

TORONTO

CANADA'S QUEEN CITY



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T O R O N T O

Canada's Queen City

TORONTO

Canada's Queen City

Illustrated with the latest photographs of Toronto's wholesale and retail districts; park, street, residential, water scenes, etc.



Together with a Historical Review of the City and its Standing as a Manufacturing, Commercial and Residential Metropolis.

TORONTO
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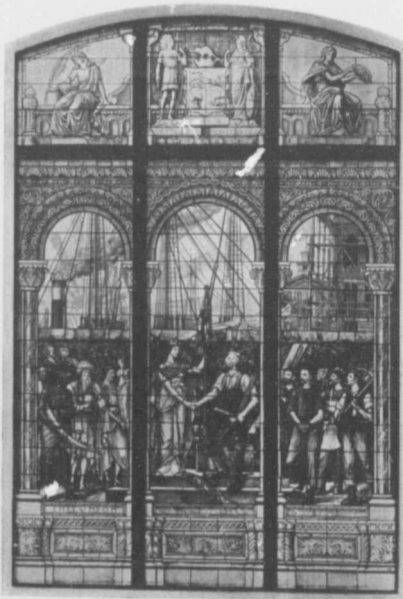
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THE GREAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CITY HALL

THE scene depicted in this remarkable window, "The Union of Commerce and Industry," symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building, surmounted by a cupola, is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while



the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematical of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such a work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet.

T O R O N T O

CANADA'S QUEEN CITY



TORONTO, the capital city of Ontario, the Semi-centennial of whose foundation was held in 1884, occupies a position which was of great importance long before the advent of the white race, at a time when the entire province was covered with a dense hardwood forest, penetrated only in a few directions by the Indian trails.

The site of Toronto was the termination of the most important of these trails, which supplied the shortest and most convenient road between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. The name itself is of Huron origin, and means a "place of meeting," a term applied to the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe, which was the northern end of the first stage on the great portage.

In course of time the name has been transferred from the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe to the southern end of the trail. It was by this road that the Six Nation Indians passed during the middle of the seventeenth century, through to the present County of Simcoe, and in a series of bloody conflicts, almost entirely exterminated the Huron Indians. At the time of the conquest of Canada, the province was occupied by the Mississaugas, a branch of the Algonquin people.

During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the fight for the fur trade with the Indians was maintained with great vigor between the English from Albany and the French from Montreal. The control by the French of the trade passing by the Niagara River led the English to establish a fort at Oswego for the purpose of gaining the traffic from the northwest, and as a counter-stroke, a French trading-post was established in 1749 on the site of Toronto, which was named Fort Rouille, after the French colonial minister. It was situated on the lake shore in what is now the western part of the city, and its site is marked by an obelisk in the southwest corner of the Exhibition Grounds.

In 1758, the threatened attacks on Quebec, Montreal, and Niagara, led by the English forces under Wolfe and Amherst, compelled the Governor of Canada, M. de Vaudreuil, to withdraw his forces from the smaller forts, and, under his instruction, Fort Rouille was burned in 1759.

In the period intervening between the destruction of the fort and the settlement of the town, the fur trade continued to be very valuable, and it is said £1,000 was offered by traders for a season's monopoly, as far back as 1767. The termination of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence was followed by the expulsion of the United Empire Loyalists, many of whom settled in Upper Canada. Some of these settlers found their way to the vicinity of Toronto, and civilized settlement had then its beginning. At that time the eyes of the Imperial officials were cast on it as a suitable site for the future capital of Ontario. Surveyor-General Collins reported it in 1788 as possessing a capacious, safe, and well-sheltered harbor. The surveyor-general at Lower Canada, Colonel

Bouchette, who conducted extensive surveys in the western lakes, wrote approvingly of it, giving among other information, the following interesting description of it: "I distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glossy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisted of two families of Mississaugas—and the many neighboring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense convoys of wild fowl." Its situation certainly commended it as a convenient and safe place for the capital of the province, and when Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, came to the conclusion that Newark, as Niagara-on-the-Lake was then called, was unsuitable for the seat of government on account of its proximity to the United States border, and its not being central enough for provincial purposes, he had no difficulty in selecting Toronto as the place best suited for his capital.

Accordingly he did so choose, and promptly made progress by water to lay the foundation of the new town, accompanied by his officers of state and a detachment of the Queen's Rangers. The town plan was very simple, and was in the form of a parallelogram, the street area being bounded on the west by George Street, on the south by Palace Street, on the east by Ontario Street, and on the north by Duchess Street. At this interval of time it is worth recalling the meaning of the early street nomenclature of the city. George Street was named after George, Prince of Wales (George IV), Duchess Street after the Duchess of York, the King's daughter-in-law, Frederick Street after the Duke of York, Caroline Street after Queen Caroline, then Princess of Wales, Yonge Street after Sir Frederick Yonge, Secretary of State for War. Governor Simcoe changed the name of the new town from Toronto to York, and for many years it was so known.

At the beginning of this century the town had taken form and was spreading its buildings over the fairly large area laid out. Public buildings were erected and others were projected, and residences sprung up in goodly profusion and architectural variety. At this period the town was twice captured by the Americans. It surrendered in 1813 to General Pike, when the Houses of Parliament and the records were burned and much damage inflicted on property, and three months later the town was taken by the American fleet under Commodore Chauncey. The social and commercial life of the town was progressing very rapidly, but in this brief sketch cannot be dealt with. Some of the leading men, however, may be mentioned, and their names will revive the scenes in which they moved as controlling actors.

Following Simcoe as governor were Peter Russell, Peter Hunter, Sir Francis Gore, Sir Isaac Brock, and contemporary were Baldwin, Jarvis, Robinson, Powell, Osgoode, Small, Hagermon, Chewett, Draper, Ridout, Boulton, Bidwell, Alton, Shaw and Denison. One figure stands out pre-eminent in the person of Bishop Strachan, the sturdy Aberdonian, who was an ecclesiastic and statesman, and left his mark on the events of the day as probably no one else did. Meanwhile the town grew and prospered. Successful business enterprises were established, churches built, schools provided, and colleges for the higher branches of education founded. The printing press poured forth its broadsheets, and "York," then as now, was the provincial centre of political agitation and literary activity. As the seat of government this was only natural, but the circumstances of the time were favorable for civil commotion and public unrest.

The Family Compact reigned supreme. Popular rights were ignored or neglected, and constitutional agitation having failed in effecting redress and reform, the people, or a portion of them, arose in revolt, the outbreak being known as the William Lyon Mackenzie Rebellion. Three years before that extreme step was taken, York once more changed its name, reverting to "Toronto," and it became a city. From that year, 1834, it dates its second birth, and the man upon whom was bestowed the distinction of being the first mayor was the agitator and reformer, William Lyon Mackenzie. The steps taken to incorporate Toronto are worth reciting. Mr. Jarvis, member for York, introduced the bill for incorporation in the Legislature in February, 1834. In March it became law, providing for a city divided into five wards, with two aldermen and two councilmen from each ward, from whom was to be elected a mayor. The first meeting of the new council was held on the 3rd of April, 1834, and Mr. Mackenzie was elected mayor, and it was he who designed the city arms and motto: "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity."

Here it may be proper, as it surely will be interesting, to give the names of the chief magistrates who have ruled the city since its incorporation, viz.: 1834, William Lyon Mackenzie; 1835, Robert Baldwin Sullivan; 1836, Thos D. Morrison, M.D.; 1837, George

Gurnett; 1838-40, John Powell; 1841, George Munro; 1842-44, Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C.; 1845-47, William Henry Boulton; 1848-50, George Gurnett; 1851-53, John George Bowes; 1854, Joshua Geo. Beard; 1855, George W. Allan; 1856, John Beverley Robinson; 1857, John Hutchison; 1858, William Henry Boulton and David B. Read, Q.C.; 1859-60, Adam Wilson, Q.C.; 1861-63, John George Bowes; 1864-66, Francis H. Medcalf; 1867-68, James E. Smith; 1869-70, Samuel B. Harmon; 1871-72, Joseph Sheard; 1873, Alexander Manning; 1874-75, Francis H. Medcalf; 1876-78, Angus Morrison, Q.C.; 1879-80, James Beaty, Jr., Q.C.; 1881-82, W. Barclay McMurrich, Q.C.; 1883-84, Arthur R. Boswell, K.C.; 1885, Alexander Manning; 1886-87, William H. Howland, 1888-91 Edward F. Clarke; 1892-93, Robert J. Fleming; 1894-95, Warring Kennedy; 1896, Robert J. Fleming; 1897, Robert J. Fleming and John Shaw; 1898-99, John Shaw; 1900, Ernest A. Macdonald; 1901-2, Oliver A. Howland, C.M.G.; 1903-4-5, Thos. Urquhart; 1906-7, Emerson Coatsworth, K.C.; 1908-9, Joseph Oliver; 1910-11-12, George Reginald Geary, K.C. At the date of its incorporation, the population of Toronto was under 10,000, and the ratable property within the city limits did not exceed three-quarters of a million dollars. The western boundary was Peter Street, and the city did not extend beyond the Don River. There were few buildings to the north of Queen Street, then known as Lott Street, the primeval forest being still uncut and uncleared on the northern border. In this year the newly born city suffered from an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, which proved a terrible scourge, the death rate being one in twenty of the population. The gloom caused by this disaster deepened the dissatisfaction caused by the misgovernment of the province and emphasized the dissatisfaction of the populace. Yet the city prospered well on the whole, notwithstanding these untoward experiences. With the rebellion of 1837, already mentioned, we shall not deal. Toronto was, of course, the object of attack, but the defence was more than sufficient to prevent a siege or inroad, Montgomery's Tavern to the north being the point of rally, and a few volleys of musketry the only expression of war. From '37 to the present time the leading events must be passed under review kaleidoscopically.

Toronto - - A City of Charming Homes

It is safe to say that no city of equal size in America contains so many substantial and artistic homes, and so delightful a series of residential districts as Toronto. It is essentially a city of homes—a city which presents unrivalled attractions for home life. In summer the thousands of wide spreading trees throw their foliage across the roadways forming, with the well trimmed and flower bordered lawns, many vistas of surpassing charm. Parks of large expanse and great natural beauty may be found in every section of the city, while the deep ravines of Rosedale, the heights of the northern boundary, and the wonderful panorama of Lake Ontario's changing tints lend their added loveliness to the surroundings. In front of the city is Toronto Island, where, within but a few minutes of the busiest streets, one may find quietness, fresh air and all the delights of shady groves, sandy beaches, and tumbling waves. Several other summer suburbs of the same attractiveness exist along the lake shore, while steamers ply in every direction, affording a wide variety of pleasure excursions at moderate cost. The climate of Toronto is very moderate, and the somewhat short winter is full of pleasant occupations, each season bringing its series of notable dramatic, musical and other entertainments; for Toronto is a generous patron of good art, and never fails to attract to its doors those who are most famous on the lecture platform or the dramatic stage.

Toronto - - Its Famous Colleges and Schools

As an educational centre Toronto possesses advantages unsurpassed by any city of equal size in America. It contains three large universities—Toronto, Trinity and McMaster. In federation with the University of Toronto are several strong colleges with courses in theology and arts, namely, Knox, St. Michael's, Victoria, and Wycliffe. This university is supported by the province, and the wide range of its usefulness is shown by the following list of its affiliated institutions in various departments:—Toronto School of Medicine, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, School of Practical Science, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario Agricultural College, and two Colleges of Music. The city contains 74 public schools, 20 separate schools (Roman Catholic), 1 model school, 1

Normal School, 8 Collegiate Institutes, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Technical School, 7 Ladies' Schools, 1 Residential Boys' College and several excellent Business Colleges. The public and separate schools and the technical school are absolutely free, and the Toronto public school system is regarded as the most perfect in America. Education in Toronto is within the reach of all and is of a very high type. The public school system leads naturally to the collegiate and thence to the university, and while free education is obtainable up to a point sufficient for any branch of commercial life, the higher branches may also be studied at comparatively small expense.

In the matter of commercial education, Toronto as an important business centre is very well supplied with private schools which train young people for ordinary office appointments as stenographers and bookkeepers. For higher grade work leading to the examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the examinations for commercial specialists prescribed by the Education Department of the province, the institutions commonly known as "Shaw's Schools," including the Central Business College and the Shaw Correspondence School are worthy of special mention. These schools are well known throughout the Dominion and are recognized as the leaders in Canadian commercial education. Under the Board of Education for the city, commercial classes are conducted in the larger public schools, and in the high school of commerce and finance, for which a new building costing \$500,000 is now in course of erection.

Last year medical inspection was introduced into the public schools, and has given the best results.

Playground schools are operated in ten centres of the city. An open air school has been opened in Victoria Park for weak children. Supplies of all kinds are furnished free to the pupils.

Toronto - - A Mecca of Tourists

Each year sees an increase in the tourist traffic of Toronto and in the number of conventions held within its borders. Even yet, however, the almost limitless attractions of the city and country behind it are but partly known. The Muskoka Lakes, famous both for beauty and sport, are each summer the haunt of thousands from Canada and the United States. The Georgian Bay, with its 30,000 islands, is now rivalling Muskoka in popular esteem, while Kawartha Lakes district, with its magnificent bass and maskinonge fishing, is each season becoming a greater favorite. These are only three out of many such resorts that Ontario possesses and which can easily be reached from Toronto. The vast regions of New Ontario contain thousands of miles of lakes, forests and streams, whose resources for sport and pleasure have not yet been even touched. To the tourist from other cities, Toronto itself is a delightful visiting place, replete in beauty and opportunities for enjoyment. Its situation gives it an equable and healthy climate; its excellent street railway service affords great convenience for sight-seeing, and its hotel accommodations are both extensive and moderate in cost. It has been called the "Convention City," and the thousands who have visited it on such occasions, bear cordial testimony to the hospitality of its people and the multitude of its attractions.

Toronto is one city on the American continent where the tourist is not victimized by the hotel keepers, or charged exorbitant prices for the service rendered. The Queen's Hotel, located on Front Street near York, is exclusive, and for more than half a century has been preeminently the leading house of Toronto and one of the most noted in the Dominion. Here have been entertained the royalty and nobility on their visits to Canada. The Queen's is situated in beautiful grounds and overlooks the bay and Lake Ontario. It is but a short distance from the railroad depots and steamboat wharves.

The Walker House, known as the "House of Plenty," has many features which combine to make the remodelled hotel one of the very best in the Dominion. The spirit of harmony in the general management and conduct of each department is its prevailing characteristic. It is situated at the corner of Front and York Streets, with a beautiful outlook across Toronto Bay, Toronto Island and Lake Ontario. Recent improvements have been made and equipments installed totalling \$100,000.00. The proprietors of the Walker House give striking evidence of their unbounded confidence in the future development of Toronto, and are determined to keep in the front rank of progress.

The Prince George, which also ranks among the foremost hotels in Canada, is located at the corner of King and York Streets, in the heart of the business and shopping centre of the city, and in close proximity to the Union Station and all the navigation wharves.

This hotel, which was recently opened to the public, is luxuriously furnished and magnificently appointed throughout, and has accommodation for 400 guests.

