

T O R O N T O

ILLUSTRATED

T O G E T H E R W I T H A H I S T O R I C A L
S K E T C H O F T H E C I T Y

100 FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS FROM
MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS

ONLY VIEW BOOK APPROVED
BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL

TORONTO
ERNEST E. FLIGG, PUBLISHER
6, 8, 10 JOHNSON STREET



June 19th, 1906.

Mr. E. E. Fligg,
Publisher "Illustrated Toronto,"
City.



Dear Sir,-

Acting under instructions of the Board of Control,
I have pleasure in stating that I have examined the letter press
and illustrations which you propose to publish in your work
entitled "Illustrated Toronto". I have no hesitation in expressing
my entire approval of the same.

Hoping that you may meet with the success which you deserve
in the venture, I am,

Your obedient servant,

City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S LETTER.

2



ILLUSTRATED TORONTO



Scarboro Bluffs, six miles east of Toronto

the time of the conquest of Canada the Province was occupied by the Mississaugas, a branch of the Algonquin people.

TORONTO, the capital city of Ontario, the centenary 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

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 counterstroke a French trading-post was established in 1749 on the site of Toronto, which was named Fort Rouillé, 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 Rouillé 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 neighbouring 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 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 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 Governors were Peter Russell, Peter Hunter, Sir Francis Gore, Sir Isaac Brock, and contemporary were Baldwin, Jarvis, Robinson, Powell, Osgoode, Small, Hagerman, Chuwett, 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, Thomas 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; 1876-1878, Angus Morrison, Q.C.; 1879-80, James Beaty, Jr., Q.C.; 1881-82, W. Barclay McMurrich; 1883-84, Arthur R. Boswell; 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.; 1903-4-5, Thomas Urquhart; 1906, Emerson Coatsworth.

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. 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.

Toronto—a Great Distributing City.

The city of Toronto is the largest and most important wholesale jobbing centre of Canada, its output of merchandise for distribution to dealers in various lines of trade far surpassing that of Montreal. 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 dominate 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: Grocers, dry goods, hardware, hats, caps and furs, jewellery and silverware, lamp goods, lumber, millinery, paints and oils, paper goods, seeds, sporting goods, stationers, teas and coffee, tobaccos and cigars, small-wares, underwear, wines and liquors, woollens, provisions, produce, etc.

Toronto—A City of Charming Homes.

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 attractions to home life unequalled elsewhere. 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 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.

Toronto—The Mecca of Tourists.

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 for their beauty and their 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 Lake District, with its magnificent bass and trout fishing, is each season becoming a great 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 sightseeing, 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 147 hotels, 300 boarding houses, five theatres, twenty-two music and concert halls, and nearly 250 public buildings and halls for meetings of all kinds.

Toronto—Its famous Colleges and Schools.

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, Women's Medical College, Ontario School of Pharmacy, Ontario Veterinary College, and two colleges of music. The city contains 53 public schools, 16 separate schools (Roman Catholic), 1 model school, 1 normal school, 3 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 America. School matters are governed by boards of public trustees, representative in some cases and elective in others. 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.

Toronto—Its Public and Trade Institutions.

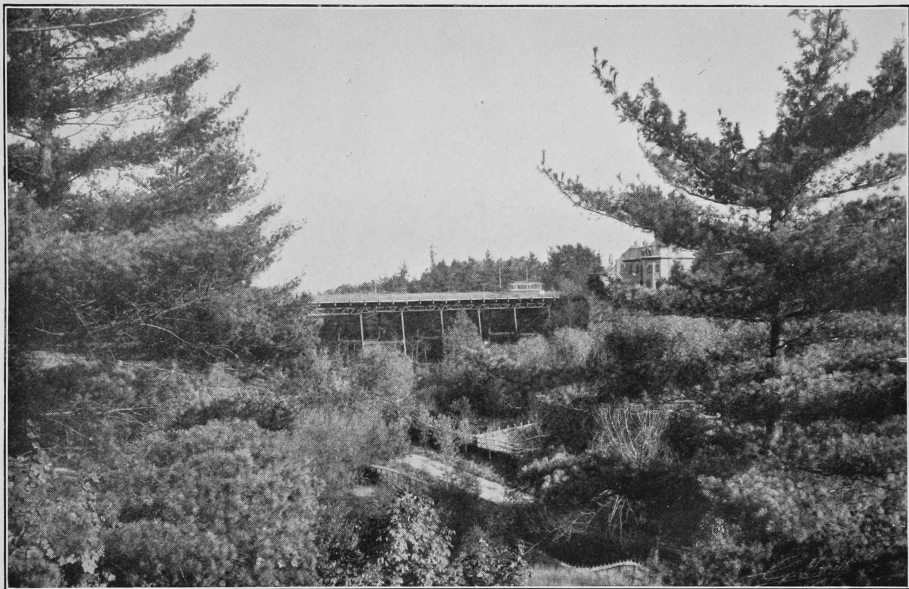
In no way is the character of a people better shown than in the number and strength of its trade institutions—those organizations which, while serving no individually selfish end, are yet of benefit to the public as a whole, or to those whose misfortunes entitle them to the sympathy of their fellows.

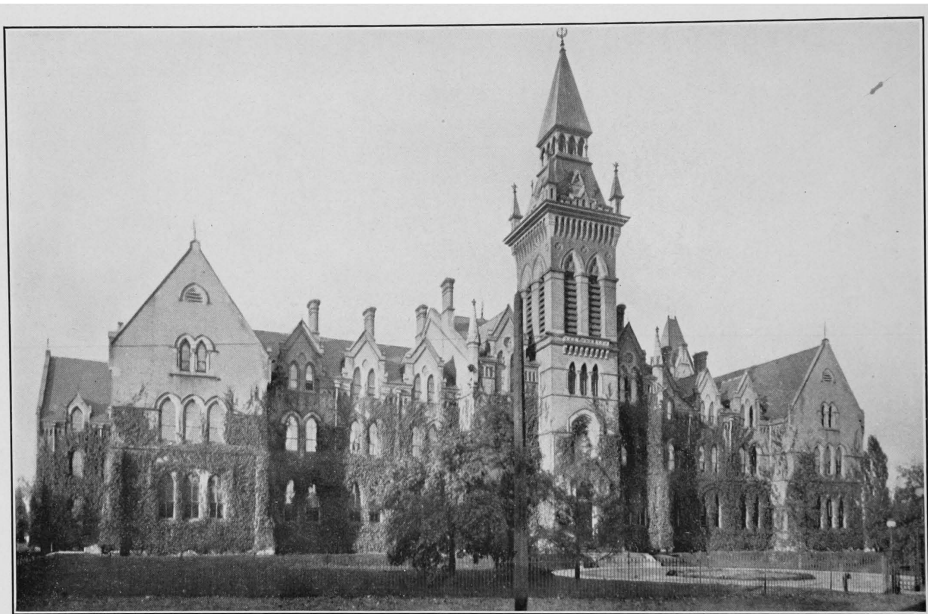
In this respect Toronto can show a record of remarkable achievement. Its Board of Trade is recognized as the most influential colonial Board in the British Empire and is unceasing in its efforts on behalf of the business interests of the city and of Canada as a whole. Its Industrial Exhibition, which 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 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. 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.

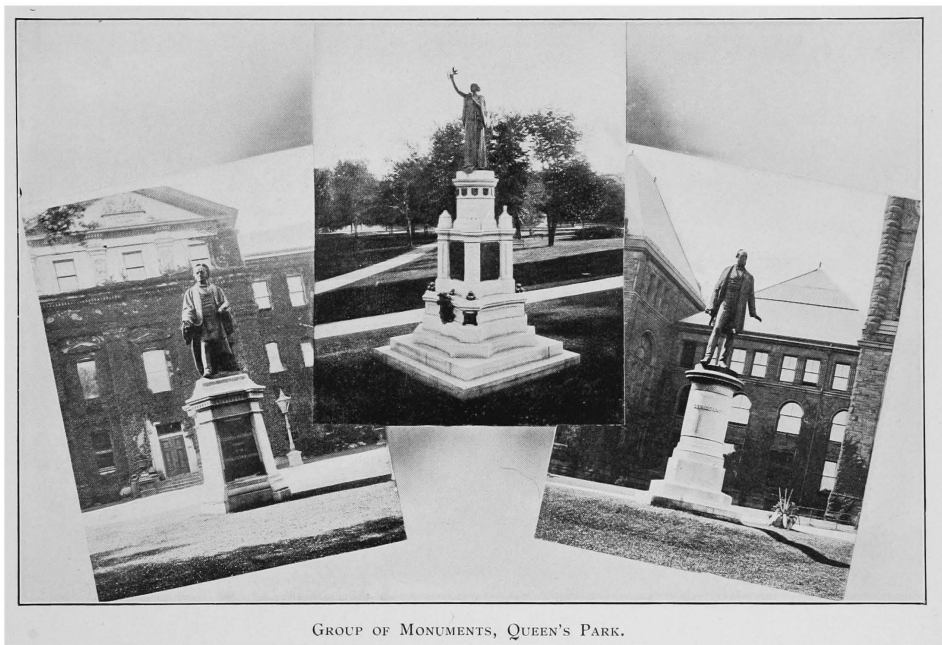
Population, 262,749. Number of wards, 6. Area of the city, 18½ miles. Tax rate, 18½ mills on the dollar. Assessment—Land, \$65,386,502 ; buildings, \$75,745,400 ; income, \$8,838,786 ; business, \$19,224,628 ; Total, \$169,195,316. Tax Revenue, \$3,064,914. Total Revenue, \$4,471,971. Annual post office receipts, \$1,050,913. Building permits issued in 1905, 3,753. Value of buildings erected in 1905, \$10,347,910. Transfers of property in 1905, 7,917. Average death rate, 17.46 per 1,000. Police stations, 7 ; policemen, 325. Fire stations, 17 ; signal boxes, 209 ; firemen, 208 ; Street gas lamps, 964 ; electric arc lamps, 1,261. Theatres, 5 ; hotels, 147 ; hospitals, 9 ; gas mains, 287 miles ; sidewalks, 475 miles. Best annual exhibition in the world ; area of grounds, 160 acres ; length of grand stand, 700 feet ; seating capacity, 12,000.

