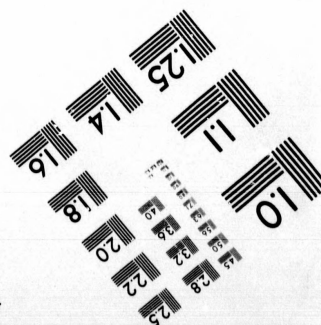
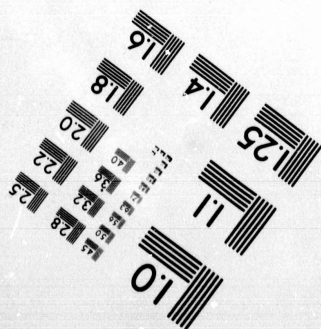
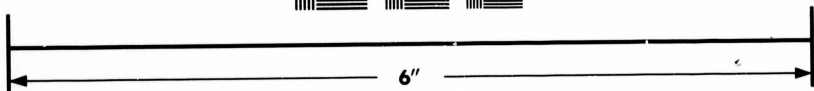
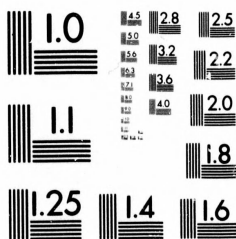


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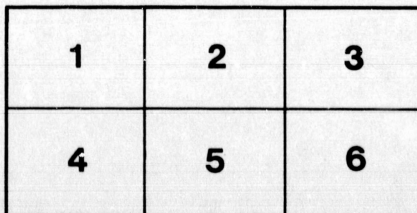
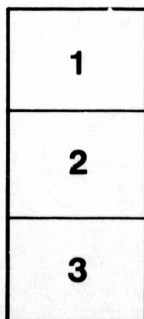
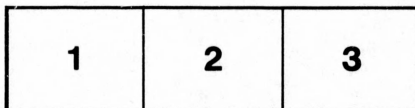
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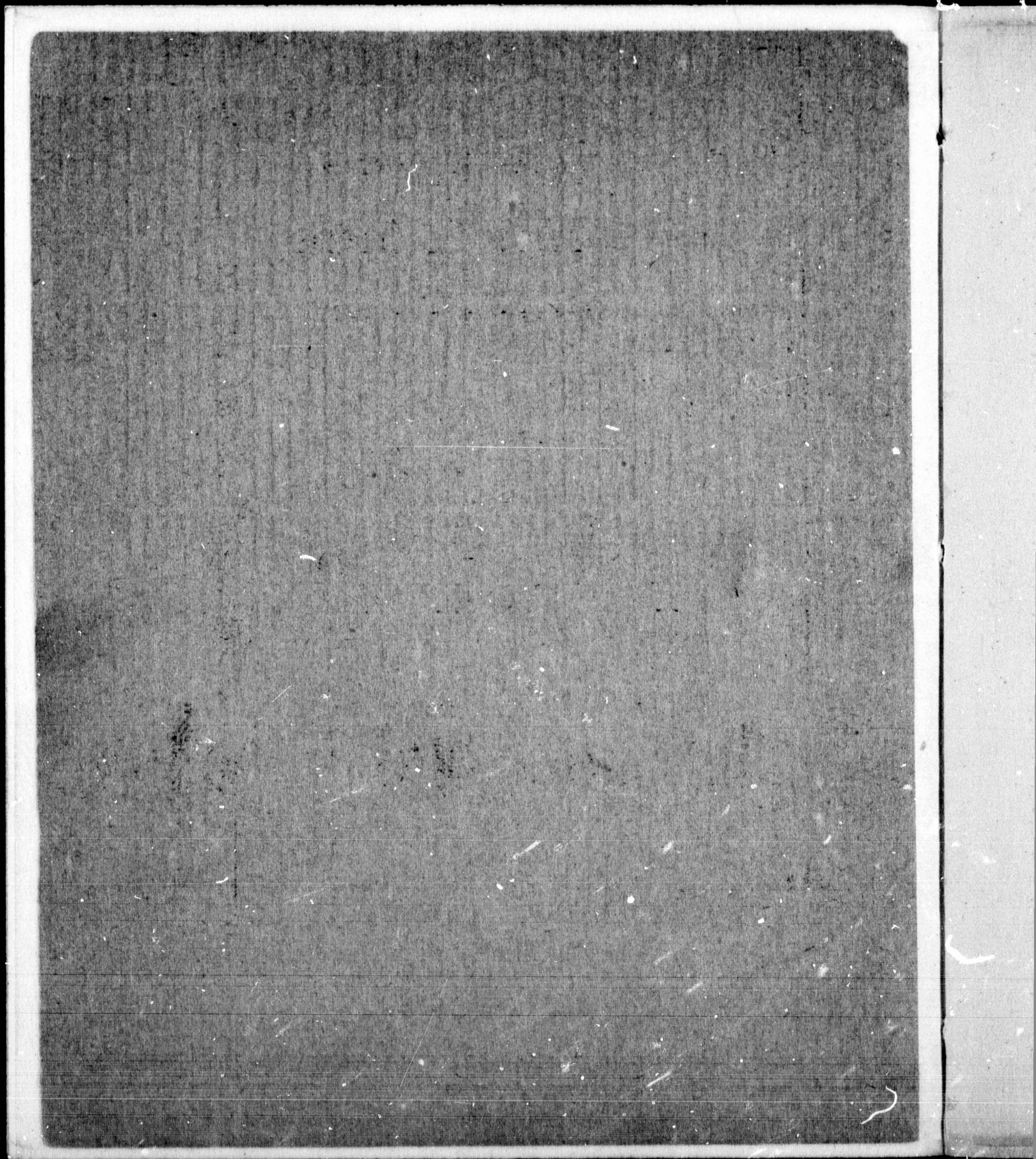
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TORONTO,

1887.



PRICE 10 CENTS.



1957

Bryce's Souvenir Guide to Toronto.

TORONTO OF TO-DAY,

WITH A

GLANCE AT THE PAST.

By G. MERCER ADAM.

IT is not quite a hundred years since the first Lieutenant-Governor of the now great and thriving Province of Ontario came to the scene of his early administrative duties, which was then almost wholly a wilderness. Fifty years earlier, and before Canada passed forever from the dominion of France, Toronto was known only as a French stockade and trading post, situate near the mouth of the Humber river, then Nature's highway of communication for Indian trapper or warrior to the Upper Lakes and the Far West. The name, Toronto (which means "a place of meeting"), was, however, in early days applied somewhat generally to the region lying about Lake Simcoe, to the Humber river itself, as "the Pass at Toronto," meaning the waterway connecting Lake Ontario with Lakes Simcoe and Huron, the central channel of communication to the West, and therefore the likely "meeting-place" of

French and Indian voyageurs and of roaming bands of the native tribes that peopled or frequented the district. But after the lapse of years it was found convenient to limit the area covered by the elastic term, and the name Toronto came to be applied exclusively to what its citizens now proudly designate "the Queen City of the West."

FOUNDING OF YORK (NOW TORONTO).