The Grand Union, which has recently been thoroughly refurnished and newly decorated, is ranked as one of the most comfortable hotels in the Dominion. It is centrally located at the corner of Front and Simcoe Streets.

The Hotel Waverley is located at the corner of College and Spadina Avenue in the very heart of Toronto's beautiful residential district. It enjoys the advantage of being more centrally located to all parts of the city than any other hotel. Its broad verandas and green lawns make it a most delightful visiting place for the tourist.

The Broadview Hotel is situated at the corner of Queen Street and Broadview Avenue. It is also in close proximity to Toronto's beautiful East End parks and Lake Ontario's sandy beaches. It is a large airy hotel, and under new management is classed with Toronto's first-class hotels.

Toronto - - A Great Distributing Centre

The city of Toronto is now the largest and most important wholesale jobbing centre in Canada in its output of merchandise for distribution to dealers in various lines of trade. To its warehouses come the buyers from contractors and lumber camps, supply firms and retail stores all over the Dominion, its diversified stocks and exceptional shipping facilities attracting a custom which has increased very rapidly within the past few years owing to the active development being carried on in the newer portions of the country. The dominant position of the city as a wholesale supply point is primarily due to its unequalled advantages for cheap freightage, both by lake and rail, and is assisted by its undisputed possession of the most lucrative purchasing market of Canada lying adjacent to its boundaries. An index of the traffic of which it is the pivot point is found in the fact that more than 200 freight trains enter and leave Toronto daily. In addition to many business houses not here enumerated as not being strictly jobbers, though they do a partial wholesale trade, one finds in Toronto strong wholesale houses, in the following among other lines: groceries, dry goods, lumber, hardware, hats, caps and furs, jewellery and silverware, lamp goods, millinery, paints and oils, paper goods, seeds, sporting goods, stationery, teas and coffee, tobaccos and cigars, smallwares, underwear, wines and liquors, woollens, provisions, produce, etc.

Toronto - - Its Public and Trade Institutions

In no way is the character of the people better shown than in the number and strength of its trade institutions—those organizations which, while serving no individually selfish end, are yet of benefit to the public as a whole, or to those whose misfortunes entitle them to the sympathy of their fellows. In this respect Toronto can show a record remarkable of achievement. Its Board of Trade is recognized as the most influential colonial Board of Trade in the British Empire, and is unceasing in its efforts on behalf of the business interests of the city and of Canada as a whole. Its Exhibition, which in 1903 took rank as a Dominion event, is the largest and finest annual exhibition in the world. Its Public Library, with five branches, containing in all more than 195,463 books, ranks among the great libraries of America. It is the home of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which here had its inception. Its great asylum cares for the insane, and four large general hospitals, with emergency and isolation branches, minister to the sick. The city contains twenty-seven homes for the friendless poor and orphanages and shelters for the young. Five hospitals are devoted to special forms of disease, while three infirmaries and seven dispensaries assist in caring for those who need their aid. Besides these, there are a great many semi-public enterprises for the alleviation of suffering, pain and want.

The Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto, Canada

The Hospital for Sick Children in College Street, Toronto, stands in the forefront with the great hospitals of its kind in the world, for it is the largest in the British Empire.

With the new wing now in process of erection, it will have beds for 250 patients. No hospital ever established had more humble beginnings, and few have had in the first twenty years of existence a harder financial road to travel than this House of Good Hope that to-day in its beds and cots cares for the sick little ones of the Province of Ontario.

The story of what has been done by the hospital in the last three decades in saving child life, cannot be told in a few paragraphs, but in brief form a general idea of the results of its work can be told.

Thirty-six years ago, in 1875, in its first home, a few hundred feet west of the present structure, it had six cots, one nurse and 44 in, and 67 out patients. In its fifth home, for it had five removals, it has 180 cots, with 1,239 in and 14,903 out patients, and 70 nurses.

At the close of the current year the number of in patients will probably be 1,400, and the out or dispensary patients 15,000.

In 1875 the receipts were \$1,700 and the expenditure about the same. In 1911 the receipts totalled \$82,820, and the expenditure \$93,942. Since the hospital was founded it has admitted 19,000 in and 116,000 out patients. The average stay in 1911 of each patient was 48 days, and the average cost per day for each patient \$1.58. Comparisons are sometimes unwelcome, but in this case they are as welcome as an old friend. The equipment of the hospital is perfect. There is nothing in modern surgery or medicine that is not known to its staff.

In connection with the hospital there are departments for massage, X-Ray, a diet kitchen, a school room under a public school teacher, a training school for nurses, a clinical and research laboratory, a district nurse who follows the children into their homes after discharge, and a milk pasteurization plant, on the same model as the Straus plant in New York. All milk used in the hospital is certified milk. This is pasteurized and is then absolutely pure. Babies in the city outside the hospital are served with this milk. The results have been marvellous.

The Hospital is governed by a Board of Trustees: Hon. G. A. Cox, Sir Edmund Osler, Mr. John Flett, Mr. J. Strachan Johnston and Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who is chairman of the board. Mr. Robertson is in daily attendance at the hospital and gives close attention to its work.

Mr. Douglas Davidson is the secretary-treasurer and Miss Louise C. Brent is the superintendent. Miss Brent is known all over the hospital world as one of the leading authorities in the work of caring for sick children.

The Residence for Nurses, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street

The Nurses' Residence of the Hospital for Sick Children, is situated on the south side of the hospital grounds on College Street. It was erected, furnished and equipped at a cost of \$150,000, and presented to the Hospital for Sick Children by Mr. J. Ross Robertson in 1907. The building was erected to the memory of Maria Louisa Gillbee, first wife of Mr. Robertson, who died in 1886.

The building has a frontage of 150 feet by 44 feet, and is of red brick, colonial style of architecture, five stories in height, exclusive of basement. Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh, M.B.M.V.O., medical superintendent of the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, the recognized

authority in the British Empire on hospital construction, gives a description of this building in his work on Hospital Construction, and says:—"This is probably the best equipped Nurses' Home attached to any hospital in the world," and gives the plans of the building. It has a thoroughly modern equipment, consisting of reception rooms, music, reading and writing rooms, parlor on each floor, separate bed rooms for nurses, lecture rooms, two bath rooms on each floor, large swimming room, demonstration room for instruction of probationers, sewing room, cold storage plant, vacuum sweeping plant—for no brooms are used in the building—dining rooms, serving pantries, medical library for 500 volumes, containing every book on nursing published, a gymnasium and a roof garden, on which the nurses sleep in the summer time, and electric elevators from the basement to the roof. The residence has beds for one hundred nurses and for the superintendent and her assistants.

The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the Summer Home of the Hospital for Sick Children

The Lakeside Home for Little Children is the summer home of the Hospital for Sick Children. It is situated at the Lighthouse Point, Toronto Island. The Toronto ferries run every hour to the Island dock adjacent to the Home. It stands in nine acres of lovely lawn, is surrounded by shade trees and playgrounds for the up patients. The main building has beds for a hundred and fifty children, and these little ones sleep in the open air in cots and beds on the broad balconies which surround the sides of the building.

In the grounds there is a pavilion for incipient cases of tuberculosis, with fifty beds, all on the balcony, so that the little ones can sleep in the open. Then, there is a pavilion for all surgical cases, bedded for fifty. Here, also, the patients sleep in the open.

At the east end of the grounds is a well equipped building and pavilion for infectious cases, which may occur while the patients are at the Lakeside.

The Home and its surroundings are the beauty spot of Toronto Island, and in the summer months about five hundred people, relatives of the children, visit every week.

The Lakeside Home and all its buildings, plant and equipment, was erected at a cost of \$75,000, and presented to the hospital trustees in 1882 by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the chairman of the board. It is the only sanitarium of its kind for children in any part of the world.

An interesting feature of Toronto life is its military, which includes, besides a permanent corps, a volunteer of two mounted bodies, battery of field artillery and three infantry regiments.

The Russell Motor Car Company, Limited, are the pioneer manufacturers of automobiles in Canada. The development of their cars has been step by step until now they have the greatest improvement in automobile engines, the "Knight." The growth of the factory has been phenomenal, and is to-day one of Canada's greatest manufacturing concerns. The latest development is a \$100,000.00 addition to the factory.

Toronto - - Its Fire Protection

The fire-fighting force of Toronto consists of 208 officers and men located in 24 fire stations. The equipment is up to date and consists of about 80 pieces of apparatus, including 9 steam fire engines, and several motor trucks. The improved electric signal system, which is being installed at present, is second to none in America. The water for fire protection is supplied by 4,595 street hydrants. A central business district, about half a square mile in area, is equipped with a high pressure service exclusively for fire fighting. Water

is drawn from the harbor by two 5,000,000 gallon steam turbine pumps and forced into the fire mains at a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. There are about nine miles of high pressure mains serving about 150 hydrants, the working pressure at which varies from 250 to 300 pounds.

Toronto - - Its Sewage Disposal

The city sewage is at present deposited in Toronto Harbor by gravity. A system of intercepting sewers and a sewage disposal plant consisting of twenty-four rectangular continuous sedimentation tanks have just been completed, and are about to be opened. In future only the storm sewers will empty into the harbor. The disposal plant will remove fifty per cent. of the solids, and the remainder of the effluent, after having been chlorinated, will be deposited into Lake Ontario, about five miles east of the water intake.

Toronto - - Its Water Supply

The water supply of the city of Toronto is obtained from Lake Ontario. It is chlorinated and treated in a modern slow sand filter of a nominal capacity of 45,000,000 gallons per day. It then passes through a steel conduit and an eight foot tunnel under the harbor to the pumping station, where it is pumped into the mains. The surplus water goes into a reservoir situated 211 feet above the lake level, which arrangement, with the help of a high level pumping station, maintains a pressure in the city mains of from 50 to 90 pounds.

The quality of water supplied since chlorination and filtration have been employed has been uniformly good, as is attested by the typhoid death rate of only 19.9 per hundred thousand persons in 1911.

The average amount of water consumed per day in 1911 was 43,000,000 gallons. There are about 400,000 miles of water mains laid, and over 76,000 services. About 3,000 services are charged by meter at an average rate of 10½ cents per 1,000 gallons; the remainder are charged a flat rate which yields an average of about 3¾ cents per 1,000 gallons.

Toronto - - Its Milk Supply

The production and sale of milk are regulated by provincial and municipal enactments, which are enforced by the Department of Health. About 96,000 imperial quarts of milk are consumed in Toronto per day, about 50 per cent. of which is pasteurized. About 96 per cent. of the milk supply comes up to the legal standard.

Toronto - - Its Health

The health of the city of Toronto is good, as is demonstrated by the fact that the general death rate for 1911 was only 13.4 per thousand persons, which was lower than the rate for any American city of equal size.

The supervision of the sanitary requirements of the city is under the control of the local Board of Health. The Department of Health is progressive, numbering among its activities the quarantine of contagious diseases, vaccination, inspection of nuisances, housing inspection, plumbing inspection, food and milk inspection and tuberculosis visiting. A splendidly equipped municipal laboratory is

maintained, in which water, food, and milk are tested; and bacteriological diagnosis are made free of charge of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc.

The Department of Health also conducts an Isolation Hospital for diphtheria and scarlet fever, and a Cottage Hospital for small-pox. The total number of employees of this department is 168.

The Toronto Hydro Electric System

Toronto is famed for having the most successful example of a municipally owned public utility there is on the continent —The Toronto Hydro Electric System.

The City owns the distributing system which furnishes electric power for street lighting, manufacturing uses and household illumination. It built the system from debenture funds, on which interest is paid and sinking funds provided from earnings. No additional tax is imposed on account of this development. The Hydro-Electric System comprises the finest high-tension long distance transmission line in the world—marvelously complete transforming stations and a distributing system that is the last word in scientific progress.

The City's System is in charge of a Commission composed of the Mayor—ex. officio—an appointee from the Provincial Government and a third member appointed by the City Council.

This Commission, like a Board of Directors, controls, but the general management of the undertaking is in the hands of trained electrical engineers and business men.

The Toronto Hydro Electric System instituted the first really fair electrical rates Toronto has known—cutting previous rates in half. It has developed a plan of street lighting so far superior to anything known elsewhere in larger cities that there is no comparison. And it has brought electrical energy within financial reach of the smallest manufacturer, shopkeeper or householder. Not the least interesting of its business activities, under the management of Mr. W. R. Swany, is the maintenance of a handsome electrical "shop" on Yonge Street. Here every device for the lessening of household drudgery is demonstrated to crowds of visitors daily.

The services of cheap and efficient electric power promise to make Toronto notable in still another way: as the most economical place to manufacture and the cleanest place to live in the Dominion.



F A C T S A B O U T T O R O N T O

Population, 425,000 in 1911.
 Area of city, 28 square miles.
 Tax rate, 18½ mills on the dollar.
 Assessment—Land, \$147,668,179.
 Buildings, \$144,131,419.
 Income, \$13,796,613.
 Business, \$38,143,706.
 Total assessment, \$343,739,917.
 Annual Post Office receipts in 1911, \$1,963,065. To indicate the rapid growth of the city in the last 4 years, the staff has been increased 60%.
 Building permits issued, 1911, 7,296.
 Value of buildings erected, 1911, \$24,374,539.
 Number of new buildings erected, 1911, 9,869.
 Average death rate, 13.4 per thousand.
 Police stations, 10.
 Officers and men, 531.
 Fire stations, 25.
 Officers and men, 296.
 Theatres, 8.
 Music halls, concert halls and vaudeville houses, 62.
 Public buildings, halls, etc. 238.
 Hotels, 146.
 Boarding houses, 3,700.
 Hospitals, 9.
 Best annual Exhibition in the world.
 Area of grounds, 264 acres.
 Water front on Lake Ontario, 1½ miles.
 Attendance in 1911, 926,000.
 Length of grand stand, 725 feet.
 Seating capacity, 16,800.
 Revenue, 1911, \$336,178.
 City Hall frontage, 289 feet.
 City Hall depth, 283 feet.
 Circumference, 1,328 feet.
 Total floor space, 5,40 acres.
 Height of tower from sidewalk, 300 feet.

