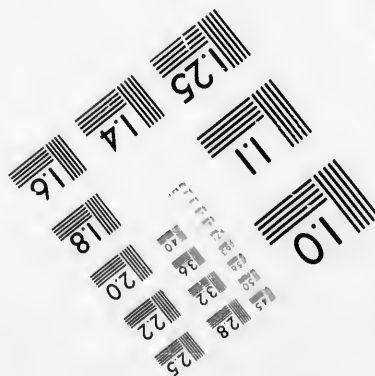
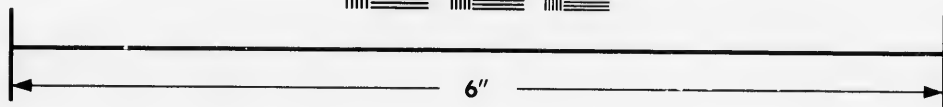
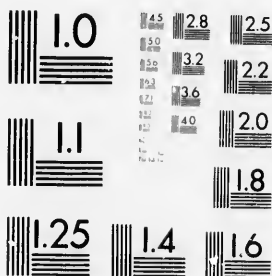


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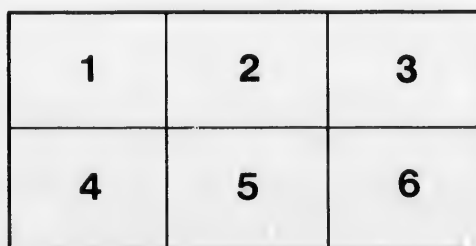
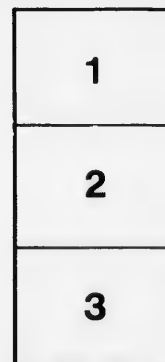
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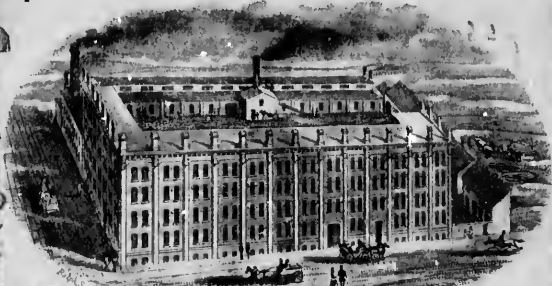
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A HISTORICAL.
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IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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PRIZE MEDALS.—PARIS, 1867.

CENTENNIAL, 1876.

MONTREAL, 1863-8.

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PREFATORY.

IN submitting this volume to the public, we desire to express our purpose fully and clearly, viz : To publish such portions of the City's history as will be most useful in tracing its growth and development, and to so identify the manufacturers and merchants here located with its present condition, that the outside world may form a proper estimate of its importance as a point of manufacture and distribution. In detailing so fully the extent and operation of each establishment here noted, our design is that they may serve as illustrations of all that is claimed for the City. That the industries operated here to-day, whether large or small, attest fully the advantages held out by this favored section, none can gainsay, and that many of the most prominent ones owe a fair measure of their success to the excellent facilities afforded them of all kinds, is beyond question.

Located, as Toronto is, between the most densely populated sections of the country, with prompt and rapid railway communication in all directions, and with the great lakes and St. Lawrence River as waterways, she presents attractions for the investment of capital, which equal, if they do not surpass, those of any other community in the Dominion. As a market for all descriptions of manufactured goods her position is assured, and our readers both at home and abroad, will realize the above facts by a careful perusal of this volume, containing sketches of the most important, prosperous and honorable business houses here located.

I. J. ISAACS,

Editor and Compiler.

TORONTO, February, 1885.

TROUT & TODD, PRINTERS,

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THE CITY OF TORONTO.

THIS Continent has been productive of startling developments. Events have transpired, whose effects still impress and sway the older nations. Provinces, States and Territories have been carved from an expanse of wilderness, and Cities have grown up like an exhalation. Presage and opinion have been at fault, convenience and facility have been potential, and the traveller of one period, looking upon an attractive natural scenery in the seclusion of a forest, has returned to behold a city with swarming thousands, replete with the products of the soil, resonant with the hum of manufacture, and abounding with the treasures of art. But a few years prior to the commencement of the present century, the site of the City of Toronto was a place inhabited only by straggling trappers and wandering Indians. To-day a great and beautiful City, with a population of over 125,000, stands on the shores of Lake Ontario. Ascend to the roof of any of the towering blocks in the central portion of the City, and look out at mid-day on the scene beneath and stretching far around you : lofty buildings, beautiful churches, handsome streets, and a teeming myriad of population meet the sight. During the season of navigation boat after boat is entering or leaving Toronto Bay ; from the Union Station freight and passenger trains come and go at brief intervals. Industry, affluence, and enjoyment are evinced in every quarter. There seems no merchandise but what has its mart, no interest without its representatives. All facilities for travel abound—the car upon the paved street, or the miles of walk for the passing throng. The melody of bells proclaims the passing hour, and the shriek of the steam whistle announces the cessation or renewal of a multiform of industry. Tell no stranger that within a human life time this vast and varied change from solitude to the highest form of civilization, this transformation of a forest to a magnificent City has taken place ; realization has exceeded promise, and truth has been stranger than fiction.

The first reference to Toronto to be found in any published work—and it is said to be the very earliest—is contained in a book published in London, Eng., in the year 1765. The work is a very interesting narrative of the travels and adventures in North America of one Major Rogers, "commanding his Majesty's independent company of Rangers," and deals principally with the period at which the capitulation of the Canadas by the French to the British took place. It was written by Major Rogers himself, in the form of a journal, which he presented to the public shortly after the close of his military career.

In order that the Major's mission to Upper Canada may be thoroughly understood, it will be well to quote the orders and instructions he received prior to setting out on a journey which was then very difficult to accomplish. Says the Major :

On the 9th (September) Gen. Amherst informed me of his intention of sending me to Detroit, and on the 12th, in the morning, when I waited upon him again, I received the following orders :

"By his Excellency Jeffrey Amherst, Esq., Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America, etc.

"To Major Rogers, commanding his Majesty's independent company of Rangers.

"You will, upon receipt hereof, with Capt. Waites and Capt. Hazen's companies of Rangers under your command, proceed in whale-boats from hence to Fort William Augustus, taking along with you one Joseph Poupao, *alias* La Fleur, an inhabitant of Detroit, and Lieut. Brehme, assistant-engineer. From Fort William Augustus you will continue your voyage by the north shore to Niagara, where you will land your whale-boats and transport them across the carrying-place into Lake Erie, applying to Major Walters, or the officer commanding at Niagara, for any assistance you may want on that or on any other occasion, requesting of him, at the same time, to deliver up to you, Monsieur Gamelin, who was made prisoner at the reduction of the said fort, and has continued there ever since, in order to conduct him, with the above-mentioned Poupao, to their inhabitants at Detroit, where, upon taking the oath of allegiance to his most sacred Majesty, whose subjects they are become by the capitulation of the 8th inst., they shall be protected in the peaceable and quiet possession of their properties, etc."

In pursuance of these orders I embarked at Montreal the 13th September, 1760, about noon, in fifteen whale-boats; and that night we encamped at La Chine; next morning we reached Isle de Praires. * * * On the 22nd we continued our course up the river, till we came to the place where formerly stood the old Fort of Frontinac (Kingston), where we found some Indian hunters from Oswegachi (Ogdensburg). We were detained here all the next day by the tempestuousness of the weather; we, however, improved the time in taking a plan of the old fort, situated at the bottom of a fine, safe harbor.

