

FACTS AND FIGURES



CANADA



TORONTO

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TORONTO

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FACTS AND FIGURES

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COMPILED BY
THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE
CITY OF TORONTO
JUNE, 1914

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CITY HALL



A SECTION OF TORONTO BAY.

TORONTO.



IN the compilation of this booklet no attempt has been made to produce a publication with literary pretensions, or to write a history showing the growth of Toronto. But while the "facts and figures" that are given may lack embellishment, it is believed that they will prove fascinating, revealing as they do the remarkable progress which has attended the expansion of a modern city.

Toronto was incorporated in the year 1834, when it had a population of nine thousand. It has rapidly taken its place among the leading cities on the American continent, and its population is now approaching half a million.

Favorably situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, with woodlands and picturesque ravines, it has become known as "The City of Beautiful Homes," but its rapid expansion is chiefly due to its importance as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

It is able to draw electricity from the Niagara Falls for power and lighting purposes, has magnificent harbour accommodation, and is served by three transcontinental railways. With these facilities it has become a manufacturing and distributing centre for the whole Dominion.

The statistics which are given in the following pages indicating the area of the city, its population, assessment, bank clearings, building growth and manufacturing opportunities

will, it is thought, be read with interest, while the information relating to plans for future developments will doubtless prove attractive, particularly that referring to the new Harbour Improvement Scheme, which has already been commenced and which is to be carried out at an expenditure of over twenty million dollars.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of the work undertaken by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, which will not only provide magnificent dock accommodation, but result in the reclamation of the Ashbridge's Bay district and afford about 1,000 splendid factory sites, with the best shipping facilities by rail and water.

Upon completion by the Dominion Government (at a cost of \$50,000,000.00) of the new Welland Canal, which is 30 miles from Toronto, the city will be ready to accommodate the largest vessels plying on the Great Lakes. The development plans of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners have been designed to keep pace with the Dominion Government's work on this Canal and the St. Lawrence Channels.

Additional particulars on these subjects will be found among the "facts and figures," and here perhaps it should be explained that the purpose of this booklet is not to afford a lengthy review of the growth of Toronto, but rather to show the position of the city to-day in regard to features which combine to make it a great educational, manufacturing, and commercial centre.

In the majority of cases the statistics cover the past decade, and, in order to render reference easy, the subjects treated have been arranged alphabetically.

A glance over the pages will show the many activities that have been covered and it is hoped that, while affording information to the visitor, the publication will tend to increase the pride of the citizens of Toronto and will kindle greater interest in the future of the second city of the Dominion, a country which, in the words of Viscount Bryce, the British ex-Ambassador at Washington, "has before her every prospect of becoming one of the most happy, wealthy, settled and orderly communities the world contains."

TORONTO, June, 1914.

TORONTO

(CANADA)

THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO

WHERE IT IS.

Longitude 79; latitude 43.

On the northern shore of Lake Ontario.

40 miles due north of Niagara Falls.

30 miles from nearest United States point.

100 miles from Buffalo, U. S. A.

2,073 miles from Calgary, Alberta.

502 miles from Chicago, U. S. A.

283 miles from Cleveland, U. S. A.

330 miles from Cobalt, Ont.

230 miles from Detroit, U. S. A.

2,082 miles from Edmonton, Alberta.

1,091 miles from Halifax, N. S.

3,697 miles from London, Eng.

334 miles from Montreal, Que.

546 miles from New York, U. S. A.

476 miles from Porcupine, Ont.

507 miles from Quebec, Que.

3,182 miles from San Francisco, U. S. A.

817 miles from St. John, N. B.

1,960 miles from St. John's, Nfld.

2,720 miles from Vancouver, B. C.

1,236 miles from Winnipeg, Man.

AREA.

Some idea of the size of Toronto may be formed from the following:—

Year.	Square Miles.	Increase.
1900	19.37	....
1905	19.98	.03%
1910	28.12	40.74%
1914	32.72	16.35%

ASSESSMENT.

Toronto's assessment has steadily increased as shown in the following table, which also notes the tax rate:—

Year.	Total Assessment.	Increase.	Annual Rate on Dollar.
1900	\$125,736,009	....	19½ mills
1905	149,272,094	19%	19 mills
1910	268,737,947	80%	17½ mills
1914	516,489,032	92%	19¼ mills

ART.

The Ontario Society of Artists holds annual exhibitions in Toronto in the spring of each year, and a water color exhibition takes place in November. This Society does much to foster art by promoting exhibitions in different cities and towns of the Province.

The Society of Graphic Arts, which is composed chiefly of workers in black and white, illustrators, etc., also has headquarters in this city.

The Canadian Art Club holds an annual exhibition in Toronto of works by Canadians including men now residing elsewhere.