Diameter of clock face, 20 feet.
 Weight of the bells, 16,891 pounds.
 Largest winding clock on continent.
 Fine Zoological Gardens at Riverdale and High Park, including:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 Alligators. | 1 Brown Ground Hog. |
| 2 Ant Eaters. | 1 Black Ground Hog. |
| 1 Badger. | 1 White Ground Hog. |
| 10 Canadian Bears. | 1 Jaguar. |
| 2 Grizzly Bears. | 1 Kangaroo. |
| 2 Polar Bears. | 2 Leopards. |
| 1 Sun Bear. | 5 Lions. |
| 3 Syrian Bears. | 1 Llama. |
| 3 Beaver. | 1 Canadian Lynx. |
| 1 Green Mole. | 1 Green Macaw. |
| 1 Texas Cardinal. | 3 Orange and Blue Macaw. |
| 8 Rose Cockatoos. | 2 Scarlet Macaw. |
| 7 Sulphur Cockatoos. | 3 Manrill Monkeys. |
| 1 slender-billed Cockatoo. | 2 Splyns Baboons. |
| 3 Coyotes. | 5 African Green Monkeys. |
| 4 Demoiselle Cranes. | 2 Java Monkeys. |
| 1 Whooping Crane. | 1 Chinese Ape. |
| 1 Black Crow. | 1 Black Ape. |
| 1 Scotch Deer. | 2 Ambis Baboons. |
| 2 Elk Wapiti. | 2 Golden Baboons. |
| 5 Fallow Deer. | 2 Hamadryas Baboons. |
| 4 Japanese Deer. | 1 Drill Monkey. |
| 4 Elks. | 1 Moustached Monkey |
| 9 Elks. | 1 Rhesus Monkeys. |
| 1 Deer. | 1 Ringtailed Monkey. |
| 1 Moose. | 5 Horned Owls. |
| 5 Doves. | 1 Barn Owl. |
| 15 Cross Bred Ducks. | 1 Eagle Owl. |
| 15 Mallard Ducks. | 1 Grey Parrot. |
| 9 Black Ducks. | 7 Peewees. |
| 5 Muscovy Ducks. | 2 Pelicans. |
| 9 White Muscovy Ducks. | 4 English Pheasants. |
| 2 Mandarin Ducks. | 4 Golden Pheasants. |
| 4 Formosan Teal Ducks. | 4 Silver Pheasants. |
| 6 Bald Headed Eagles. | 2 Amherst Pheasants. |
| 2 Imperial Eagles. | 7 Pigeons. |
| 2 American Golden Eagles. | 9 Guinea Pigs. |
| 1 Indian Elephant. | 1 King-necked Parrakeet. |
| 1 Pole Cat Ferret. | 3 Bulboo Parrakeets. |
| 30 Gold Fish. | 1 Porcupine. |
| 9 Red Foxes. | 2 Wild Rabbits. |
| 2 Gray Foxes. | 8 Raccoons. |
| 7 Canadian Geese. | 10 Rattlesnakes. |
| 2 Chinese Geese. | 2 Ribbon Snakes. |
| 2 Snow Geese. | 4 Water Snakes. |
| 5 Cashmere Goats. | 3 Fox Snakes. |
| 8 Cross Bred Goats. | 4 Garter Snakes. |
| 1 Chicken Hawk. | 1 King Snake. |
| 2 Rough Legged Hawks. | 5 Gsk Snakes. |
| 1 Blue Heron. | 3 Pine Snakes. |
| 2 Mute swans. | 47 Break Trout. |
| 2 Black Swans. | 2 Black Wolves. |
| 1 Java Sparrow. | 3 Buffalo Wolves. |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 4 Grey Squirrels. | 4 Timber Wolves |
| 1 Bengal Tiger. | 1 Yak. |
| 2 Snapping Turtle | 3 Japanese Monkeys |
| 2 Griffin Vulture. | 2 Broodlogera |
| 20 Turtles. | |

Fifty parks, playgrounds and squares containing a total of 1,605 acres, of which 365.26 is water area.

There are 335.717 miles of sewers, 2,290,650 feet of water mains, with 4,965 hydrants.

There are in Toronto 206 churches; 44 Anglican, 21 Baptist, 9 Congregational, 41 Methodist, 32 Presbyterian, 15 Roman Catholic, and 44 miscellaneous.

There are 412.72 miles of streets and 120 miles of lanes of which 418.38 miles are paved.

Fine harbor for lake vessels, used during 1911 by 3,192 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,649,887.

Miles of street railway track, 107.10.

Passengers carried in 1911, 120,997,844.

Net profit of company for 1911, after paying city's share, \$1,177,392.63. City's share, \$772,108.00.

Public schools, 74; pupils, 56,471; teachers, 920.

Separate schools, 20; pupils, 6,787; teachers, 123.

Technical school, 1; pupils, 1,935; teachers, 59.

High Schools, 8; pupils, 2,722; Teachers, 84.

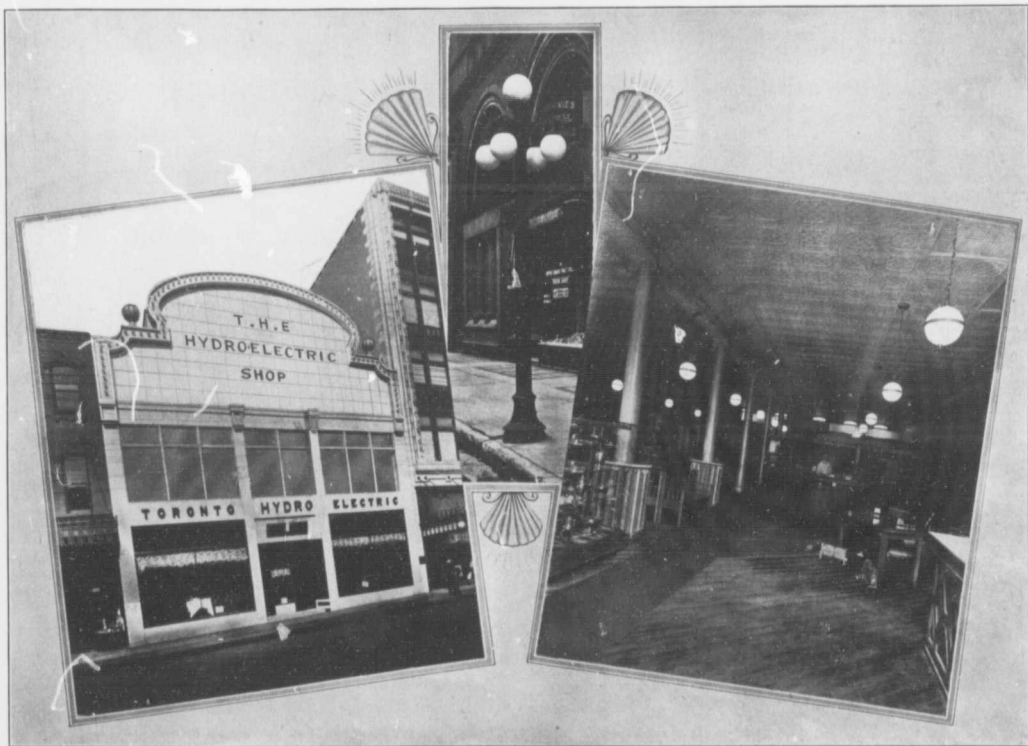
Toronto citizens use about 43,000 telephones with an average of 600,000 calls daily.

Toronto is the centre of the law system of Ontario, having 27 law courts within its limits.

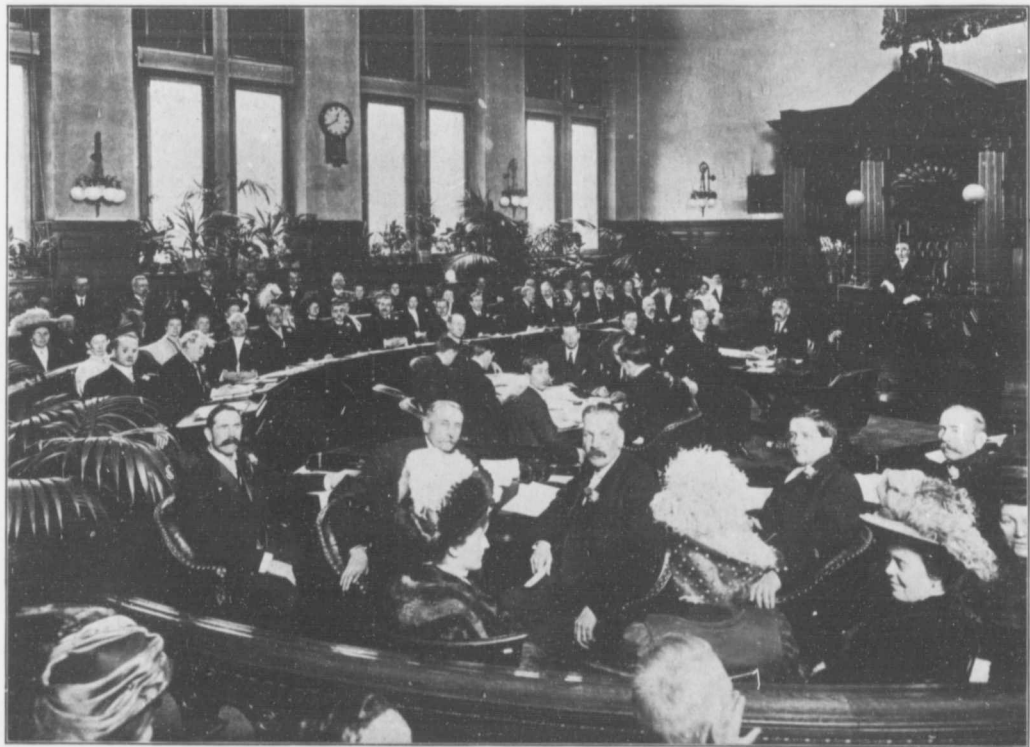
The bank clearings in 1899 were \$504,872,846; in 1911, \$1,050,259,947.



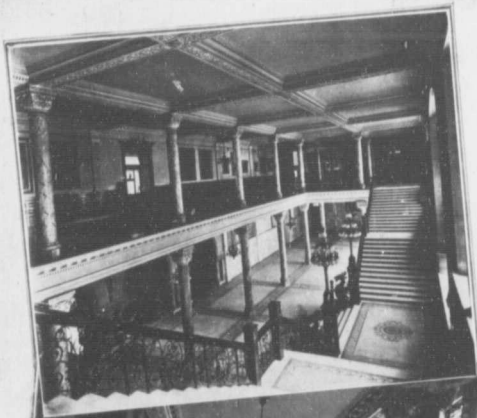
TORONTO'S CITY HALL



TORONTO'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM



COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL



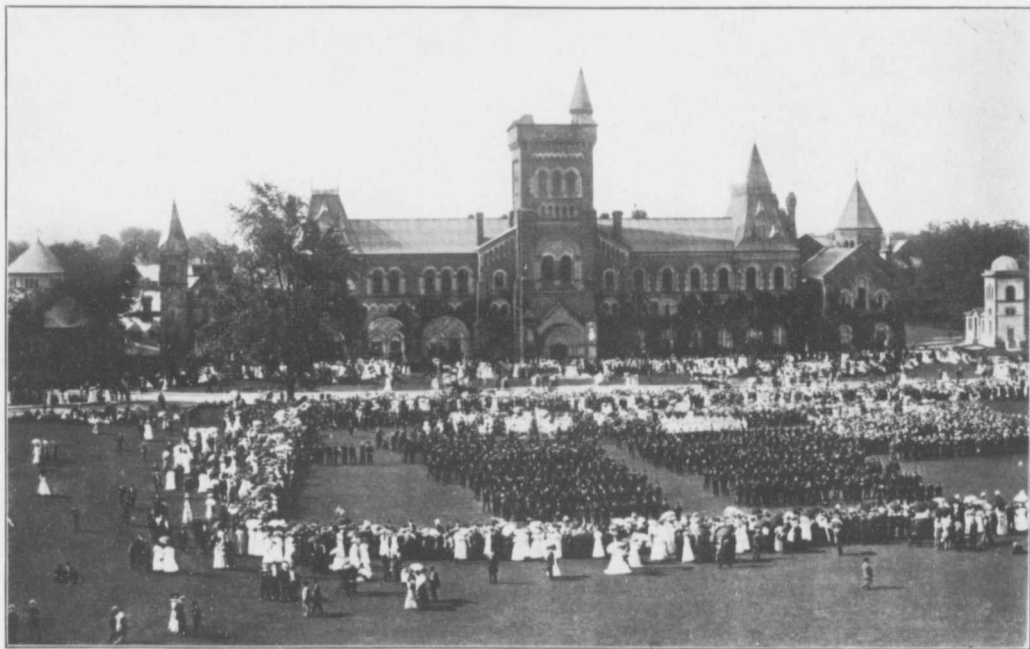
INTERIOR VIEWS OF CITY HALL



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S PARK

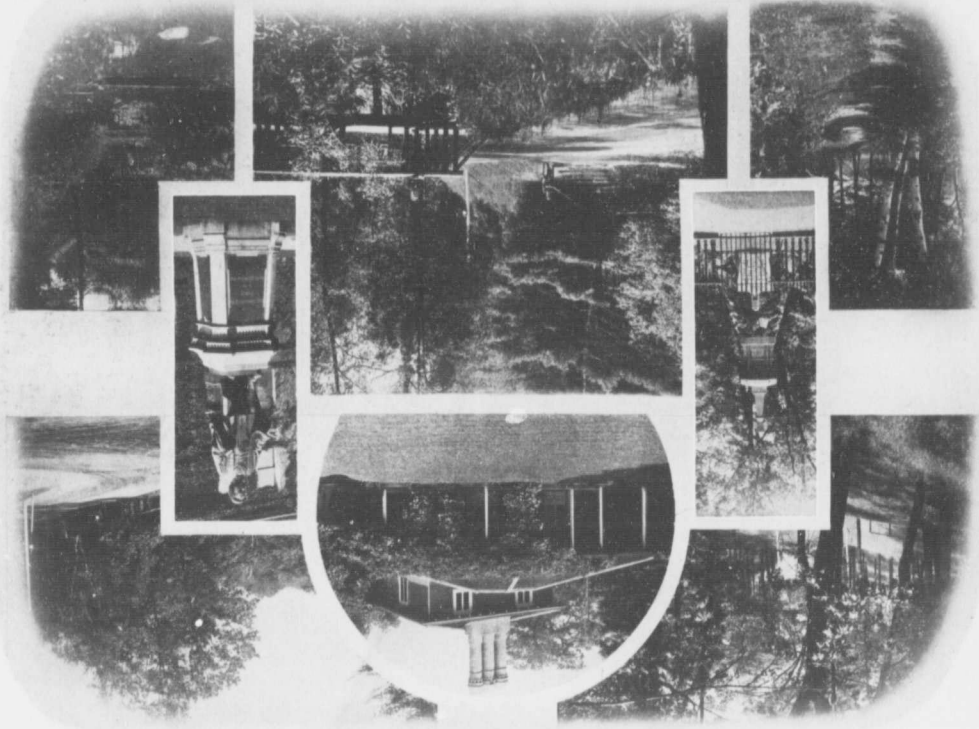


GROUP OF CITY MONUMENTS



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SHOWING CAMPUS

Scenes in Hion Park





ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE

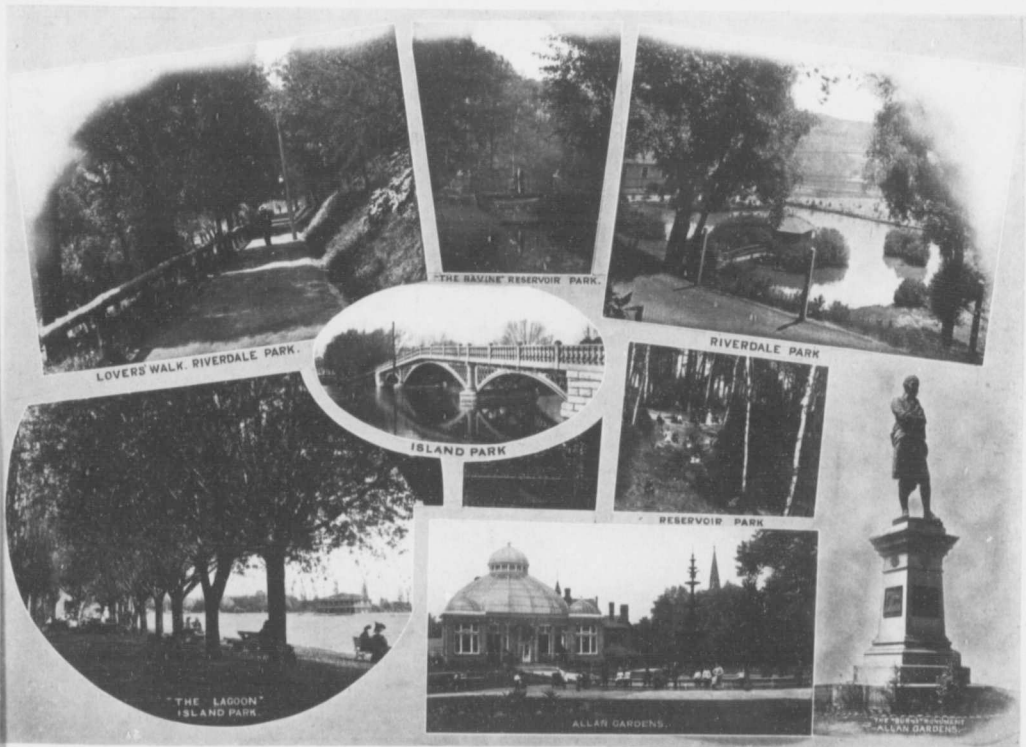
ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

