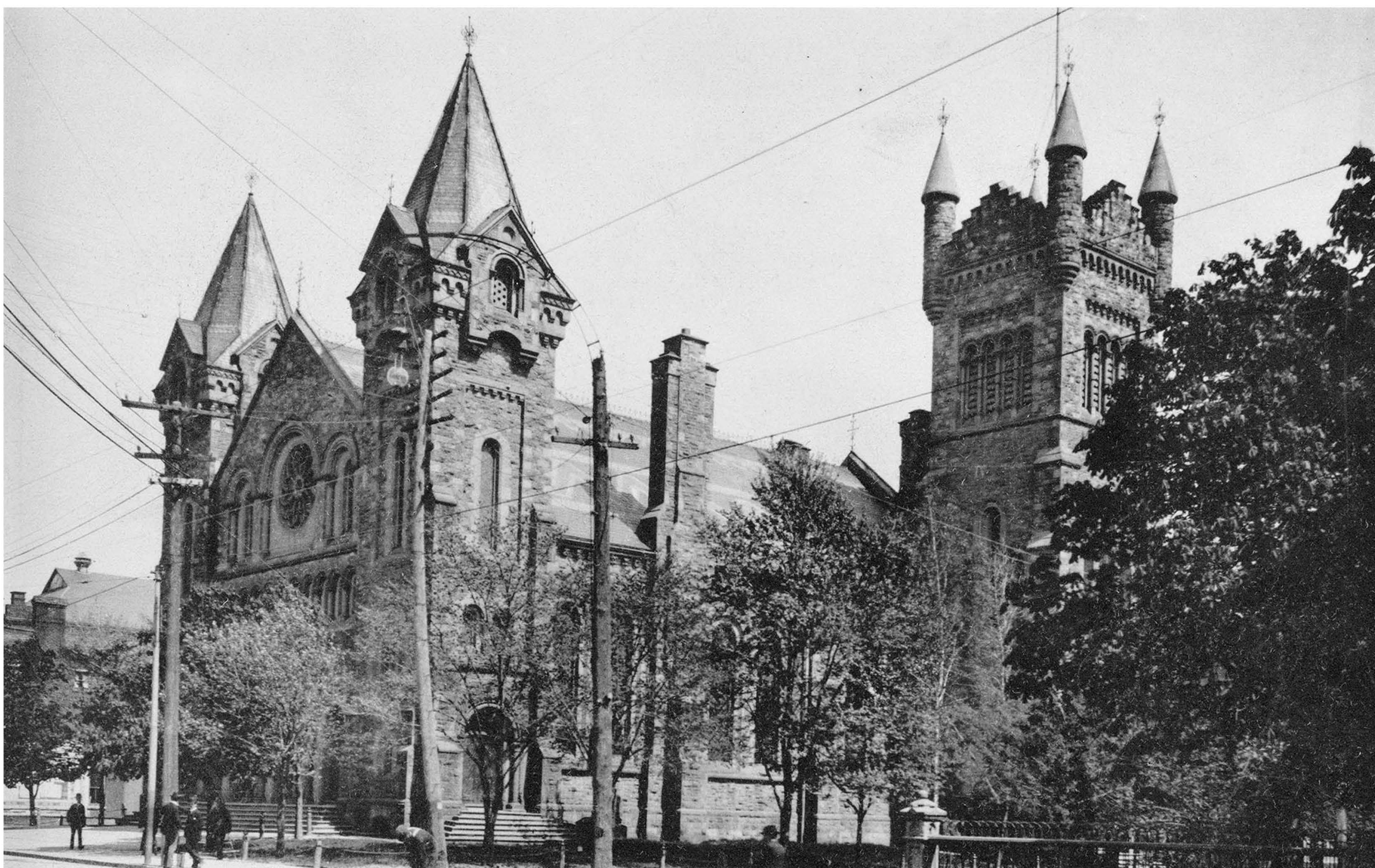
ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB PARK.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, May 24, 1898.



OSGOOD HALL.



BANK OF MONTREAL, TORONTO BRANCH.



SAINT ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.



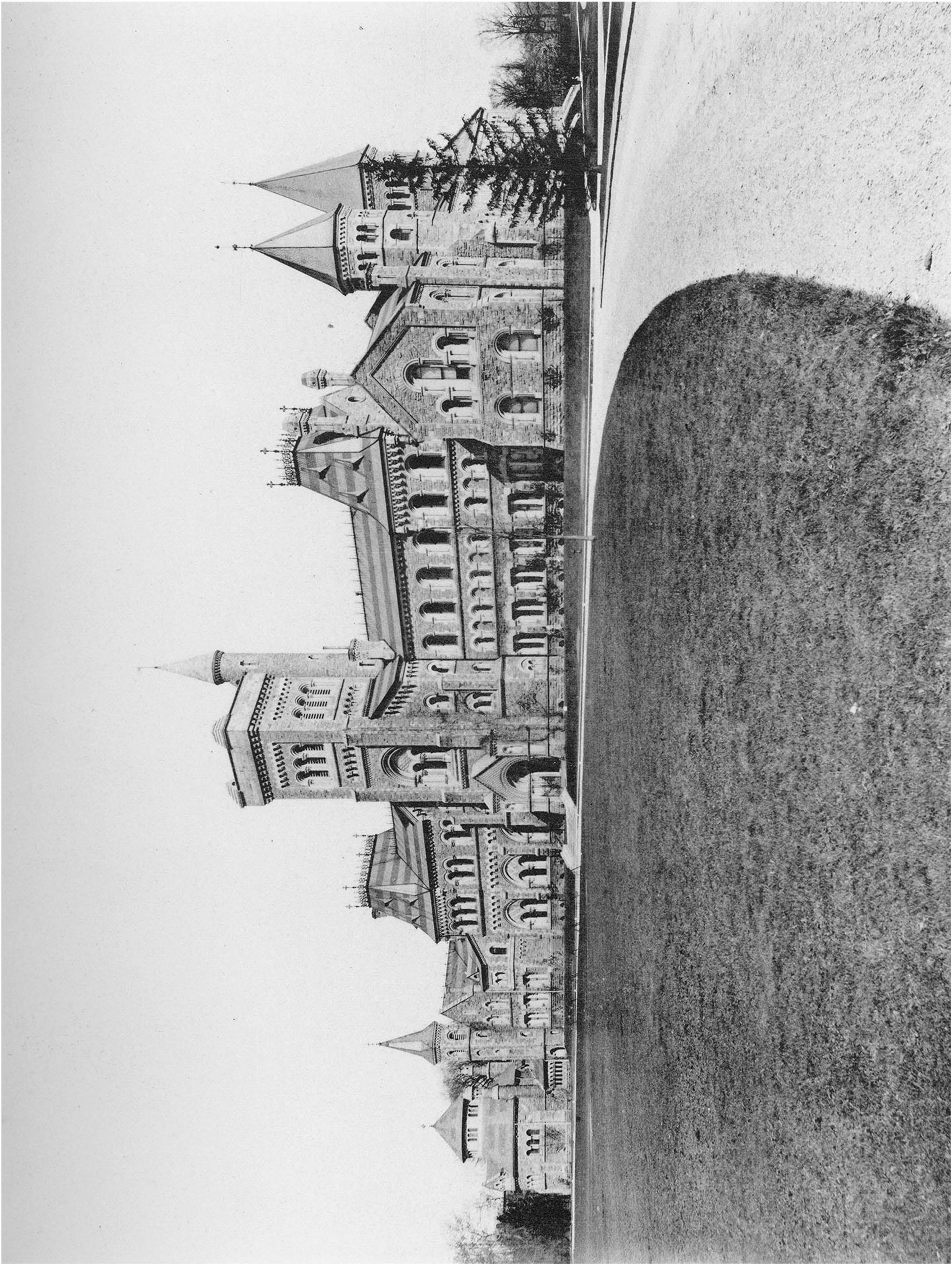
SCENE IN QUEEN'S PARK.



QUEEN'S PARK.



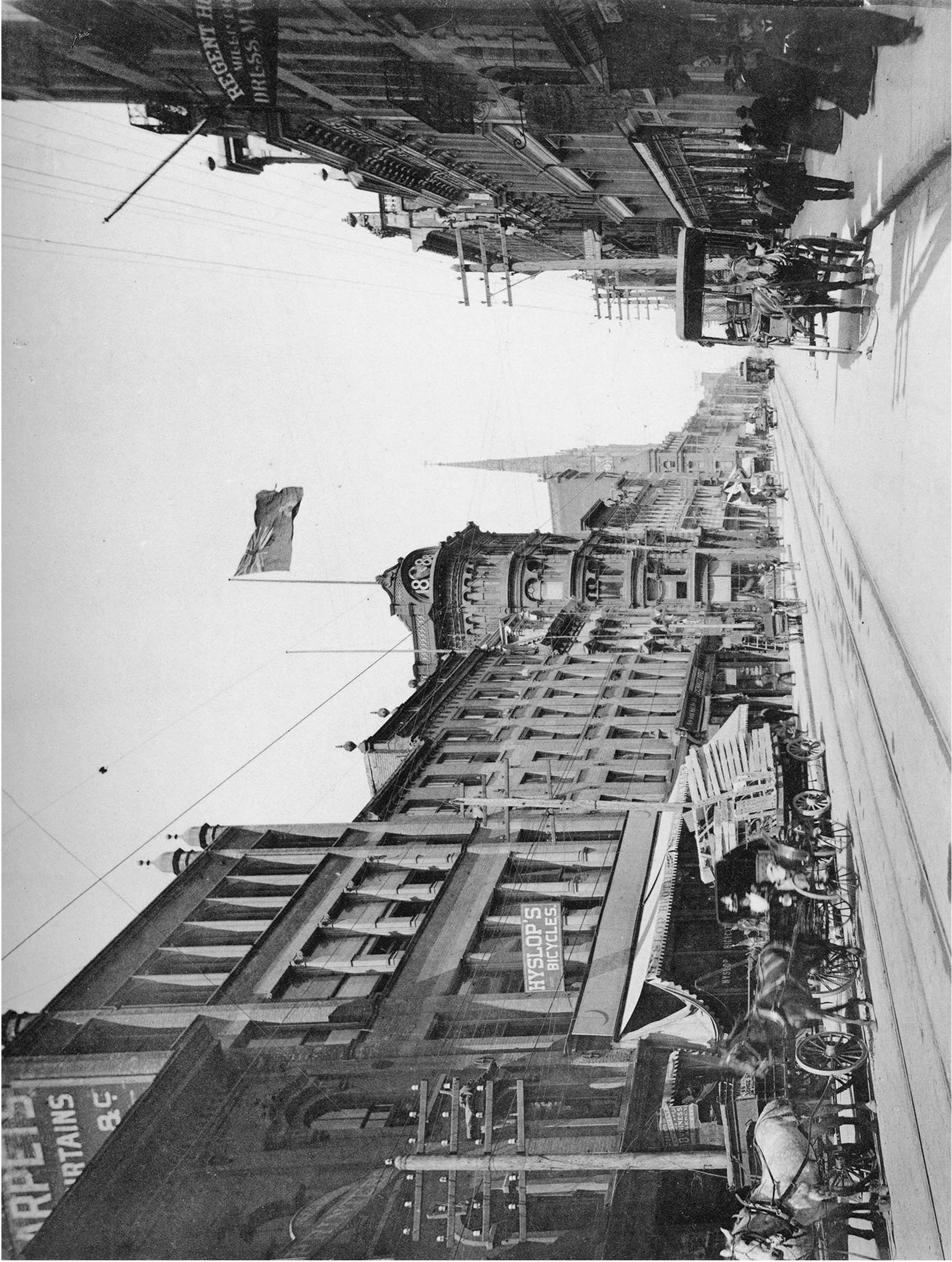
ROSEDALE RAVINE.