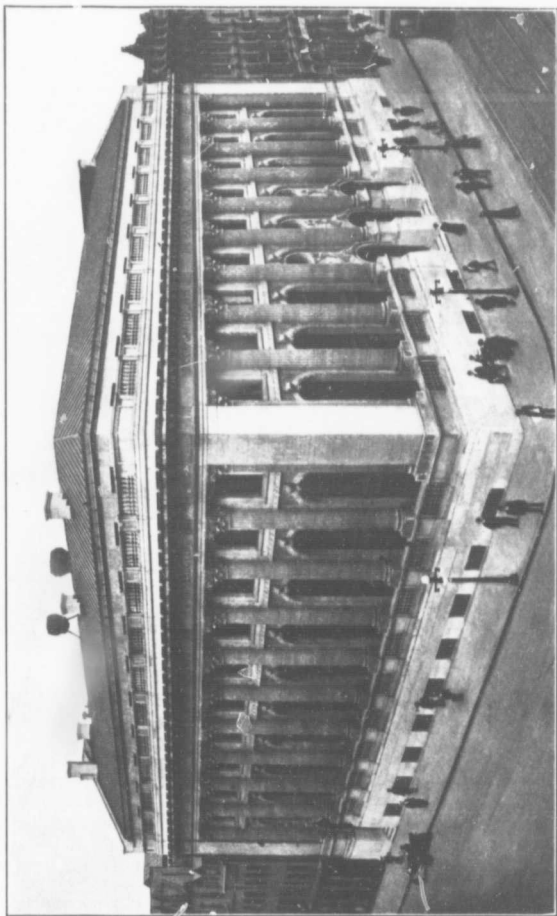
The Women's Art Association is doing good work.

The Ontario College of Art is a strong institution working on very modern lines. It holds large classes, including those for Ontario school teachers, and grants certificates which enable its graduates to teach in high schools, etc.

A permanent art museum will shortly be erected at "The Grange" bequeathed to the city by the late Mr. Goldwin Smith.

BANKS.

Toronto is an important banking centre. Of Canada's 24 chartered banks, 9 have their head offices, and in addition over 120 branches, in Toronto, while 10 other banks, with over 60 branches, are located in the city.



BANK OF TORONTO
(HEAD OFFICE)

	Capital Authorized.	Capital Paid-up.	Res.
Banks with head offices at Toronto	\$80,000,000	\$45,981,226	\$50,452,905
Other banks in Toronto	98,866,666	60,998,311	56,784,295
	\$178,866,666*	\$106,979,537*	\$107,237,200*

*To April 30, 1914.

Toronto is also the headquarters of large loan and trust companies, some of which conduct a banking business.

BANK CLEARINGS.

As an index of the growth of business in Toronto, the bank clearings are interesting. They are as follows:—

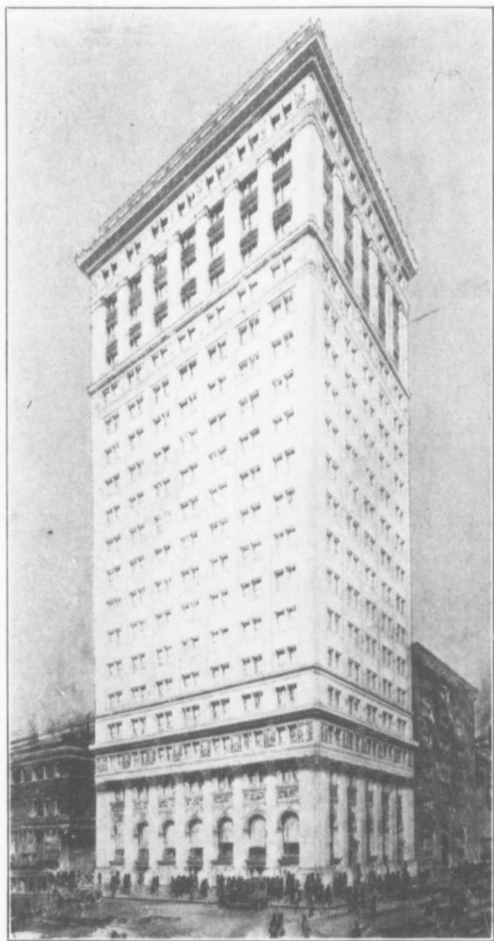
Year.	Amount.	Increase.
1900	\$ 513,696,401	....
1905	1,047,490,701	104%
1910	1,593,954,254	52%
1913	2,181,281,577	37%

BIRTHS.

Year.	No.	Increase.
1900	4,534	....
1905	5,816	28%
1910	9,011	55%
1913	14,100	56%

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was organized in 1845. Canada, at that time, was in a state of transition. What is now the Dominion comprised a few scattered Provinces and the Hudson Bay territory, without railway or steamship facilities to promote intercourse, and with few interests in common. The seat of Government of the Canadas alternated between Ontario and Quebec. The Board of Trade played no unimportant part in influencing the legislation of the time. Every measure and bill was carefully considered and amendments and modifications suggested, to which the legislators gave careful attention. For many years the attention of the Board was necessarily occupied with questions of more than local moment, and many privileges were secured



ROYAL BANK BUILDING

for the people of the Province. Work of such a nature still occupies a leading place in the Board's activities, while during later years a growing interest has developed in matters pertaining to the social welfare of the citizens and the planning and beautification of the city.