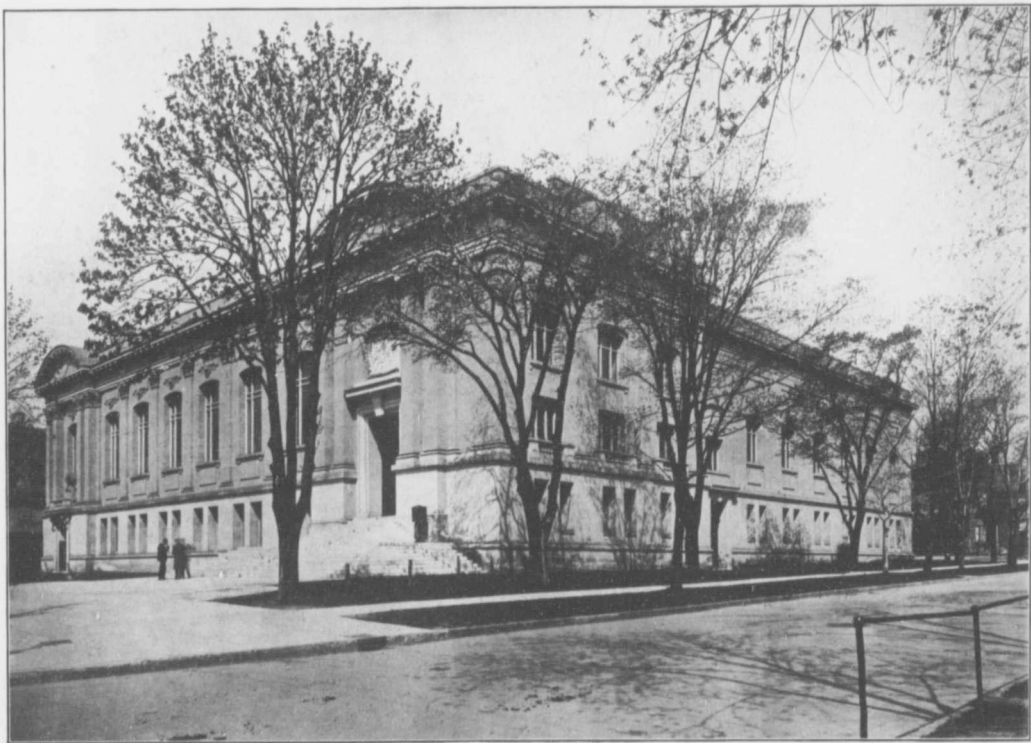
KNOX COLLEGE

TRINITY COLLEGE

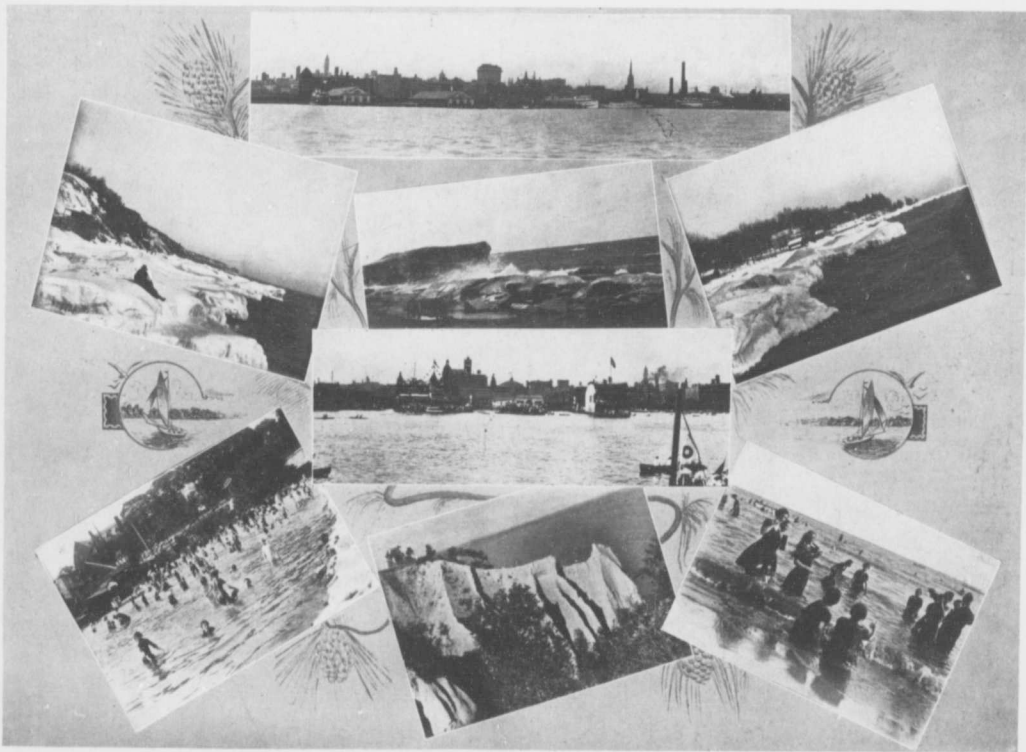
GROUP OF COLLEGES



GROUP OF CITY PARK SCENES



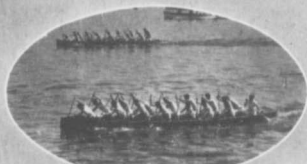
PUBLIC LIBRARY, COLLEGE AND ST. GEORGE STREETS



SCENES ALONG TORONTO'S WATERFRONT



TORONTO'S NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL, COLLEGE STREET



WAR CANOES



THE DINGHY FLEET



SINGLES



FOURS



CLUB HOUSE



DOUBLES



TUG OF WAR



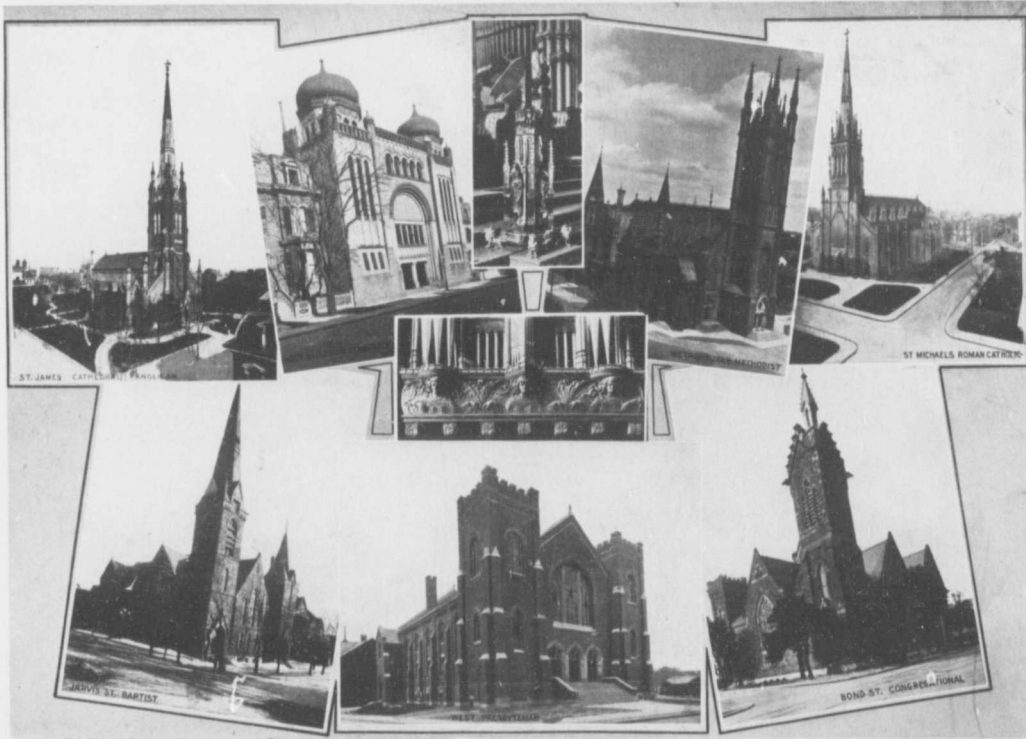
DUCK RACE



TILTING



TORONTO CANOE CLUB, REGATTA DAY



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, PAROISSA

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC

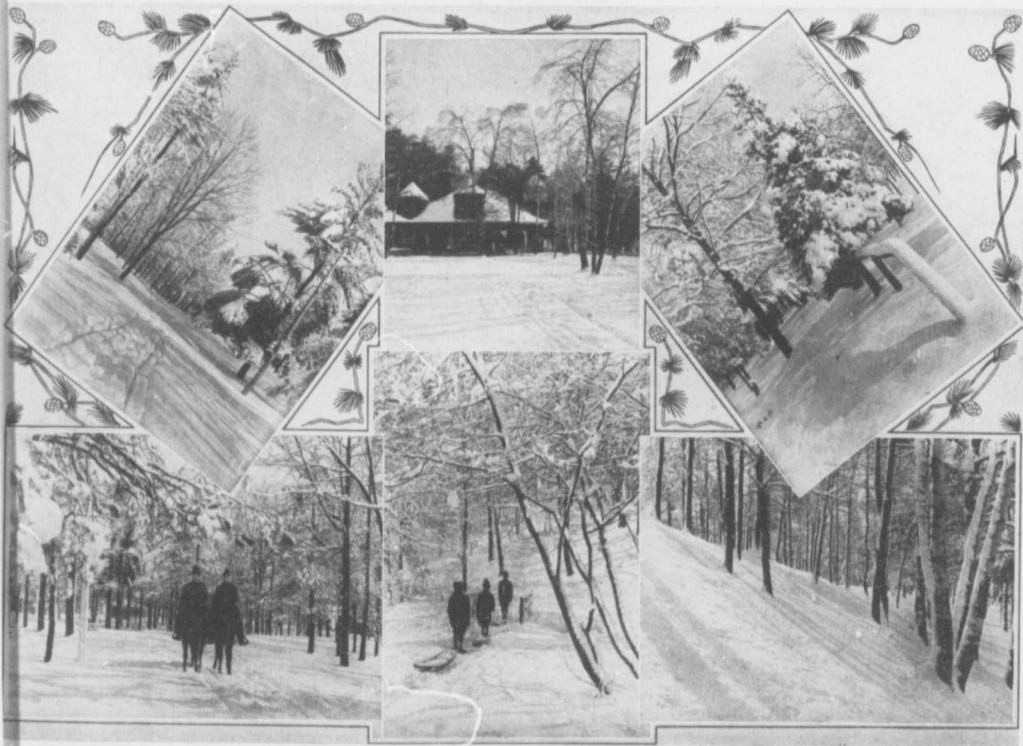
ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC

JARVIS ST. BAPTIST

WEST PRESBYTERIAN

BOND ST. CONGREGATIONAL

GROUP OF CITY CHURCHES



WINTER SCENES IN CITY PARKS



THE YORK CLUB



THE ALBANY CLUB



THE NATIONAL CLUB



THE TORONTO CLUB

GROUP OF SOCIAL CLUBS



ARMOURIES, FRONT VIEW



ARMOURIES, SOUTH VIEW



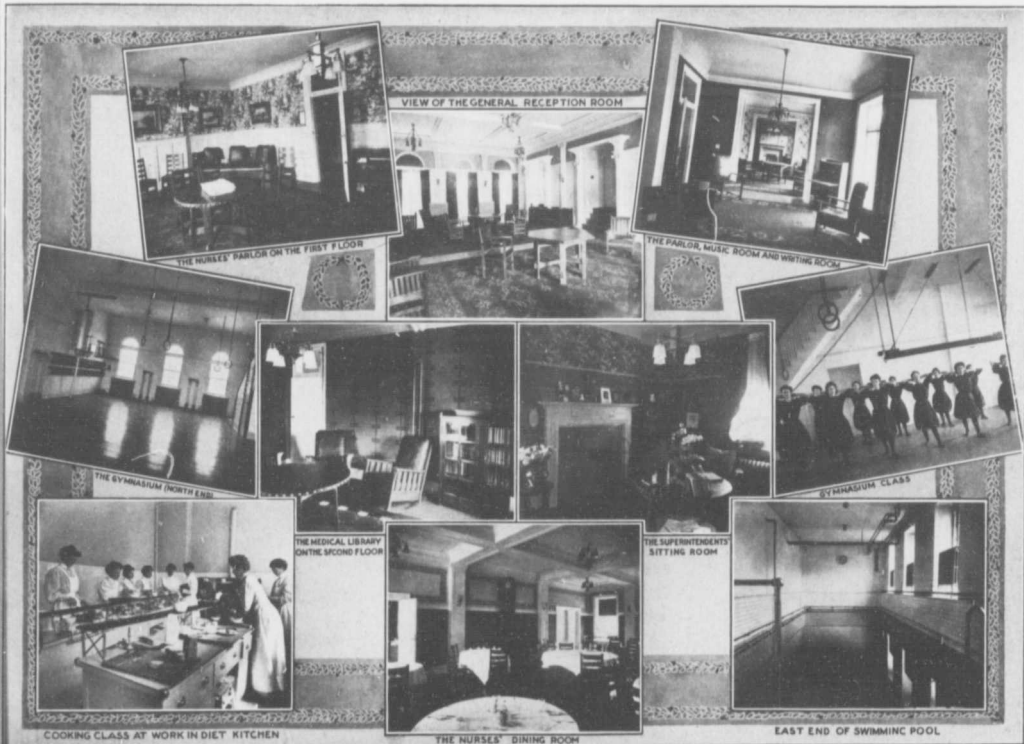
THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET



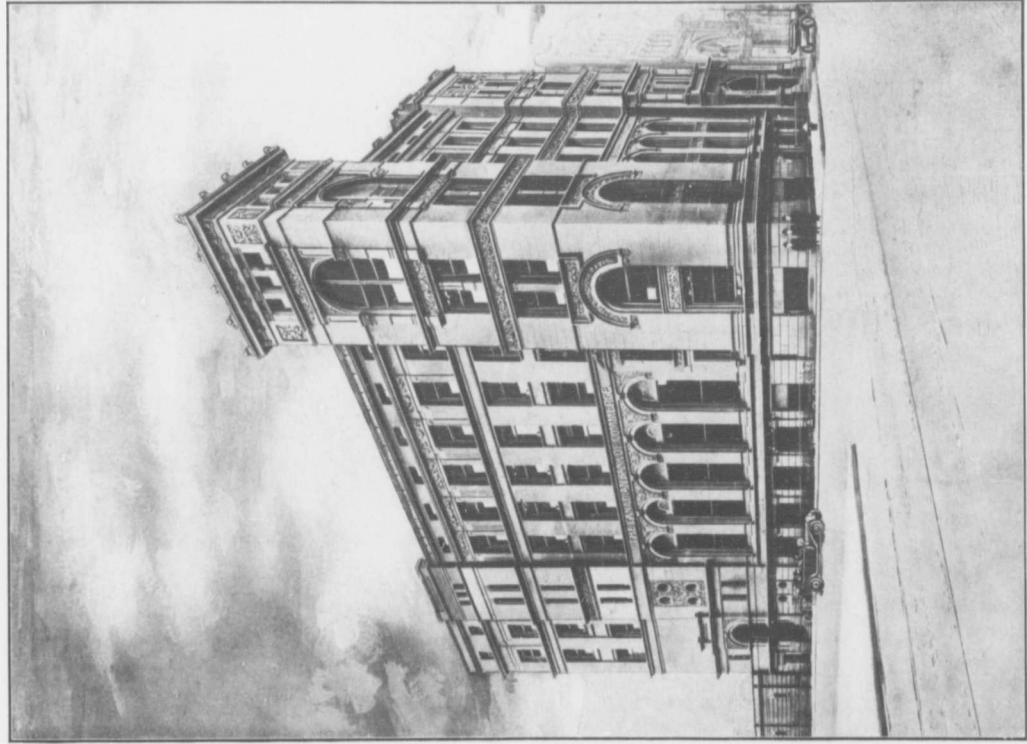
THE RESIDENCE FOR NURSES, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET



THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, THE SUMMER HOME OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN



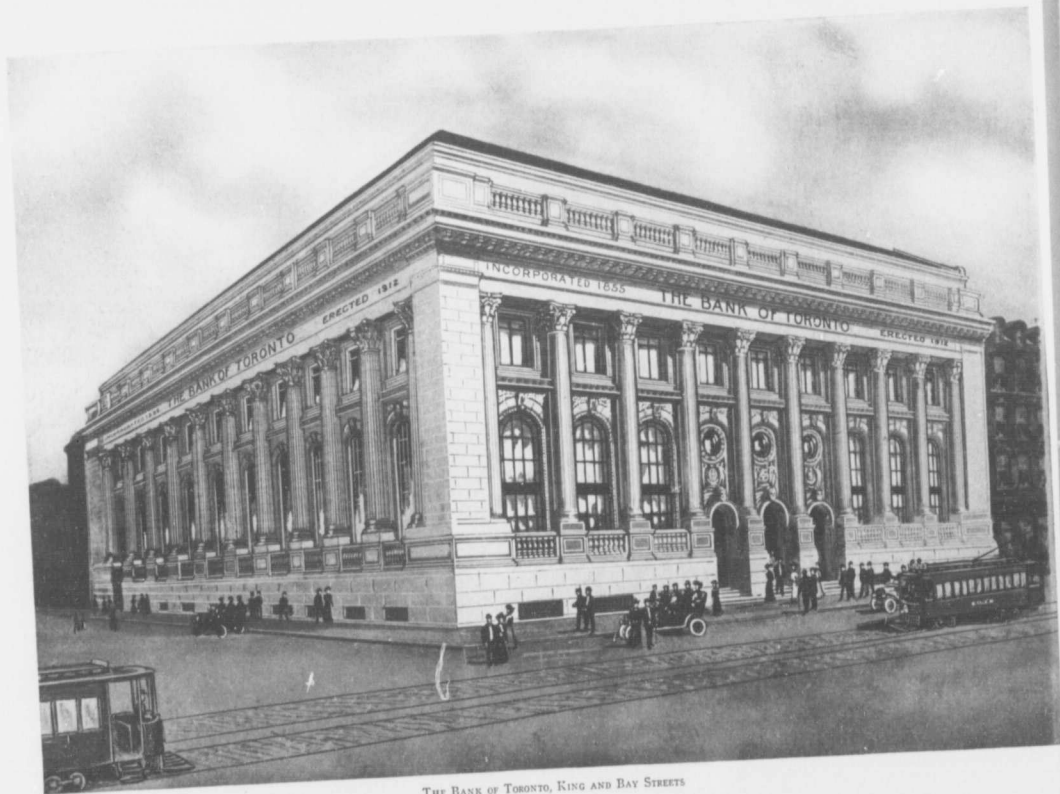
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE RESIDENCE FOR NURSES, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN



Main Building of the Chesapeake, Beach, & Coastal Railway, King and Johnson Streets



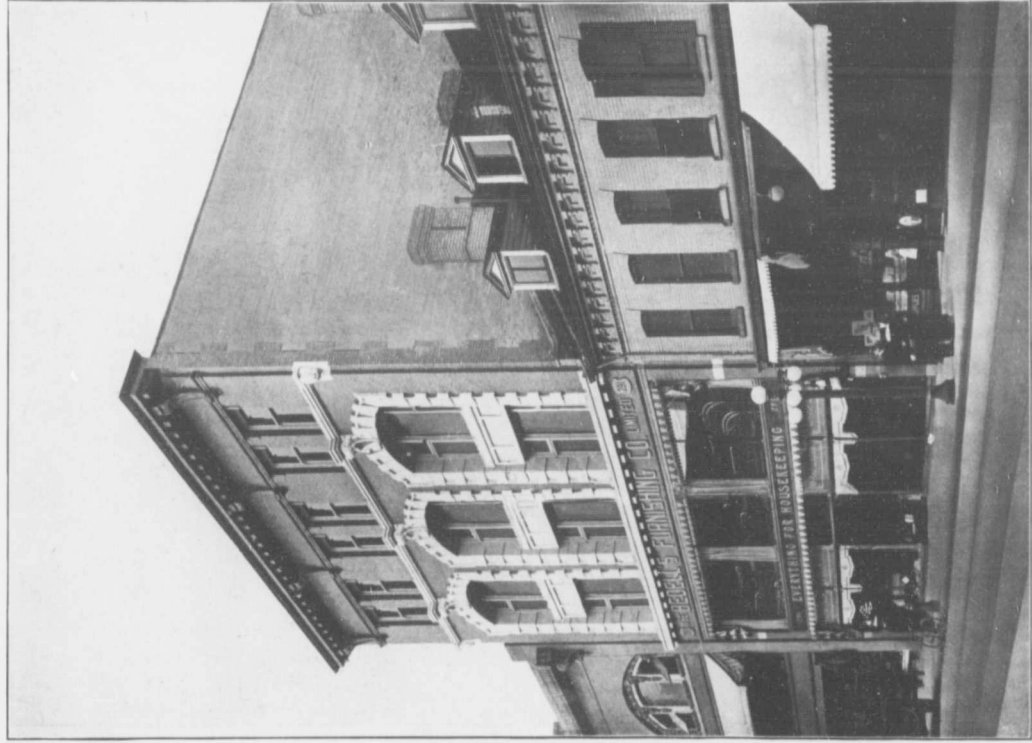
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING, YONGE AND KING STREETS



