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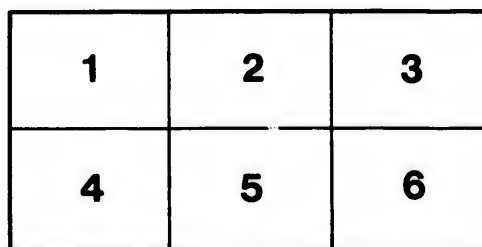
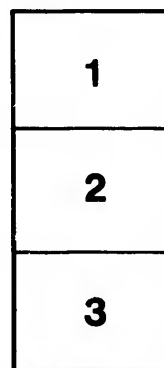
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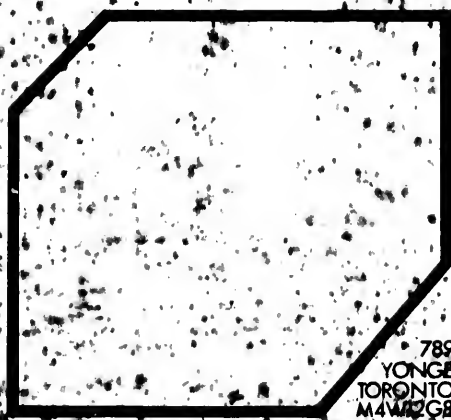
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TORONTO

A CITY OF
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TORONTO: A CITY OF ATTRACTIONS

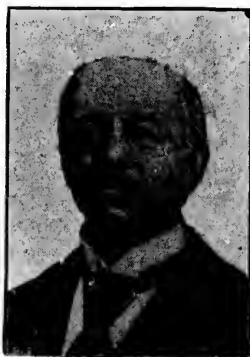
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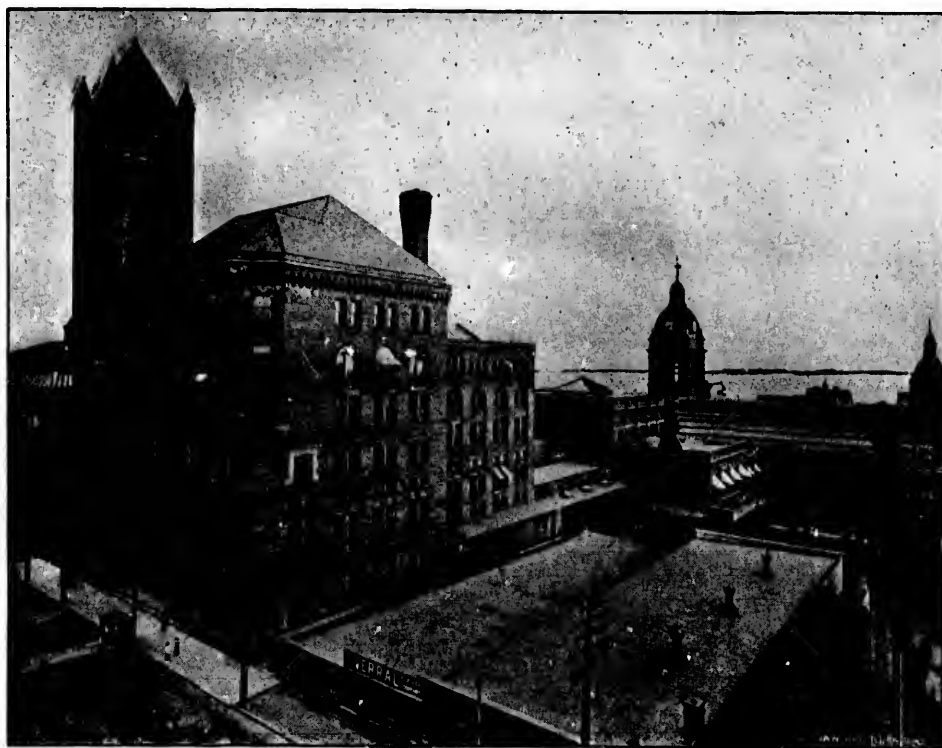
Toronto: A City of Attractions

A VIEW OF THE CITY FROM ITS PRACTICAL SIDE

"The blue hills of old Toronto shed
Their evening shadows o'er Ontario's bed."

—TOM MOORE.

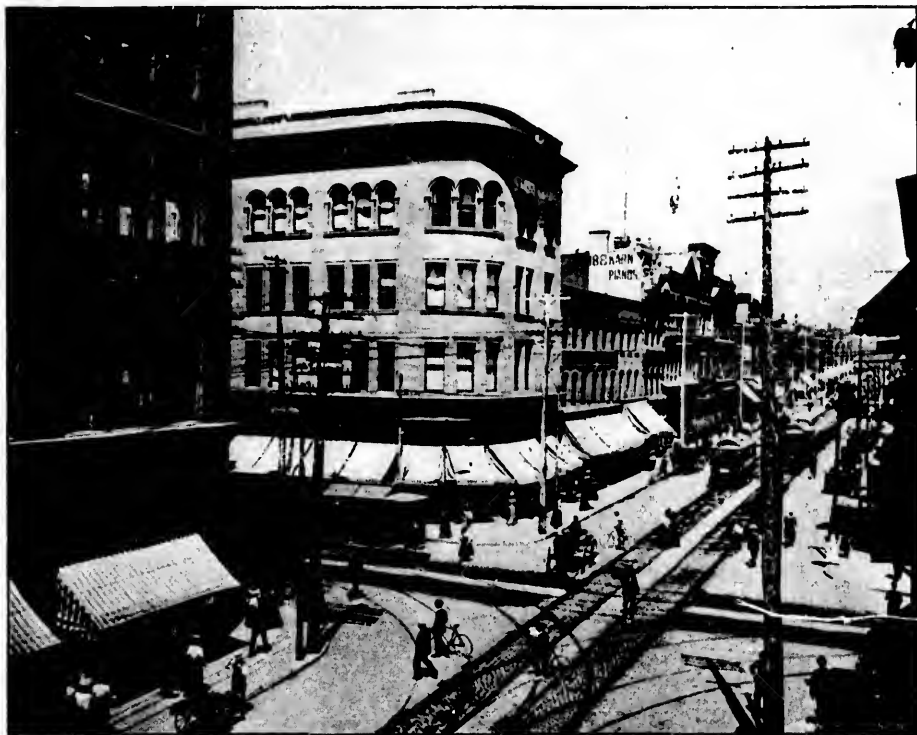
IT WAS Dr. Guthrie who wrote: "I bless God for cities. Cities have been as lamps of life along the pathway of humanity and religion. Within them science has given birth to her noblest discoveries. Behind their walls freedom has fought her noblest battles. They have stood on the surface of the earth like great breakwaters, rolling back or turning aside the swelling tide of oppression. Cities, indeed, have been the cradles of human liberty. They have been the active centre of almost all church and state reformation. Having, therefore, no sympathy with those who,



THE UNION STATION.

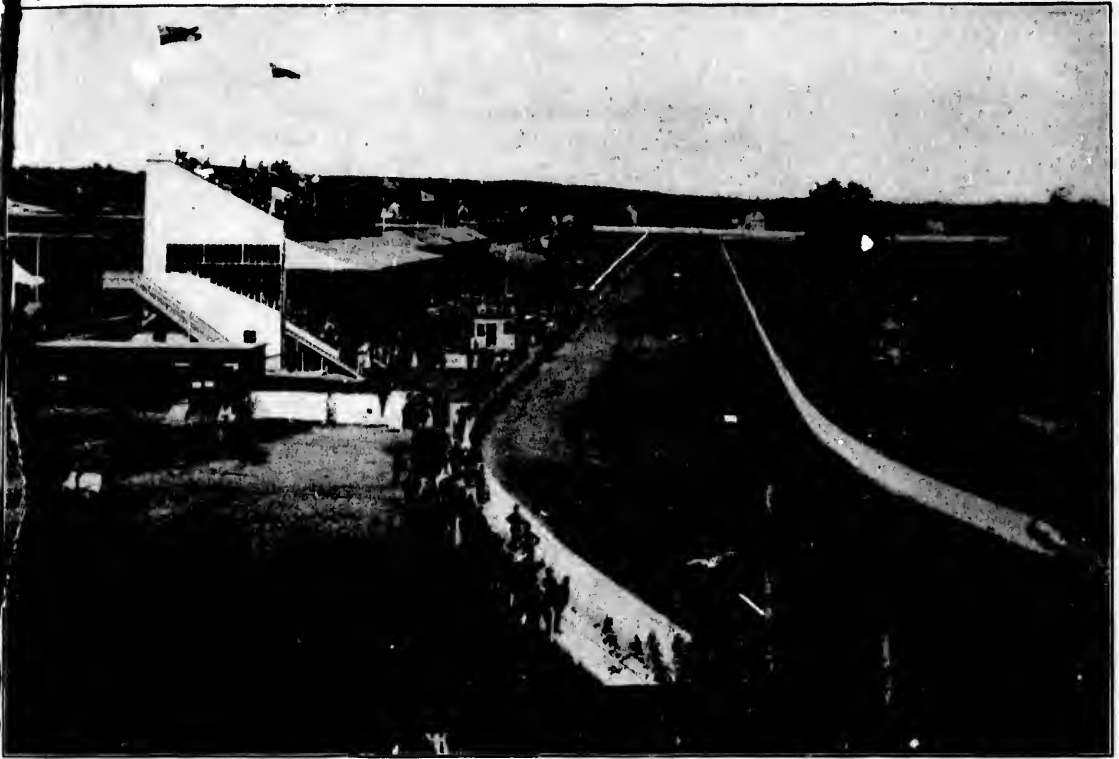
regarding them as the excrescences of a tree or the tumors of disease, would raze our cities to the ground, I bless God for cities."

And Dr. Guthrie had never seen Toronto, probably the fairest city on this fair continent. Although the queen city of Canada cannot be said to be of mushroom growth, it has made marvellous progress within the last half century. In 1850 it numbered less than forty thousand, while now, in 1899, it has at least two



QUEEN AND YONGE STREETS.

hundred and twenty-five thousand—a happy mean between the assessment department returns, probably a doubtful authority, and the estimate of the Directory people, founded on safer if possibly less authoritative ground—and perhaps more, being an increase of nearly six hundred per cent. While this rapid development is by no means exceptional on this continent of phenomenal progress, it is a gratifying testimony to the enterprise and energy of our people. And what city



ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB PARK. THE RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S PLATE, MAY, 1899, TORONTO.

could be better calculated to advance with giant strides? Is there a city more conveniently, more picturesquely or more healthily situated? Set, as a recent writer has it, like a richly-hued gem in the silver sheen of Lake Ontario, it has extensive and well-maintained outlets in all directions, by ship, by rail, by electric service, by wagon or by cart. Good level roads run into a fertile country, north, east and west, while on the south is the broad expanse of one of the five greatest lakes in the world, enabling the safest and finest of harbors to be reached by vessels of any size afloat on North America's vast inland waters. Built on a slope, no city has finer draining advantages or superior facilities for the securing of pure water; nor for the obtaining and maintaining of that most valuable of God's blessing—perfect health. In fact, Toronto, the world over, is famed as being in itself one of Nature's greatest sanitariums. While its business streets, with its miles upon miles of fine, large, impos-

ing commercial, financial, educational, theological and governmental buildings, present an appearance of bustling, stirring prosperity, second to no city of the same size, its residential portion for scenery, taste in architecture, taste in plans of grounds, taste in arrangement, cannot be surpassed. Possibly, the greatest tribute to Toronto's natural advantages is to be found in the fact that while Niagara, Kingston, and London were each in turn chosen by pioneers, military commanders or governors, for the capital of the richest, most resourceful, best populated of the provinces, this city finally forced herself to the front, and stayed in the front, not by favour, but by the right of her own surroundings and beauties of situation, and by the right of the energy of her pioneers and their successors. It was Surveyor-General Bouchette, an early hydrographer, who wrote : " I distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when I first entered the beautiful basin. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake and reflected their inverted images on its glassy



GRAND TRUNK R. R. TICKET OFFICE, COR. KING AND YONGE STREETS.

surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisted of two families of Mississagas – and the bay and neighboring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl.” Toronto has lost its “untamed aspect,” but the glory of the highlands and the magnificence of the waters remain.

THE BIRTH OF THE CITY.

It was Governor John Graves Simcoe who, 106 years ago, by choosing Toronto as his capital, or rather headquarters, for it was a meagre chief city of a state at that time, gave Toronto its first impetus towards decided prominence. When Governor Simcoe located here the germ of the town was the Governor's canvas tent (it had belonged to the discoverer of Otaheite, the famous navigator, Captain Cook), in which, in an open space by the mouth of the river Don—now the site of the second largest distillery in America—the sturdy soldier administrator spent

a winter, while the Queen's Rangers were set the task of hewing down the forest and clearing a site for the Upper Canada Westminster, consisting of two large halls, in one of which justice was meted out, while in the other the Provincial Legislature met. From that time on the progress of Toronto was steady, and on the whole safe.