The Board was active in pressing for the appointment of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the Toronto Board of Harbour Commissioners, the improvement of the Welland Canal, the construction of good roads, the securing of an Order from the Railway Commission for the erection by the railways of a viaduct along the waterfront, and a new Union Station.

Within the past two years, a Traffic Department has been inaugurated to assist the members in all questions relating to transportation.

The scope of the work undertaken by the Board of Trade in the interest of the city and the Dominion at large can be realized to a certain extent from the fact that fifteen committees, composed of over two hundred members, are continually considering matters of importance.

The membership of the Board is now 2,500, and includes not only commercial men and manufacturers, but members of the liberal professions.

BUILDING GROWTH.

No statistics give more trustworthy evidence of a city's growth and prosperity than those that relate to the building trades.

Year.	No. of Permits.	No. of Bldgs.	Value of Permits.	Increase.
1900	.....	.....	\$ 1,888,066	.....
1905	2,674	3,085	10,347,910	448%
1910	6,204	8,499	21,127,783	104%
1913	7,177	9,884	27,038,624	28%

BUILDINGS (PUBLIC).

Toronto has many handsome structures. These include the Parliament Buildings, in which are held the meetings of the Ontario Legislature; the Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, which is nearing completion at a cost of about \$1,000,000; City Hall;



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

University of Toronto; the Customs House; the General Hospital; Osgoode Hall; the Normal School; and the Central Y. M. C. A. erected at a cost of \$540,000.

The Dominion, Standard, and Union Banks, the Bank of Toronto and the Canadian Pacific Railway have within the past two years completed large and commodious quarters and the Royal Bank Building is now in course of construction. The combined cost of these six buildings is \$4,500,000.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

As an agency for developing trade, the Canadian National Exhibition which is held yearly in Toronto cannot be too highly commended. It came into existence in 1878 and is now self-sustaining, showing an annual surplus of from \$40,000 to \$100,000 which goes to the City of Toronto for the use of the grounds and construction of buildings.

Exhibits are entered from all parts of Canada and beyond the seas in increasing numbers every year.



LOOKING OVER GRAND PLAZA TOWARDS MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The grounds where the buildings are situated cover 264 acres. They extend for a mile and a half along the shore of Lake Ontario and are a little to the west of the heart of the city.

The total value of the buildings, which are permanent and have a floor exhibit space of 500,000 feet, is placed at \$2,500,000, and a further expenditure of half a million will shortly be made. The "Exhibition City" has paved streets and its own electric lighting plant of 30,000 lamps. It has a permanent population during the time of the exhibition of 15,000 people.

The growth of this great exhibition may be estimated from the following figures:—

Year.	Attendance.	Increase.	Revenue.	Increase.
1905	684,413	....	\$182,163	....
1910	837,200	22%	293,797	61%
1913	1,009,000	21%	459,238	57%

DEATH RATE.

Owing to the effective work of an efficient Health Department, Toronto's death rate is gradually decreasing:—

DEATHS.

Year.	No.	Increase.
1900	3,418	....
1905	3,614	6%
1910	5,159	43%
1913	6,272	22%

DEATH RATE.

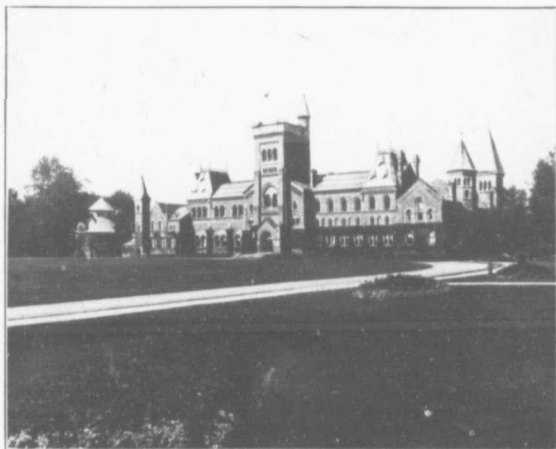
Year.	No. per M.	Decrease.
1900	16.0	....
1905	14.1	12%
1910	14.0	....
1913	12.9	8%

EDUCATION.

Toronto is the seat of the Provincial University with its affiliated universities and colleges of different denominations, having an attendance of upwards of 5,000 annually. The following are some of the most important:—Toronto University, McMaster (Baptist), Victoria (Methodist), Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe and Trinity (Anglican), St. Michael's (Roman Catholic), St. Andrew's and Upper Canada Colleges (for boys), Royal College of Dental Surgeons, College of Pharmacy, Branksome Hall, Havergal, Moulton and St. Margaret's Ladies' Colleges. Connected with the university proper are buildings devoted to medicine, chemistry, physics, practical science and biology.