With the coming, in 1794, of Governor Simcoe, Toronto—or York, as it was at the time called—was ushered into existence, and the clearing then made was the beginning of the infant capital. Under this sturdy soldier-administrator of the old *regime*, the town rose at once, in name at least, to the dignity of the metropolis of Upper Canada, though at this early period both Kingston and Newark (Niagara) had better claims to the honour. Its earliest buildings were two large

Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, by GRÆME MERCER ADAM, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO OF TO-DAY, WITH

halls for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature (which first met at Niagara) and the Courts of Justice, a vice-regal residence on the banks of the Don, and a fort and barracks for His Majesty's troops, erected at the mouth of the harbour. Almost concurrently with the erection of these buildings an arterial line of communication was cut by the soldiery for thirty miles through the virgin woods to the Holland River and the waterways to the North and West, while a post-road, traversing the Province, was also hewn out of the forest, giving access to the heart of the Peninsula and the old French settlements and English military posts at the Detroit and beyond.

The human interest connected with the site of Toronto, at the period we have referred to, may be said exclusively to centre in the families of two Mississaga Indians whose solitary wigwams were pitched on the wooded shores of the harbour and lake. It is not a little curious at the present day to note that from these Indians, or from the representatives of the tribe, the intruding white man acquired the area on which the city is now built for the munificent sum of ten shillings, *plus* a little "fire water," (even the preamble of the Scott Act had not yet been evolved!) sundry trinkets dear to the aboriginal heart, and an occasional issue of that conventional Indian habiliment, a gay new blanket. Nor were the pictorial and natural aspects of the scene originally less primitive. The whole region was in a state of nature, for the forests clothed the land as with a garment, and the reign of solitude was

supreme, save for the occasional cry of musquash or loon, as they disported themselves in the waters of the bay, or the soft fall of an Indian paddle. An early writer makes the remark that in a circumference of 150 miles, the Indians are the only neighbours of York.

EARLY SITE OF THE CITY.

To the eye of the shrewd first Governor, however, the fine geographical position, the capacious and well-sheltered harbour, and the ready means of reaching the north and west by "the Pass at Toronto," strongly recommended the site of Toronto as a desirable one for a future great city and the immediate, if not permanent, Provincial capital. What has since been achieved has amply justified Governor Simcoe's choice. At first, the growth of the town was slow, though it was aided by incoming bands of U.E. Loyalists, who, at the close of the American Revolution, gladly forfeited home and country to live on, even in a wilderness, under the Old Flag. But slow as was the growth, even what there was was interfered with and set back by the invading American forces in the War of 1812, which on two occasions burnt and sacked the town. Despite this, however, there was progress, for the solid qualities of the English race which had founded it triumphed over difficulties, and by the time the town was incorporated (*viz.*, in 1834) the city of Toronto had a population close upon 10,000.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

In 1850 the population was under 30,000; the value of assessable property was

nearly fifteen millions; and the imports were one million. Ten years later, the population was under 50,000; the assessed value of real property within the municipality was almost twenty millions; while the imports had risen to nearly three millions. To-day (1887) the population, including the suburbs, is close upon 140,000; the value of taxable property is almost seventy-five millions; and the city's annual imports about twenty millions! The strides in population, in imports, and in the value of ratable property are matched by Toronto's growth and development in other directions, and by the status to which the city has risen as the great mart and distributing centre of industry and commerce. The motive power of the city's wonderful advancement, of course, is money, aided by the ability, the energy, and the shrewdness of its men of business, and by the brawn and muscle of the toilers behind them. Its financial resources may be judged from the fact that there are fourteen banks (exclusive of branches and Savings Banks), and as many more loan societies, besides a host of building and investment societies; insurance, trust and deposit companies, the aggregate capital of which cannot be far short of a hundred millions!

The intellectual and moral growth of Toronto, represented by the universities, colleges, schools and institutes, and by the churches of all denominations, which latter have given it the appellation of "the city of churches," is no less gratifying. According to a recent census, there are within the municipal bounds of Toronto, 26 Episcopal

churches, 2 reformed Episcopal, 22 Methodist churches, 18 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 9 Catholic, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 7 Congregational, 4 of the denomination of the "Christian" church, 1 Unitarian, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Jewish Synagogue, and some six miscellaneous places of worship—in all 110 churches, exclusive of mission houses, and the headquarters and branch barracks of the Salvation Army. Did space permit, we might give equally gratifying statistics as to the number and capacity of the public and secondary schools, of the various colleges and seminaries of learning, and of the extent and development of the local press with its myriad daily, weekly, and monthly issues. In these respects, as regards the religious welfare, the education, and the enlightenment of the people, as well as with respect to the position the city holds as a trading and manufacturing centre, it will be seen how far the Toronto of to-day has advanced from the embryo capital of the Simcoe *regime*, or even from the "Muddy Little York" of its medieval history.

ATTRACTIONS AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

On other accounts, however, may the citizens of Toronto felicitate themselves on the city's growth and development. To it, we know, the rich Province of Ontario, with not a little of the great North-West, is tributary. It has become a vast commercial emporium, a great railway centre, the literary "hub" of the Dominion, the Mecca of tourists, an Episcopal and Arch-Episcopal See and the ecclesiastical headquarters of

many denominations, the seat of the law courts, the Provincial Legislature, the universities, colleges and great schools of learning. But, in addition to all these, it has also become a most attractive place of residence. The shaded streets, the parks, the cool breezes from the lake, with a pull to the Humber, or to the many readily accessible resorts on the water front extending east and west of the city, yachting on the lake, an afternoon trip to Niagara, Grimsby, Hamilton, or St. Catharines, or a run up over Sunday to the Muskoka lakes, and the Georgian Bay, make a summer residence in the Provincial metropolis a joy and delight. Nor are the means of passing the winter enjoyably and instructively—with access to libraries, museums, and art-galleries, besides the attractions of lectures, concerts, operas, etc.,—less pleasing or abundant. But Toronto has attractions to others than tourists and strangers: to our own people in different parts of the Dominion, and particularly to the youth of both sexes in our country towns,—not only at Fair times, but at all seasons of the year,—a visit to the Provincial metropolis, in its stimulus to the intellectual life, is becoming more and more an education. Besides its varied modern life and its commercial and intellectual activities, Toronto is not lacking in an historic past, and, as antiquity goes in the New World, it has not a little to feed and to gratify the historic memory. In this utilitarian age this may not count for much, except with the antiquary and the literary and historical student. Such we can imagine, however,

wending their way to the site of the Old Fort, just west of the Queen's Wharf, where, in 1813, over two hundred of an invading American force were, with their leader, blown into the air.

THE CITY'S PIONEERS AND MODERN WORKERS.

Nor will the restful and picturesque cemeteries that slope down to the classic Don fail to draw the historical student who has vividly in his mind the stirring events and the burning questions of an earlier time. Here, where sleep the city's honoured dead, may be seen the granite column which filial affection has reared to the loving memory of that ardent patriot, Robert Baldwin. Near by are the last resting-places of statesmen, chief justices, chancellors, judges, the chiefs of commerce and industry, and numberless now forgotten men, whose names were once "household words" in the early days of Upper Canada. Nor will the University, the colleges, the churches, the museums, the art rooms, the public libraries, with the offices of those great agencies of public opinion, the city dailies, be omitted by the visitor to the now cosmopolitan city. On all sides will the intelligent observer, as he makes the tour of the rapidly-growing capital, find material to interest and doubtless to instruct him. Nor can we imagine him failing to pay his respects to the many distinguished citizens among the judiciary and the heads of colleges in Toronto, or to the large circle who as politicians, *litteratures*, journalists, clergymen, educationists, or men of commerce, are

doing the country's work, and in their sphere are creditably aiding to build up our young but progressive nation.