FRONT STREET
TORONTO
Showing Post Office
SPADINA
Showing Knox College



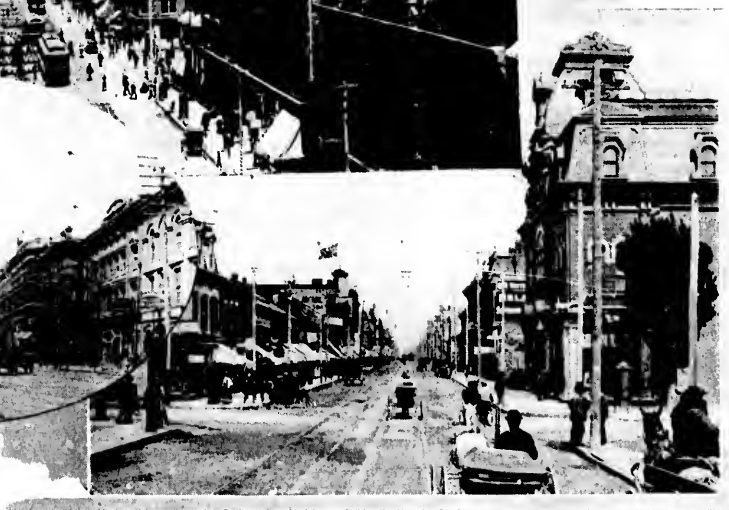
BUSINESS CENTRES.

KING EAST.
QUEEN WEST.



KING EAST.
YONGE.

FRONT AND WELLINGTON.



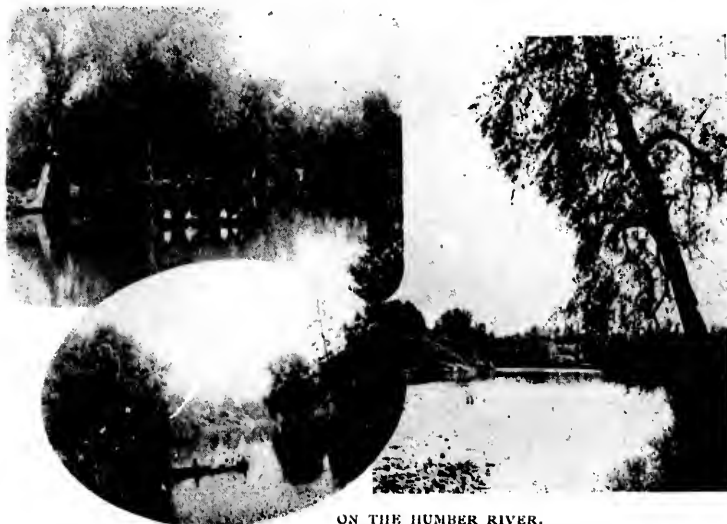
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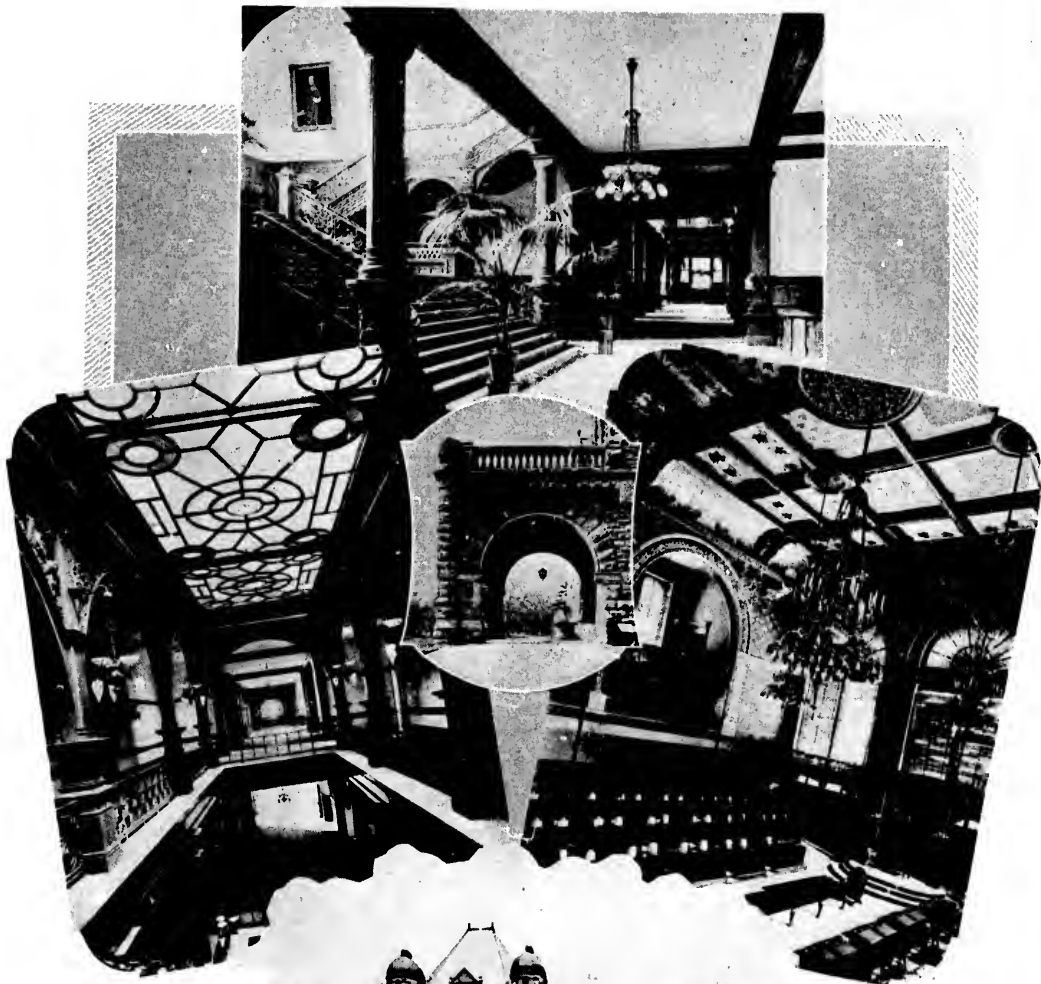

In 1812 Toronto, or rather York, as it was then called, was twice sacked by the United States invaders, but intelligence, integrity and industry came to its aid, and the city rose from its ashes and entered upon a period of advancement that has been checked by untoward events, such as political turmoil and the machinations of land speculators, but never blocked. Considering that the leader of the Reform movement in 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie, that true lion of indomitable courage and spirit, had, three years previously, been its mayor, Toronto (York no longer, the change being effected in 1834), naturally played a prominent part in the rising against autocracy and the evils of misgovernment. The city was held by the Loyalists, but the movement brought the people the liberties they enjoy to-day. From 1837 to 1867 the city prospered, but in the latter year Confederation took place, and if it lost some importance as a seat of government it continued to grow with a greater growth as a business centre, as is proved by the fact that while thirty years ago the population was only 50,000 and the realty twenty millions, to-day the population has nearly quintupled and the realty almost decupled, if such a word can be used.



ON THE HUMBER RIVER.

A FEW ADVANTAGES.

Without dwelling further upon the history of the city, which in its details is both interesting and instructive, we will, before passing to descriptive details and material statistics, say a few words regarding its advantages as a place for visitors, for investors and for residents. Toronto covers an area of about sixteen square miles, intersected by more than three hundred miles of well-paved streets, that, almost without deviation, cross each other at right angles. Electric lights on a utility plan, and not, as in some American cities, on the ornamental beacon method, illu-



AT THE
PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS.

—
THE STAIRWAY.
THE CORRIDOR
CARRIAGE DRIVE.
LEGISLATIVE HALL.



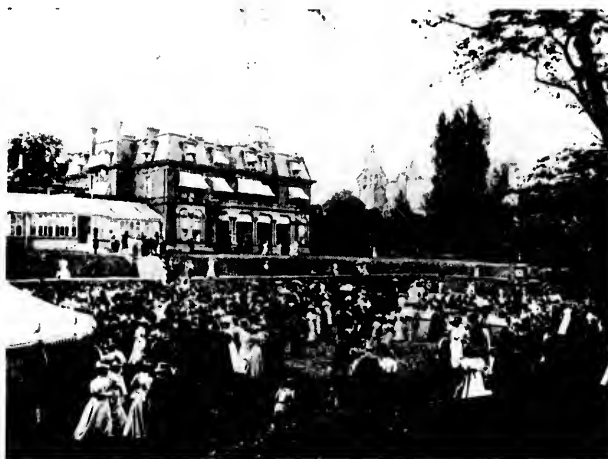
minate the city at half-block or whole-block intervals, from side to side, depending, of course, upon the length and importance of the thoroughfare: while probably the most perfect system of electric cars traverses the city in every direction. If ever a municipality had rapid transit, Toronto is that municipality, for not only do the trolley cars run fast, but the streets are so well kept that 30,000 bicyclists fly hither and thither, if not with the speed of the

wind, at least with a celerity that astounds visitors, who, with wonder, learn that, although no cast-iron regulation as regards speed exists, and no ordinance is in force compelling the use of brakes, or the carrying of lanterns or bells, accidents of a serious nature are so rare as not to exceed three or four in a year; whereas, in cities half as large as Toronto, with all the supposed precautions, the casualties are frequently twice as great.

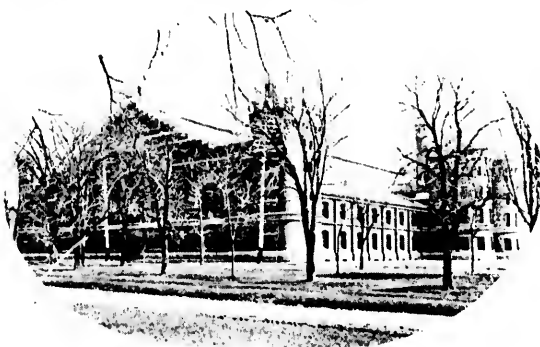
LUNGS OF THE CITY.

The open space and public playgrounds are not as numerous as might be desired, owing to a lack of early municipal foresight, but much has been done latterly to im-

prove the Island, High Park, Exhibition Park, Woodbine Park, where the most celebrated horse races in the country are annually held, and the Rosedale Athletic grounds. At some one of these centres, and on holidays at all, something attractive in the shape of games is always in progress during the summer. It must not be understood, however, that the city is without breathing spaces, for while there are not so



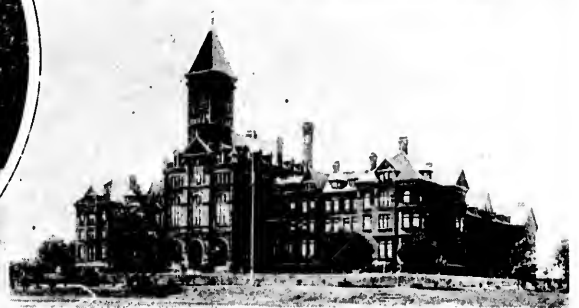
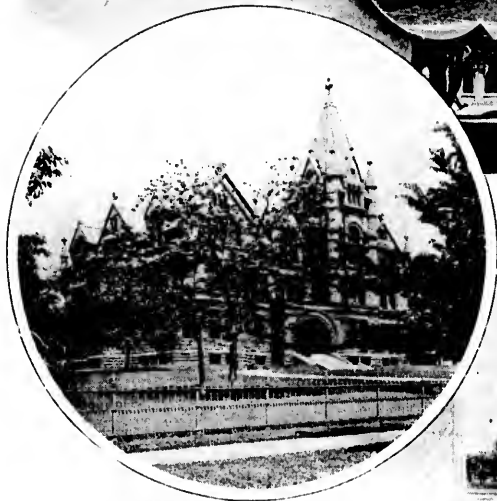
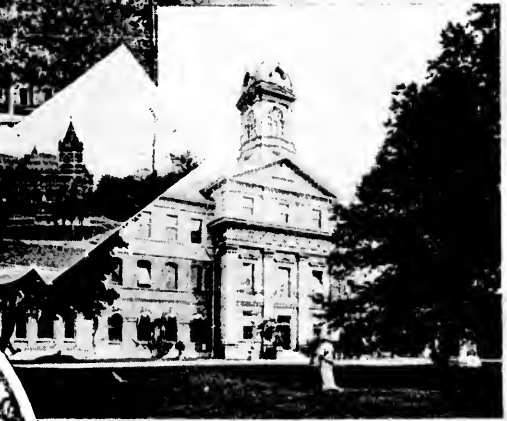
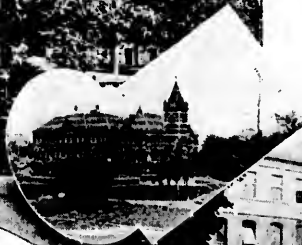
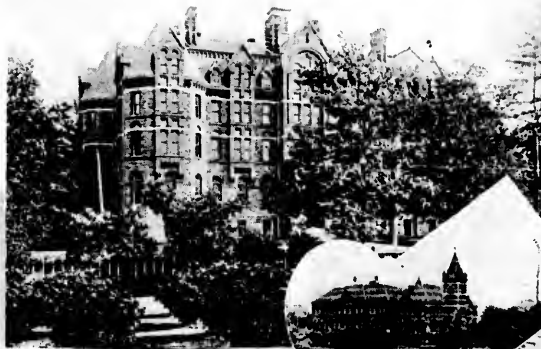
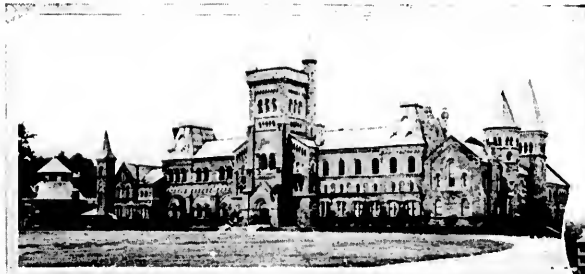
THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



THE ARMORY.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY.
NORMAL SCHOOL.
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.