One of the finest City Halls on continent. Cost, \$2,500,000 ; total floor space, 5.40 acres ; tower, 300 feet high ; largest winding clock on continent ; bell weighing 11,648 pounds. Fine harbor for lake vessels, used during 1905 by 3,400 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,400,000. Free zoological gardens, containing 134 animals and birds, including one elephant, five lions, one camel, three buffalo, one polar bear and numerous others. Twenty-five public parks, containing in all 1,640 acres. Miles of street railway track, 94.69. Passengers carried in 1905, 67,881,688 ; transfers in 1905, 23,625,752 ; receipts, \$2,747,324 ; city's share, \$366,688. Public schools, 53 ; pupils, 35,000 ; teachers, 708. Separate schools, 16 ; pupils, 5,297 ; teachers, 105. One technical school, 1,200 pupils, 24 teachers. Three High schools, 35 teachers, 1,400 pupils. There are 265.45 miles of street and 84¼ miles of lanes, of which 180.65 miles are paved and 75.80 unpaved. There are 230.31 miles of sewers and 272,853 miles of water mains, with 3,205 hydrants. The average quantity of water pumped in 24 hours during 1905 was 24,799,758 gallons. The electric street cars run over 90,936 miles of tracks, and more than 205 cars are in use. The banking clearings in 1899 were \$504,872,846, in 1905, \$1,047,490,701. 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 11,000 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 between 90 and 100 passenger trains enter and leave the city daily. Journalism is represented in Toronto by 6 daily papers, 49 weekly, 20 semi-monthly, 76 monthly and 8 quarterly. The four principal residential districts of the city show that houses to the value of \$890,000 have been erected within the past year. 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 18 Aldermen.

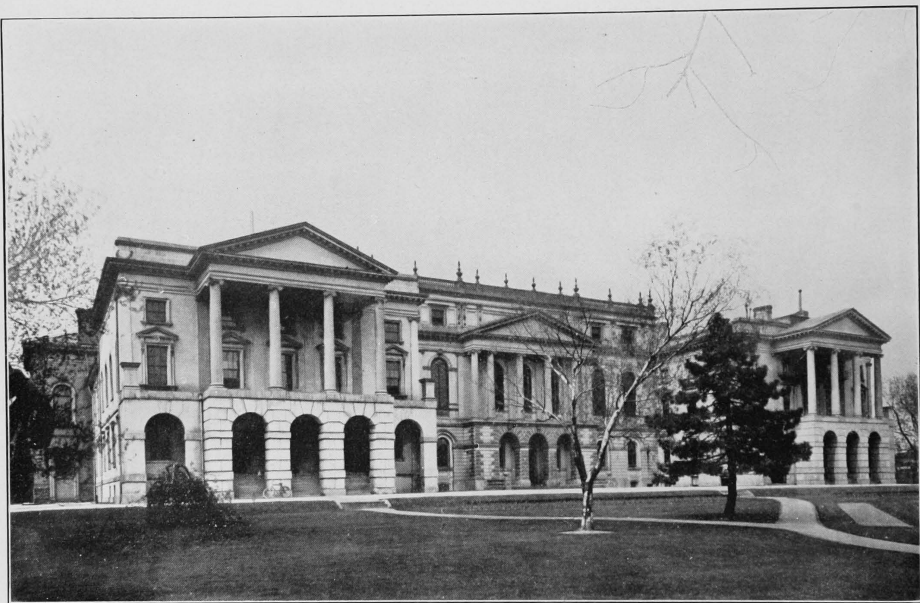




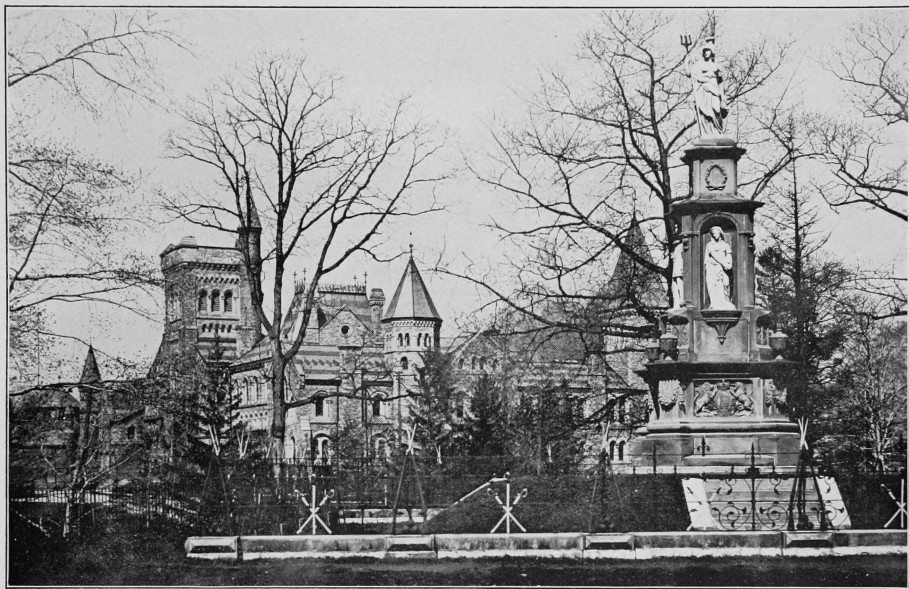
KNOX COLLEGE.



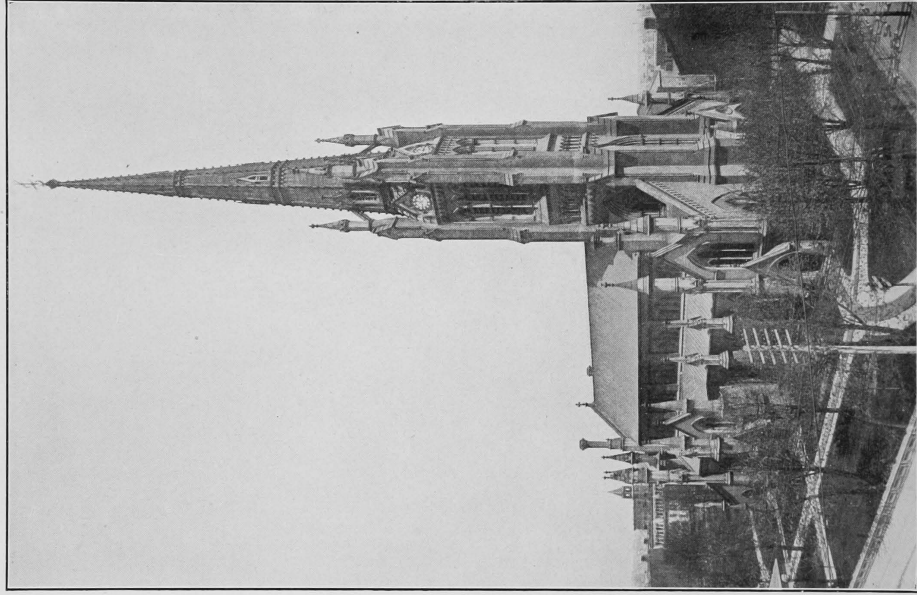
GROUP OF MONUMENTS, QUEEN'S PARK.



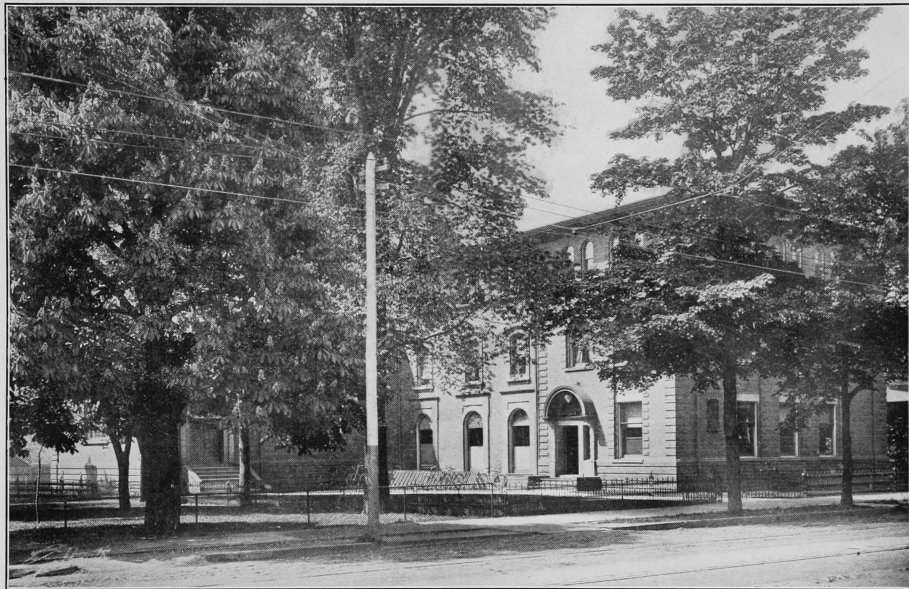
OSGOODE HALL.



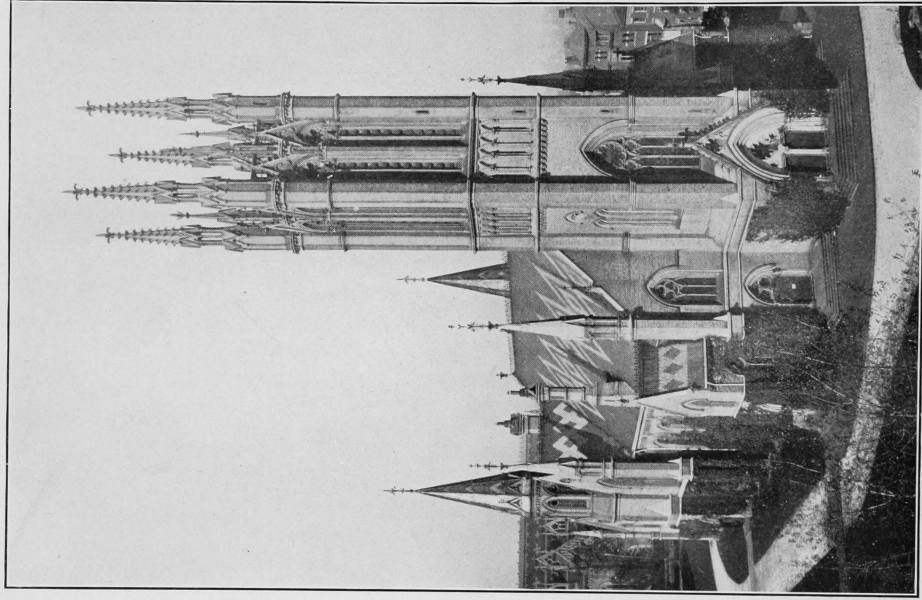
RIDGEWAY MONUMENT, QUEEN'S PARK.



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.