THE CITY AND HOW TO SEE IT.

The visitor to Toronto, whether he arrives by boat at one of the wharves, or by rail, at the Union station, will hardly fail to be impressed by the extent of the traffic that will instantly meet his eyes on landing and on making his way to one or other of the hotels, or to the various lines of street railway which branch off from the neighbourhood of the Esplanade to all parts of the city. (Consult map and chart of the tram-car routes, at the end of this guide.) The city, it will be found, covers an area some five miles in breadth (*i.e.*, parallel with the lake) by nearly three miles in depth (*i.e.*, N. and S., or running back from the water front). It lies flat, with a rising inclination towards the northern limits. The streets, which are well paved and lighted, are neatly laid out, regularly built, and cross each other, almost without deviation, at right angles. It is computed that there are 180 miles of streets within the limits of the city. The chief streets devoted to retail business are King and Queen, running parallel with the bay and a few blocks north of it, and Yonge Street, cleaving the city in twain and extending to the northern limits of the county of York. The area of the business portion of the city occupied by the large wholesale houses, the banks, financial institutions, loan and insurance companies, the government and municipal offices,

etc., may be indicated as that between Front and the Esplanade and Adelaide Street, and between Bay Street and the Market. The residential part of the city lies chiefly to the north and the west of the business section, and is well set off and ornamented by neat villas and rows of detached or semi-detached houses, with boulevards, lawns and fine shade trees. The best way to see the city, its principal buildings and places of interest, the tourist will find, is to take a carriage (which can be hired for one dollar an hour) and make two tours, starting, say, from the intersection of Yonge and Front Streets—one embracing all the sights to the east and north, the other all that is important to the west and north. Presuming that the visitor to the city will take our advice, the following itinerary and brief notes of the objects and places of interest to be met with are supplied :—

PLACES OF INTEREST.

From our starting point—crossing the Esplanade, in the grip of the railways, and leaving behind us the throng and bustle of the railway stations and the wharves, the visitor will find at the intersection of Yonge and Front Streets two fine buildings, which will not fail to arrest his attention. These are the Custom House, and the new building erected for the Toronto agency of the Bank of Montreal.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—This fine building combines elegance and grace with massiveness and substantiality, typical of the solid character of Toronto's commerce. The Custom House, with the examining warehouse

in rear, are indicative of the new architectural era which we have reached in Toronto, and are fine examples of artistic designing in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The sculptured faces and figures and the other fine work in stone cutting on the building reveal exceptional art taste. The "Long Room," where the entries are made, is well worth a visit. The Customs business done at this port rates the city the second port of entry in the Dominion and marks it the great commercial emporium of the Province. The annual value of the imports is not far short of twenty millions. There is a staff employed of nearly seventy clerks, including landing-waiters, surveyors and examining officers.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The exterior and interior beauty of the building recently erected for the first of our banking corporations in Canada is a matter of just pride to the citizens of Toronto. The structure, which is but one storey in height, replaces a building which has long been identified with this substantial institution. The corner, on which it stands, with its trees, its chattering birds, and enclosed patch of grass, has a sort of Thread-needle street air about it; and the reminiscence of London is more striking as one walks inside the dome-covered building and views the spacious, richly-gilt, octagonal room, with its metal-screened banking sections, its circular counter, its hordes of money, and throng of merchants and other customers going and coming. The building is of Ohio stone, nearly square in shape, and the style is that of the French Renaissance. On the two street facings are some finely-carved columns, with emblematic designs below the caps, supporting a stone cornice and pediment, above which again is a cut stone screen with a carved balustrade. The capital of the bank is twelve millions; its Toronto manager is Mr. C. Brough. (See illustration.)

From this centre radiate streets given up to commerce, whose massive warehouses may be seen on all sides, each business firm seem-

ing to vie with one another in domiciling itself in elegant and commodious premises, with the best facilities for handling and displaying goods and for comfortably doing business. At the north-east corner is the AMERICAN HOTEL, and a block and a half westward is the far-famed hostelry, "THE QUEEN'S." Just beyond the latter, on the Esplanade, is the UNION STATION, the provincial metropolitan terminus of the two great railway corporations of Canada, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R.R. Companies. A little further westward is the Northern and North-Western R.R. station; and half way thither, on the block to the north, stand the present time-scarred buildings,—pending the erection in the Queen's Park of a more fit and imposing structure,—devoted to the uses of the PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE and the Departmental bureaux. Proceeding northward on Yonge Street, we come at the intersection of Wellington upon the Bank of British North America, and the office of the Traders' Bank; east and west of these are the headquarters of the financial corporations,—the Federal, Standard, Ontario, Toronto, and Imperial Banks, the local branches of the Merchants' Bank, and two Canadian and American mercantile agencies, together with the offices, surrounded by congeries of wires, of the Great North-Western and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Companies. Pursuing our way still northward, we pass the Canadian Express offices, the present head office,—about to be removed to a new and enlarged site on King Street,—of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and finally reach the city's most central point, the intersection of King and Yonge Streets, at the southwest corner of which stands the Dominion Bank. Here the dense traffic and throng of vehicles will not permit of more than a moment's pause, though the visitor, who is on foot, will no doubt be tempted to turn aside to have a look into the shops or the shop

windows, the contents of which furnish impressive proof of the city's wealth and buying capacity, as well as of the enterprise and taste of its native manufacturing and importing houses.

Proceeding eastward on King Street (see illustration) we pass the offices of the great organ of Liberalism, THE GLOBE, and many of the finest retail stores in the city, and reach Toronto Street, at the upper end of which is the Post Office, the proximity of which has attracted to the neighbourhood a number of the leading financial and money-lending institutions, insurance companies, and business corporations.

POST OFFICE:—This handsome building (see illustration), situate on Adelaide, at the head of Toronto Street, is, with the Custom House, the property of the Dominion Government, and is one of the most substantial and elegant edifices in the city. It is constructed of richly wrought Ohio stone, with a finely carved *facade*, with the Royal arms over the entrance, and from the dome or Mansard roof the Union Jack may generally be seen flying. Its volume of business ranks it first among the post offices of the Dominion; and with its branches in various sections of the city and its system of pillar boxes and street delivery it abundantly meets the wants of the citizens. It has a staff of nearly 150 employees, including letter sorters and postmen.

In Toronto Street is the RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, a cut stone building, after the Græco-Ionic order of architecture; and alongside is the MASONIC BUILDINGS, containing a fine hall and the various offices of the Masonic order. In the neighbourhood, also, is the Court House, and the local Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the POLICE DEPARTMENT and the FIRE BRIGADE. Regaining King Street, and turning eastward, we come upon ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL. This fine historic edifice rears its noble spire to the heavens from a suitable enclosure at

the intersection of King and Church Streets. It is the third edifice of its name, fire having consumed its early prototypes. The building is in the Gothic style, of the early English period, and is built of white brick, dressed with Ohio stone. Its length is about 200 feet, the width of transept 95 feet, and the height to the ridge crestings 84 feet. At its entrance is a great tower, with five peal of bells and an illuminated clock; and from the tower a graceful spire shoots aloft, some 300 feet from the ground. It has a grand nave and spacious aisles, with apsidal chancel, underneath which, in a crypt, sleep the first Bishop of Toronto, John Strachan, D.D., and its long-time rector, the beloved Dean Grasett. There are galleries on the three sides, that on the south being appropriated to the uses of the organist and choir.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, immediately to the north of the Cathedral, at the intersection of Church and Adelaide Streets, is well worth a visit. The nucleus of the institution was the old Toronto Mechanics' Institute, which, on the passing of the Free Library Act,—a bit of intelligent and far-seeing Provincial legislation,—became merged into the Free Public Library. It is supported by an annual municipal tax, of \$25,000, some portion of which is devoted to the maintenance of branches in the northern and western parts of the city. There is a spacious reading-room, abundantly supplied with magazines and newspapers, local and foreign, a well-selected lending library of some 50,000 volumes, including a valuable comprehensive reference department, the gift, in the main, of a public-spirited citizen. It is under the supervision of an able and experienced chief librarian, Mr. James Bain, jr., who is assisted by a zealous deputy, and a corps of intelligent young women.