UNIVERSITY. M'MASTER.
VICTORIA SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

TRINITY.
NORMAL SCHOOL.
PER CANADA COLLEGE.



many in the interior as there should be, there are yet a few scattered around, whereas the drives in the suburbs cannot be excelled anywhere in their natural loveliness. It is not only in itself that Toronto is brimful of interest and attractiveness for both visitor and resident; its main recommendations lie in the country it serves. No city in the world can excel it in this particular. Seldom, if ever, characterized by that purgatorial heat which makes summer almost unbearable in many so-called watering places to the south, and turns cities into little better than Saharial plague spots, Toronto to the stay-at-home and the transient offers the Island with its well laid-out grounds and walks, and its lovely, exhilarating, cool breezes off the lake at the very height of the heated term, and many charming spots on shore, such as Lorne Park, Long



UNIVERSITY AVENUE FROM PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Branch, Kew Beach, Victoria Park, while within half an hour's ride are the famous strawberry beds of Oakville and within a couple of hours' pleasant journey by boat or rail the most stupendous and awe-inspiring wonder of the world—Niagara Falls. Then within a very few hours the loveliest spots in creation, or rather in Muskoka, on the Georgian Bay, or on the St. Lawrence, can be reached; and no sportsman need go to bed hungry, while the choicest fishing waters or hunting grounds can be got to in the morning and returned from so as to spend the night in town.



THE ROSEDALE DRIVE AND BRIDGE.



IN THE PARKS.

NORMAL SCHOOL GROUNDS.
HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.



RESERVOIR.

HIGH.

QUEEN'S.

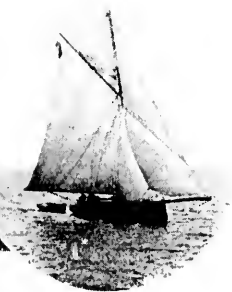
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LOCAL TRANSIT.

The street railway system is, as has been referred to, one of the very best on the continent in regard to mileage, equipment and rapid facilities for reaching any quarter of the large area embraced within the city limits. There are more than 90 miles of street railway, operated by a joint stock company, but paying a large annual revenue to the city corporation, and to fall again, on equitable terms, into the possession of the city after a term of years. The city railway has connections on the north, east and west with suburban lines embracing many miles of track and furnishing ready access to many beautiful localities in the environs. The suburban trolley lines are likely before long to be extended into a perfect system of radial railways reaching as far as forty miles out, thus bringing a vast territory

AL SCHOOL GROUNDS.
HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.



AT MUNRO AND VICTORIA PARKS.

virtually within instant trading limits of the city, for between the telephone and the electric travel it will be possible to order and ship goods from and to points within sixty minutes, that until very recently were regarded as a day apart, and, in fact, could not exchange communications within less than forty-eight hours. In addition to the facilities for urban and suburban travel there are seven lines of railway centering at the Union Station, reaching with ease and speed all parts of the country and having close connections with the great systems of the United States.



ST. JOSEPH STREET

A PERFECT CLIMATE.

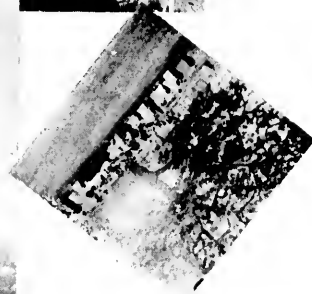
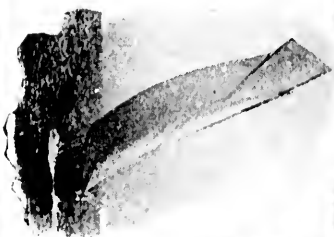
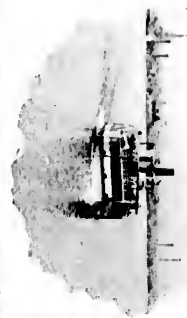
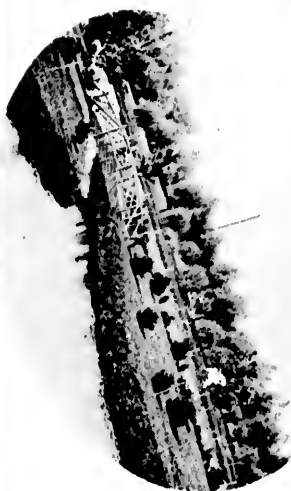
We shall be pardoned if at this juncture we dwell at some length and with considerable pride upon the salubrity and beauty of our climate. In summer and in autumn there is no city in the world more blessed in this particular than Toronto. Rainy days, especially in summer, are rare, few places on the continent having more sunshine, as the meteorological records amply prove. What rain there is usually falls

TORONTO : A CITY OF ATTRACTIONS

telephone and the
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f railway center-
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length and with
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in heavy, but brief thundershowers, and few citizens carry umbrellas. The latitude, $43^{\circ} 39'$, is that of the extreme south of France, the north of Spain, and Leghorn in the central latitudes of Italy, but the deep, cool lake in front of the city, modifying as it does the south and southwest winds blowing over it, prevents the oppressiveness of summer felt in cities of similar latitude in Europe and the Eastern and

Western States of America, and even in other cities of Canada lying further north. At the same time, the influence of the Georgian Bay to the north, and of Lakes Huron and Superior, wards off the chilly weather and gives the city a remarkably equable temperature. Anything except ordinary summer wear is superfluous, even for sitting out at night,

for the chilly evenings of San Francisco, Monterey and almost the entire Pacific Coast, are unknown, sometimes for months together. Even in July, in ordinary seasons, the average daily maximum fall short

LAKEVIEW AVENUE.

of 80° in the shade, and in hot weather the mercury rarely reaches 90° . The average minimum daily is a little more than 20 degrees lower than the maximum, and hot nights are rare. In calm weather, or weather not disturbed by strong winds, a "sea-breeze" blows inward over the city during the hottest hours of the day, and is wonderfully refreshing. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening this is replaced by a gentle wind

from the north, increasing in force after midnight and dying away after sunrise into the early forenoon calm. The average temperature which in any month is approximately represented by the temperature at nine p.m., is about 63° in June, in July 68° , in August $66^{\circ}.5$, and in September nearly 60° —very comfortable tempera-

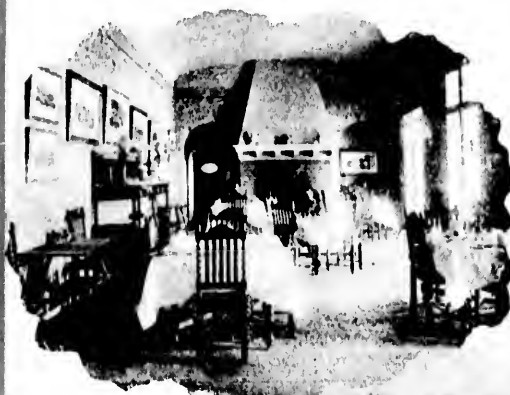


AT TORONTO JUNCTION.—THE HIGH SCHOOL.
IN KENNEDY PARK.
EVELYN CRESCENT.

s. The latitude, and Leghorn in the city, modifying the oppressive the Eastern and even in other th. At the same Superior, wards the city a remarkable. Anything mer wear is super- ing out at night, the chilly even of San Francisco, terey and almost entire Pacific t, are unknown, times for months ther. Even in , in ordinary sea- the averagedaily num fall short l in hot weather ches 90°. The y is a little more than the maxi- n calm weather, strong winds, a er the city dur- and is wonder- r ten o'clock in y a gentle wind y after sunrise any month is 33° in June, in rtable tempera-

tures indeed, though a little higher than those of Paris, France, or Berlin, Prussia, and considerably higher in the warmer months than at San Francisco. In winter, the deep unfrozen lake moderates extremes, and hence Toronto does not show as low temperatures in extreme periods of cold as many places in New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, and in some winters zero is not approached at any time. While late in December or sometime in January, the bay freezes over, ice occasionally is found only for a week or a few weeks, and beyond the Queen's

Wharf, at the western entrance to the harbor, Humber Bay, lying along the city front, affords to ardent lovers of boating, who reck not for ice-cold water, ample opportunity on the calmer days of winter for the use of their oars.



AT THE HUNT CLUB.

the city should be, what its Indian name is commonly supposed to mean, "a place of meet-

ing." Here are held, in constantly increasing numbers, many of the largest international conventions of fraternal, religious, benevolent and scientific bodies, and the delegates go away almost invariably with most agreeable impres-

sions, not only of the Queen City's hospitality, beauty and enterprise, but of its pleasant climate. In healthfulness Toronto ranks amongst the foremost cities of the world, the death-rate being under 20 per thousand. The cleanliness of the streets is a marvel to visitors from both Europe and America. The water supply, which is drawn from the lake and beyond the island, and is pumped up against the pressure of



THE WOODBINE.

CITY FOR CONVENTIONS.

It is no wonder, then, that with the salubrity and mildness of Toronto



YACHTING ON THE BAY.

the water in the Reservoir north of the city, is ample—more than 100 gallons per diem for each inhabitant. The water, derived from a deep, cool lake, and at a point free from the contamination of city sewage, is pronounced by analysts to be the purest in the world. The better anchorage of the pipes across the bay now prevents the breaking and leakage which now and then in years gone by contaminated the supply with bay water.

RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS.

The railway centre of Toronto is the Union Station on Front Street and the Esplanade below. The railway station erected a quarter-of-a-century ago was a very long and lofty structure of brick, with a rounding roof of iron and glass, beneath



Toronto

Morningside

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AT THE GOLFING LINKS.

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building of somewhat similar style had to be constructed on its south side; and now, besides the extension of platform and roof towards the westward, a lofty, imposing, beautifully-finished and most commodious building reaches from the original station to Front Street, affording, besides all the conveniences of the most elaborate of modern railway depots, ready access by elevators or stairways down to the various tracks on the Esplanade. The Roman archway, the grand entrance from Front Street, is 50 feet in width, and is said to be the largest archway on the continent. Inside

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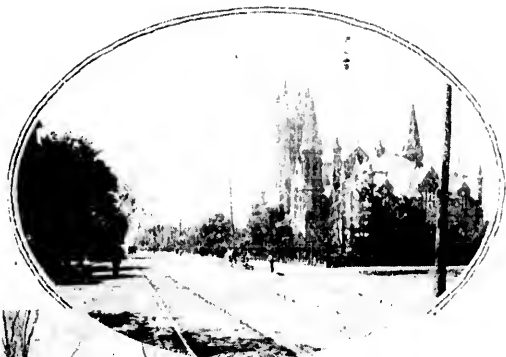
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are the ticket offices, the capacious and beautiful waiting-rooms, and, besides, a variety of conveniences and various offices of officials of the railways. Beneath the passageway from Front Street is an archway, underneath which the street railway cars pass; and from here the arriving passenger finds his way up town by street car, carriage, or on foot. In fact, the entire arrangements for the comfort and convenience of both arriving and departing travellers are all that could be wished. Inside the building are all the offices necessary for carrying on the transportation business, such as express office, bonding warehouse, delivery offices, etc.

From Front Street at the foot of Simcoe Street, over all the tracks on the Esplanade, and over the roof of the extended platforms on the west, a handsome iron bridge reaches the outer portion of the Esplanade. A



RICE, LEWIS & SON, LIMITED, COR. KING AND VICTORIA STREETS.



RESIDENTIAL STREETS

CHURCH,
ST. GEORGE,
JARVIS,
SHERBOURNE.

similar bridge is built on the east end, from the foot of York Street across the tracks, to afford safe access to the water front on the Esplanade. The leading hotels of the city are nearly all within a few blocks of the station.

The approach to the city by rail, especially by the Grand Trunk Railway, from the heights beyond the Don, is beautiful, the lake and bay and a large portion of the city being spread out as if at one's feet.

THE APPROACH BY WATER.