THE BANK OF TORONTO, KING AND BAY STREETS

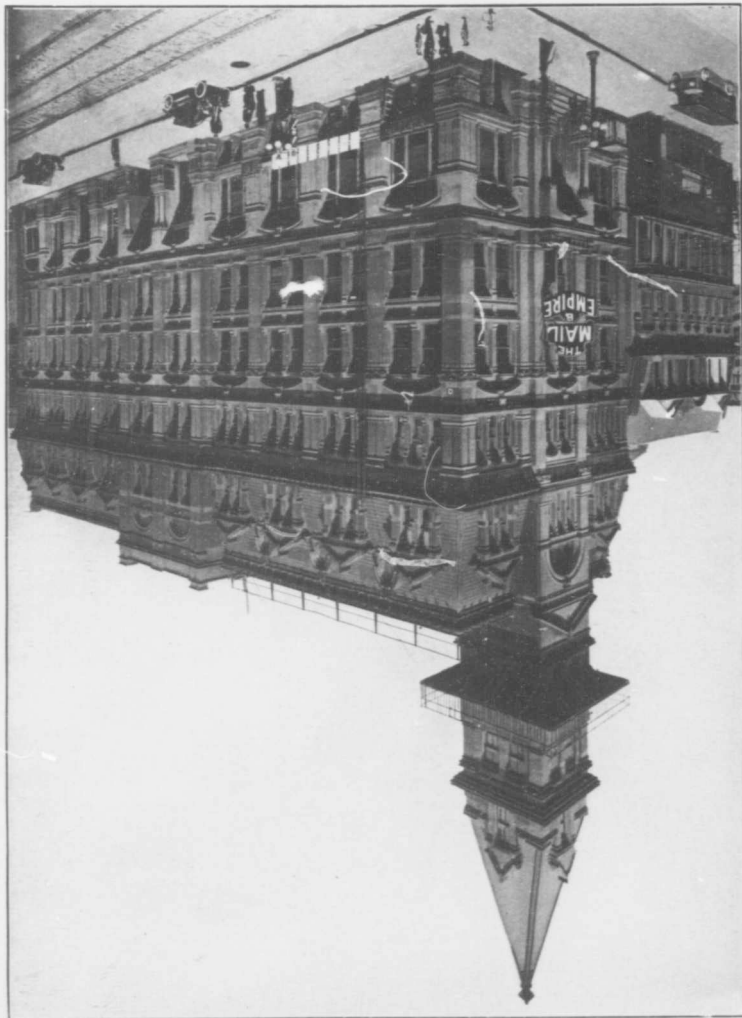


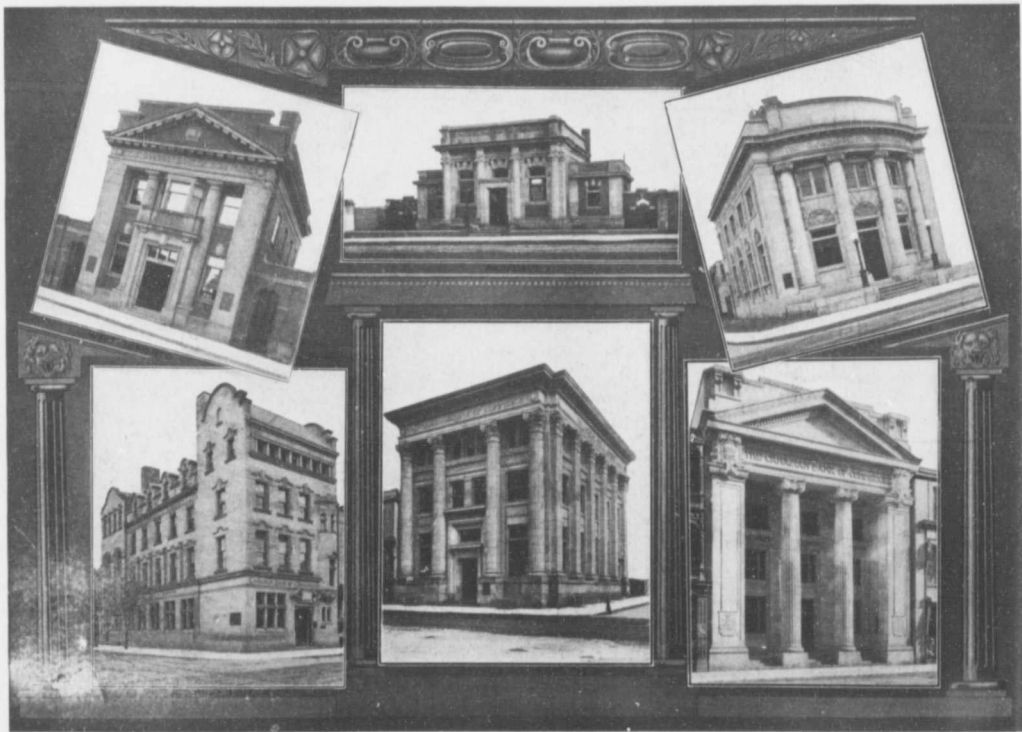
OSCEOLA HALL, QUEEN STREET WEST



Boswell's Furniture Co., Limited, Yonge Street

MAID AND EMPIRE BUILDINGS, KING AND BAY STREETS

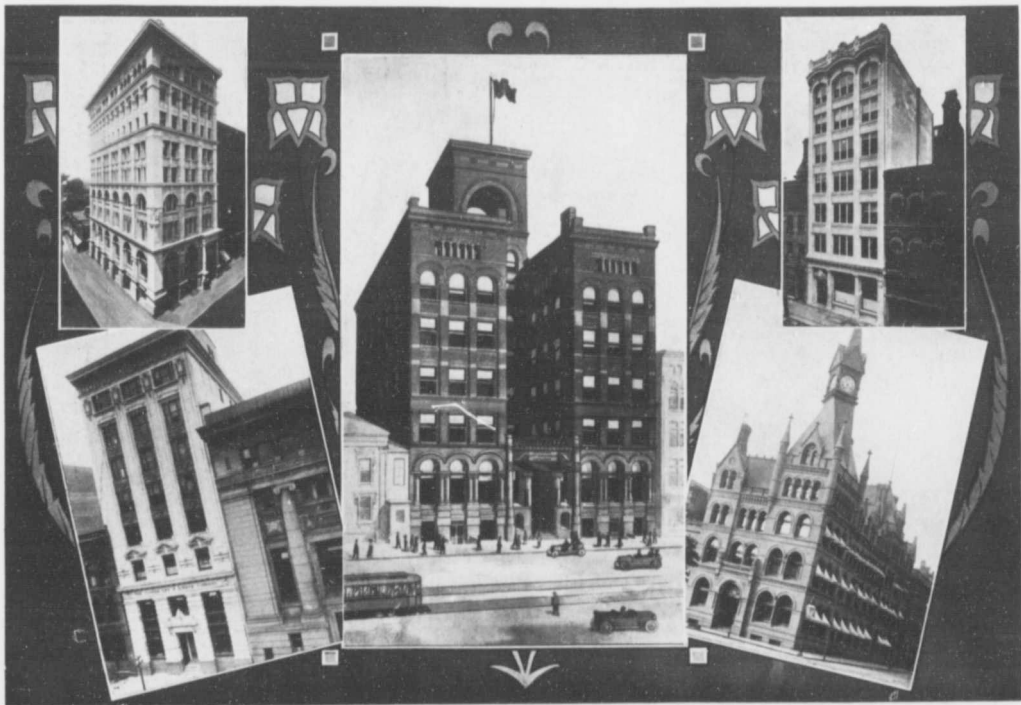




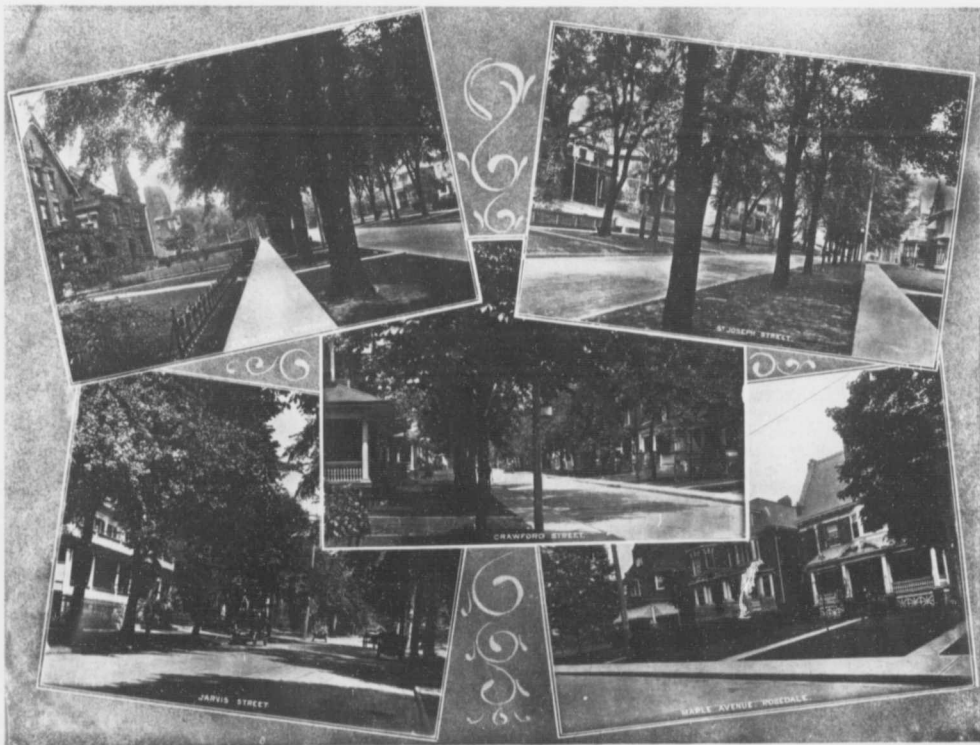
CITY BRANCHES OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



STREET SCENE, COLLEGE STREET AND SPADINA AVENUE



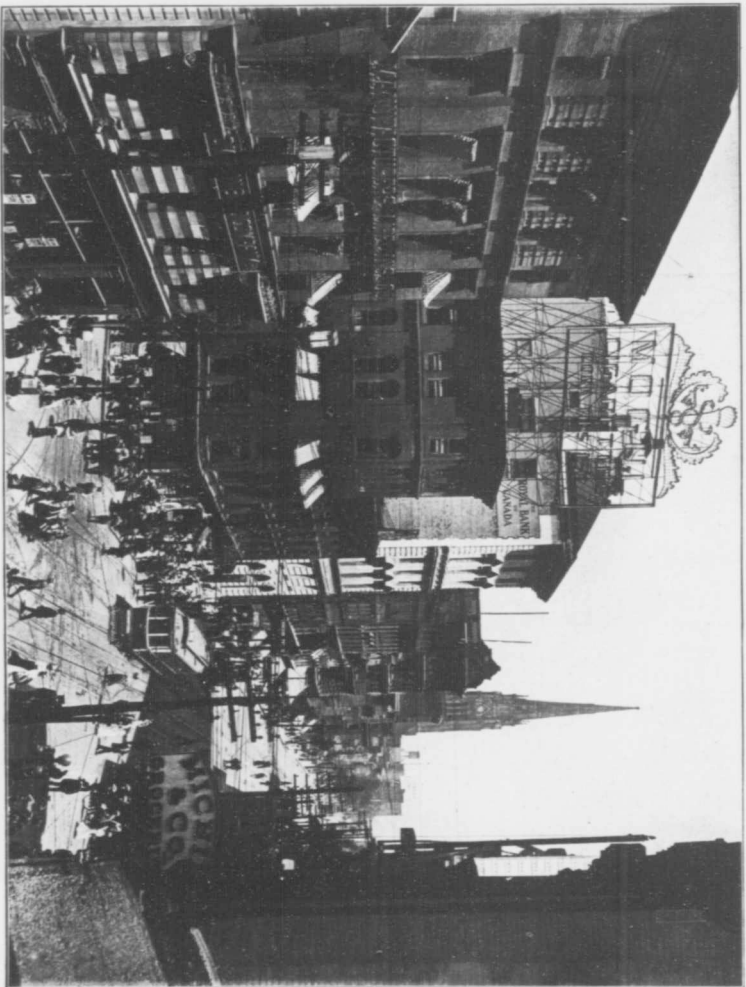
THE MAIN BUILDING AND BRANCHES OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY



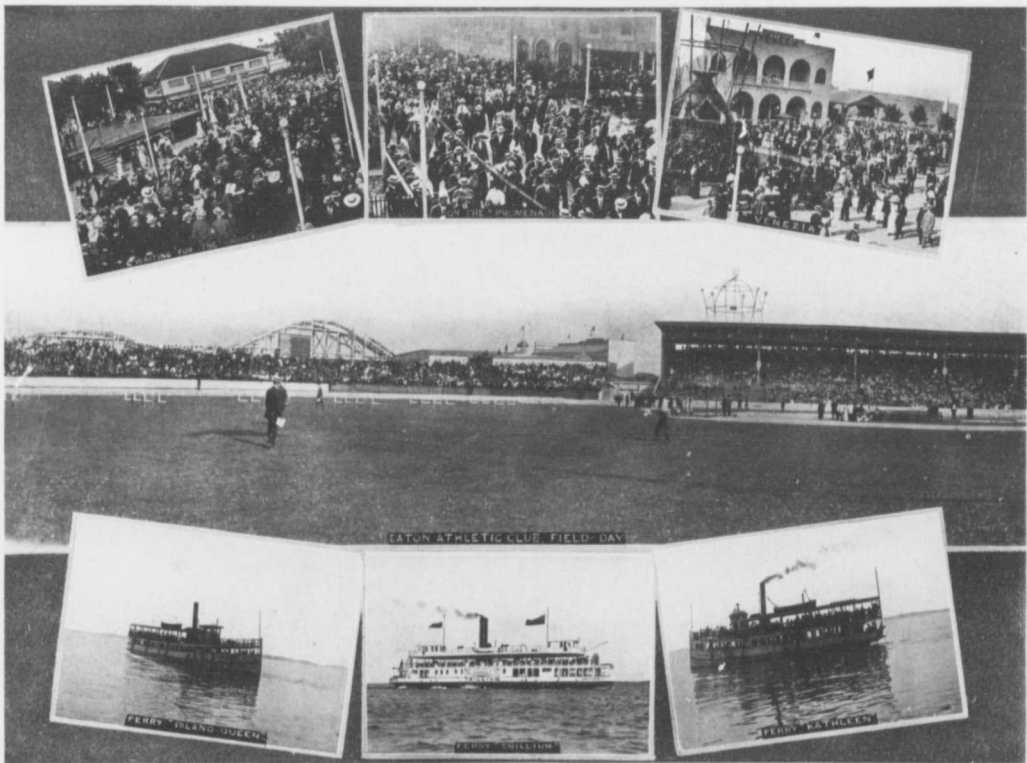
RESIDENTIAL STREET SCENES



CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, YONGE AND GERRARD STREETS



SHARP STREET—KING STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM CROSS STREET



SCENES AT HANLAN'S POINT AND FERRY STEAMERS



SCENES AT HASLAN'S POINT



PROVINCIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE



GROUP OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES



CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 18 TORONTO STREET



THE GLOBE BUILDING, YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS



THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED, ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENTAL STORES IN THE WORLD



HEMPHREY STREET



WINDYBROOK AVENUE

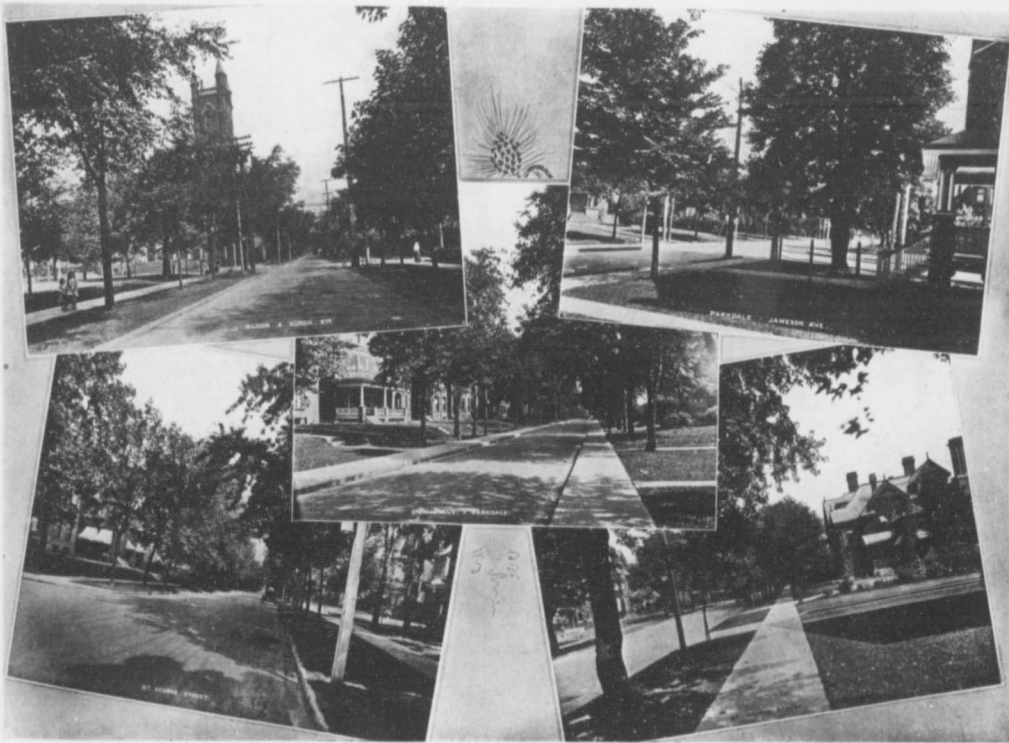


VICTOR CRENSHAW

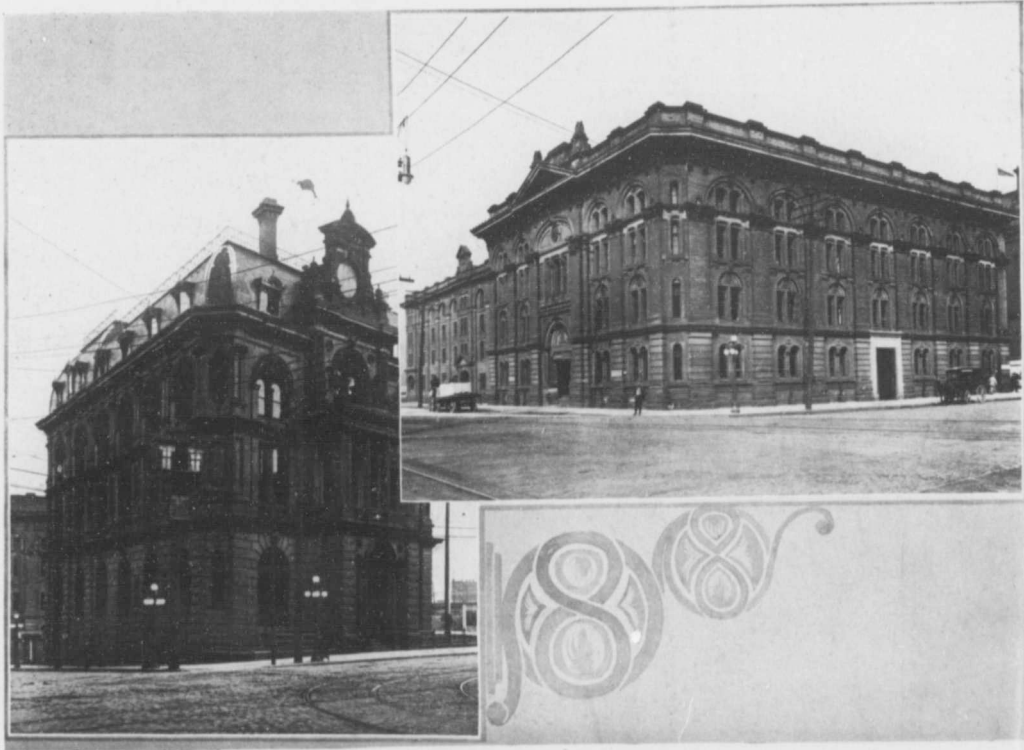
RESIDENTIAL STREET SCENES



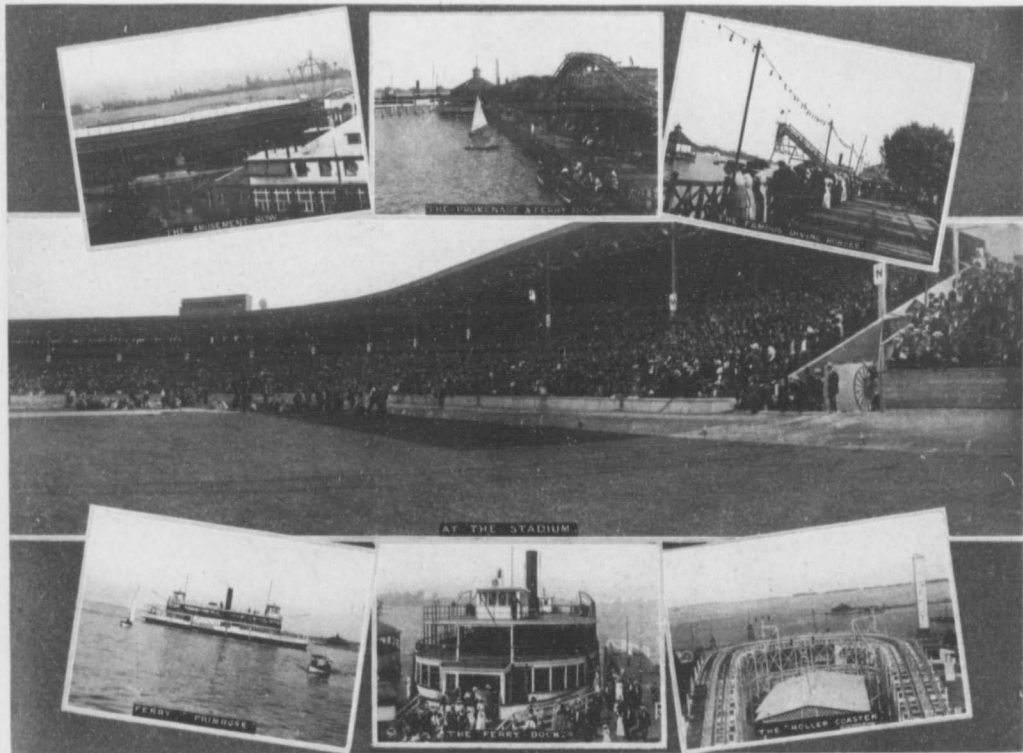
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED, CLASSED WITH THE LARGEST RETAIL STORES ON THE CONTINENT