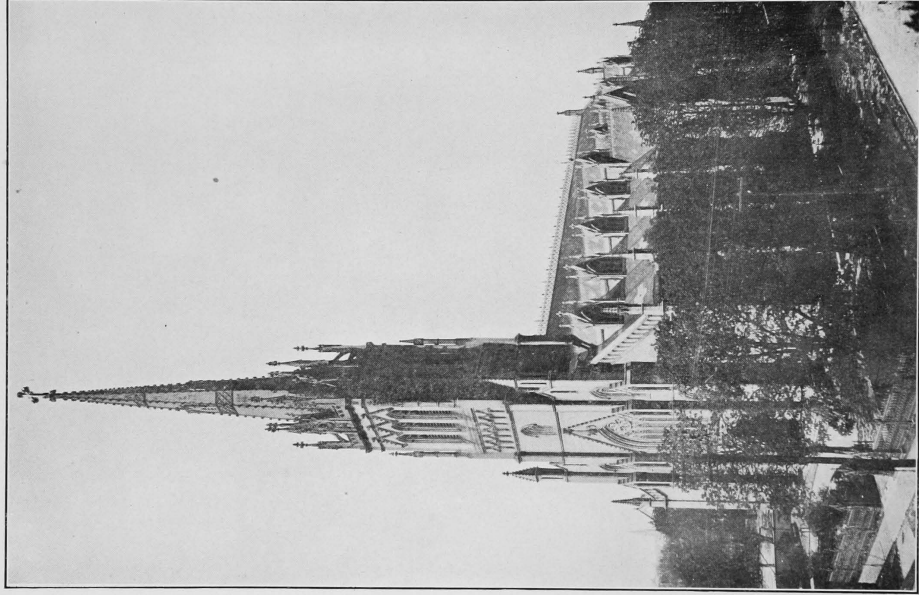
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



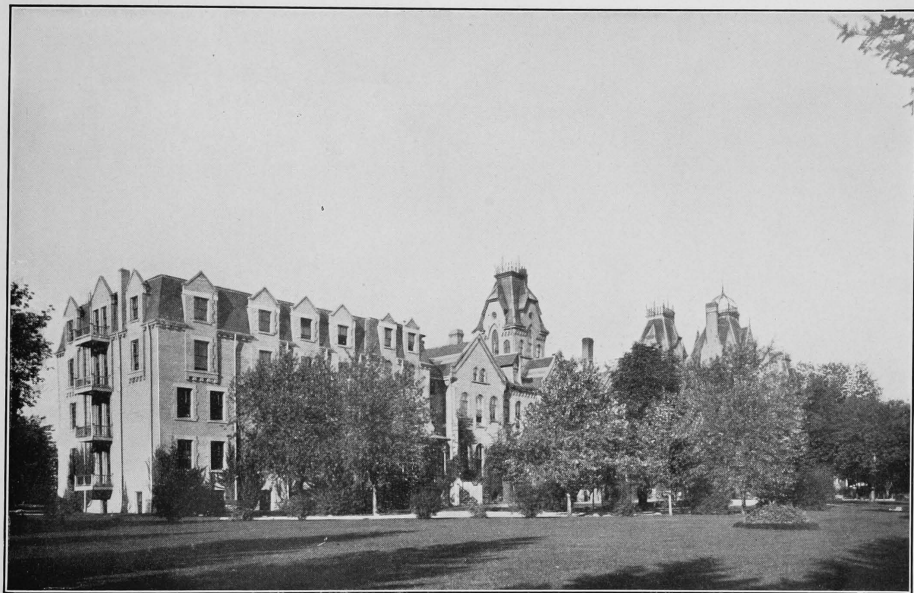
METROPOLITAN CHURCH.



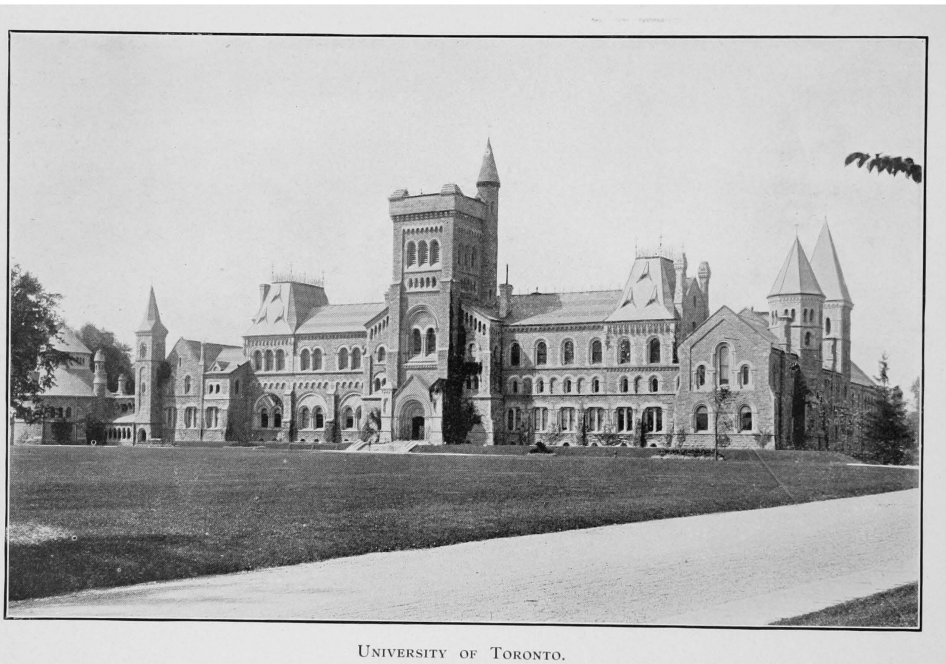
GROUP OF RESIDENCES.



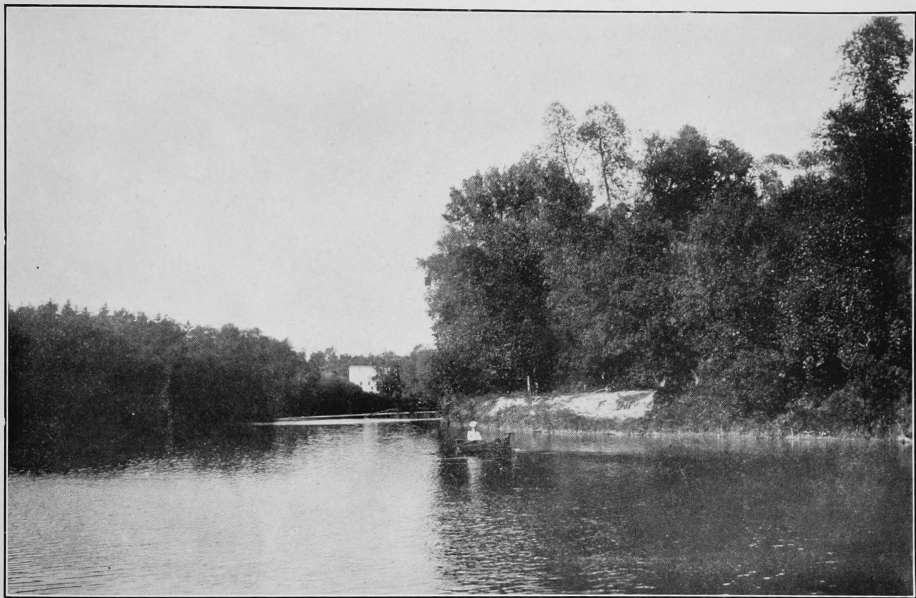
ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.

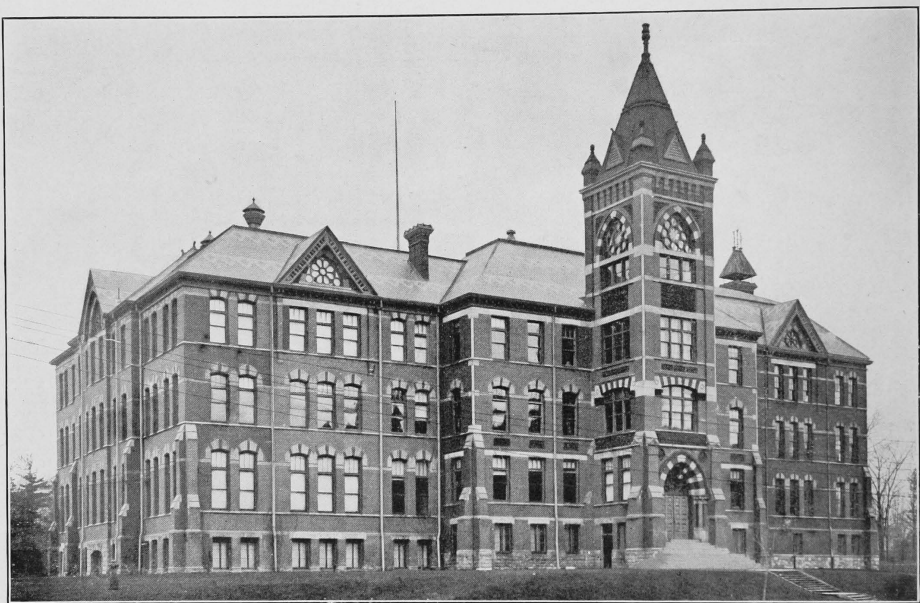


GENERAL HOSPITAL.

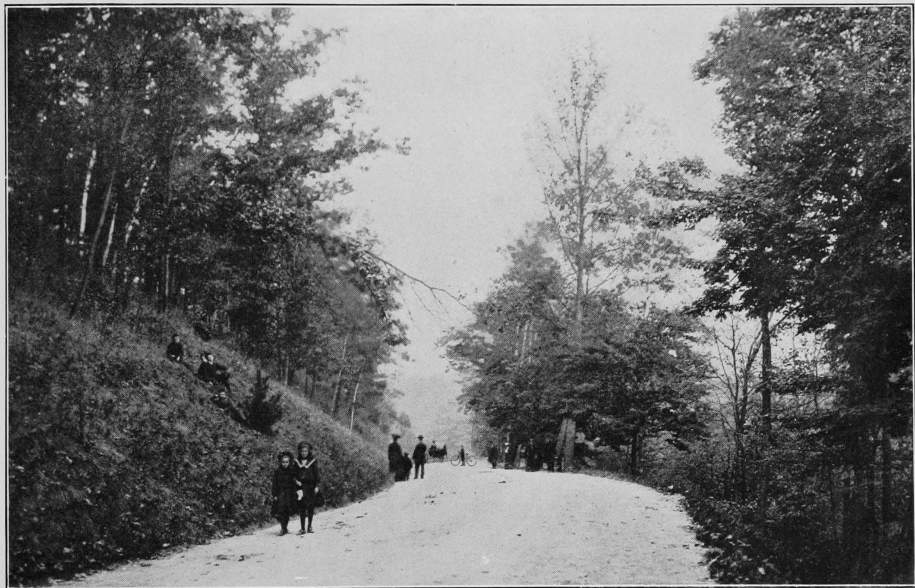


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.





SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.



HIGH PARK DRIVEWAY.



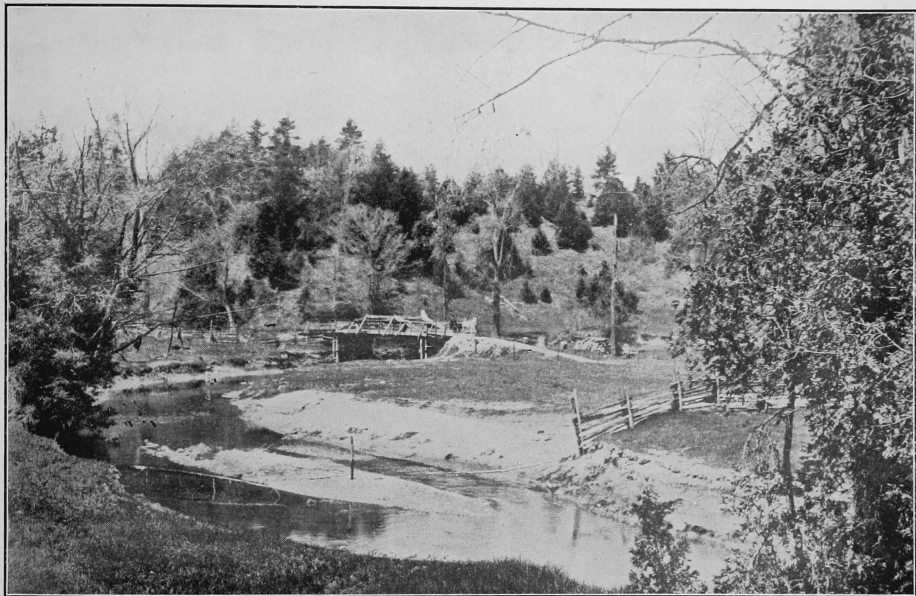
NORMAL SCHOOL.

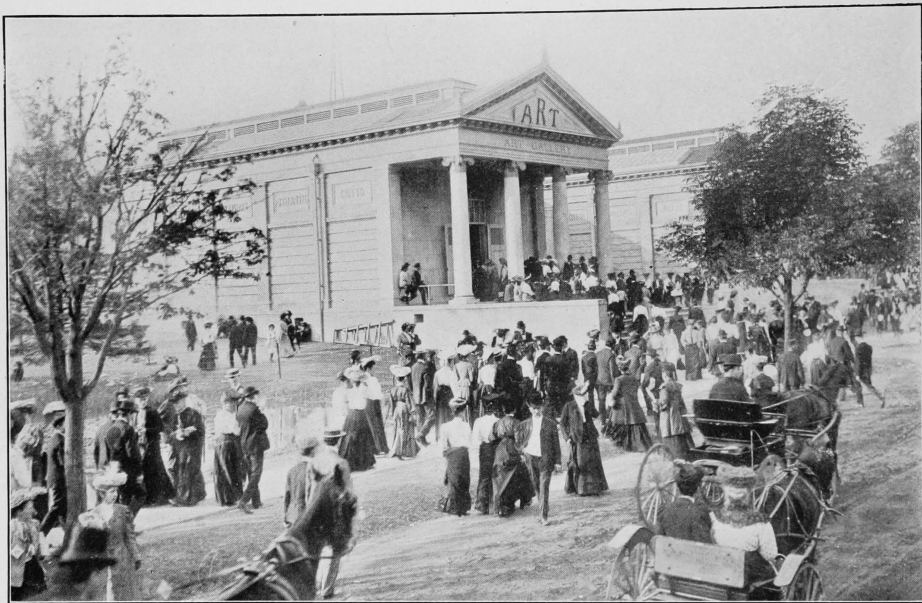


ROSEDALE DRIVEWAY.

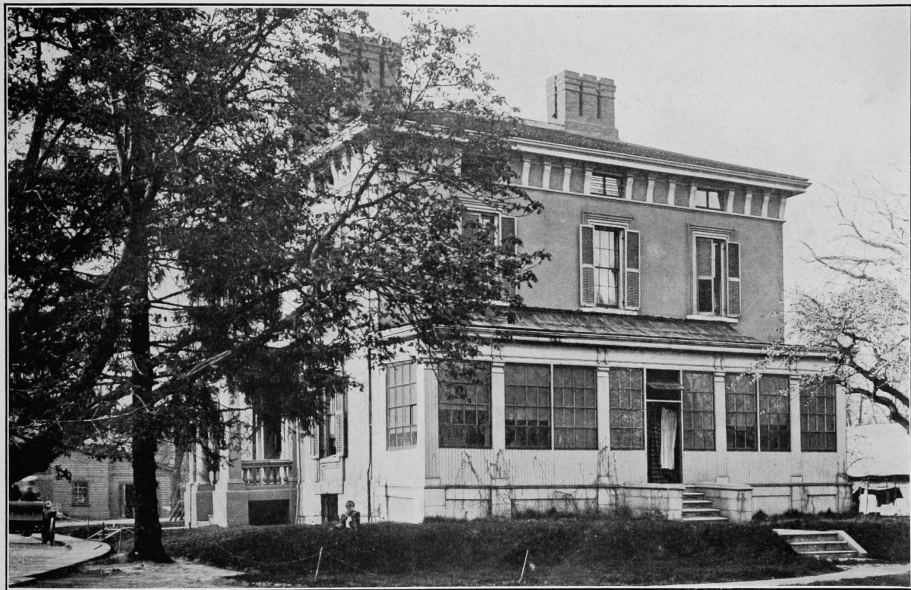


JARVIS STREET COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

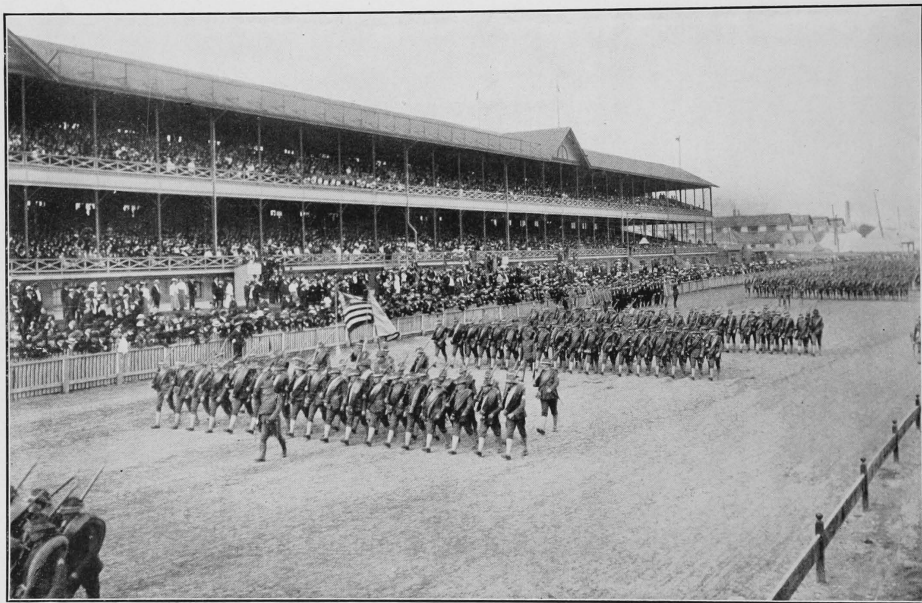




ART GALLERY, EXHIBITION PARK.



WESTERN HOSPITAL.



IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND, EXHIBITION PARK, MARCH PAST OF 74TH U.S. VOLUNTEERS.



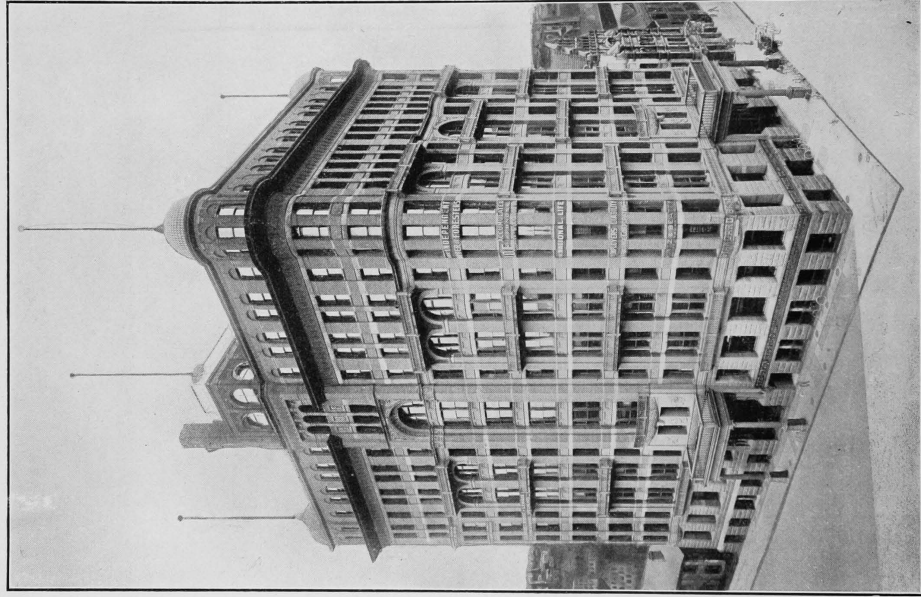
VIEW OF HIGH PARK.



HARBORD STREET COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.



THE GRAND PLAZA, EXHIBITION PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.



TEMPLE BUILDING.

