



TORONTO

ILLUSTRATED

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Together with a Historical Sketch
of the City



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TORONTO ILLUSTRATED

TORONTO, the capital city of Ontario, the Semi-centennial of whose foundation was held in 1884, occupies a position which was of great importance long before the advent of the white race, at a time when the entire Province was covered with a dense hardwood forest, penetrated only in a few directions by the Indian trails.

The site of Toronto was the termination of the most important of these trails which supplied the shortest and most convenient road between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. The name itself is of Huron origin and means a "place of meeting," a term applied to the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe, which was the northern end of the first stage on the great portage.

In course of time the name has been transferred from the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe to the southern end of the trail. It was by this road that the Six Nation Indians passed, during the middle of the seventeenth century, through to the present County of Simcoe, and in a series of bloody conflicts almost entirely exterminated the Huron Indians. At the time of the conquest of Canada the Province was occupied by the Mississaugas, a branch of the Algonquin people.

During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the fight for the fur trade with the Indians was maintained with great vigor between the English from Albany and the French from Montreal. The control by the French of the trade passing by the Niagara River led the English to establish a fort at Oswego for the purpose of gaining the traffic from the Northwest, and as a counter-stroke a French trading-post was established in 1749 on the site of Toronto, which was named Fort Rouille, after the French colonial minister. It was situated on the lake shore in what is now the western part of the city, and its site is marked by an obelisk in the southwest corner of the Exhibition grounds.

In 1758 the threatened attacks on Quebec, Montreal and Niagara by the English forces under Wolfe and Amherst compelled the Governor of Canada, M. de Vaudreuil, to withdraw his force from the smaller forts, and under his instruction Fort Rouille was burned in 1759.

In the period intervening between the destruction of the fort and the settlement of the town, the fur trade continued to be very valuable, and it is said £1,000 was offered by traders for a season's monopoly, as far back as 1767.

The termination of the American Revolution and the declaration of independence was followed by the expulsion of the United Empire Loyalists, many of whom settled in Upper Canada. Some 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 surveys in the western lakes, wrote approvingly of it, giving among other information, the following interesting description of it: "I 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 glossy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisted of two families of Mississaugas—and the many neighboring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense convoys of wild fowl." Its situation certainly commended it as a convenient and safe place for the capital of the Province, and when Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, came to the 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 foundation 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 bounded 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 in 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 Chauncey. 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 as Governor were Peter Russell, Peter Hunter, Sir Francis Gore, Sir Isaac Brock, and contemporary were Baldwin, Jarvis, Robinson, Powell, Osgoode, Small, Hagerman, Chewett, Draper, Ridout, Boulton, Bidwell, Allan, Shaw and Denison. One figure stands out pre-eminent in the person of Bishop Strachan, 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 "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 William 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, William Lyon Mackenzie. The steps taken to incorporate Toronto are worth reciting. Mr. Jarvis, member for York, introduced the bill for incorporation in the Legislature in February, 1834. In March it became law, providing for a city divided into five wards, with two Aldermen and two Councilmen from each ward, from whom was to be elected a Mayor. The first meeting of the new council was held on the 3rd 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, William Lyon Mackenzie; 1835, Robert Baldwin Sullivan; 1836, Thos. D. Morrison, M. D.; 1837, George Gurnett; 1838-40, John Powell; 1841, George Munro; 1842-44, Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q. C.; 1845-47, William Henry Boulton; 1848-50, George Gurnett; 1851-53, John George Bowes; 1854, Joshua Geo. Beard; 1855, George W. Allan; 1856, John Beverley Robinson; 1857, John Hutchison; 1858, William Henry Boulton and David B. Read, Q. C.; 1859-60, Adam Wilson, Q. C.; 1861-63, John George Bowes; 1864-66, Francis H. Medcalf; 1867-68, James E. Smith; 1869-70, Samuel B. Harman; 1871-72, Joseph Sheard; 1873, Alexander Manning; 1874-75, Francis H. Medcalf; 1876-78, Angus Morrison, Q. C.; 1879-80, James Beaty, Jr., Q. C.; 1881-82, W. Barclay McMurich, Q. C.; 1883-84, Arthur R. Boswell, K. C.; 1885, Alexander Manning; 1886-87, William H. Howland; 1888-91, Edward F. Clarke; 1892-93, Robert J. Fleming; 1894-95, Warring Kennedy; 1896, Robert J. Fleming; 1897, Robert J. Fleming and John Shaw; 1898-99, John Shaw; 1900, Ernest A. Macdonald; 1901-2, Oliver A. Howland, C. M. G.; 1903-45, Thos. Urquhart; 1906-7, Emerson Coatsworth, K. C.; 1908-9, Joseph Oliver; 1910, G. R. Geary, K. C.

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 dollars. The western boundary was Peter Street and the city did not extend beyond the Don River. There were few buildings to the north of Queen Street, then known as Lot Street, the primeval forest being still uncut and uncleared on the northern border. In this year the newly born city suffered from an outbreak of Asiatic Cholera, which proved a terrible 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 defence was more than sufficient to prevent a siege or inroad, Montgomery's tavern to

the north being the point of rally, and a few volleys of musketry the only expression of war. From '37 to the present time the leading events must be passed under review kaleidoscopically.

The city of Toronto is now the largest and most important wholesale jobbing centre of Canada in its output of merchandise for distribution to dealers in various lines of trade. To its warehouses come the buyers from contractors and lumber camps, supply firms and retail stores all over the Dominion, its diversified stocks and exceptional shipping facilities attracting a custom which has increased very rapidly within the past few years owing to the active development being carried on in the newer portions of the country. The dominant position of the city as a wholesale supply point is primarily due to its unequalled advantages for cheap freightage, both by lake and rail, and is assisted by its undisputed possession of the most lucrative purchasing market of Canada lying adjacent to its boundaries. An index of the traffic of which it is the pivot-point is found in the fact that more than 200 freight trains enter and leave Toronto daily. In addition to many business houses not here enumerated as not being strictly jobbers, though they do a partial wholesale trade, one finds in Toronto strong wholesale houses, in the following among other lines: Groceries, dry goods, hardware, hats, caps and furs, jewellery and silverware, lamp goods, lumber, millinery, paints and oils, paper goods, seeds, sporting goods, stationery, teas and coffee, tobaccos and cigars, smallwares, underwear, wines and liquors, woollens, provisions, produce, etc.

It is safe to say that no city of equal size in America contains so many substantial and artistic homes, and so delightful a series of residential districts as Toronto. It is essentially a city of homes—a city which presents unrivalled attractions for home life. In summer the thousands of wide spreading trees throw their cooling foliage across the roadways forming, with the well trimmed and flower bordered lawns, many vistas of surpassing charm. Parks of large expanse and great natural beauty may be found in every section of the city, while the deep ravines of Rosedale, the heights on the northern boundary, and the wonderful panorama of Lake Ontario's changing tints lend their added loveliness to the surroundings. In front of the city is Toronto Island, where, within but a few minutes of the busiest streets, one may find quietness, fresh air and all the delights of shady groves, sandy beaches, and tumbling waves. Several other summer suburbs of the same attractiveness exist along the lake shore, while steamers ply in every direction, affording a wide variety of pleasure excursions at moderate cost. The climate of Toronto is very moderate, and the somewhat short winter is full of pleasant occupations, each

**TORONTO—
A Great
Distributing
Centre**

season bringing its series of notable dramatic, musical and other entertainments; for Toronto is a generous patron of good art and never fails to attract to its doors those who are most famous on the lecture platform or the dramatic stage.

Each year sees an increase in the tourist traffic of Toronto and in the number of conventions held within its borders. Even yet, however, the almost limitless attractions of the city and country behind it are but partly known. The Muskoka Lakes, famous both for beauty and sport, are each summer the haunt of thousands from Canada and the United States. Georgian Bay, with its 30,000 islands, is now rivalling Muskoka in popular esteem, while the Kawartha Lakes District, with its magnificent bass and maskinonge fishing, is each season becoming a greater favorite. These are only three out of many such resorts that Ontario possesses and which can easily be reached from Toronto. The vast regions of New Ontario contain thousands of miles of lakes, forests and streams, whose resources for sport and pleasure have not yet been even touched. To the tourist from other cities Toronto itself is a delightful visiting place, replete in beauty and opportunities for enjoyment. Its situation gives it an equable and healthy climate; its excellent street railway service affords great convenience for sight-seeing, and its hotel accommodations are both extensive and moderate in cost. It has been called the "Convention City," and the thousands who have visited it on such occasions, bear cordial testimony to the hospitality of its people and the multitude of its attractions. (The city contains 146 hotels, 500 boarding houses, seven theatres, twenty-two music and concert halls.)

As an educational centre Toronto possesses advantages unsurpassed by any city of equal size in America. It contains three large universities—Toronto, Trinity and McMaster. In federation with the University of Toronto are several strong colleges with courses in theology and arts, namely, Knox, St. Michael's, Victoria and Wycliffe. This University is supported by the Province and the wide range of its usefulness is shown by the following list of its affiliated institutions in various departments:—Toronto School of Medicine, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, School of Practical Science, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario Agricultural College, and two colleges of music. The city contains 58 public schools, 20 separate schools (Roman Catholic), 1 model school, 1 Normal school, 4 collegiate institutes, 4 industrial schools, 1 technical school, 7 ladies' schools, 1 residential boys' college, and several excellent business colleges. The public and separate schools and the technical school are absolutely free, and the Toronto public school system is regarded as the most perfect in

**TORONTO—
A Mecca of
Tourists**

**TORONTO—
Its Famous
Colleges
and Schools**

America. Education in Toronto is within the reach of all and is of a very high type. The public school system leads naturally to the collegiate and thence to the university, and while free education is obtainable up to a point sufficient for any branch of commercial life, the higher branches may also be studied at comparatively slight expense.

In no way is the character of a people better shown than in the number and strength of its trade institutions—those organizations which, while serving no individually selfish end, are yet of benefit to the public as a whole, or to those whose misfortunes entitle them to the sympathy of their fellows. In this respect Toronto can show a record of remarkable achievement. Its Board of Trade is recognized as the most influential colonial Board in the British Empire and is unceasing in its efforts on behalf of the business interests of the city and of Canada as a whole. Its Exhibition, which in 1903 took rank as a Dominion event, is the largest and finest annual exhibition in the world. Its Public Library, with five branches, containing in all more than 130,000 books, ranks among the great libraries of America. It is the home of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which here had its inception. Its great asylum cares for the insane, and four large

**TORONTO—
Its Public
and Trade
Institutions**

Population, 350,000. Number of wards, 7. Area of the city, 28 miles. Tax rate, $17\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar. Assessment—Land, \$107,500,000; buildings, \$119,000,000; income, \$12,000,000; business, \$30,300,000. Total, \$269,800,000. Tax Revenue, \$4,651,655. Total Revenue, \$6,874,800. Annual post office receipts, \$. Building permits issued in 1909, 5,056. Value of buildings erected in 1909, \$18,139,247.00. Average death rate, 15.25 per 1,000. Police stations, 10; policemen, 475. Fire stations, 22; firemen, 261. Theatres, 7; hotels, 146; hospitals, 9. Best annual exhibition in the world; area of grounds, 425 acres; length of grand stand, 725 feet; seating capacity, 16,400. One of the finest City Halls on the continent; cost, \$2,500,000; total floor space, 5.40 acres; tower, 300 feet high; largest winding clock on continent; bell weighing 11,648 lbs. Fine harbor for lake vessels, used during 1909 by 2,939 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,480,293. Free zoological gardens, containing a fine collection of animals and birds. Thirty-three public parks and squares, containing in all 1,700 acres. Miles of street railway track, 103. Passengers carried in 1909, 98,117,991; receipts, \$3,926,828.43; city's share, \$589,955.00. Public schools, 74; pupils, 46,956; teachers,

general hospitals, with emergency and isolation branches, minister to the sick. The city contains 27 homes for the friendless poor and 14 orphanages and shelters for the young. Five hospitals are devoted to special forms of disease, while three infirmaries and seven dispensaries assist in caring for those who need their aid. Besides these, there are a great many semi-public enterprises for the alleviation of suffering, pain and want. The Hospital for Sick Children was founded in 1875. It is the largest of its kind on the western continent. It is splendidly equipped and averages 1,000 in-patients and about 8,000 out-patients yearly. The Lakeside Home for Little Children and the Nurses' Residence were erected, beautifully furnished and equipped by Mr. J. Ross Robertson. The Lakeside Home for Little Children was erected in 1882 on the Light-house Point, Toronto Island, at a cost of \$50,000. Every year all the convalescent children from the Hospital for Sick Children are sent to the Lakeside Home so that it has been the summer home for nearly twenty-five years of about 10,000 children. It is the only sanitarium of its kind in the world. The Nurses' Residence was erected in 1906 at a cost of \$150,000 exclusive of the land. An interesting feature of Toronto life is its military, which includes, besides a permanent corps, a volunteer force of two mounted bodies, battery of field artillery and three infantry regiments.

Facts About Toronto

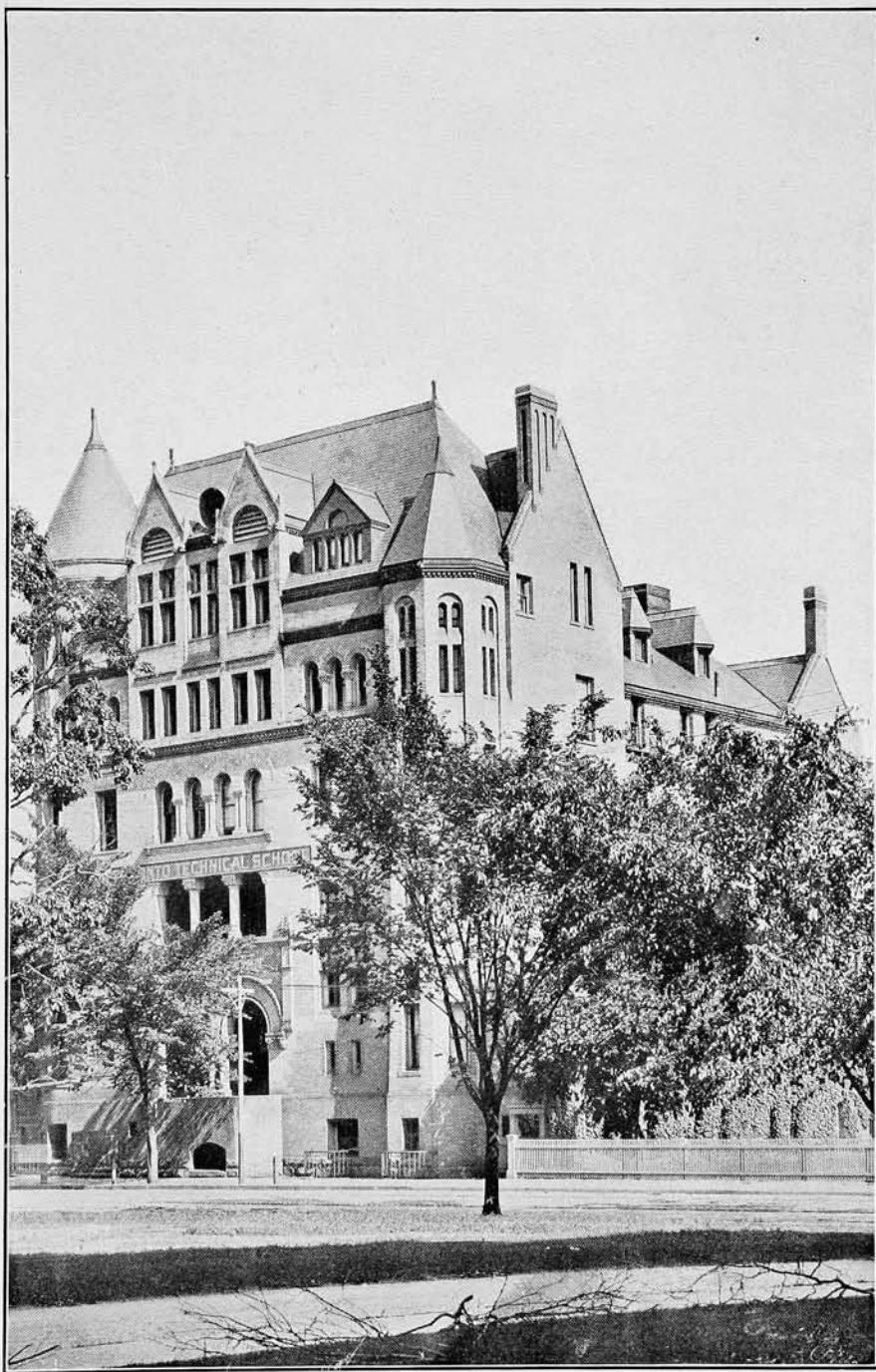
890. Separate schools, 19; pupils, 6,474; teachers, 110. One technical school, 1,283 pupils, 51 teachers. Four high schools, 54 teachers, 1,670 pupils. There are 407 miles of streets and 115 miles of lanes, of which 262 miles are paved. There are 298 miles of sewers and 341 miles of water mains, with 3,544 hydrants. The bank clearings in 1899 were \$504,872,846, in 1909, \$1,437,700,477. There are in Toronto 206 churches; 44 Anglican, 21 Baptist, 9 Congregational, 41 Methodist, 32 Presbyterian, 15 Roman Catholic, and 44 miscellaneous. Toronto citizens use about 23,000 telephones, which is a very high average in proportion to the population of the city. Toronto is the centre of the law system of Ontario, having 27 law courts within its limits. There are 116 miles of railway line within the limits of Toronto, and 106 passenger trains enter and leave the city daily. Journalism is represented in Toronto by 6 daily papers, 50 weekly, 20 semi-weekly, 76 monthly and 8 quarterly. The sanitary requirements of Toronto are admirably managed by a Board of Health and Medical Health Officer. Toronto is governed by a Mayor, Board of Control (of 4 members) and 20 Aldermen.



Ontario Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park



City Hall—One of the finest buildings on the Continent



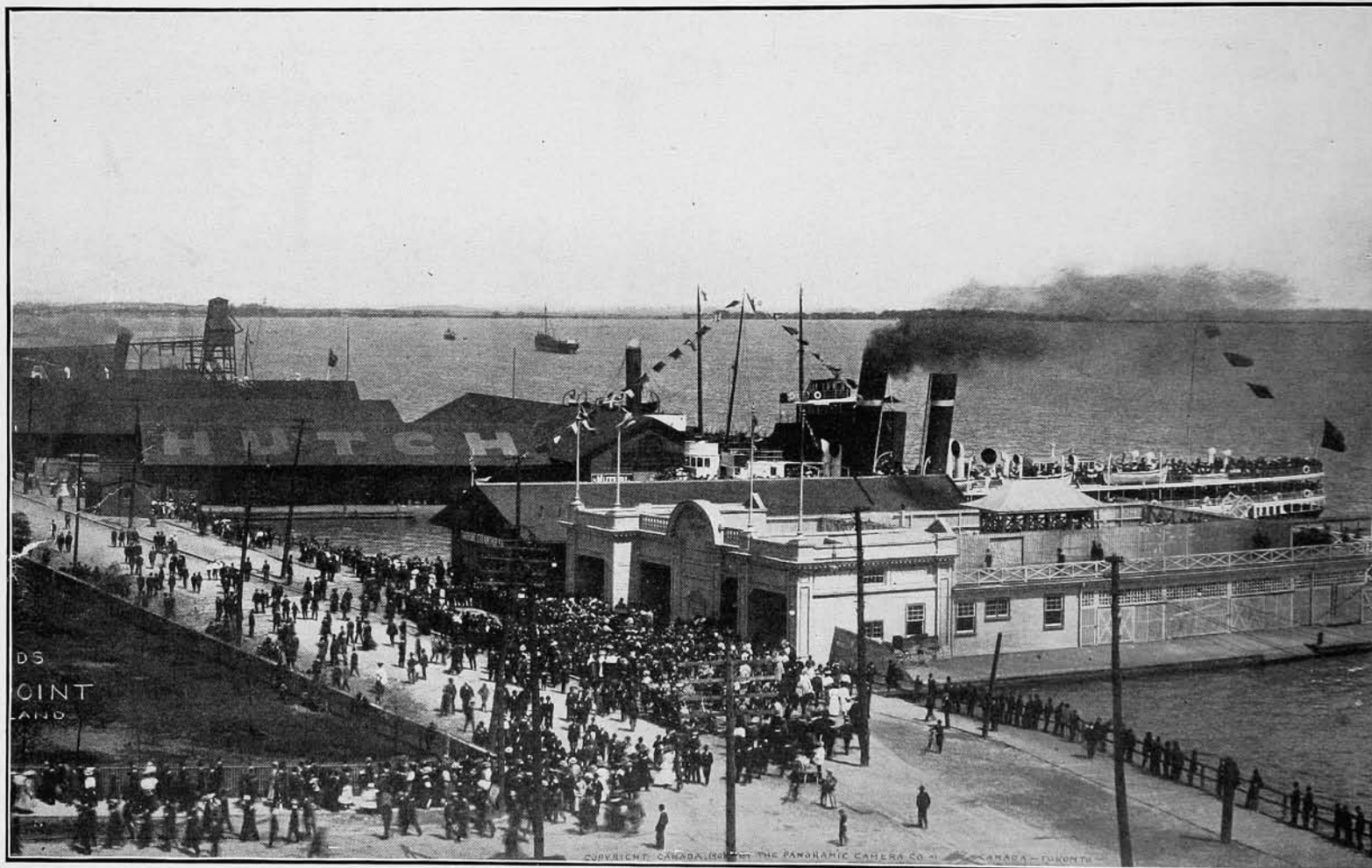
Technical School Building, College Street