But the finest approach, perhaps, is by water. Crossing Lake Ontario from Niagara-on-the-Lake, the traveller, after being for a short time entirely out of sight of land as much so as if he were in mid-ocean, first sees before him a dim, low-lying

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ing horizon, which soon begins to unfold itself as a distant line of heights, prominent among which are Scarboro' Heights to the right. Soon the tower of St. James' Cathedral peers aloft, and the tops of the taller buildings of the city. Then the island, lined with hotels and summer residences embosomed in trees, and stretching for miles along the water, charms the vision. Then, sweeping into the harbor, the bay, with its many steamers plying hither and thither, its graceful sailing vessels, pleasure yachts, with their white wings spread, and other small craft, presents an animated scene. The water-front itself is not so imposing, and the hills behind the city have sunk from view. But the line of solid warehouses, the numerous spires and towers, the lofty summits of leading down-town buildings and warehouses, give an impression, which is verified by facts, that Toronto is perhaps the busiest wholesale city of its size in America. But it is only when one lands and makes his way, not alone through the well-built down-town business streets, but through the residential portions, that the claims of Toronto to be one of the most attractive cities in the world is appreciated.

THE HARBOR.

Unlike Montreal harbor, with its unrivalled lines of massive stone quays and abutments, but like, perhaps, every other harbor in America, Toronto harbor has wooden piers. This has been necessary, as well as economical, for the Esplanade has been constantly extending further into the bay, and into deeper water, so as to accommodate the larger vessels that have been coming into use on the Great Lakes. At one time the water washed what were then cliffs, immediately below Front Street, along which ran the Grand Trunk Railway. But by depositing earth, stones and debris of various kinds the Esplanade has been created, and now occupies a large and increasing area.

The chief landing place for travellers by boat is the foot of Yonge Street. Here is a large extent of wharfage, sheds and other buildings, and here, too, in the season, peaches, grapes, apples, plums, tomatoes and other fruit, the immense quantity of which simply astonishes the British visitor, are landed from the Niagara district, and sold to the fruit buyers of the city. The scene for months is one well worth a visit. From the wharves at the foot of Yonge Street the traveller finds his way, on foot or otherwise, across the Esplanade, and up one block to the intersection of Yonge and Front Streets, whence he may easily reach his immediate destination. Several of the leading hotels are reached by turning to the left on Front Street, and several others by continuing up Yonge Street to King and thence turning to the left. But there are other good hotels up Yonge Street, and within a short distance of it to the eastward.

THE MAIN ARTERIES.

Yonge Street is the chief retail street of Toronto, and looking up it from Front Street it presents a most animated view, which is lost in the closing lines of buildings on either side, far up the gentle slope towards Bloor Street. It is, too, the main avenue of road traffic from the north, and reaches northward more than thirty miles to the borders of Lake Simcoe. Front Street is one of the leading wholesale streets of Canada, and especially beautified where it crosses Yonge Street by the lofty Board of Trade building, the elegant Custom House, and that gem of chaste and beautiful



PAVILION—HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

architecture, the Bank of Montreal building. Parallel to Front Street, and the next north, is Wellington Street, likewise a fine wholesale street, and above Wellington are Colborne on the right and Melinda on the left, likewise large wholesale streets. Several other wholesale streets, on which some of the finest warehouses of the city are built, cross the streets mentioned from south to north, between York Street on the west, and Church Street on the east. Beyond King Street, a beautiful and animated business street, mostly occupied with retail shops, are parallel and cross

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streets lined often with elegant buildings, occupied by insurance, real estate and land and loan companies, banks, law and other offices. Beyond is Queen Street, the longest street in the city, and stretching with its lines of retail and other shops from the eastern limits of Toronto for seven miles, till it verges on Humber Bay. Along this street are scattered special centres of business which in themselves would suffice for small cities. Two-thirds of a mile further north are Carlton and College Streets, constituting the third great east and west avenue of Toronto, and remarkable in parts for beautiful residences and grounds, and west to Spadina Avenue for a new and promising business quarter, with asphalt pavements excelled in width on few streets in America. Then still further northward comes the great parallel avenue of Bloor Street, ending at the west near the rising town of Toronto Junction. The through north and south streets worthy of special note are (besides Yonge Street) Jarvis and Sherbourne, beautiful residential streets east of Yonge Street; and west of that street Spadina Avenue, a splendid street—a veritable Broadway—and Bathurst Street, once an old military highway to the north. Dundas Street begins in the west end. It was constructed in the early days of the Province, and continues westward under the same name through many a populous town beyond London City, a hundred and twenty miles distant. University Avenue, leading from Queen Street up to the Parliament Buildings in the Queen's Park, is the "Unter den Linden" of Toronto, though instead of lindens it is lined and centred by colossal horse chestnut trees. It is an avenue of great width, and is pronounced one of the most beautiful on the continent. Jarvis Street in the east, and St. George Street in the west, are beautiful asphalted streets, and perhaps the most fashionable of the longer residential streets of the city.

CLEAN STREETS AND GOOD ROADS.

More than two-thirds of the 280 miles of city streets is paved with asphalt, or asphalt and granite or brick, or else is still covered with cedar blocks, which, though



CUSTOMS HOUSE.

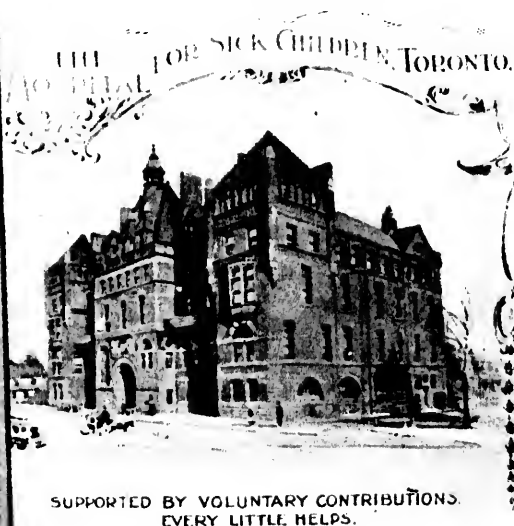


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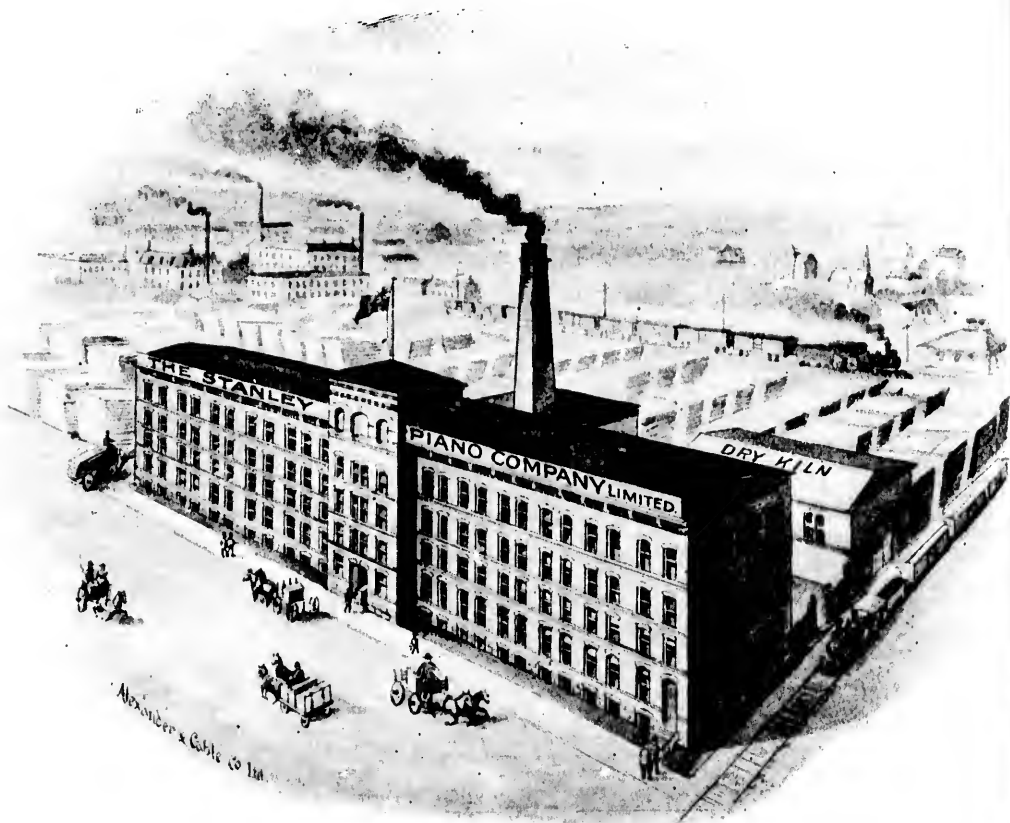
unsatisfactory for lines of heavy traffic, formed almost the only material used for improving the roadways in the later years of the eighties. But, whatever the material, the roadways are kept scrupulously clean, and are lined by "boulevards," on the well-kept grass of which stand rows, generally, of maple or horse-chestnut, intermingled here



HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET.

and there with other trees. The American elm, the rival of the palm, claimed to be the stateliest tree in the world, is a conspicuous object in some parts of the city. The houses, especially those erected during the past fifteen years, show good and often very superior taste, and, in the better class, a great variety of style. In many cases, and often over considerable areas, the houses are surrounded by ample lawns, where a great variety of trees and shrubs are cultivated, for the climate admits of a wide range of northern and southern trees; and deciduous magnolias, the peach and tulip trees are not strangers to lawn or garden. On most closely built streets "terraces" and semi detached houses are the rule; the tenement house with its flats is practically unknown. Then, too, the numerous and often beautiful churches and other public buildings constantly break the view as they rise everywhere from amidst the luxuriant foliage of the embowered city. The Virginia creeper and the grape are the chief climbers in use, the former often the ornament not only of residences, but of the older

churches, which a natural instinct often demands shall be ivy-clad. So by the glare of day, or in the mystery of night, when the streets are brilliant with electric lights, and the foliage is silhouetted sharply on the pavements, the city is in an eminent degree a dream of beauty. Jarvis, Sherbourne and St. George Streets furnish characteristic types of Toronto's best residences, old and new. The plateau between the beautiful Rosedale ravines, well worth a visit, also affords fine examples of recent architecture, largely founded on European models. The residence of Professor Goldwin Smith, LL.D., "The Grange," in the west end, between Queen Street and the University, deserves a passing glimpse. It has, in a modern city, an agreeable flavor of the antique, with its plain brick walls covered with vines. The grounds are spacious, and its grand elms are the pride of Torontonians.



THE STANLEY PIANO COMPANY, NIAGARA STREET.

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THE CHIEF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Toronto, in the number and elegance of its public buildings, is far superior to the City of the Straits, or any of the cities of Lake Erie. This is largely because Toronto is a capital in every respect of a large, wealthy, and populous Province. Here is centered the Ontario Government, with all its accessory machinery. It is the legal, medical and educational centre of the Province, as well as its commercial metropolis, and so in addition to the usual number of public buildings, such as municipal buildings, hospitals, charities, schools, etc., it boasts of magnificent parliament buildings, a normal school, a cluster of colleges, nearly all affiliated with Toronto University, of Osgoode Hall, once considered the second finest law court build-



SCENE IN MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

ing in the world and a variety of medical schools. The visitor with little time to spare, bent on pursuit of his favorite subjects of inquiry or curiosity, must govern himself accordingly. There is much to be seen and much worthy of being seen, and a stay of days or weeks is well rewarded, in fact, would in many instances be an education in itself, for between Boston and New York on the east, and Chicago on the west, there is not another city that presents so varied and so concentrated an interest.

HOW TO SEE THE CITY.

For the hurried visitor, if he purposes seeing as much as he can in an hour or so, and prefers doing it on foot, a walk along Front St. to Yonge, up Yonge and along King to St. Lawrence Market on the east, and St. Andrew's Church on the west, a further walk up Yonge to Queen, a turn along the somewhat shabby Queen Street, past the magnificent new City Hall and Court House, and around Osgoode Hall up University Avenue, past the Armoury and a shabby part of the city behind it, to Queen's Park, where the Parliament Buildings, University College, the School of Practical Science, McMaster Hall, Victoria College, Wycliffe College, the Observatory, the Biological and other educational buildings, are to be found ; thence out westward to St. George Street, and up it to Bloor and along Bloor to Yonge Street, with a side diversion by Carlton to the Horticultural Gardens, and down by Church Street, past the Normal School square, and thence down to King, will afford a pleasant and most profitable glimpse of the central part of Toronto, and may be accomplished in two hours. It will be a very superficial glimpse, of course, and will besides, omit much of the real beauty of Toronto to be found in outlying quarters.

The Street Railway will supply a further and more comprehensive view. The Belt Line trip is to be recommended, and the King Street route, returning by Queen to Parliament and up Parliament to Carlton, and along Carlton and College as far as the bridges in the far west end, thence down Dundas Street and Queen, to the starting point. Toronto old, Toronto new, Toronto's shabby quarters and Toronto's best can all be caught sight of by these trips.

By far the best method is to engage a cab by the day or half day, and take in the city leisurely, stopping and visiting buildings in which more than ordinary interest is felt.

AN INTERESTING DRIVE.