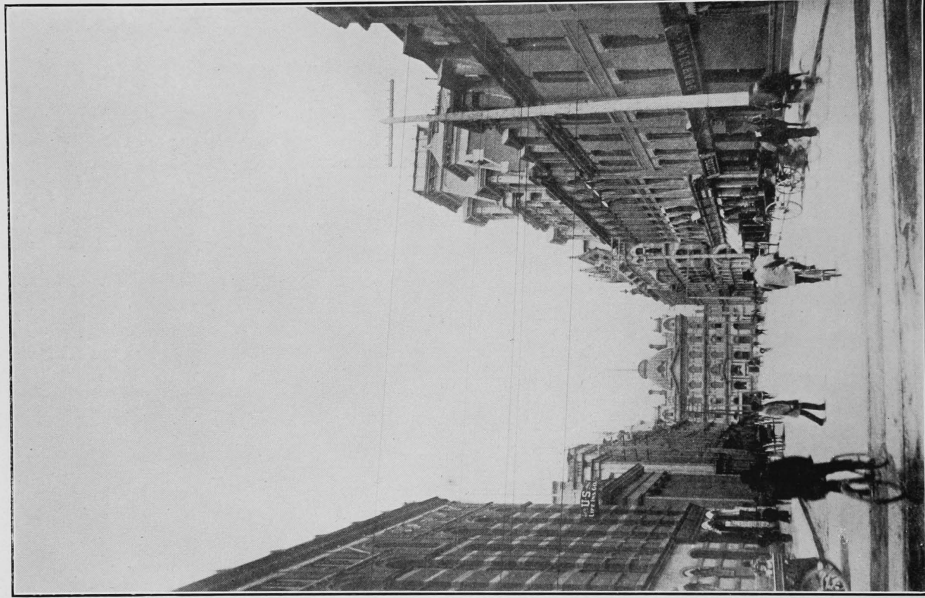




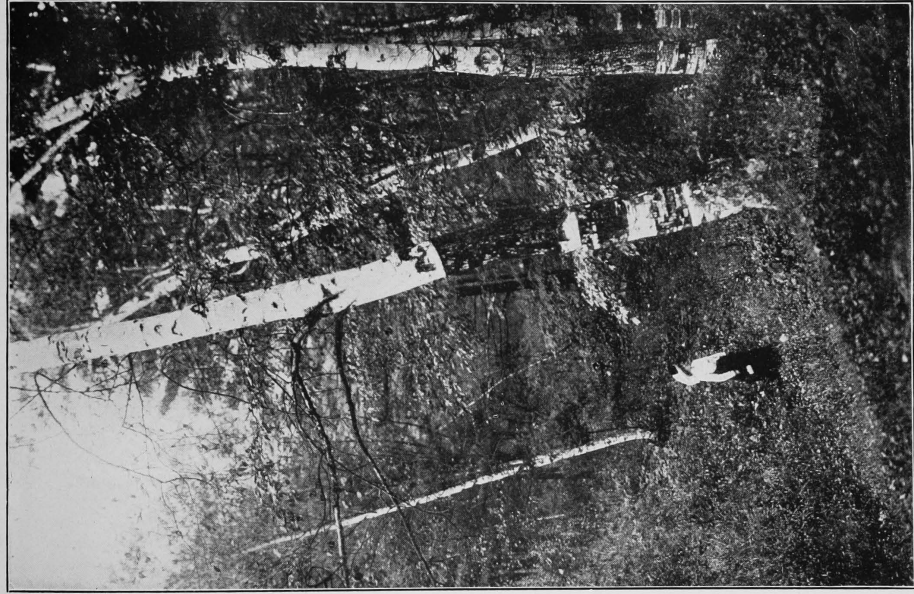
THE GRAND PLAZA, EXHIBITION PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



SAILING ON TORONTO BAY.



TORONTO STREET.



VIEW IN HIGH PARK.



THE GRAND PLAZA, EXHIBITION PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE DAIRY AND NATURAL HISTORY BUILDINGS.



DON ROWING CLUB.



THE GRAND PLAZA, EXHIBITION PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



TORONTO ROWING CLUB.



THE GRAND PLAZA, EXHIBITION PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE DAIRY AND MANUFACTURERS' BUILDINGS.



HIGH PARK—VIEW OF DRIVEWAY.



FRONT AND WELLINGTON STREETS.



LAMBTON GOLF CLUB.



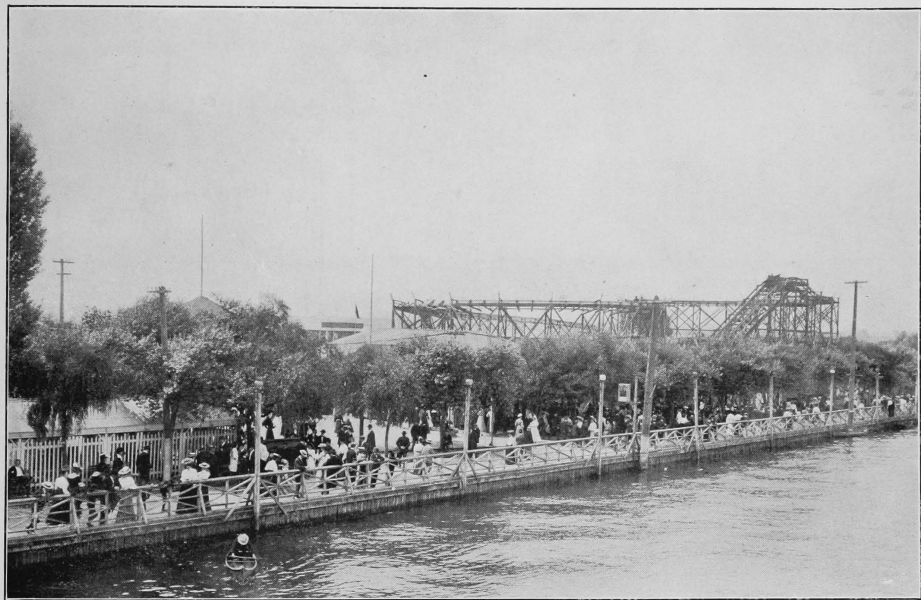
ARLINGTON HOTEL.

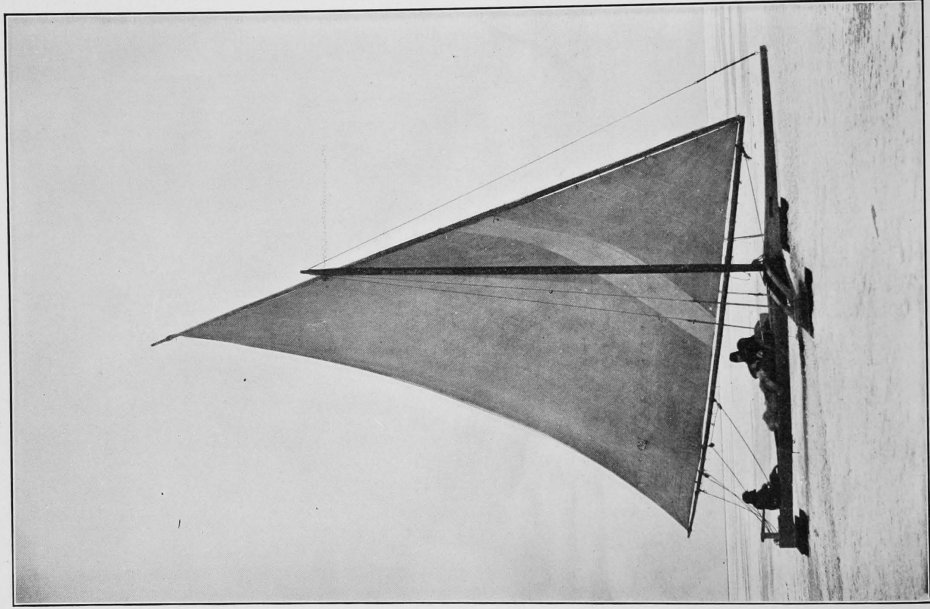


SCENE ON ISLAND—HANLAN'S POINT.



WALKER HOUSE.

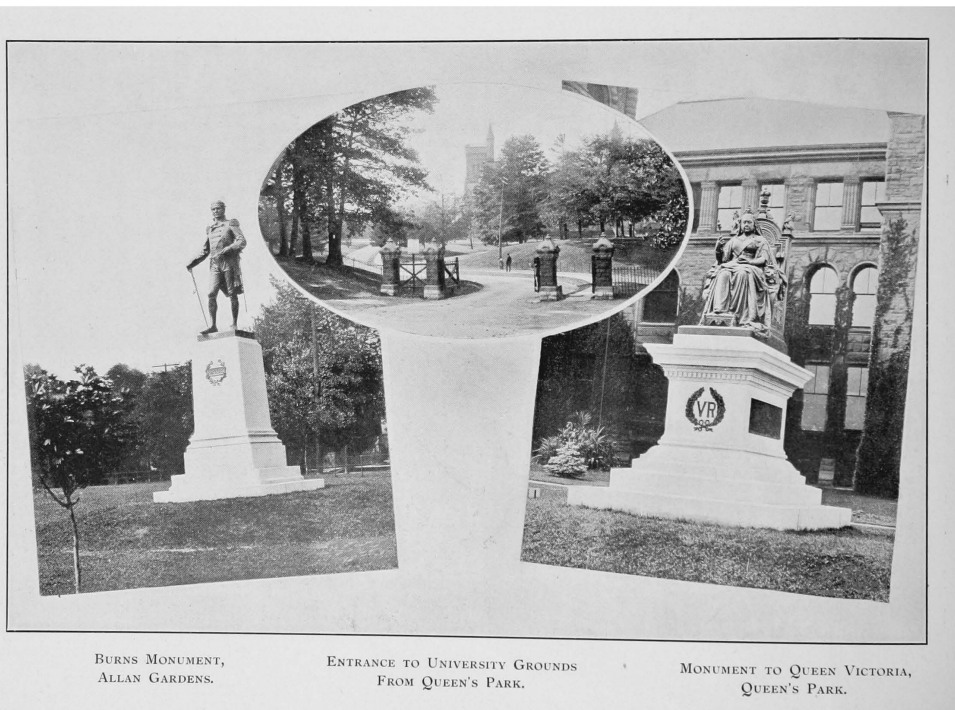




ICE BOATING ON TORONTO BAY.



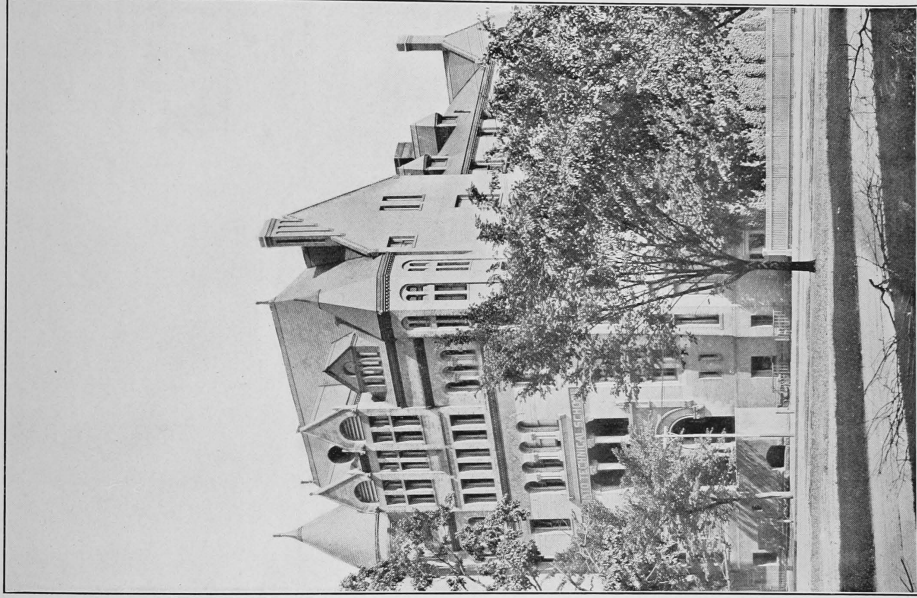
PARKDALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.



