

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

TEMPERATURE

as observed by HERN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

May 22nd, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon..	56°	45°	50°	50°	48°
Tues..	52°	44°	48°	52°	48°
Wed..	60°	47°	53°	70°	54°
Thur..	68°	45°	56°	68°	48°
Fri..	74°	55°	63°	75°	45°
Sat..	56°	48°	53°	75°	55°
Sun..	64°	45°	53°	70°	59°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Legend of "Wiland the Smith"—The French Expedition to Tunis—Types of Kroumirs—On Board the Ville d'Oran—Café in Algiers—Casting a Monster Cylinder—Farewell, Remember Me—Football Sketches—Hall in Swabia—The Porcelain Company, Toronto—Execution of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg.

THE WEEK.—The Queen's Birthday—Failure of the Electric Light in London—The Salvation Army Again—Some Sanitary Precautions.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Toronto and its Industries—Review and Criticism—News of the Week—Sonnet—The Professor's Darling—Humorous—Musical and Dramatic—Tested—Hilda's Experiment—Echoes from Paris—Varieties—Echoes from London—Hearth and Home—Felicitation—Who Lost Waterloo—Spring—Miscellany—Our Illustrations—Correspondence—Herbert Spencer—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 28th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

ON the day on which this number is published we celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of our beloved Queen. Amidst diversity of opinion upon political subjects, amidst party strife and religious discussion, it is a relief to turn to the one subject upon which all true Canadians alike, Annexationists and Home Rulers (if we may use the term), Liberal and Conservative, Grit and Tory, are at one. If there is one national feature of which we should be truly proud, one characteristic of the retention of which we should be severely jealous, it is our loyalty; our love for that lady, who by her personal virtues, no less than her just and upright Government has earned a name second to none amongst British rulers. We have no wish to do more in this place than express our own loyalty and the hope that we may celebrate yet many such anniversaries during the life time of our Queen. It is pleasant to be able, also to wish a pleasant holiday to all our friends. With a singular fitness the date of our universal holiday coincides with the opening of Spring, and though during the past week the prospects of holidaymakers have been anything but cheerful, we cannot but feel confident that Phœbus Apollon will see the propriety of being present on this auspicious occasion, and that Mr. Vennor will take such steps as will ensure us against east winds and other disagreeable meteorological conditions on the 24th.

A SUDDEN, and, so far as our information goes, at present unexplained accident resulted some days since in the sudden extinction of the electric lights in the City of London over the whole area worked by the BRUSH system. The engines were at work for a considerable time after the lamps had gone out, and the men were apparently unaware of anything unusual having happened. Every effort was made to remedy the defect, and for the moment the light was restored in all its original brilliancy, but only to go out again. Fortunately the old gas lamps have not yet been removed, and steps were taken for their relighting, but up till half-past one in the morning several of the principal thoroughfares, notably Blackfriars Bridge, were left in total darkness. The light, we believe, has since been restored in all its former brilliancy, but unless some satisfactory reason is given

for the occurrence, and a guarantee of the non-recurrence of what might have been a very serious calamity, it is to be feared that the confidence of the public in the infallibility of the system will be shaken. No amount of good lighting could compensate in the eyes of London for the possibility of being suddenly left at the mercy of the criminal classes who would not be slow to reap a harvest out of the plunging of the city in darkness even for a few hours. But there seems no reason to expect any such danger, and of course the present experiment is precisely intended to gauge the risks as well as the advantages of electric lighting.

THE somewhat demonstrative proceedings of the Salvation Army, to the progress of whose march Heavenwards we have before alluded, appear to have grieved the spirit of a certain correspondent of the London *Globe*. This gentleman having taken his seat in a railway carriage occupied by a detachment of the host, was unwise enough to protest against the warlike strains with which they disturbed the repose of his journey. The only result appears to have been that the army changed its tune, and on the inspiration of the moment adapted a somewhat personal refrain to the air of "So early in the morning." The words of this hymn, which were given with due emphasis and much spirit, possessed at least the merit simplicity combined with point, which however failed to excite the admiration of the gentleman to whom they were addressed.

Oh he's going to the Devil (*ter*)
As fast as ever he can.

There appears to be no escape from annoyance of this kind, or redress for its infliction; and we hardly think that the cause of the Salvation Army will be materially advanced by such behaviour on the part of its recruits. Meanwhile another danger seems to have been added to the already serious risks of railway travelling. He who has escaped mutilation or ill-usage at the hands of the irreligious rough, and reached his destination without being thrust out of doors or his coat torn from his back, is still exposed to the tender mercies of the religious enthusiasts, who seem determined that those who will persist in taking the downward road shall not at least be without that musical accompaniment to their march Devil-wards which they themselves find of such material assistance to their progress in the opposite direction.