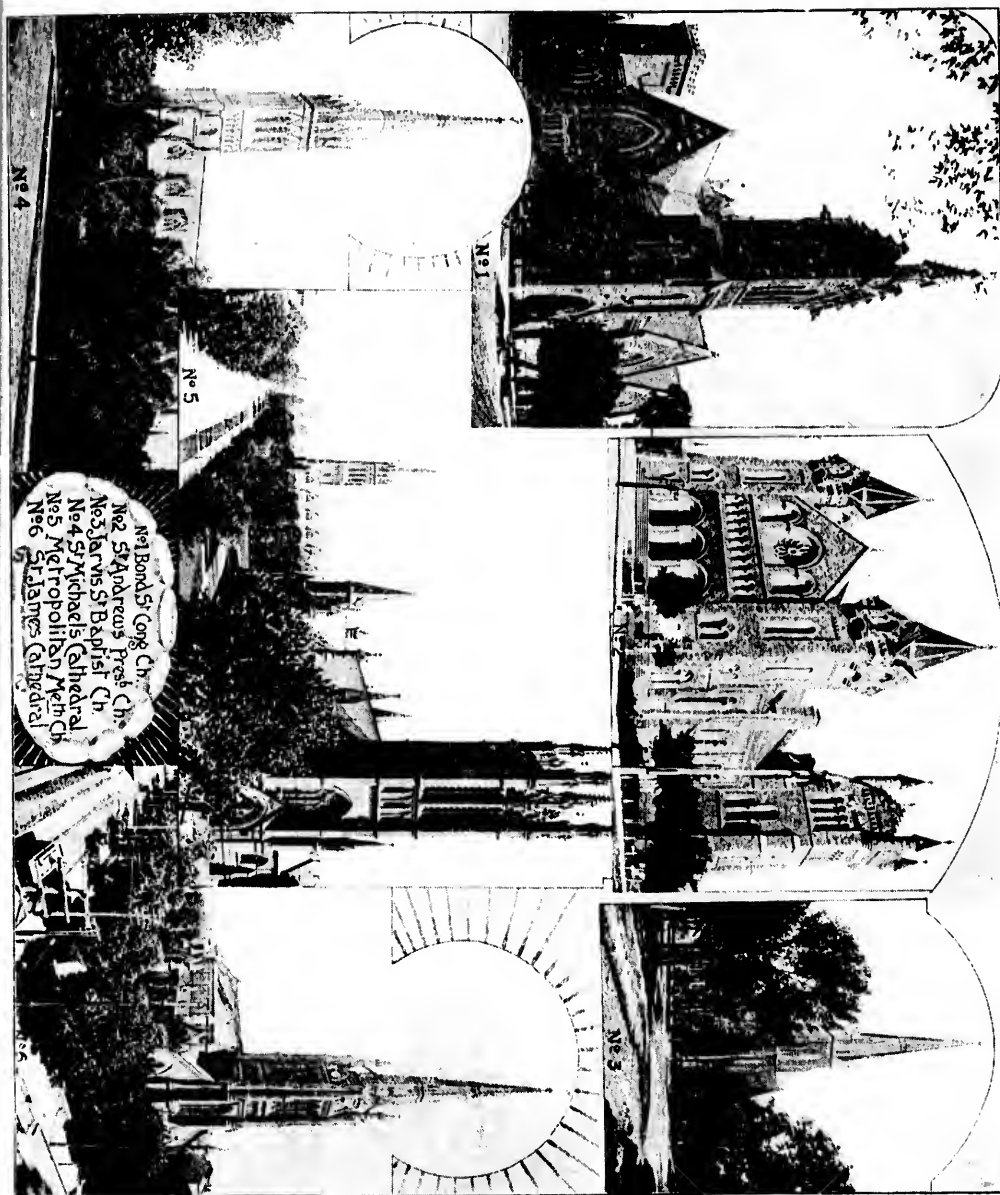
The routes followed by the "tally-ho's" or "four-in-hands"—which call at the leading hotels on King Street and in the neighborhood of the Union Station—are to be highly recommended, both for their comprehensiveness and economy of time and money. The forenoon drive, which, like that in the afternoon, covers two-and-a-half or three hours, practically begins, so far as particular objects of interest are concerned, at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets, with the Board of Trade building on the north-east corner, the Bank of Montreal on the north-west, and the Custom House on the south-west ; thence the route leads along Front, past some of the great warehouses ; up Church, past the Toronto Bank to King (where at the north-east corner

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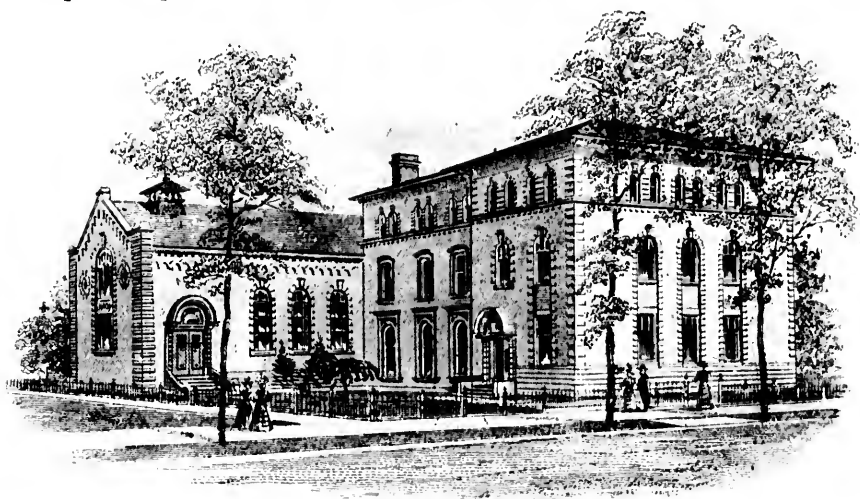
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is seen St. James' Cathedral, with the tallest spire in America), along King to Toronto, at the head of which is the General Post Office ; along Adelaide, passing the splendid Freehold Loan Building on the right, to Yonge ; up Yonge past the Yonge Street Arcade to Richmond ; along Richmond, which is fronted for a block by the Confederation Life Buildings, to Victoria ; thence to Queen and up Bond, (with the Metropolitan Church, the principal Methodist Church in Toronto, and further on St. Michael's Cathedral, the leading Roman Catholic Church on the right) to the Normal School, where a stop is made to examine the museum. Then on to Church to Gerrard ; past the Horticultural Gardens and Pavilion ; then to Sherbourne and across a bridge over a beautiful ravine, to picturesque Rosedale ; returning by Huntly Street bridge to Jarvis, down



THE TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, COLLEGE STREET.

it to Carlton and College Streets, which are followed to Queen's Park, at the head of the magnificent University Avenue. In Queen's Park are passed the new Parliament Buildings (where a stop to inspect the interior is made), and various large and elegant Colleges. Then the route follows Hoskin Avenue to St. George Street, up it to Bloor, at the corner of which is Mr. George Gooderman's palatial residence ; thence along Bloor to Spadina Avenue and down it, rounding the crescent, where stands Knox Presbyterian College, to College Street ; along College Street to Bathurst, down Bathurst to King, along King, passing the Massey-Harris agricultural machinery shops, the largest machinery shops under the British flag ; through the subway under the railway ; past the Mercer Reformatory, to the Dufferin Street entrance of the

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Industrial Exhibition Grounds, a large area with many fine buildings and curving avenues. Then back via King Street to Portland Street, and down by Wellington Place to Spadina; then up to King and past the Arlington Hotel to Simcoe Street (where on one corner is the Lieut.-Governor's residence and grounds, and on the other the beautiful St. Andrew's Church) and then to the hotels.

The afternoon route varies a little from the forenoon. The chief points of variation are the exclusion of Rosedale and the inclusion of a drive by way of College Street, over the Dundas bridges and through High Park, and back by the Lake Shore Road and King Street.

PLACES OF OBSERVATION.

Toronto's configuration and topography scarcely admit of a bird's-eye view of the whole city. Good views are obtained from the head of Bathurst Street, or from the commons on the brow of the escarpment a little to the eastward of that street, and from various other points easily accessible by street car, and on the heights above the city. From the University towers, and from various tall buildings in the upper part of the city,

excellent views are obtained. Down town the elevators of the Canada Life Building lead to an excellent view; and by the some what tedious climbing of the winding stairs of the lofty St. James' Cathedral



SCENE IN HIGH PARK.



CHAPEL--FORETTO ABBEY.

tower, city and bay, and the ocean-like expanse of lake beyond, lie before the eye ; in summer, the bay dotted with steamers and sailing craft of all kinds and innumerable boats gliding hither and thither, and in winter whenever the bay is frozen over, sprinkled with skaters and ice boats, from where the blue waves of the lake beat against the ice at the western channel to where the concave line of ice at the eastern gap marks the dividing line between the ice and the inflowing tides of Lake Ontario, whose broad bosom is but a waste of lonely waters, without the smoke of steamer or the white wings of sailing vessels spread before the wintry breeze. A small fee to the man in charge of the ascent to towers of observation is not unacceptable, of course.

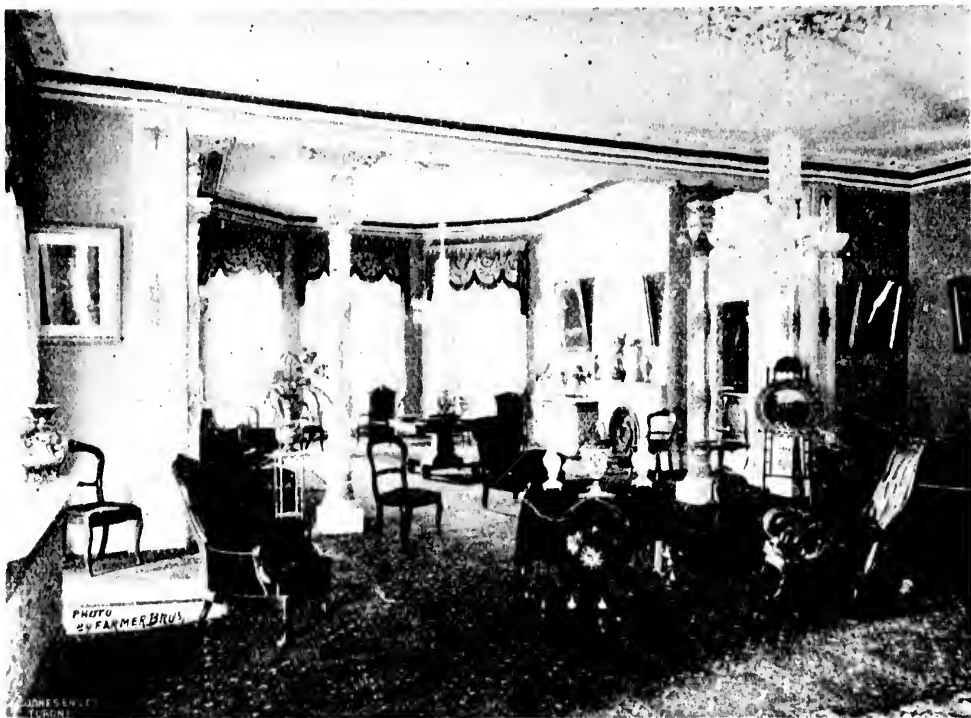
PARKS AND GARDENS.

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population. There are many shady squares, though none yet in the centre of the city. Clarence Square near Spadina, and Denison Square, further north, near College, are examples of beautiful outlying breathing places and play-grounds. A small and beautiful park overlooks the Don. Bellwoods, a beautiful ravine in the west end, behind Trinity College, and spanned by tasteful wooden bridges, is a small but most attractive resort. The Reservoir Park, lying to the north of Rosedale, is a place well worthy of a visit, both for itself and for its picturesque surroundings. The Horticultural Gardens, comprising ten acres of ground, and lying on the west side of Sherbourne Street and south side of Carlton, are well laid out. The Industrial Exhibition grounds are, except when in use for exhibition purposes, open to the public. The three chief parks in the city are, however, Queen's Park, High Park and the Island.

Queen's Park reaches from College Street on the south to Bloor Street on the north, more than a distance of two-thirds of a mile. Passing its front is College



Street on College Avenue, once guarded at its Yonge Street entrance by gates. Up from the south comes University Avenue, of great width and lined by rows of noble trees. Its excellent roadway is a favorite drive and its asphalted pavement a great resort for pedestrians, while its shady lawns are much frequented by people whiling the time away. Facing the head of the Avenue are the Parliament Buildings,

THE SEAT OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,

a noble and imposing pile, constructed within the decade at a cost of more than



A STUDIO—LORETTO ABBEY.

\$1,250,000. The stone is of rich brown color, and has a most pleasing effect. The principal frontage is 435 feet, with a depth of 260 feet, and the area more than 76,000 square feet. The centre facade measures about 125 feet. The main entrance is composed of three arches, 18 feet wide and 26 feet high, and is flanked by great towers rich in design and crowned with domes of copper, suggesting, on the whole, Moorish architecture. The side entrances are models of beauty. The interior, with its spacious corridors, and lofty and beautifully decorated Legislative Chamber, is well worthy of inspection. In the

buildings are located all the departmental offices, excepting those of the Minister of Education, which are in the Normal School.