The Provincial Normal School and College of Pedagogy is situated in Toronto, and in connection therewith an art and historical museum is maintained.

The primary and secondary education of the community is governed by a Board of Education elected by the whole city. Text books are supplied at the public expense, as is the whole cost of education in the public schools. In the high schools, the fees are moderate. On the staffs of public and high schools there are 1,528 teachers, 1,307 being on the public school staff, and 221 high school teachers, in addition to about 200 kindergarten teachers. There are 10 high and technical schools and 85 public schools with a registered



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

attendance in 1914 of 3,780 and 53,476 pupils respectively. A new technical school is now under construction at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Eleven Public Reference and Circulating Libraries contain 200,000 volumes.

The libraries of the Department of Education and the Law Society of Ontario are situated in the city as well as the Ontario Government Library containing 75,000 volumes.

The Royal Ontario Museum erected at a cost of about \$400,000 was opened in the early part of 1914, the object of the museum being to collect and exhibit objects of every kind calculated to illustrate the natural history of the world and the history of man in all ages.

(For particulars on Art see page 6).

FACTORY SITES.

Plans of the Toronto Board of Harbour Commissioners have been passed for the reclamation of the Ashbridge's Bay district, and will provide 646 acres of industrial sites. Every lot will have a frontage on streets which vary in width from



DREDGING THE LOCATION FOR A REVETMENT WALL AND DOCK SOUTH OF THE NEW WESTERN ENTRANCE TO TORONTO HARBOR

a minimum of 75 feet to a maximum of 175 feet, and will be served by railway switches under the control of the Commission. In this way factories will have connection with the three Canadian transcontinental railways free from any interswitching charges.

The navigation needs of the new district will be met by the creation of a ship channel 400 feet wide, 24 feet deep, and 6,800 feet long, terminating in a turning basin 1,100 feet square, which will give ample accommodation for the largest vessel which will be able to enter Lake Ontario. A total dockage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles will be provided to serve the district. One dock, 176 feet by 600 feet, has already been constructed and will be equipped with modern freight sheds and the construction of a storage warehouse in the rear thereof will follow in order to provide for proper co-ordination of rail and water traffic.

A small industrial area of about 17 acres will also be created by the Commission at the foot of Bathurst Street served by wharves with 20 feet of water and railway lines which, combined with its central situation, will make it an excellent location for industries.

Mr. Alex. C. Lewis, Secretary to the Commission, is always pleased to furnish full information.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the city is vested in a Municipal Council, consisting of the Mayor and four members, forming the Board of Control (all five being elected annually by the citizens at large), and twenty Aldermen (all elected annually, three being returned from each of Wards Nos. 1 to 6, and two from Ward No. 7, formerly the City of West Toronto).

The Council as a whole is the legislative body of the municipality, and carries on its work through standing committees.

The Board of Control is the executive body, and as such is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and the supervision of matters relating to finance, the appointment of officials, the carrying on of public works authorized by Council, and the general administration of the affairs of the city, except as to the Departments of Education and Police, the first of these being under the control of a Board of Education, elected by the citizens, and the latter under the Board of Police Commissioners, which consists of the Mayor for the time being, the County Judge and the Police Magistrate.

HOSPITALS.

The new General Hospital, recently erected at a cost of \$3,500,000, has accommodation for 650 patients. It occupies an entire block of about ten acres and is considered the most complete on the continent.

In addition there are the Grace, the Western and the St. Michael's Hospitals, the Hospital for Sick Children, and numerous private hospitals as well as Homes for the Aged, Children's Shelters, etc.

HOTELS.

Toronto has 110 licensed hotels with nearly 4,000 rooms. The principal are the King Edward, Queen's, Prince George, Carls-Rite, Walker, Iroquois, Palmer, Mossop and Arlington.



DOMINION BANK BUILDING
(HEAD OFFICE)

There are numerous first-class private hotels, apartment and boarding houses, where excellent accommodation can be secured.

IMPORTS.

Apart from its commanding place in manufacturing, Toronto occupies the premier position as the wholesale jobbing centre of Canada. As illustrating the rapid growth in trade, the following figures are quoted:—

Year.	Imports.	Increase.	Duty.	Increase.
*1900	\$31,787,053	....	\$5,363,816	....
*1905	50,838,296	60%	9,586,707	79%
†1910	73,401,975	44%	12,644,612	32%
†1914	119,150,282	62%	19,924,465	58%

*Fiscal year ended June 30th.

†Fiscal year ended March 31st.

INLAND REVENUE.

A comparison of Inland Revenue receipts:—

Year.	Revenue.	Increase.
1900	\$1,097,177.45	....
1905	943,435.29	14%*
1910	1,410,170.59	49%
1914	1,761,775.96	25%

*Decrease.

Fiscal year ended March 31st.

INSURANCE.