There were about five hundred acres of clear ground about it, which, though covered with clover, seemed bad and rocky, and interspersed with some fine trees. The Indians here seemed well pleased with the news we brought them of the surrender of all Canada, and supplied us with great plenty of venison and wild fowl. * * * We embarked very early on the 28th, steering south-west, leaving a large bay on the right, about twenty miles wide, the western side of which terminates in a point, and a small island, having passed both, about fifteen miles on a course west by south, we entered the chops of a river, called by the Indians the Grace of Man; there we encamped, and found about fifty Mississagua Indians fishing for salmon. At our first appearance they ran down to the edge of the lake, and continued

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firing their pieces to express their joy at the sight of the English colors. I told them of the success of their English brethren against their fathers, the French, at which they were, or pretended to be, very well pleased. * * The wind being fair on the 30th we embarked at the first dawn of day, and



ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

with the assistance of sails and oars made a great way on a south-west course, and in the evening reached the River Toronto (River Humber), having run seventy miles. We passed a bank of twenty miles in length, but the land behind it seemed to be level, well timbered with large oaks, hickories, maples,

and some poplars. No mountains appeared in sight. There was a tract of about 300 acres of cleared ground round the place where formerly the French had a fort, that was called Fort Toronto (Fort Rouille). The soil here is principally clay. The deer are extremely plenty in this country. Some Indians were hunting at the mouth of the river, who ran into the woods at our approach, very much frightened.

They came in, however, in the morning, and testified their joy at the news of our success against the French. They told us that we could easily accomplish our journey from thence to Detroit in eight days; that when the French traded at that place the Indians used to come with their poultry from Michlimakana down to River Toronto; that the portage was but twenty miles from that to a river falling into Lake Huron, which had some falls, but none very considerable; they added that there was a carrying-place of fifteen miles from some westerly part of Lake Erie to a river running without any falls through several Indian towns into Lake St. Clair.

I think Toronto a most convenient place for a factory, and that from thence we may very easily settle the north side of Lake Erie.

We left Toronto the 1st October, steering south, right across the west end of Lake Ontario. At dark we arrived at the south shore, five miles west of Fort Niagara, some of our boats being now become exceedingly leaky and dangerous.

TORONTO IN 1797.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault Lioncourt, who travelled through the United States and Upper Canada during the years of 1795, 1796 and 1797, and in 1798 presented to the world an account of his travels, is the next author in whose writings a reference to Toronto, or York, has been found. His book was translated into English by Mr. Newman, and from that work the following extract is taken:—

On our return from Queenstown we descended in the Governor's (Simcoe) boat the noble River Niagara, the banks of which imagination delights to fancy covered with inhabitants, and reclaimed by culture from their present wild state, and views rich and charming landscapes; but this richness and these charms will probably yet, for a considerable time, enchant the eye of fancy alone.

During our residence at Naryhall, Messrs. Dupettithouars and Guillemard took the opportunity of the return of a gunboat, and made an excursion to York. Indolence, politeness to the Governor, and the conviction that I should meet with nothing remarkable in that place, united to dissuade me from this journey. My friends informed me on their return that this town, which the Governor had fixed upon as the capital of Upper Canada, before he thought of building a capital on the Thames, has a fine extensive road, detached from the lake by a neck of land of unequal breadth, being in some places a mile, in others only six score yards broad, that the entrance of this road is about a mile in width, that in the middle of it is a shoal or sand bank, the narrows on each side of which may be easily defended by works erected on

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the two points of land at the entrance, where two block-houses have already been constructed; that this is two miles and a half long, and a mile wide, and that the elevation of the shore greatly facilitates its defence by fortifications to be thrown up on the most convenient points. Gov. Simcoe intends to make York the centre of the naval force on Lake Ontario. Only four gunboats are at present on this lake, two of which are constantly employed in transporting merchandise; the other two, which alone are fit to carry troops and guns, and have oars and sails, are lying under shelter until an occasion occurs to convert



CUSTOM HOUSE.

them to their intended purpose. It is the Governor's intention to build ten similar gunboats on Lake Ontario, and ten on Lake Erie. The ship carpenters who construct them reside in the United States, and return home every winter.

There have not been more than twelve houses hitherto built in York. They stand on the bay near the River Don. The inhabitants do not possess

the fairest character. One of them is the noted Baty, the leader of the German families who, according to the assertion of Captain Williamson, were decoyed away by the English to injure and obstruct the prosperity of his settlement. Notwithstanding the navigation of this river (Don), there is a portage of thirty miles between York and Lake Simcoe (Yonge street), by which the merchandise that comes from Lake Huron might reach that place in a straighter line. The barracks which are occupied by the Governor's regiment, stand on the road, two miles from the town, and near the lake. Desertion, I am told, is very frequent among the soldiers.

In a circumference of one hundred and fifty miles, the Indians are the only neighbours of York. They belong to the tribe of Missassogas.

After a residence of eighteen days at Naryhall, we took leave of the Governor on Friday, the 10th July. He wished us to stay a little longer, but notwithstanding his true politeness and generous hospitality, we were not entirely free from apprehensions of incommoding him.

TORONTO IN 1805.

The excellent work on Upper Canada prepared by D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., (grandfather of the present D'Arcy Boulton, of this city), and published in 1805, furnishes interesting information concerning York at the period in which he had written. Said he:—

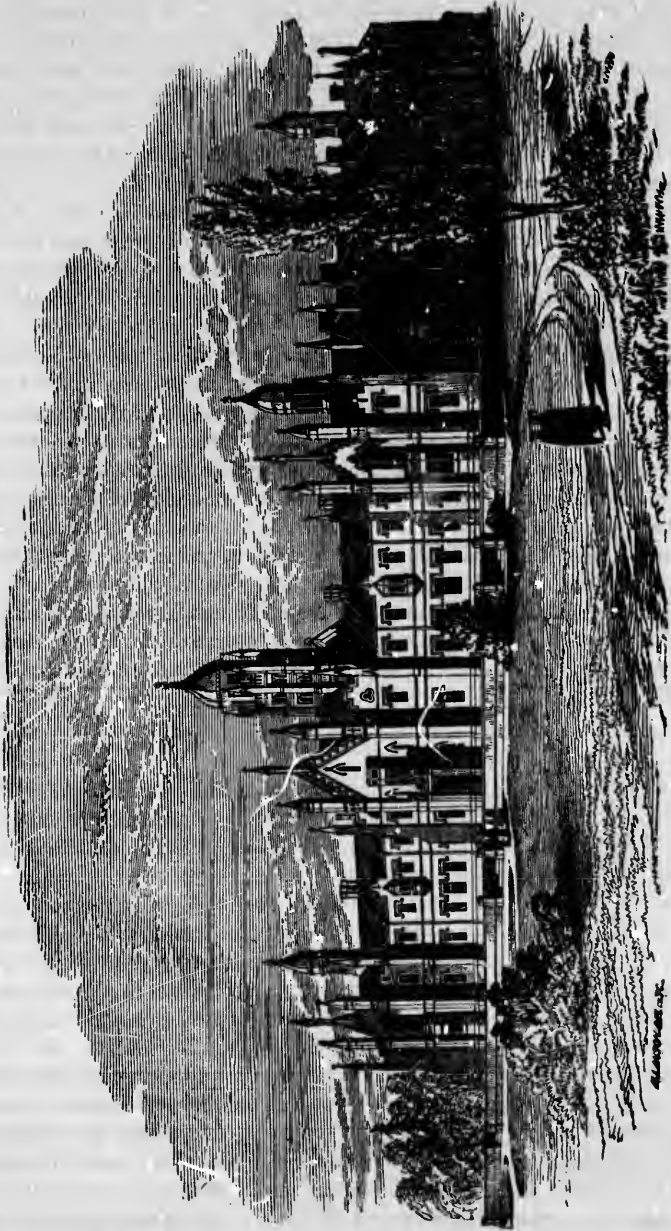
We now come to York, which is the seat of Government of Upper Canada, and lies in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes north latitude. It is situated within an excellent harbor of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Vessels may ride safely at its entrance during the winter. On the extremity of the peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are erected commodious block-houses and stores, commanding the entrance to the harbor. On the mainland, opposite to the point, is the garrison, situated on a point, made by the harbor and a small rivulet, which, being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores. The barracks being built on a knoll are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west and the harbor to the east. The Government house, which is now finished, has a striking appearance from the lake, and is well calculated for the residence of the Governor. Its situation is commanding, about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbor. The town is much increased within the last two or three years, and several very good houses have been built by the different officers of the Government. The society of the place is highly respectable, and its hospitality is experienced by every visitor. The public buildings, where the Legislative Council, House of Assembly, and courts of law sit, are not yet finished. The gaol is a tolerable building, and in a healthy situation. The town is not large, but well furnished with every necessary convenience, and the market is well supplied. Beef, mutton, venison, fish, etc., in abundance, and as good as in any part of the world. There are several very respectable private stores, but goods are rather high. The usual supply is from Montreal, so that after the expense of boating from