A little further southward, on King, is the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, in rear of which are the chief markets of the city, the CITY HALL and corporation offices, the ARMOURY

and DRILL SHED of the militia local corps, and the east-end station of the Northern & North-Western R.R. To the east of this, there is little that will interest the sight-seer, unless he has the tastes of an antiquary, for the city has grown north and west of its old time Mayfair, the sight of the primitive Westminster, the first Provincial Parliament Buildings, and the cradling-place of Toronto. Crossing the Don river, the old eastern limits of the city, there is, however, a pleasant drive to Norway and Scarboro Heights, in the vicinity of which is Woodbine Park, Toronto's race course, and Victoria Park, a lake-sidesummer resort of the citizens.

Returning to the Market, the visitor to the city will do well to proceed up Jarvis, the finest residential street in Toronto, on which he will find, in the Baptist Church, at the corner of Gerrard, one of the most beautiful specimens of church architecture the city can boast of. Just above, is the TORONTO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, one of the best of the secondary schools in the Province, with a high record of University honours. If we are not mistaken, it is, moreover, the oldest educational institution in the city, being one of the original Royal Grammar schools endowed by the Crown shortly after the creation of Upper Canada as a Province. It has seven masters, and has accommodation for 400 pupils. The Rector is Arch McMurchy, M.A. Occupying a square, some ten acres in extent, flanked by Gerrard, Carleton, and Sherbourne Streets, are the beautiful HORTICULTURAL GARDENS and PAVILION. This shrine of Flora is owned by a private company but is leased to the Corporation, and is open to the public every day from 6 a.m. till dusk. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and with a fine eye for floral adornment. Within the enclosure is a tastefully designed music hall, used as a concert and ball room, and occasionally for public banquets, floral shows, and other displays and entertainments.

Proceeding northward, either by Jarvis or by Sherbourne Streets, we come to Bloor street and ROSEDALE RAVINE, (see illustration) across which are thrown two fine bridges, which give access to a beautiful suburb of Toronto and to delightful drives about the Valley of the Don. In the neighbourhood, on the city's side, at the top of Parliament Street, are the old burial sites, the NECROPOLIS and ST. JAMES' CEMETERY, where sleep, amid the sombre pines that flank the Don, relieved by blossoming shrubs and flower *parterres*, "the rude forefathers of the hamlet"—the old time "Little York," with their offspring of a later generation.

On the hither side of the Ravine, a pleasant drive by hill and dale will conduct one to the RESERVOIR (see illustration), the great storehouse of the city's water supply, drawn from the lake by powerful pumping engines on the Esplanade. At Deer Park, a little further to the north, is MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY (see illustration), another quiet "city of the dead," picturesquely situated, and bidding fair in time to rival "Greenwood," "Bethnal Green," or "Père la Chaise." Our drive will take us back by Yonge Street and Yorkville, a once-outlying suburb of Toronto, but now well within its limits. In this section of the city, called North Toronto, there is a station of the Canada Pacific R.R., and to it a line of tram-cars ply every few minutes.

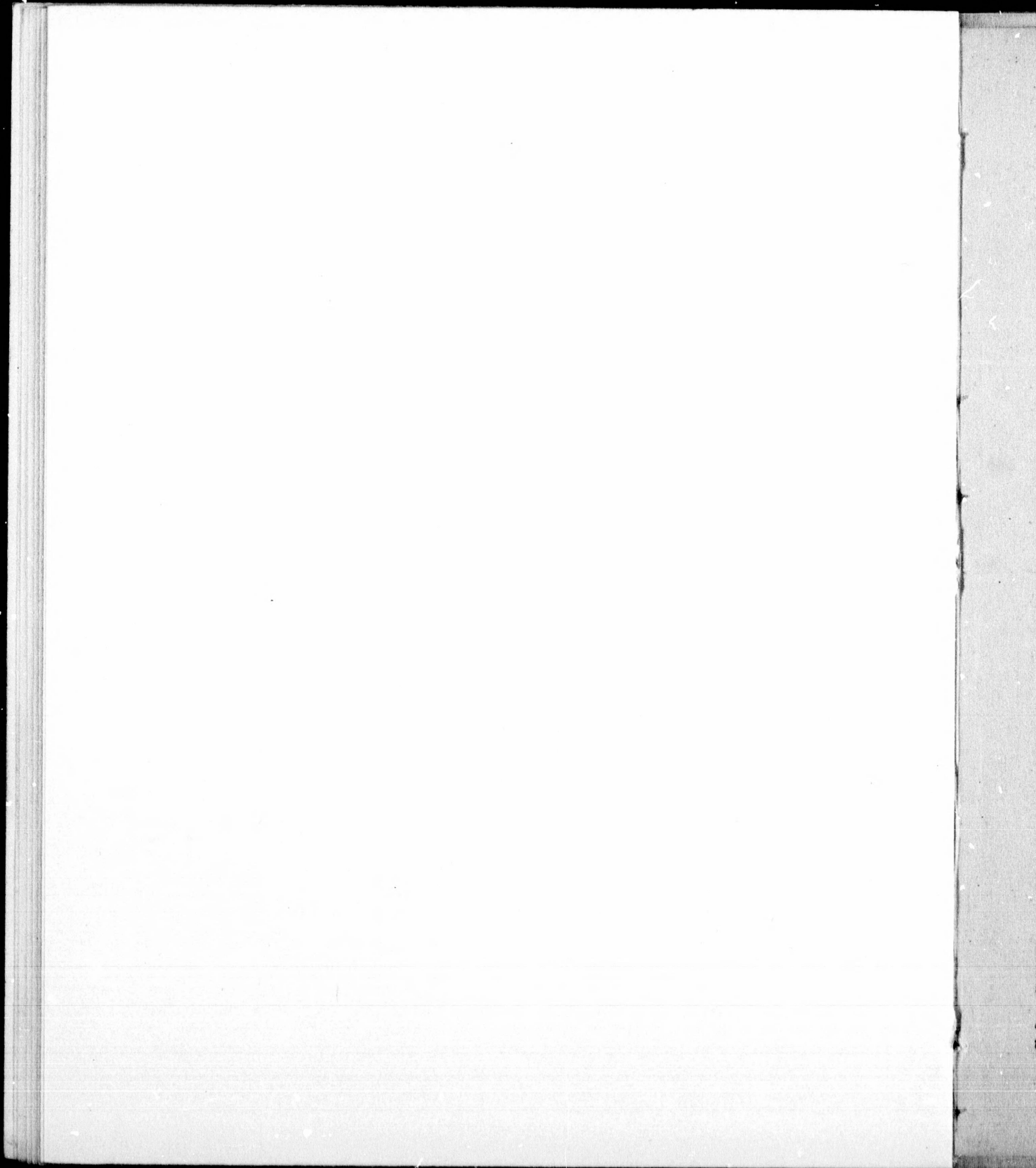
THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Continuing our drive city-ward, by Yonge Street, we shall do well to turn eastward into Gerrard, to reach St. James' Square, on the northern side of which are the College of Pharmacy and an elegant Presbyterian Church, and, on the southern side, the Holy Apostolic Church. In the centre of the square, in an attractive enclosure, are THE EDUCATION OFFICE, NORMAL and MODEL SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Here are the head-

