

locomotive works, and rolling mills, all were in steady progress, while the cotton and woollen manufactures were reported to be in a healthy and flourishing condition, but no facts or figures can afford as conclusive evidence of general prosperity as the returns of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks; and for the information of persons abroad they are here given, to show the marvellous progress of the Dominion during the past few years:—

YEAR.	DEPOSITORS.	ON DEPOSIT.
1878.....	25,535.....	\$2,754,484 03
1879.....	27,445.....	3,105,190 80
1880.....	31,365.....	3,945,669 11
1881.....	36,605.....	6,208,226 77
1882.....	51,463.....	9,473,661 53
1883.....	61,059.....	11,976,237 31
1884.....	66,682.....	13,245,552 64
1885.....	73,322.....	15,090,540 31
1886.....	80,870.....	17,159,372 09
1887.....	90,159.....	19,479,750 15
1888.....	101,963.....	20,689,032 62

Queen Street in 1888.

While King and Yonge Streets still maintain their superiority in point of fine buildings and splendid stores and warehouses, Queen Street is rapidly assuming an important position as a leading thoroughfare and business centre. While Yonge Street may boast of her almost indefinite length to the northward, and has already extended her improvements and progress by the absorption of Yorkville and Deer Park, Queen Street is, at least to the eastward, capable of still more indefinite expansion. Having already absorbed the village of Leslieville, from the Woodbine to the Humber Bay, the distance is about seven miles in a straight line, and is a continuous street of brick and mortar, except at the extremities, where there is still room for filling up. There cannot, however, be less than five miles of stores and houses along the route, and the modern erections in the shape of blocks of buildings are of a very imposing character, while the proposed new buildings, which will have