BURNS MONUMENT,
ALLAN GARDENS.

ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITY GROUNDS
FROM QUEEN'S PARK.

MONUMENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA,
QUEEN'S PARK.



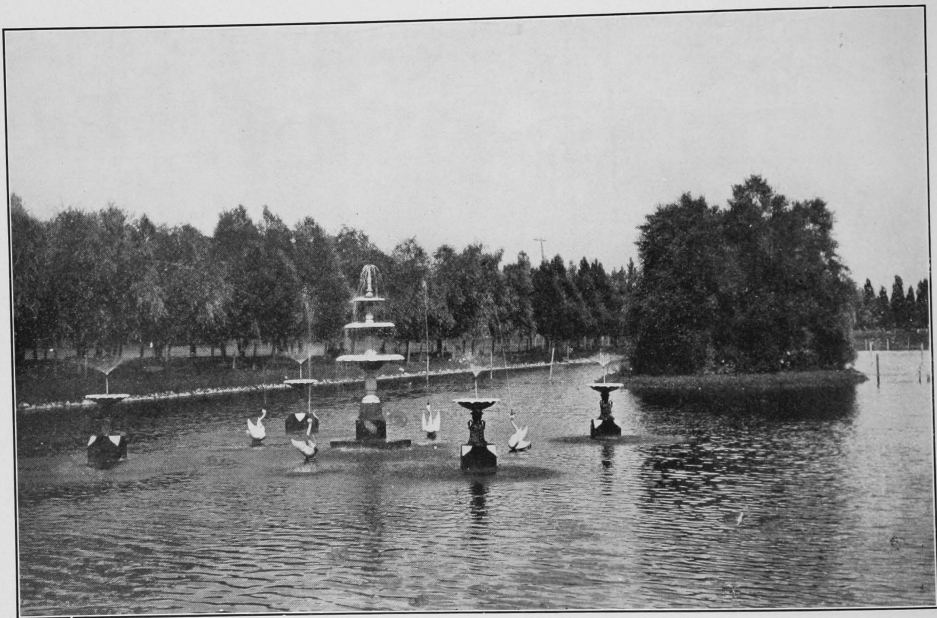
TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL.



QUEEN'S PARK LOOKING SOUTH FROM PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



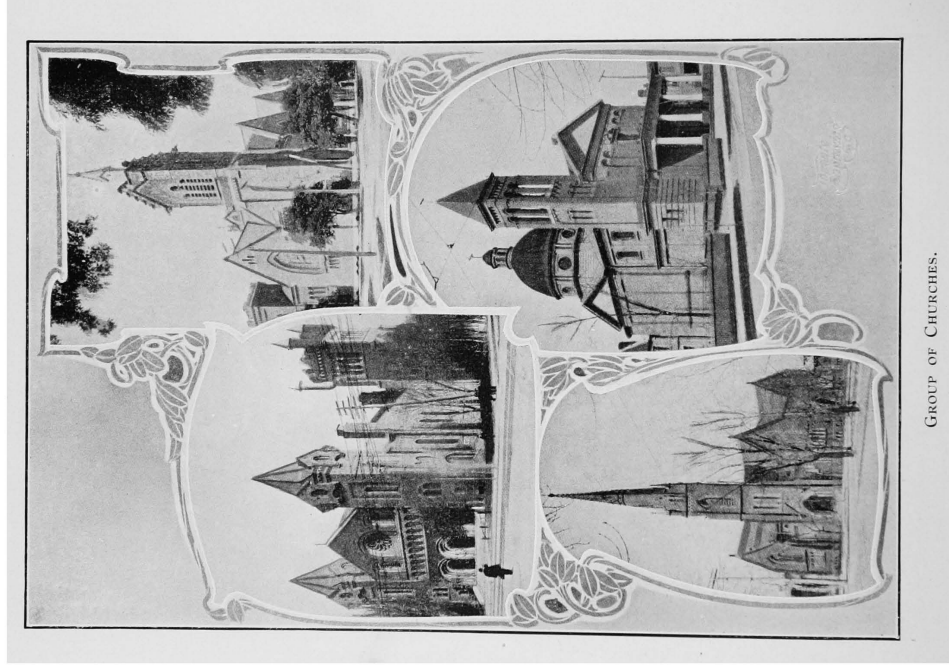
TRINITY COLLEGE.



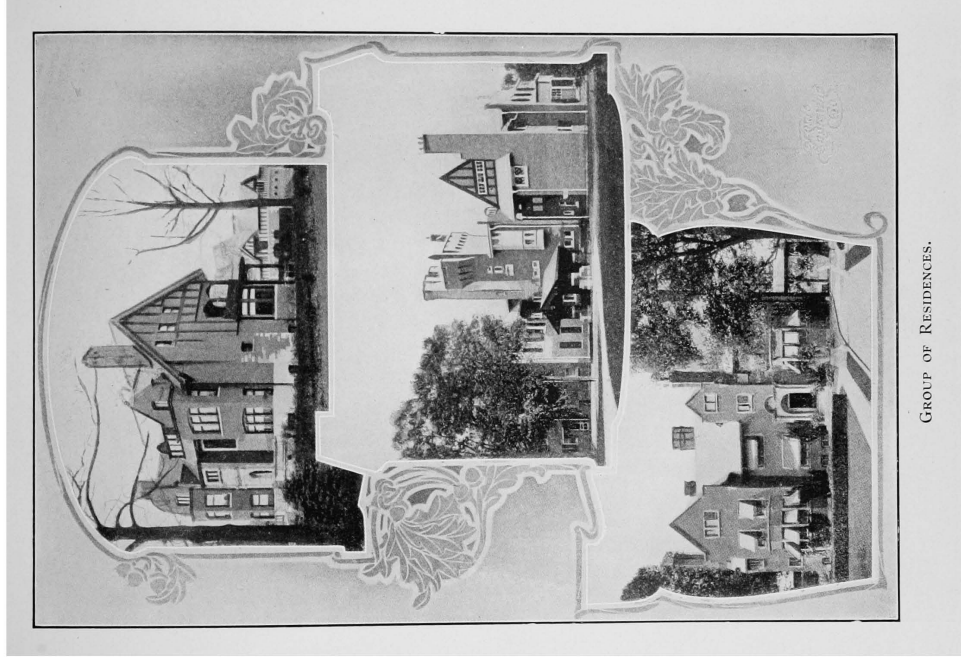
DUCK POND, CENTRE ISLAND.



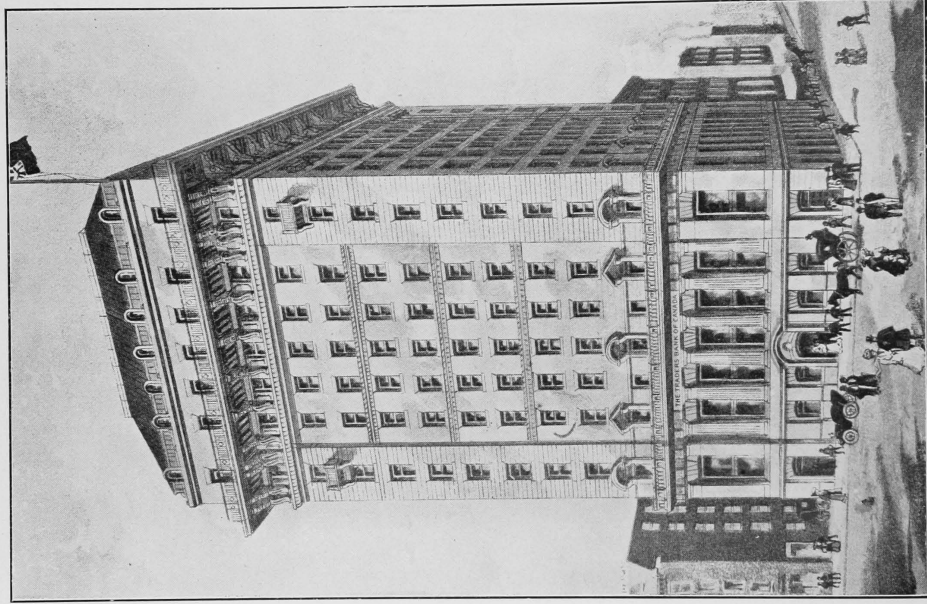
ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS.



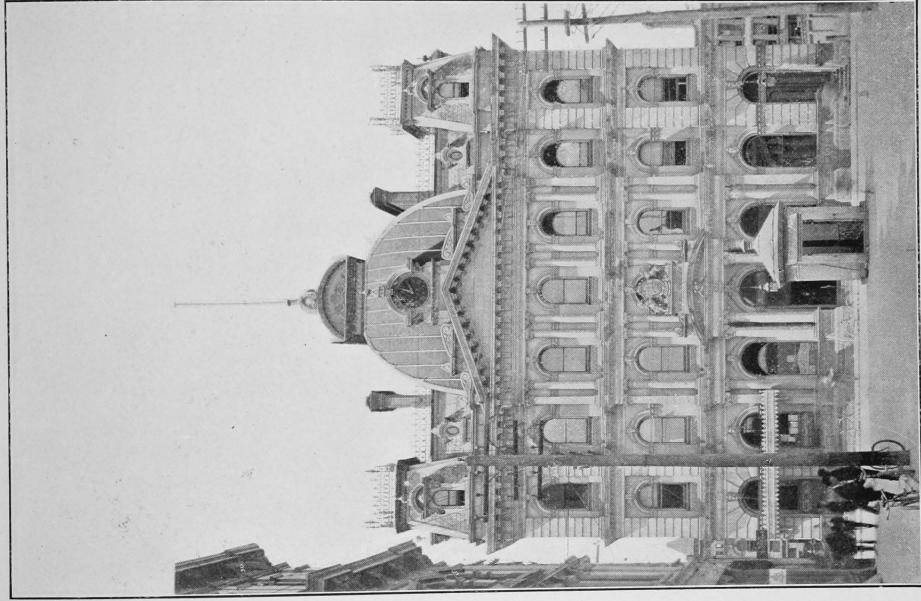
GROUP OF CHURCHES.