A correspondent writes *à propos* of the disinfectant question, which we discussed last week, condemning the indiscriminate use of "Carbolic Acid Soap" a commonly offered and extensively advertised article. Used in a proper way, Carbolic Acid Soap is of considerable value for disinfecting purposes, and may be occasionally used with advantage even upon the skin, but we are grateful to our correspondent for pointing out the dangers connected with its common use as a toilet article, for which purpose unscrupulous dealers do not hesitate to recommend it. So employed it induces a more or less severe form of blood poisoning into the system, and is not only not beneficial but distinctly harmful. From soap to water is an easy transition, and the advent of Spring, which seems to have at last come to stay, brings us to the consideration of the pros and cons of bathing. In this connection our Mentor warns us of the danger to our hearing faculties attendant upon a sudden plunge into cold water. The avoidance of any risk is simple enough, in the employment of a small pledget of cotton wool to stop the ears. This may be moistened at will with olive oil, and can be removed after the first plunge is taken. These advisory remarks do not, of course, apply to those who approach the water with caution, and enter it one foot at a time. Such bold bathers may be safely trusted to run no greater risk than that of catching cold.

TORONTO—THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.

In our Christmas number we issued a supplement illustrative of Montreal, with the principal business houses of that city. With the present number is presented a quadruple sheet containing views of the various industries of Toronto, with a bird's eye view of the city itself, which makes apart from the paper an attractive sheet, and one which will interest all dwellers in the Dominion, as well as the inhabitants of the Queen City herself.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, and one of the most flourishing and populous cities in the Dominion of Canada, is situated on a gently-sloping plain on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 333 miles west-south-west of Montreal, 500 miles from Quebec, 38 miles from the mouth of the Niagara River, and 500 miles from New York. It is in latitude 43° 49' 4" north, and longitude 79° 71' 5" west, or five hours, seventeen minutes and twenty seconds slower time than at Greenwich, England. A handsome bay forms the southern front or boundary of the city, and is entered by a narrow opening at the western end about half a mile in width, and is separated from the lake by a semi-circular island, running for about three miles in front of the city, enclosing a beautiful basin, about a mile and a half in diameter, forming a safe and well sheltered harbour, capable of containing a large number of vessels.

Though not picturesque, the situation of the city is very pleasing and agreeable, and peculiarly favorable to commerce, comfort and health. The site is somewhat low, but rises gently from the water's edge, the observatory, about a mile distant from the lake, being 108 feet above the water level, and Bloor street, two miles distant, being over 140 feet above the level of the lake. The city generally is built of white brick of a soft and pleasing tint, but very freely intermingled with structures of stone, iron and granite. Its streets are spacious, well laid out, regularly built and cross each other at right angles, some almost running parallel with the Bay, and intersected with others which have a north and south direction, inclining slightly to the west, the whole forming nearly a parallelogram. The principal streets running east and west in the denser portions of the city are Front, Wellington, King, Richmond, Adelaide and Queen streets, and the cross streets, running north from the Bay, are Yonge, Church, Jarvis, Bay, York and Simcoe streets. The two main thoroughfares of the city are King and Yonge streets, which divide it into four large sections. King street runs from the eastern limits of the city to the western portion, where it is blocked by the Crystal Palace grounds, a distance of over four miles. It is sixty-six feet wide, and well built up with substantial brick and stone buildings, some of them equal to any on the American continent. Some of them, for variety and value of stock, elegant show rooms, fittings, &c., and external appearance, rival those of Regent street, London, England.

Yonge street runs from the Bay almost due north to Holland Landing, Lake Simcoe, a distance of over thirty miles. The lower portion of the street from the Bay to King street is composed almost exclusively of warehouses, banks, &c., while above King street, to the northern limits of the city (a distance of over two miles) it is almost an unbroken line of retail shops of every description, and is perhaps the busiest business street in the city. It is the great leading thoroughfare of the north, giving to the farmers, on the rich lands lying between the two lakes, direct access to the chief shipping point of Ontario. Front and Wellington streets are mainly built up with wholesale houses of every description. Queen street is the main artery of the city from the western districts, and for upwards of three miles is closely built up with stores and private dwellings. Many of the streets occupied by the private dwellings of the merchants and the business men of the city present a very pleasing and attractive appearance. Such streets as Jarvis, Sherbourne, Church, Simcoe, Wilton Crescent, Gerrard, Carlton, Wellesley, and others, being mainly built up with fine blocks or detached villas, and in almost every instance they are fronted or surrounded with garden lots carefully cultivated and protected from the street thoroughfare by ornamental railings of iron or wood. Outside of these is a wide sidewalk, along which runs a strip of grass plot from six to twelve feet wide, protected from the roadway by posts, with suspended chains, being placed at equal distances along the length of the street. This arrangement, with the shade trees planted along the sidewalks, gives to many of the streets of the city a "boulevard" appearance, and affords a pleasant promenade to visitors and residents during the summer months.

