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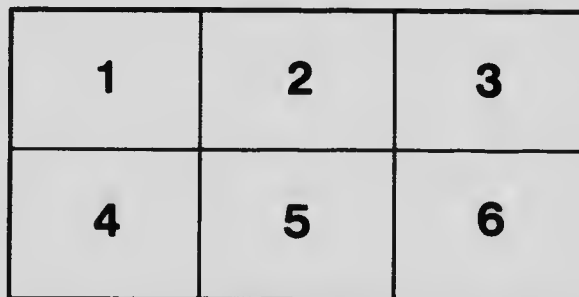
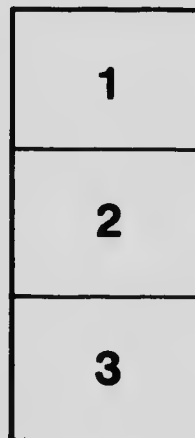
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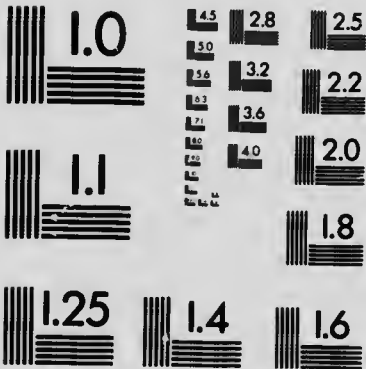
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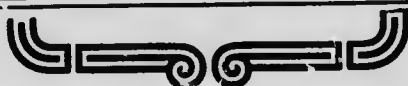
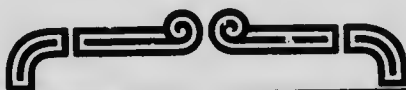
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TORONTO