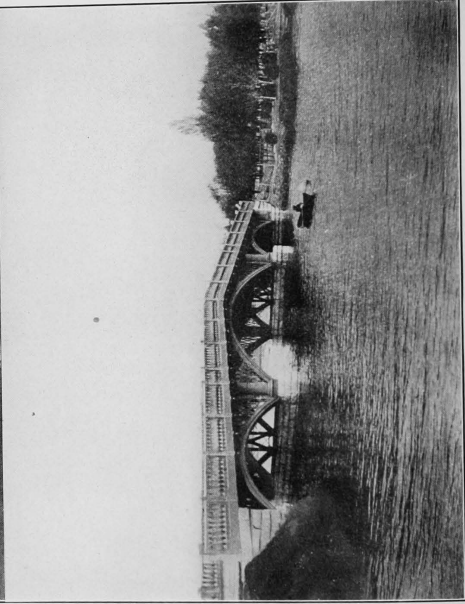
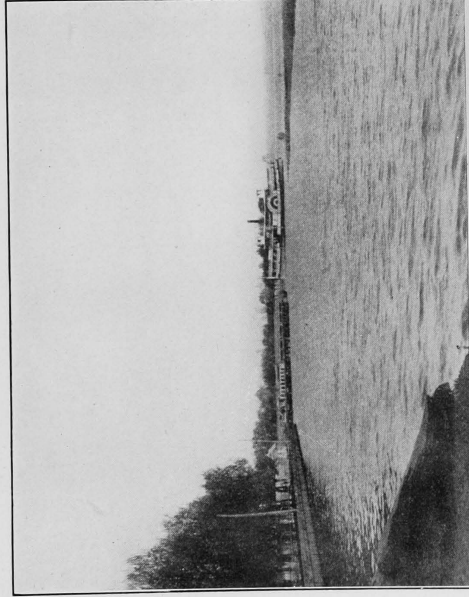
GROUP OF RESIDENCES.



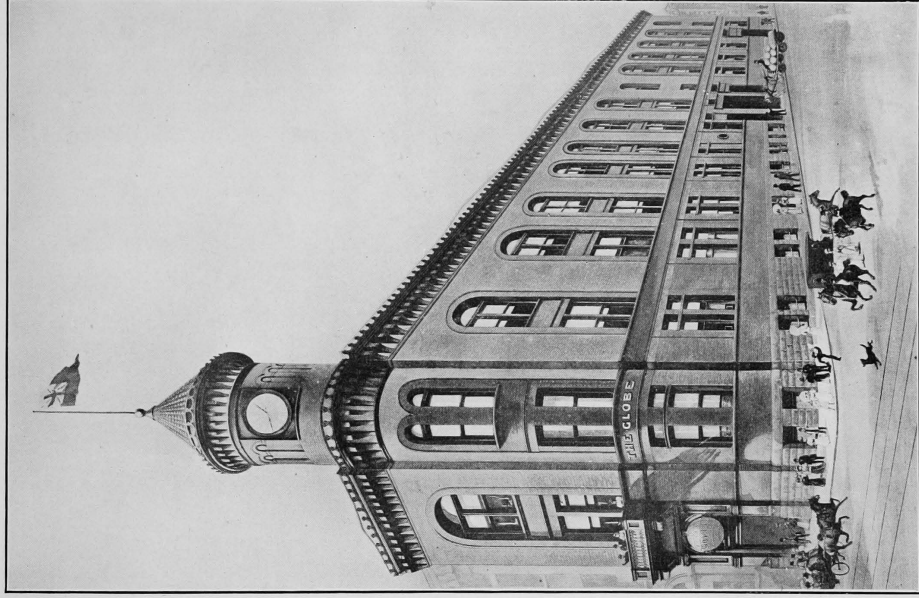
NEW TRADERS BANK BUILDING.



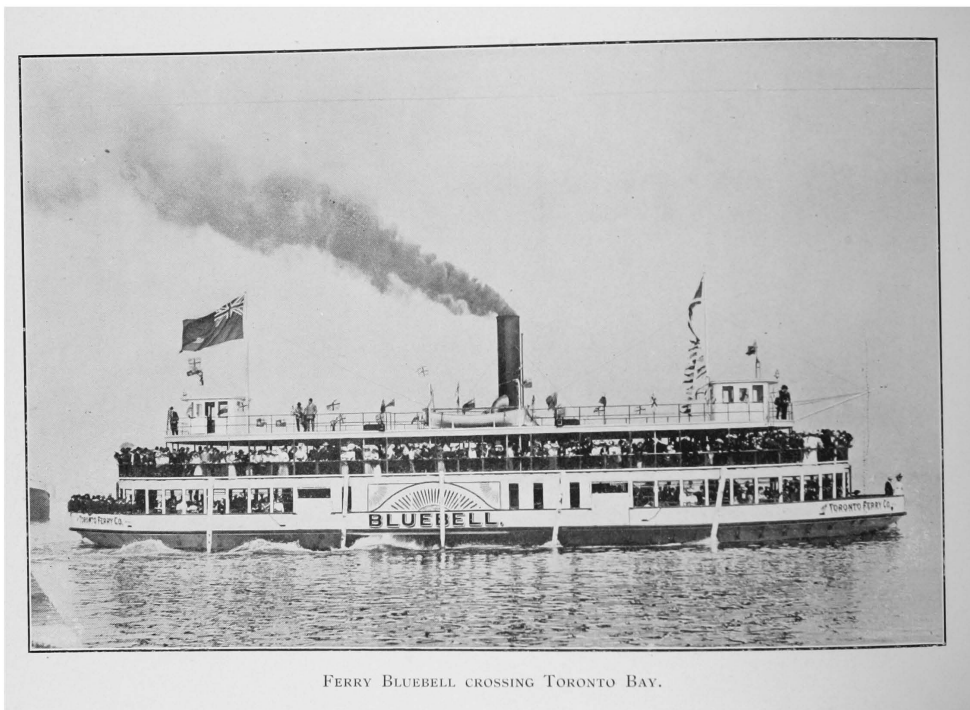
GENERAL POST OFFICE.



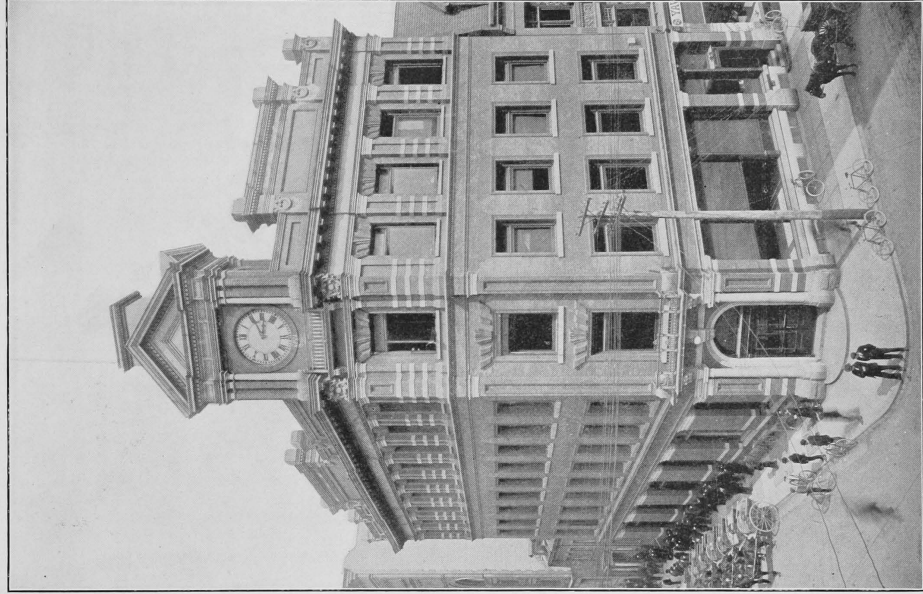
VIEWS OF CENTRE ISLAND



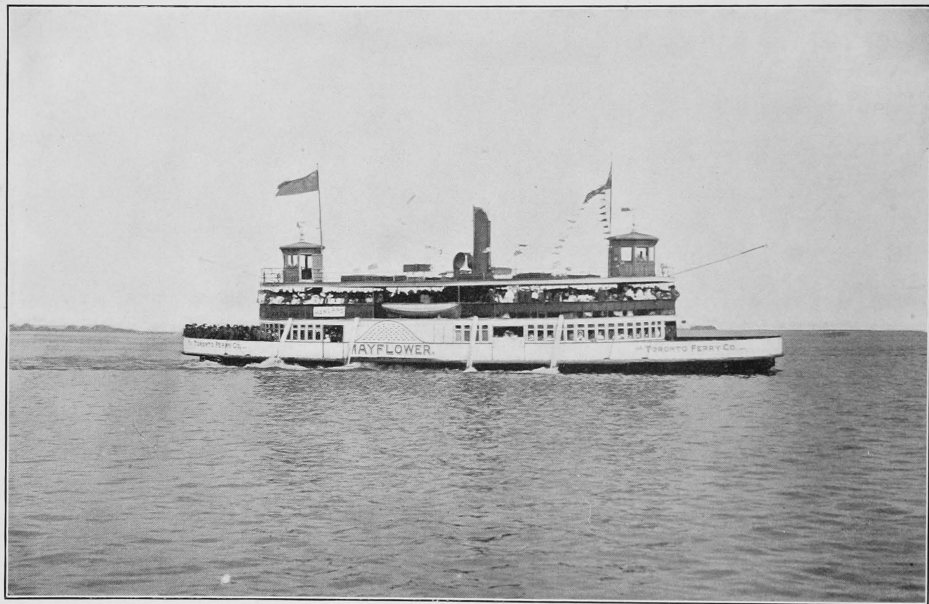
THE GLOBE BUILDING.



FERRY BLUEBELL CROSSING TORONTO BAY.



THE TELEGRAM BUILDING.



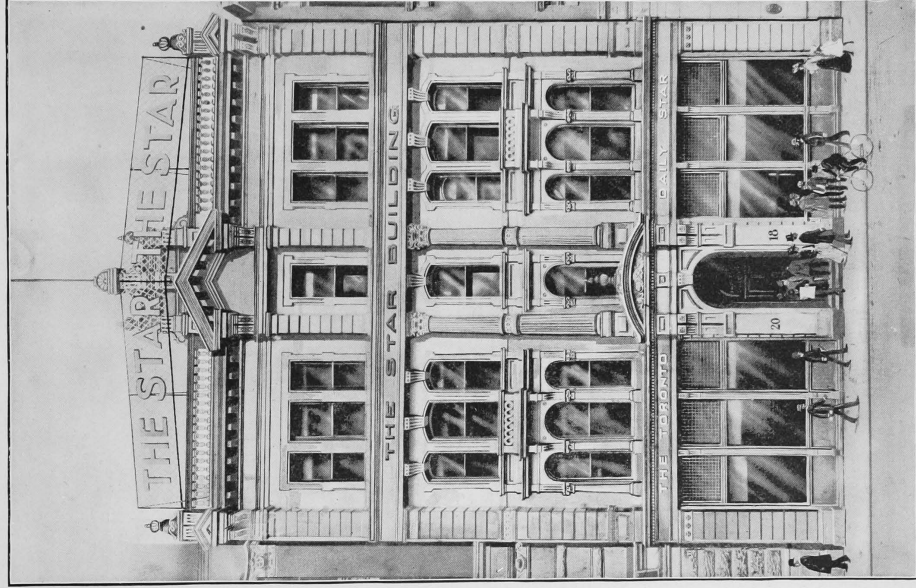
FERRY MAYFLOWER CROSSING TORONTO BAY.