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Montreal to Kingston, they have to incur the additional expense of storage at Kingston, and freight across the lake to York. This must account also for the extravagant price of labor at York, which seems to be a great inconvenience to the inhabitants. The land around York is in general sandy, but bears very good crops of almost every description. A few miles back the land is much stronger. The point of the town, as now laid out, is one mile and a half in length. The streets are tolerably uniform, and exhibit a handsome prospect from the lake. The River Don empties itself into the harbor a little above the town, running through a marsh which, when drained, will afford most beautiful and valuable meadows. This has already been effected in a small degree, and will no doubt be extended; the difficulty is not very great, and from the contiguity of the marsh to the town, the expense, though heavy, may be supplied. The long beach or peninsula affords a most delightful ride or walk, and is considered as so healthy by the Indians, that they frequently resort to it when indisposed. Yonge street, or the military way which leads to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester on Lake Huron, commences at the back of the town. This great communication has been opened to Gwilliamsbury, between thirty and forty miles, and is calculated to attract the attention of the North-West Company. It is considerably shorter than the route by the straits of Niagara and Detroit. Farms are laid out on each side of Yonge street, having the width of a quarter of a mile each. A farm or lot comprehends two hundred acres; the land in general is excellent, and from its situation will soon be thickly settled. There have been very liberal subscriptions in the town of York for the improvement of the road through Yonge street, and two or three miles are finished in a very judicious manner. In a few years this will doubtless be a most valuable country, and of infinite importance to the seat of Government.

TORONTO IN 1822.

The following somewhat lengthy extract is taken from Robert Gourlay's "Sketches of Upper Canada," published in 1822. An excuse for the length of the quotation will be found in the interesting descriptions of the two captures of York by the Americans during the war of 1812:—

At the head, or south-west end, of Lake Ontario, there is no good harbor. Burlington bay is a small lake separated from the main lake by a sandy beach, which extends five miles from Saltfleet on the south, to Nelson on the north, with a small outlet or creek running from the bay across the beach into the lake, and having a bridge over it. On the west of the bay, and divided from it by a promontory, stretching from south to north, almost across the bay, is a marsh or small marshy lake, named Coots' paradise, distinguished as a place of game. The beach, the bay, the promontory, and marsh, form as romantic a situation, perhaps, as any in America. Adjoining the marsh is a tract of land reserved by the Government for the site of a town. Burlington heights were fortified and garrisoned during the late war.

The land road, from Niagara round the head of the lake to York, is about ninety miles, crossing the Rivers Credit, Tobicoke, Humber, and several

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smaller streams, all of them generally, and the credit in particular, abounding with fish. Burlington Beach is half way.

York, which is the seat of the Provincial Government, is in latitude 43° , $35'$ north, a little west of the meridian of Niagara. It is beautifully situated on a bay or harbor, extending nearly two miles from the west to the east side of the town, and almost enclosed by a peninsula, which projects a corresponding distance from east to west, without the basin of the harbor. The western extremity of the peninsula is Gibraltar point, where are public stores and block houses. On the highest ground, near the point, a lighthouse of about seventy feet elevation is erected. On the mainland, opposite to the point, is the garrison, where was also the Lieut.-Governor's residence. Two miles east, near the head of the harbor, were two wings of the Parliament house, the main edifice not being yet erected. They were built of brick one story high. The Legislative Council sat in one of them, the House of Representatives in the other. Being burned by the Americans their walls have been repaired and converted into a barracks.

The town occupies the intervening space between that site and the garrison. The harbour in front is well secured, has safe anchorage, and is sufficiently capacious to contain a considerable fleet. But the shore is not bold, and no wharves are yet built, except one, which is an appendage of the new naval store-houses. Vessels lie off at anchor, and load and unload by boats. The entrance also into the harbour is somewhat difficult; but the lighthouse is designed to remedy the difficulty. The Don empties its waters into the head of the harbour, east of the town; and two miles west of the garrison is the mouth of the Humber, formerly called the Toronto, a name which was applied to the bay. Both of these rivers afford convenient mill seats.

The war was unpropitious to York. It was twice taken by the Americans;-- First, by General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncy, acting in concert, April



THE ARCADE.

27, 1813. Their squadron took a position in front of the harbour and the garrison, extending in a line westward. They intended to land their troops on an open field, the site of the old French fort, Toronto (Rouille); but the wind blowing heavily from the east, the boats fell to the leeward. A detachment of riflemen, led by Major Forsyth, followed and supported by a larger corps of infantry under General Pike, amounting in all to 1,700, landed in a wood a little west of the intended landing place, and about a mile and a half from the garrison. Their landing was warmly contested by the British forces under the immediate command of Gen. Sheaffe, who, after an action of half an hour, was driven from the wood and compelled to retreat. Two redoubts were carried, and General Pike, at the head of his brigade, was advancing toward the main work, when the explosion of a magazine terminated his career, and killed and wounded a considerable number of his men, and some of the rear of the British troops. Gen. Sheaffe, having destroyed a part of the military and naval stores, and a ship on the stocks, moved off with his regular troops. The militia then capitulated, and were paroled. One armed schooner was captured. Such of the public stores as could not be put on board the American fleet were destroyed, or given to the inhabitants. The flour and other provisions were, by General Dearborn's order, distributed among the poor people of the town and garrison.

A party of American sailors, without the orders or knowledge of their commanders, set fire to the two wings of the Parliament House and consumed them, with the adjoining clerk's offices, and the library and papers deposited there, under pretence of irritation, on account of a scalp alleged to have been found suspended as a trophy. Commodore Chauncey transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, a British standard, accompanied, as he stated in his despatch, "with the mace, over which hung a human scalp; these articles," he added, "were taken from the Parliament House by one of my officers, and presented to me." But, according to the statement of a member of the House of Representatives, who was acquainted with the circumstances, they were simply these: The scalp was sent as a curiosity, enclosed in a letter, from an officer of the army to his friend, the clerk of the House. Upon opening the letter, he and two or three others who happened to be present, were disgusted at the sight, and he threw the letter into an under drawer of his table, among a parcel of old papers. There it was probably found by some of the sailors, who imposed upon the officers the fiction of its being suspended over the mace, as if placed there by public authority.