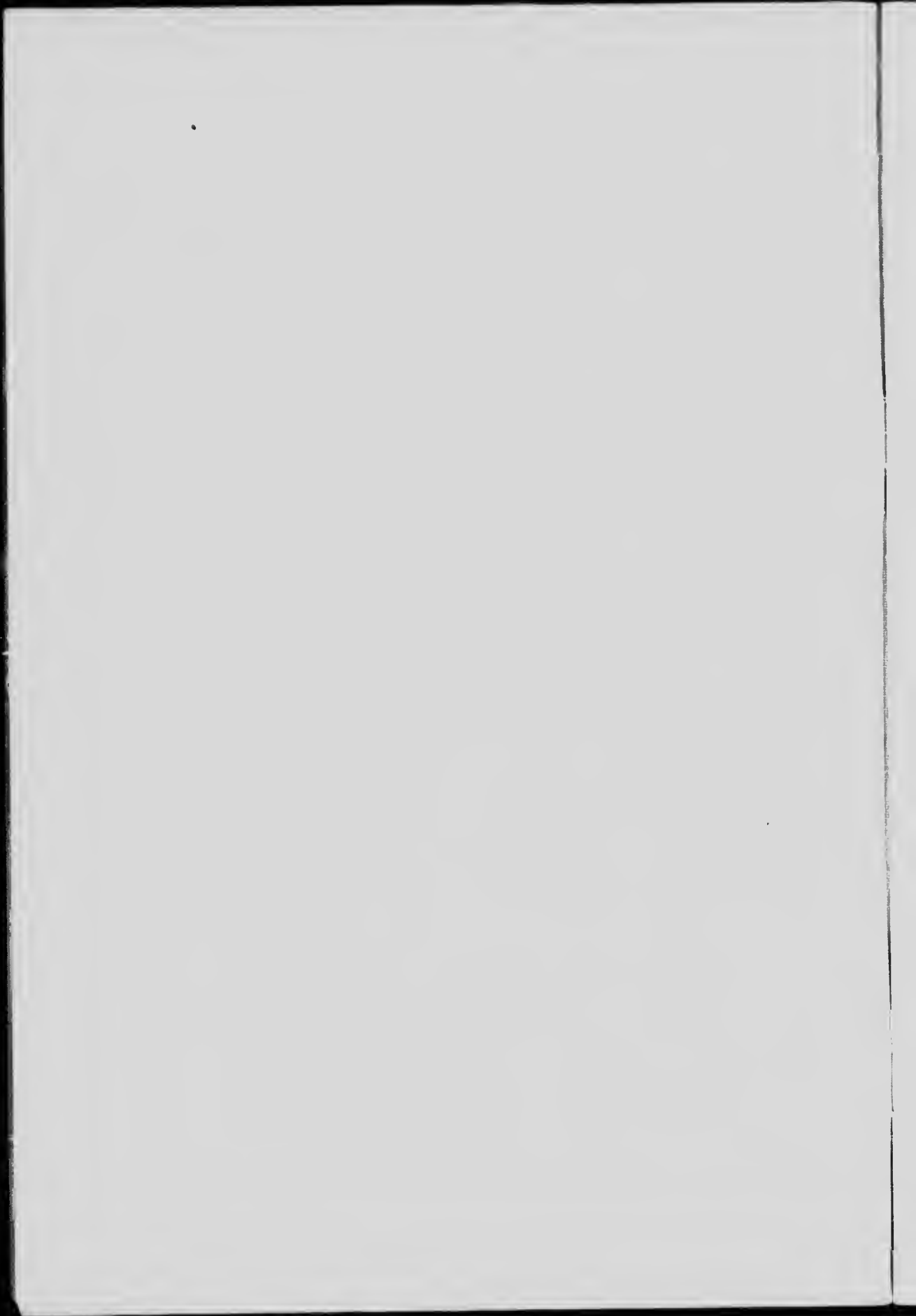
**THE QUEEN CITY
OF CANADA**

RB110.641

P. 10



CITY HALL, TORONTO



TORONTO

A CITY OF OPPORTUNITIES



ISSUED BY

THE TORONTO HARBOR
COMMISSIONERS

==== *June, 1912* ====

LIONEL H. CLARKE, Chairman

THOS. L. CHURCH

R. HOME SMITH

R. S. GOURLAY

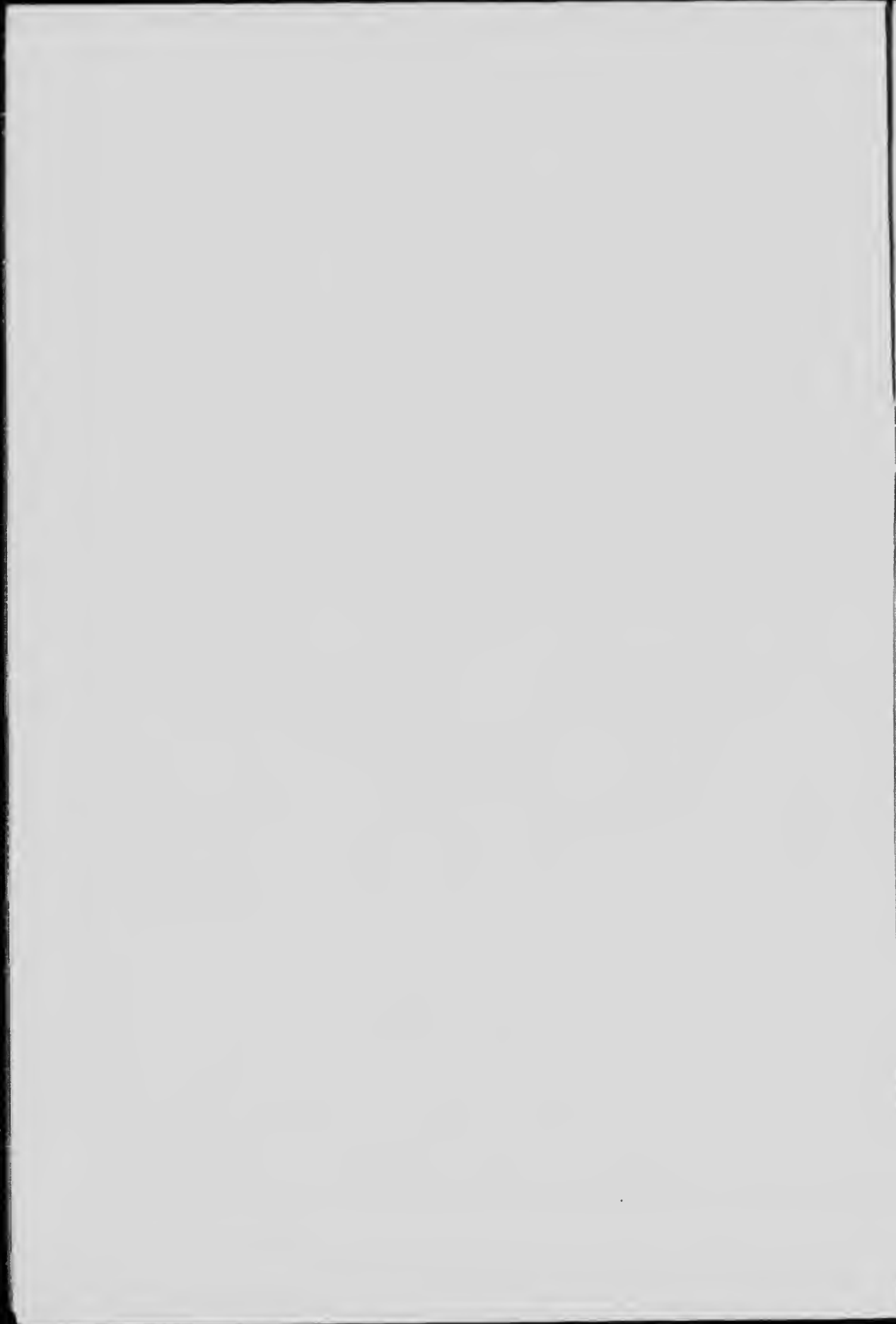
F. S. SPENCE

E. L. COUSINS, Chief Engineer

ALEX. C. LEWIS, Secretary,

Bell Telephone Building, 76 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO, ONTARIO



equally striking statistics in other lines of progress in proving that Toronto, the "City of Churches" and the "City of Homes," is also the "City of Factories." Indeed the two latter terms are almost synonymous by reason of the fact that after a city passes a certain stage, its further growth in population depends largely on the advantages it can offer as a location for industries.

That Toronto is exceptionally favored from this point of view is shown by the fact that 110 new factories and 77 new warehouses valued at \$3,249,425 were included in the building permits issued by the city architect during the year 1911 and that the manufacturing interests of the city represent a capital of \$85,000,000 employing 70,000 hands and paying an annual wage bill of \$29,000,000. In the six years from 1905 to 1911 the population of the city grew from 262,749 to 425,407 and in the same period the total assessment of all taxable property increased from \$149,159,206 to \$306,604,774, while the assessment for 1912 totals \$344,835,115, exclusive of exemptions.

This rapid growth as a manufacturing city is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the advantageous situation of Toronto on the finest harbor on the great lakes and the fact that three transcontinental railroads place her in direct communication with all parts of the Continent while the labor market available for all classes of industries is second to none.

ASHBRIDGE BAY

One of the finest industrial areas in America.

