

from three months to two years. It is in fact a school of correction, standing between the common gaols of the Province and the Provincial Penitentiary. The prison labour is employed in the works of the Canada Car Company which pays the Province fifty-five cents a day for adult labour, benefitting the Province and the unfortunate prisoner at the same time. In the north-west, situate on the Commons which divide that portion of the City from Seaton Village, is the new Knox College, now in course of construction. It is a splendid edifice and will be well in keeping with the University. Trinity College, the Normal School, St. Basil's College and other educational institutions, which reflect credit on the taste and intelligence of the people. Seaton Village, like Yorkville, Leslieville, and Brockton, will soon be engulfed in the City. The inhabitants of those suburbs hesitate to cast in their lot with Toronto, in view of the additional taxation which will be entailed upon them; but when the new Waterworks are completed and they find that the growing claws of the City are surrounding them, they will no doubt capitulate with good grace.

Returning to the older portions of the City, the building which, above all others, is most conspicuous is St. James' Cathedral with its new spire and adornments. The spire is the tallest on this continent, 318 feet in height. As it now stands, the Cathedral is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet; of the aisles 35 feet; and the width is 115 feet. The Cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1849, and although it was partially rebuilt with incredible rapidity in ten months, yet, like York Minster and other religious edifices, it seemed destined to remain unfinished in *secula*. But the efforts of leading members of the congregation and the public spirit of the citizens at large have rescued it from that fate, and a nobler monument of the union of business enterprise and religion could not exist. Then come a galaxy of other churches. St. Michael's Cathedral, with the Metropolitan Wesleyan Church (said to be the largest edifice owned by that body anywhere), St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, Knox's, Trinity, and St. George's are all alike worthy of their congregations and city.

During the past year Toronto made herself supremely rich in places of amusement. The Grand Opera House, on Adelaide Street, immediately west of Yonge Street, is one of the handsomest and most capacious structures of the kind on the continent. It is the property of a Joint Stock Company, the management being centered in Mrs. Morrison, whose accomplishments the citizens of Toronto knew and appreciated twenty years ago. The Opera House is capable of containing upwards of 2,000 people, and the stage, boxes, dress circles and galleries give evidence of the finest and most artistic workmanship. In times past the leading "stars" of the stage, operatic or theatrical, could only be brought to Toronto at a loss to the managers of the only institution of the kind which we then possessed; but, with our growing wealth and expanding enterprise we have changed all that. The Royal Opera House, on King Street West, is another gem, a worthy rival of the Grand. The old and dingy Royal Lyceum, wherein the theatregoing people for years labored in travail, having been burnt down, the Royal Opera was erected on the site and at once started on a vigorous career. Nearly opposite the Royal is the Queen's, a Vaudeville theatre, which is also well patronised, while on Colborne Street the Academy of Music supplies a miscellaneous entertainment of "varieties." With three theatres, one variety hall, and the aid of perambulating circuses and troupes, minstrel, ballet, and otherwise, the citizens of Toronto are somewhat ahead of the rest of the world in their means of amusing themselves with every art known to the "profession."

On Church Street, north of King, is the Music Hall, where once the operatic "stars" shone, but since the erection of the new theatres, it has become merely an arena for lectures, balls, bazaars, and public meetings, holding in that respect a higher degree than the St. Lawrence Hall.

The New Post Office on Adelaide Street and the imposing blocks now in course of erection opposite, have beautified what was once a somewhat dreary locality.

The extreme eastern portion of the City is being left behind on the march. The House of Providence and the City Gaol keep up a respectable architectural appearance while the establishment of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, Hamilton's Foundry, the Grand Trunk Shops, and the terminus of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway show that there is an abundance of "life in the old dog yet." But, on the whole, there is an ancient and uncouth look about the East which contrasts strangely with the spruce and growing West. The buildings which the old dwellers on the Don, twenty years ago, regarded with feelings of unmingled pride, are being remorselessly dragged down by a stiff-necked generation of railway and foundry and factory magnates who confess to have no liking for the *antique*. The Old Gaol still remains, but its terrors have been stolen by the City Prison on the East and the more terrible Central Prison in the West. But the wharves in the East are growing apace. The Toronto & Nipissing Railway, which is

being rapidly extended, carrying trade of Street and the Esplanade, immense cargoes of lumber.

Taking leave of its lungs, the Queen's Park, acres at the top of the hill, and Sunday-fresh air. The University in Norman style; and the meteorological system, under the direction of a statue of Queen Victoria, guns at the head of the river, upon the price, and end of the Avenue. This, named after the courts in Ontario.

by the Benchers of the University, are the Parliament the present requirement a convenient summer

To him (knowing its of making Toronto for westward," the twelve miles of She, with other features of Toronto. She has souls' "clearing in the stretch of water comes perilous, and incalculable

THE

This popular Corporation, was incorporated in 1827, with 12 original operations with 12 original sections of the county every village and hamlet to \$1,750,000; its missions are constantly routes are opened up.

This Company is outlived several in the served in the matter of enterprising spirit of serviceable in development. A magnificent system of identified. An enterprising fact, characterized the in all questions demand greatly assisted by post District, a gentleman work undertaken as the with the increase of traffic most important section