CHIEF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

To the left, at a short distance, are the University Buildings, a noble pile, the purest example of Norman architecture in America, and worthy to be ranked with the college buildings of Oxford. The buildings were erected during the

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FIELD SPORTS

**Cricket, Lawn Tennis,
Lawn Bowls, Golf, Base Ball,
Foot Ball, Lacrosse.**

FIREARMS

**Lee-Metford, Martini-Henry,
Winchester, Savage and
Other makes of Rifles**

**Canadian Agents for CURTIS & HARVEY'S
Celebrated BLACK and SMOKELESS POWDER**

**COR. KING AND VICTORIA STREETS
TORONTO, ONT.**

years 1854-59. In 1890 they were partially destroyed by fire, but were soon restored and considerable additions made. The general outline of the building approaches that of a square, the north side left open to the park. The main frontage to the south is about 300 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre 120 feet in height. The east and west sides—the latter the students' quarters—are each 260 feet in length. The main tower in front is pierced by an entrance wonderful in the elaborateness of its stone designs.

Wycliffe College is a fine brick structure lying to the north-eastward of University College. It was established in the interest of the Church of England. The Baptist College, McMaster Hall, is on Bloor Street, near the north-western corner of the Park. Victoria College, the chief educational institution of the Methodists, is in the north-east portion of the Park. Further south, and just outside of the eastern limit of the Park, is St. Michael's College, under Roman Catholic auspices. Near University College, and south of it, across the spacious lawn, where college athletics are practised to the full, are the University Library, a fire-proof building with tiers

of iron shelves, the School of Practical Science, and various other educational institutions, including a well-equipped Biological building, constructed of light stone and of elegant design. The colleges are affiliated with Toronto University, a body in the Senate of which they are all represented.

THE ABODE OF "OLD PROBS."

The Toronto Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory Buildings, very modest in appearance, lie immediately south of University College grounds. Here are the headquarters of the Meteorological Service of Canada, and from here are issued daily the predictions and storm warnings of "Old Probabilities." The Observatory, it is worthy of remark, was the first magnetic observatory established in America, and it, and its twin observatory at Melbourne (they were both established in 1841,) are the oldest magnetic observatories in the world.



MAIN ENTRANCE—BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

THE COUNTRY'S GREAT.

Facing the southern entrance to the Park is a huge statue of Sir John Macdonald, long the Premier of the Dominion. Other monuments are the statue of the Hon. George Brown, and the statues erected to the memory of the Canadian volunteers who fell in repelling the Fenian invasion of 1866, and in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Under the old trees of this spacious Park, which in parts has properly been left in somewhat of its pristine wildness, is a fine pavilion from whence brass bands discourse their music. Seats and benches abound, and the shady lawns are everywhere, in fine weather, sprinkled with men, women and children, and the paths and roadways are much frequented by bicyclists, to whose uses a special pathway has been recently dedicated, extending the entire length of the main avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK.

The beautiful area of 320 acres, which forms the westernmost part of Toronto, is a magnificent stretch of hill and dale, covered in large part with primeval forest, under which shrubbery, ferns and wild flowers are in rich profusion. Here lies the famous Grenadier Pond, and the murmur of babbling brooks can be heard the whole year round. The Park was donated to the city by the late J. G. Howard, architect, and here beside his wife he lies in a massive stone mausoleum, surrounded by a railing which once formed part of the railing around St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. Just beyond this Park, which is more and more frequented both in summer and winter by thousands of bicyclists, is the Humber River valley, a great resort for picnics and excursions, and furnished with hotels, boat-houses and many other things that minister to the enjoyment of a day's outing. Good fishing, romantic drives and walks, and the placid beauty of an elm shaded, mirror-like river, are here found. The Park is quickly reached by the street railway.

THE GLORIES OF THE ISLAND.

Everyone who can spare the time goes to the Island, simply for the sake of a sail, else for the enjoyment to be found there, or in hot days to reach the cooling lake zephyrs, or because he lives there, as several thousand do during the summer months. The Island is a long sandbar stretching from the eastern gap westward around by Gibraltar Point, and then northward until finally ending its stretch of more than four miles in a long sandy finger, that all but touches the city's front at the Queen's wharf. If there is a Gibraltar Point, there is no Gibraltar look about the Island. Its appearance (it is but a few feet above water, and intersected by many lagoons and canals) is more like that of Venice, notwithstanding the trees, planted numer-

ously in the past twenty years, that rise above most of the housetops. Hanlan's Point, with its fine hotel (erected when he was at the zenith of his fame as a testimonial by the people of their appreciation of the great oarsman), its beautiful baseball, lacrosse, bicycling and general athletic grounds, its spacious promenades, lovely



TORONTO CANOE CLUB—WATER FRONT.

garden and verdant lawns, and its theatre, merry-go-round, and other attractions, which every night include a band concert, and a variety of shows, is often frequented by ten or twenty thousand people at a time. A way leads south, lined with pretty summer cottages, down to Gibraltar Point and around by the lake beach to what is known as Centre Island. The lake beach here is a favorite resort for families. The water shoals very gradually out, making the resort a safe place for children. Centre Island has its streets, crossing canals and lagoons, its dewy meadows, its rush-filled, lily-clad ponds, its umbrageous shades, its grocery, fruit, ice cream and confectionery shops, its hotel, numerous cottages, and an excellent park, known as the Island Park, and covered open glade fashion, except where grounds for baseball and lacrosse are allowed, by a fine plantation of trees. Here, in the still lagoons that reach one after the other towards Hanlan's Point, boating may be enjoyed without risk. Further east on the bay side is the summer home of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, a handsome building, which makes a fine appearance from the city. Beyond Centre Island Toronto Island reaches in a narrow width to the eastern gap. Still the houses and grounds con-

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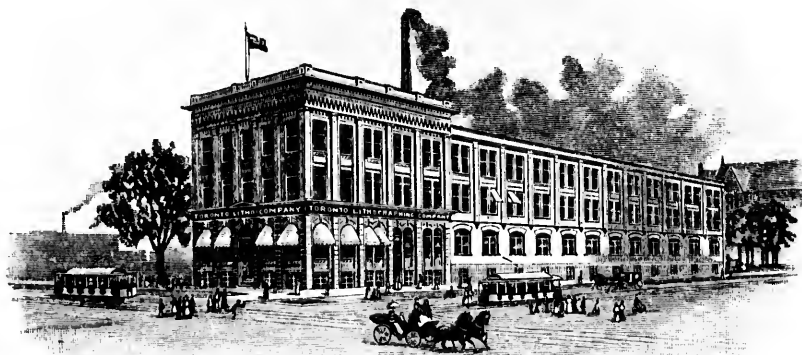
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tinue, and on the lake side is a great wooden pier, filled in and protected lakeward by heavy rocks, and riveted by iron bars, which sometimes have been twisted and contorted by the violence of winter waves. At the eastern extremity of the Island are the Wiman Baths, the lake side cold, the lagoon on the bay side warm as the waters of Florida. Then comes the eastern gap with its massive piers. The Island is at all times in summer well provided with entertainments, and is a most popular resort for family and other picnics. At sunset and later on, when the calm bay and the lagoons change from crimson through the whole range of color, till the waters reflect in long streamers the moonlight and the jets, white, yellow, red, blue and green of island and city lights, the west end of the Island swarms with people, and to the visitor who has a few days to spend in the city the night scene will prove most attractive. Ferry boats run at short intervals from various points on the city's front to various points on the Island.

PUBLIC AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

To the visitors interested specially in Educational matters, there are many institutions beside the splendid group in and around Queen's Park, which are worthy of attention.

Knox College, the great Presbyterian centre and affiliated with the University, is a large and tasteful building, occupying a circular enclosure, around which reach two arms of Spadina Ave., not half a mile due west of the



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY—KING AND BATHURST STREETS.

Parliament buildings. It forms a prominent object from every point of view on Spadina Avenue. Further west and south, on Queen Street, are the spacious grounds and fine buildings of Trinity College, a Church of England institution,

having University powers of its own. There are also ladies' colleges, Church of England, Baptist and Presbyterian. Loretto Abbey, a fine pile on Wellington Place, south of King Street, is the leading Roman Catholic seminary for young ladies.

There are three High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the city, one east on Jarvis Street, one west in Parkdale, and a third on Harbord Street, west of Bathurst Street, a very fine building and the largest institution of the kind in the Dominion. The public schools number more than fifty, and there are, besides, a number of separate schools, which are under government inspection and control, and are supported by the school taxes of Roman Catholic ratepayers, under the supervision of a Separate School Board. The public schools of the city have a continental renown and are the boast of



SCENE FROM TORONTO ISLAND.

Torontonians. The central offices of the board and inspectors are on York Street, between King and Queen Streets.

Connected with the Educational Department there is a School of Pedagogy and a Normal School, with a Model School connected with it, on the beautiful St. James' Square. In the Normal School buildings is the Educational Museum, one of the most interesting sights of the city. It con-

tains specimens of objects in Natural History, a great variety of maps, charts, scientific apparatus, and all the most modern appliances of education. The collection of copies of celebrated Italian, Dutch and Flemish oil paintings and engravings is extensive. Assyrian art is a conspicuous feature, and there are other numerous groups of statuary, ancient and modern, including busts of English, Canadian and ancient Greek and Roman personages.

North of Queen's Park, at the head of Avenue Road, and beyond the escarpment behind the city, is the Upper Canada College building, a stately pile recently erected. The college was founded in 1829, and is famous as having been the training school of very many of the most prominent men connected with the affairs of the Dominion.

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BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The present is essentially a business age. There is no room for the drones of society in Canada, the professions are over-crowded, but there is always a brisk

demand for the capable business man, and, it may be added, the business woman. The public schools are admirably suited for laying the general foundations of education, but the young man or woman who intends entering upon a commercial career should take a course at a business college. One of the most famous of these, with a most satisfactory record, is the Central Business College in the Forum Building on



FORUM BUILDING—HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Yonge Street, under the management of Mr. W. H. Shaw. The pupils of this College have been strikingly successful.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Toronto Medical College and Trinity Medical College are situated on Gerrard Street, close to the General Hospital. Down town, on Bay Street, is the fine home

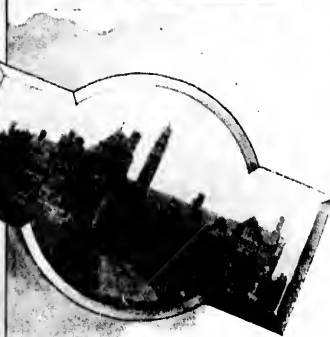
of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and an excellent medical library. Besides the General Hospital St. Michael's Hospital and Grace Hospital there are a number of smaller hospitals, public and private.

On Temperance Street, between Bay and Yonge, is the Ontario Veterinary College, to which flock students from all parts of the United States, and the graduates of which find ready engagements throughout the world.

Toronto has a College of Pharmacy, Dental College, and a number of musical academies, and a large variety of private schools.



GRACE,
ST. MICHAEL'S
HOME FOR INCURABLES,
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PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Invalid tourists will find in Rotherham House, Dr. Holford Walker's private hospital, 54, 56 and 58 Isabella Street, one of the most perfectly equipped hospitals on the Continent. The doctor is a specialist on diseases of the nervous system and



ROTHERHAM HOUSE—DR. HOLFORD WALKER'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

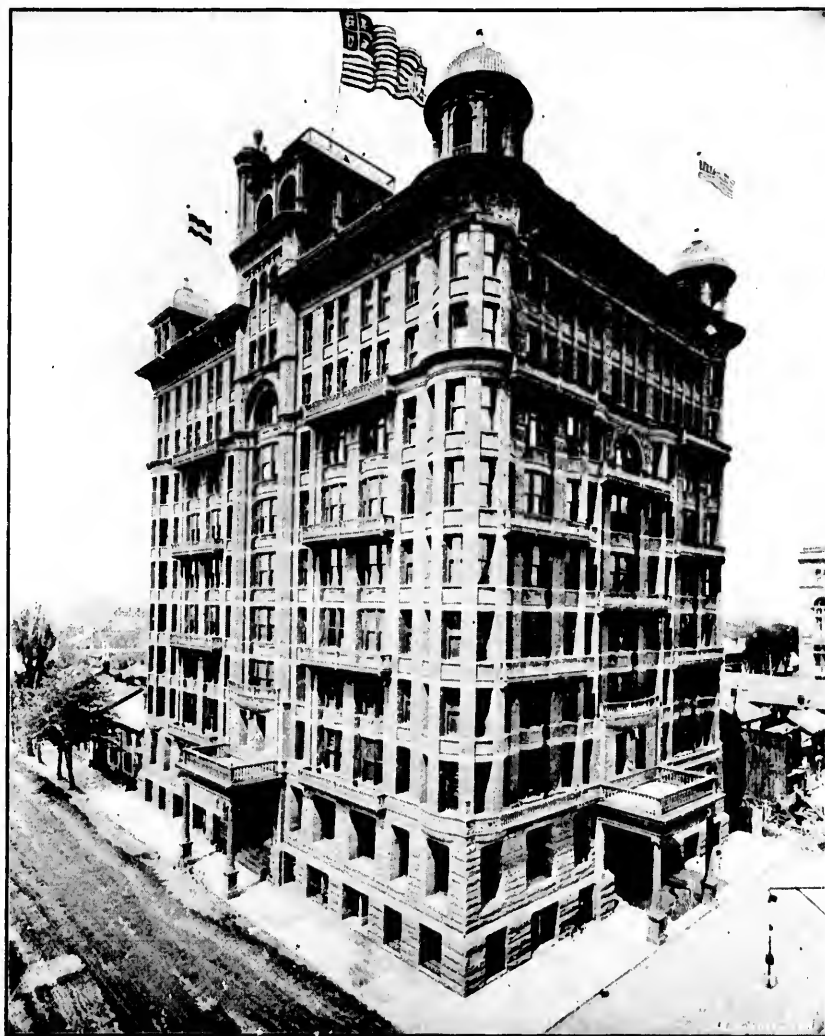
abdominal surgery. It is the only institution in the country where the treatment for the various forms of heart disease, by the Vanheim or Schott method, may be obtained, a form of treatment that has proved to be uniformly successful in curing heart failure that so frequently follows an attack of la grippe.