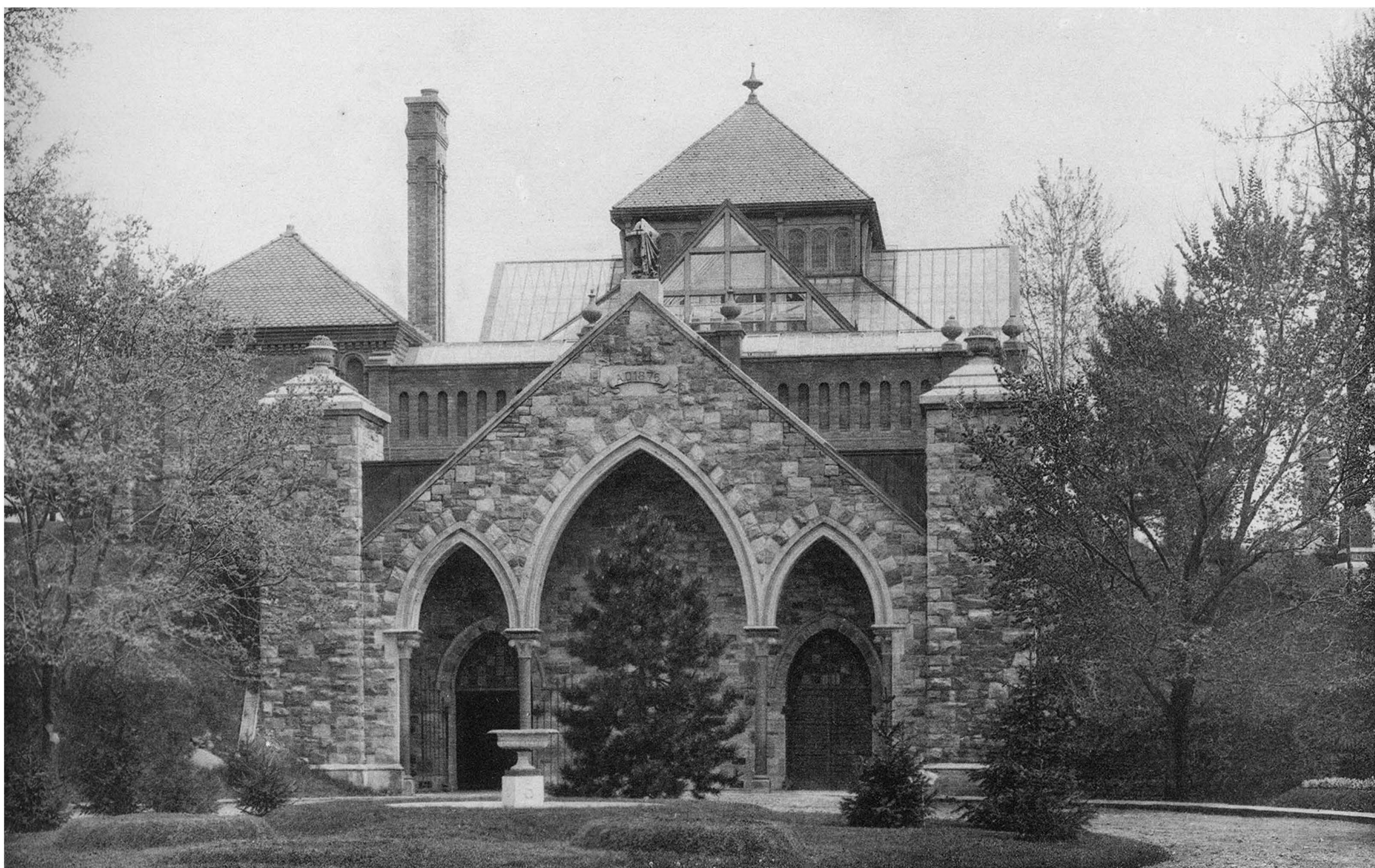
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.



HARBOR SCENE.



KING STREET, EAST.



CHAPEL. MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY.



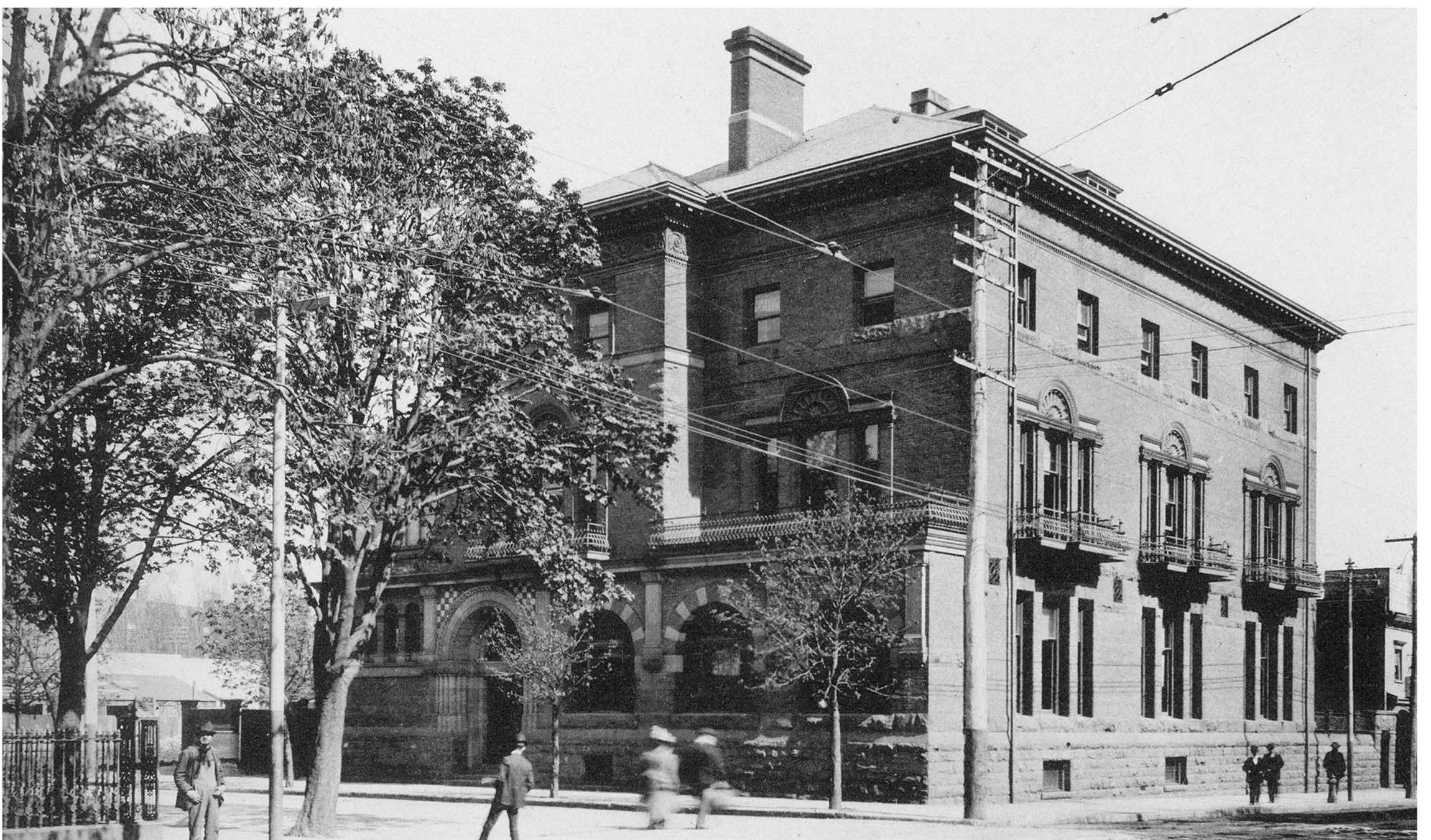
SCENE IN MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY.



CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING.



VICTORIA CLUB.



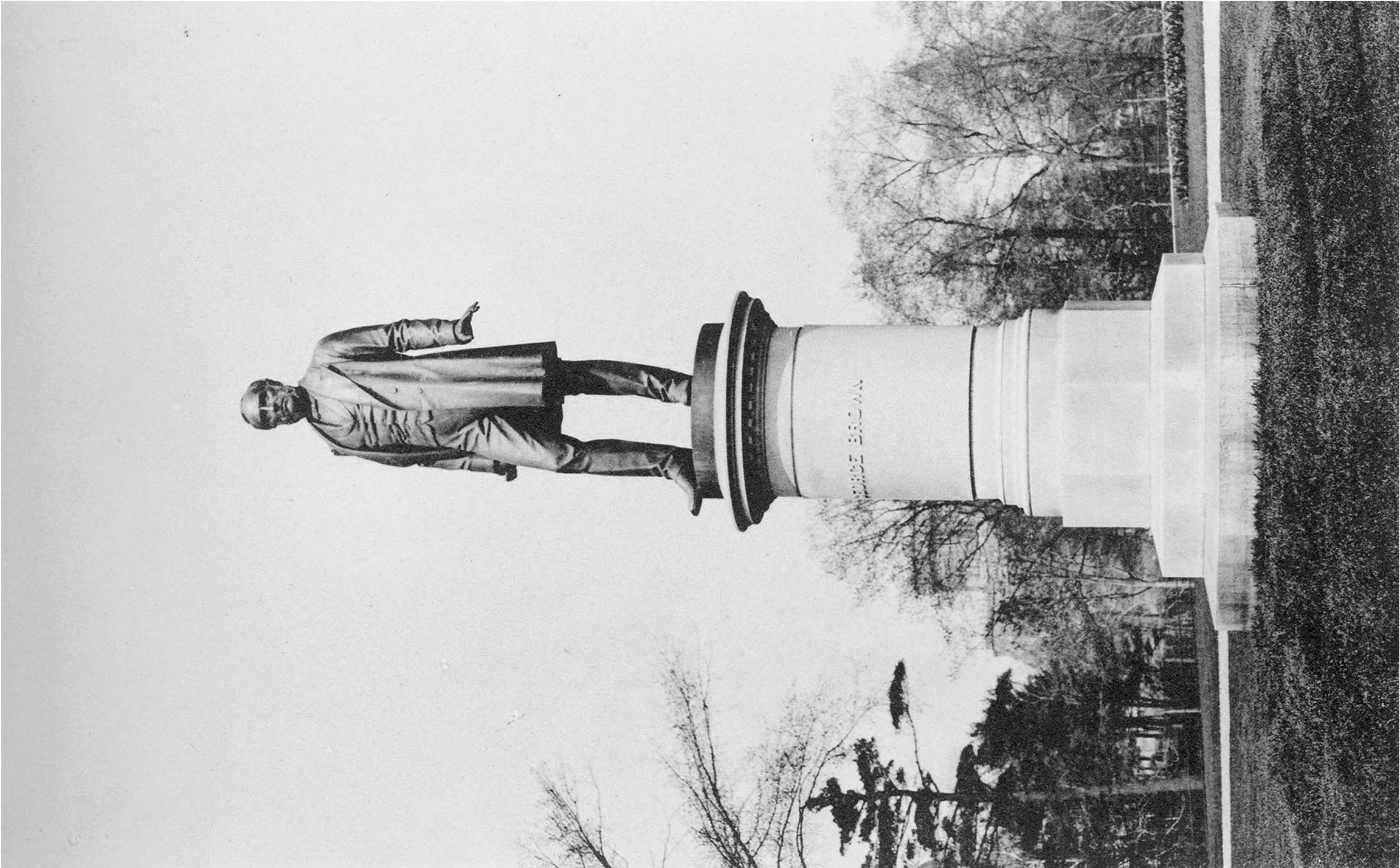
TORONTO CLUB.



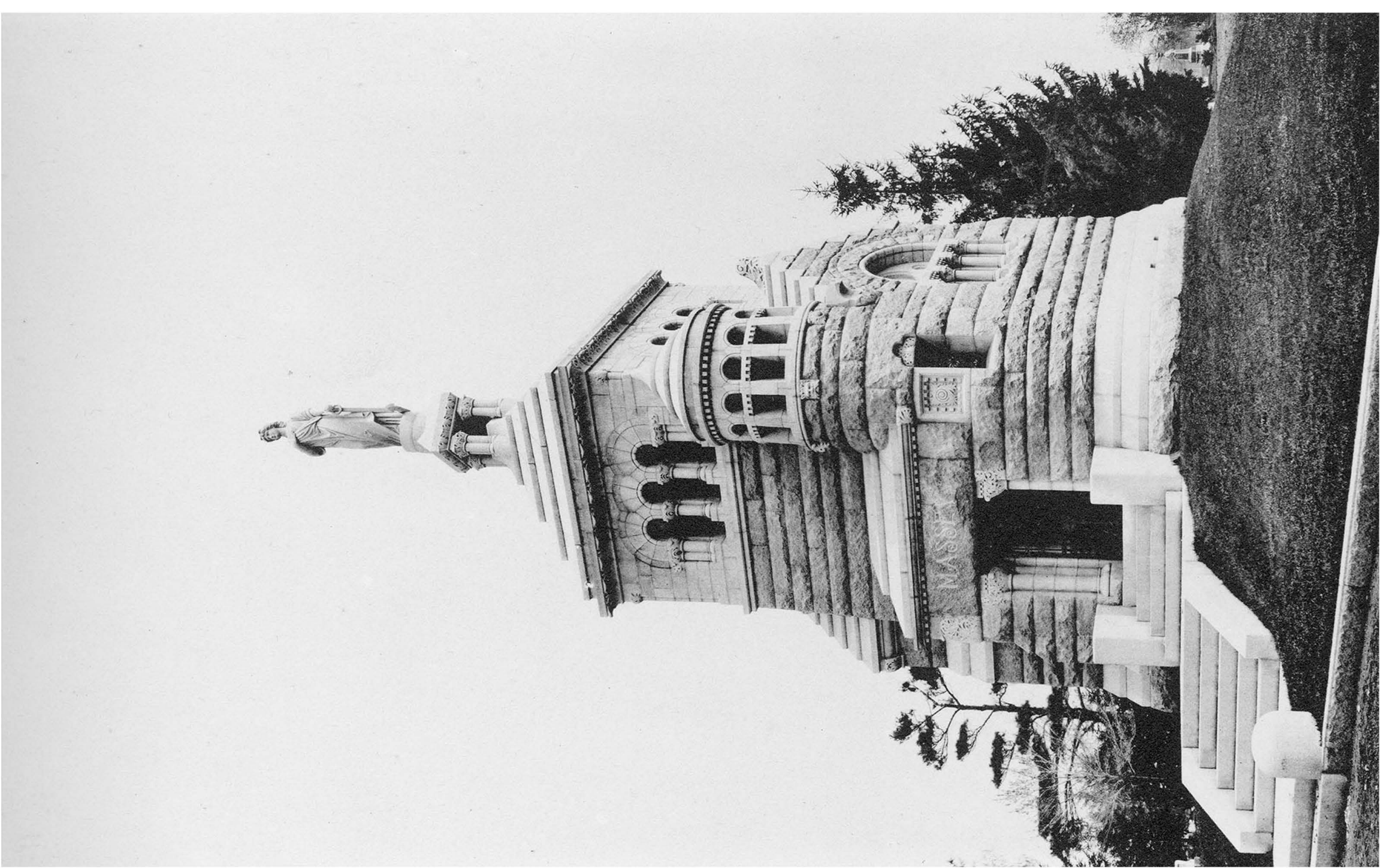
SCENE ON RIVER DON.