A View of King Street, looking west from Toronto Street



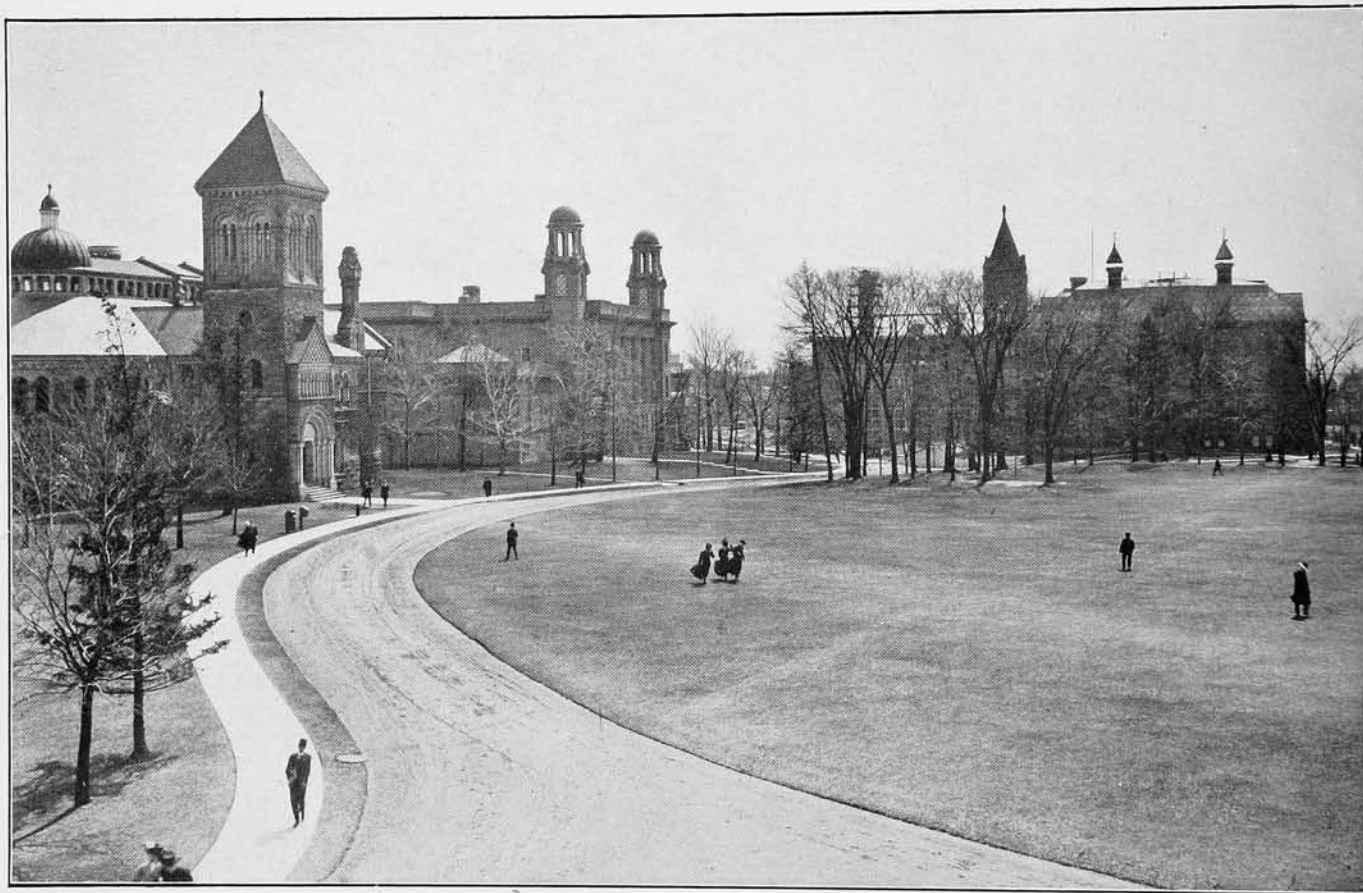
Rosedale—A Residential Section



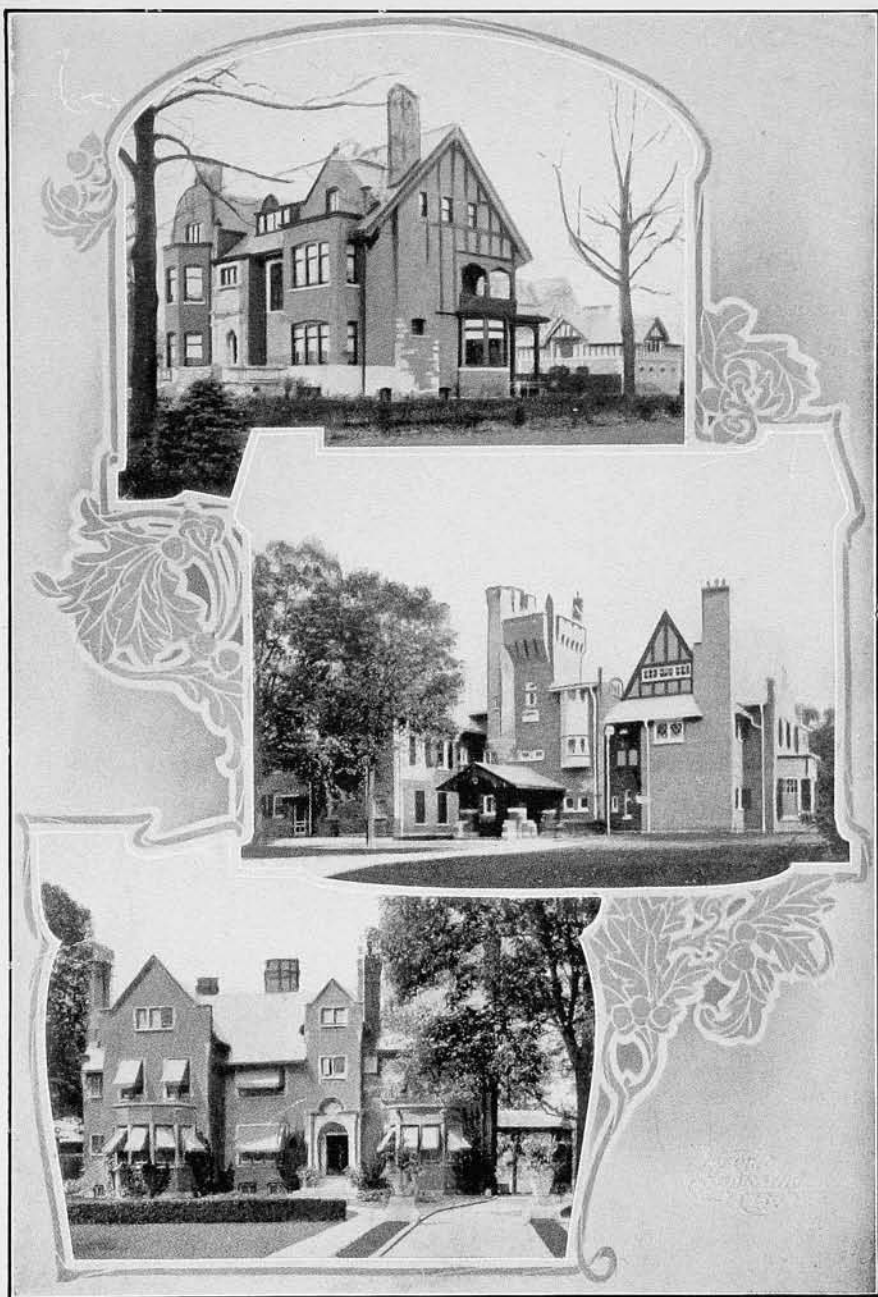
A Scene at Foot of Bay Street, showing Pleasure Seekers returning from the Island



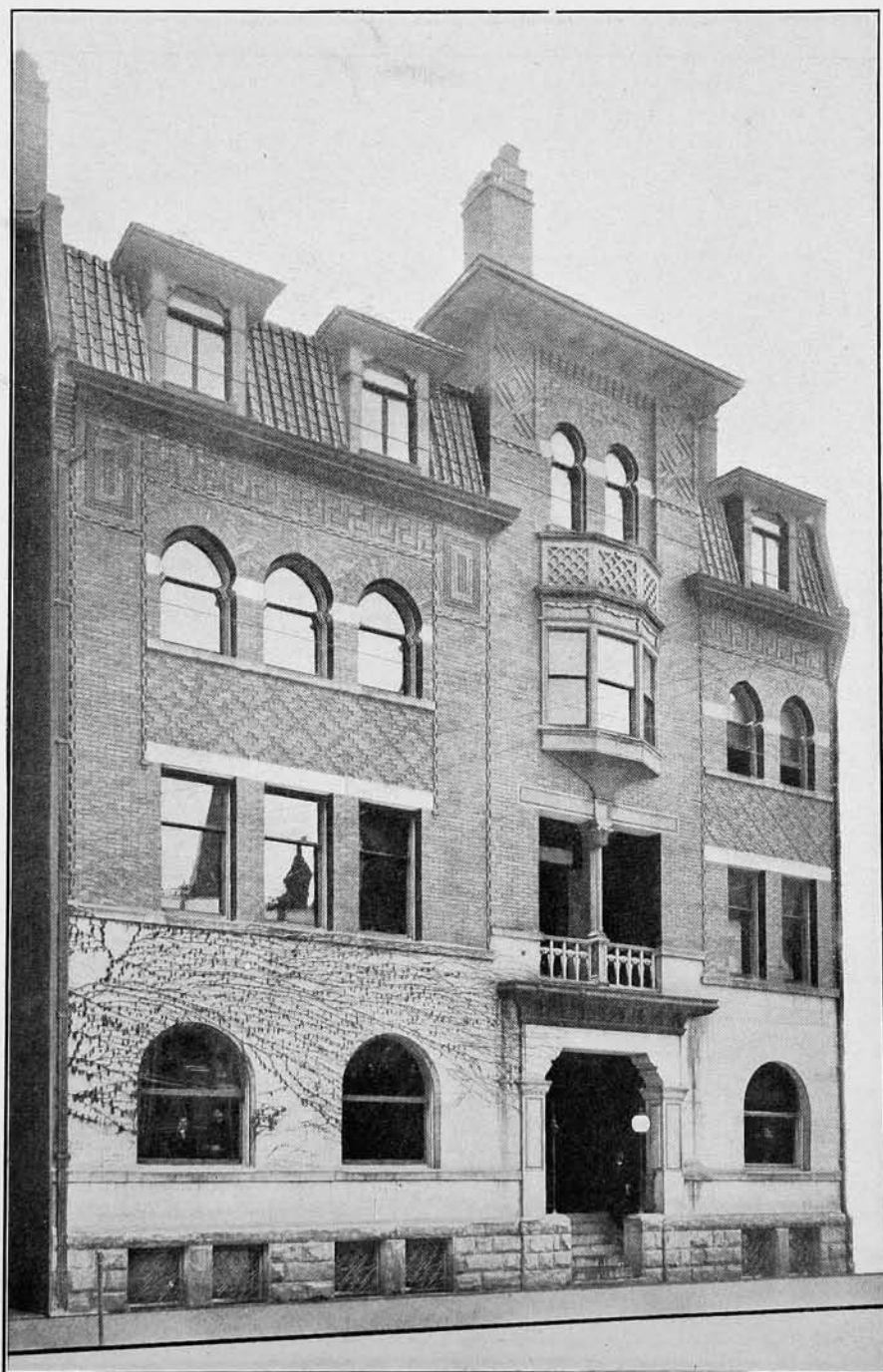
A View of Yonge Street, looking north from King Street



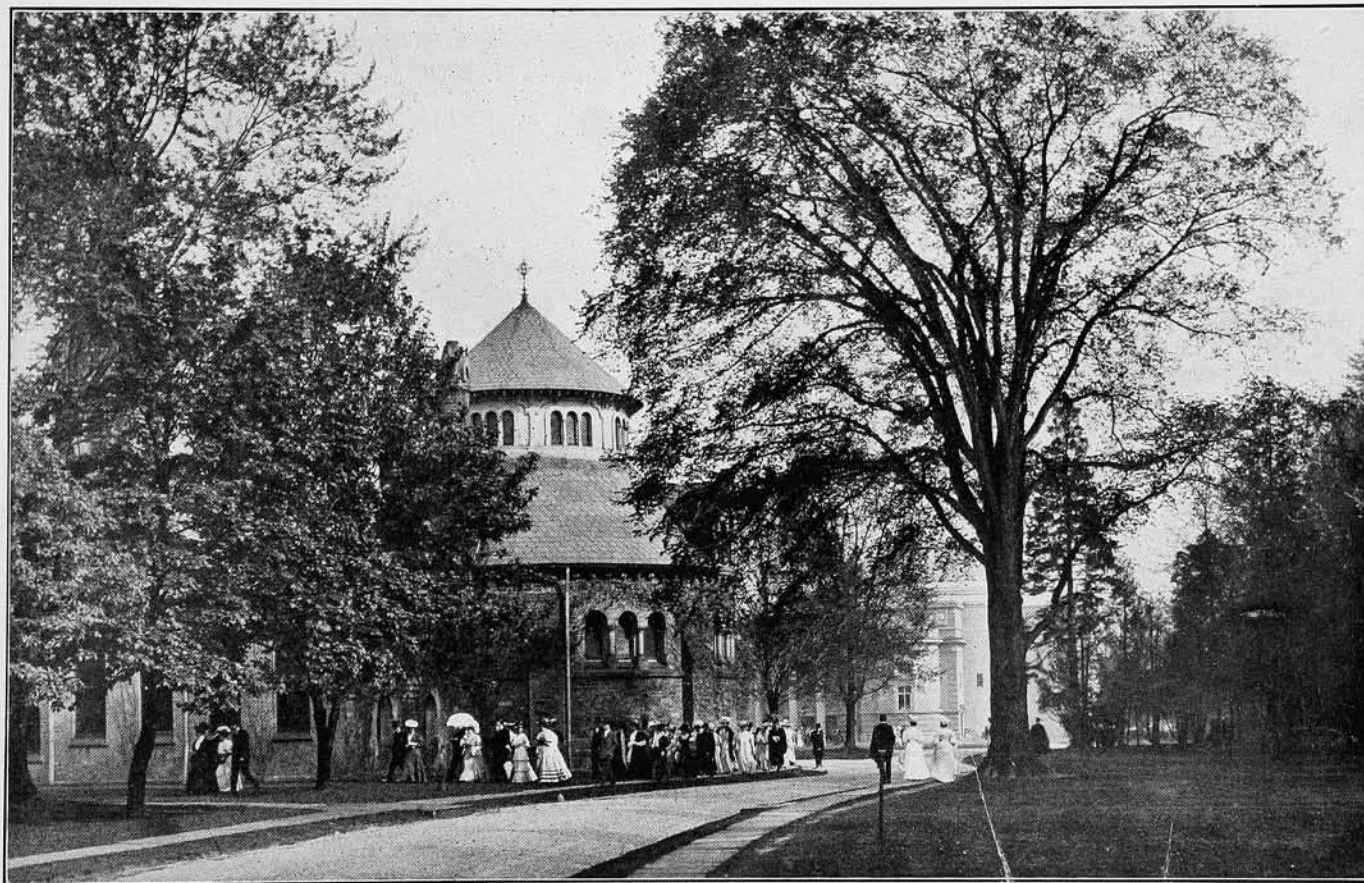
University Campus, showing Library, Medical and Science Buildings



Architectural Views of City Residences



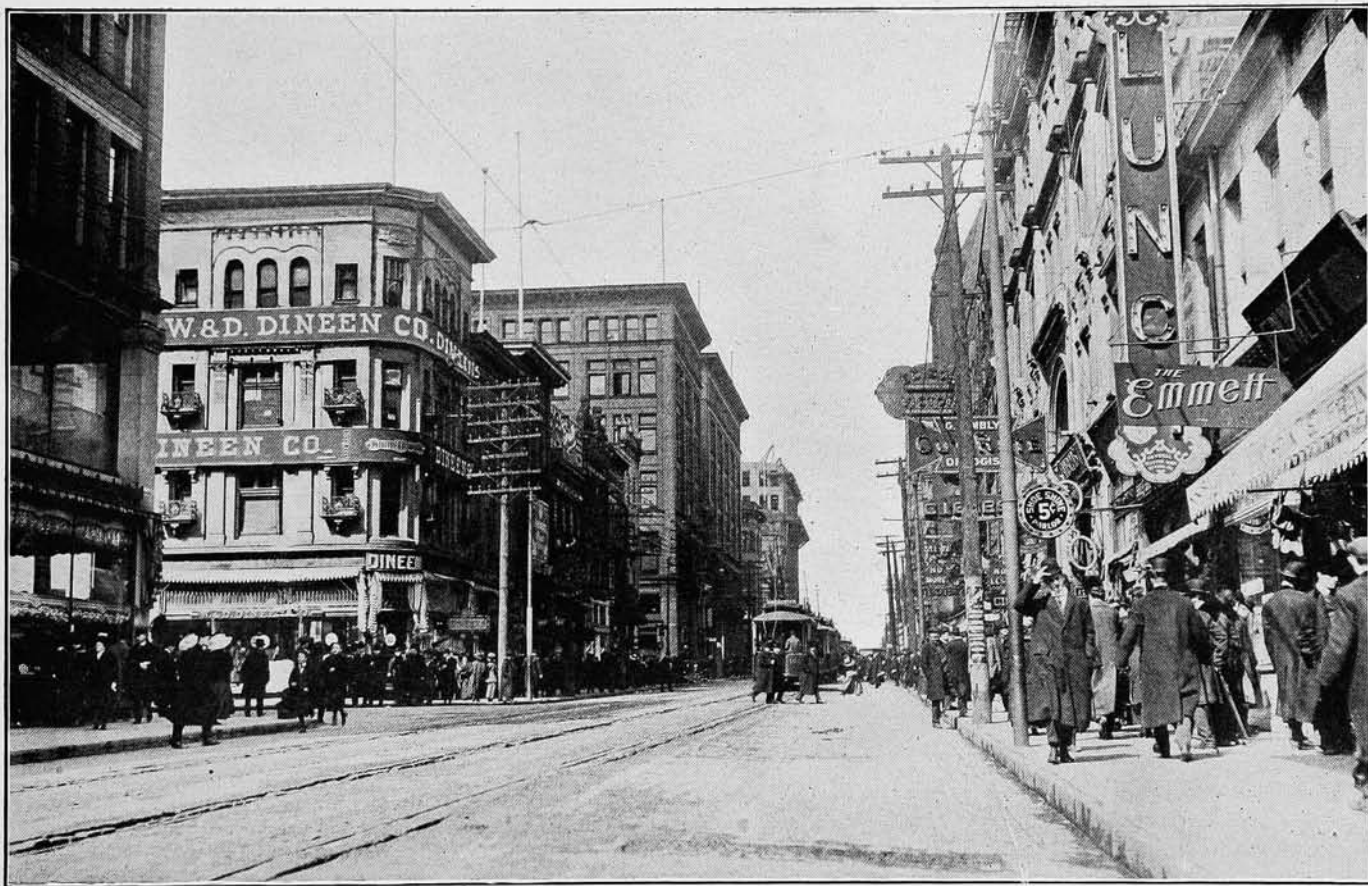
Labor Temple, Headquarters of organized Labor in Toronto



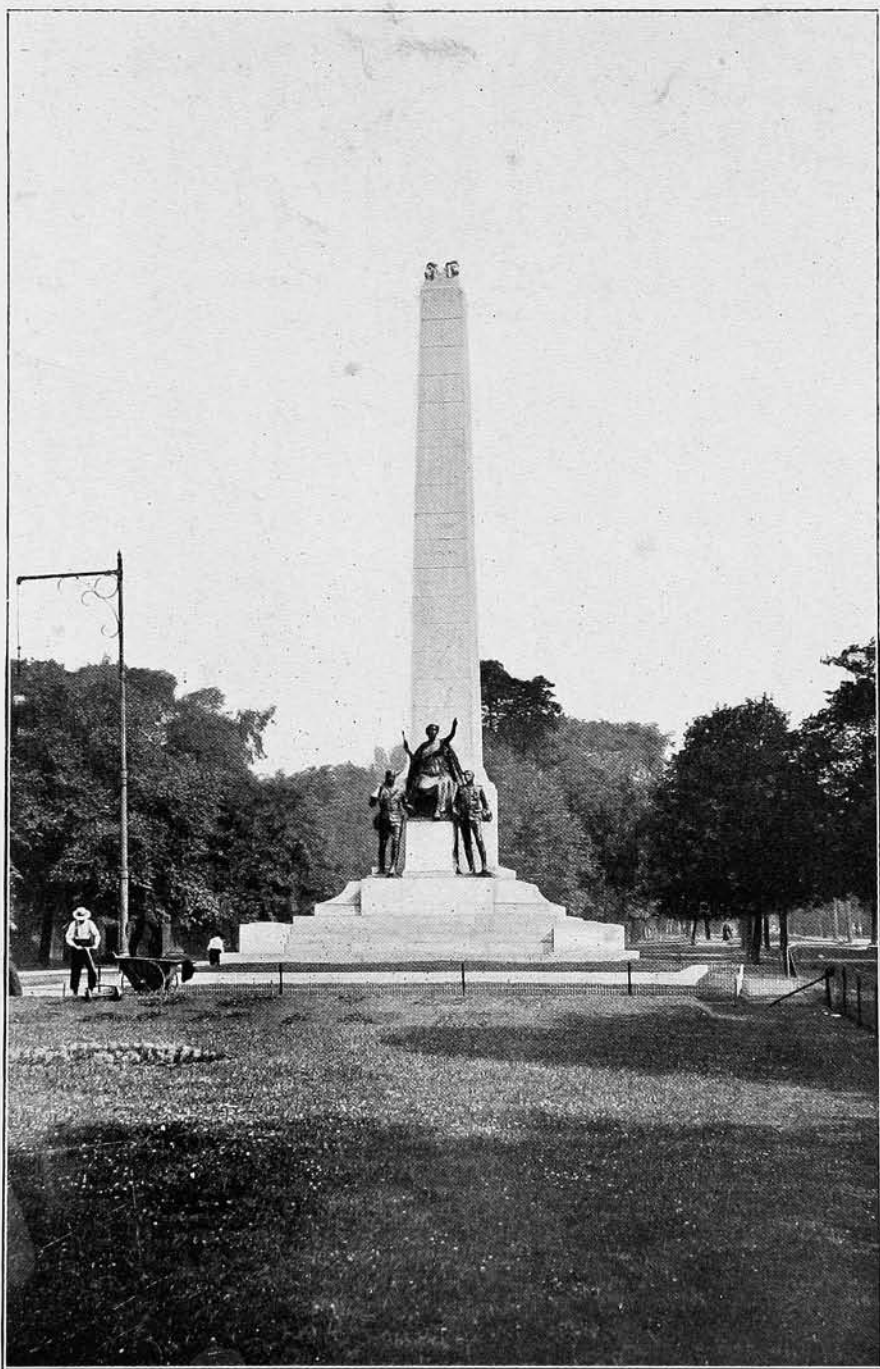
West End University Building, showing famous Maple Tree under which Shakespearian Plays are reproduced