General Dearborn's civil treatment of the public authorities and inhabitants of York was politely acknowledged on their part in a letter from Chief Justice Scott to the American Adjutant-General, dated York, April, 1813, in which, after referring to the general's orders and arrangements for restraining his soldiers, protecting the persons and property of the inhabitants, and supporting the magistrates, he says: "On the part of the magistrates of York, I gratefully acknowledge the humane attention which has been paid by his Excellency to the present situation of its inhabitants, by pursuing a line of

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conduct so conducive to the protection of a number of individuals, and so honorable to himself."

In the last of August, the same year, York was visited again by Commo-
dore Chauncey and Colonel Scott, who landed without opposition, took a
number of cannon and boats, and a quantity of provisions, shot, shells, and
other stores, and burnt the barracks and public storehouses.

Yonge street is a military highway, laid out by General Simcoe when he was
Lieutenant-Governor, and opened by the troops under his command, in a direct
line northerly from York thirty-two miles to Holland's river, whence the pas-
sage is easy into Lake Simcoe, and thence to Gloucester Bay, a good harbor
in Lake Huron."

THE INCORPORATION IN 1834.

And now the date of the incorporation is reached, and before proceeding
further it will be as well to give some facts and figures respecting the city when
it became such in 1834.



OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER-GENERAL.—FORMERLY POST OFFICE.

The first assessment of City property was made in June, 1834, when the
following returns were received :

St. George's ward.....	£ 15,119
St. Patrick's ward.....	25,268
St. Lawrence ward.....	49,920
St. Andrew's	33,075
St. David's ward.....	63,500
Total	£186,882

This amount converted into present coinage would reach the neighborhood of \$984,410. Estimating at 8d. per £ the revenue derived was £2,836 0s. 6d., and to this was added £1,014, making a total revenue of £3,850 0s. 6d. It is only necessary to compare the above figures with those furnished by the revised assessment of city property for the present year, when, after a reduction of a quarter of a million had been made in response to appeals put in, the enormous sum of \$66,159,485 is presented. In these later days in the history of Toronto the corporation has not always been able to keep up with the progress of the city, but fifty years ago the city fathers were supposed to have been equal to the occasion when they provided for the laying of the following lengths of sidewalks:—Yonge street from Front, 228 rods; Church street to Richmond, 152; Lott to Peter, 356; All March street, 152; Newgate street, 160; Richmond street, 213½; Hospital to John street, 178; Murray to John street, 400; Duke street, 174; George street, 174; New street, 150. Total, 2,618 rods. Not the least important feature in the city's progress has been manifested in the development of her Fire Brigade. In 1834 volunteer firemen, manipulating hand engines, were the protectors of the city and the fire insurance companies. The volunteer brigade was under the supervision of fire-wardens appointed by the Council. During the year of incorporation the following were the fire-wardens: St. George's ward, Edward Perry, William Maxwell, J. G. Chewitt, J. Hunter, W. Heather; St. David's ward, J. Easton, C. Statesbury, D. Brooke, J. Patterson, J. McIntosh; St. Andrew's ward, Jesse Ketchum, W. Patrick, H. Carfrae, J. Ritchie, John Ross; St. Lawrence ward, Robert McKay, Thomas Helliwell, Thomas Bell, jr., Wm. Cawthra, T. Milburne; St. Patrick's ward, James Newbigging, John Powell, J. Anderson and G. Ridout.

THE NAME OF TORONTO.

The proposal to change the name from York to Toronto did not meet with general approval from those who were about to be transformed from townsmen into citizens. A large majority, certainly, were in favor of the soft Indian name, but an important proportion clung affectionately to the "York" with which they had become familiar. These opposing sentiments found expression in the Provincial Parliament, where the bill of incorporation was being discussed. A report of the debate at the third reading of the bill is taken from the *Toronto Patriot*, of March 7th, 1834:—

SATURDAY, March 1, 1834.

York Incorporation bill, and altering the name of York to City of Toronto.

The amendments made by the honorable Legislative Council to this bill were read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Jarvis objected to the amendment changing the name. He thought the alteration would cause confusion.

Mr. A. McDonald admired the taste of the Legislative Council. The name of Toronto was highly musical.

Mr. Berczy hoped the majority of the House would be in favor of altering

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the name. It was the old original name of the place, and the sound was in every respect much better.

Mr. Speaker McLean thought there was something particularly pleasing



LAKESIDE HOME FOR CHILDREN.

to the ear in [the sound of Toronto. (Hear! and a laugh.) And only think, too, this city will be the only City of Toronto in the world. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the name of Toronto would be adopted, and by that means the in-

habitants would not be subjected to the indignity of residing in a place designated "Dirty Little York." (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He hoped the hon. members had the same taste for musical sounds as he had.

Mr. Chisholm perfectly agreed with the observations of the honorable the Speaker. "Toronto" was an Indian name, and designated the place of meeting of the different tribes.

Mr. John Wilson was sorry to find that now the Duke of York was no more, the hon. gentlemen were desirous of losing all recollection of that name. In the States there is a State of New York and City of New York, and they have never thought proper to alter the name, and why should they want to change the name of York to Toronto. He could not feel that the jingling sound of Toronto was so very musical and delightful; though he was nervous, he did not feel the musical sound as some hon. gentlemen did. He would ask, why not go on with the old name? If the mud could be got rid of, that was the principal object.

Mr. Berczy—Surely the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. John Willson) could not have read the renowned History of Knickerbocker. If he had he would have found the original name of the city now called New York was "Manhattan." He thought it was now an excellent opportunity to alter the name of this town, now they were incorporating it into a city. He preferred the old original Indian names, and he hoped a majority of the House would be in favor of "Toronto."

Mr. Clark—Although he would not agree with all the provisions of the bill, yet he thought the change from "Little York" to "Toronto" would be good. It was the original name given by the natives of the soil. He well remembered the name some thirty or forty years gone by, in the days of that great and good man Governor Simcoe. (Hear, hear.) It would in some measure meet his notice for a change of the seat of Government as much as could be done this session, for it would change the name from "Nasty Little York" to the City of Toronto.

Mr. Bidwell said the present name was short and convenient, and it was well known that it was given to the town in honor of the brother of the king, the Duke of York, but now, since that illustrious personage had died, there seemed to be a desire to forget the name. He was satisfied much inconvenience would result from changing the name, and he did not believe hon. members who were in favor of it could show an instance of the name of a town being changed after it had continued so long and was so well known in other parts of the world as York was, and had attained to its size and importance. Some hon. members had said "Toronto" was very musical and poetical. They all knew that poets had a peculiar license in naming places, and, for the reasons given by the hon. members, he wished the present name retained—Toronto for poets, York for men of business.

The committee then divided—Yeas, 22; nays, 10; majority for changing the name from York to the City of Toronto, 12.