OSGOOD HALL LIBRARY—INTERIOR.



HON. GEORGE BROWN MONUMENT.



MASSEY MAUSOLEUM.



HARBORD STREET COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.



MASSEY MUSIC HALL.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.



LOOKING S. E. FROM CANADA LIFE BUILDING.



BASE BALL PARK.



BOAT CLUBS.



RIVER DON VALLEY.



WELLESLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL.



TRINITY COLLEGE.



ROSSIN HOUSE,



EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



ROSEDALE RAVINE DRIVE.



CITY HALL



SCENE ON RIVER DON SHOWING C. P. R. BRIDGE.



ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDING.



KING STREET, WEST.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.



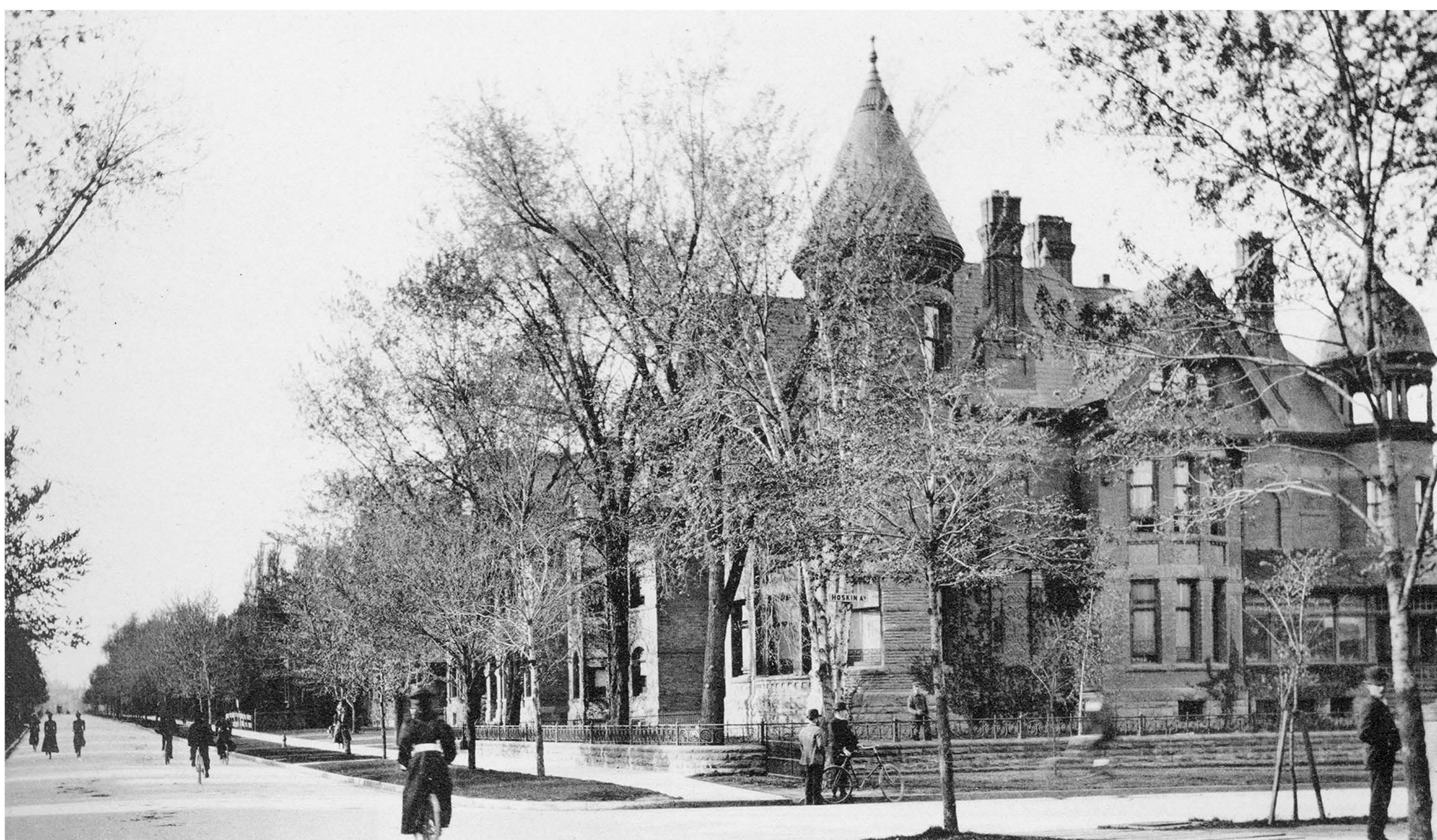
HUNT CLUB.



NORMAL SCHOOL.



SHERBOURNE STREET.



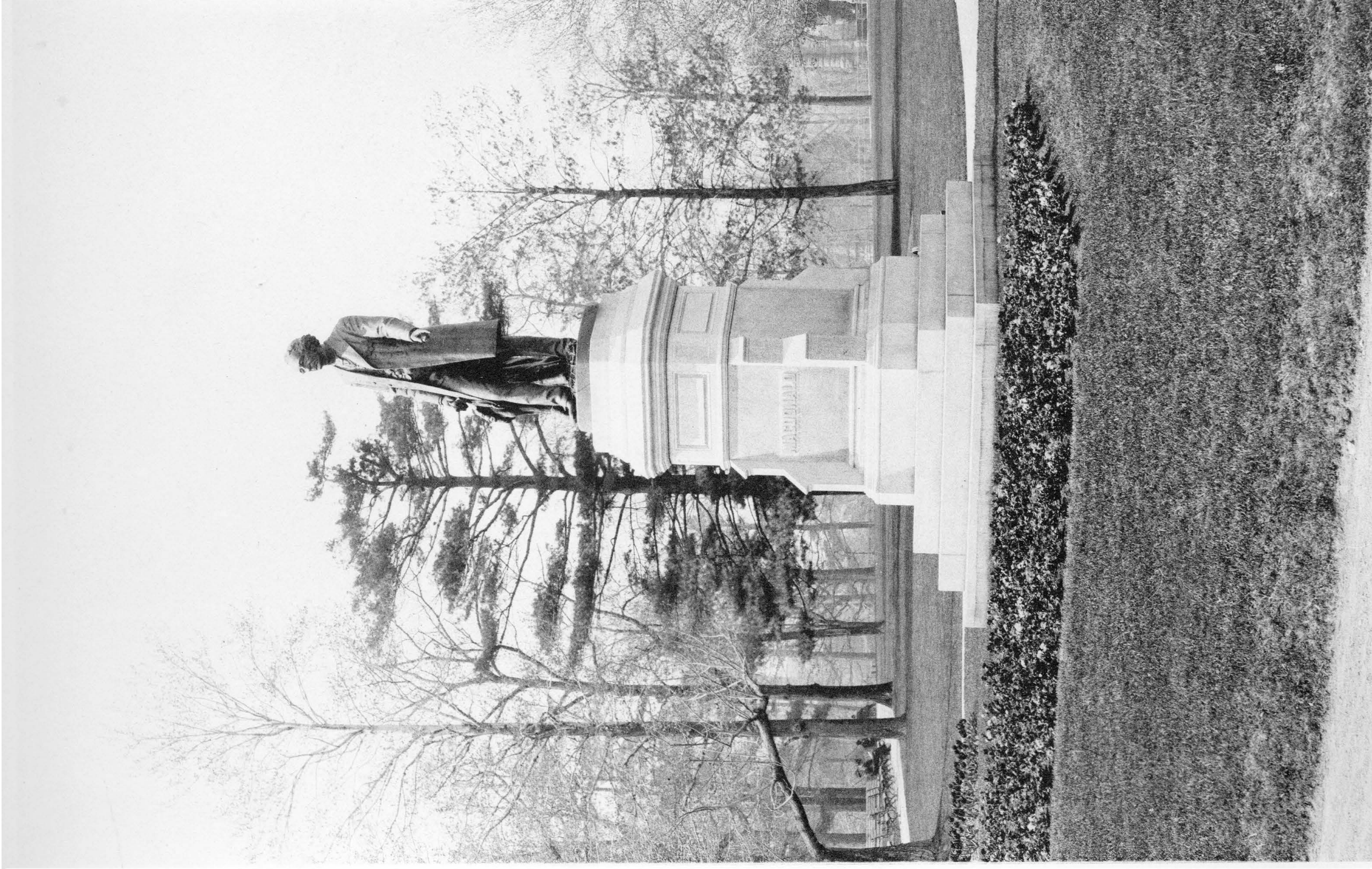
SAINT GEORGE STREET,



RIVER DON—SHOWING BELT LINE AND C. P. R.



METROPOLITAN M. E. CHURCH AND ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD MONUMENT.



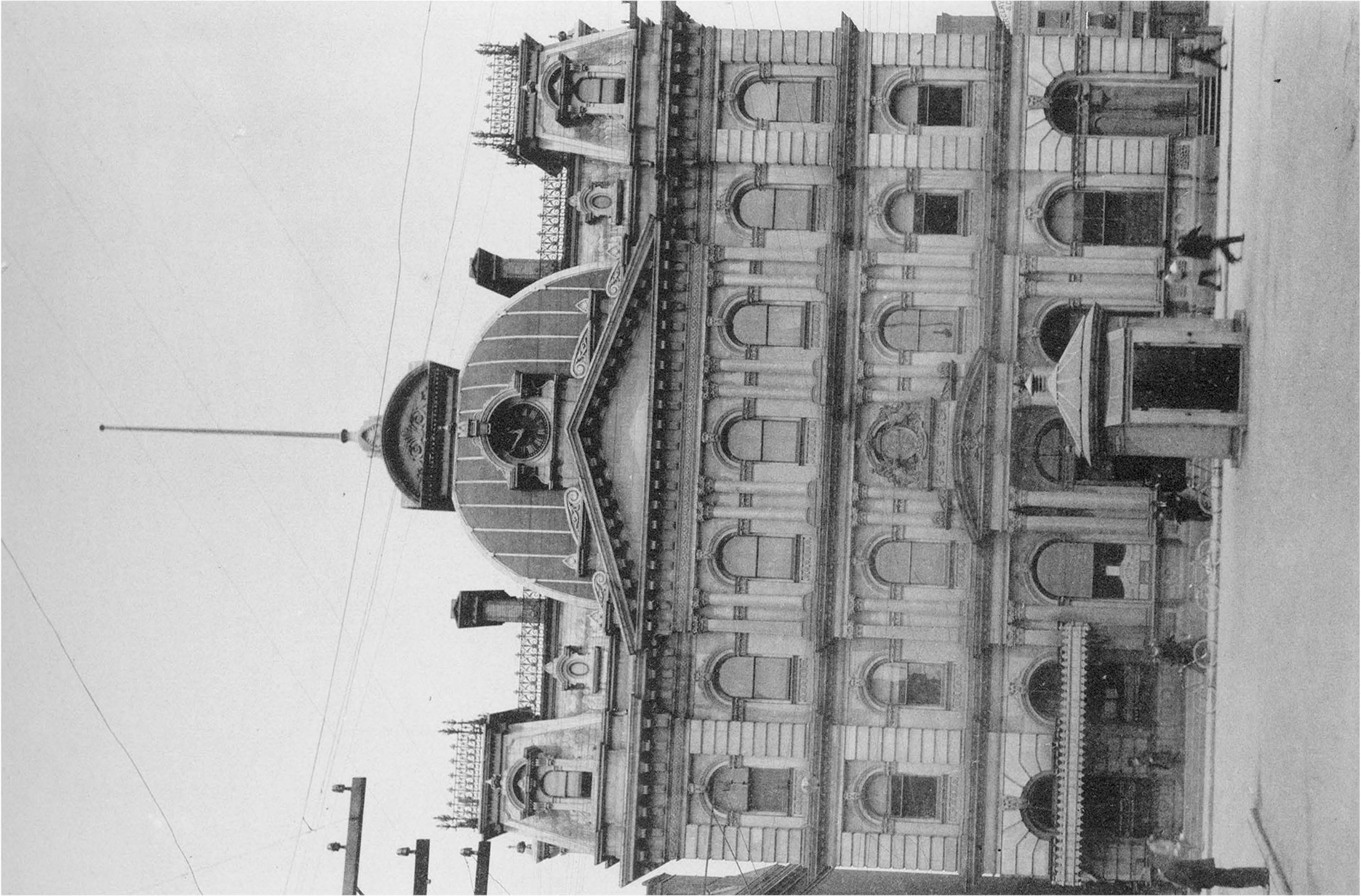
DR. E. RYERSON MONUMENT.