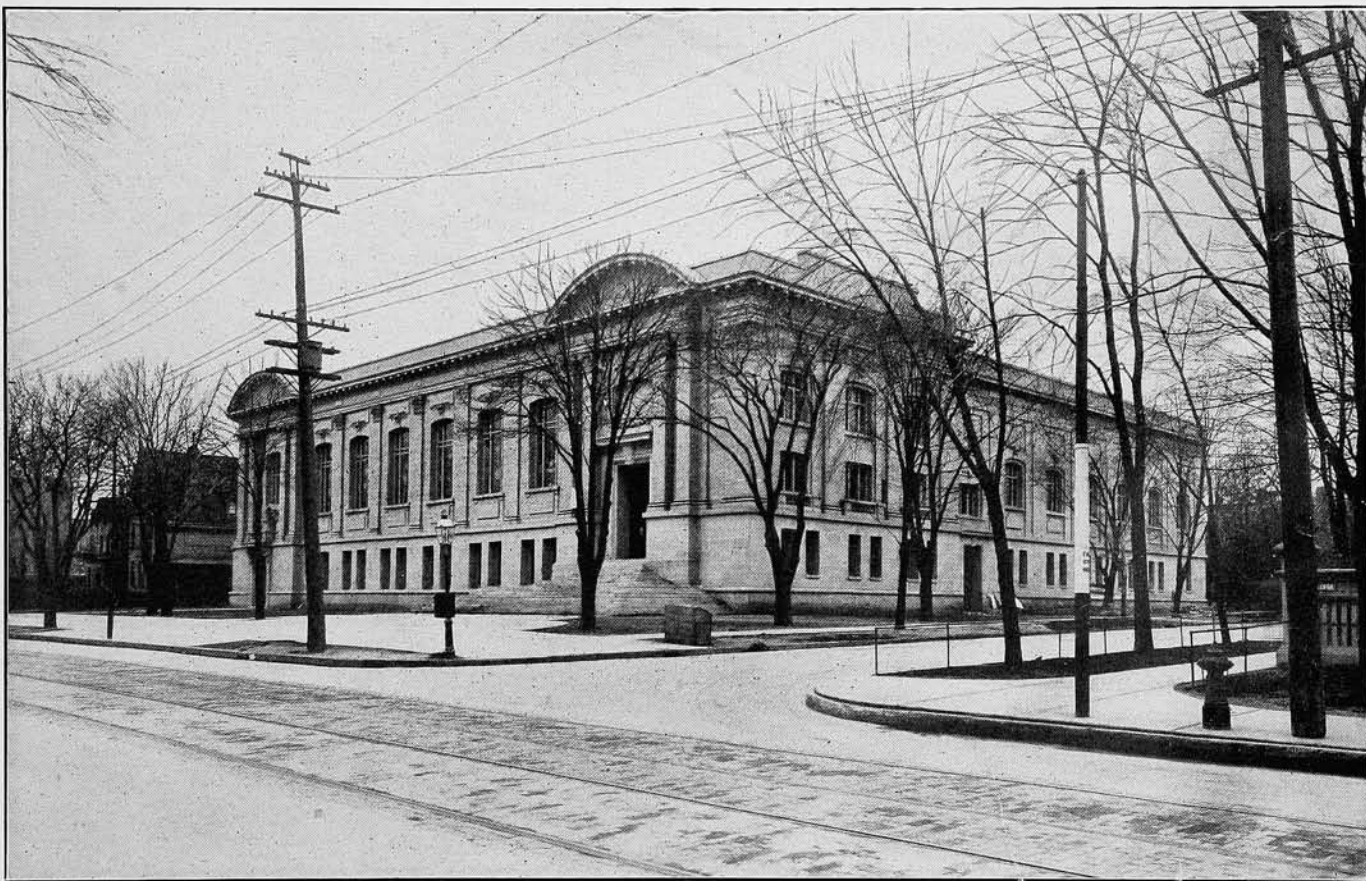
Royal Alexandra, Toronto's Half-Million-Dollar Theatre, King Street West



A View of Yonge Street, looking north from Temperance Street



Monument in memory of Soldiers who died in South Africa



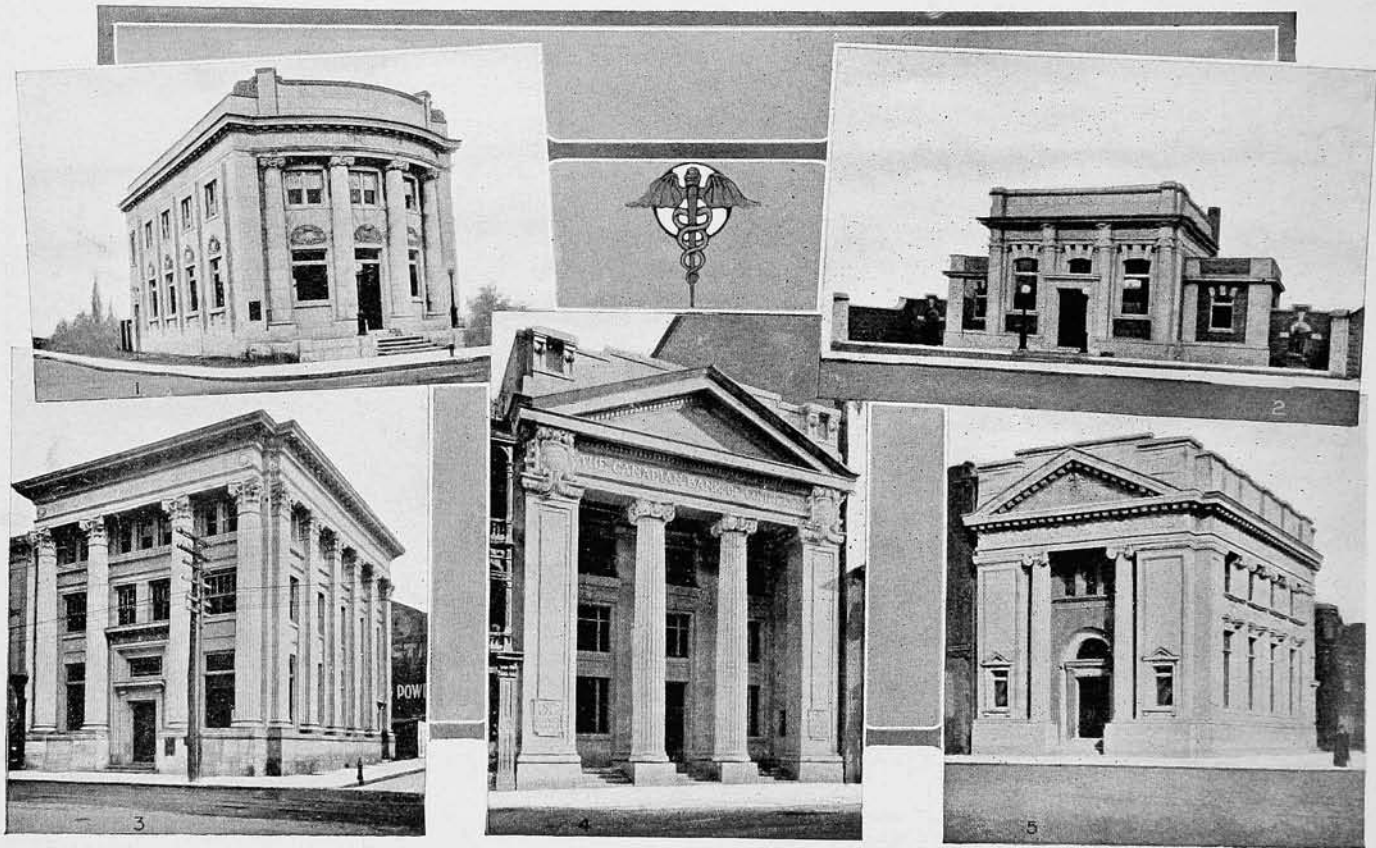
Toronto's new Public Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets



Allan Gardens, corner of Sherbourne and Carlton Streets



The Lumsden Building, corner Adelaide and Yonge Streets.



Architectural Views of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Branch Buildings



A Scene in Queen's Park, Victoria Day



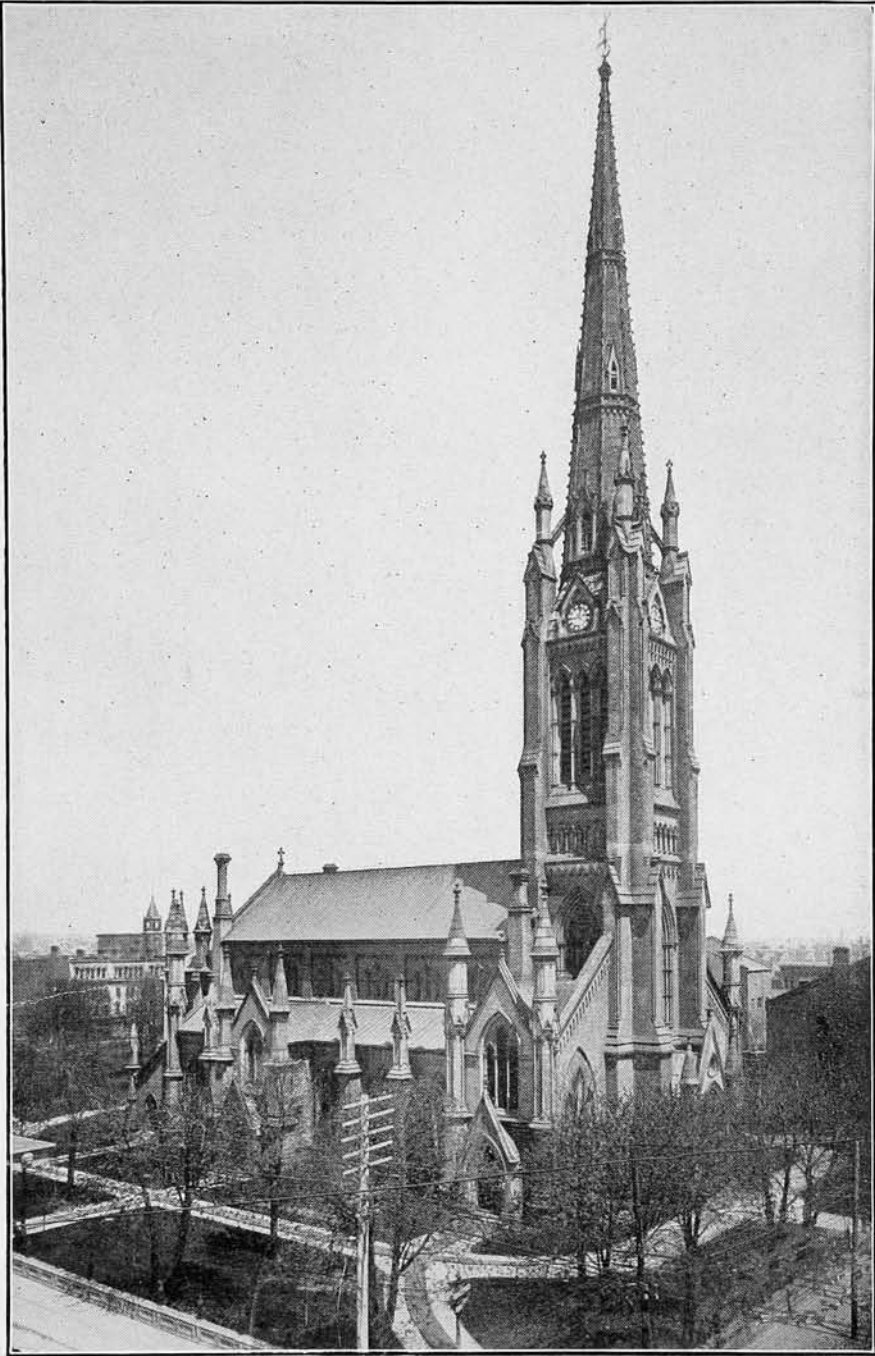
A View of Spadina Avenue, looking north from Queen Street, showing Knox College in the distance



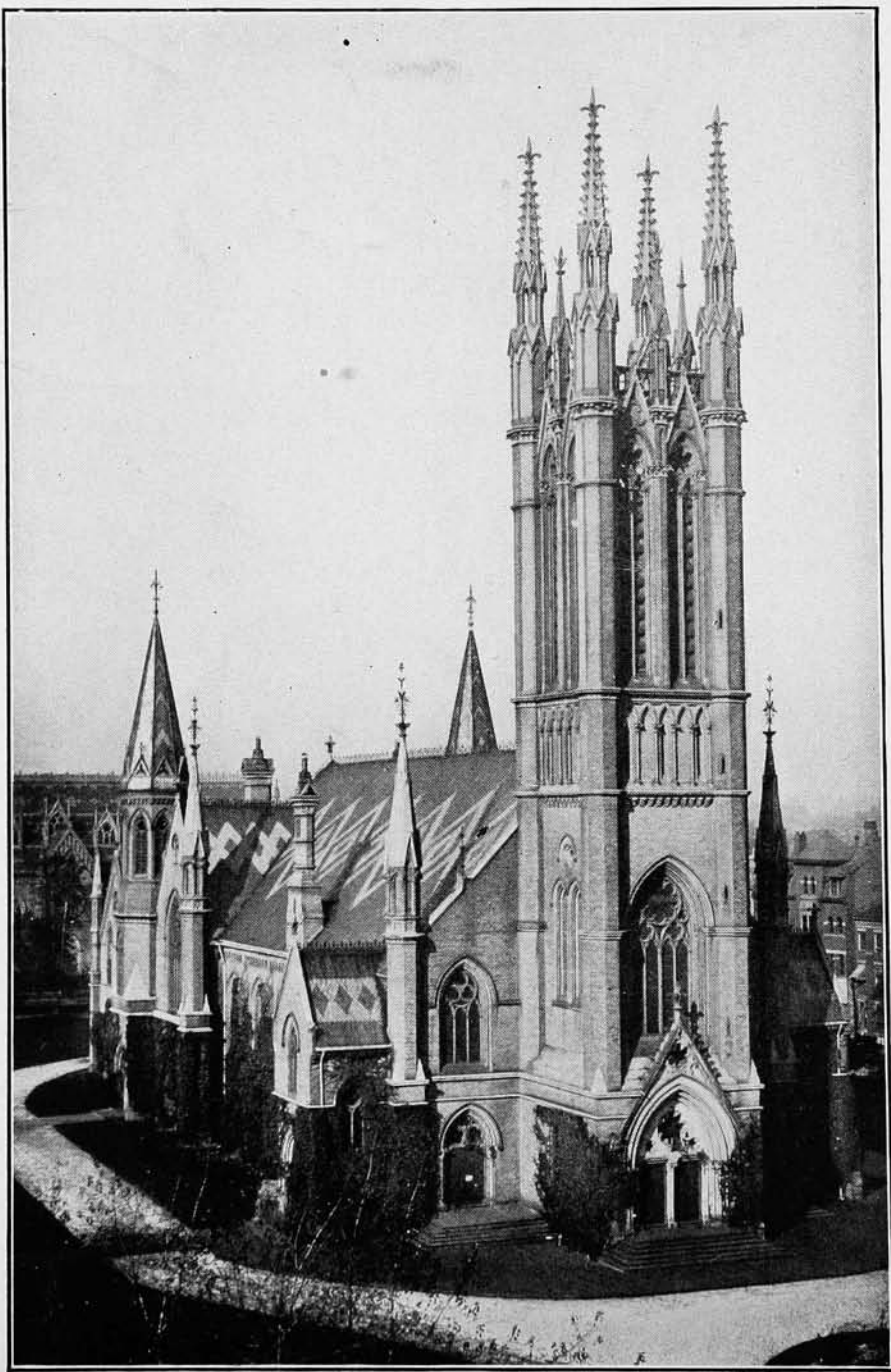
Arlington Hotel, corner of King and John Streets



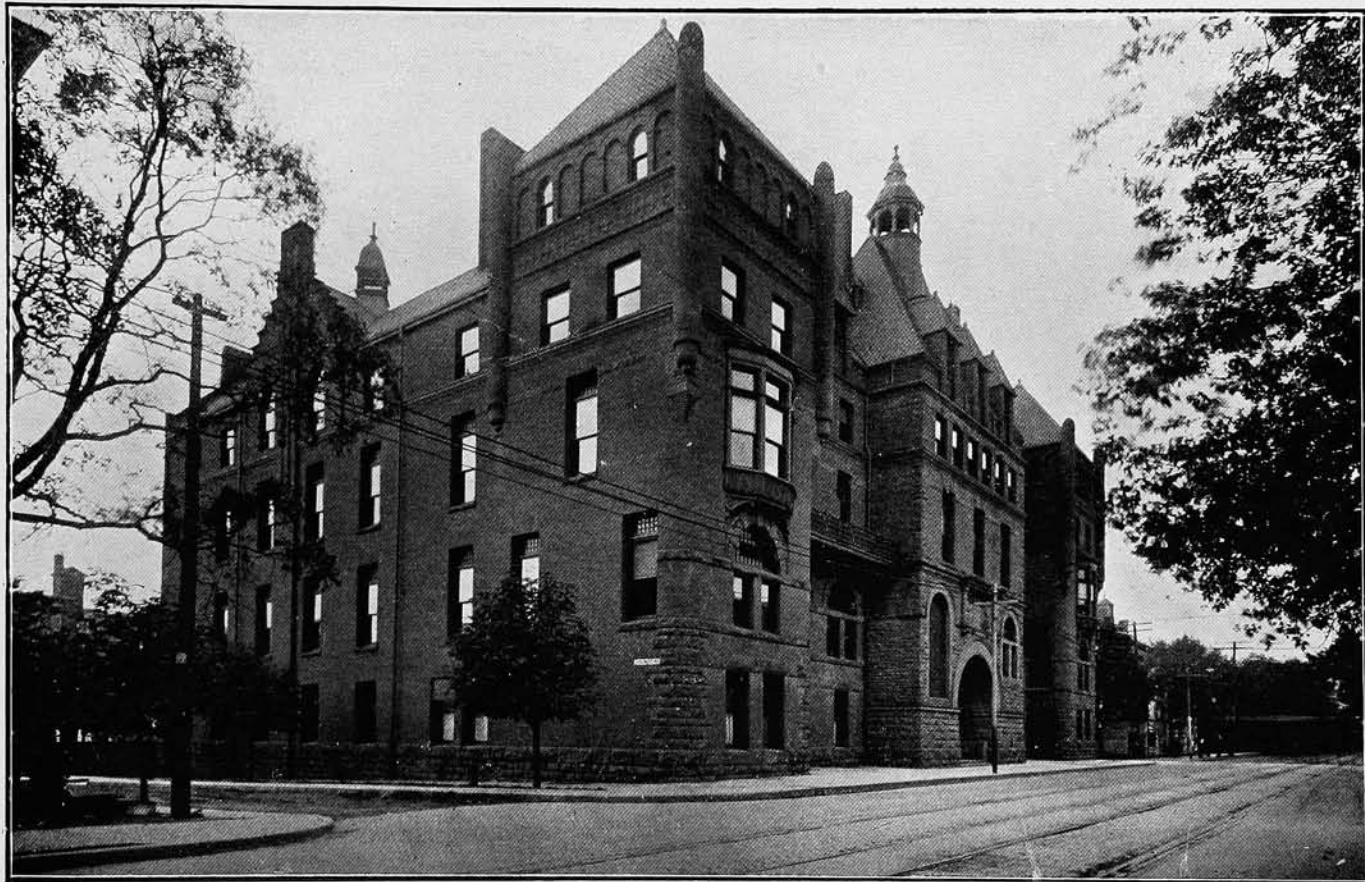
Traders Bank, Yenge and Colborne Streets