Quite an interesting debate on the proposed change of name, but in these days it is difficult to see any reasons strong enough to induce a preference for

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York instead of Toronto. Well, the name was changed, and the town of York became the City of Toronto. This important fact was made known to all whom it might concern by royal proclamation.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Following is a copy of the proclamation referring to the election of Aldermen and Councilmen:—William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of our Provincial Parliament, made and passed in



KNOX CHURCH.

the present year of our reign, entitled "An Act to extend the limits of the town of York, to erect the said town into a city, and to incorporate it under the name of the City of Toronto," it is amongst other things enacted that the said city should be, and the same is hereby divided into five wards, to be called respectively the wards of Saint George, Saint Patrick, Saint Andrew, Saint David, and Saint Lawrence; and that for every ward within the limits of the

said City two Aldermen and two common Councilmen shall be chosen in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and that the Aldermen and common Councilmen shall choose from among the Aldermen, by vote of the majority of such Aldermen and common Councilmen, one person to be a Mayor of the said City; and it is by the said Act further enacted that the first election for Aldermen and common Councilmen shall take place within three calendar months after the passing of the said Act, at such time and place within each of the said wards respectively, as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, shall, by royal proclamation, think fit to appoint, giving eight days' public notice thereof, and shall be holden by such persons as the sheriff of the Home district, for the time being, shall appoint; provided always that the Mayor, Aldermen, and common Councilmen first elected under the authority of this Act, shall hold their offices only until the first Monday in February next ensuing such election. Now therefore, know ye that by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions and authority contained in the said recited Act, we have thought fit to appoint, and do by this our royal proclamation appoint, that the first election for Aldermen and common Councilmen for the several wards aforesaid, shall be held on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of March, now next ensuing the date hereof, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and at the several places hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—For the Ward of St George, at Wright's inn, in the said ward; for the Ward of St Patrick, Elliott's inn, in the said ward; for the Ward of St. Andrew, at Fahey's inn, in the said ward; for the Ward of St. David, at the Court-house, in the said ward; for the Ward of St. Lawrence, at the Ontario House in the said ward: and that the said election in the said several and respective wards, shall be holden at the time and places aforesaid, by such persons as our said sheriff of the Home district for the time being shall appoint.

And we do hereby require and command all and every our loving subjects within the said several and respective wards to take due notice of this our royal proclamation.

And in testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of our said province, and Major-General commanding our forces therein, at the City of Toronto, the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the fourth year of our reign.

And thus York was merged into Toronto. On the day following the transformation of the town to a city—March 7th—the *Patriot* contained an editorial comment on the event, in which it excused itself for appearing with two different date lines. The following is the extract:—

"Our present number, it will be seen, is on one side dated York, and on the other Toronto, which arises from the circumstance of the first side having been printed before the bill changing the name received the Royal assent. Opinions are much divided on the propriety of this change, some think it will lead to confusion, and others that it is by no means a necessary consequence, and,

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chosen in the common Council-majority of such or of the said election for Aldermen, or per-royal proclamation, and shall be held on the date hereof, at the several of St George, at the said ward; for the Ward of the said election the time and the district for moving subjects of this our be made pat- ed. Witness: nant-Governor ces therein, at our Lord one our reign. ing the trans- ained an editor- aring with two

liking the name of Toronto better than York, are satisfied that it has taken place—we think with the latter. The main thing will be the practical working of the bill, which, if it be for good, there will be but little in the name."

We here append a list of Mayors of the city from its incorporation to the present time, with the number of terms and date of years during which they served :

William Lyon Mackenzie.....	1834
Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Q. C.....	1835
Thomas D. Morrison, M.D.....	1836
George Gurnett	1837
John Powell.....	1838-39-40
George Monroe.....	1841
Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C.....	1842-43-44
Wm. Henry Boulton.....	1845-46-47
George Gurnett.....	1848-49-50
John George Bowes.....	1851-52-53
Joshua George Beard.....	1854
Hon. George W. Allan.....	1855
Hon. John B. Robinson.....	1856
John Hutchinson.....	1857
Wm. Henry Boulton } D. B. Read, Q. C. }	1858
Hon. Adam Wilson, Q.C	1859-60
John George Bowes.....	1861-62-63
Francis H. Medcalf.....	1864-65-66
James E. Smith.....	1867-68
S. B. Harman.....	1869-70
Joseph Sheard.....	1871-72
Alex. Manning.....	1873
Francis H. Medcalf.....	1874-75
Angus Morrison.....	1876-77-78
James Beaty, jr., Q.C.....	1879-80
W. B. McMurrich.....	1881-82
A. R. Boswell.....	1883-84
Alex. Manning.....	1885

FACILITIES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Toronto as a port of entry has great natural advantages, and has one of the best harbors on the lake. It is also extremely well endowed with railway facilities. There are six lines of railway that make connections here, some of which make this City the terminus, while others are through main lines from the east to the west. The principal are as follows, Canada Pacific Railway, Great Western Railway, Northern Railway, and Ontario & Quebec Railway.

INDUSTRIES.

Toronto is first of all a commercial city, but manufacturing in all branches has greatly advanced within recent years, and there is every reason to believe that within a short period this city will take the lead in manufacturing enterprise, as it does now in commercial operations. The principal manufactures now carried on are agricultural implements, stoves, castings, and general iron work, hats, caps, and furs, furniture, skins and leather, boots and shoes, clothing, millinery, building materials, wooden ware, brooms and brushes, jewellery, carriages, cigars, corsets, paints, oils, and drugs, safes and many small manufactures.

At the head of the importing and wholesale trade of the City we must place the dry goods trade. After which follows groceries, hardware, millinery, hats, caps, and furs, clothing, fancy goods, fancy dry goods, small wares, jewellery, lumber, etc., etc.,. The trade in food supplies is very extensive, and the City serves as a distributing point for all kinds of produce. The facilities for transportation have largely fostered the development of this business, which bids fair rapidly to increase in volume and scope.

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Toronto's banking business is perhaps the strongest support of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the City, and working in alliance with those interests in all their legitimate phases, each appreciably influences and partakes of the tone and methods of the others. Hence the banks of the City, like her business enterprises, are noted for their sound, conservative management, command the entire confidence of business men and capitalists, and hold high rank among the financial institutions of the country. We cite the Federal Bank, the Standard Bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Imperial Bank, the Ontario Bank, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, Central Bank, and the Home Savings Bank; the head quarters of the above are all in this city. In addition to these the following have branches in this City: Bank of Montreal, Molson's Bank, Quebec Bank, Bank of British North America, and the Merchants' Bank. We will also mention the Toronto General Trust Co., Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Co., Canada Land and Credit Co., the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., London and Ontario Investment Co., Building and Loan Association, Imperial Loan and Investment Co., Farmers' Loan and Savings Co., Land Security Co., People's Loan and Deposit Co., as well as a number of savings banks, where persons of moderate means can deposit small sums, and in many of them can withdraw by cheque as in ordinary banks.

EDUCATIONAL, ETC.