Many of the private dwellings of the citizens are quite palatial in their outward aspect and their interior structure. The warehouses, financial institutions, and public buildings are of remarkably substantial workmanship, and many of them exceedingly beautiful in architectural design. In fact, few, if any, cities on the American continent can boast of finer buildings devoted to business purposes than Toronto, who is justly proud of the distinction.

But the special pride and glory of Toronto is in her churches and educational institutions, for, compared with cities of similar age and population, she stands acknowledging no rival. She boasts of eighty churches, many of them, such as St. James's Episcopal Cathedral, Metropolitan Methodist Church, new St. Andrew's Presby-

terian Church, Jarvis street Baptist Church and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, are magnificent specimens of church architecture, and monuments of Christian munificence. In her educational establishments Toronto stands second to none on this side of the Atlantic, the University College buildings being one of the finest and most imposing specimens of massive Norman architecture in America, and the Normal School buildings and grounds being one of the most attractive spots in the city. The assessed value of the churches, religious and educational institutions of the city is over five millions of dollars.

Numerous charitable and religious institutions are also to be found in all parts of the city. It is the seat of law and Provincial Government, and the head-quarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings in connection with these departments are handsome structures, the internal finish and arrangements of Osgoode Hall, especially, being remarkably fine. It is also the headquarters of the principal financial institutions of the Province. The head offices of eight banks, with an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, and having eighty-one branches (in the Province and United States) are situated here, and there are also six branches of banks having head offices in other cities. Ten insurance companies (eight fire and marine and two life) have their head offices here, some of them transacting a very extensive business in the United States. Eleven building and investment societies, with an aggregate capital of \$5,000,000, and having over \$10,000,000 assets, also have their homes in Toronto. The total capital of the local banks, insurance companies, building and loan societies exceeds \$25,000,000.

The manufacturing interests of the city are varied. Several extensive iron and stove foundries, engineering establishments, car building works, piano and organ factories, paper mills, carriage factories, soap works, boot and shoe factories, breweries, spice mills, a woollen mill, the largest cabinet factory in the Dominion, and the largest distillery in the world, are situated here. Toronto is rapidly becoming the literary metropolis of the Dominion: over forty newspapers and periodicals are published within its limits, namely, five daily and fifteen weekly, the rest monthly, semi-monthly, or quarterly, its daily press circulating throughout the entire Dominion, and exerting considerable influence in the political, commercial and social community. Some of the largest and most enterprising publishers on the continent carry on their business in Toronto.

Five lines of railways run into the city, connecting with all places of importance on the American continent, and other lines are now in process of construction. First class passenger steamers also run during the season to all the principal points on the lake and ports on the St. Lawrence River. At present Toronto has within its limits 359 public streets, containing about 240 miles of sidewalks, upwards of 14,000 private and public buildings, with a population of over 75,000 souls. The ratable assessments of the city property for the present year amount to over \$70,000,000.

Though young in years, Toronto is vigorous in its growth, extending its borders on all sides, and rapidly undergoing a transformation which is fast placing it in the foremost rank of cities noted for their wealth and beauty. New streets, with larger, handsomer, and more costly buildings, are rapidly springing up; stone and granite structures are replacing those of frame and brick; and evidences of improvement in new buildings, streets, roadways and parks, are seen in all directions. New parks are being laid out, streets are being converted into boulevards, so that with each successive season Toronto is becoming more and more worthy of its royal and proud designation of Queen City of the West.

We must not omit to say that the photographs from which our engravings of the buildings were taken were furnished by Hunter & Co., of King street, Toronto.

The supplement sheet, as well as that for Montreal issued with our last Christmas number, was projected and arranged by Mr. J. H. Gould.

No. 1.—WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY'S new Offices, corner of Wellington and Scott streets, were completed last year. The building is of Connecticut brown stone with Nova Scotia granite columns. This company was incorporated in 1851 and it has now the largest business of any Canadian company, its income for the year 1880 being \$1,301,734.59.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, 20 Wellington street, East. Hon. Henry Starnes, Chairman; G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary; Joseph B. Reed, agent for Toronto and vicinity. This wealthy company was organized in 1836, and has done business in Canada since 1851. The invested funds of the institution amount to \$30,000,000, of which \$200,000 are invested in Canada, the largest amount placed in this country by any foreign Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE OF SOVEREIGN FIRE INS. CO., 16 Wellington street. Capital \$600,000; Deposit with Government \$124,711.52. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., President; G. Banks, Asst. Manager.