Approximately 82 Fire, 44 Life and 43 Casualty and Marine Insurance Companies, a total of 169, are writing business in Toronto. 15 Fire, 13 Life, and 10 Casualty and Marine Companies, a total of 38, have their head offices in the city.

The following figures indicate the increase in the amount of insurance carried and premium income:—

FIRE.

Year.	Net Premium Income.	Increase.	Net Amount at Risk.	Increase.
1900	\$ 884,000	....	\$ 80,372,700	....
1905	1,116,683	26%	106,350,700	32%
1910	1,461,600	31%	153,852,000	45%
1913	1,806,250	23%	200,694,000	30%

LIFE.

Year.	Net Premium Income.	Increase.	Amt. of Policies in Force.	Increase.
1900	\$ 789,375	....	\$24,470,625	....
1905	1,148,900	46%	35,618,690	46%
1910	1,566,000	36%	48,546,000	36%
1913	1,992,500	27%	59,877,500	23%

LABOR.

The headquarters of the Toronto District Labor Council are situated in the Labor Temple, Church Street. There are 86 branches affiliated covering the different industries and representing a membership of 23,000.

LIGHT AND POWER RATES.

Electric.

Electric power is brought from Niagara Falls and is supplied by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System, under a municipal commission, and also by a private concern, the Toronto Electric Light Company.

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System charges are:—

Residence Service:—

A monthly service charge of four cents per hundred square feet of floor area, plus an energy charge of three cents per kilowatt hour. Subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for prompt payment. Term of agreement one year.

Commercial Lighting, Alternating Current, 115-230 Volts:—

Eight cents per kilowatt hour for the first thirty hours' monthly use of the maximum demand, all excess at three cents per kilowatt hour, subject to from 10 to 20 per cent. discount for prompt payment according to term of agreement. Minimum monthly bill, \$1 net for each kilowatt of maximum demand.

Commercial Power, Three-Phase, 25 Cycles, 550 Volts:—

A monthly service charge of \$1.35 per horsepower of maximum demand for the first 10 horsepower and \$1 per horsepower of maximum demand for all excess; plus an energy charge of 1½ cents per kilowatt hour for the first 50 hours' monthly use of the maximum demand; 1 cent per kilowatt hour for the next succeeding 50 hours' use; and ½ cent per kilowatt hour for all excess; subject to from 10 to 20 per cent. discount for prompt payment according to term of agreement.

Gas.

The Consumers' Gas Company gives an excellent service.

The rate for gas for all purposes is 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Accounts are rendered monthly, and must be paid within ten days to secure this rate.

The following statistics are of interest as indicating the growth in the use of gas:—

Year.	Output.	Increase.	Miles of Mains.	Increase.
1900	838,215,000 cu. ft.	....	251	....
1905	1,374,114,000 cu. ft.	64%	302	20%
1910	2,621,247,000 cu. ft.	91%	424	40%
1913	3,492,087,000 cu. ft.	33%	521	23%

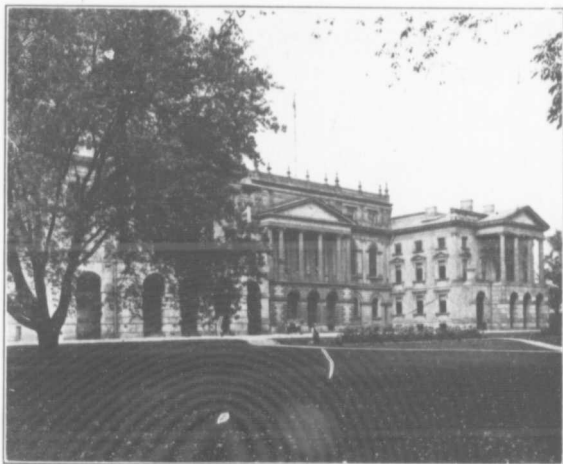
LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

Toronto is the legal seat of the Province. In Osgoode Hall are located the Supreme Court of Ontario composed of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division; the Law School and the Law Society of Upper Canada. In the City Hall are the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the County Court, Exchequer Court, Surrogate Office, etc.

MANUFACTURES.

Toronto is admirably situated as a large manufacturing city and being served by three transcontinental railways, it is an important distributing centre for the whole Dominion:—

Year.	Capital Invested.	Increase.	Value of Products.	Increase.
1891	\$31,725,313	.....	\$44,963,922	.....
1901	52,114,042	64.26%	58,415,498	29.92%
1911	145,799,281	179.77%	154,306,948	164.15%



OSGOODE HALL

Year	Employees.	Increase.	Salaries.	Increase.
1891	26,242	.....	\$9,638,537	.....
1901	42,515	62.01%	15,505,466	60.86%
1911	65,274	53.53%	36,064,815	132.59%

Toronto's manufacturers and wholesale houses supply the needs of the great Canadian West as well as those of the populous Province of Ontario. Among a few of the products are agricultural implements, cast iron work of every description, machinery, bridge works, ships, steel and cast iron piping, boilers, building materials, automobiles, paints, oils and varnishes, hardware, organs, pianos, dry goods, and furniture.