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quarters of the educational system of the Province, presided over by the Hon. G. W. Ross, M. P. P., Minister of Education. (See illustration.) These five buildings, the corner stone of which was laid in 1851, by Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General, have approaches from three streets, the grounds of the south front being tastefully laid out in gay and artistically arranged *parterres*. The main building has a frontage of 185 feet, with a depth at the flanks of 85 feet. There is a fine Roman-Doric *facade*, having for its centre four stone pilasters the full height of the building, with pediment, surmounted by an open Doric cupola. Opposite the main entrance, which is intersected by a corridor, the entire length of the building, is a semi-circular theatre or lecture-room, with busts of notable personages on brackets and pedestals round the walls. The lower floor of the front of the building is used as offices, the Ministers' audience room, and the library. Upstairs is the art gallery and museum, containing a large and miscellaneous collection of pictures and statuary, copies of the Old Masters and other famous paintings, with models of Assyrian and Egyptian sculpture. The buildings annexed are used as a Model School for the youth of both sexes, and a Normal School for the professional training of teachers. For nearly forty years, as the writer has elsewhere observed (see "Picturesque Canada"—Toronto section) these buildings have been the nursery of the educational system of Ontario, a system originated, and for nearly a quarter of a century administered, by the late Rev. Dr. Ryerson. This honored founder of our school system, who was designated Chief Superintendent of Education, has an able, zealous and experienced successor in the person of the present head of the department, who is styled Minister of Education.

In this connection, it will not be amiss to direct the attention of the visitor to Toronto to the many excellent PUBLIC SCHOOLS

maintained by the city, with the aid of a government grant. There are nearly twenty of these in various parts of the city, most of them large, commodious and handsome buildings. They are all well equipped, and are conducted by competent head-masters, aided by an efficient staff. The largest of these institutions are Ryerson, Dufferin, Wellesley Street and Victoria Street schools. The head offices of the city schools are on York Street, corner of Richmond. Mr. James Hughes is City School Inspector.

ST. MICHAEL'S AND THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

Continuing our drive, and going south by Bond Street, we pass a fine edifice, in the style of early English Gothic, with a handsome tower and spire, belonging to the Congregational body. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Wild. A little to the southward is the Loretto Convent, and at the intersection of Shuter Street is ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) CATHEDRAL. (See illustration.) The building, which extends from Bond to Church Street, with an entrance also from Shuter, is massive and lofty. It has a fine tower and spire, and within the sacred edifice are several valuable paintings and ornate altars. In the spacious grounds adjoining, known as McGill Square, stands one of the largest ecclesiastical edifices on this side of the Atlantic, and perhaps the greatest adornment to Toronto, the METROPOLITAN (METHODIST) CHURCH. (See illustration.) This fine edifice may be said to owe its origin to the denominational zeal and ability of the Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon, who for some time made Toronto his home, and did much for Methodism in Canada. The building is of fine white brick, with cut stone dressings, and is in the Franco-Gothic style of architecture, fourteenth century period. Its dimensions are 214 ft. by 104 ft., with a tower at the south-east angle 16 ft. square and nearly 200 ft. in height. There are two other

towers, 122 ft. in height, at the northern end, at the junction of the main building with the lecture-room. The interior of the building, the general design and harmony of the whole, excite much admiration. Its seating capacity is 2,500. It has the finest organ in the city.

Immediately to the south, on Queen Street east, is a building with a fine hall, erected by the Orange Order for the County of York. In the rear, on Richmond Street, is the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, with a library and lecture hall, supported by the *savants* of the city and those interested in scientific research. On Yonge Street, which we now regain, will be found the new and attractive home, near Gerrard Street, of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; and branching off a little westward will be found in succession as we descend Yonge Street, the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, the gay buildings of the SALVATION ARMY; on Queen Street, KNOX CHURCH and SHAFESBURY HALL; and on Adelaide street, "The Grand" and Toronto Opera Houses. Yonge Street Arcade, opposite Temperance Street, will attract attention as we regain the intersection of Yonge and King, and turn westward to commence our second drive "to see the sights of the city."

KING STREET WEST.

This part of King Street bids fair to eclipse the older portion east of Yonge, for, besides the many fine buildings that at present grace the street and impress the visitor with the wealth and enterprise of the city, numerous and costly additions are now being made, which will give the palm to this business section of Toronto. Here are now in course of erection, the new offices of the CANADA LIFE ASSOCIATION, and the central and finely situated quarters of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. When these buildings are finished, the architectural display in this neighbourhood will be something to boast of. Already it includes the DOMINION

BANK, the NORTH OF SCOTLAND CHAMBERS, MOLSONS BANK the office of "THE TELEGRAM" newspaper, and the imposing building, at the north-west corner of King and Bay Streets, owned by "THE MAIL" Printing and Publishing Co. Close by, on Bay Street, are THE NATIONAL CLUB, "The Albany," and to the south some remarkably fine wholesale stores and manufacturing establishments. On Wellington Street is the REFORM CLUB, and on York, the TORONTO CLUB, adjoining the ROSSIN HOUSE, Toronto's most commodious, and withal well-managed and well-equipped hotel. At the other corners, at the intersection of King and York, are the REVERE HOUSE, PALMER HOUSE, and SHAKESPEARE HOTEL; with the WALKER HOUSE and ST. JAMES HOTEL at the foot of York, in proximity to the UNION STATION.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Proceeding westward on King, Presbyterianism, of the Old Scotch Establishment sort, rears a noble fane, with an Old World Minster front, and a lofty Norman tower, that takes one back in imagination more than half a dozen centuries, save for the absence of the marks left by the tooth of time and an encrusting mass of ivy. At the corner of Simcoe Street stands, in massive outline, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, one of the grand ornaments of the city. The church is built of Georgetown rubble, with Ohio stone facings, varied, in the arches and bands, by red-brown blocks from Queenston. The windows are arched, as are the King Street entrances, of which there are three, with elaborate carvings, the doorways being flanked by finely-polished red granite pillars. The interior is elegant and roomy. (See illustration.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE :—The elegant residence (immediately to the west of St. Andrew's Church) of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has a charming setting of floral terraces and spacious lawns, with a fine

ing, within a new and airy enclosure, of ornamental trees and shrubs. The style of architecture is the modern French. The interior is handsome, with grand hall and staircase, spacious reception rooms, and a fine ball room and conservatory. To the historical student the many life-size oil portraits of the later Governors of Ontario and of the older *regime*, in Upper Canada, are an attraction.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:—Charmingly and centrally situated, and occupying the block between Simcoe and John, with a fine approach from King Street, stands the favourite educational institution of the Province, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. As antiquity goes in the New World, the College may be said to have a venerable foundation; and with the hallowed flavour of age, it not only keeps but increases its repute as an institution abreast with the times, and one that may favourably compare with the best of the great English Public Schools, such as Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby. Founded by Sir John Colborne, in 1829, it had the good fortune to be then well endowed by the Crown; but recently this has somewhat proved its undoing, for the Legislature, with socialistic fervour, attacked the College as a privileged institution, deprived it of its endowment, and decreed its removal with the sale of its time-honoured site. Where its future habitat is to be, as yet no man knoweth. With an able and zealous principal (George Dickson, M.A.), a large and well-equipped staff, and honours and traditions that ought to count for something, even in an age given over to democracy, public opinion and the spirit of its *alumni* will not suffer, we may be sure, its sun to set. Within the present grounds of the institution are the residences of many of the masters, the College Boarding Houses, with accommodation for 150 boys, a fine gymnasium, armoury, and playground.