The dry hot air cylinder treatment for rheumatism, gout, etc., may also be obtained, as well as massage and electricity in its various forms.

MANY BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS.

The round of Toronto's down-town business quarter reveals not only the fine array of block upon block of handsome wholesale, retail and other buildings such as are found in any large city, but several buildings that would be noticeable on the finest streets in the world. The Independent Order of Foresters' Temple, at the corner of

Bay and Richmond Streets, the Canada Life building, the massive brown stone Bank of Commerce on King Street, the Confederation Life, large, elegant and harmonious in design, on Yonge Street, the Freehold Loan on Victoria and Adelaide Streets, are, in addition to several already referred to, amongst the number. Several colossal retail shops are also worthy of mention.



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS' TEMPLE BUILDING.

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Amongst public buildings, the new Court House and City Hall on Queen Street, and looking down Bay Street, is perhaps the finest building in the city, and is a most massive pile, varied by tower, turret, and a rich variety in angle, color and ornament. It is one of the most imposing municipal buildings in the world.

Osgoode Hall, a little further west, and looking down York Street, is, with its peculiar architecture, rich mosaic floors, grand stairways and corridors, elegant library, fine old portraits, and numerous court rooms—the headquarters of law for Ontario—a very notable building. It is surrounded by large and shady grounds, on the west side of which begins University Avenue.

To the north, on University Avenue, is the Armoury, one of the finest armouries in America, and the headquarters of the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Garrison Artillery and the three city infantry battalions—the dark-green uniformed Queen's Own, the scarlet-coated Royal Grenadiers, and the kilted 48th Highlanders, whose frequent parades to the martial strains of regimental bands are amongst the common evening spectacles of Toronto streets. The building is varied on the exterior by well designed embrasured towers, lined and pointed in grey stone, and presents a massive as well as elegant appearance. The interior, on three sides of which are the armouries, mess rooms, etc., of the battalions, embraces a paved drill ground 280 feet long by 125 feet wide.

Many of the down-town banks are models of architecture. Amongst other buildings worthy of note are the Yonge Street Arcade, the Canadian Institute, with its library and museum, on Richmond Street, and, a little eastward and southward on Church and Adelaide Streets, the Free Public Library. St. Lawrence Market on King Street East, and, south of it, the present City Hall, are important buildings at the east of the business centre. Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and, southward, the old Parliament Buildings, mark the western boundary of the down-town business quarter.

Among outlying buildings of note are the Lunatic Asylum on Queen Street West, a fine group of buildings, surrounded by large, ornamental grounds enclosed by a high stone wall, and south of King Street on Strachan Avenue, the Central Prison, with its beautiful avenues and lawns. The Mercer Reformatory, and many charitable institutions for young and old, are also buildings worthy of notice.

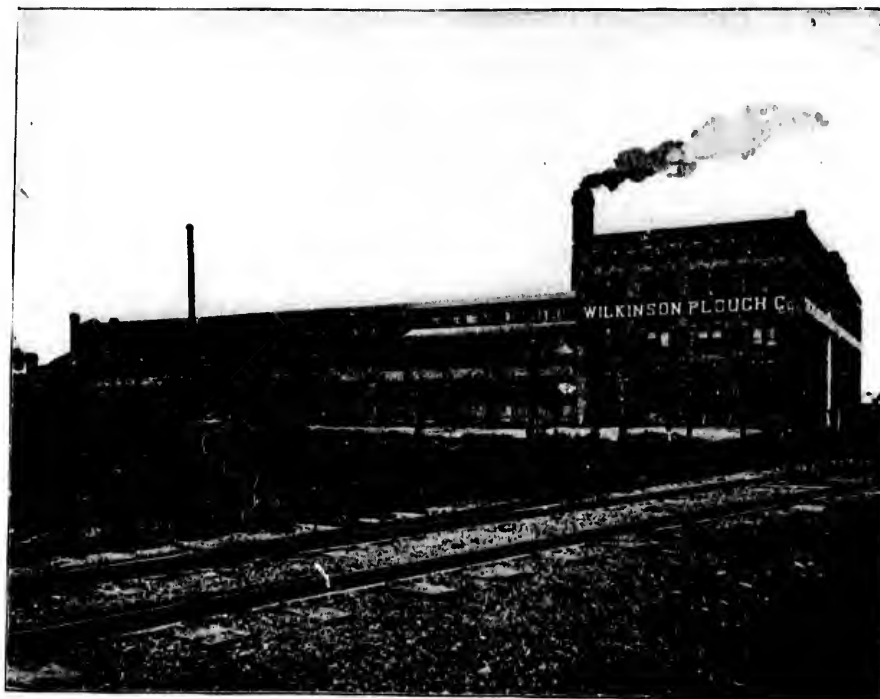
To the lovers of art, a visit to the Exhibition Rooms of the Ontario Society of Art, on the south side of King Street, a little west of York Street, will be interesting.

Toronto enjoys amongst actors the reputation of being one of the best "theatre

towns " in America. The Grand Opera House is the finest in appearance of the theatres, but the Princess Theatre and the Toronto Opera House are each well arranged and popular.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLUBS.

The city has the usual variety of clubs—social, political, national and others. The Toronto Club, on the east side of York Street, at the corner of Wellington, is



THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO.—TORONTO JUNCTION.

the finest club building down town, and is a substantial and elegant structure. The National Club is on Bay Street, near King, and the Albany, the headquarters of the Conservatives, on King st. east. The Liederkrantz has a fine building on Richmond St. West, and, like the Germania Club on Wellington Street East, forms a rendezvous for the population of five or six thousand Germans in the city. The Granite Rink Club Building and the Victoria, on Huron Street, just beyond St. George Street, are fine structures. But the most beautiful club building in the city is the Athletic

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Club's grand and stately pile, a model in finish and color, situated on College Street, opposite Queen's Park.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Public halls are numerous, for Toronto is given to meetings. Besides the theatres, which are occasionally in use for the purpose of concerts, lectures and public meetings, the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens, and Massey Hall, on Shuter Street, near Yonge, are the most noted. Massey Hall is a fine structure, admirably adapted to the purpose for which its donor intended it. The acoustic properties are excellent, and it seats about 4,800 people.

EXHIBITION PARK.

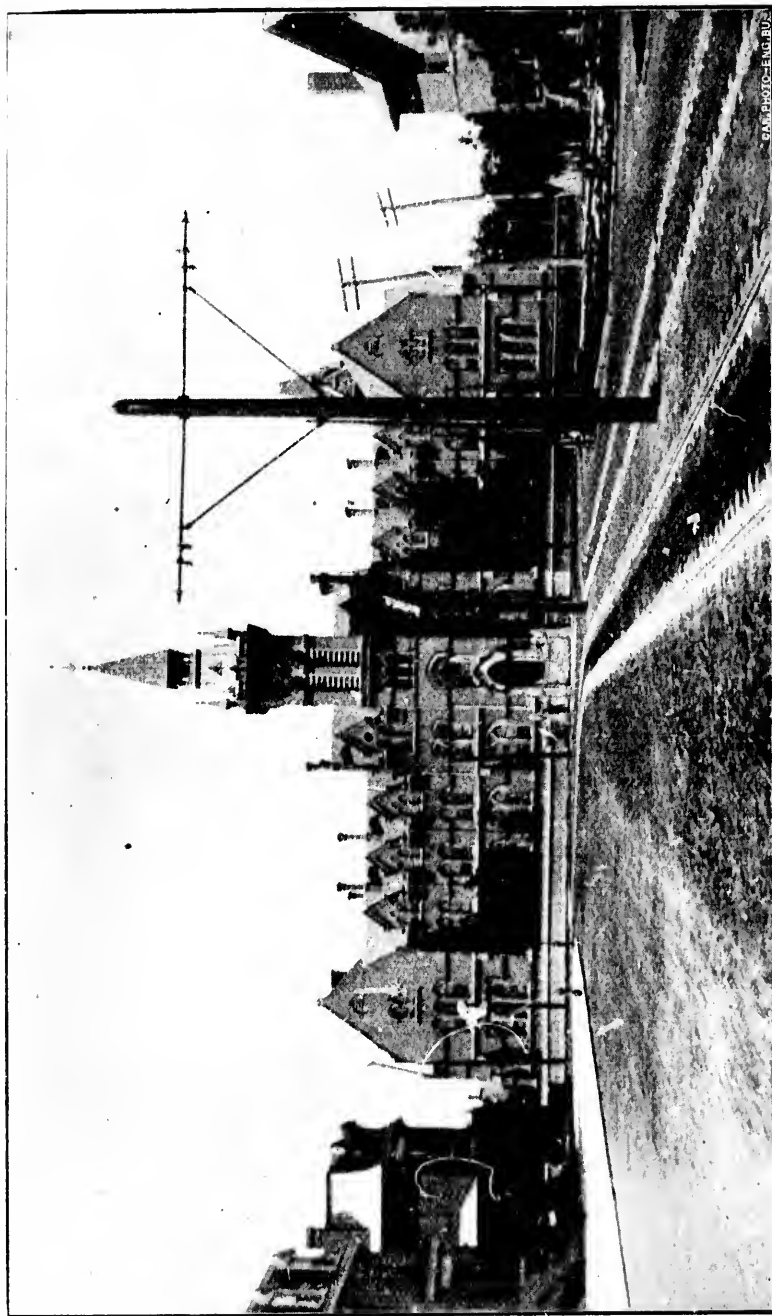
From King Street, down Strachan Avenue, past the Central Prison, over the railway tracks, and westward along an avenue, the visitor comes to Exhibition Park, a large enclosure, beautified by many handsome buildings, fine avenues, fountains, lawns and flower-beds, and the seat of the greatest annual industrial and agricultural exhibition in America. The exhibition is held for two weeks late in August and early in September, and with its splendid exhibit of live stock, machinery and products of farm, orchard, vineyard, garden and factory, its races, band concerts, fireworks, and numerous amusements, its throngs of sometimes seventy-five or eighty thousand people on a single day, it is no wonder that it attracts thousands of visitors from neighboring states and provinces. The park includes the site of old Fort Rouille, a fort established when Canada was still French, to control the route to the comparatively thickly settled country of the Hurons, near the Georgian Bay, but destroyed later to avoid its falling into the hands of the British. A monument marks the site of the old fort.

GARRISON QUARTERS.

To the south and east of Exhibition Park lie Garrison Commons, and, facing the lake, the New Fort and Barracks, where are quartered a portion of Canada's Regulars, infantry and cavalry. A little farther east is the Old Fort, with its earthen embankment and old cannon, and the remains of its strong wooden palisades, projecting against the faces of any foe. Here, in the war of 1812, about 200 United States soldiers were killed, during the taking of the fort, by the explosion of a powder magazine.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

Toronto is a city of churches, and the spires that rise on every hand, amongst the other towers of the city, add not a little to the picturesque effect of a distant view of the city. There are about 140 churches.



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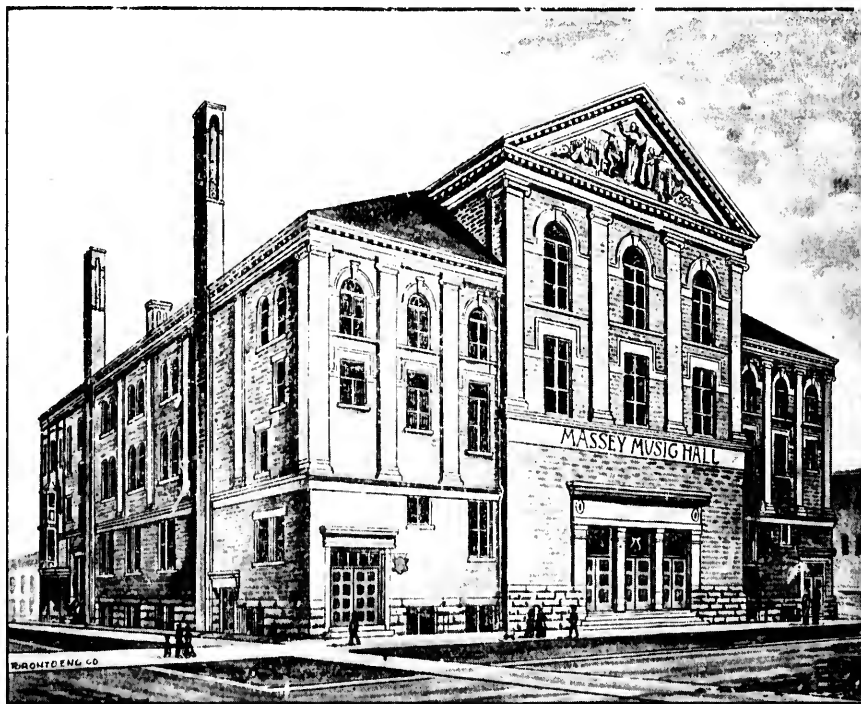
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Of the down-town churches, the following are worthy of special note :

St. James' Cathedral (Anglican), Gothic style of the early English period, built of white brick dressed with Ohio stone, and noted for its steeple, 306 feet high—the highest in America—its immense clock, and its chimes.