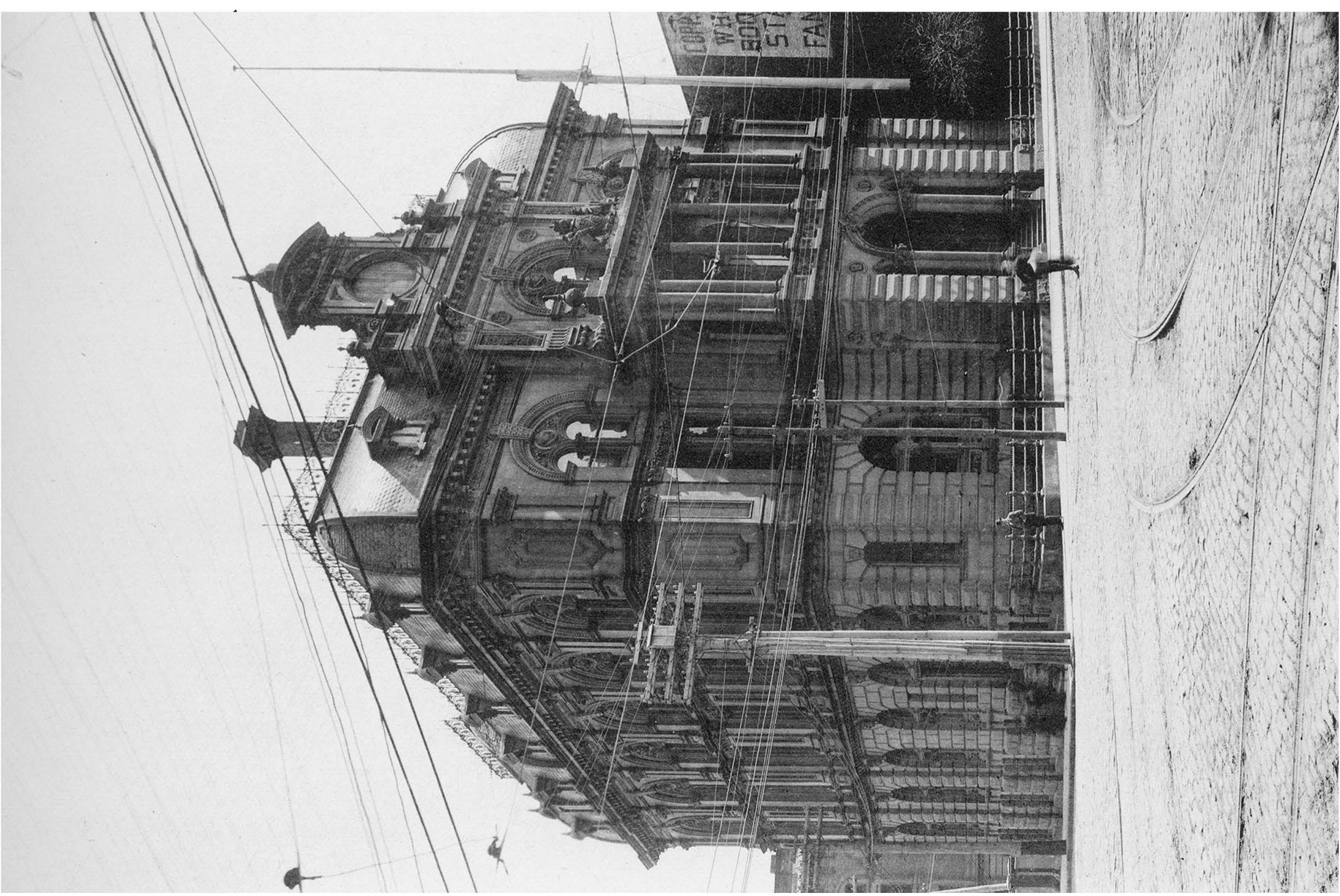
TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.



WELLINGTON STREET—WEST.



POST OFFICE.



CUSTOM HOUSE.



TORONTO CLUB—INTERIOR.



SCENE IN RESERVOIR PARK.



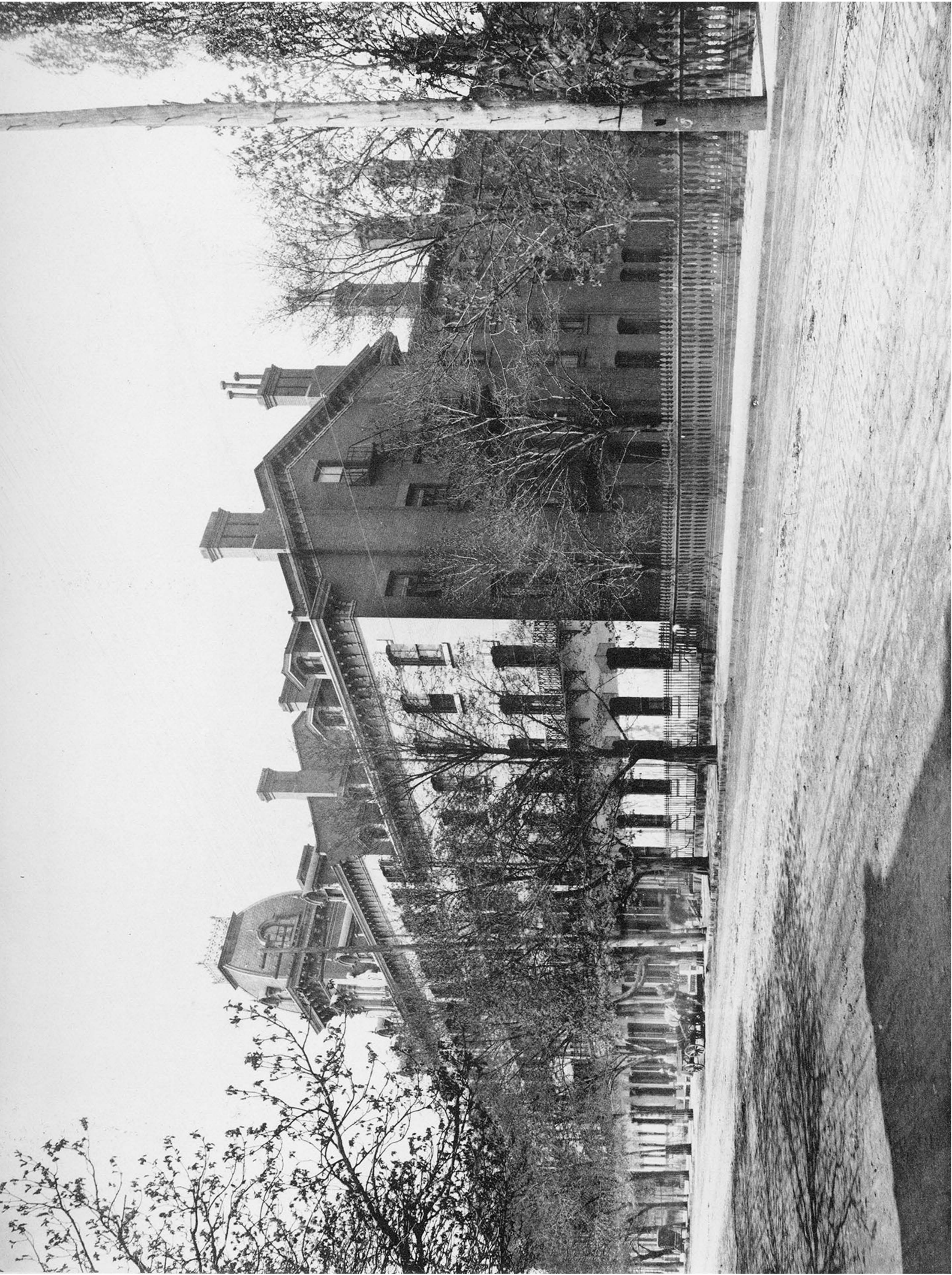
FRONT AND WELLINGTON STREETS.



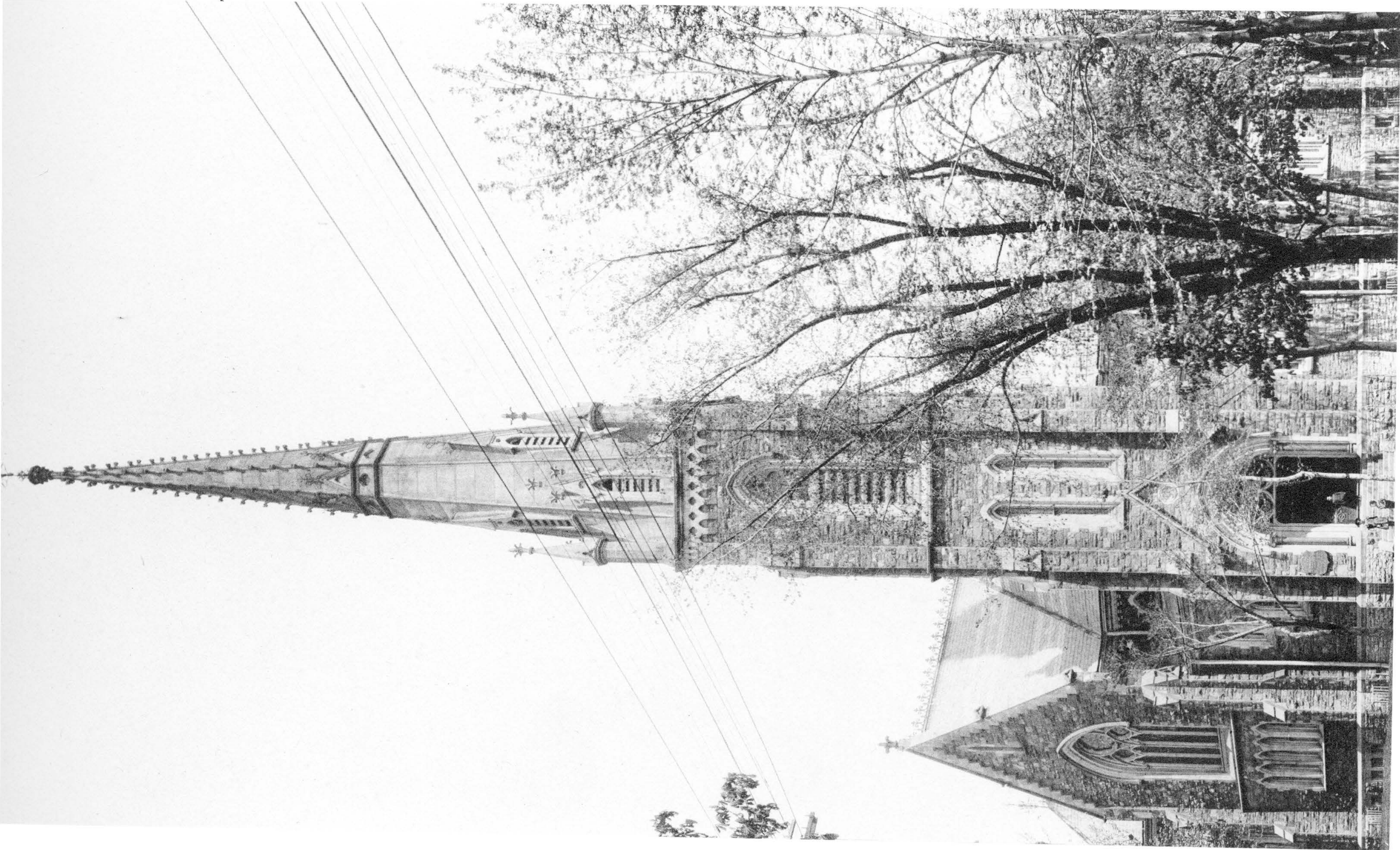
ISLAND PARK.