OLD HISTORIC RESIDENCES, AND OSGOODE HALL.

Turning northward, on John, and skirting the College cricket-ground, we pass "BEVERLEY HOUSE," the historic home of the late Chief Justice, Sir John Beverley Robinson. At the head of the street we see another historic residence—the oldest and most attractive in the city—"THE GRANGE," built by the late Judge Boulton, and still in the possession of a member of the family by marriage, the wife of Professor Goldwin Smith. In the beautifully-kept grounds, ample and well-trimmed lawns, with ancient elms placidly looking down upon the scene, "The Grange" recalls a bit of Old England. At the intersection of Queen street, the visitor will do well to turn eastwards towards OSGOODE HALL, the high court of Themis. Here, in some six acres of ornamental ground, are the great law courts of the Province, and the Library and Convocation Hall of the Law Society of Upper Canada. The place is, with the Provincial University, the Mecca of Toronto sight-seers. Under its roof, as the writer has elsewhere said, the visitor will feel alike the influences of art and the majesty of law; the portraits of the judges that look down from the walls will impress him with a sense of the power that inheres in learning and dignity. The Hall takes its name from the Hon. Wm. Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was appointed in 1792; the Law Society dates its incorporation thirty years later. (See illustration.)

COLLEGE AVENUE.

Leaving this beautiful building, we shall do well to turn into the Queen Street COLLEGE AVENUE, where, if the day be one in summer, we shall get a glimpse of sylvan beauty such as rarely meets the eye. For the tourist the city has no sight so charming, unless it be a view of the bay on a still afternoon when the setting sun paves it with flame. A mile of chestnuts and maples flank

a carriage drive and pathway which, in the vista, open out on the Queen's Park, and the buildings now in course of erection for the Provincial Legislature. Half way up the avenue, on the left, the high pinnacled tower of **ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH**, and the spire of **St. Patrick's (R.C.)** may be seen through the trees; adjoining the former is the **CHAPEL of the REFORMED EPISCOPAL body**. On the right, the spire of **ELM ST. METHODIST Church** breaks through the foliage, and close by is the fine front of **GRACE CHURCH (Episcopal)**.

QUEEN'S PARK.

Presently the intersection of **YONGE ST. AVENUE** is reached, and we pass into the verdurous sunlight of the open park, guarded at its entrance by a couple of Russian guns. In a terraced enclosure a fountain is playing, its cool waters breaking in spray on a maze of bright flowers and green shrubbery. Queen's Park forms part of the endowment of the University of Toronto; but some thirty years ago fifty acres of it, together with the two avenues that lead from the city, were given to the corporation on a long lease for the purpose of a public park. Unfortunately, as we venture to think, much of its limited space is being unwisely encroached upon by the new Parliament Buildings. Skirting the latter on the west, the carriage drive discloses a **MONUMENT**, on an abutment overlooking a ravine, which has a sad tale to tell. It was erected in memory of the Canadian volunteers who fell at Ridgeway, in June, 1866, in defending the frontier from Fenian raiders. Near by is another monument, the stalwart figure, in bronze, of the **HON. GEORGE BROWN**, a Canadian journalist and statesman, whose sturdy liberalism effected much in his day for the young nation.

Proceeding northwards, on the right will be seen, the buildings of **ST. MICHAEL'S (R.C.) COLLEGE** and **ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT** and, opposite the park exit, the **CHURCH OF**

THE REDEEMER. Immediately to the westward, within the University grounds, is a striking and unique building. (See illustration.)

MCMASTER HALL, the denominational college of the Baptist body. It is built of a rich, dark-brown stone, with dressings of black and red brick—a reversal of the usual methods of architects and builders. The college is the gift of the donor whose name it bears, and possesses all appliances for the theological training of the ministry of the denomination. It is affiliated with **TORONTO UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE** (see illustration), which in retracing our steps and getting again within the park, we shall now take a look at.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

This grand Norman pile is justly considered the flower and glory of Toronto's architecture. It deservedly ranks next, in architectural attractiveness, to the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; and is said by an English writer to be the only piece of collegiate architecture on the American continent worthy of standing-room in the streets of Oxford. The solidity and beauty of the structure, and the harmony of the whole design, are features that at once arrest attention, while the richly-sculptured doorway at the main entrance and other details of the building, both inside and out, afterwards delight the eye and elicit approving comment. The buildings were erected in 1857-8, at a cost of over half a million of dollars. They have a frontage of three hundred feet and a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. A fine view of the city may be had from the tower, which is one hundred and twenty feet in height. (See illustration.) Across the spacious lawn in front of the University is the **ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE**, and alongside, the **DOMINION OBSERVATORY**. In rear, facing McCaul Street, is

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, the theological hall of the evangelical section of the Anglican

Church, affiliated with Toronto University. In the neighbourhood also, is the fine auditorium of the University Young Men's Christian Association. Pursuing our way westward, on College Street, we pass Beverley Street, and its northern extension, St. George Street (two of the finest residential streets in the western section of the city), reaching in a few minutes the great western artery, Spadina Avenue. Close by, with a fine outlook down the Avenue, the gleaming lake in the vista, stands

KNOX COLLEGE AND NORTH-WEST
TORONTO.

KNOX COLLEGE (see illustration), the denominational western headquarters of Presbyterianism, and training institution for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. The college dates its existence from the year 1846, though the present buildings were erected when this fine site was acquired, in 1875. It has a partial endowment and a denominational grant. At the intersection of College Street and the Avenue, is the SPADINA AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, and to the westward the Church of St. Stephen the Protomartyr, College Street Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. About a mile due northward, the foundation stone has recently been laid, and some progress since made, in erecting, under the fostering care of Dr. Sweatman, Anglican Bishop of Toronto, the Cathedral Church of St. Albans. The enterprise marks the growth of Toronto and the apostolic zeal and faithfulness of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The city's ever-branching-out arms now enclose SEATON VILLAGE, a once far-outlying Toronto suburb.