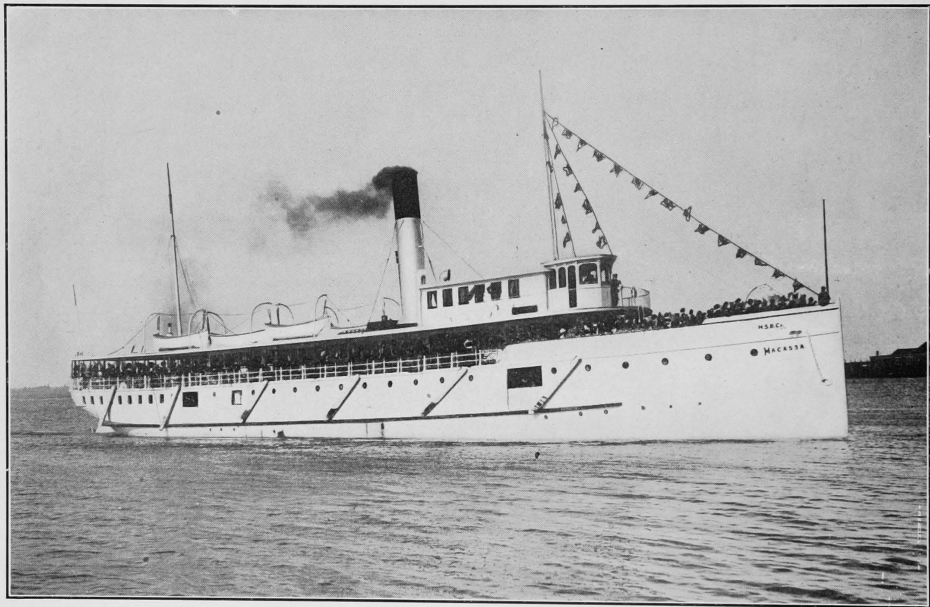
THE NEWS BUILDING.



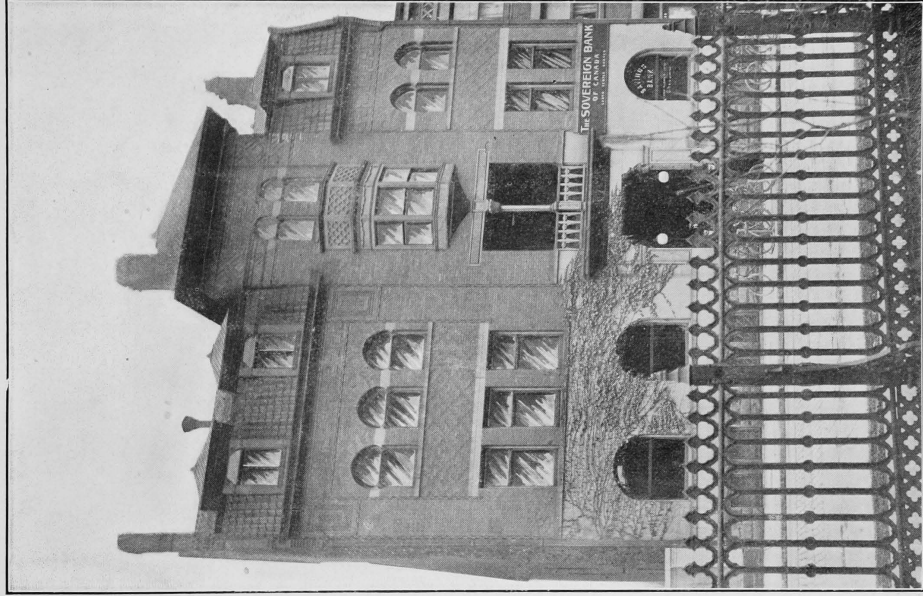
A SCENE ON TORONTO BAY.



THE STAR BUILDING.



STEAMER MACASSA, OF THE HAMILTON STEAMBOAT CO.



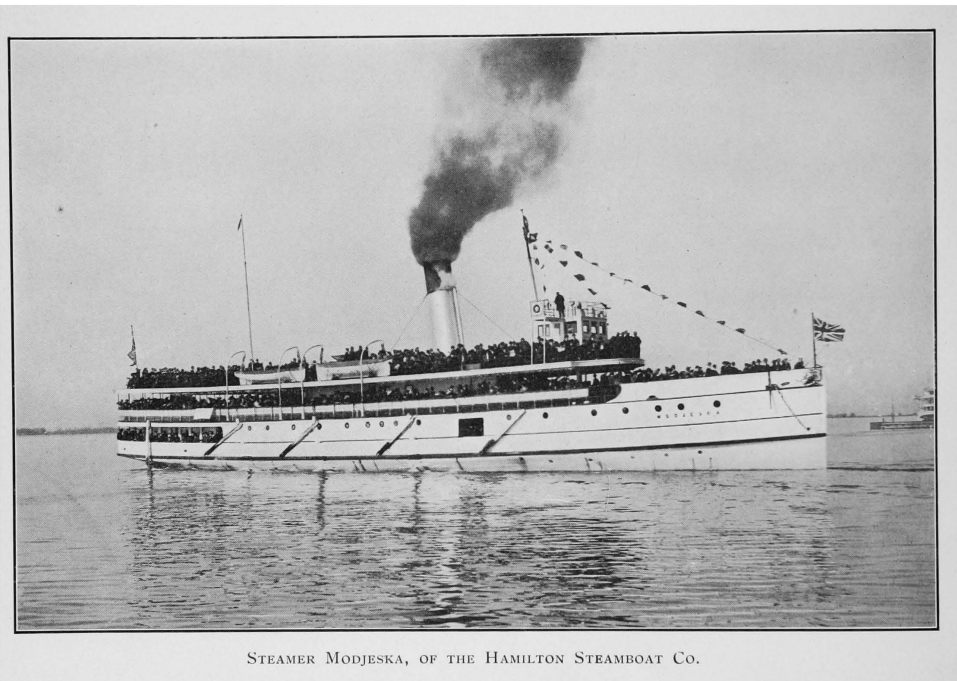
LABOR TEMPLE.



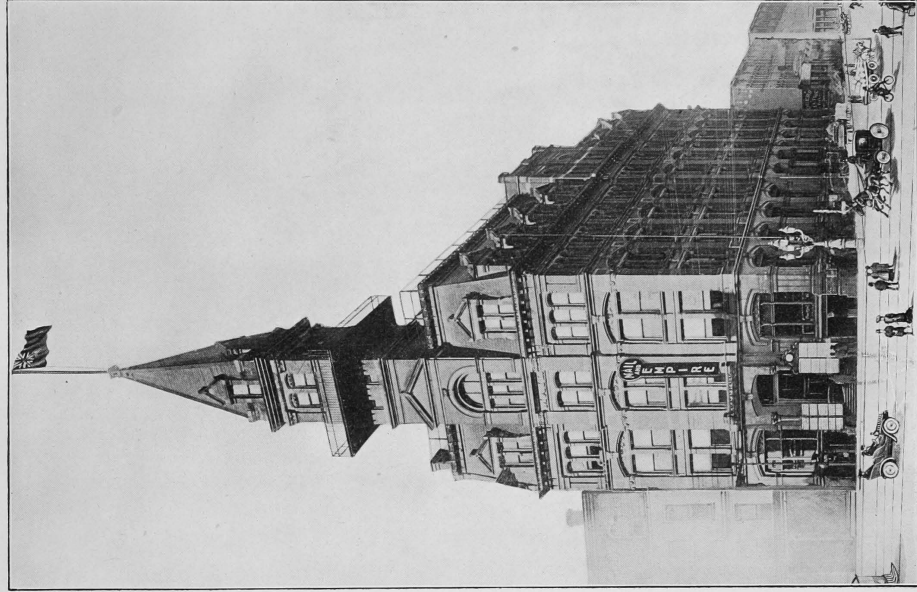
LAGOON AT CENTRE ISLAND.



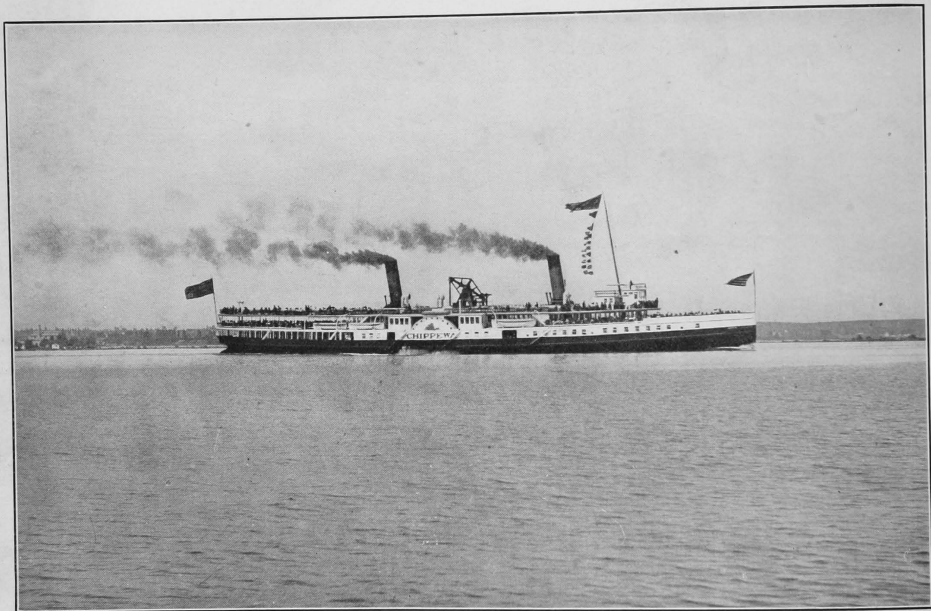
PALMER HOUSE.



STEAMER MODJESKA, OF THE HAMILTON STEAMBOAT CO.



THE MAIL AND EMPIRE BUILDING.



STEAMER CHIPPEWA OF THE NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO.