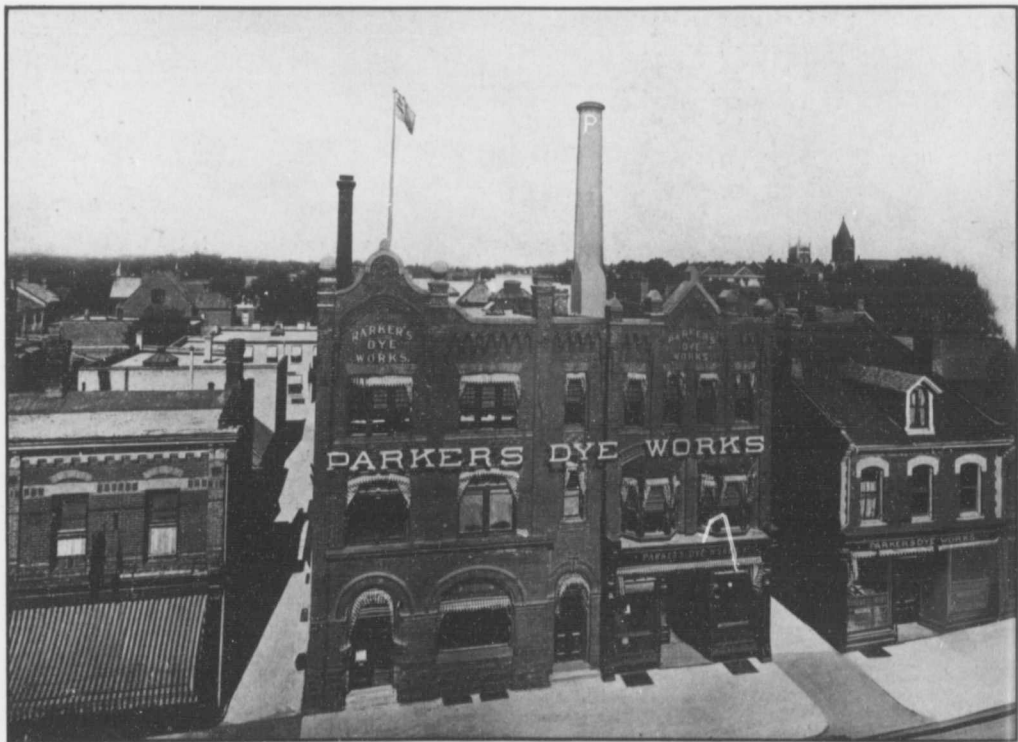
RESIDENTIAL STREET SCENES



CUSTOM HOUSE AND EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, YONCE AND FRONT STREETS



STADIUM AND SCENES AT HANLAN'S POINT



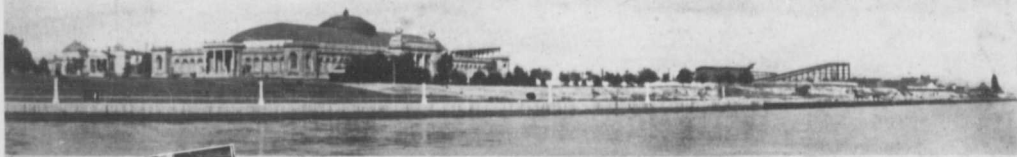
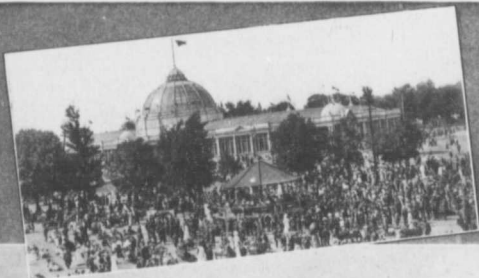
PARKER'S DYE WORKS, 791 YONGE STREET



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF YONGE STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM KING AND YONGE STREETS

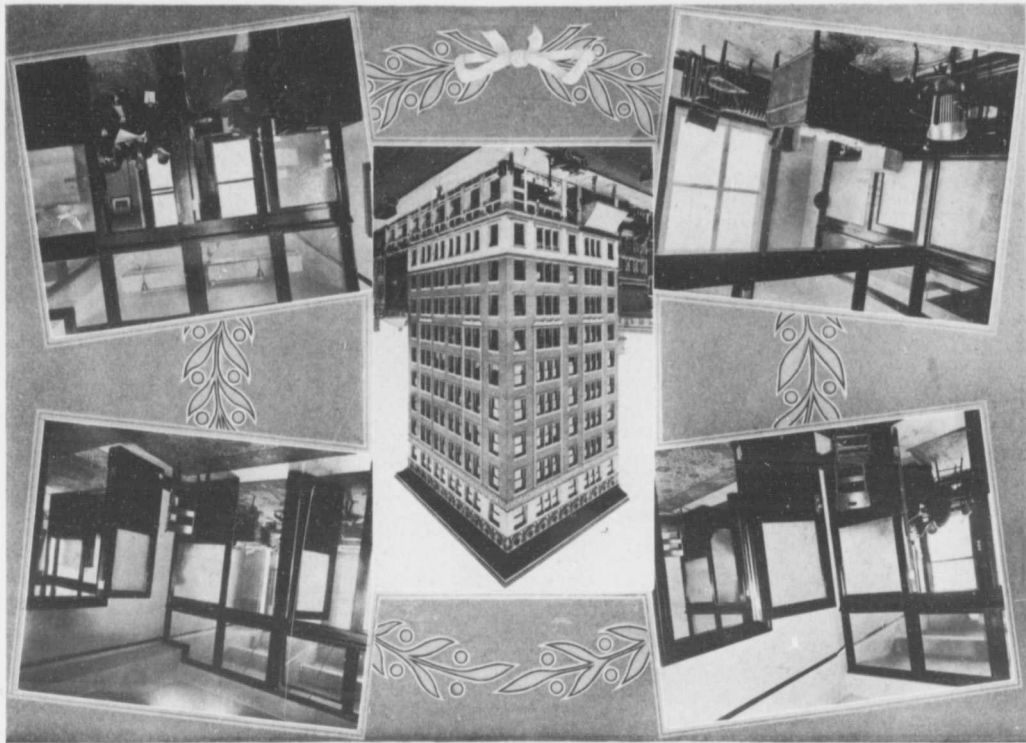


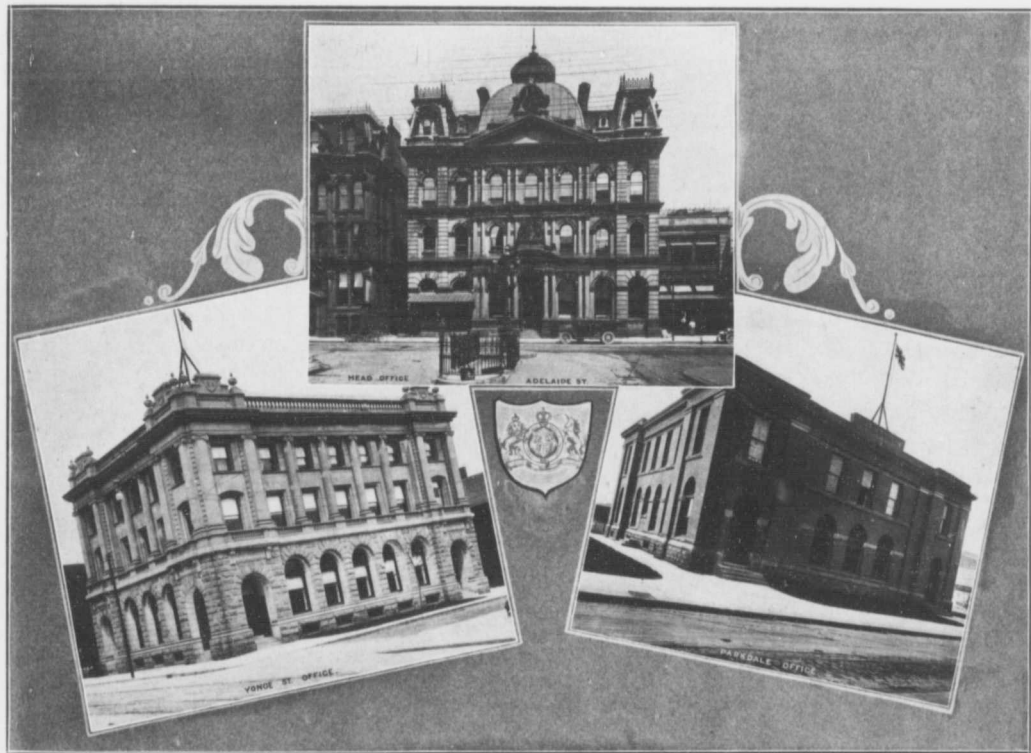
SCENES AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



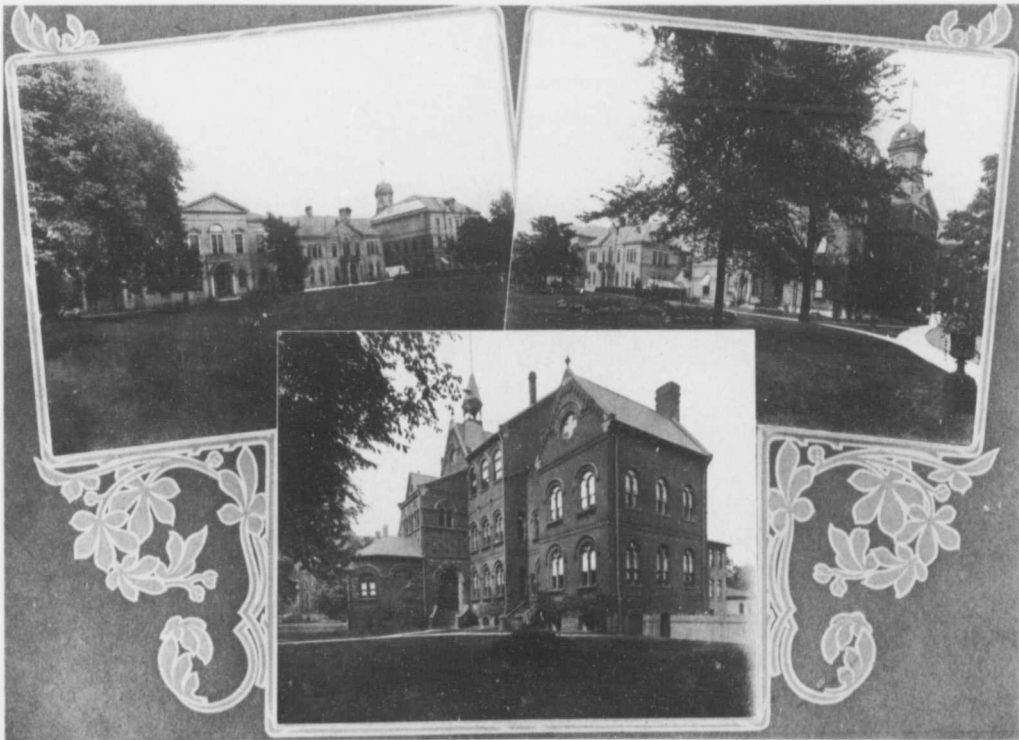
SCENES AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

SECRITIES, LAMITE, KEAT BEHUNG, VOXO AND RICHMOP STREETS

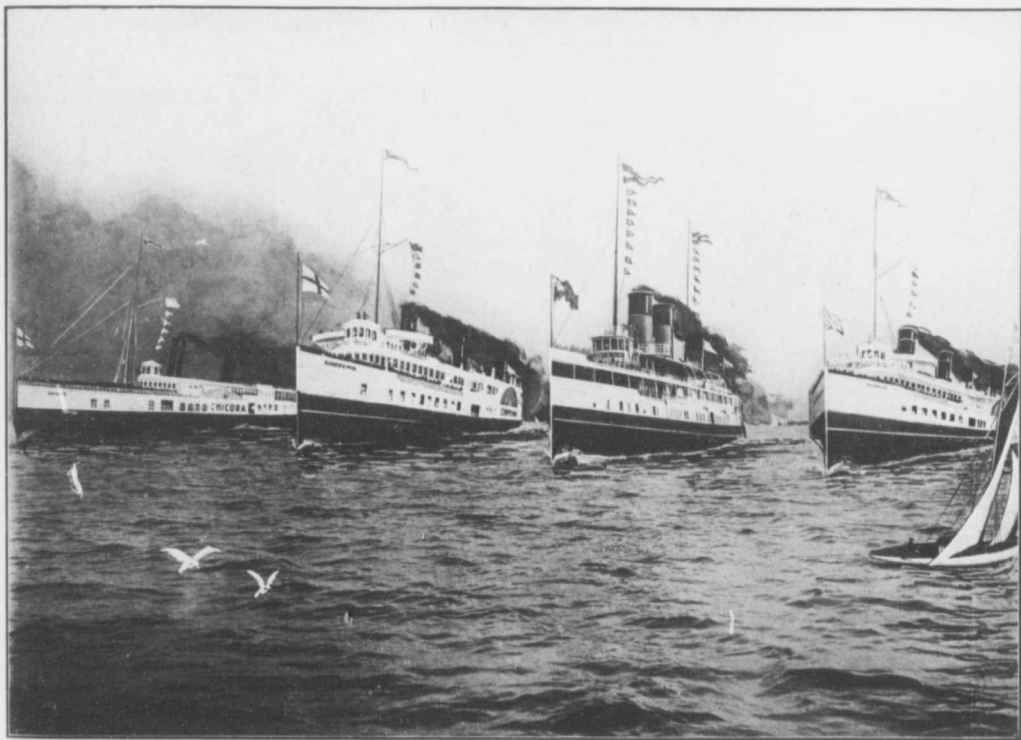




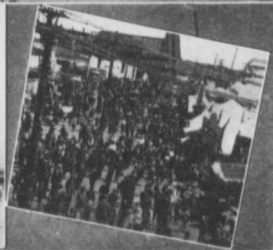
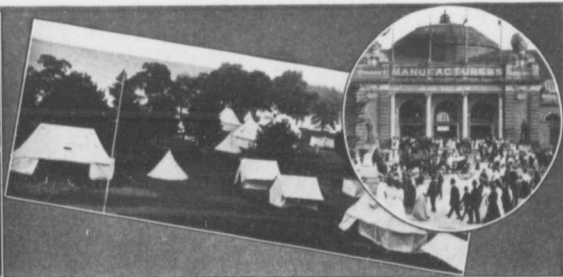
GENERAL POST OFFICE AND TYPICAL BRANCHES