From the point we have reached in our drive, our cicerone may conduct us over the city's western suburbs, either across the ravine, in rear of Trinity University, which connects College Street with the Dundas Road, or by way of Bathurst Street or Spadina

avenue to Queen Street, thence west to Parkdale and Brockton. It may be better to take the latter route; and, following it, we shall pass in succession St. Andrew's Market, and Denison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the one a little way off Queen Street to the south, and the other a few steps from the same street to the north. Pursuing our way westward we come upon the beautiful grounds (see illustration) of

TRINITY COLLEGE, BROCKTON, AND
PARKDALE.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, a fine ecclesiastical-looking edifice, founded in 1852 by the first bishop appointed by the Crown for Upper Canada, John Strachan, D.D. The building proper is of white brick, with stone dressings, and has a frontage of 250 feet, with deep projecting wings. It stands in a park of twenty acres, with a background of romantic beauty; and, besides numerous class-rooms and dormitories, is equipped with a fine library, convocation hall, and tasteful chapel. A little westward, on the opposite side of the street, is an immense high-walled enclosure, within which is the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, and to the south are the CENTRAL PRISON and the MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN. Still westward, are the ORPHANS' HOME, the HOME FOR INCURABLES, and one or two other refuges for the city's sick and suffering or the erring and the homeless.

West and north of the Asylum are the fast-growing suburban villages of Parkdale and Brockton; and where was but lately an almost unbroken forest of oak and yellow pine is a vast network of streets and avenues, with handsome villas and rows of contiguous streets, creating a new and populous Toronto. The visitor, before retracing his steps, if he wishes to see something of the sylvan beauty of Toronto's immediate surroundings, should continue his drive along the lake shore to the

Humber River and on, say, to Mimico, or take a tour over hill and dale through HIGH PARK, recently acquired by the city, by the munificence of one of its public-spirited residents, as a resort for the citizens.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Returning, if it be Fair time, the visitor will do well to drive to EXHIBITION PARK, and take a look at its many attractions and a saunter through the CRYSTAL PALACE (see illustration), with its displays of Provincial and Metropolitan manufactures and, in the adjoining buildings, at the array of agricultural products gathered together annually by the Industrial Exhibition Association. He should not miss either, a run through the "Zoo," or the view, from the main building, of the Island, the passing traffic of the lake, and the throng of visitors in the spacious grounds, with the fine memorial pillar, which marks the site of Fort Rouillé, the early French trading-post of Toronto, before the fair "Queen City of the West" had a habitation, or was more than a beautiful, far-off dream.

THE END.

RESORTS IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

(Including Public Parks and Drives.)

Queen's Park, Exhibition Park, Horticultural Gardens, The Island, High Park, Riverdale Park, Lorne Park, Long Branch, Victoria Park, Woodbine Race Course, Toronto Cricket Grounds, Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, The Reservoir, The Necropolis, St. James's and Mount Pleasant Cemeteries; Jarvis Street, Rosedale, and the Valley of the Don; Norway, Todmorden, and the Kingston Road; Lakeshore Road, High Park, and the Humber; Bathurst Street, Seaton Village, Davenport Road, and St. George and Beverley Streets; College Avenue, Queen's Park, Bloor Street, Deer Park and Yonge Street.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

St. James's (Episcopal) Cathedral, St. Michael's (R.C.) Cathedral, St. Albans (Episcopal) Cathedral [in course of erection], St. Andrew's Church, Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Metropolitan (Methodist) Church, Old St. Andrew's, St. James Square (Presb.) Church, Knox Church, St. George's, Central Presbyterian, Erskine Church, Carleton Methodist Church, Church of the Ascension, Church of our Lady of Lourdes (R.C.) Zion Church.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Toronto University (Museum and Library); Osgoode Hall (High Courts and Library); Education Office and Normal School (Museum, Art Gallery, and Library); Trinity (Epis.) University; Wycliffe (Epis.) College; Knox (Pres.) College; McMaster (Baptist) Hall; St. Michael's (R.C.) College; Upper Canada College; Collegiate Institute; Exhibition Buildings (Fort Rouillé Memorial Pillar); Volunteers' Monument (Queen's Park); Custom House; Post Office; Receiver-General's Office; Bank of Montreal; Parliament Buildings and Library; Manning Arcade; Yonge St. Arcade; St. Lawrence Hall and Market; Free Public Library; Canadian Institute; General Hospital; Hall of the College of Physicians; School of Practical Science; Toronto and Trinity Medical Schools; La Salle Institute; Loretto Convent; Mercer Reformatory; Central Prison; House of Providence; Hospital for Incurables; Newsboys' Home; Children's Home (Island); Boys' Home; Girls' Home; Toronto Water Works; Lunatic Asylum and Grounds; Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Toronto Club; National Club; Liberal Club; Government House; Grand Opera House; Toronto Opera House; Shaftesbury Hall; Horticultural Pavilion; Young Men's Christian Association Building; Toronto Observatory; Salvation Army Headquarters Barracks.

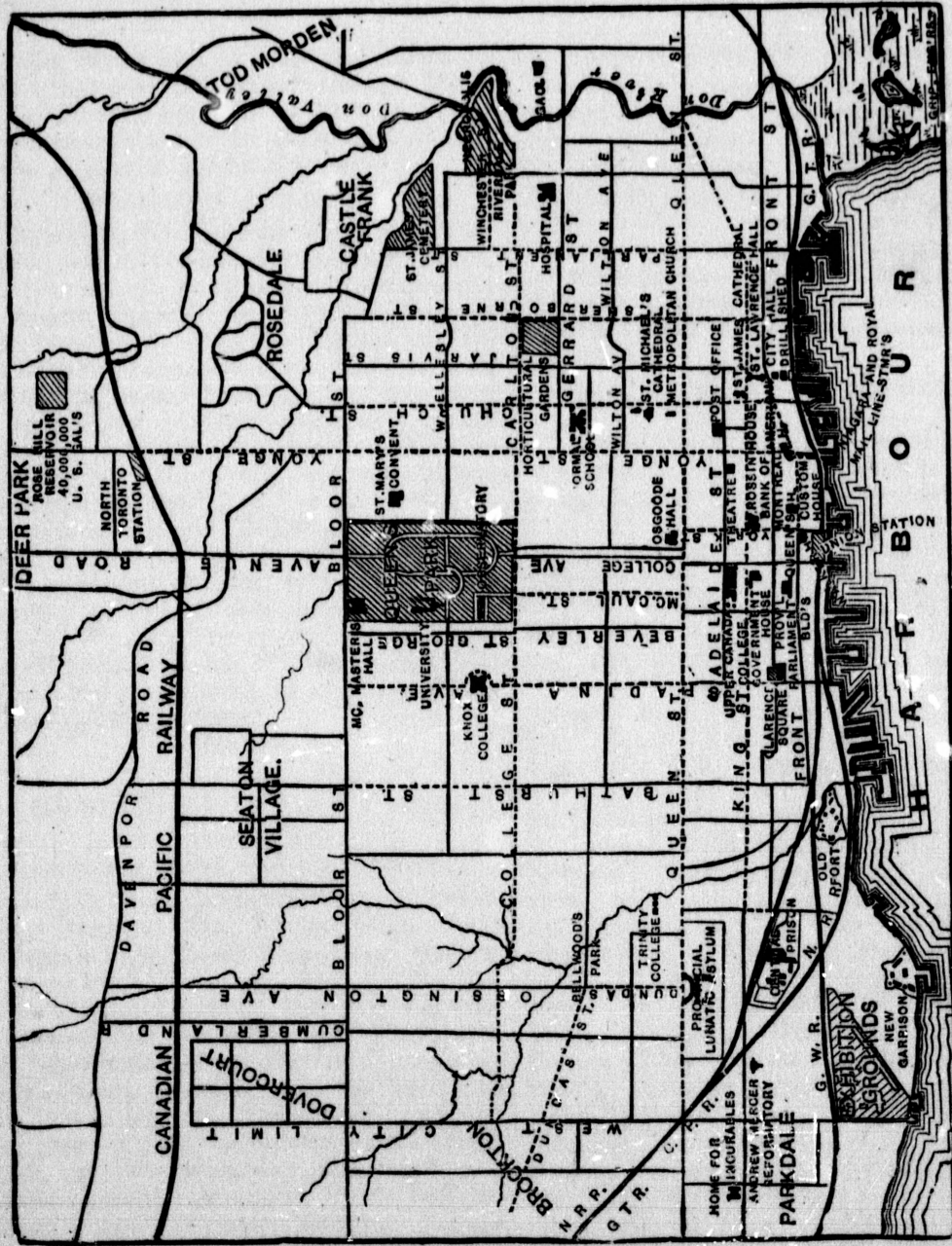
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City of Toronto Street Car Routes and Points of Interest.