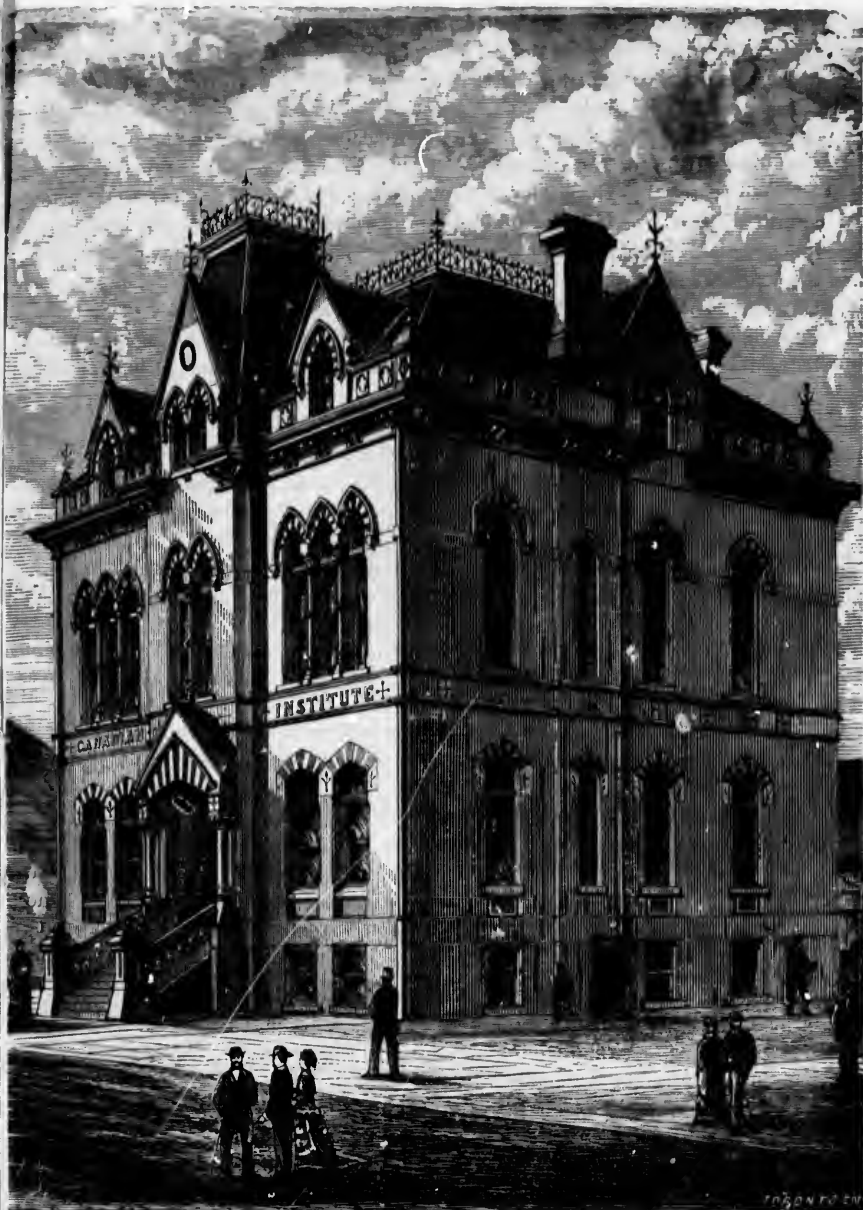
Toronto being a British Canadian City it may be taken for granted that matters of education have long been considered of primary importance. No expense has been spared in perfecting and developing more completely a system of schools, and not content with this several scholastic institutions of the highest rank have found here adequate support and encouragement. Schools

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

of the best order, freely accessible to the poorest child in the City, are in daily operation in every part of the City. Every child so far belongs to the State as to be entitled to a free education at the expense of the State; ignorance is more costly than schools, and no investment can be so uniformly productive of good returns to the State as that devoted to the culture of those who themselves are soon to be the State. Hence the doors of the public schools are thrown wide open, and the children are welcomed without money or price, not from the parlors of the rich only, but also from the highways and hedges.

We regret that the limits of our space do not admit of more than a brief enumeration of the other high class educational establishments, which have reached the highest development in this City. They are the Collegiate Institute, the Upper Canada College, the Normal School, the Toronto Model School, the Ontario School of Art, St. Michael's College, the Provincial University, University College, the Bishop Strachan School, the University of Trinity College, Knox College, McMaster Hall, and several other private schools and institutions of merit.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Toronto fire brigade is second to none in efficiency and discipline. It is a well organized paid department, and is well managed in all respects. There are ten engine and hook and ladder stations, where appliances are in constant readiness to sally out to rescue life and property from the flames. James Ashfield is chief engineer, Richard Ardagh chief of brigade, Thomas Graham assistant chief, Joseph Davis west assistant chief, and John Thompson east assistant chief. Fire alarm boxes connected with the engine houses by telegraph are to be found in all parts of the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of entertainments and amusements there is much to make life in the City pleasant and sociable. During the winter there are the usual church festivals and exhibitions. There are also skating rinks, social and society reunions, snowshoe and other clubs. A very handsome and commodious opera house is open during the season, and the cream of the dramatic and operatic profession may be seen there. There is also the Pavilion Music Hall in the Horticultural Gardens, as well as a number of smaller halls, in which dramatic representations, readings, &c., are given.

SOCIETIES.

Secret and other societies are well entrenched here. The Masons have a large number of lodges; Toronto being in addition the seat of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Oddfellows are well represented; also the Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Orange Order and Temperance Societies. There are also a number of musical societies, as well as nearly thirty clubs and social organizations. Of these the most noticeable are the Albany Club, the Toronto Club, the National Club, the Argonaut Rowing Club, the Toronto Rowing Club, and the Bayside Rowing Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Toronto Lacrosse Club, the Ontario Lacrosse Club, the Ontario Jockey Club and the Toronto Canoe Club.

THE CHURCHES.

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One of the titles of the Queen City of English Canada is "The City of Churches," a name whose appropriateness can be seen by any visitor who watches the heaven pointing spires that rise from every part of Toronto, and form a leading feature of our city. The St. James' Cathedral, corner of King and Church streets, is one of the handsomest religious edifices on the Continent. The Metropolitan Church (Methodist) and St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) are very beautiful structures. The St. Michael's Cathedral (Catholic) is also noticeable. Many other of the Toronto Churches are remarkable for architectural beauty. There are twenty-six Episcopal churches belonging to the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto; two Reformed Episcopal, eleven Baptist



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

churches, nine Catholic, one Catholic Apostolic, seven of the Congregational denomination, one German Lutheran, four of the denomination of the "Christian" Church, eighteen Presbyterian, twenty-two Methodist churches, one Unitarian, five miscellaneous places of worship and one Jewish Synagogue. Thus it will be readily seen that Toronto is well provided with places of worship of all denominations. We must not forget to mention the barracks of the

Salvation Army, situated at the rear of Queen street, near the western branch of the Public Library. Opinions differ as to whether this organization does most good or ill, but there seems to be no doubt that by their efforts something is gained, some lives are reclaimed, if it be but for a time, from the devil's service of drink, lust and profanity; for a time, if it be but for a time, the old myth of the reformed Magdalen is realized, and the fallen image of God is lifted from the gutter.

THE PRESS.

What is done in Toronto for the education and enlightenment of the people in the matter of daily newspaper and periodical literature may be inferred from the following. Besides the dailies, which are the Mail, the Globe, the World, the News, the Evening Telegram, there are a large number of weekly, monthly and quarterly publications. These are as follows:—Art Journal, monthly; the Atheneum, monthly; Berean Leaves, monthly; Bible Society Recorder, monthly; Budget, monthly; Canadian Citizen and Temperance Herald, weekly; Canada Educational, monthly; Canada Lancet, monthly; Canada Law Journal, semi-monthly; Canada Presbyterian, weekly; Canada School Journal, monthly; Canada Short Horn Herd Book, yearly; Canadian Baptist, weekly; Canadian Conveyancer; Canadian Farmer, weekly; Canadian Independent, monthly; Canadian Journal of Science, Literature and History, quarterly; Canadian Manufacturer, semi-weekly; Canadian Methodist Magazine, monthly; Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, monthly; Canadian Scholars Quarterly; Canadian Sportsman and Live Stock Journal, weekly; Christian Guardian and Evangelical Witness, weekly; Colonizer, monthly; Commercial Traveller and Mercantile Journal, monthly; Cosmopolitan Shorthand Writer, monthly; Dominion Churchman, weekly; Dominion Mechanical and Milling News, monthly; Early Days, bi-monthly; Evangelical Churchman, weekly; Golden Hours for the Young, monthly; Grip, weekly; Home and School, semi-monthly; Irish Canadian, weekly; Ladies' Journal, monthly; Mercantile Test and Legal Record, weekly; Methodist Magazine, weekly; Monetary Times and Trades Review, weekly; Ontario Law List; Parkdale Times, weekly; Parkdale News, weekly; Pleasant Hours, weekly; Quarterly Review Service; Rural Canadian, monthly; Sabbath School Presbyterian, monthly; The Sentinel, weekly; Sunbeams, semi-monthly; Sunday School Banner, monthly; The Week, weekly; Toronto Advertiser, weekly; The Tribune, weekly; Truth, weekly.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TORONTO.