The head office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as well as that of the Toronto Branch, is in the city; the Association is a national organization composed of branches established at central points of the Dominion, and deals with questions that affect the manufacturing industries of the country.

(For Factory Sites see page 14).

MARRIAGES.

Year.	Marriages.	Increase.
1900	1,789	....
1905	3,065	71%
1910	4,476	46%
1913	6,422	43%

MILITARY.

At Stanley Barracks are stationed two permanent corps, one mounted and one infantry, while the active militia is composed of two mounted and three infantry corps, in addition to Engineers, Army Service and Medical Corps, Artillery and Cadets. There is a Royal School of Cavalry and a Royal School of Infantry for instruction in Toronto. Armouries are maintained by the Government for the use of the active militia.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Toronto is recognized as the automobile centre of Canada. At the close of 1913 there were 6,196 motor vehicles registered as owned and operated in the City of Toronto from which the Ontario Government derived a revenue of approximately \$30,000, including fees for chauffeur licenses issued. This represents over 36 per cent. of the number of cars registered as owned and operated in the entire Province of Ontario. These figures do not include motoreycles, of which there were approximately 1,500 registered in the city.

The Ontario Motor League, with affiliated clubs in twenty-five of the leading centres of the Province, has its headquarters in Toronto, and has a total membership of 4,000 motorists, of whom nearly 2,400 live in Toronto and suburbs.

MUSIC.

There are half a dozen conservatories and colleges devoted solely to music. Toronto is the home of famous choirs such as the Mendelssohn, National Chorus, and Schubert. In the season excellent concerts are given by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, which comprises about 55 members.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Toronto has many beautiful parks. A movement is being promoted to construct a boulevard of about 40 miles which will encircle the city and include the beautiful natural valleys of the Humber and Don Rivers.

Year.	No.	Increase.	Area.	Increase.
1900	21	....	1,035.45 acres	....
1905	25	19%	1,458.5 "	41%
1910	40	60%	1,591.2 "	9%
1914	53	33%	1,858.79 "	17%

POLICE.

Toronto has an excellent police force governed by the Board of Police Commissioners consisting of the Mayor, the County Judge and the Police Magistrate.

Year.	Officers and Men.	Increase.
1900	295	....
1905	340	15%
1910	496	46%
1914	626	26%

POPULATION.

(As shown by assessors.)

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1900	199,403	....
1905	238,642	20%
1910	341,991	43%
1913	445,575	30%

POSTAL RECORDS.

Year.	Money Orders Paid.	Inc. %	Money Orders Issued.	Inc. %	Gross Revenue.	Inc. %
1900	\$2,893,637.44	..	\$ 428,803.31	..	\$ 546,920	..
1905	5,199,876.01	80	1,151,299.90	168	1,050,913	92
1910	8,501,297.35	64	1,938,511.07	68	1,709,493	63
1914	13,831,132.43	63	4,608,940.51	138	2,651,751	55

For fiscal year ending March 31st.

POWER RATES.

(See Rates under Light and Power, page 19).

PUBLISHING.

The great bulk of the publishing and printing business of the Dominion is carried on in Toronto. There are 6 daily newspapers, 56 weekly, 10 semi-monthly, 112 monthly, 2 bi-monthly and 9 quarterly papers, a total of 195.

RECREATIONS.

The beautiful Toronto Bay gives ample opportunity for aquatic recreations.

In addition to a number of rowing clubs, Toronto boasts the largest canoe club in the world. There are also several yacht clubs, chief amongst them being the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

In lacrosse, baseball and golf Toronto occupies a conspicuous position, while football, polo, cricket, bowling, tennis and kindred sports have their supporters.

Horse-racing has long been popular, and frequently the meeting at the Woodbine is attended by the Governor-General.

In winter, hockey, skating, snowshoeing, tobogganing, skiing give gaiety to the season.

Dramatic art is well patronized in Toronto. The theatres attract the leading actors and actresses from England and the United States. In addition to 8 houses for drama, vaudeville, etc., there are a number of moving picture theatres.

During the season, many high-class concerts are given and among the places used for this purpose is the Massey Music Hall, which possesses a seating capacity of 3,000. The Arena is also used for large public gatherings. The total seating capacity of all places of amusement is estimated at over 65,000.

The city clubs have greatly increased, among which are the York, Toronto, National, Albany, Ontario, Engineers', and American.

RELIGION.

In Toronto there are 58 Anglican Churches, 37 Baptist, 8 Congregational, 52 Methodist, 42 Presbyterian, 22 Roman Catholic, 37 miscellaneous, and about 50 missions, making a total of over 300 places of worship.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING

STOCK EXCHANGES.

