

facturing centre. And now, if not in the aggregate value, at least in the variety of the output of its factories, it ranks first among Canadian cities. Farm machines, engines, stoves, musical instruments, furniture, clothing, leather goods, jewelry, tinware, soap, beer and whiskey, &c., are produced in large quantities. The distribution of some articles, such as the agricultural implements of the Massey-Harris Company, is world-wide. Some idea of the growth of the city in recent years may be obtained from the following figures. It is doubtful if any other city of similar size can equal such a record.

	1901.	1911.
Population	208,000	376,000
Valuation for civic assessment \$125,000,000	\$ 359,946,000	
Building permits	3,569,000	24,375,000
Bank clearances	625,228,000	1,838,051,000

Although such a centre of trade and industry, Toronto is pre-eminently a city of homes. Its



TORONTO.—PALM HOUSE, ALLAN GARDENS.

parks and squares, fifty in number with a combined area of twelve hundred acres; its wide, well-paved and carefully kept streets; built with a due regard to the principles of architectural beauty; the charming situation of its suburbs on lake front or on wooded slopes, all combine to make it, perhaps, the most desirable of residential localities in Canada.

No account of Toronto would be complete without reference to its educational institutions. Ontario has long been proud, not without reason, of its school system, and that system is seen at its best in the capital. Its elementary and high schools have long been maintained in a high state of efficiency. Other establishments, such as Upper Canada College and St. Andrew's, similar in constitution to the great English public schools, attract the best class of students from all parts of the Dominion. The keystone

of the provincial system is the University of Toronto—"Varsity" as it is familiarly known in athletic circles. The college buildings, beautifully situated in Queen's Park, "form, perhaps, the finest ensemble of college architecture in the Western Hemisphere." The various faculties, together with the affiliated institutions, have an enrolment of over four thousand students, a number surpassing that of any other university in the Empire.

From early times Toronto, as a provincial capital, became the home of the leading officials, judges, men of education and culture—it was the intellectual as well as the industrial and political centre of Upper Canada. This position, we may fairly say, it now maintains with regard to the whole Dominion. Of its educational standing we have already spoken. Its press in ability and literary merit is surpassed by none. The book trade of Canada has its centre here, its publishing firms issuing from their presses more volumes than all others combined.



Not Bigamy.

A newly made magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes, he said to the man who stood patiently awaiting the award of justice: "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

"Bigotry, your worship. He's got three wives," replied the officer.

The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger tips together. "Officer," he said, somewhat sternly, "what's the use of all this education, all these evening schools, all the technical classes an' what not? Please remember, in any future like case, that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigotry but trigonometry. Proceed."—*Lincoln State Journal.*



The Elusive Thought.

A little girl who was trying to tell a friend how absent minded her grandfather was, said: "He walks around thinking about nothing, and when he remembers it he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*