In the Ashbridge Bay district, under the control of, and now in process of development by, the Toronto Harbor Commissioners, Toronto can offer to manufacturers a location for any class of manufacturing plant unsurpassed on the continent and at prices lower than are asked for inferior locations.

The Ashbridge Bay district consists of 1,400 acres of land and shallow water lying immediately to the east of and fronting on Toronto Harbor. Upon the formation of the new board of Toronto Harbor Commissioners in 1911, this property was handed over to it to be developed as an industrial area. This work has already commenced, and a portion of the property is now available.

Toronto is the manufacturing and shipping centre for the Western Provinces of Canada, the growth of which is astonishing the world to-day, and the location of the area under the control of the Harbor Commissioners is particularly advantageous for manufacturers having an eye on this field, being in direct connection with the west by means of water traffic on the great lakes, and, also, over the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

Manufacturers intending to locate in Canada should keep in mind the following facts:—

Toronto is the most centrally located large manufacturing city in Canada.

It is the second largest city in Canada and is growing more rapidly than any of its competitors.

It's manufacturers and wholesale houses supply the needs of the Great Canadian West as well as those of the rich and populous Province of Ontario.

The Ashbridge Bay District is the most central industrial area in Toronto, being within one mile of the business heart of the city. It has wharfage facilities on Toronto Harbor, the best port on the great lakes, and will also be served by a ship channel affording accommodation for vessels with a draft of 25 feet.

Railroad accommodation can be furnished over three transcontinental railways to every part of Canada and the United States.

Ample wharfage accommodation can be supplied if desired, there being five and a half miles of wharf frontage available.