St. James' Cathedral, corner of King and Church Streets



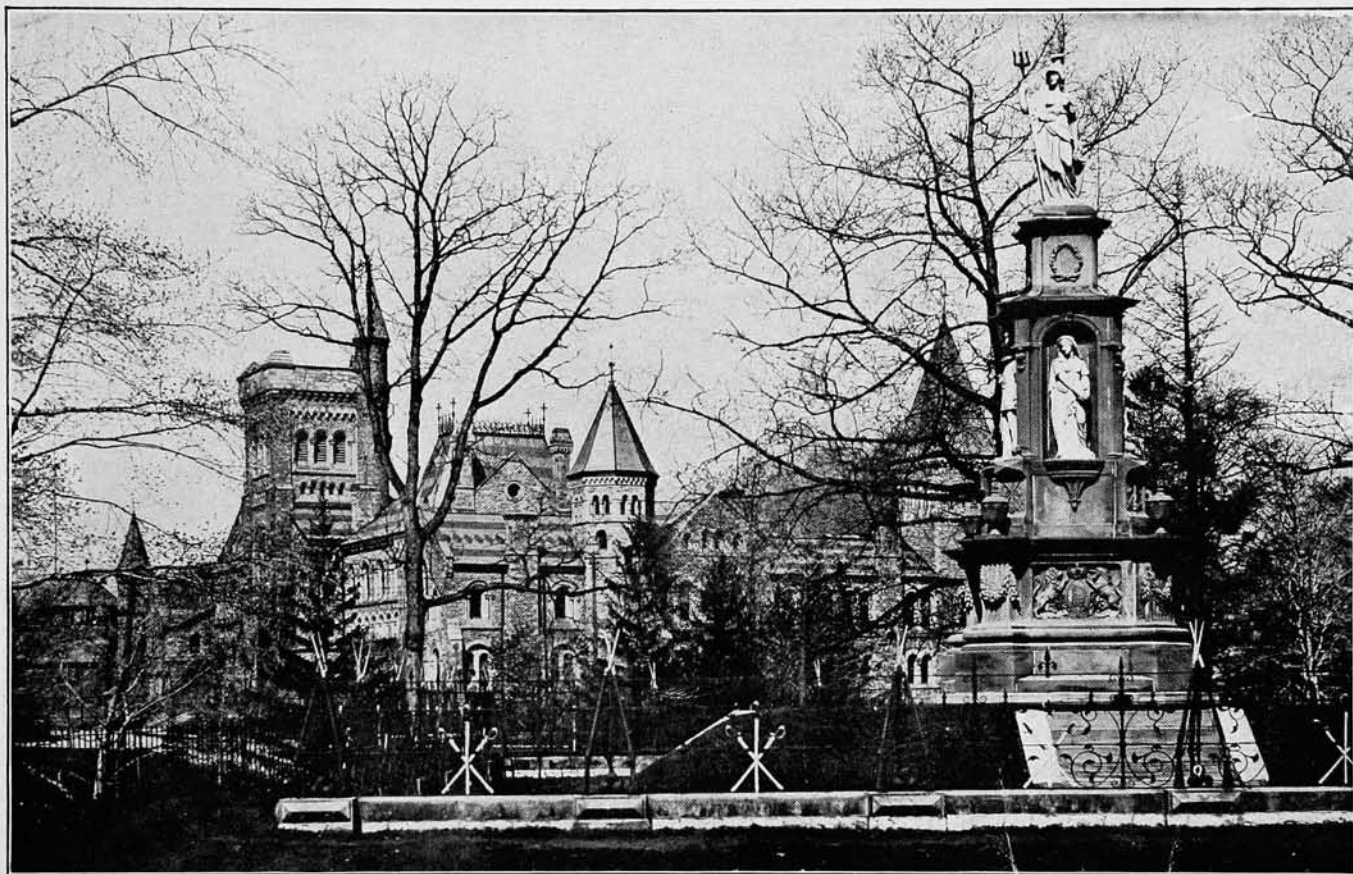
Metropolitan Church, corner of Queen and Church Streets



Hospital for Sick Children, College Street



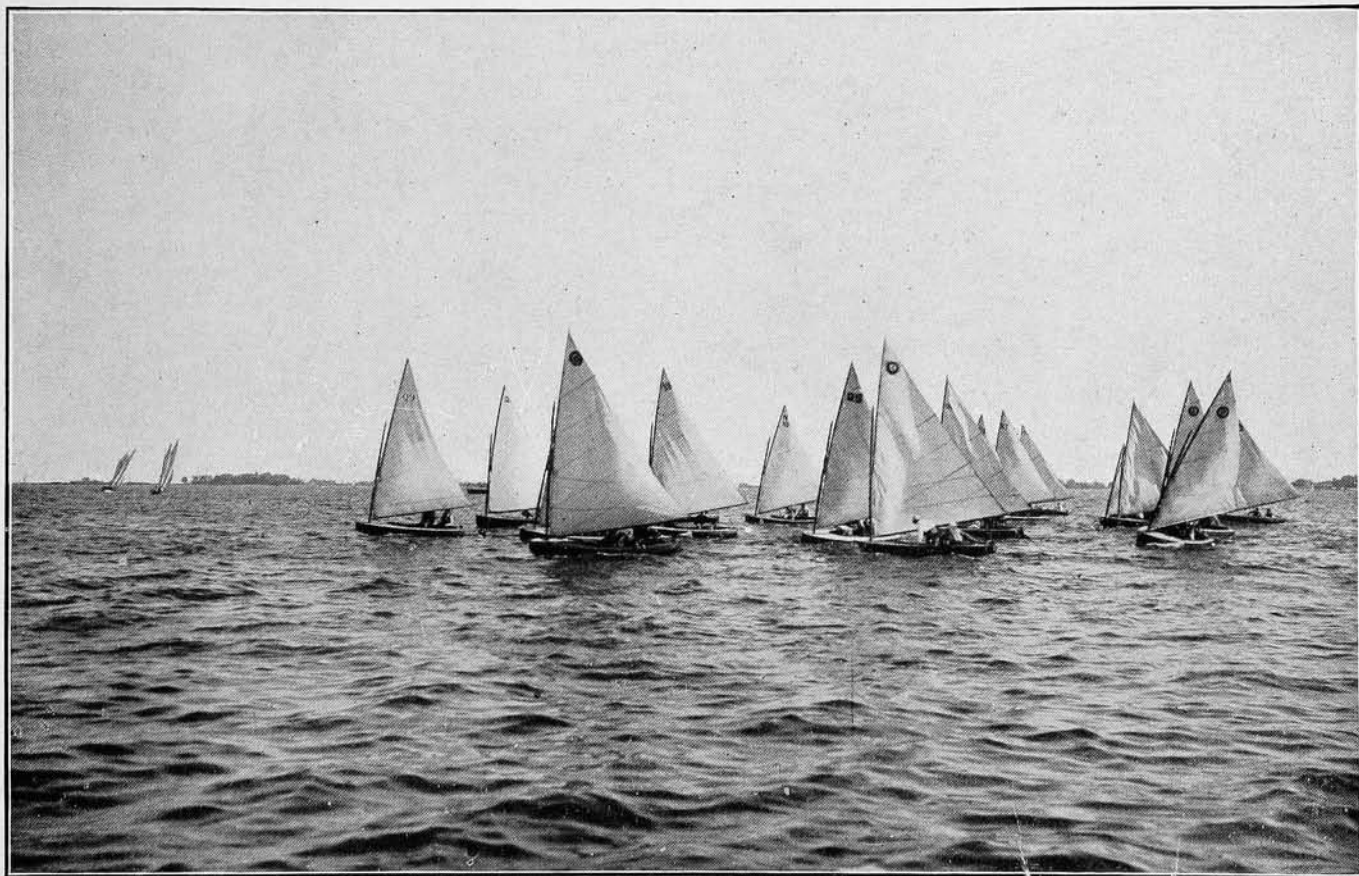
Nurses' Residence, Sick Children's Hospital, Elizabeth Street



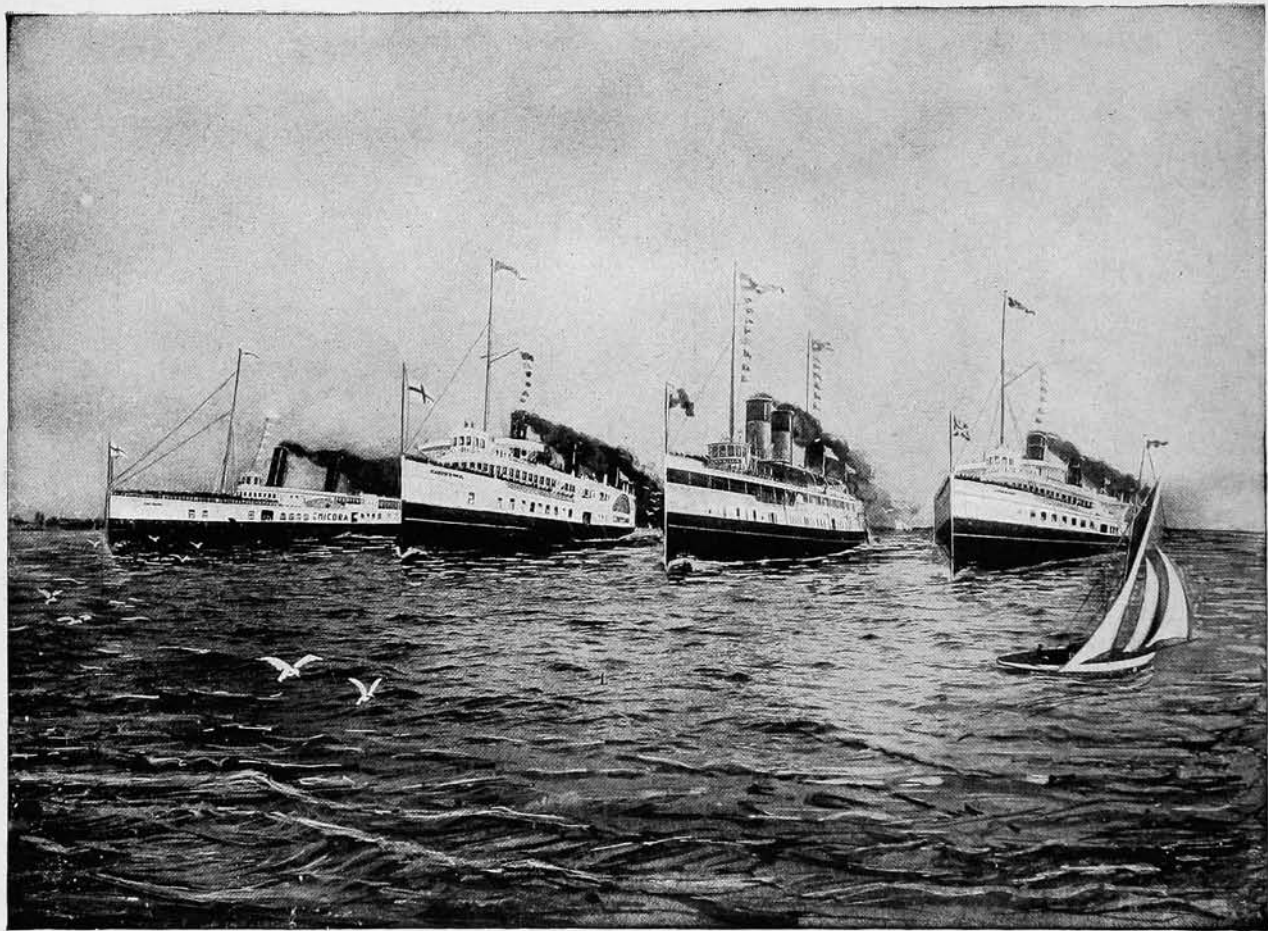
Ridgeway Monument, Queen's Park—A Historic Memorial



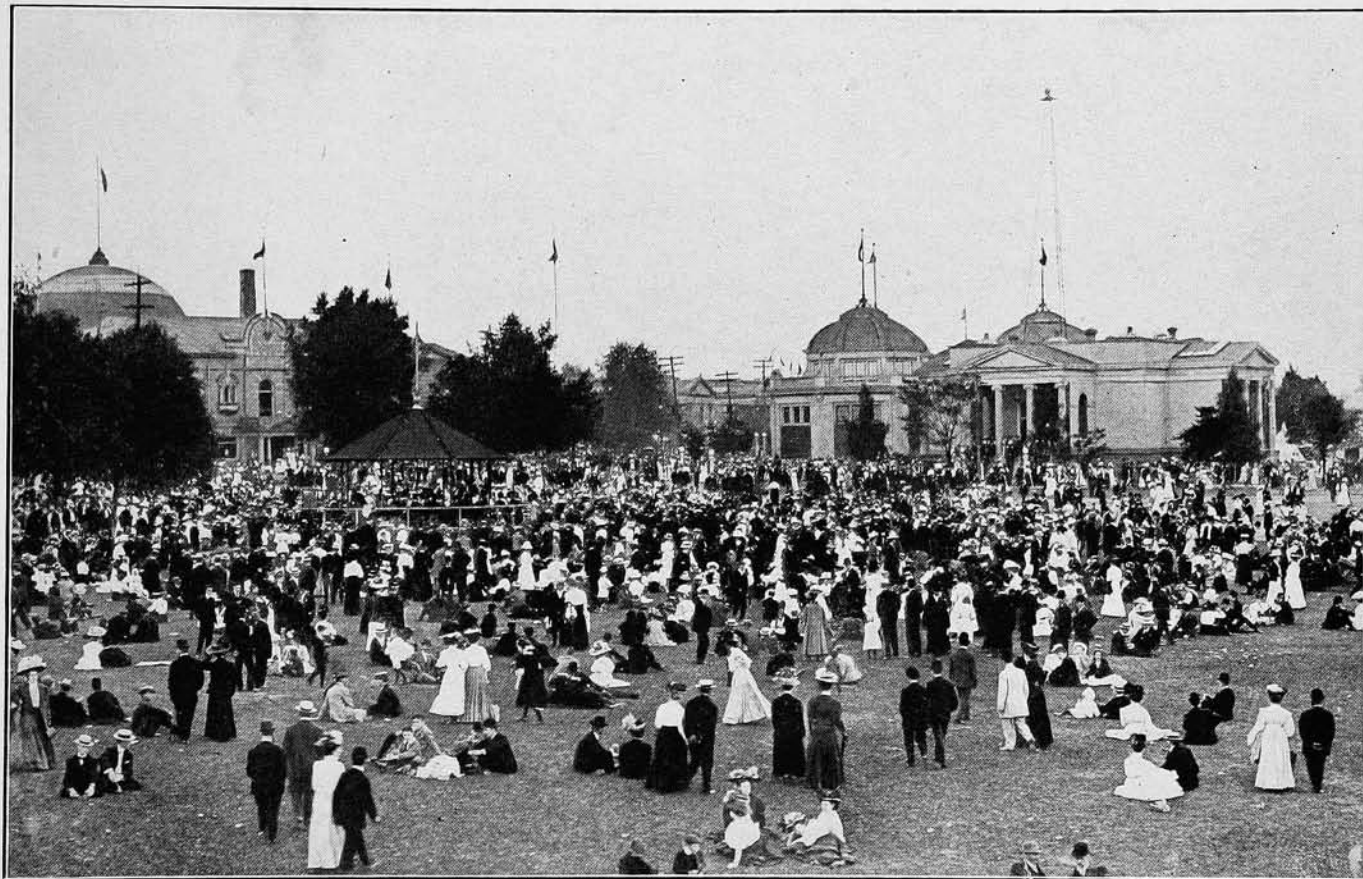
The Lambton Golf Club



Sailing Races on Toronto Bay



Fleet of Steamers, Niagara Navigation Company, connecting Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo



Canadian National Exhibition—A scene showing the Provinces, Administration, Art Gallery, Railway Exhibits and Applied Arts Buildings



Lakeside Home for Sick Children, Lighthouse Point, Hanlan's Island



A Scene at Canada's National Exhibition, looking towards the Process Building



Upper Canada College, Deer Park



Board of Trade Building, corner of Yonge and Front Streets



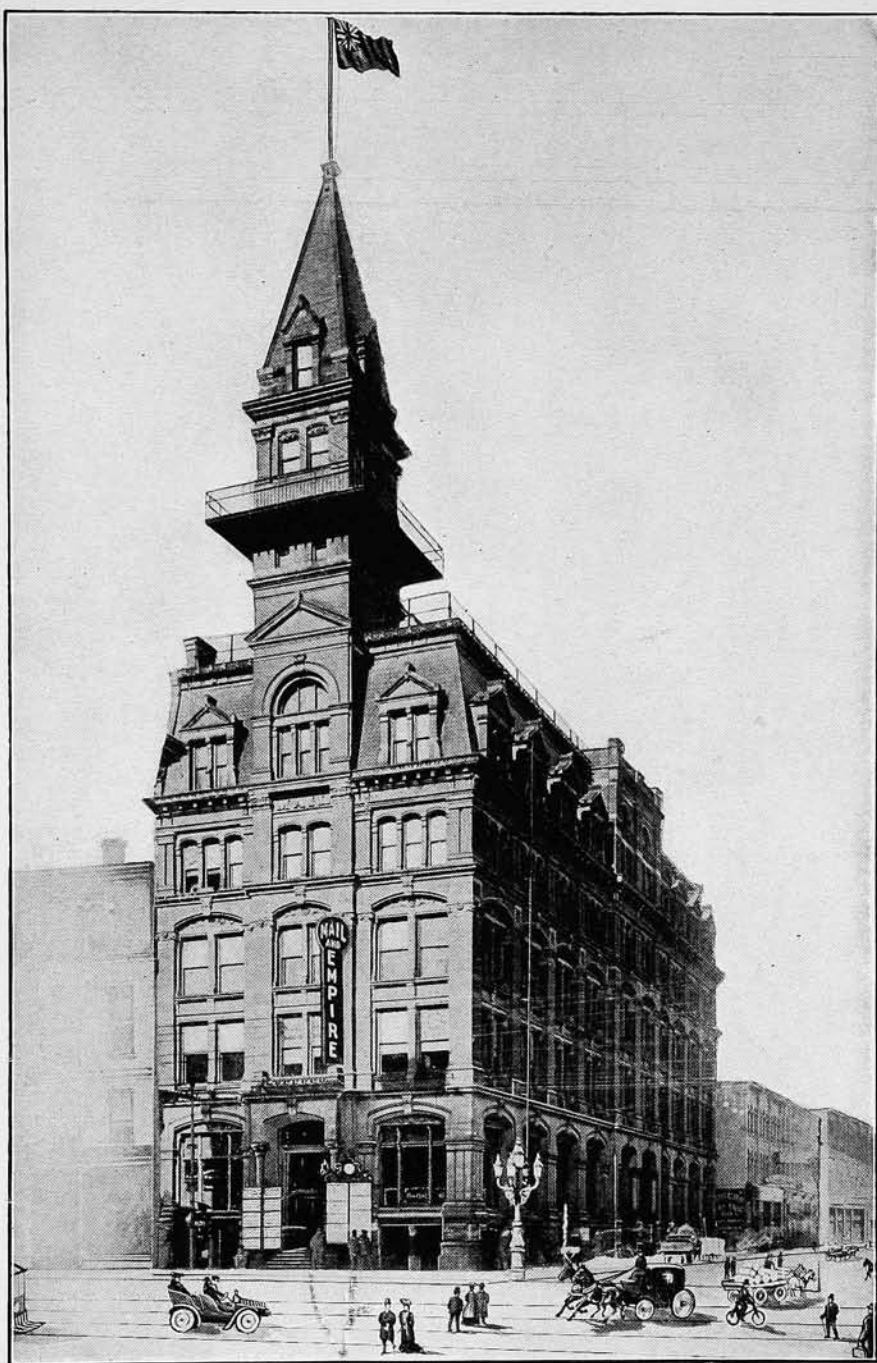
Temple Building, corner of Bay and Richmond Streets



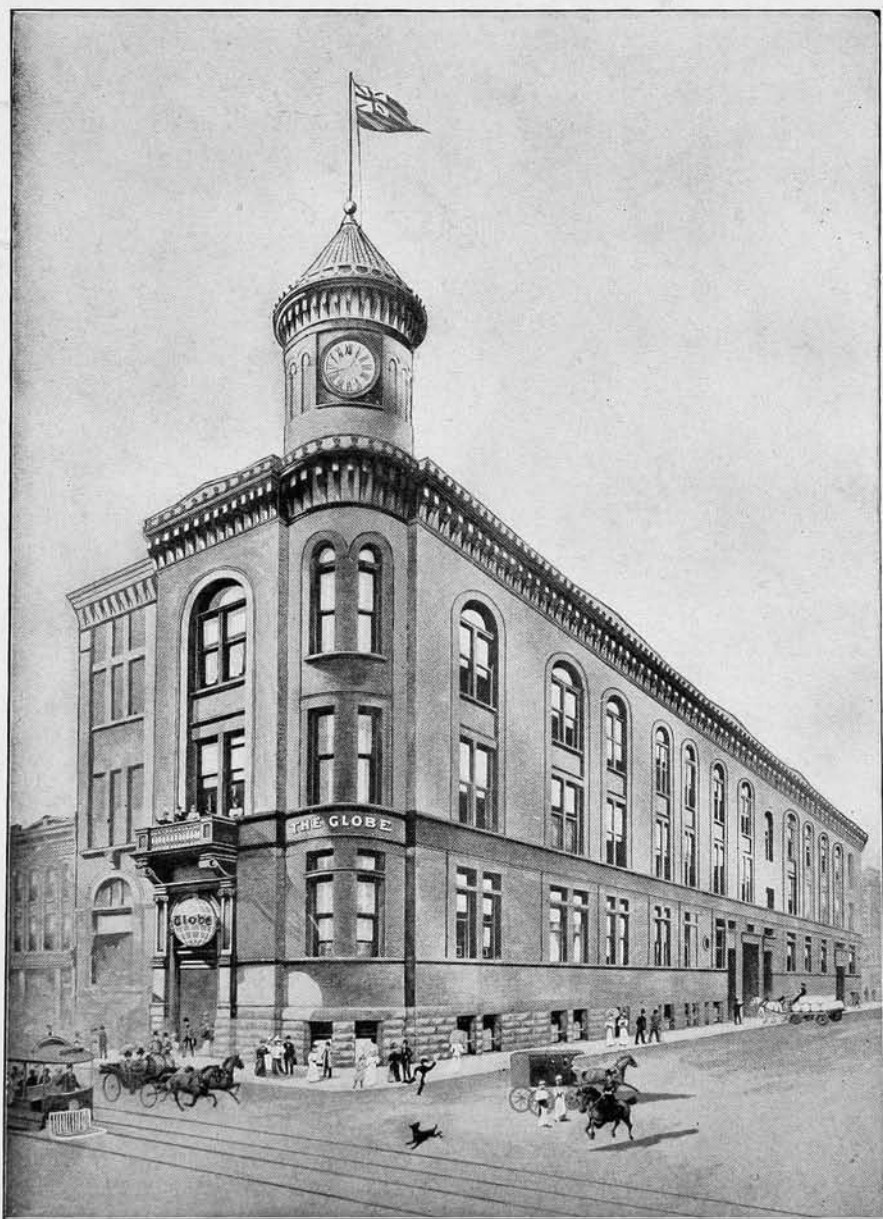
One of Toronto's Educational Institutions—The Central Business College.