St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian), likewise on King Street, and just west of the business centre, a remarkably imposing stone structure, rich in color and design, with a noble Minster front and a beautiful Norman tower. The edifice is built of Georgetown marble, with Ohio stone facings, varied in the arches and band by red-brown blocks from Queenston.

The Metropolitan Church (Methodist), already referred to, is one of the largest Protestant churches in Canada. It stands on a spacious square, fronting on Queen Street East, and flanked by Bond Street on one side and Church Street on the other. Its erection was largely due to the enterprise of the late Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon. It is built of light brick. With its fine spire and towers and graceful outline, it is justly regarded as one of the leading ornaments of the city.



MASSEY MUSIC HALL.—COR. SHUTTER AND VICTORIA STS.



QUEEN STREET AVENUE.

St. Michael's Cathedral (R.C.), just to the northward, is a large and fine church, in old English style. It was built on what was at the time forest land, on the then northern limit of the infant city.

The Bond Street Congregational Church is in Gothic style, and is a striking piece of church architecture.

Jarvis Street Baptist Church, farther east, on the corner of Gerrard Street, is a remarkably fine structure, which forms a model for many other churches in the Province. It is built of Queenston limestone, pointed in Ohio stone, and is of the Gothic style "adapted." The tower and spire rise to a height of 165 feet.

Holy Trinity Church (Anglican), in a secluded place just off the west side of Yonge Street, is a fine structure, and with its peculiar surroundings reminds one of a quaint English city church. It was built through the gift of a lady whose name is unknown.

Knox Church (Presbyterian), on Queen Street, immediately west of Yonge ; St. George's (Anglican), near the "Grange ;" the Tabernacle (Methodist), a massive

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building on the corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street ; St. Mary's (R.C.), on Bathurst Street, between King and Queen ; the Bloor Street (Presbyterian), and the Bloor Street (Methodist), near by, are among the other notable churches. St. Alban's Cathedral (Anglican), which is in course of erection, and is to be a real cathedral in every respect, including form, stands to the north of Bloor Street. The portion completed is in use.

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.

In manufacturing, Toronto, with its hundreds of factories, some of them very large concerns, is by no means lacking, and in the suburban towns and villages, within a radius of a few miles from the centre of the city, are many large establishments which have been, in some instances, the cause of the existence of these places. There are seven railways, all under the control of the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways, centering at the Union Station. These, with the facilities for obtaining coal and other supplies by water, make Toronto well adapted for steam-running manufactories. It need scarcely be mentioned that, naturally, the city has branch offices of many of the leading factories of Ontario. In distilling and brewing Toronto holds the leading place in Canada, the Gooderham distillery being one of the largest in the world and the breweries having a reputation that extends beyond the national borders.

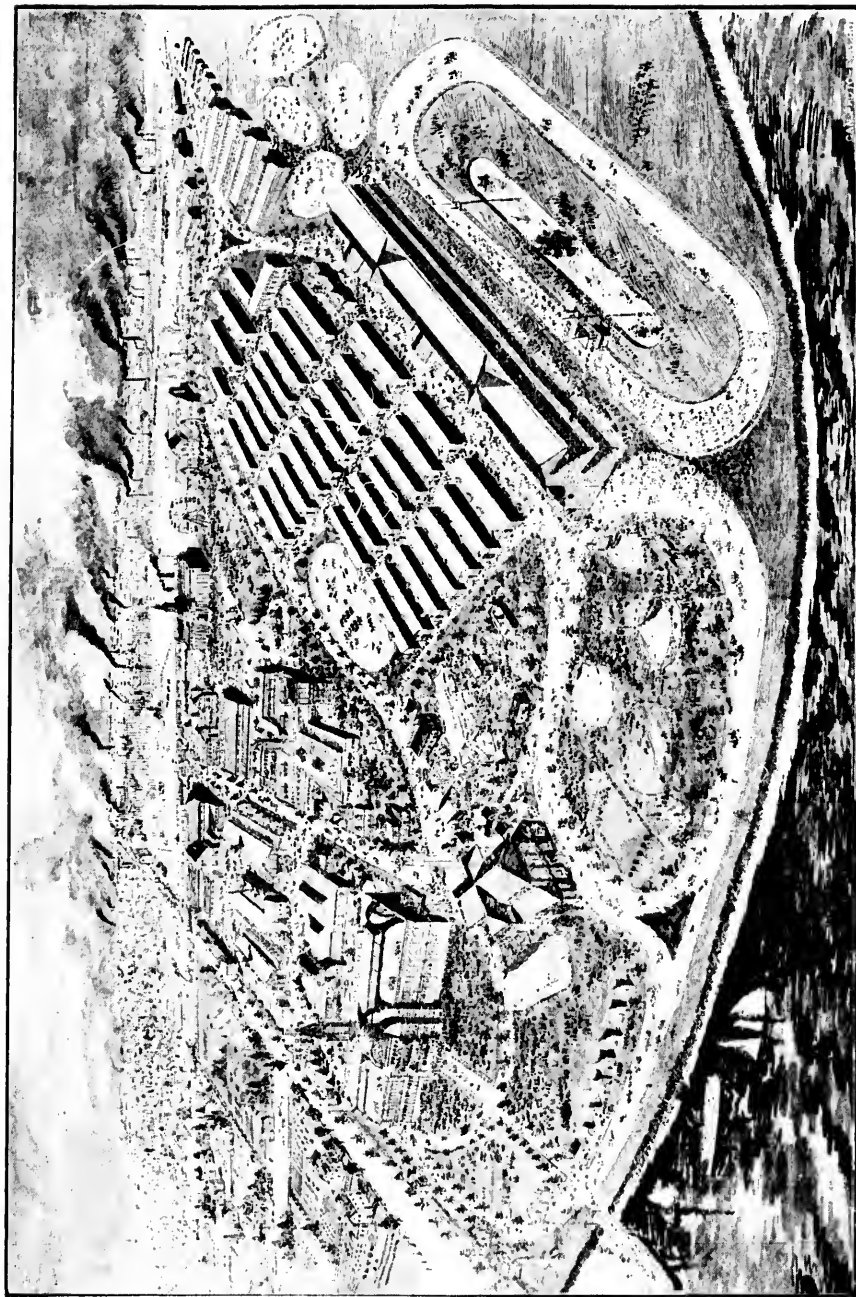
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is manufactured in Canada."—POL PLANCON.

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justifies me in saying that they will take a
place with the best in the world."—SCALCHI.

"It was a delight for me to play before
one of your Concert Grand Pianos. This
instrument possesses unique characteristics
that must give it a distinctive place among
the great pianos of the world."—RICHARD
BURMEISTER.

"My recital programmes involve a wide
selection of songs of most varied character-
istics and require of necessity a piano capable
in the highest degree of the most delicate in-
flections of the widest range, alternating from
fine pianissimo effects to the most powerful
manifestations of dramatic force. To those
demands I found your instrument most re-
sponsive."—PLUNKET GREENE.

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Hair Structure, no wire, no stem, or cord in the construction of these goods, extremely light and as natural as life. Natural Wavy Partings, from \$2.50 to 10.00. Straight Partings, from \$2.00 to 8.00. Short Curly Wigs, from \$7.00 to 15.00. Half Wigs, with Long Hair, from \$10.00 to 20.00. Switches, Straight Hair, from \$1.00 to 20.00. Natural Wavy Switches, from \$2.50 to 25.00. Gents' Toupees, from \$7.00 to 30.00. Gents' Wigs, from \$10 to 50.00.

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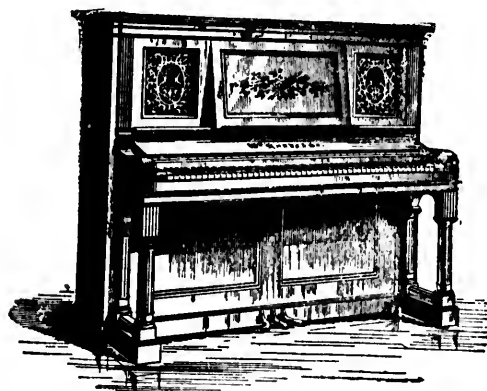
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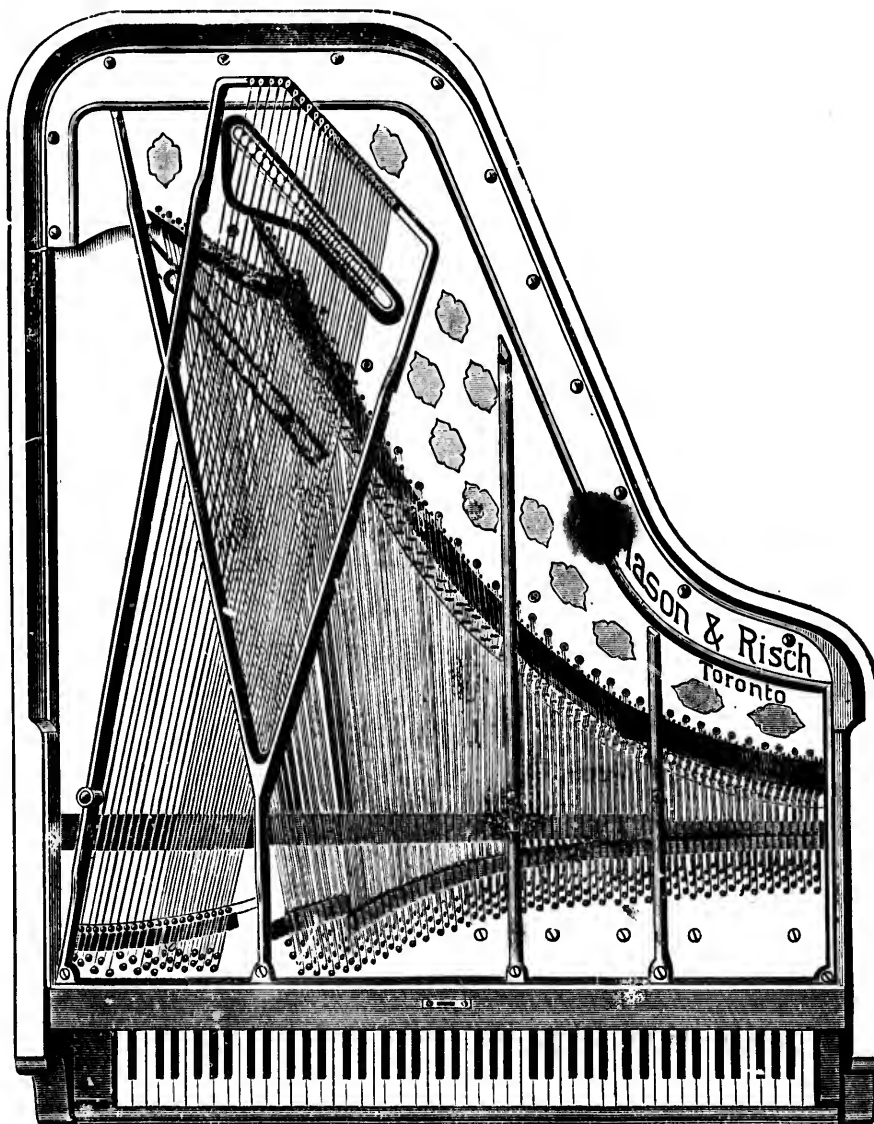
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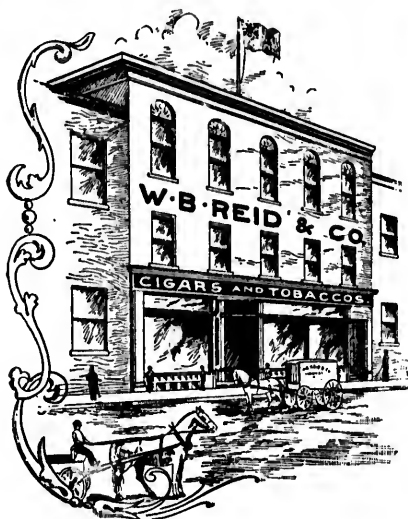
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