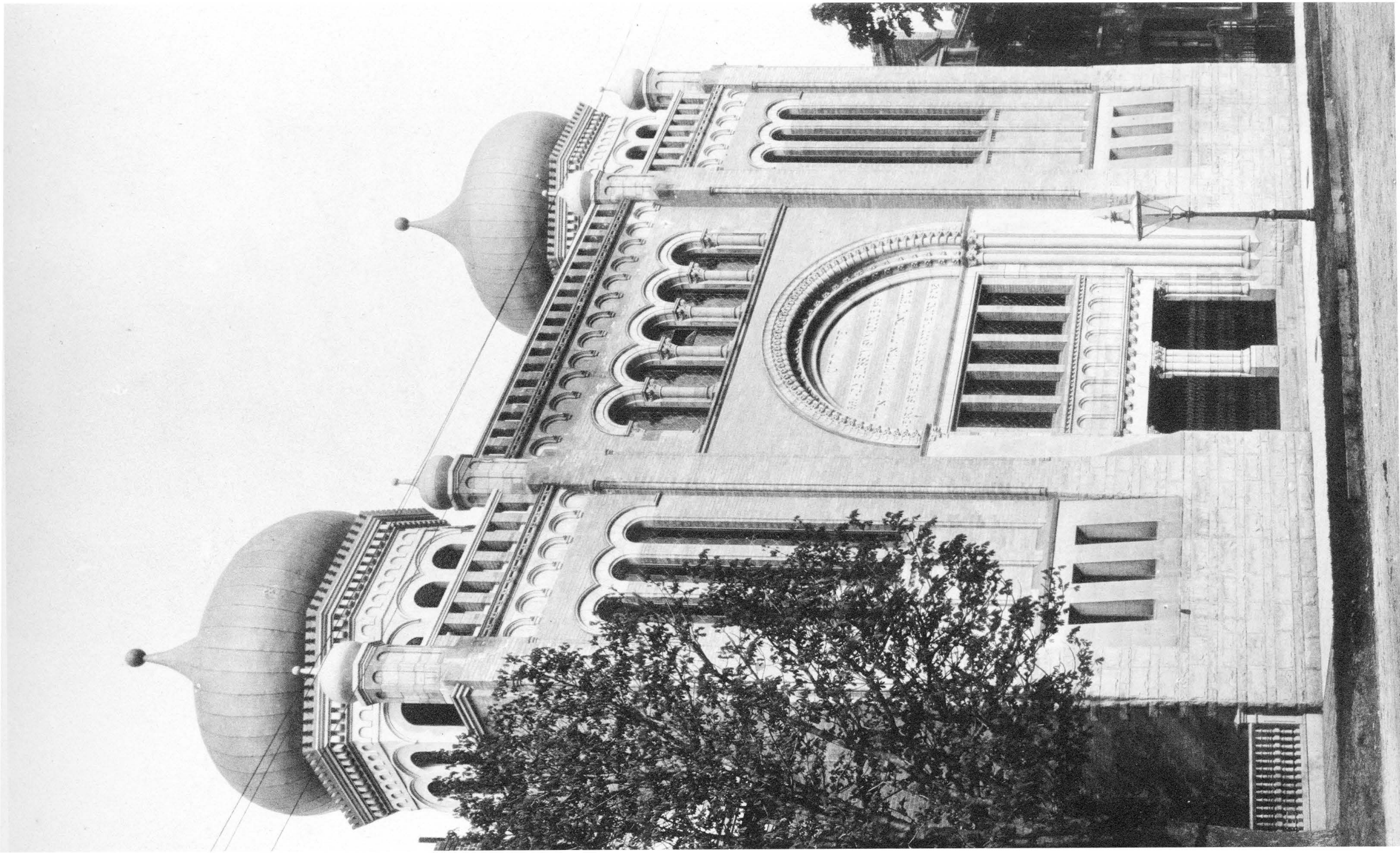
HALLAM BRIDGE—ISLAND PARK.



QUEEN'S HOTEL.



JARVIS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.



HOLY BLOSSOM CHURCH.



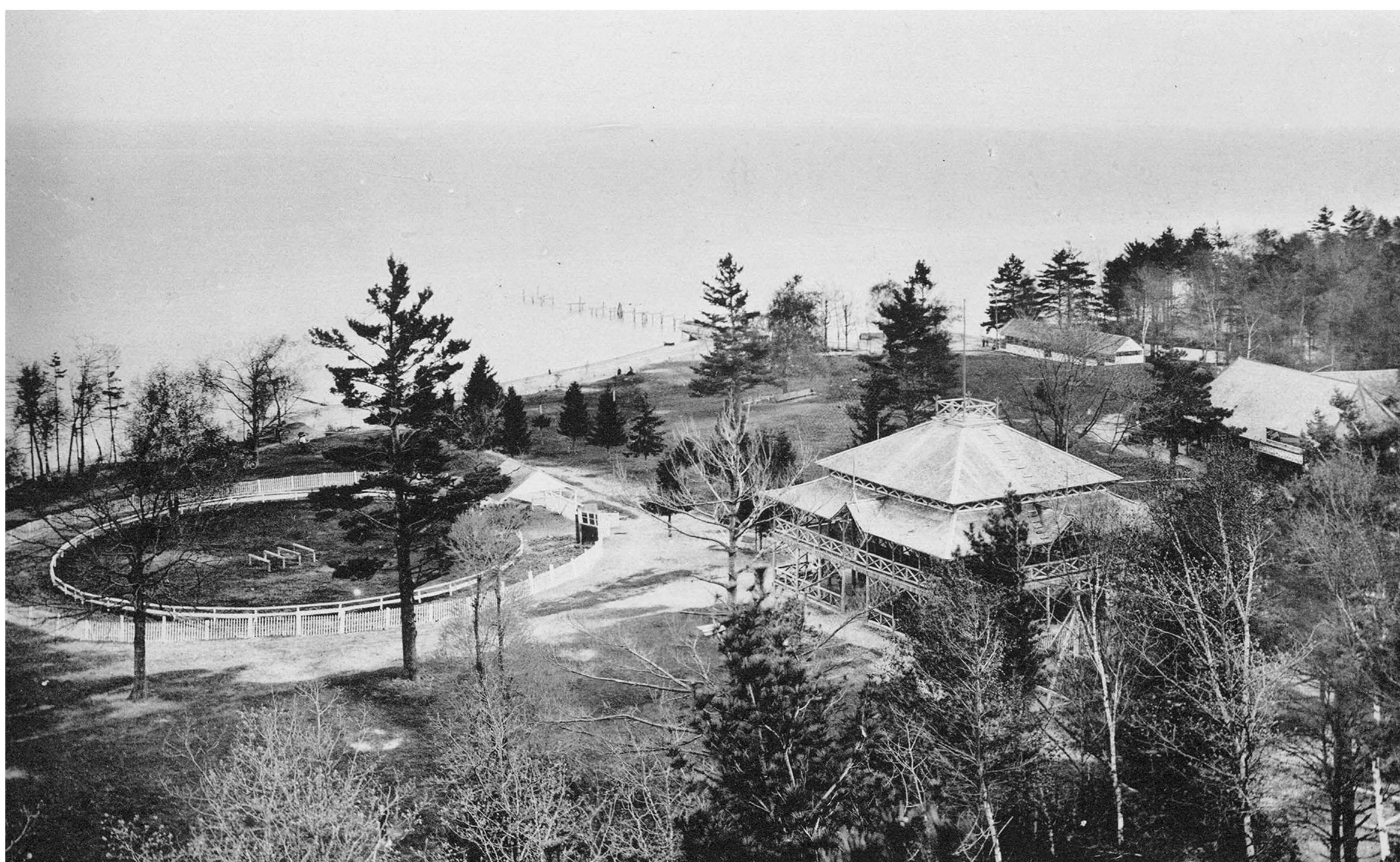
LOOKING SOUTH FROM PARLIAMENT BUILDING.



CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.



HANLAN'S POINT.



VICTORIA PARK.



TORONTO STREET.



CANADA LIFE BUILDING.



WYCLIFFE COLLEGE—EPISCOPAL.



McMASTER UNIVERSITY—BAPTIST.



ARMORY BUILDING.



ROADWAY IN HIGH PARK.



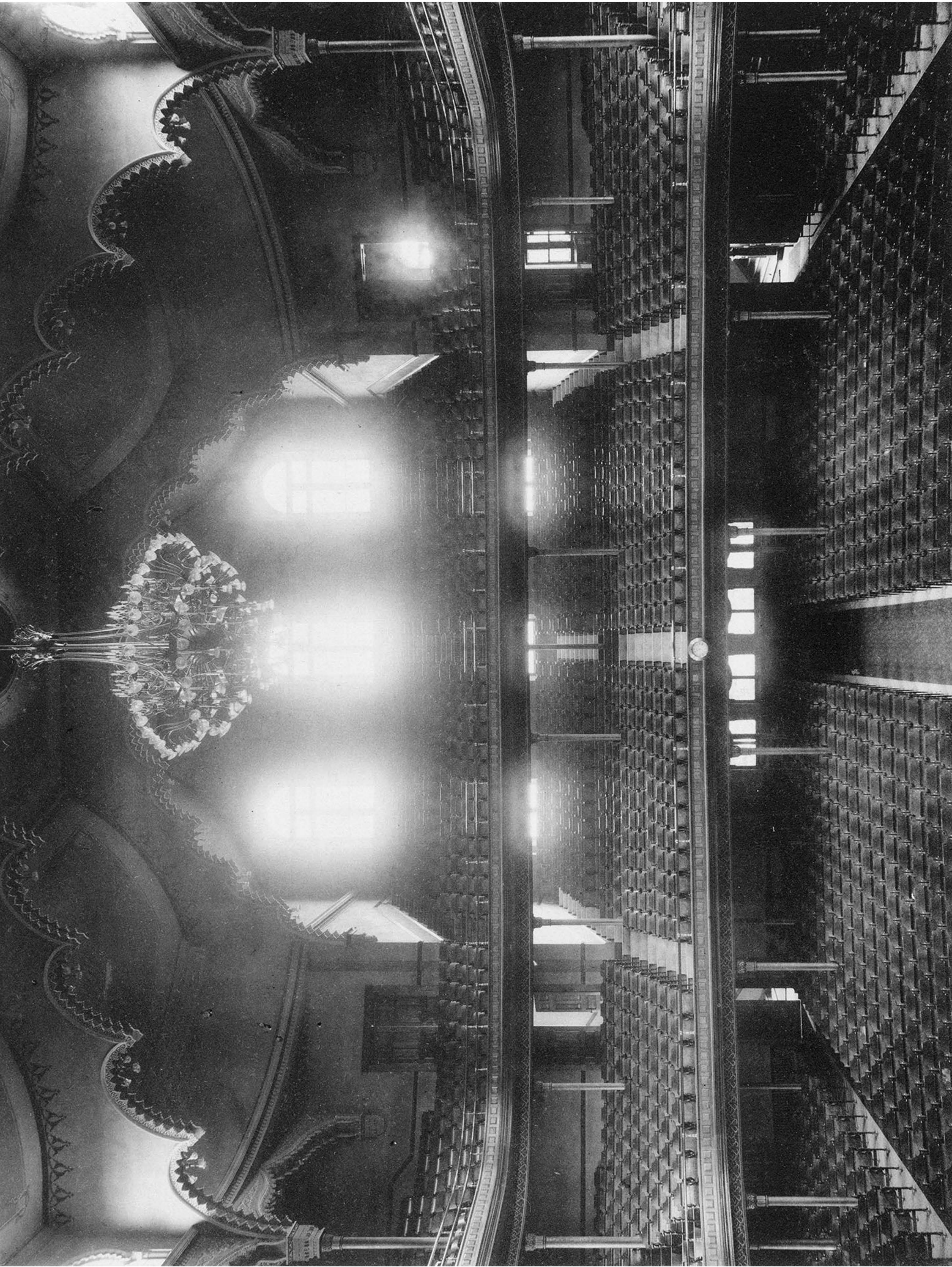
ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE AND ST. BASIL'S CHURCH.



SHERBOURNE STREET.



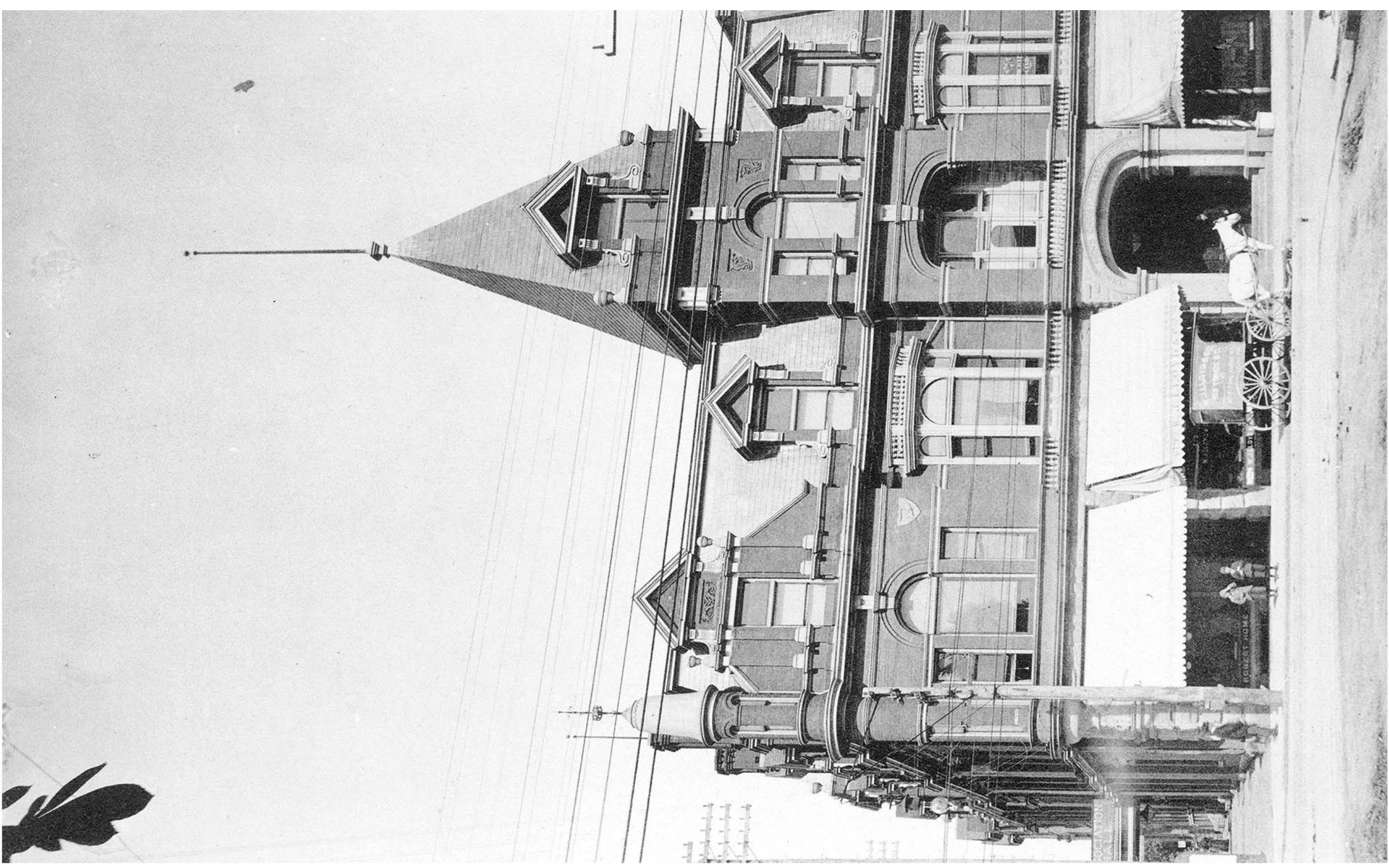
ELM AND MAPLE AVENUES—ROSEDALE.