Sites are available for any class of industry desiring locations running from a 100 foot lot to 100 acres.

One of the best labor markets to be found anywhere is within from five to ten minutes walk of the district and different lines of street cars are easily available.

Factories erected in the Ashbridge Bay District will be within the zone of the cool breezes from Lake Ontario, a strong point when employing labor.

The assessment and taxation on this district is lower than on any other industrial property in or near Toronto.

Raw material and coal can be brought to the factory doors cheaply by boats having access to more than 3000 miles of waterways.

The Ashbridge Bay District is situated directly on the waterfront of Toronto immediately to the east of the centre of the city.

The main entrance to the district is just one mile from the corner of King and Yonge Streets, the financial centre of the city.



ISLAND FERRIES, TORONTO BAY

TORONTO HARBOR

The Toronto Harbor Commissioners also control the harbor and Toronto's ten miles of waterfront, and their development plans will keep pace with the Dominion Government's work on the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River Channels. The new entrances to the harbor now almost completed will afford entrance for vessels having a draft of twenty-five feet and all harbor work is designed to afford a similar depth at the docks. New docks with this depth of water are now under construction.

The Dominion Government has appropriated fifty million dollars for the construction of the new Welland Canal and when this is completed Toronto Harbor will be ready to accommodate the largest vessels plying on the Great Lakes.

As a headquarters for summer tourist traffic Toronto has always been noted and this trade is developing rapidly, twelve passenger steamers operating from the harbor daily and six more giving a semi-weekly service to more distant points. Nine different lines of freight steamers handle a large freight business in and out of the city.

TORONTO, WHAT IT IS

Capital of Ontario.

The city of homes.

Hive of Manufacturing.

Mecca of Trade and Commerce.

A popular Resort for Tourists.

Centre of Lake passenger traffic.

Seat of Canada's largest University.

Legal and judicial centre of the Province.

Headquarters of Canada's wealthiest, most populous, and most productive Province in both agriculture and manufacturing.

A City of Life and Work.

TORONTO, WHAT IT DOES

Pays taxes on \$344,000,000 assessment.

Transacts nearly two billions in bank clearings yearly.

Constructs from twenty to thirty million dollars worth of buildings per year.

Maintains the largest departmental store in the British Empire.

Educates eight thousand adult students annually in Arts, Medicine, Divinity, Law, and advanced courses in business and technical sciences.

Prints and publishes one-third of all the magazines, trade journals, and books printed and published in Canada.

Supports and finds material for the Mendelssohn Choir, one of the most brilliant organizations of its kind.

Manufactures structural steel and iron, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, gasoline engines, clothing, automobiles, bicycles, carriages, leather goods, goldware, silverware, foodstuffs, pianos, woodenware, and many other goods that are exported to all parts of the world.

TORONTO, WHERE IT IS

Longitude 79; latitude 43.

On the northern shore of Lake Ontario.

Forty miles due north of Niagara Falls.

Thirty miles from nearest United States point.

330 miles from Cobalt, Ont.

480 miles from Porcupine, Ont.

480 miles from Cochrane, Ont.

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

3,540 miles from London, England.

3,380 miles from Vancouver, B.C.

333 miles from Montreal, P.Q.

444 miles from Quebec, P.Q.

508 miles from Chicago, U.S.A.

1,287 miles from Winnipeg, Man.

1,089 miles from Halifax, N.S.

814 miles from St. John, N.B.