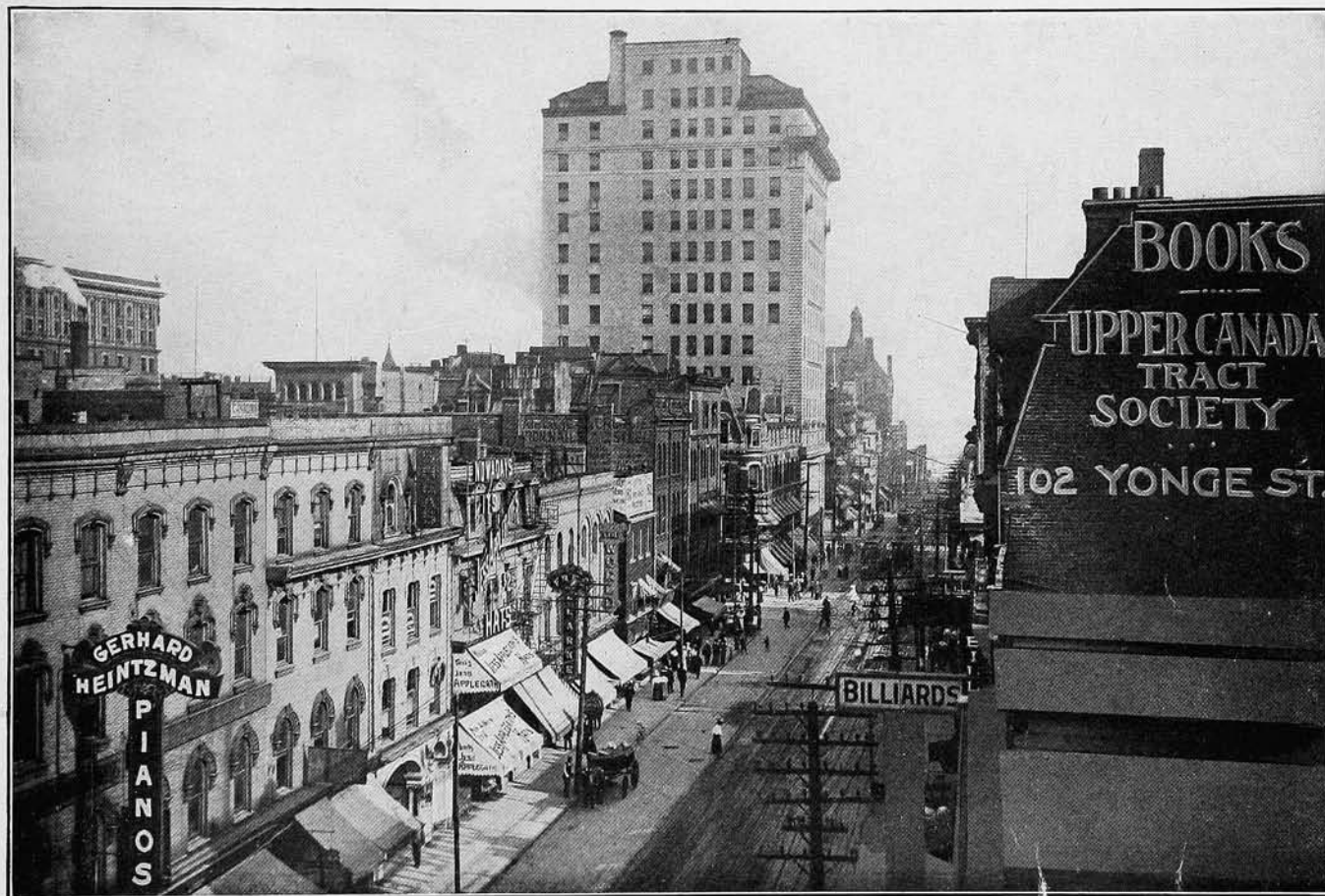
The Star Building, King Street West



The Mail and Empire Building, corner of King and Bay Streets



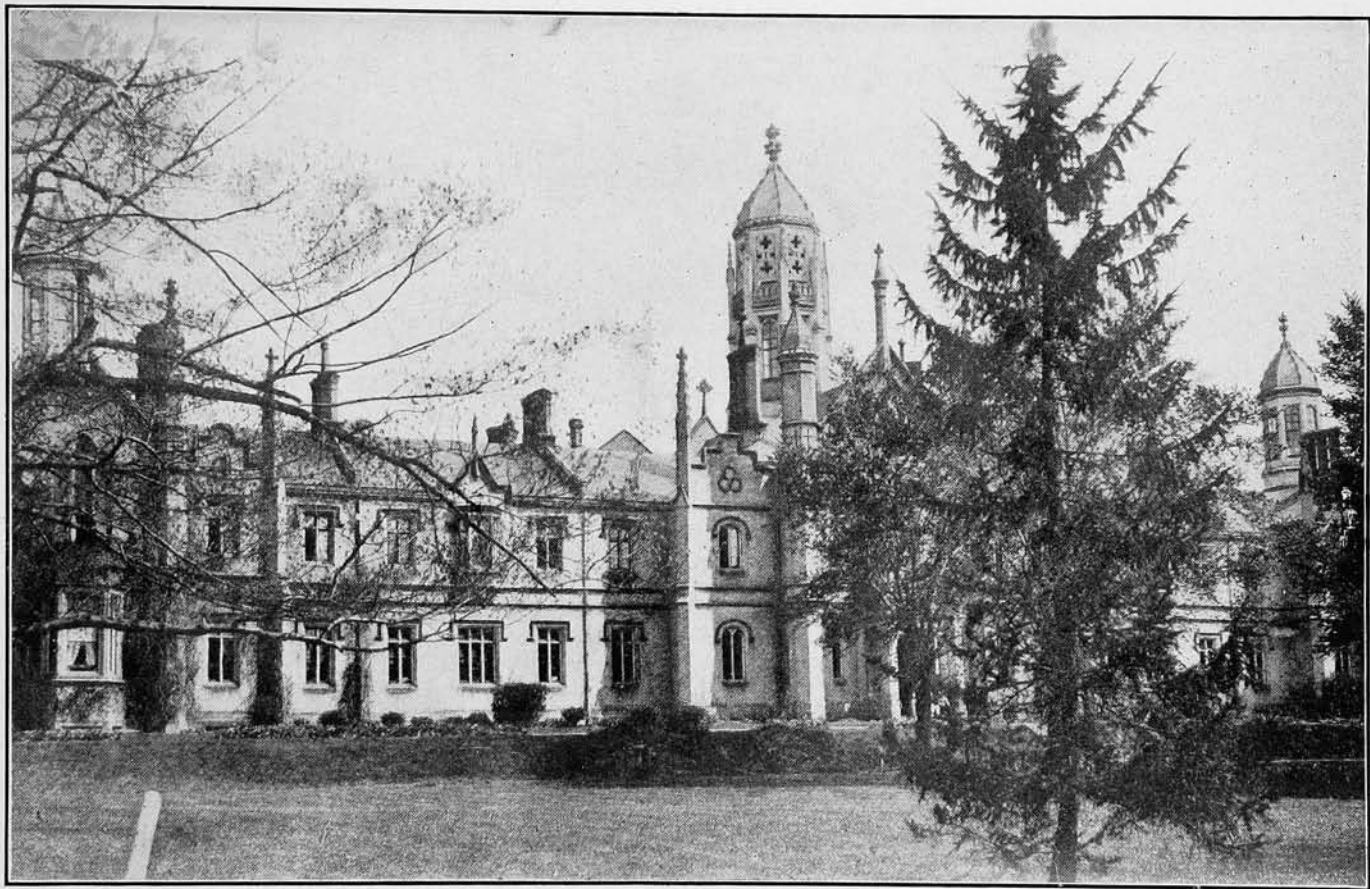
The Globe Building, corner of Yonge and Melinda Streets



Yonge Street, looking south from Adelaide Street



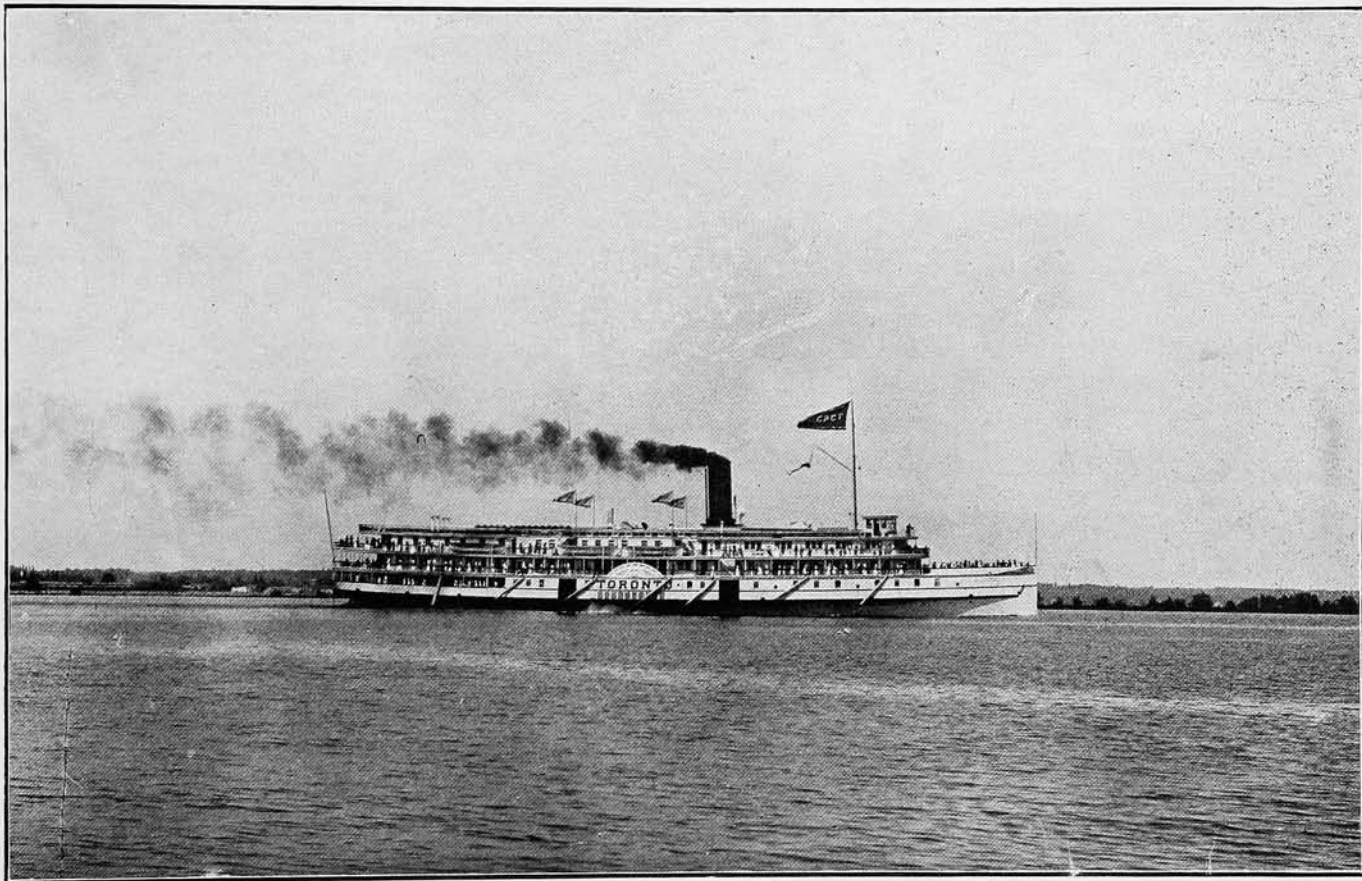
Canadian National Exhibition—Entrance to the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building



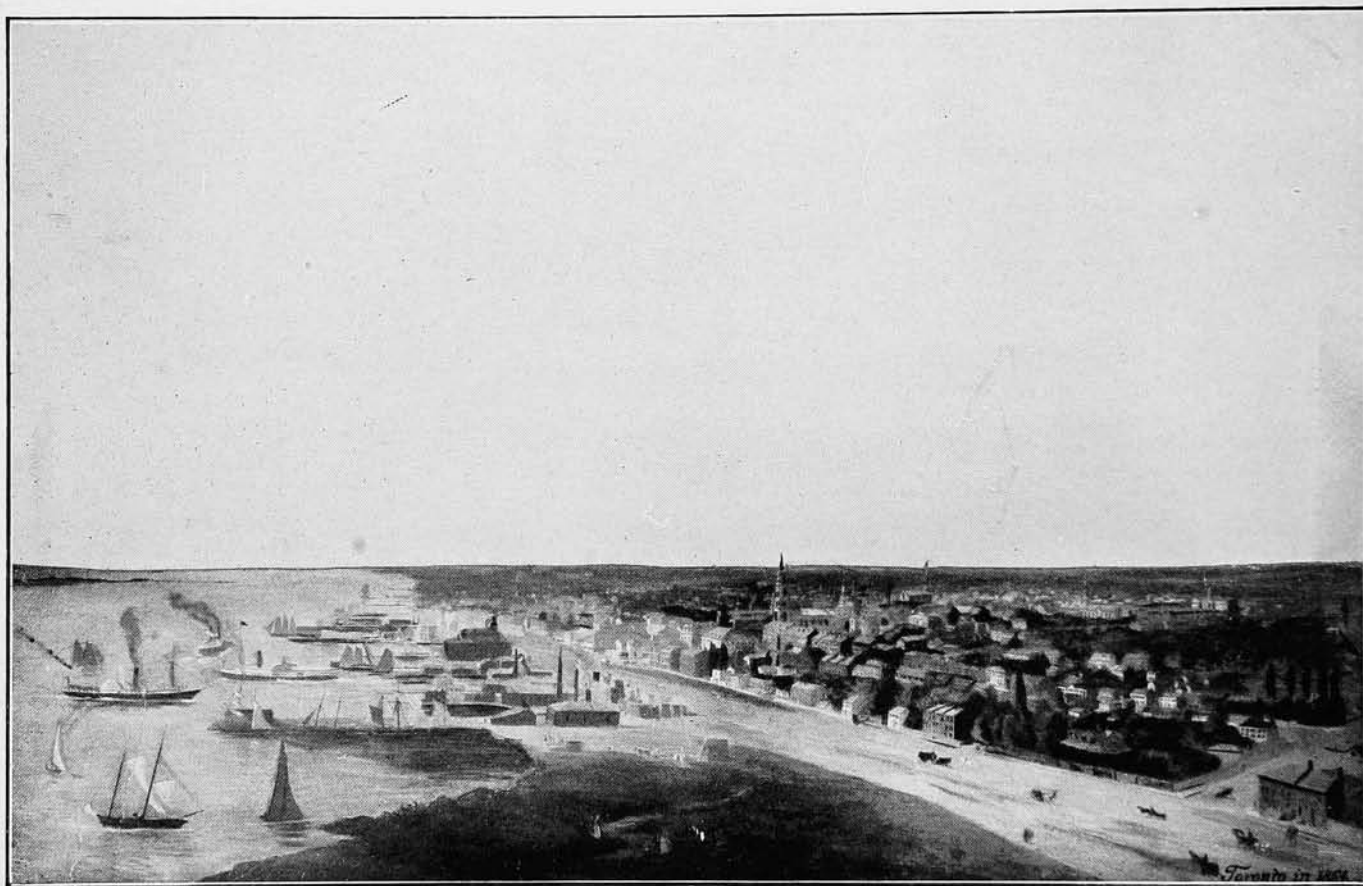
Trinity College, Queen Street West



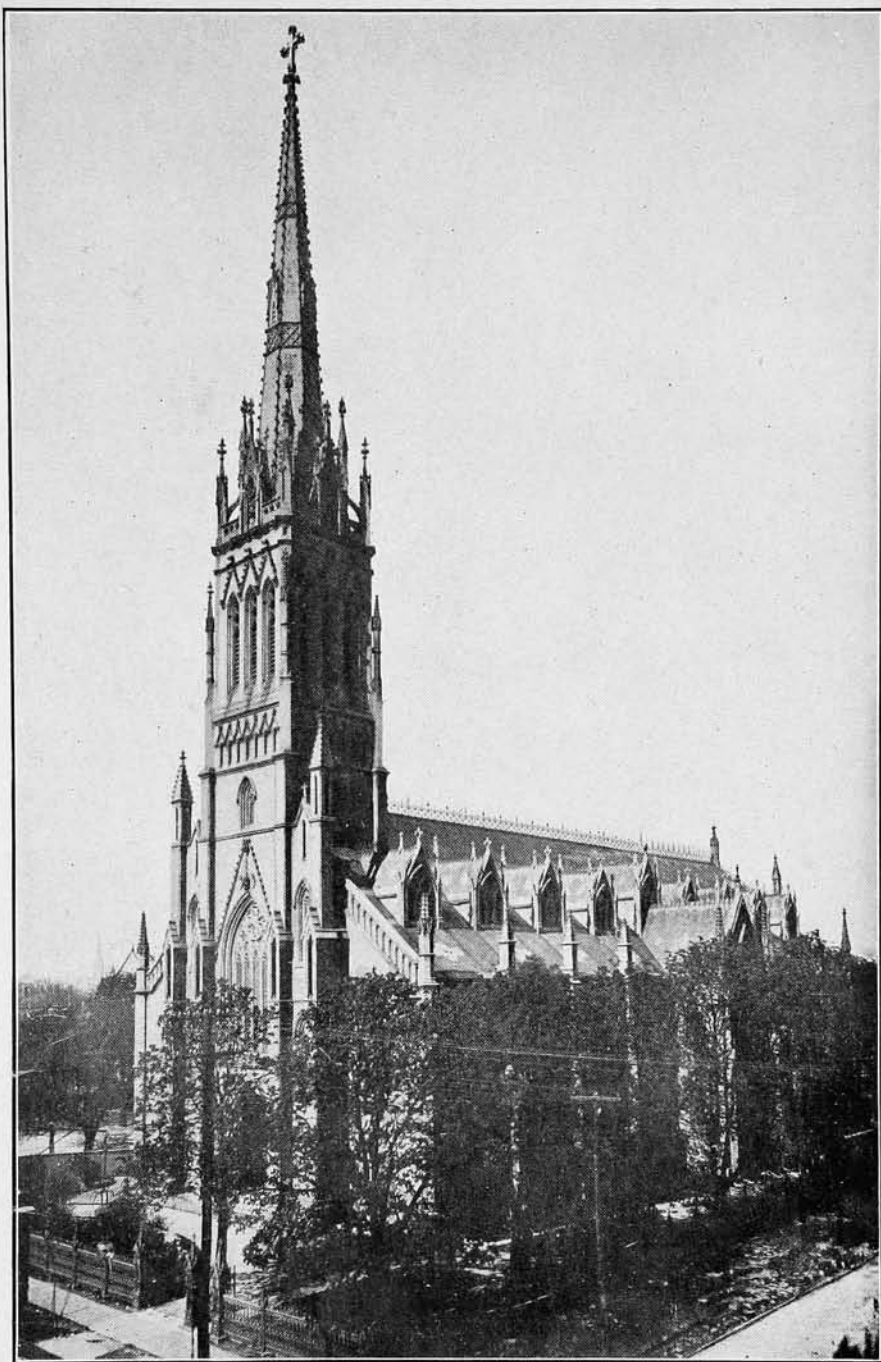
Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue



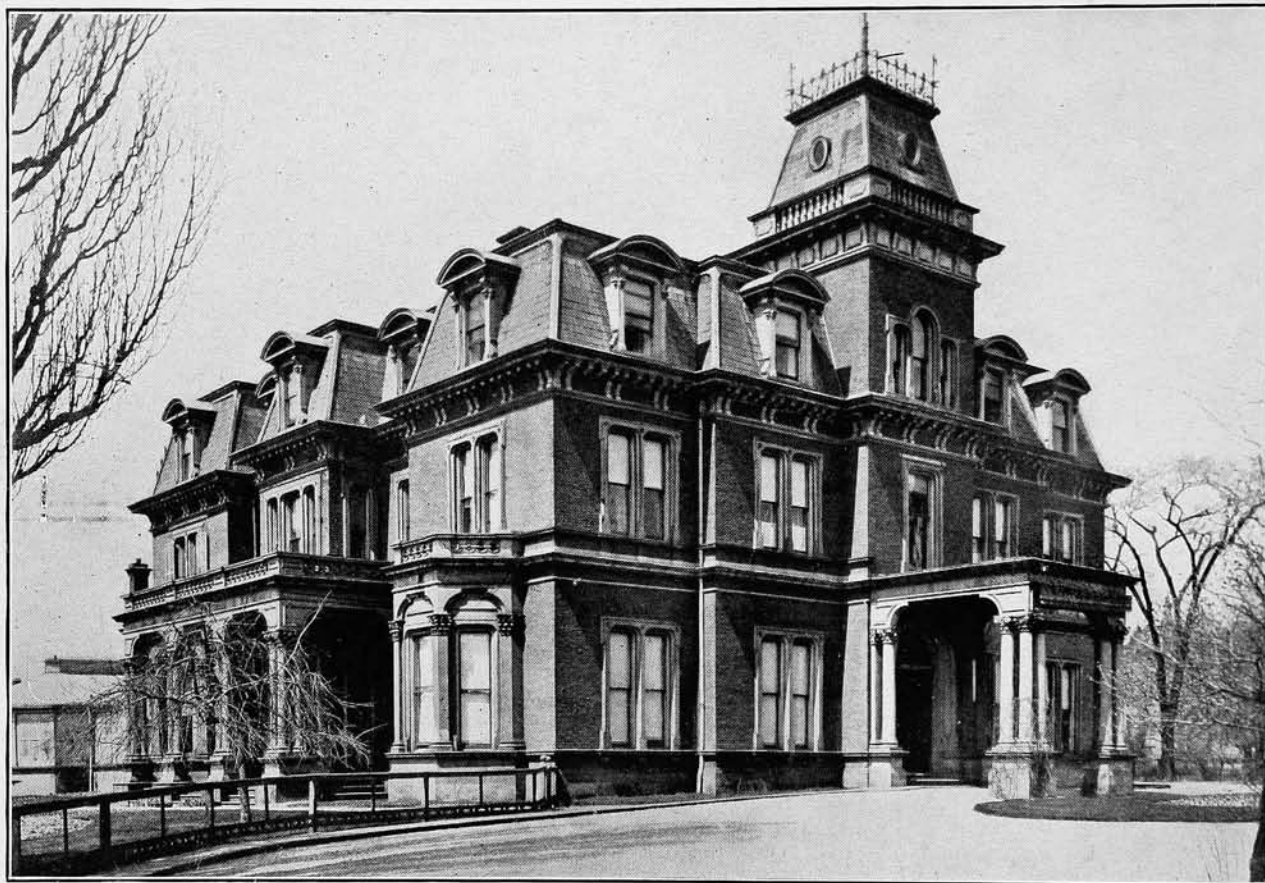
Steamer "Toronto" of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company



Bird's-Eye-View of Toronto in 1854—From a painting hanging in the City Hall



St. Michael's Cathedral, corner of Bond and Shuter Streets



Government House, corner of King and Simcoe Streets



Elliott House, corner Shuter and Church Streets



A View of City Hall Square, east side



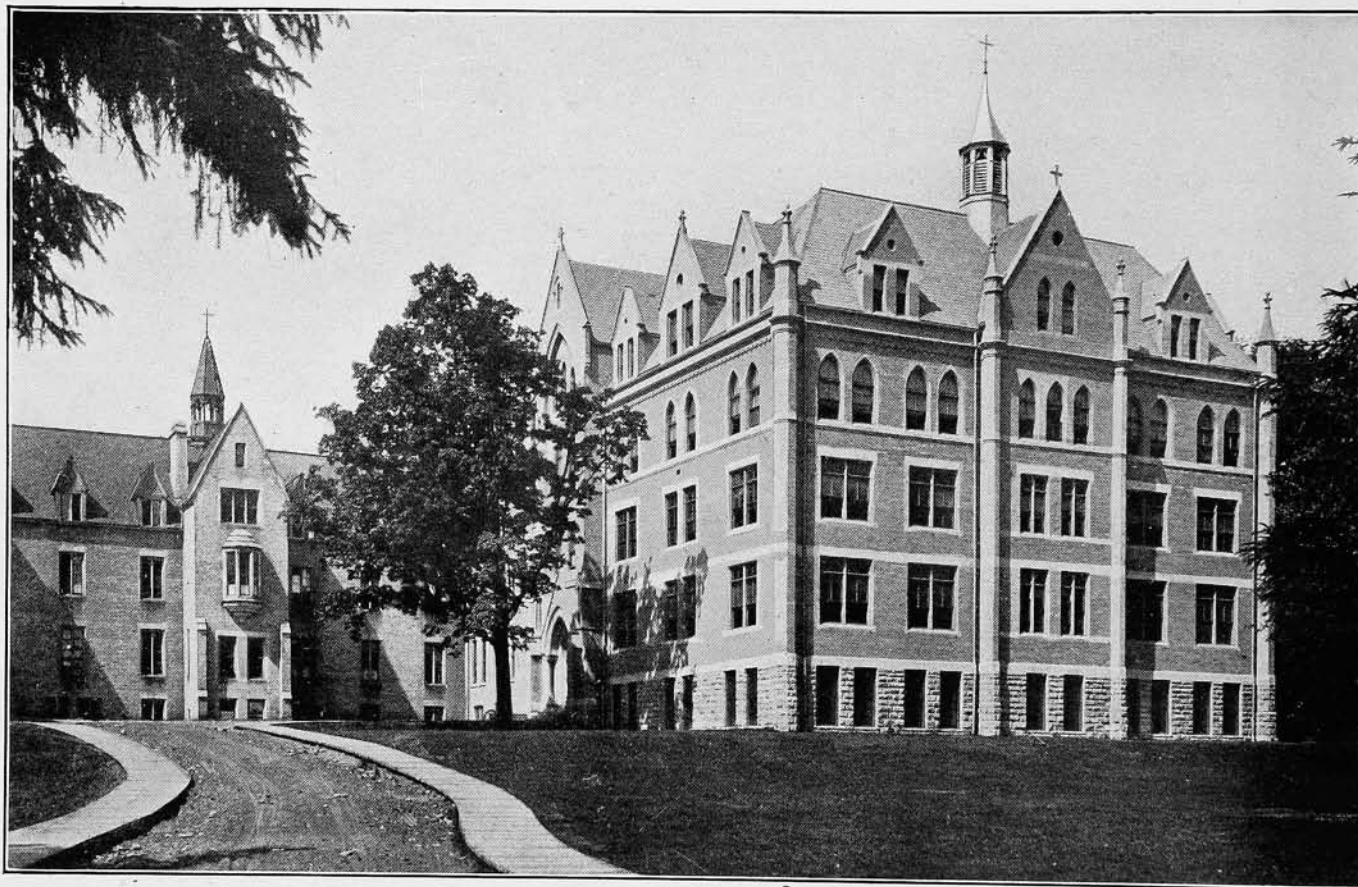
Yonge Street, looking north from Bloor Street



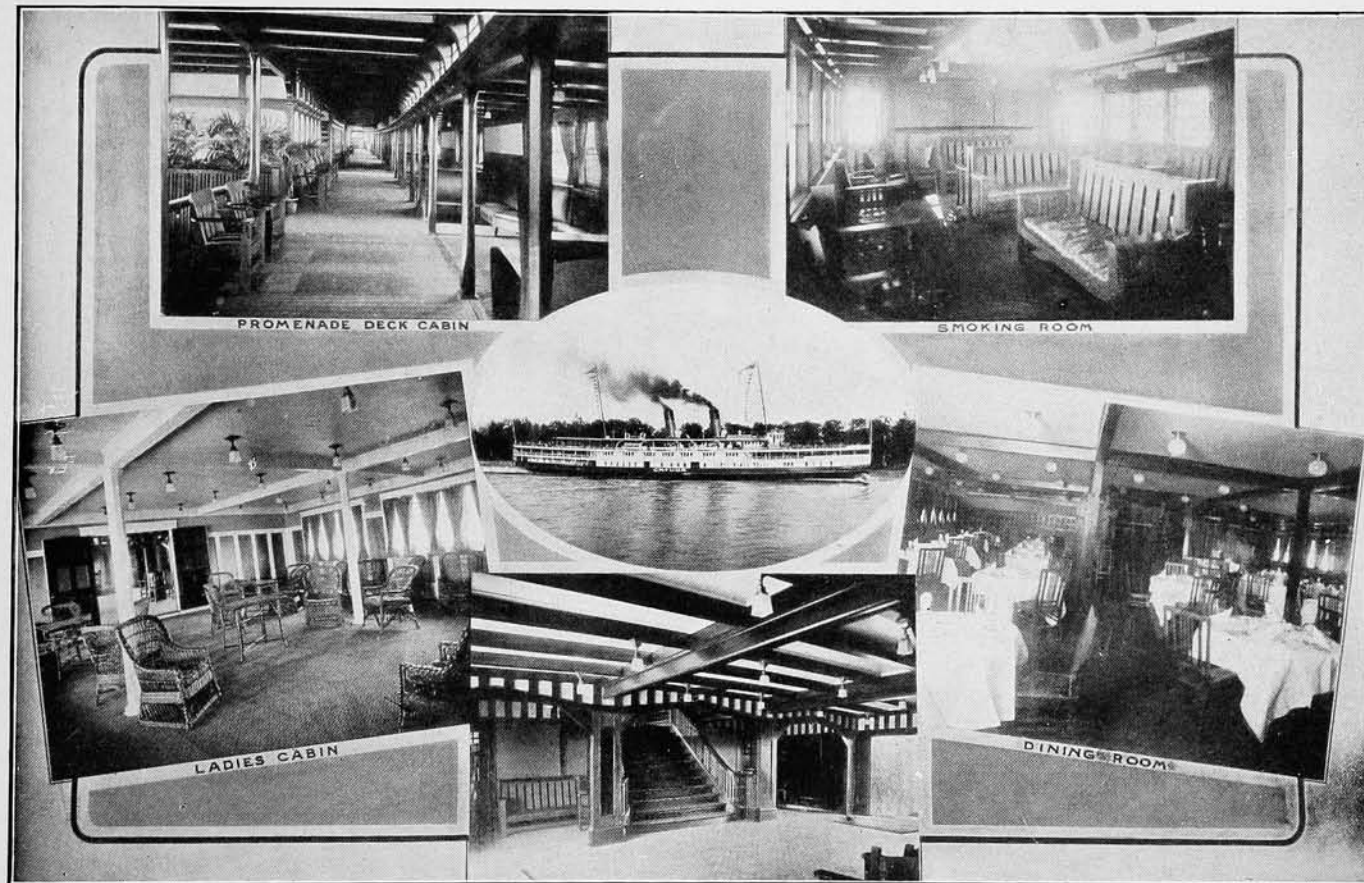
Canadian National Exhibition—The Provinces Building



Sunnyside—One of Toronto's Favorite Promenades—Board Walk and Sandy Beach.



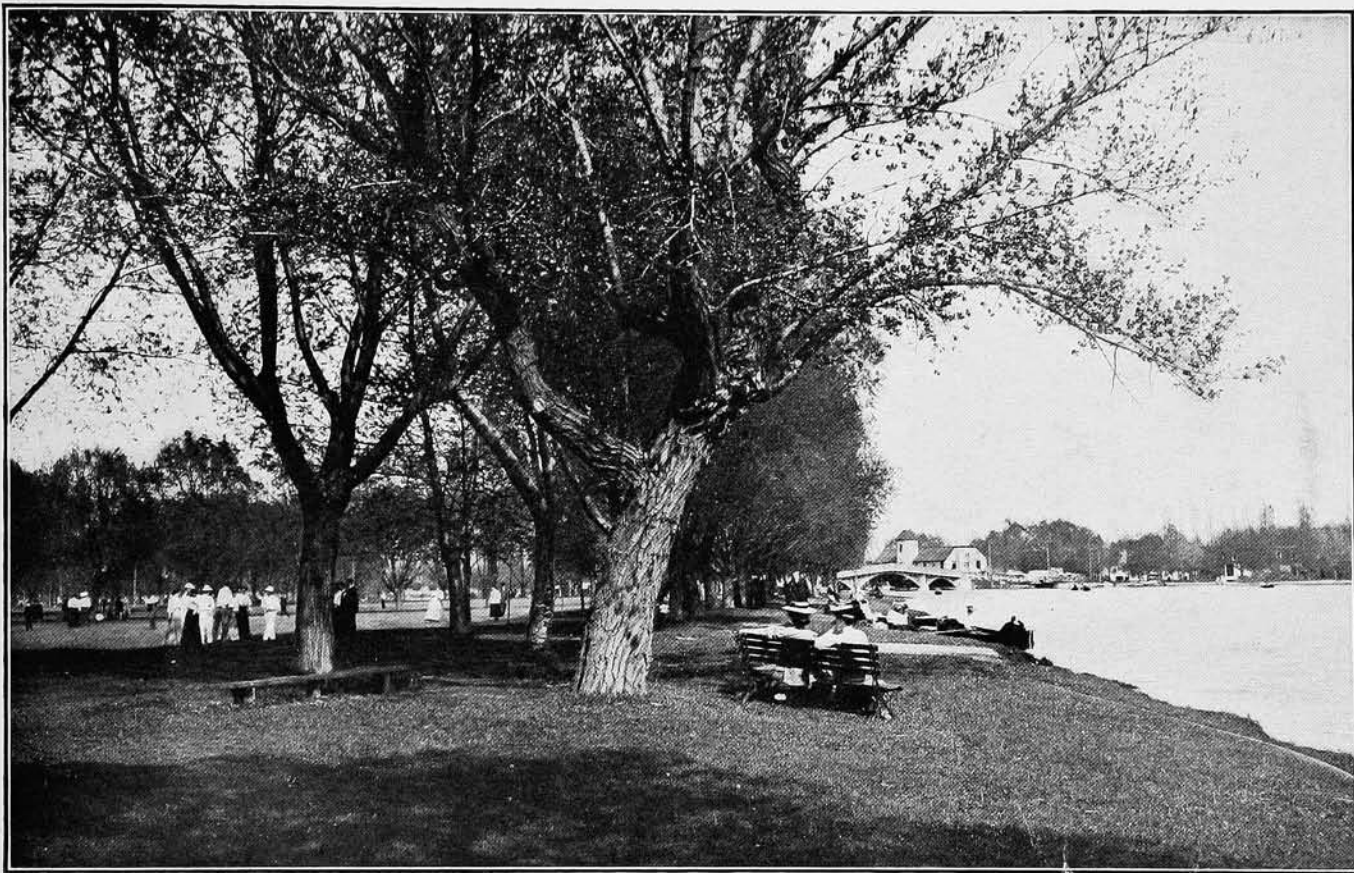
St. Michael's College, St. Joseph Street



Interior Views of Steamer "Cayuga," Niagara Navigation Company



Amusement Park, Scarborough Beach



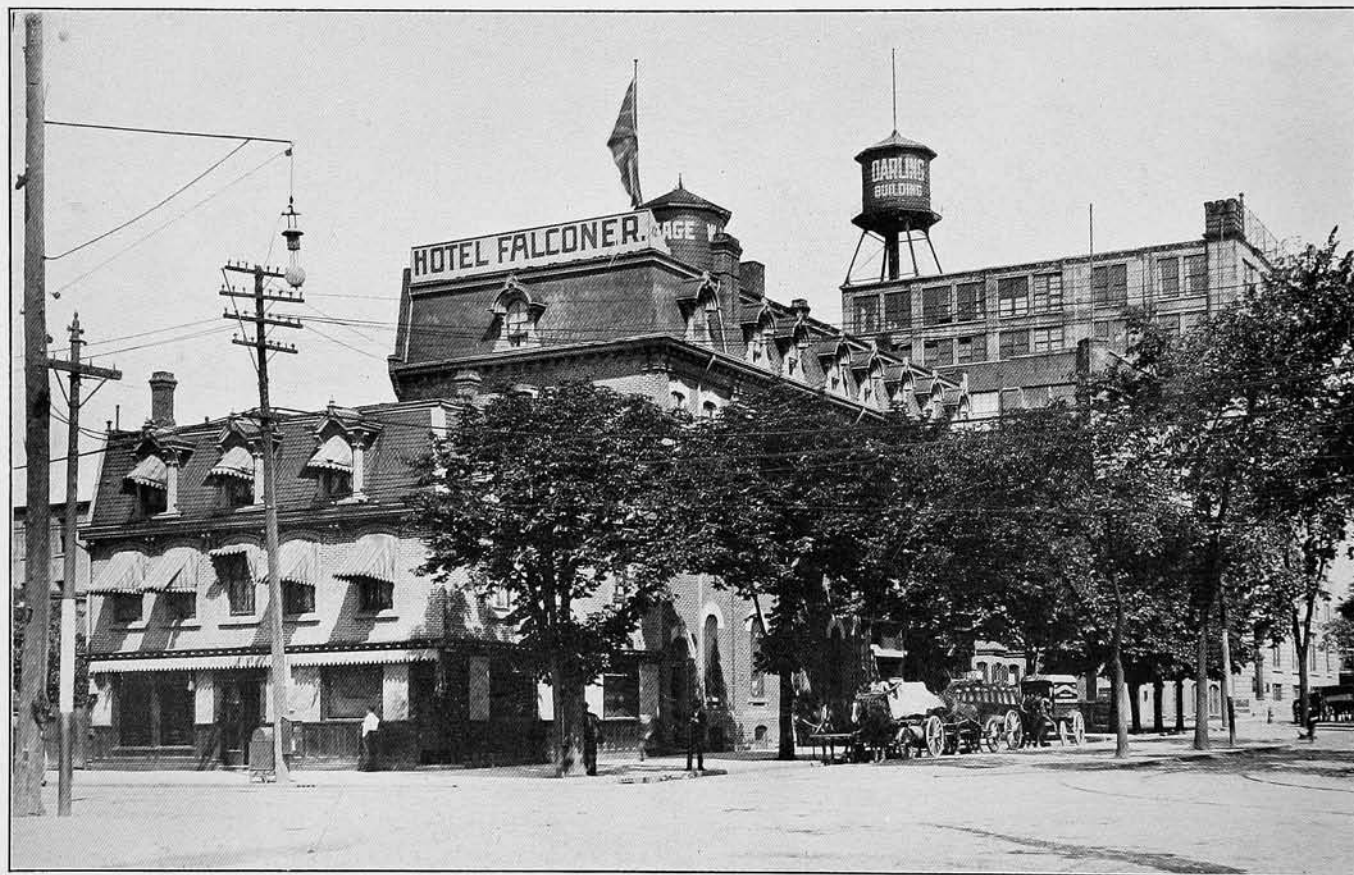
A Scene at Island Park, showing Lagoon



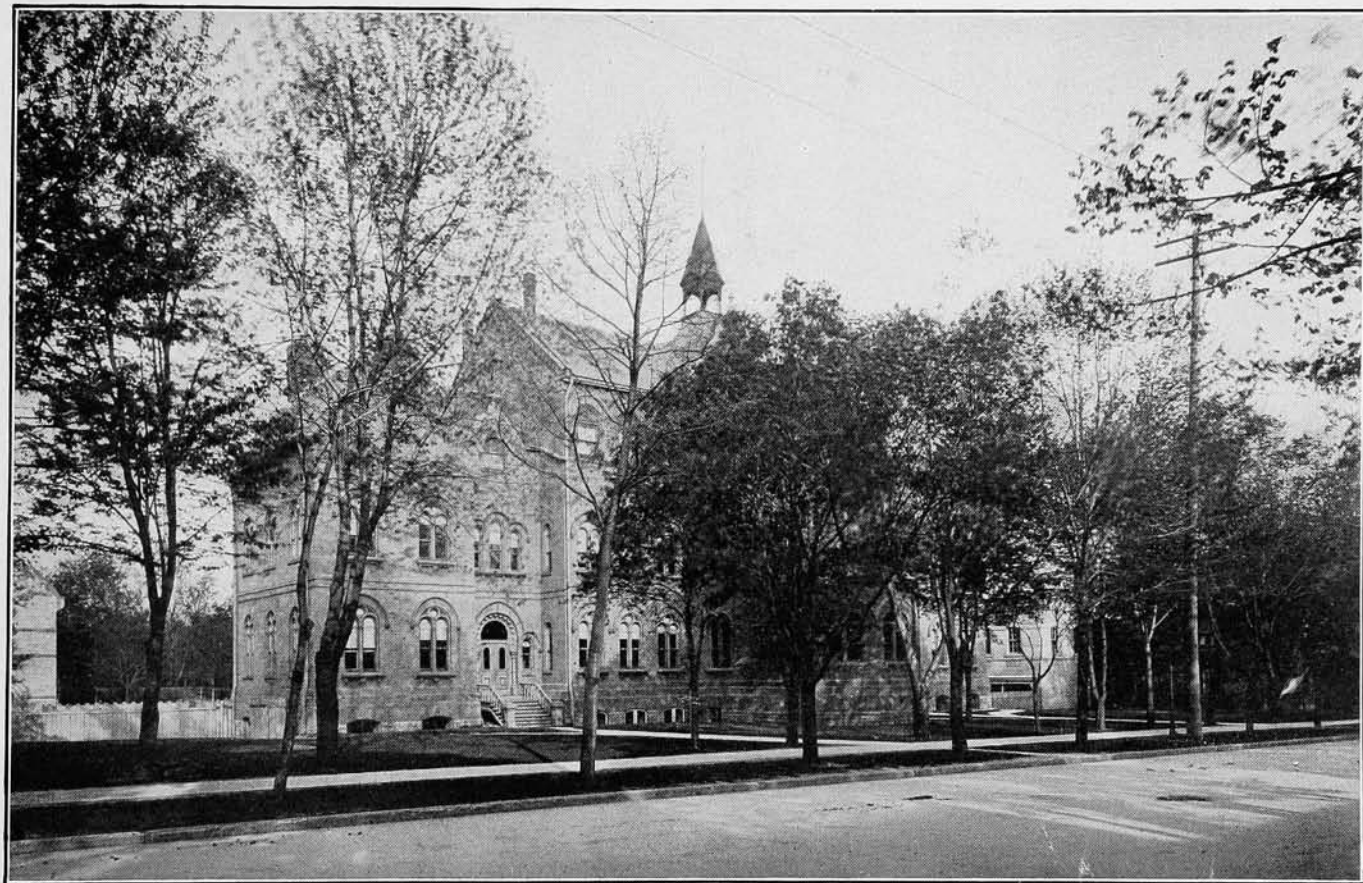
Harbord Street Collegiate Institute



The Telegram Building, corner of Bay and Melinda Streets



Hotel Falconer, north-west corner Spadina Avenue and King Street.