MASSEY HALL INTERIOR.



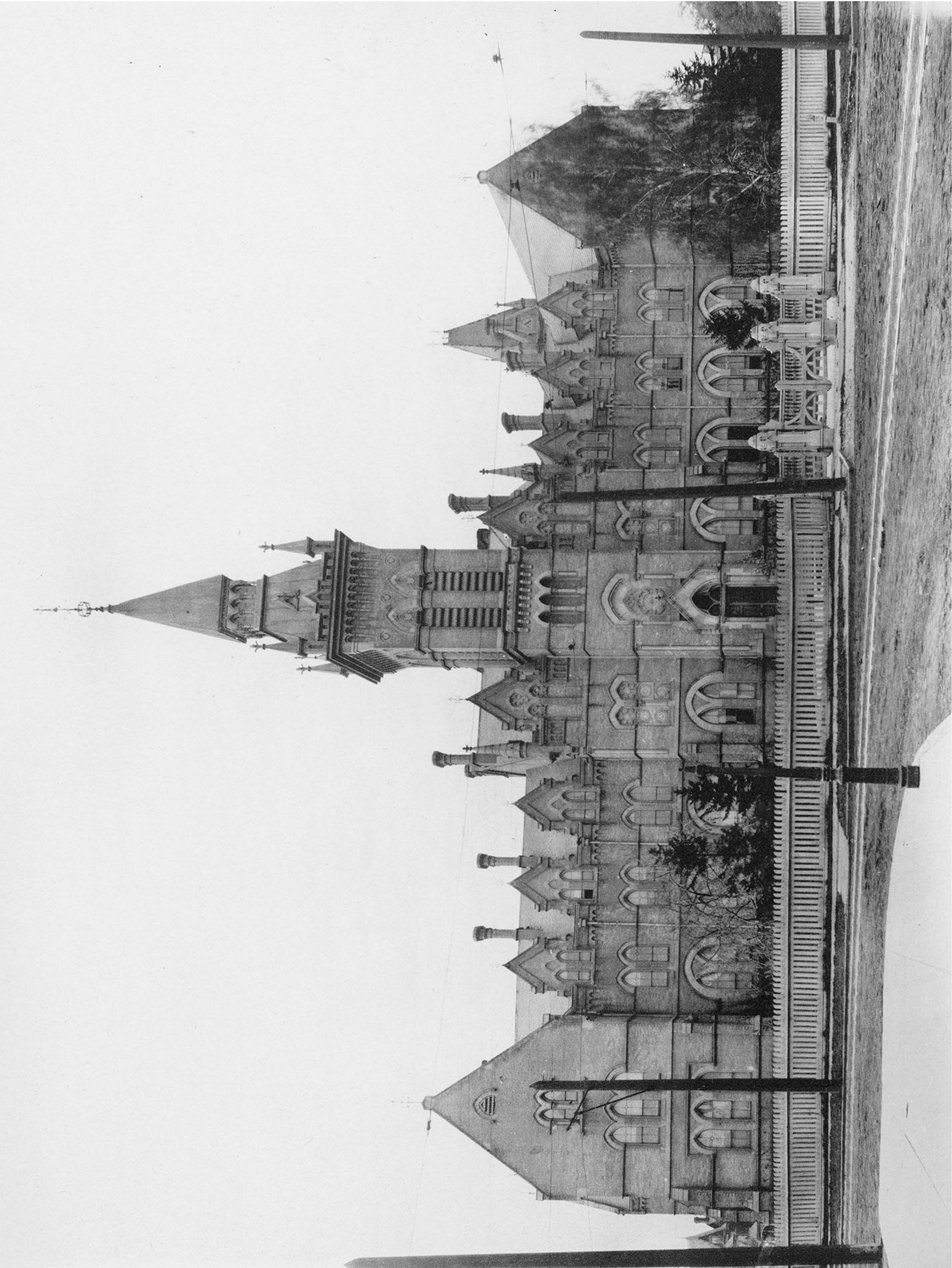
ALBANY CLUB.



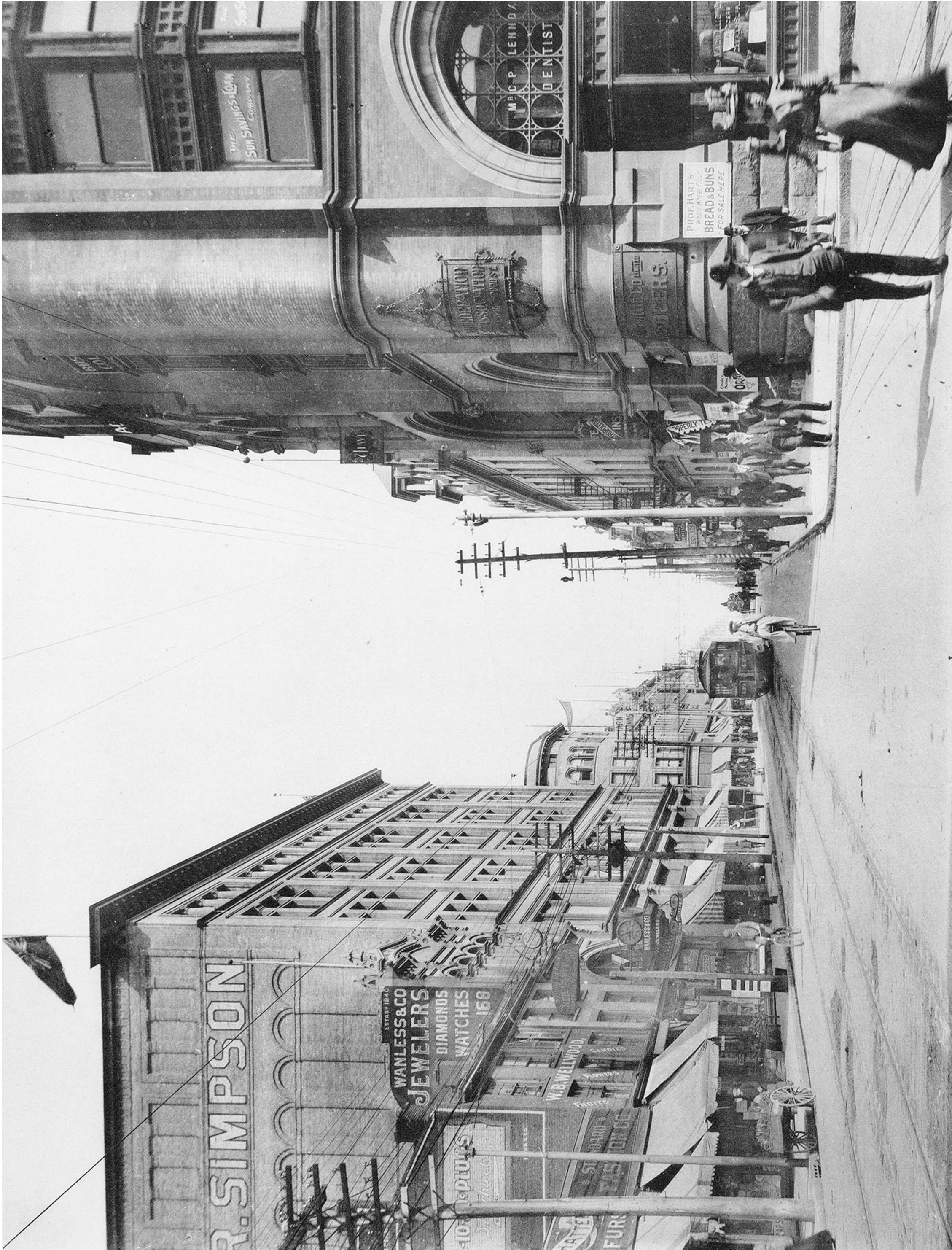
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



TORONTO BAY.



KNOX COLLEGE.



YONGE STREET—Looking North.



TORONTO GOLF CLUB.



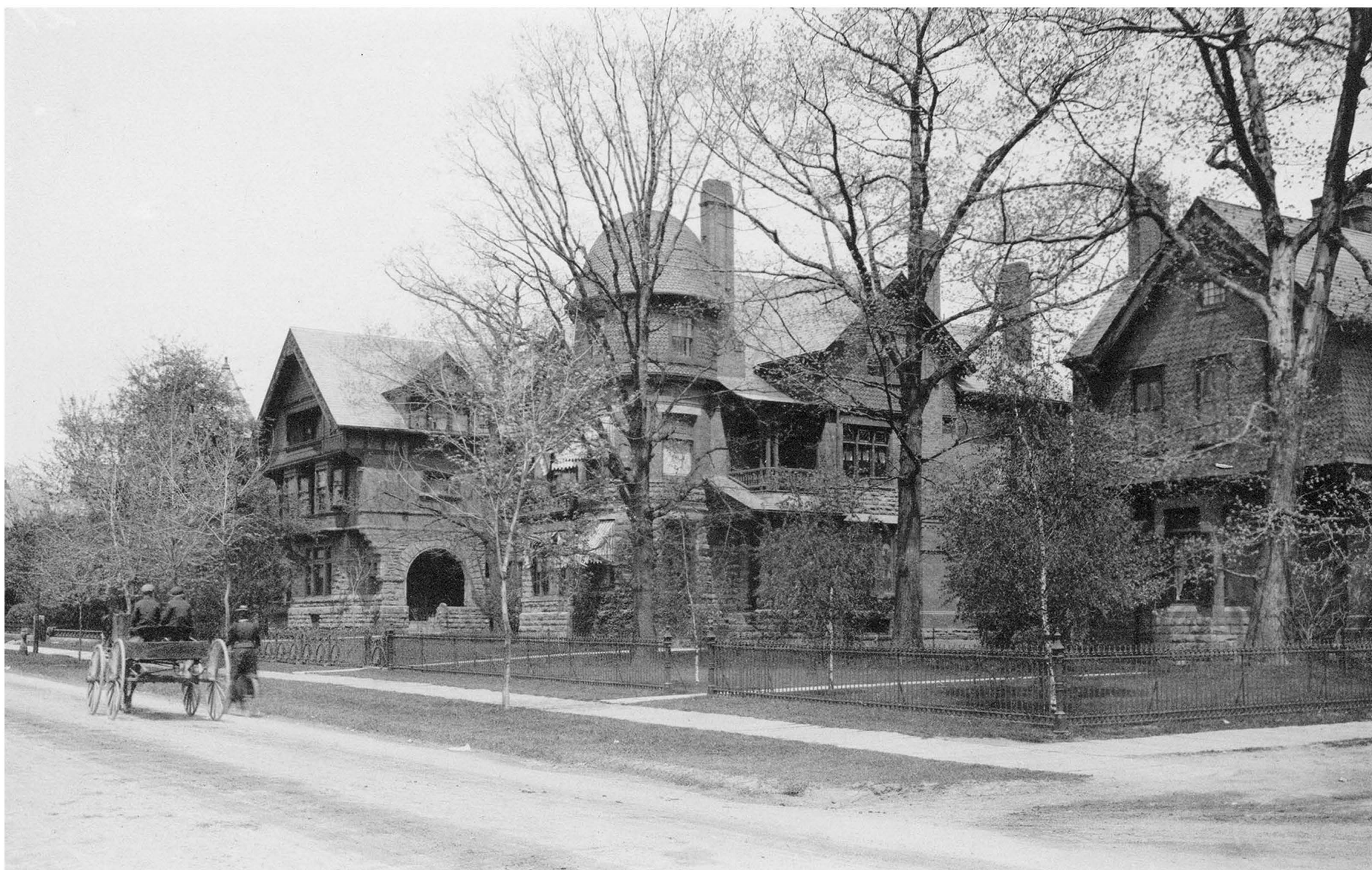
GOLF CLUB.