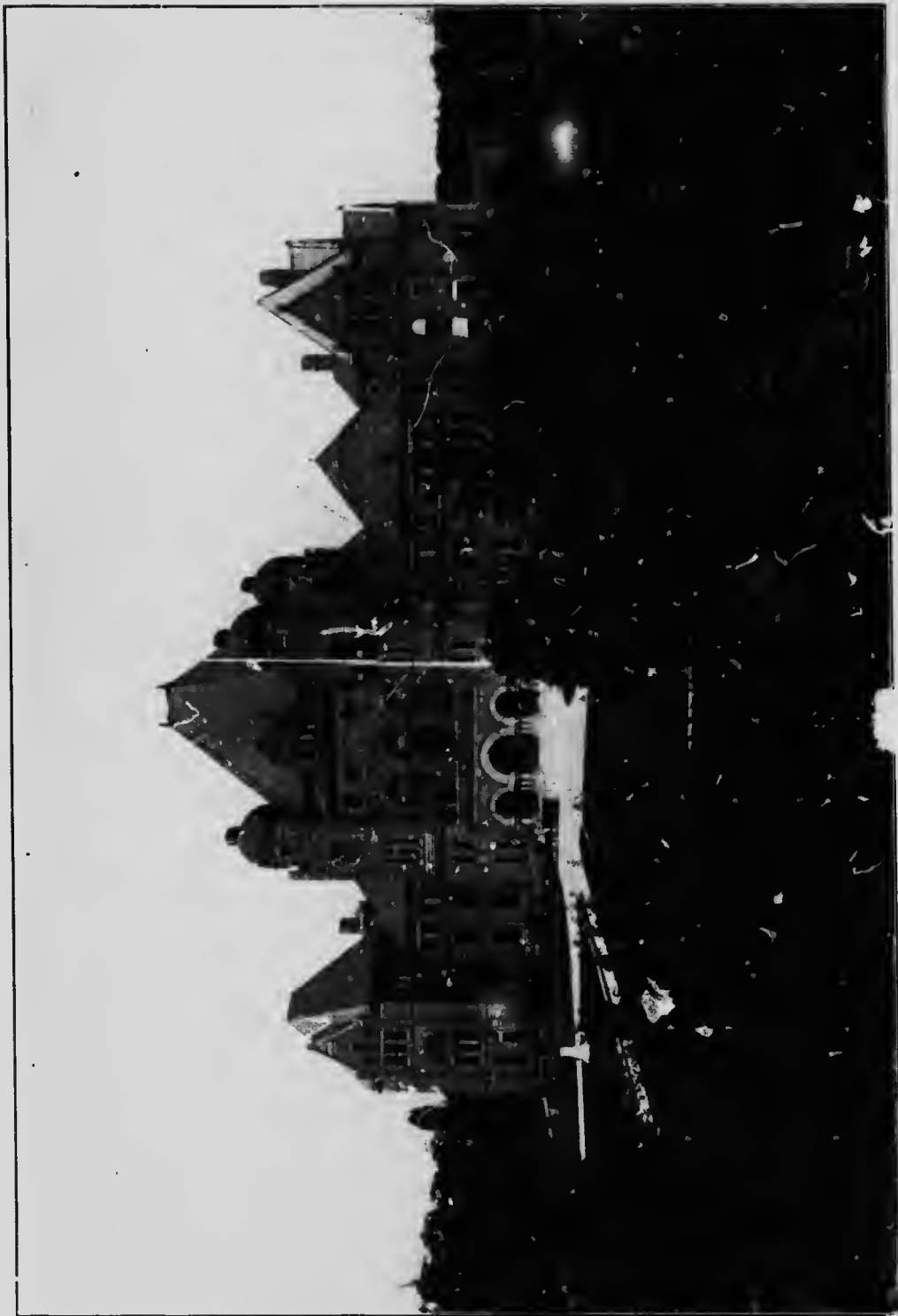
3,000 miles from Prince Rupert, B.C.

In the Heart of Trade.

TORONTO, ITS TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL BODIES

Influential Board of Trade of 2,500 members.

Chief Branch and Headquarters of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO

Canadian National and Industrial Exhibition, greatest permanent annual fair in the world—shows to one million people during two weeks yearly.

TORONTO, ITS SPECIAL PUBLIC SERVICES UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Water Works, with 37,000 miles of water services.

Filtration plant and sewage disposal works which cost \$3,150,000.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission, whose plant lights the city streets besides selling power for commercial and residential purposes.

UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Toronto Street Railway Co., 117 miles of track, 700 cars. One fare to any point in the city.

Toronto Electric Light Co., vendors of power for commercial and residential use.

Bell Telephone Co. with 31,000 telephones in city.

Interurban Electric Light Co.

Four Taxicab Companies, with eighty taxies and many small automobile liveries.

Consumers Gas Co., efficiently operated and selling 2,843,041,000 feet of gas yearly at 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

TORONTO'S CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER

Strenuous competition between the municipal plant and privately owned electric companies brings Niagara Falls light and power to Toronto users at BE-SIDE-THE-RIVER-PRICES.

TORONTO—EDUCATIONAL

Compulsory system from 6 to 14 years of age.