In 1852, the Toronto Stock Exchange was formed. Recently a magnificent new Exchange building was opened at a cost for land and building of over \$390,000. There is also the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, which deals almost exclusively in mining stocks. An idea of the business handled is here shown:—

Year.	Stocks. Shares.		Bonds.	
1905	766,433		\$1,347,400	
1910	940,544	22.71% increase	2,829,220	109.97% increase
1913	935,963	.48% decrease	1,001,700	64.59% decrease

STREET RAILWAY GROWTH.

The Toronto Street Railway Company operates within the city limits of 1891 an electric railway under a franchise which expires in 1921. By its agreement with the company, the city receives a percentage of the gross receipts. The growth in the earnings and the extent to which the city has participated is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Miles Single Track.	Increase.	Passengers.	Increase.
1900	84.99	....	36,061,867	....
1905	94.69	11%	67,881,688	88%
1910	103.84	10%	109,415,264	61%
1913	113.72	10%	151,236,925	38%

Year.	Net Earnings.	Increase.	Per Ct. to City.	Increase
1900	\$ 725,020.46	....	\$ 191,128.10	....
1905	1,186,887.16	64%	366,688.72	92%
1910	2,139,928.44	80%	679,337.93	85%
1913	2,925,710.37	37%	1,031,457.13	52%

For the accommodation of residents in new districts, the city has recently provided a civic service.

TELEPHONES.

Year.	No.	Increase.
1900	7,242	....
1905	15,328	112%
1910	32,515	112%
1913	54,156	67%

At this date there are over 56,000 or practically 1 to every 8 of the entire population, men, women, and children.

The total number of employees connected with telephonic communication in Toronto is over 2,300; 170,000 miles of wire are in use, over 70 per cent. of which is placed in underground conduit, of which there is about 2½ million feet.

TRANSPORTATION.

Toronto is advantageously located for the purposes of transportation. Railroad accommodation can be furnished over three great transcontinental railways to every part of Canada and the United States. Over 135 passenger trains leave Toronto daily, and, eliminating through-passengers, who average about 2,000, nearly 10,000 people enter and 10,000 leave Toronto by rail each day.

Plans for a new Union Station, at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000, have been approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The ground is now being cleared and the work of erecting the building will shortly be commenced. The station will rank with the finest terminals on the continent, and, under the terms of the Commission's order, must be completed in three years.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company purpose building a station in the northern part of the city for the convenience of the public who use their lines entering the city in that district.

Over 200 freight trains leave the city daily. The freight rates are regulated by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

In addition, Toronto is situated on the highway of the Great Lakes, and possesses a magnificent natural land-locked harbour. Keen competition exists between the marine and railway lines, which results in reasonable freight rates.

The work of constructing a new Welland Canal, an enterprise which has been undertaken by the Dominion Government, at a cost of \$50,000,000, is now in progress. The canal will have a depth of 25 feet of water in the stretches and 30 feet in the lock sills, so that it can be further deepened to 30 feet in the stretches by dredging at any time. It is

being built to enable the large vessels, which now ply from Lake Erie through the Great Lakes to the head of inland navigation, to reach Lake Ontario points. It is expected this improvement will be followed by the canalization of the St. Lawrence River so that vessels may proceed direct to the ocean ports of Montreal and Quebec.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have planned to keep pace with these national works, and propose deepening the inner harbour to a depth of 24 feet, in order to accommodate any lake vessel, and to construct modern permanent docks along the waterfront served by 24 feet of water and capable of development to 30 feet of water by means of dredging at any time, with an adequate equipment of freight sheds and storage warehouses.

The improvements to the Welland Canal and the far-seeing policy of the Harbour Commissioners in providing modern docking accommodation and in creating industrial areas in the eastern and western sections of the city at a total cost of \$24,000,000, will materially increase Toronto's importance as a distributing centre, and add largely to the city's industrial and commercial development.

The following shows the increase in harbour tonnage since 1900:—

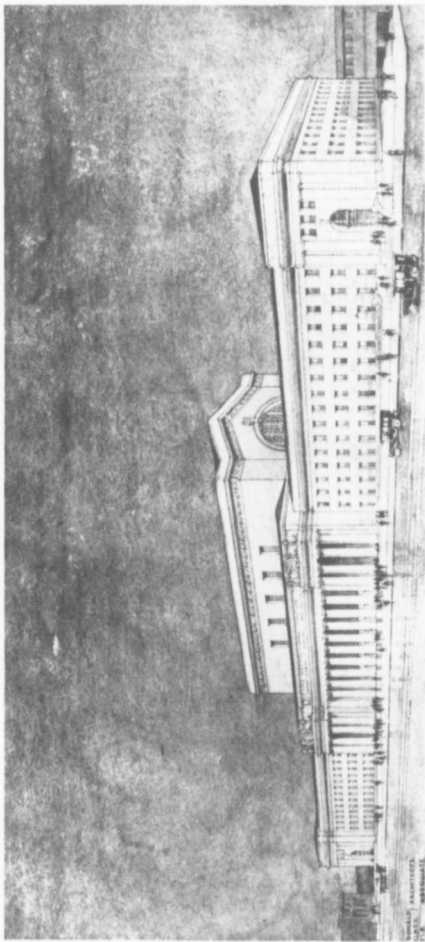
Year.	Vessels.	Harbor Tonnage.	Increase.
1900	3,469	1,109,784	....
1905	3,332	1,405,854	27%
1910	3,402	1,582,961	13%
1913	3,394	1,895,570	20%

WATERWORKS.