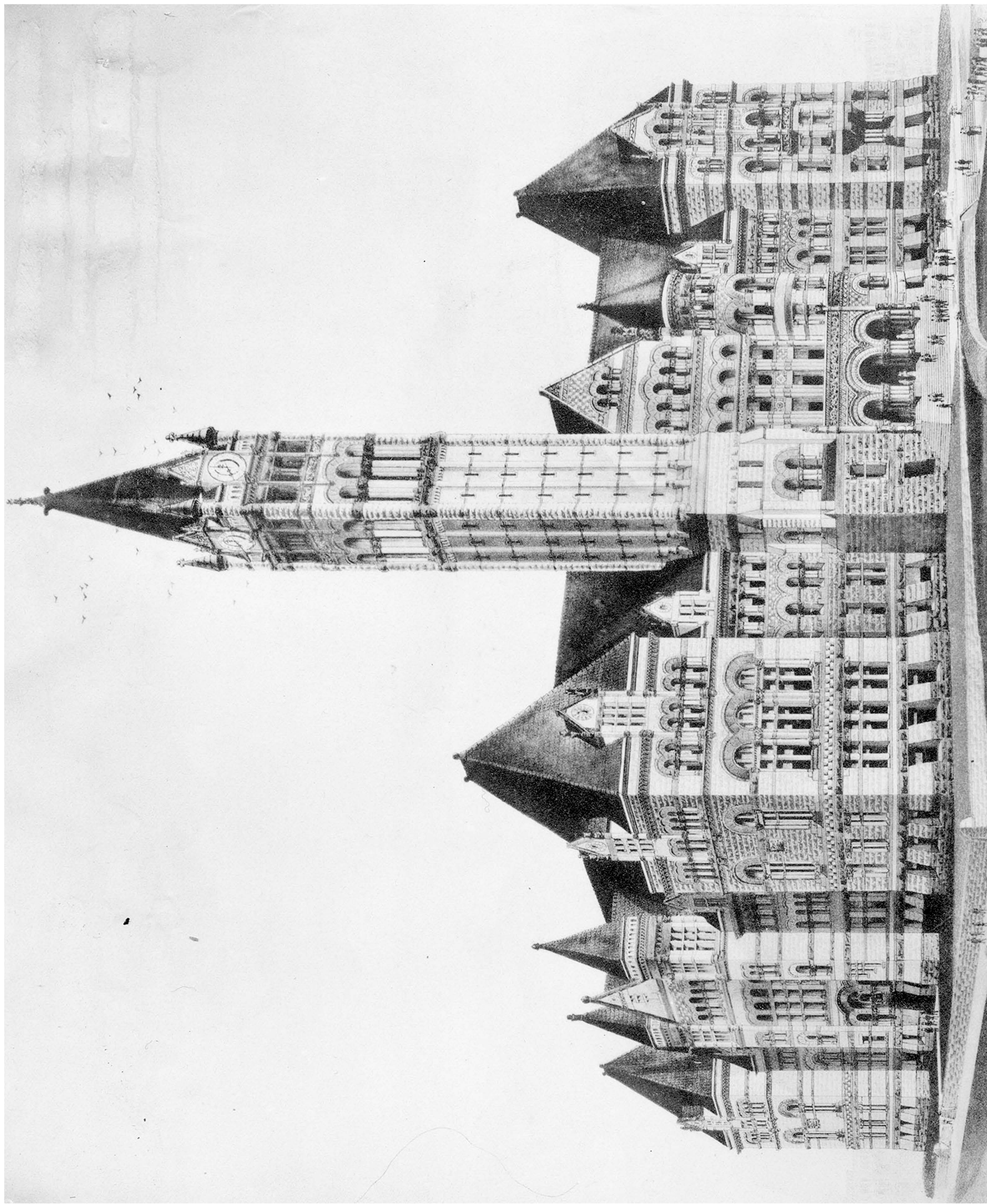
ST. JAME'S CATHEDRAL.



ISABELLA STREET.



QUEEN'S PARK.



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.



RIVER HUMBER.



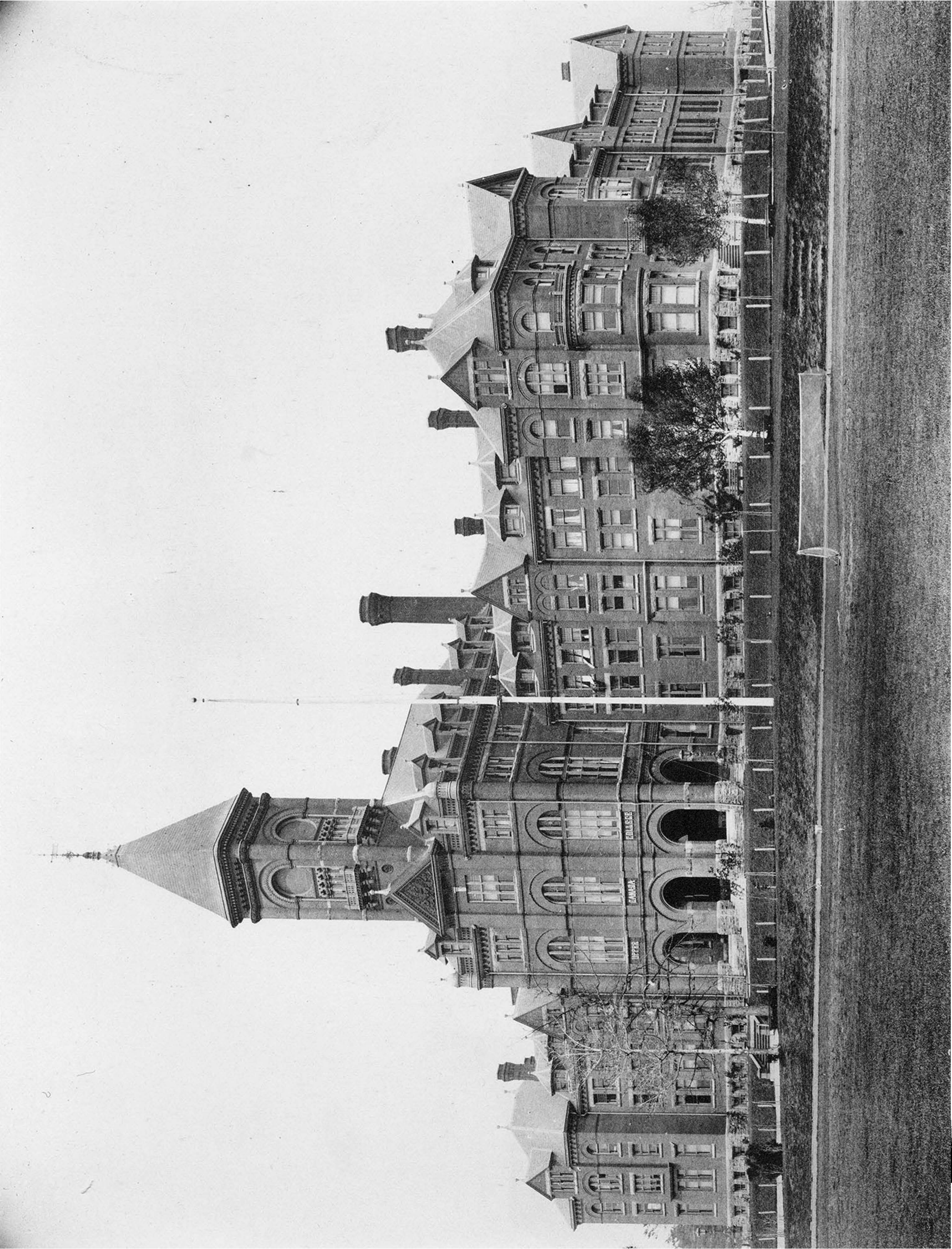
TEMPLE BUILDING.



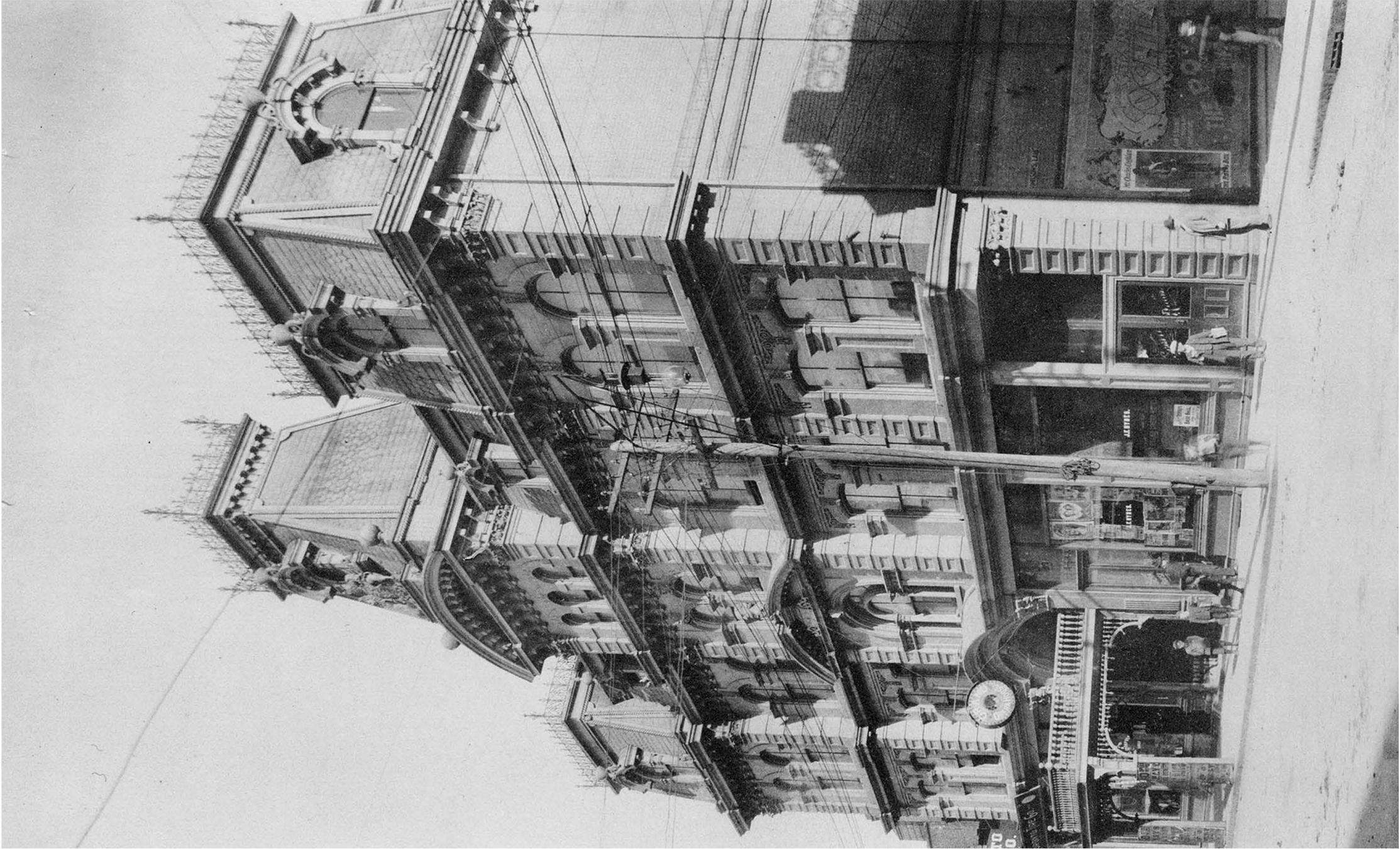
JARVIS STREET—NORTH FROM CAWTHRA SQUARE.



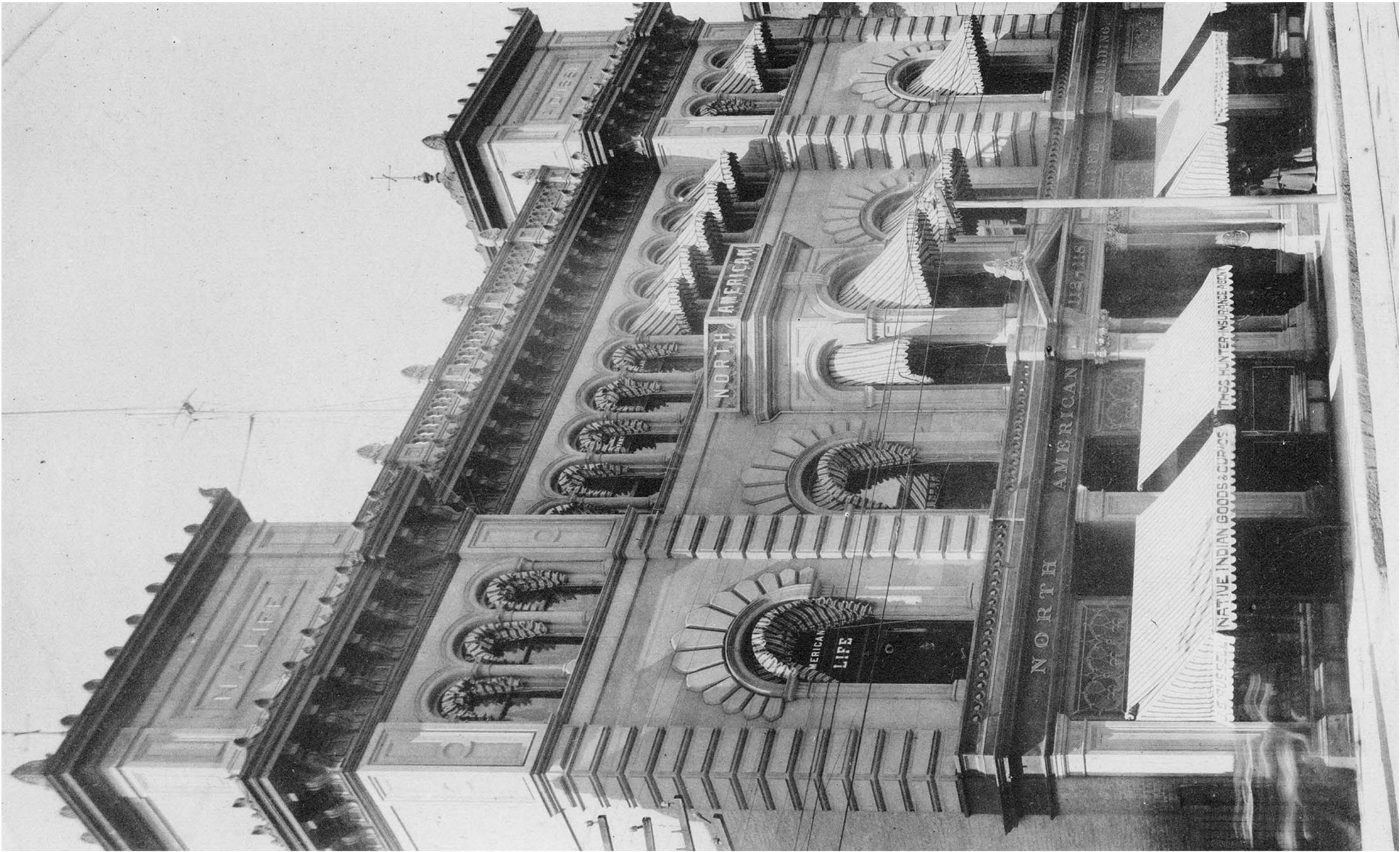
JARVIS STREET—NORTH FROM CARLTON STREET.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.