Public Schools Protestant 74, pupils 48,000, teachers 904.

Separate Schools Roman Catholic 23, pupils 6,100, teachers 89.

High and Technical Schools 10, pupils 8,400, teachers 106.

Universities and Colleges:—Toronto University, Arts, Medical and Practical Sciences; Victoria (Methodist); McMaster (Baptist); Trinity and Wycliffe (Anglican); Knox (Presbyterian); St. Michaels (Roman Catholic); Dental College, School of Pharmacy, Military Schools of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineering, Veterinary, ten Business Colleges, Conservatory of Music.—Students, 8,000; Professors, 190.

Toronto, during the last Ten years has increased:

In Population.....	138 per cent.
In Assessment	200 per cent.
In City Area.....	85 per cent.
In Manufactures.....	over 100 per cent.
In Imports	100 per cent.
In Exports estimated	100 per cent.
In Bank Clearings.....	145 per cent.
In Capital Invested estimated	200 per cent.
In Business Firms.....	80 per cent.
In Building Permits.....	583 per cent.
In Bradstreet's List.....	65 per cent.
In Post Office Receipts	170 per cent.

TORONTO, ITS FINANCE, INSURANCE, ETC.

Branch Banks, 128.

Fire and Life Insurance Agencies, 240.

Trust and Loan Company Agencies, 72.

Head Offices of eleven chartered Banks with paid-up capital of fifty millions, ten insurance companies with paid-up capital of eighteen millions, eleven Trust Companies with ten millions.

Chartered Stock and Bond Exchange; three Mining Stock Exchanges.

TORONTO, MISCELLANEOUS

Has five public Hospitals for the care of the sick.

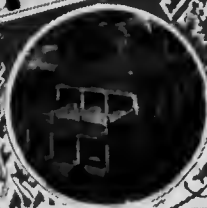
Has six Daily Newspapers, 49 Weeklies, and hundreds of Semi-Weekly and Monthly Publications.

Public Library Buildings valued at eight hundred thousands, including Carnegie Reference Library and six branches with a yearly circulation of half a million volumes.



W. H. H. & C.

Grand Plaza



Looking towards Waterfront

W. H. H. & C.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

The City of Toronto is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario approximately forty miles from the west end of the lake and covers an area of 26 square miles. The favorable situation of the plateau on which the city is located, lying between the Humber River on the west and the Don River on the east with a fine land-locked harbor in front commended itself to the Indian inhabitants of the country and long before the advent of the white man, this plateau and the Island across the bay were favorite meeting places for the aborigines. From this use came the name "Toronto" signifying in the Huron language "A Place of Meeting."

The first white settlement took place in 1749, when the French built a fort and established a trading post under the name of Fort Rouille. During the struggle between England and France for possession of the young Colony the Fort and settlement was burned to prevent its occupancy by the English. In 1787, Sir John Johnson purchased, for the Crown, the site of the present city and its suburbs, from the Humber River east to Scarboro Heights, a total of 250,880 acres, from the Mississauga Indians for "divers good and valuable considerations" and the Town of York was established as the first Capital of the new English Province of Upper Canada. In 1813, during the War of 1812, the town was occupied by the Americans and the Legislative Building and Archives were burned.

In the year 1817, the right of self-government was granted to the new Colony and the population of the young town having grown to 9,000 by 1834 it was incorporated as a city under the original Indian name of "Toronto." From that small beginning the city has grown to its present position in the front rank of the cities of the world, noted for the beauty of its location and buildings and for the prosperity of its citizens. A feature which always impresses the visitor to Toronto is the abundance of shade trees, particularly on the older streets, and the beauty of the fifty parks, which occupy 1601 acres of the city's total area.

FORM OF 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 three being elected annually from each of Wards No. 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 legislative work through standing committees in the usual way.

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 the Council, and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Departments of Education and Police, the first 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.

An abundant supply of pure water passes through a filtration plant on its way from Lake Ontario to the homes of the citizens and the use of it is not stinted in keeping clean the well-paved city streets. Of the 402 miles of streets in the city only 132 miles are without permanent pavements and this mileage is located in new districts only recently annexed.

For further information apply to

ALEX. C. LEWIS, Secretary,
Toronto Harbor Commissioners,
76 Adelaide St. West,
Toronto, Ontario.