Besides the ecclesiastical and educational edifices, Toronto possesses many public buildings of a high degree of architectural merit, and in every instance when this can be said, as in the case of the Post Office, the Custom House, the new Yonge Street Arcade, the Public Library, and Osgoode Hall, the beauty of each building is much enhanced by its architectural surroundings, by freedom of approach, through wide and stately streets, which allow it to be seen in all the majesty of its fair proportions. Other public buildings we have, it is true, such as the old Parliament House and the City Hall, which

the western branch of the organization do not belong to an altogether past period of Toronto's history, and respecting which the edict of public opinion has already gone forth that they are to be replaced, and that speedily, by something worthy of the greatest city of Canada's most intellectual and progressive Province.

for a time, the image of God is similar and not second to Osgoode Hall.

ment of the people may be inferred from the Globe, the World of weekly, monthly Journal, monthly Society Recorder, Temperance Herald, monthly; Canada; Canada School; Canadian Baptist; Canadian Inquirer; Canadian History; Methodist Magazine; Canadian Monthly; Canadian Journal, weekly; Colonizer, monthly; Cosmopolitan, weekly; Dominion, bi-monthly; Young, monthly; Irish Canadian; and Legal Record; Review, weekly; News, weekly; Canadian, monthly; weekly; Sunbeams, weekly; Toronto

to possess many in every instance the Custom House, Osgoode Hall, the Westminister Hall, which allow it to be public buildings we City Hall, which



POST OFFICE.

Osgoode Hall, one of the handsomest public buildings of Toronto, is the Westminister Hall and "Four Courts" of Ontario, a palace of justice palatial enough to be a fitting abode for the unimpeached judicial character of the Toronto bench and bar.

The Custom House is one of those among our public buildings which, like

the General Post Office, illustrates most vividly the vast advance made by our city during the last ten years.

Government House and grounds are situated on the south side of King street, immediately opposite Upper Canada College, and west of the new St. Andrew's Church, an architectural situation which cannot fail to impress favorably the cultured visitor to Toronto.

The Court House is situated on Adelaide and Court streets. It belongs to that class of the Toronto public buildings which belong to the past age of our city, and as in the case of the Parliament House, it is generally felt that they must soon be replaced by something less unworthy of the capital of Ontario.

The Free Library of Toronto is opposite the Court House, a little further east, in an admirably chosen position, at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets. It was, in former years, the Mechanics' Institute, but the committee of that institution gave up their building and valuable collection of books to the Free Library Board as soon as the by-law establishing a Public Library had passed by an almost unanimous vote of the citizens.

The City Hall is situated on Front street, corner of Jarvis street.

Shaftesbury Hall and the premises of the Y. M. C. A. are situated at 30 Queen street west, where there is also a free reading-room and bureau of enquiry for all strangers in Toronto in need of employment.

The Drill Shed is situated on the west side of Jarvis street, between Front street and the Esplanade. It is one of the largest and most commodious in the Dominion, and is the headquarters of the two "crack regiments" of Ontario, the Queen's Own and the Tenth Royal Grenadiers.

Equity Chambers, situated on the corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets, is a neat red brick building, occupied principally by insurance offices, printing office, lawyers, estate agents, etc.

The magnificent Exhibition Buildings were opened to the public by Lord Dufferin, late Governor-General of Canada, in September, 1878. The palace is built with solid brick foundations, with sides and roof of glass, and affords admirable accommodation for the advantageous exhibition of goods. The whole of the buildings on the grounds, including the Crystal Palace building were built in the short period of ninety days, and the cost of the whole, up to the present time, is nearly \$250,000. The grounds, occupying some sixty acres in extent, are the finest in the Dominion of Canada. They are most beautifully located on the shore of Lake Ontario, on the western outskirts of the city, and from them a splendid view of Toronto, with the surrounding country and the lake, can be obtained. They are easy of access and can be reached in a few minutes by the Grand Trunk Railway, Street Railway, and line of steamers which run to the Exhibition wharf.

Among the most important buildings of recent date must be classed the Arcade, between Yonge and Victoria streets. The front entrance is on the former street, to the beauty of which its imposing cut-stone facade with its wide archway and Egyptian pillars in bas-relief are a valuable addition. The spacious passage-way of the Arcade is furnished with stalls, glittering with that is most attractive to pleasure-seekers.

The Toronto Prisons are the Central Prison, Industrial Refuge for Girls, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, and the Toronto Gaol.

THE TORONTO WATER WORKS.

The supply of our city with pure water was for many years a standing hygienic grievance. The Water Works used were at an insufficient elevation, and the supply was obtained from a part of the bay too liable to be contaminated by the city sewerage. The present Water Works are beautifully situated on the summit of the hill north of Toronto, where a miniature lake of nine acres, floored and walled with stone, serves as a reservoir. The grounds are beautifully kept, and overlook on one side the Mount Pleasant Cemetery and the park-like ravine, which extends in this direction from Rosedale; in the other direction step after step of the city terrace descending to the Bay.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Toronto is rich in benevolent and charitable institutions for the relief of the sick and needy. Of these the Toronto General Hospital is entitled to the first place. It is situated on the north side of Gerrard Street East, between



KNOX COLLEGE.

Sackville and Sumach Streets. The site is well chosen from a hygienic point of view, its elevation being eighty feet above the level of the Bay. The Hospital buildings cover a space of four acres, and are 170 by 120 feet in dimensions. The beautiful park-like grounds which surround the building were laid out under the skilful superintendence of the late Mr. Mudie.

The House of Providence, on Power Street, is a worthy rival of the

General Hospital. It is supported by our Catholic citizens, and is one of the most noteworthy of Toronto's public edifices.

The Lunatic Asylum is located on Queen Street West, opposite Dundas Street.

Burnside Lying-in Hospital is maintained by voluntary contributions, aided by a yearly Government grant of \$400.

The Hospital for Sick Children is situated at the top of Elizabeth Street, abutting on College Avenue.

The Asylum for Incurables is on Dunn Avenue, Parkdale, and is an institution which well merits the support of the kind-hearted and charitable.

The Dental College and Infirmary is situated on Richmond Street East, and gives gratuitous relief to those suffering from diseases of the teeth, and is peculiarly a valuable institution in affording alleviation to pains which, excruciating enough, more often (from some unknown reason) excite the risibility rather than the sympathy of our fellow man.

The Girl's Home is situated at 189 Gerrard Street. This institution aims at the support and training of destitute little girls under fourteen years of age; also the maintenance of destitute little boys under four years of age.

The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary is on Gerrard Street, between Sackville and Sumach Streets.

The Boys' Home, at 281 George Street, supplies a refuge and industrial training to a number of destitute boys who have not been convicted of any offence against the law.

The House of Industry supplies a refuge and affords an asylum to children of older growth taken from the streets and slums of the city.