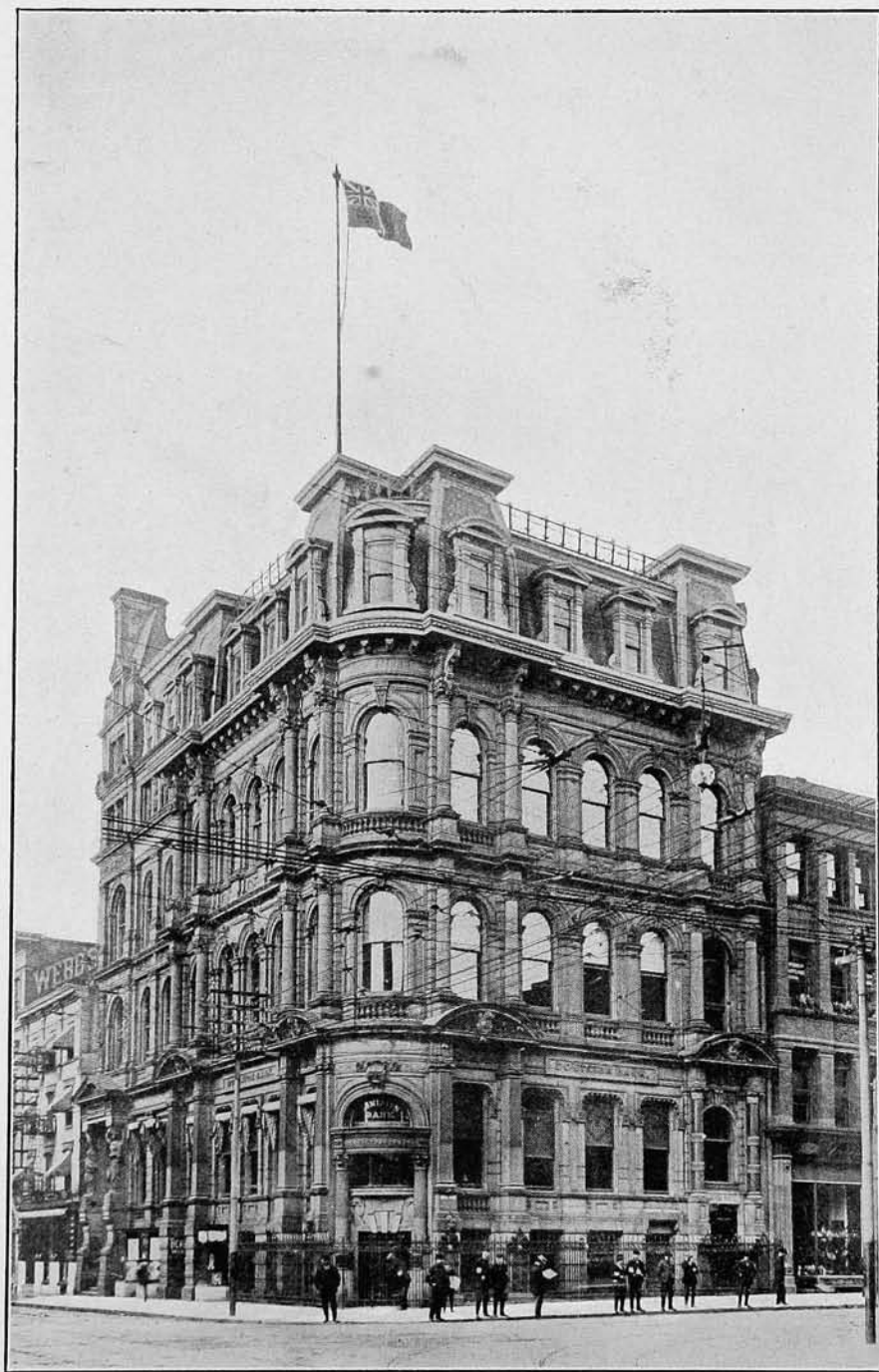
Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute



The News Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets



Confederation Life Chambers, corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets



The Dominion Bank Building, corner of Yonge and King Streets



One of Toronto's busy Corners, Spadina Avenue and King Streets



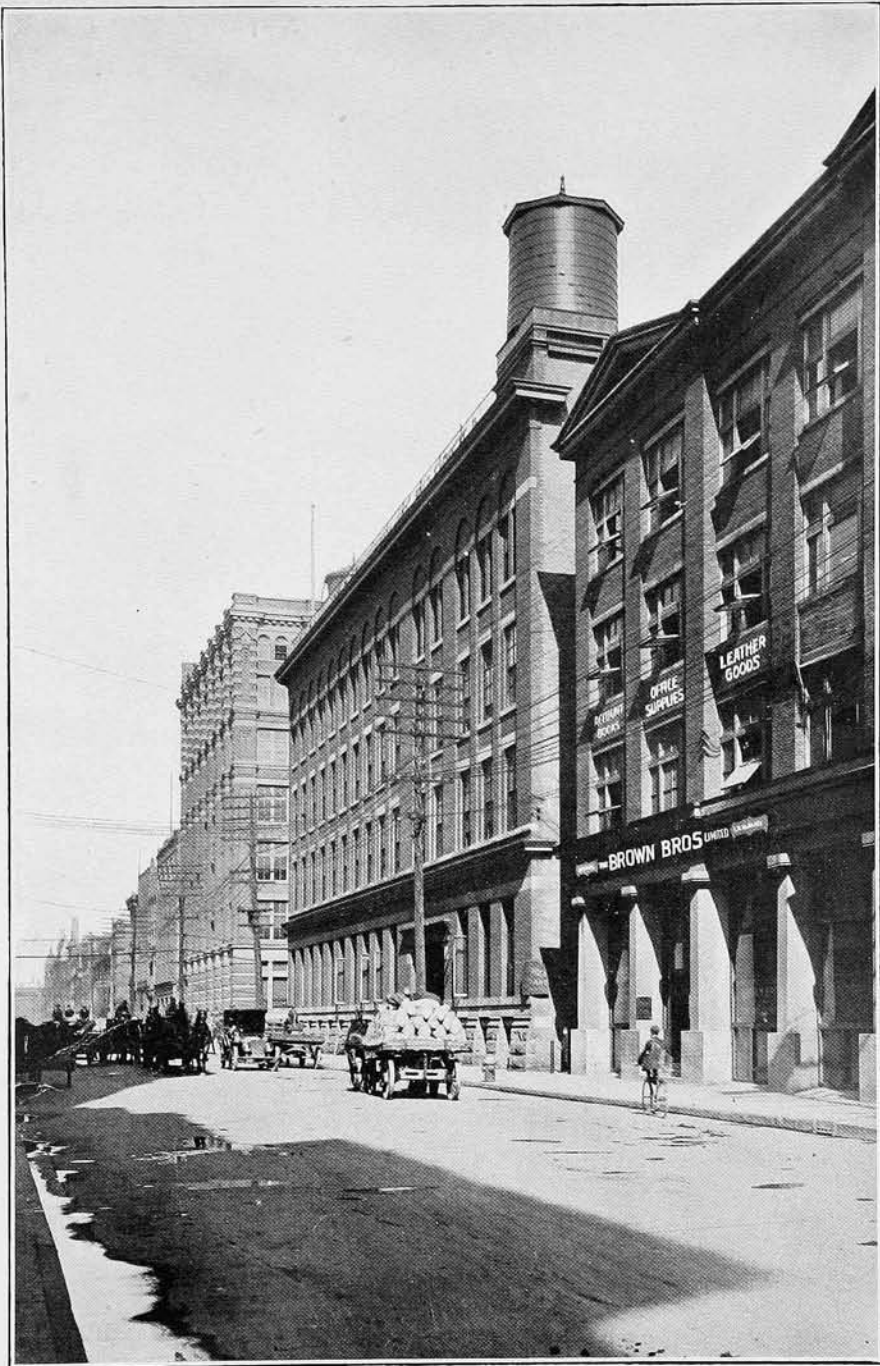
Toronto Street—A Financial District



Another Retail Section—King and Victoria Streets.



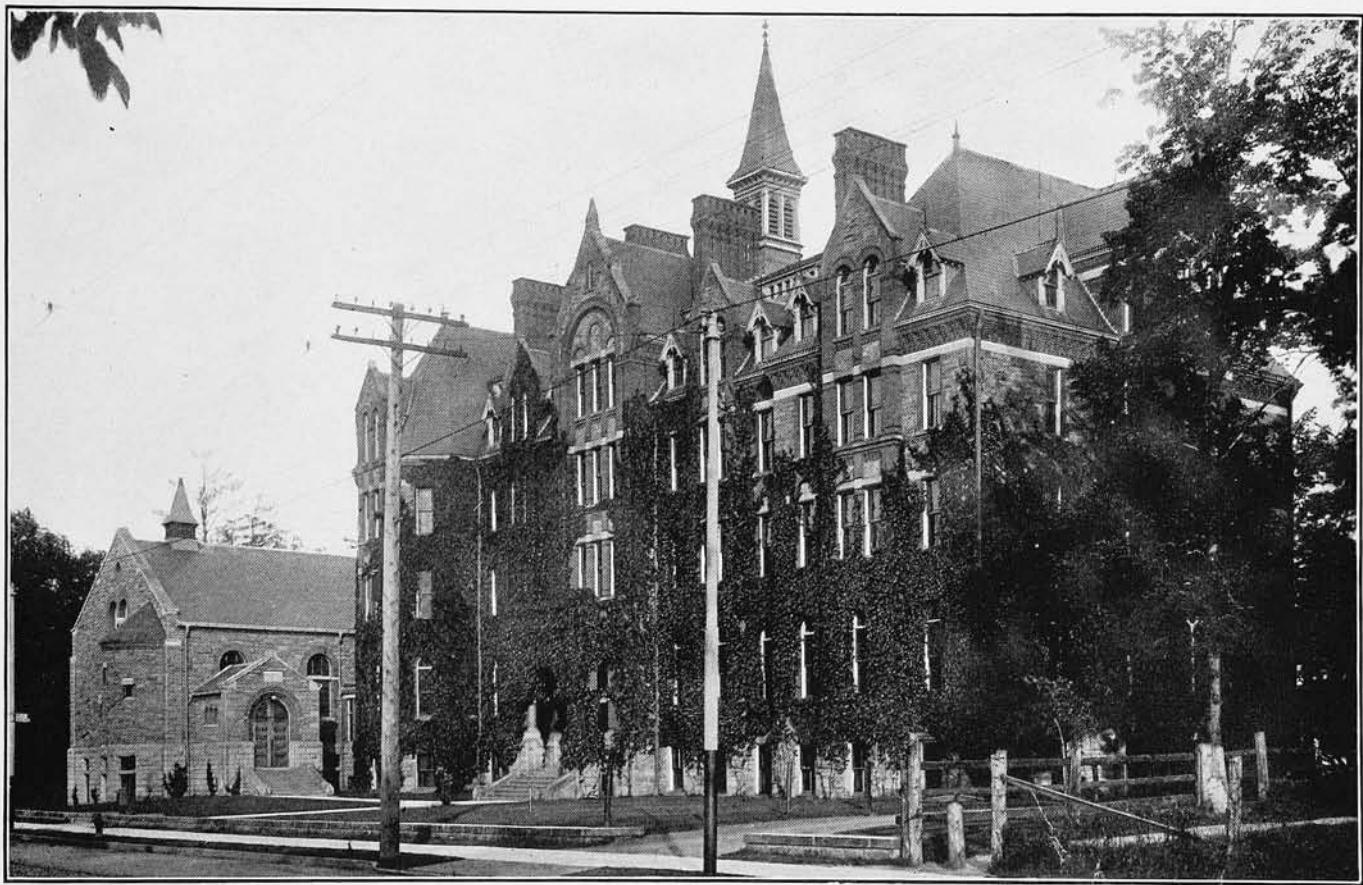
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, King and Jordan Streets



Wellington Street West—In the centre of the Wholesale District



Convocation Hall, Toronto University



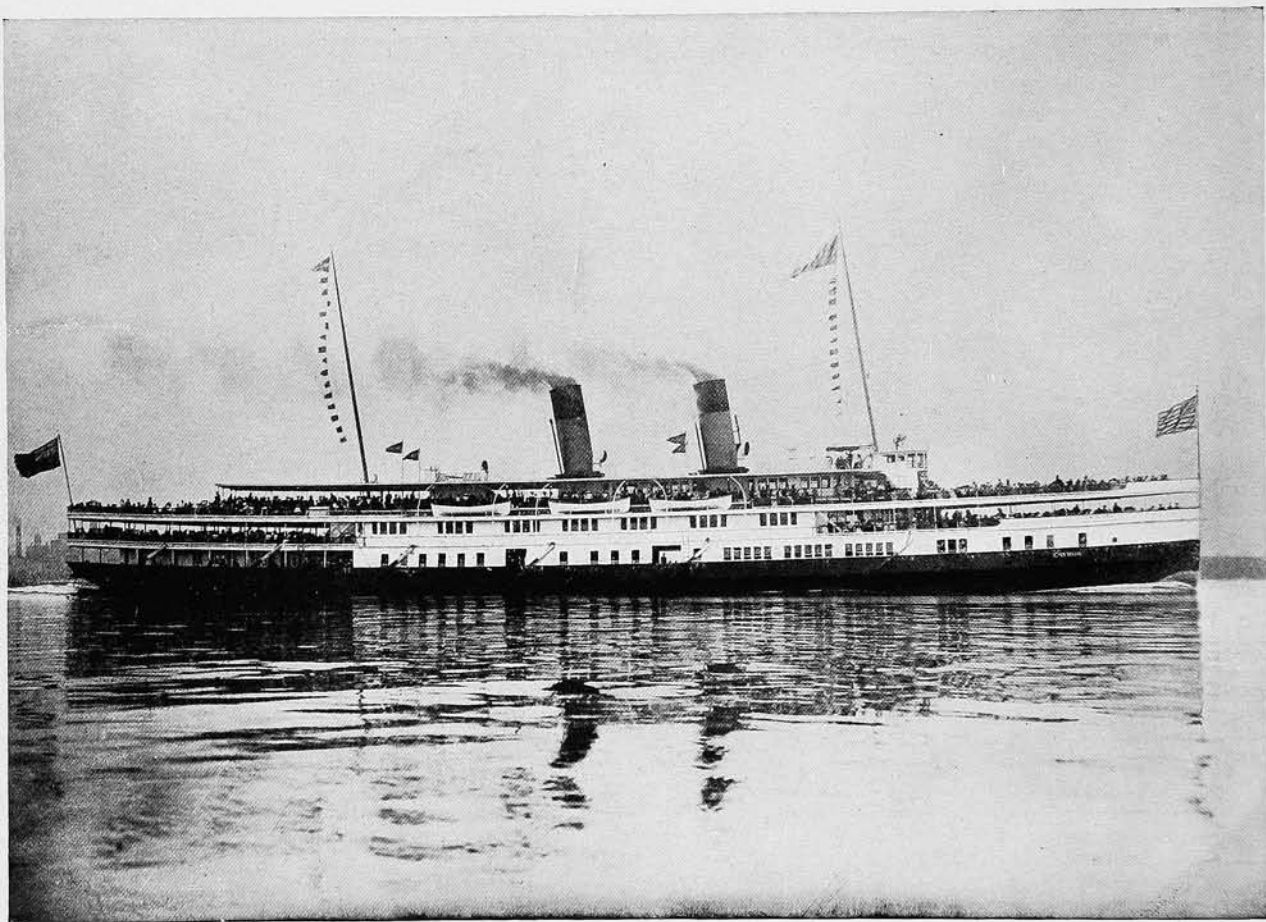
McMaster University, Bloor Street West



Grand Union Hotel, corner Simcoe and Front Streets.



Yonge Street, main thoroughfare of Toronto, principal retail stores are located in this street



The Steamer "Cayuga," Niagara Navigation Company



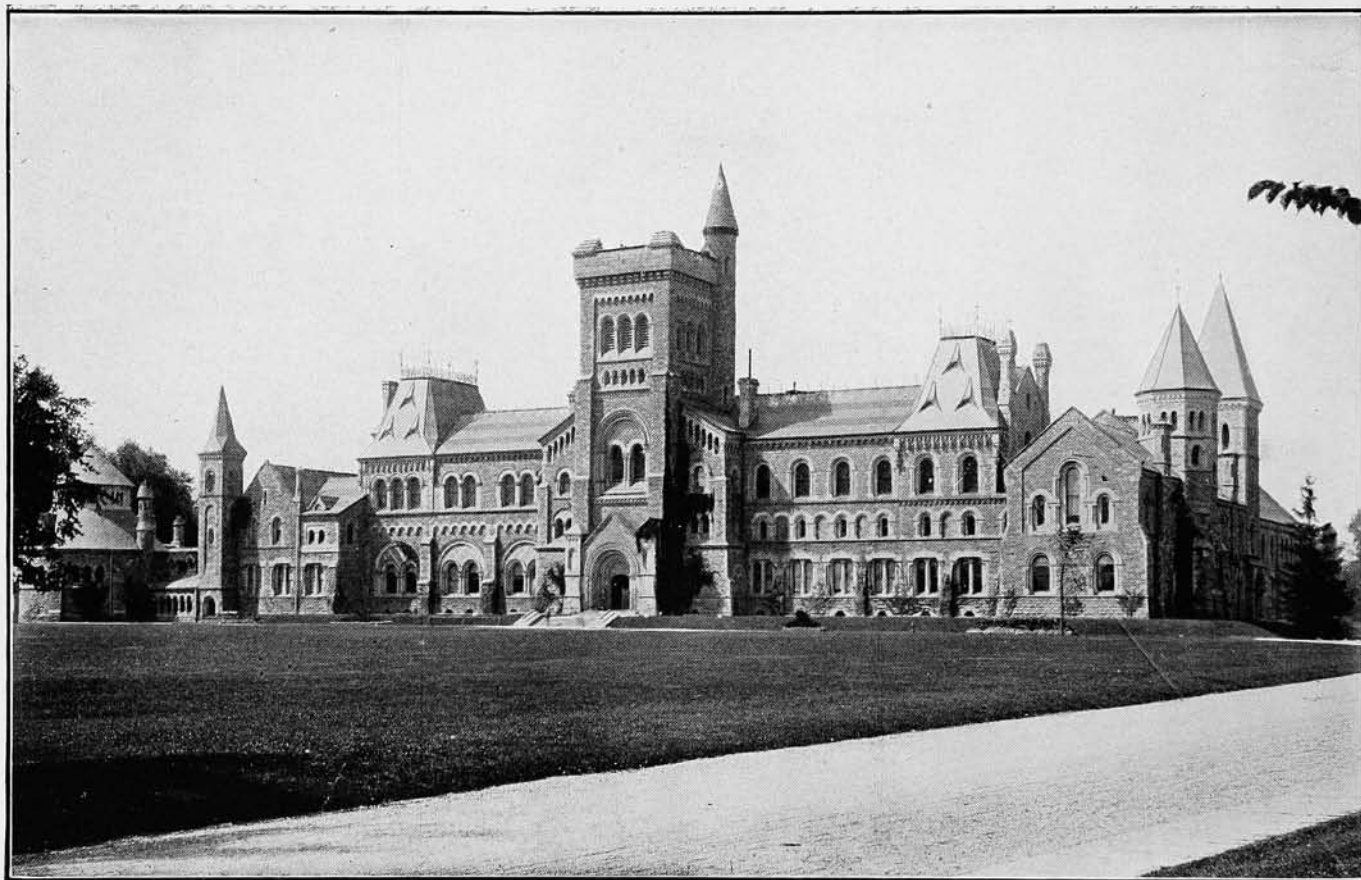
King Edward Hotel, King Street East



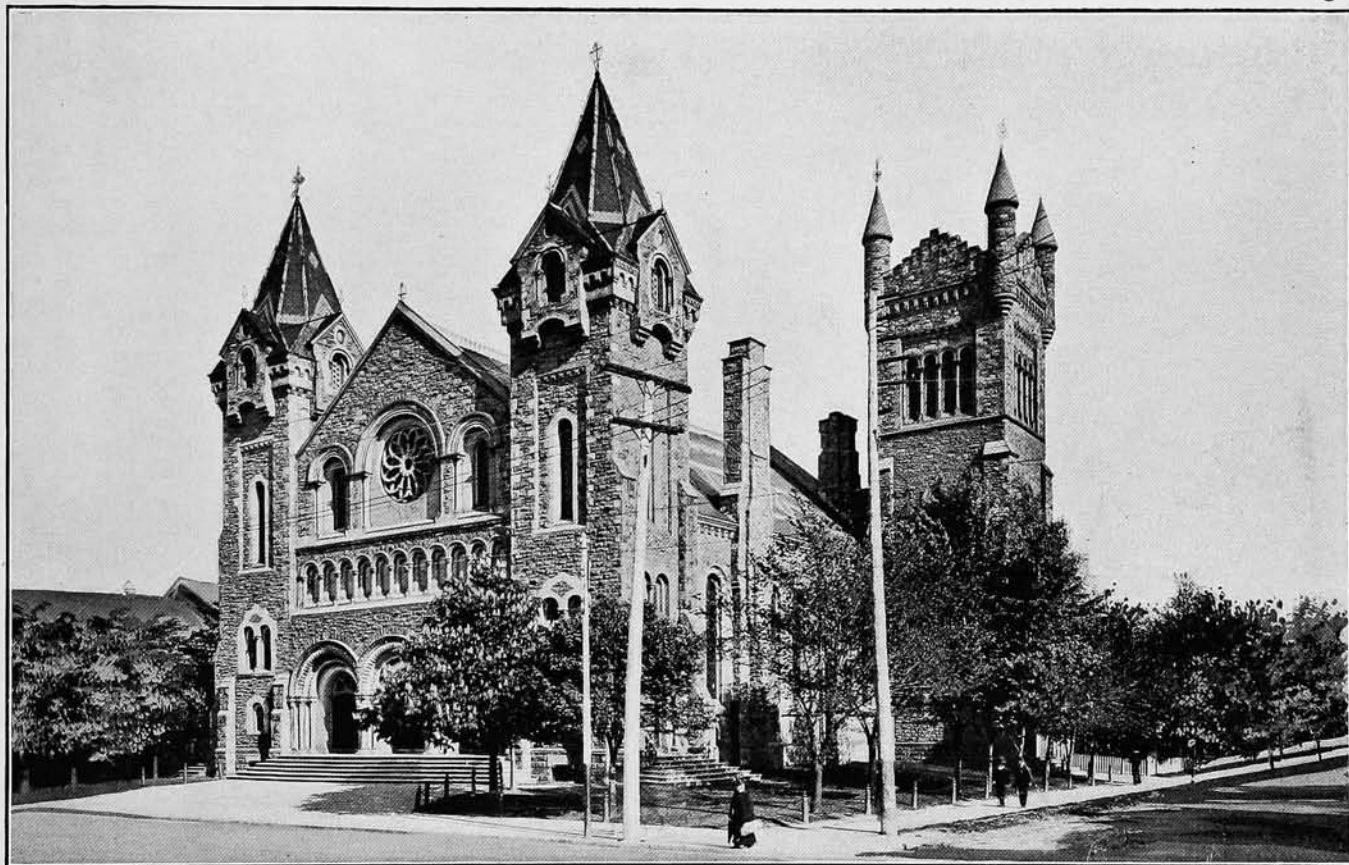
Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Island Park



