

be given up to the Americans, he determined to look elsewhere for a new site for the capital of the Province. He entered Toronto Bay in May, 1793, selected a landing near the mouth of the Don, pitched his canvas tent, and called the place "York."

In the same year he transferred the seat of government from Newark (now called "Niagara-on-the-Lake") to York. On March 6th, 1834, York was incorporated as a city and its name changed to "Toronto," which, in the language of the Indians, means a place of meeting. York, or Toronto, then had a population of about 10,000. When Upper and Lower Canada were united, Toronto lost its status as the capital of the Province, but regained it when Confederation took place in 1867. The City is built on land sloping gradually up from the lake, and on the ridge or tableland which is from 200 to 300 feet above its level. This ridge formed the shore line, in ages past, of a much larger body of water.

Besides being the capital of the Province, Toronto is also the seat of the Provincial Law Courts and of the University of Toronto, which has more registered students than any other university in the British Empire.

The population is almost exclusively composed of English-speaking people of British origin. The residential sections are characterized by detached houses with surrounding grounds expressive of true home life.

HARBOUR

A very comprehensive scheme of harbour development is being carried out at a cost of \$25,000,000 by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, who were appointed in 1911. One thousand acres have been reclaimed and twenty-four industries are now located on land which a few years ago was water. The industrial areas are provided with paved streets, concrete sidewalks, sewers, water mains, electric light and power, and railway sidings