The water for the city is obtained from Lake Ontario. The pumping station for the general service has a steam capacity of 50,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, and an electric capacity of 54,000,000 gallons.

\$2.00 per annum is the lowest general *water rate for dwellings* of four rooms and under. An extra charge of 50 cents is made for each additional room.

All conveniences in connection with dwelling and other houses are chargeable, in addition to the foregoing rates, from 50 cents to \$10 per annum according to the nature of the convenience and the class of dwelling.



TORONTO'S NEW UNION STATION

Meter rates are 10 cents per 1,000 gallons for the first 1,000,000 gallons supplied by any meter in any year, and 7½ cents per 1,000 gallons for all over that amount supplied by the same meter in the same year, except that no meter rate shall be less than \$1.25 net per quarter year. For water supplied for use outside of the city limits, 30 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Where meters are not used, special rates may be secured for factories, construction, stables, warehouses, etc.

General water rates are payable half-yearly, on or before April 30th and October 31st.

Meter rates are payable quarterly on or before January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, and October 31st.

A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed upon all rates when payment is made on or before the above-mentioned dates.

The growth in consumption, revenue, etc., is given:—

Year.	Miles		Average Daily Consumption,		Revenue.	Inc.
	Main.	Inc.	Gallons.	Inc.		
1900	258.56	....	22,094,000	....	\$ 330,432	....
1905	286.52	11%	25,045,000	14%	445,506	35%
1910	399.97	40%	35,032,000	40%	752,157	69%
1913	526.03	32%	48,028,000	37%	1,086,019	44%

WEATHER RECORD.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Year.	Winter.	Summer.	Year.
	Jan., Feb.	July, Aug.	
1900	23.4	70.0	46.9
1905	17.0	68.2	44.5
1910	23.2	69.4	46.4
1913	25.8	69.4	47.9

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

An idea of the improvements to be carried out in Toronto by the Dominion Government, the Civic Council and public corporations to meet the needs of the city may be gathered from the following list of the most important works which have been approved, and are now in various stages of progress:—

Harbour Commission's Harbour and Ashbridge's Bay Improvements (under way)	\$24,000,000
Bloor-Danforth Viaduct (plans and specifications in course of preparation)	2,500,000
Viaduct along waterfront (railways engaged in preliminary preparations)	12,000,000
New Union Station (estimate) (site now being cleared).....	3,000,000
New General Post Office—Adelaide Street	4,500,000
New Customs Examining Warehouse—Front Street—Estimate	
Waterworks Extension (certain extensions to existing plant under way)	6,677,000
Filtration Plant Extension (tenders received)	1,375,000
North Toronto Grade Separation (estimate) (work well under way).	1,000,000
	\$55,052,000

Other works which have been approved by the civic authorities but which have yet to be sanctioned by the ratepayers are:—

North Toronto Sewerage System.....	\$4,144,256*
Asphalt Plant	125,000
Sewer Laterals, and Detritus Chamber—Sewage Disposal Plant.....	121,400
Reconstruction of Dundas Street Bridges	148,000
North Toronto Water Supply Mains.	525,000
High Pressure Fire System Extension	500,000
Reconstruction of Gerrard Street Bridge	225,000
	5,788,656
	\$60,840,656

*Recommended by Works Commissioner and under consideration by City Council.

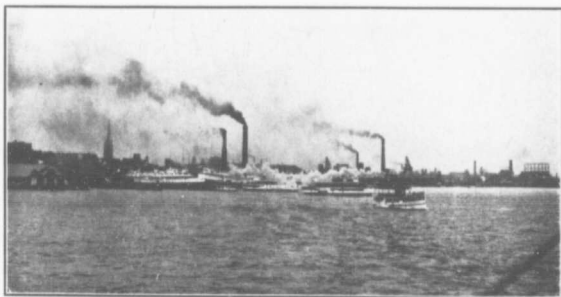


AQUATIC CLUB HOUSES ON TORONTO'S WATERFRONT

TORONTO

WHAT IT IS.

- Capital of Ontario. Second largest city in Canada.
- The city of homes.
- Hive of manufacturing.
- Wholesale jobbing centre of Canada.
- Mecca of trade and commerce.
- A popular resort for tourists.
- Centre of lake passenger traffic.
- Seat of Canada's largest university (Toronto University).
- Educational centre of Canada.
- Legal and judicial centre of the Province.
- Automobile centre of Canada.
- Home of the largest departmental store in the British Empire.



A BUSY SECTION OF TORONTO'S WATERFRONT

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY
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TORONTO AND MONTREAL