

to exist. They show that the area of Toronto is small in comparison with the population; that considering the average there must be districts very much congested; and that any means of quick transit to throw part of the population out to the suburbs should be a welcome relief to hundreds of people in the city.

The city has a total area of 15,000 acres. If we are to arrive at an approximate idea as to the land within the limits, used for residence purposes, these tracts are to be subtracted:

	Acres.
Marsh Lands .....	500
Business Blocks, say within Parliament, Simcoe and Queen Streets and the Bay ..	406
Island .....	400
Streets .....	2120
Parks .....	1066
Churches .....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schools .....	28
Fire Halls .....	28
Markets .....	34
Hospitals, Asylums, Exhibition Grounds, Fort, etc.....	199
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	4,807 $\frac{1}{2}$

In addition to this the lands accepted by the railways amounts to 363 acres, or a total of over 5,000 acres not used for house purposes. The acreages here given are taken for the most part from actual measurements, as shown by Goad's atlas of Toronto. The Assessment Commissioner furnishes the acreage of the fire halls and the Parks Commissioner that of the parks. The allotment of the district between Parliament and Simcoe streets and between Queen Street and the Bay as an equivalent to the sites of all the business property in the city will be accepted as within the mark.

Roughly speaking the acreage stands as follows:

City area.....	15,500 acres.
Lands not used for house property.....	5,000 "
Lands used for house property.....	10,500 "

An acre gives a frontage on an average of 250 feet. Now, it will not take much at figures to find out how closely Toronto is populated. 10,000 acres gives 2,500,000 feet frontage. Estimating five persons