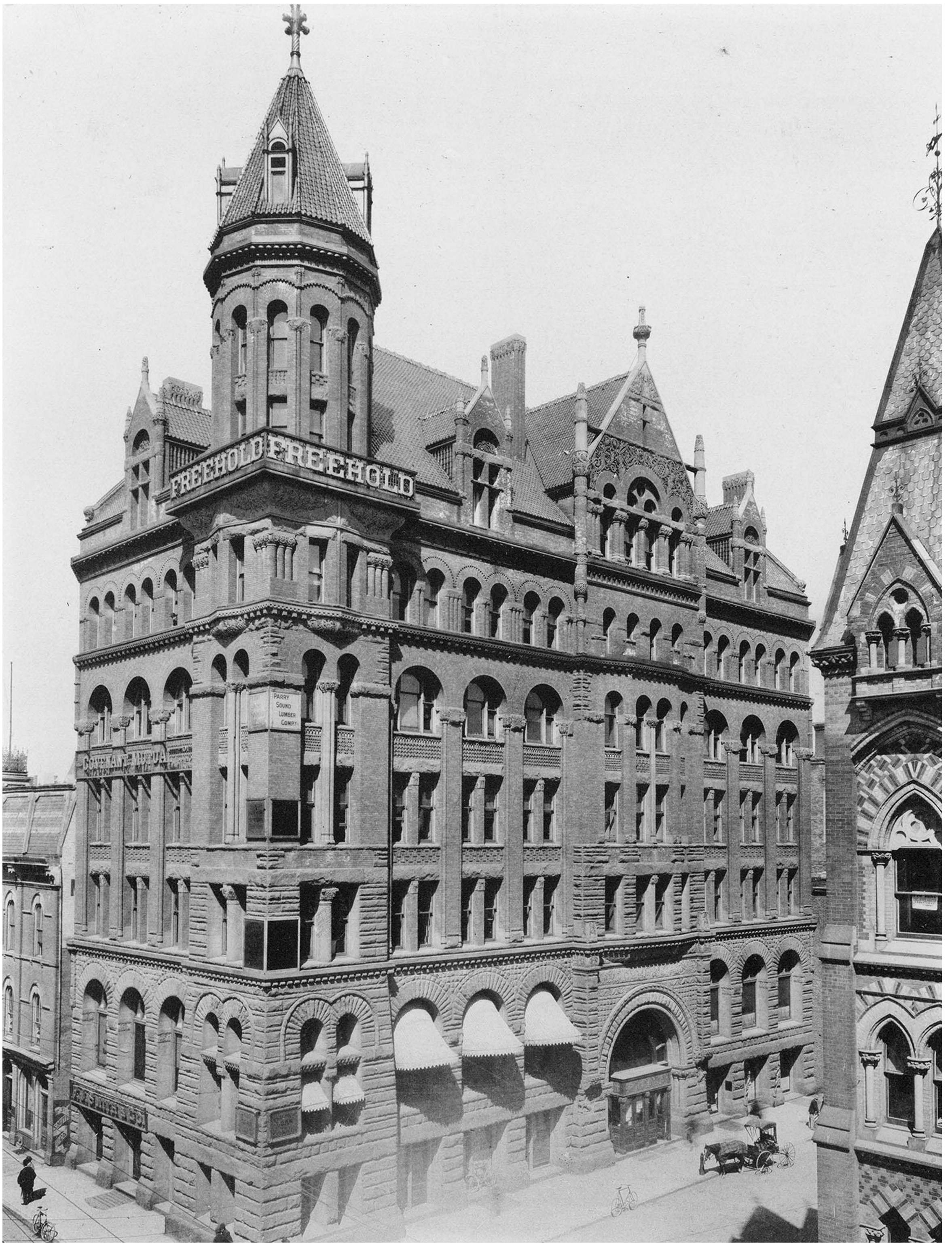
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.



NORTH AMERICAN LIFE BUILDING



DRIVE IN HIGH PARK.



FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING.



UNION DEPOT.



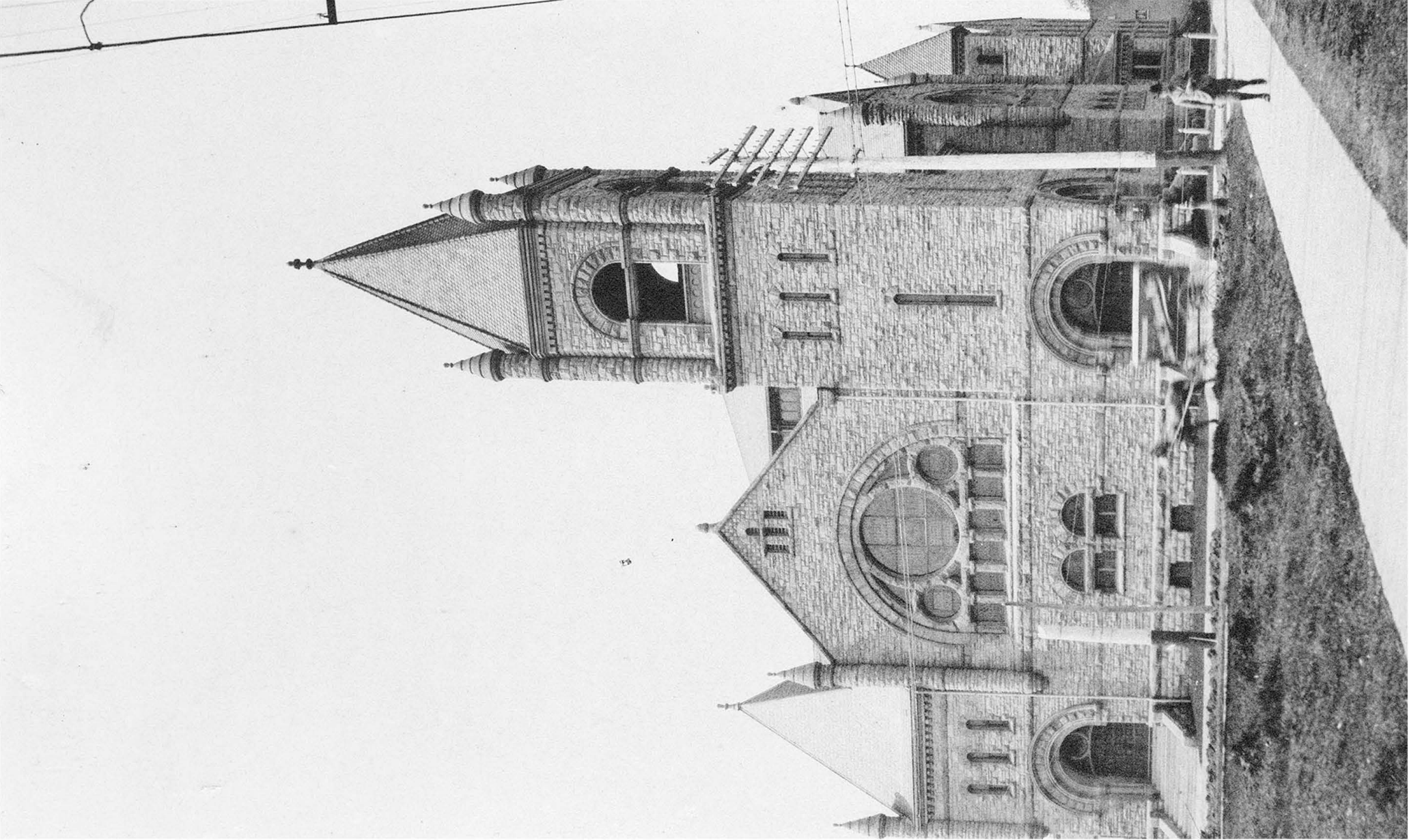
BLOOR STREET.



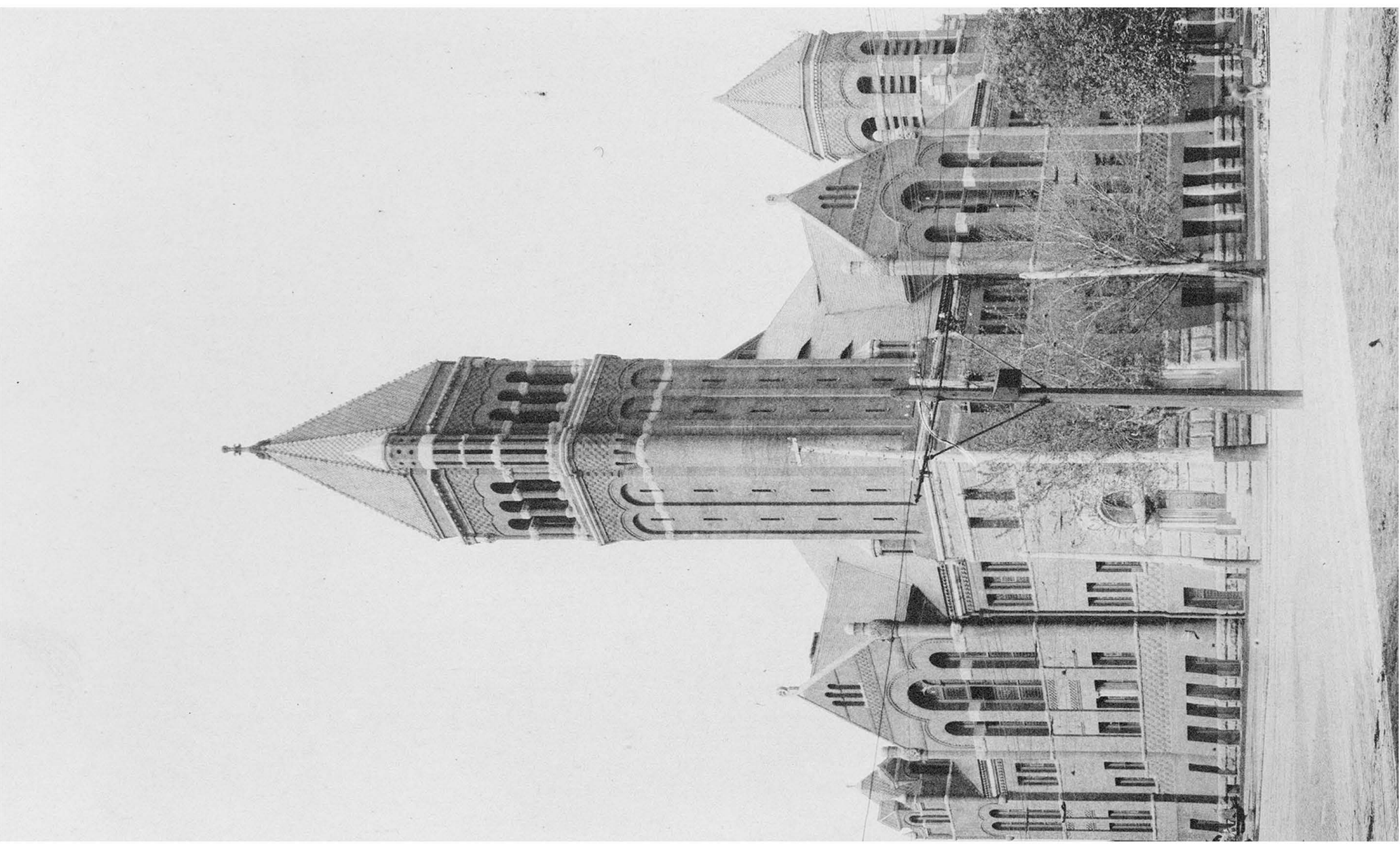
ST. GEORGE STREET.



McKINNON BUILDING.



TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.



BROADWAY M. E. TABERNACLE.