The Infants' Home, or Infirmary, is situated on St. Mary street, between Yonge and Chapel streets, and takes under its fostering charge the little ones whose parents and friends are incapable of giving them the care they need. This institution admits within its precincts not only sick infants, but also those in health.

The News Boys' Home, at 42 Frederick street, is a valuable institution, and affords, as its name indicates, a retreat for the poor little "waifs" and "strays" that pursue an honest but hard living in the public streets.

The Notre Dame Institute, at 90 Jarvis street, is a Catholic institution which provides gratuitously, or at a small cost, lodging for young girls employed in the city who have no homes of their own.

The St. Nicholas Home is a similar institution for the benefit of young boys.

The Small-pox Hospital, in the eastern precincts of the city, sufficiently explains by its name its object.

The Toronto Dispensary, supplies free of charge, medicine to the necessitous. It is open daily from 12 to 2 p. m.

In addition to the above-mentioned, there are a number of other organizations which, in an unobtrusive manner, are doing much good, and are playing the part of the good Samaritan, in "Casting their bread upon the waters." They will reap their reward.

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OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Of the Lakeside Home, erected by Mr. Robertson, we furnish an engraving. The following description of the building is an abstract from the report of 1889: "The Lakeside Home for little children, the Convalescent Home in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, occupies a site on the west point of Toronto Island, nearly one hundred yards north-west of the Lighthouse, and the same distance from the south shore of the Island. The building is twenty minutes' walk from the dock at Hanlan's Point, and the plot of ground on which it is built was leased by the corporation of the City of Toronto, as the deed states, 'so that a Convalescent Home for Sick Children shall be erected thereon in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children.' "

TORONTO'S SUBURBS.

The pleasant village, or rather town, of Parkdale, has long been all but identical with the city, from which it is separated by Dufferin Street, immediately west of the Exhibition Grounds. There is no doubt whatever that Parkdale, like Yorkville, Brockton and other suburbs, will soon be absorbed in the municipality of Toronto. Meanwhile it is one of the pleasantest of our suburbs, and furnishes an easily available health resort in summer to those whose business duties do not allow them to remove to any great distance from the city. There is a continuous line of houses and stores from the centre of Toronto, at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, along Queen Street to the main street of Parkdale. This street is furnished with stores and hotels on a scale equal to that of the best streets in the city. Radiating from this in all directions, north and south, are avenues, which are rapidly being filled up with handsome private residences and villas. The Great North-West Telegraph Company have an office at 54 Queen Street, Mr. G. A. Devlin being agent. There is a Free Library at Parkdale with a stock of 500 volumes. Mr. J. A. Wismer is librarian.

Seaton Village is situated north of Bloor Street, about midway between Yorkville and Brockton. It occupies a district extending to the base of the hill terrace, which forms the natural boundary of Toronto to the north, and no doubt represents the prospective advance, whose outworks are already begun, of the city, along College Street and Bloor Street, and by avenues leading northward.

Brockton is now annexed to Toronto, yet still may be classed as one of its suburbs. It is now St. Mark's Ward. It is an older village than Parkdale, being situated on Dundas Street, the main thoroughfare in the days before railroads were thought of, from Toronto westward. It is about three miles and a half from the City Hall. The property on which this village is built belonged originally to Colonel Givins and Colonel Denison. The present representative of the latter family has a residence a little north of the village. In days within living memory Brockton was a favorite stopping place for the long trains of teams on their way to and from Hamilton, and the old red brick hotel, still a popular bourne for city driving parties, has witnessed many a convivial meeting in days that were somehow merrier than the present day. Brockton is pleasantly and healthily situated. The street cars extend to it.

Yorkville is a popular place of residence for those of the citizens of Toronto who desire a somewhat cheaper place of abode than can easily be obtained in the older portion of the city. Every morning the street cars which run from Yorkville Town Hall down to King street are crowded with business men, merchants, employees of all kinds. Raised on the crest of a hill overlooking the bay, Yorkville is a healthy as well as an economical location; its quiet streets and well shaded avenues afford a pleasant relief after the heat and dust of the city streets in summer.

Rosedale is a beautifully situated suburb, of quite recent formation, on the far side of the picturesque ravine immediately north of the eastern part of Bloor street. It takes its pretty title so well accordant with the abundant rose-growth in the gardens of its numerous mansions and villas, from the name given to the homestead of the aristocratic family of Jarvis. This gentleman, in conjunction with Mr. Bloor, bought the property on which Yorkville is built, and designed its first projection. Its principal street is arranged in the form of a square, the south side of which is the ravine. Two magnificent bridges at either extremity of this part of Rosedale span the ravine. The shelving sides of this ravine slope gently to the clear waters of the creek, which flow eastward to join the Don; they are clad with cedars, pine, oak, maple and aspen, the relics of the original forest.

Mount Pleasant is a village north of the Yonge street bridge, over the ravine. The latter spot was long known as the Blue Hill, from the bluish-grey color of the strata of clay on the summit of either side. This clay is found all through this section of the northern suburb; it belongs to the "drift and boulder" formation and affords excellent material for manufacturing the white brick, which the increasing good taste of our city architects is employing in preference to red brick.

"The Island" deserves to be reckoned in the very first rank of the suburbs of our city. The great advantages which it affords are, it is true, only beginning to be recognized. The establishment of a magnificent public bath by Mr. Erastus Wiman, the erection of a Health Home for sick children by the generous benevolence of Mr. John Ross Robertson, the building of churches, and the determination to enforce temperance, so markedly shown during the summer of 1883, the multiplication of handsome private residences, the preparation for setting aside and beautifying, in every possible way, a People's Park, all are indications that Toronto is at last beginning to appreciate aright the manifold capabilities for beauty and healthfulness of her outlying bulwark against the Lake Ontario storms. It may be truly said that Toronto owes her very existence to the impressions made on Governor Simcoe's mind during his first visit to the harbor, by the facility for defensive works provided by what is now the Island.

TORONTO IN 1885.

Of all the cities in the Dominion which aspire to the distinction of being regarded as important jobbing markets, Toronto exceeds in the volume of its trade all except Montreal, and the immense trade which centres here is drawn

from the whole country, and in some instances her products find extensive markets in the Old World. The several lines of trade and manufacture are represented by houses whose characteristics are such as to warrant us in speaking of them in the most eulogistic terms. They are conducted by men who believe that, whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and this principle they apply in their daily business. Active, honorable competition has attracted this important trade, and the aim of her business men has been to bind this prosperous city to the surrounding country by "bands as soft as silk, yet as powerful as steel." Her commercial travellers penetrate the country in every direction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern wilds to the Lakes. Toronto is thus advertized from one confine of the country to another; and largely through this means a trade aggregating millions of dollars annually has been built up, and a notoriety has been gained that indicates her present greatness and promises future prosperity. The time is past when dealers in the east can monopolize the wholesale trade of the country, and Toronto merchants are to-day selling all lines of goods as cheaply as they can be bought in any market; and, by bringing them so much nearer the consumer, a great saving in freight is effected.

Toronto is situated in the midst of a rich and fertile section of the country; it is the centre of a complete railway system, and these railways run trains so that people come quite a distance to buy goods, and return home the same day. Hence, as a trading centre the city has few equals. The stores of all sorts will compare favorably with those of many much larger cities. The assortment and arrangement of goods could with difficulty be improved. This is admitted by people from other towns and cities. Toronto is, withal, a progressive city. The young business men are all enterprising and are on the alert, not only for their own good, but for the city as well. The time is not far distant when Toronto's 125,000 will be 200,000, and when of the Dominion it shall be what it is now to Ontario, its most attractive city.



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