Armories, University Avenue



University of Toronto, Queen's Park



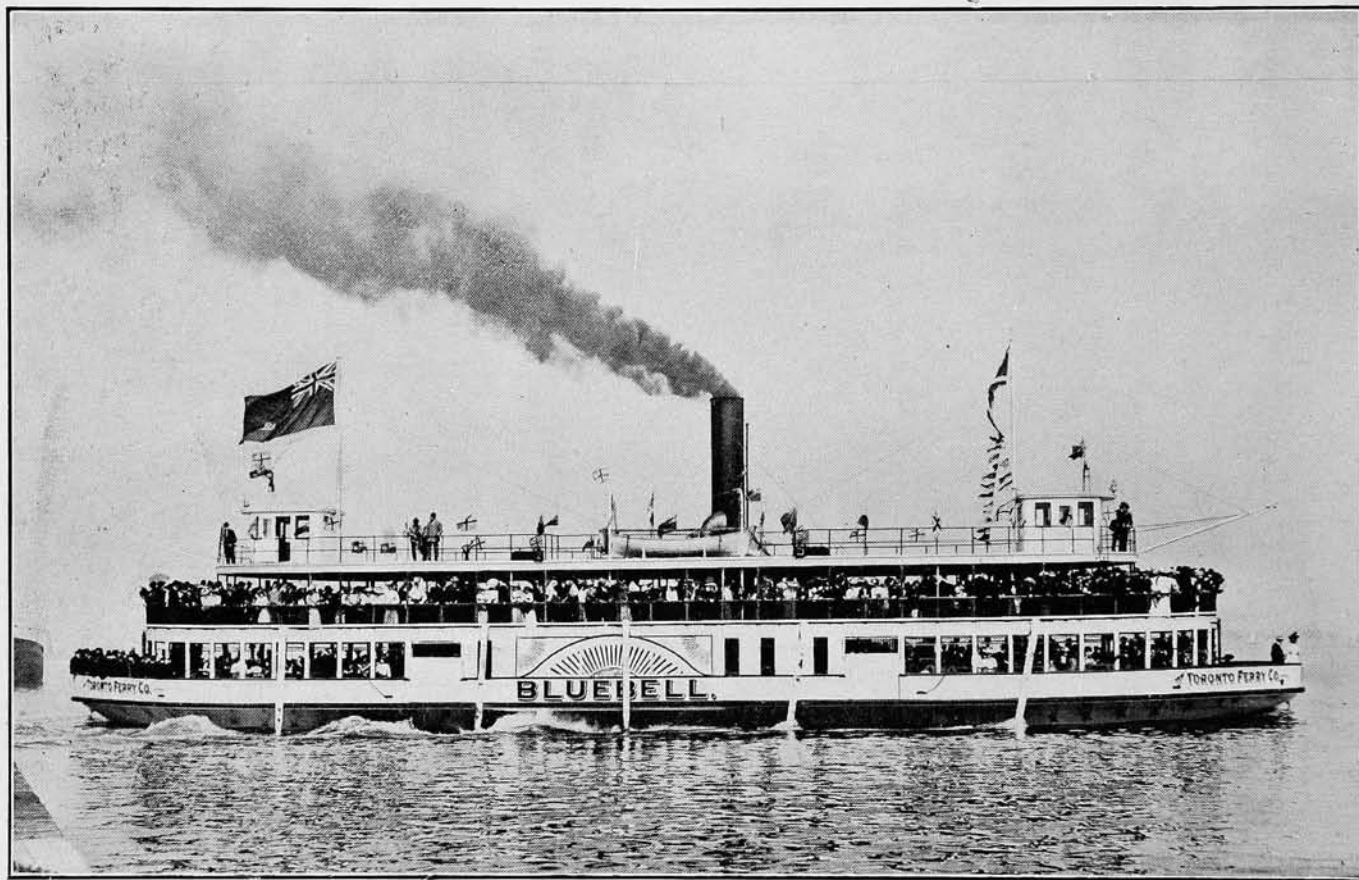
St. Andrew's Church, corner King and Simcoe Streets



Toronto Canoe Club



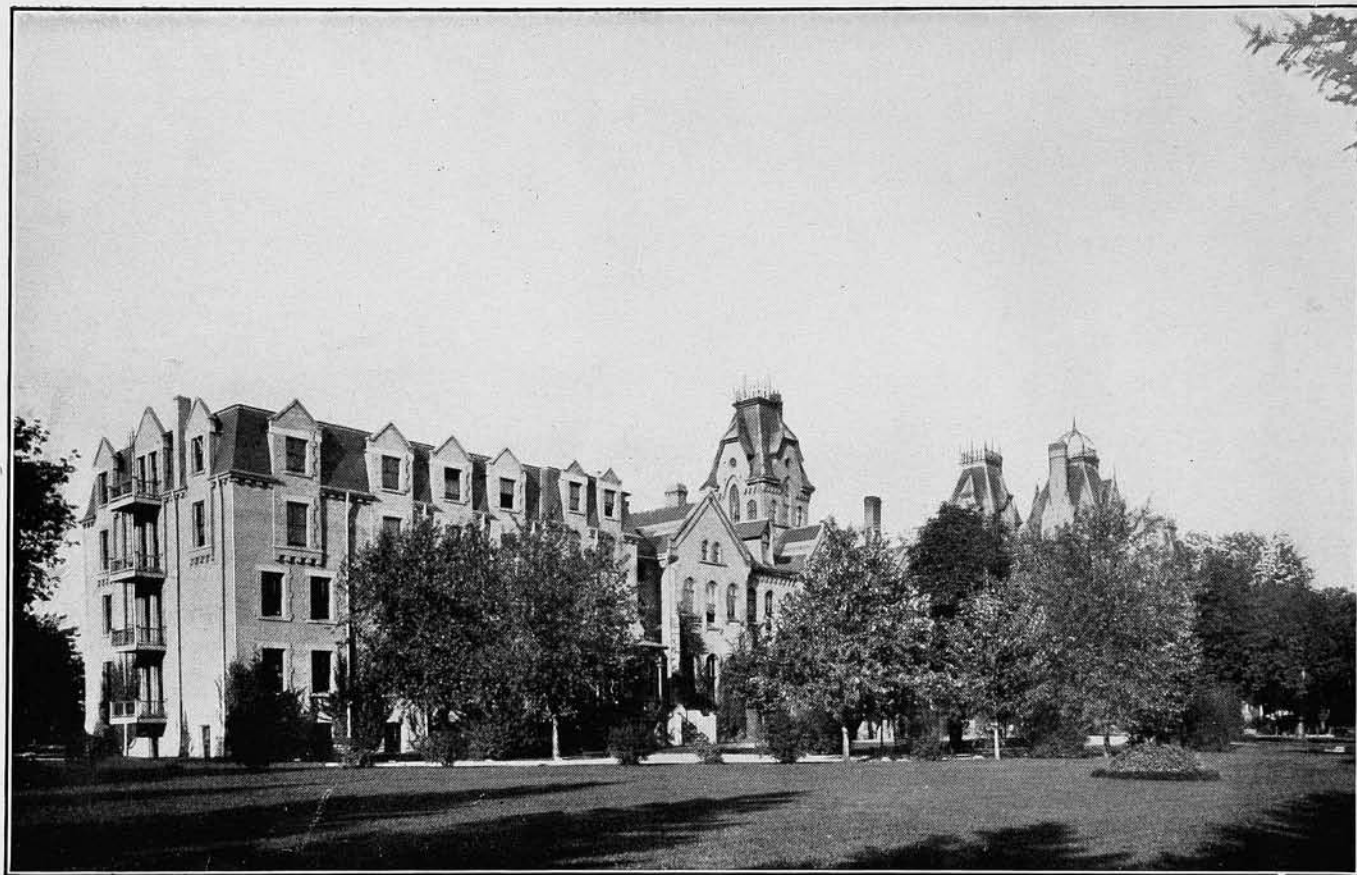
Picnic Grounds, Island Park—A Family Resort



The Ferry "Bluebell" crossing Toronto Bay to Hanlan's Point



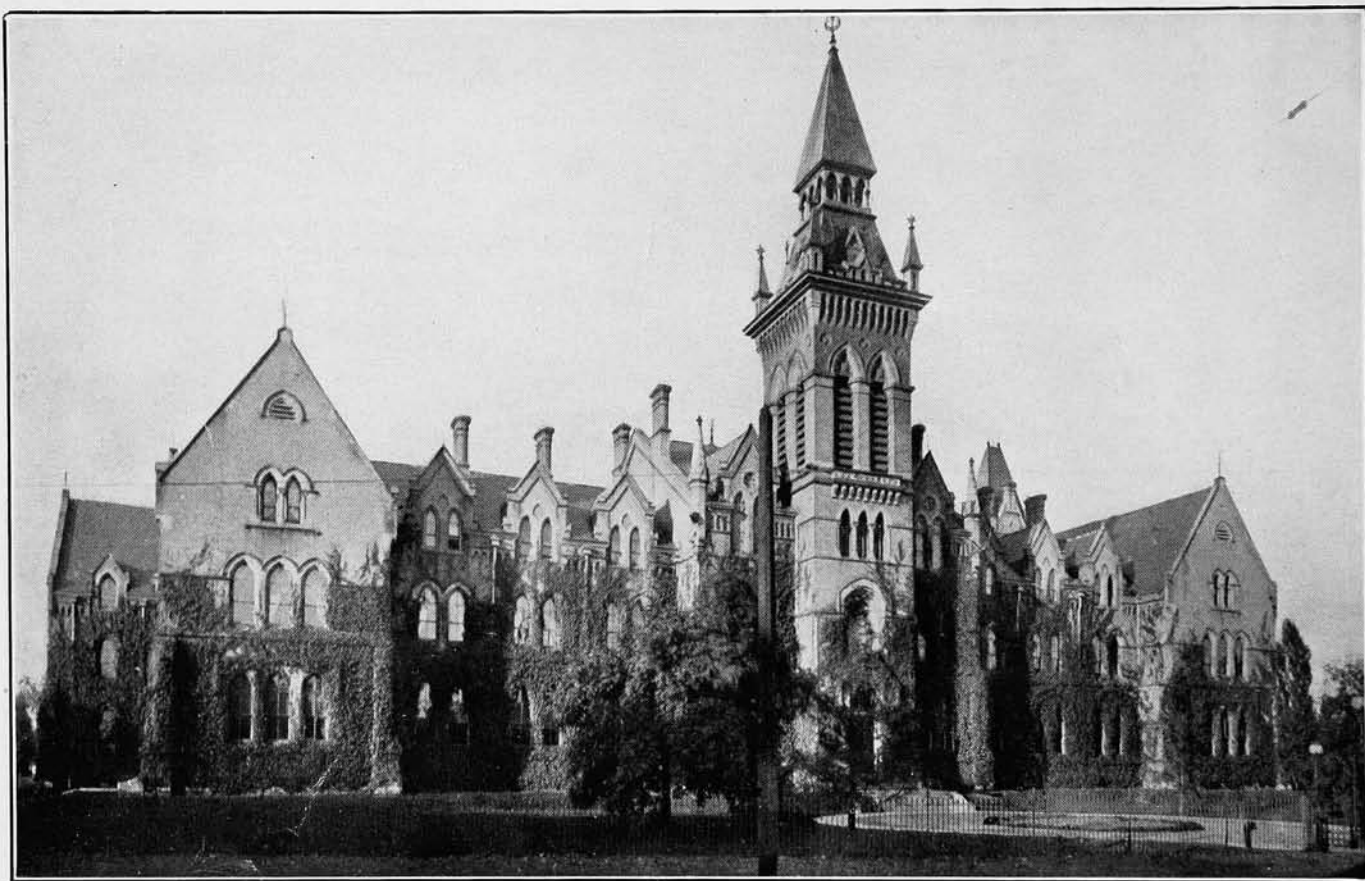
Normal School, corner of Church and Gould Streets—An Educational Centre



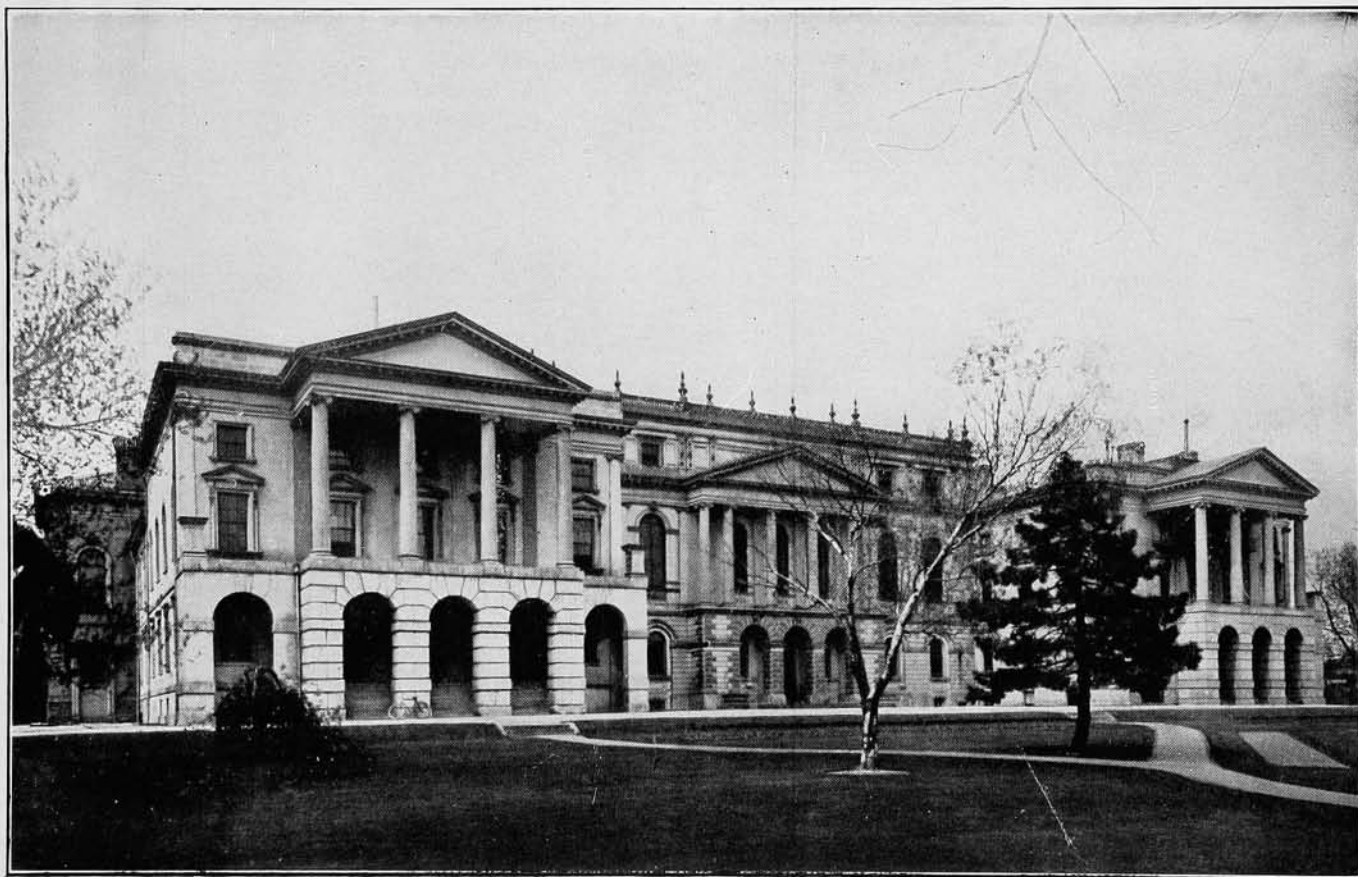
General Hospital, Gerrard Street East



Bridge crossing Lagoon, Island Park



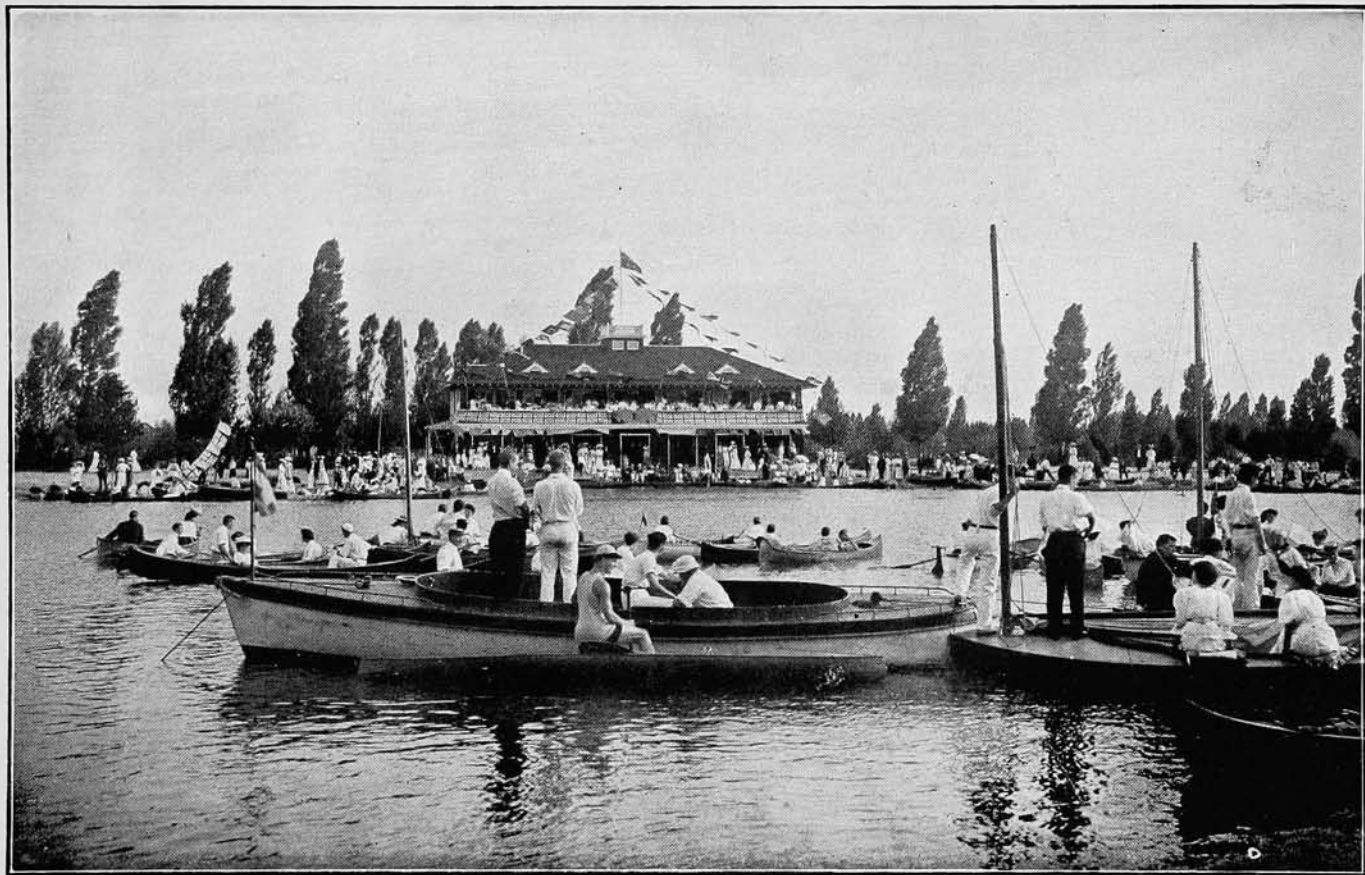
Knox College, Spadina Crescent



Osgoode Hall, corner of Queen Street and University Avenue—Ontario's High Court Centre



St. Andrew's College for Boys, North Rosedale



Aquatic Sports on an Island Lagoon



Victoria College. Queen's Park