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THE STREET CAR ROUTES.

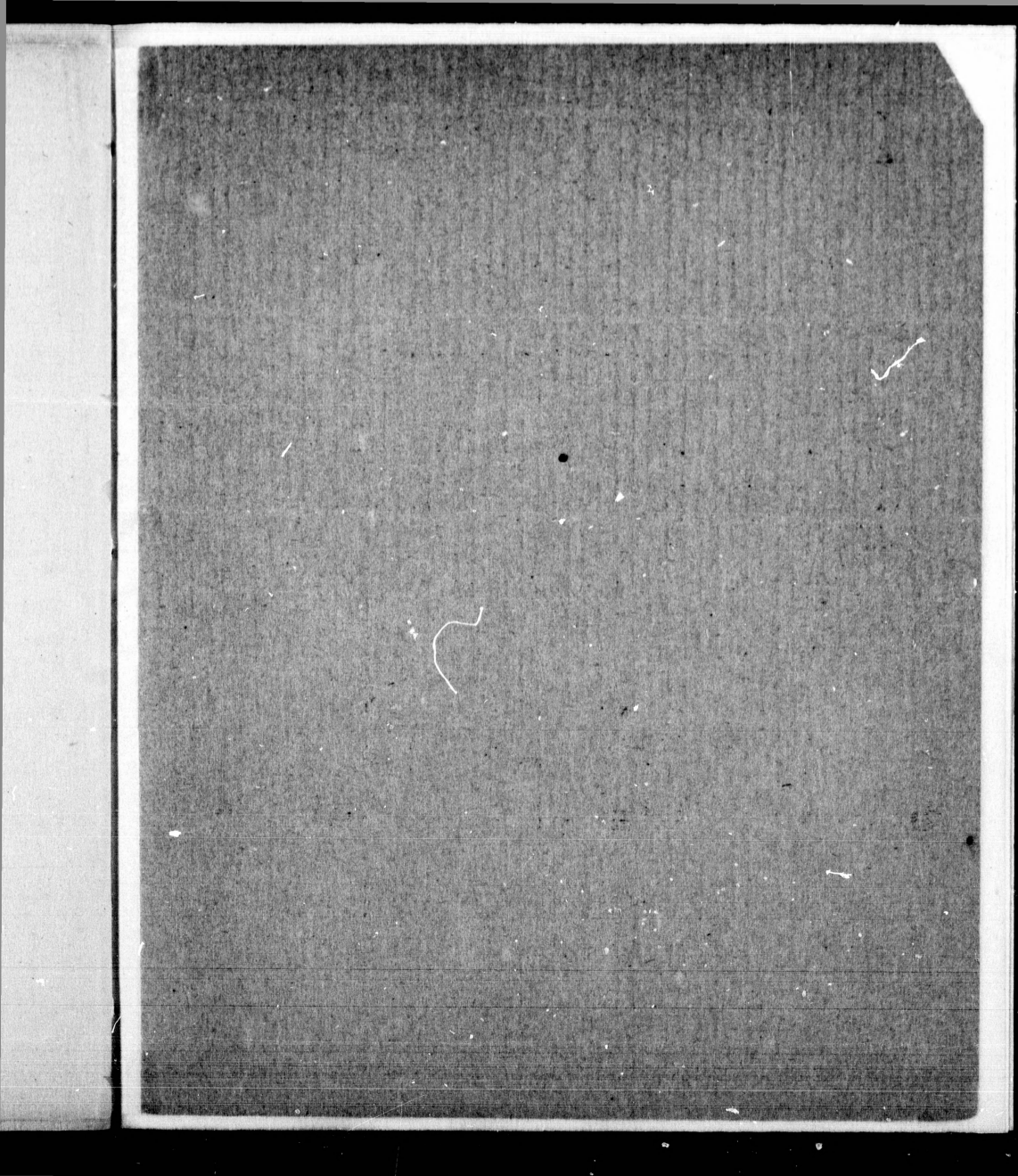
| <i>CARS MARKED.</i> | <i>COLOR LIGHT.</i> | <i>STARTING POINT.</i> | <i>ROUTE (5 Cent Fares).</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| King | Blue | Don Bridge.... | King St. to Strachan Ave. |
| Yonge | Red | Market | King, Yonge, to North Toronto Station. |
| Queen & High Park .. | White | " | King, Yonge, Queen, and west to Parkdale. |
| Queen & Brockton.... | Green | " | King, Yonge, Queen west to Dundas St. |
| McCaul & College | Red & Blue | " | King, York, Queen, McCaul, College. |
| Spadina Ave. to Seaton Village | Yellow | " | King, Spadina Ave., College, Bathurst. |
| Spadina Ave. to Bloor | Red & Green | " | King, Spadina Ave. to Bloor. |
| Queen East | White | Union Station | Front, Yonge, Queen to Don Bridge. |
| Yonge St. to North Toronto | Red | " | Front, Yonge to N. Toronto. |
| Church | Blue | " | Front, Church to Bloor St. |
| Sherbourne | Red | " | York, King, Sherbourne to Bloor |
| " | " | " | Front, Church, Queen, Sherbourne to Bloor. |
| Winchester | Green | " | Front, Church, King, Sherbourne, Carleton, Parliament, Winchester. |
| Parliament | White | " | Front, Church, King, Sherbourne, Queen, Parliament, and Gerrard St. E. |
| College Ave. & Carleton Street | White | Cross Town.... | College Street, College Avenue, Carleton and Parliament. |


SEE MAP OF TORONTO ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

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7





ASK FOR BRYCE'S



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LEADING POINTS OF INTEREST,

AS FOLLOWS:

KING STREET EAST, From Corner of
Yonge St.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Corner of Front
and Yonge Sts.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, Queen's Park.
KNOX COLLEGE, Spadina Avenue.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Church St.

OSGOODE HALL, Queen St. West.

VIEW ON TORONTO ISLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, King St.
West.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH,
Queen St. East.

ICE-BOATING ON TORONTO BAY.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC
CATHEDRAL.

McMASTER HALL, Bloor St.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS AND PA-
VILION, Carlton St.

RESERVOIR, North Toronto.

VIEW OF TORONTO, Looking East from
Queen's Park.

BRIDGE SPANNING ROSEDALE RAVINE.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, North
Toronto.

POST OFFICE, Adelaide St.


TRINITY COLLEGE, Queen St. West.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Exhibition Park.

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