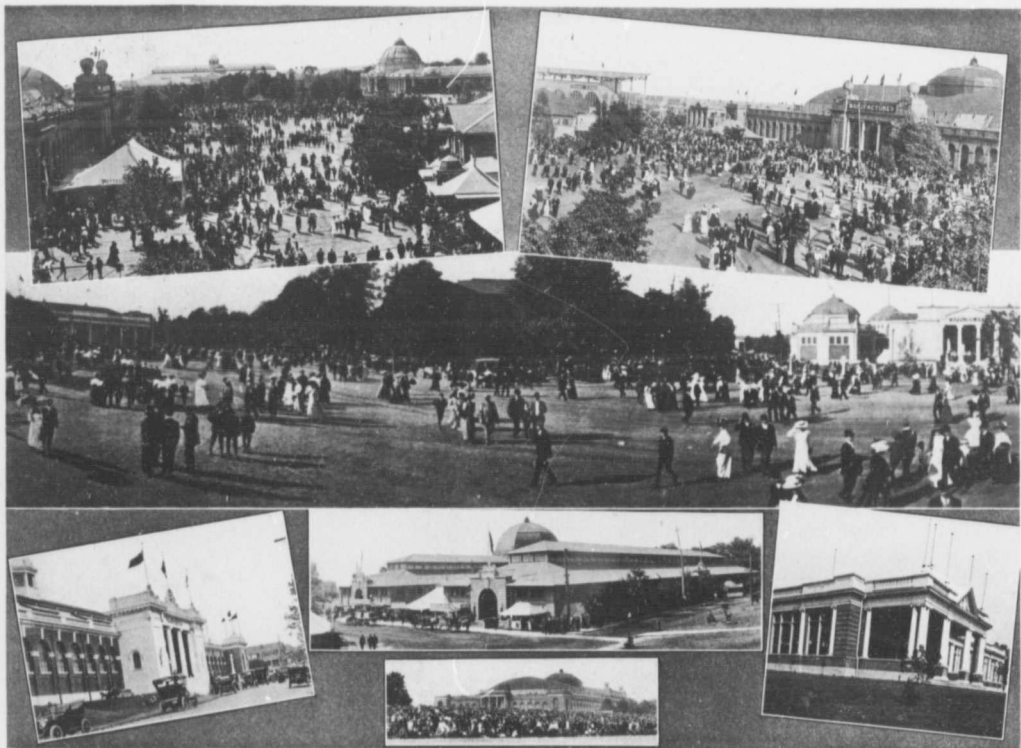
NORMAL SCHOOL



THE FLEET OF STEAMERS, RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO LINE, CONNECTING BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS AND TORONTO



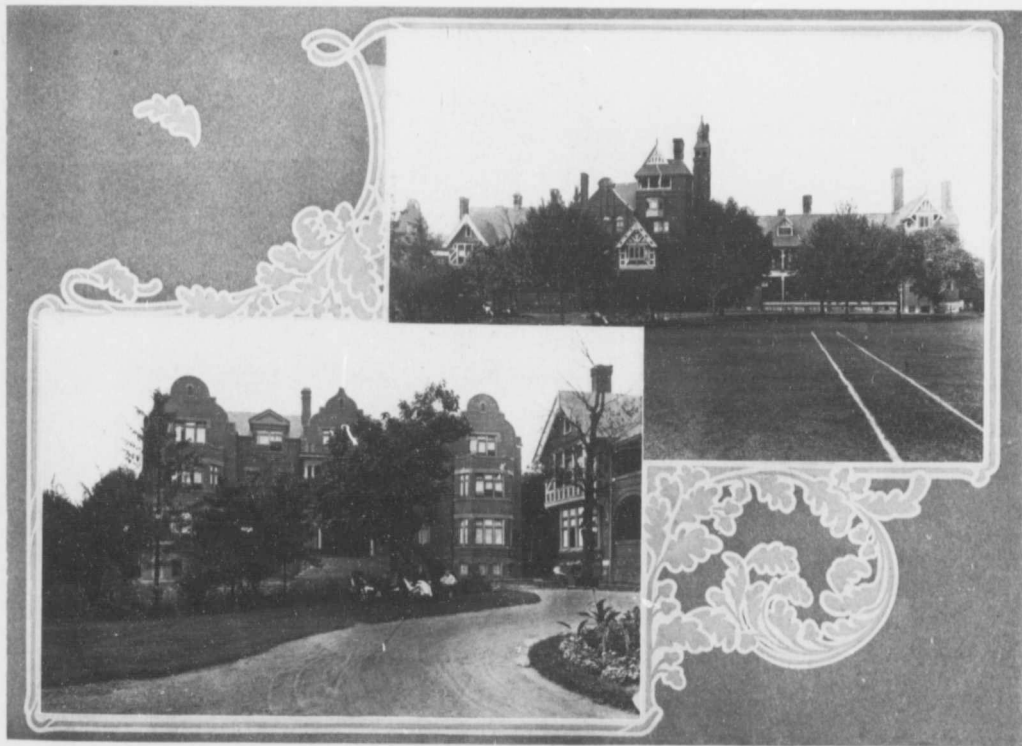
SCENES AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



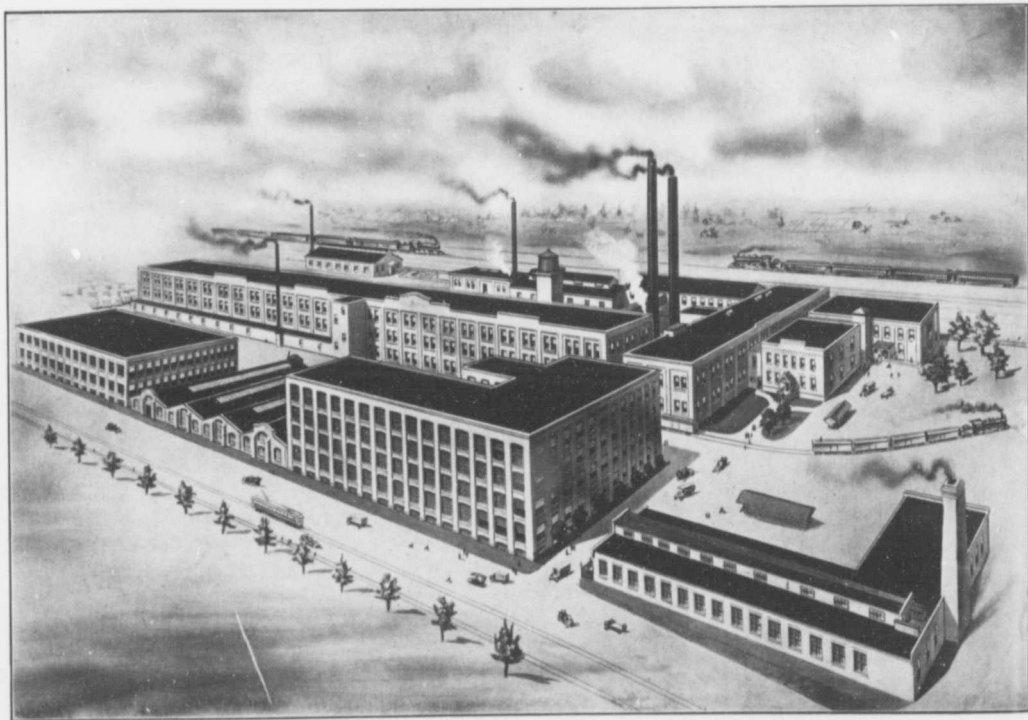
SCENES AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



ADAMS BROS.' HARNESS MFG. CO., LIMITED, KING AND FREDERICK STREETS



HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, 130 DUNN AVENUE



CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LIMITED



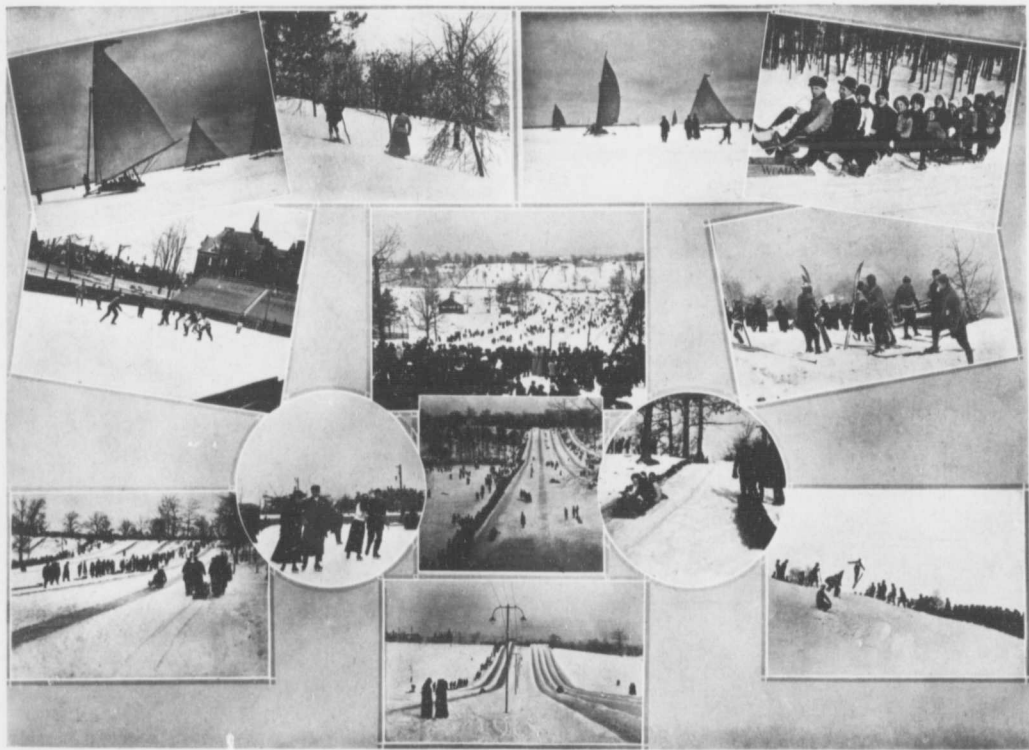
STREET SCENE—BAY STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM KING STREET



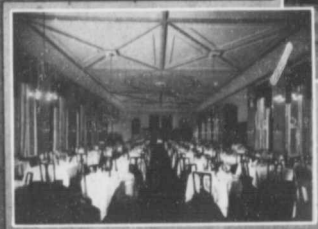
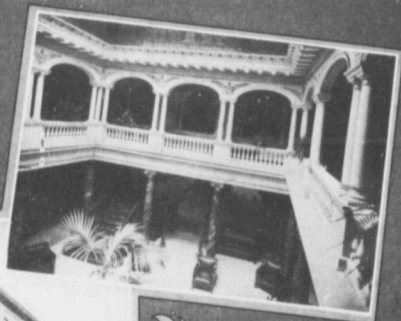
BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WHOLESALE DISTRICT



BROWN BROS., LIMITED, 51 WELLINGTON STREET WEST



WINTER SPORTS AND PASTIMES



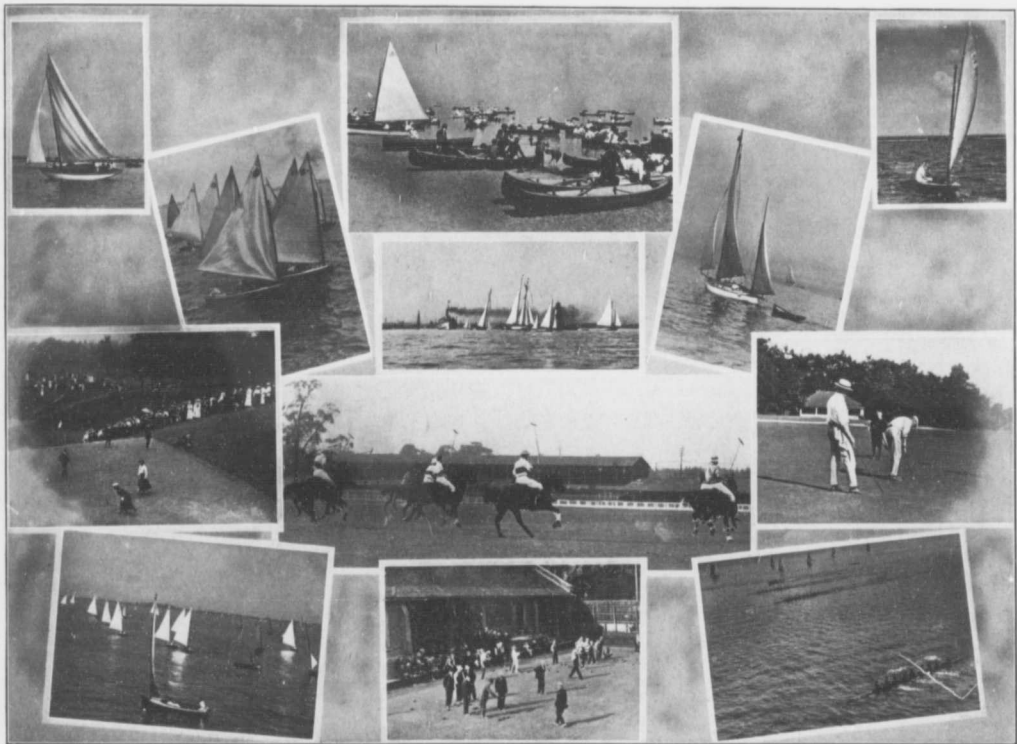
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL, KING AND YORK STREETS



RETAIL BUSINESS SECTION



HOLT, RENFREW AND CO., LIMITED, 118 YONGE STREET



SUMMER SPORTS AND PASTIMES



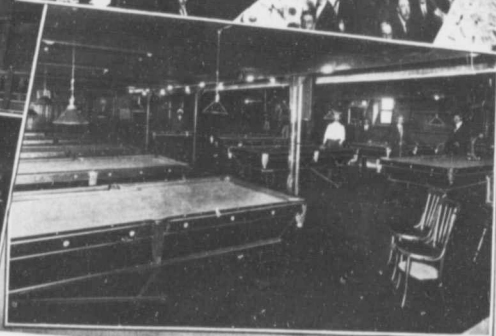
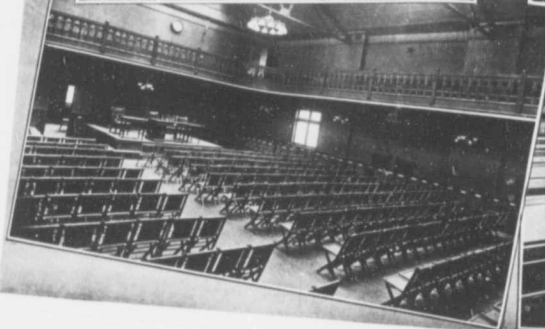
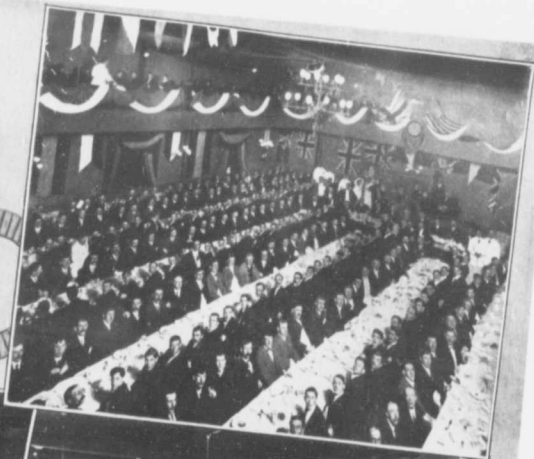
BUNTIN, REID CO., COLBORNE AND SCOTT STREETS



SPORTING CLUBS

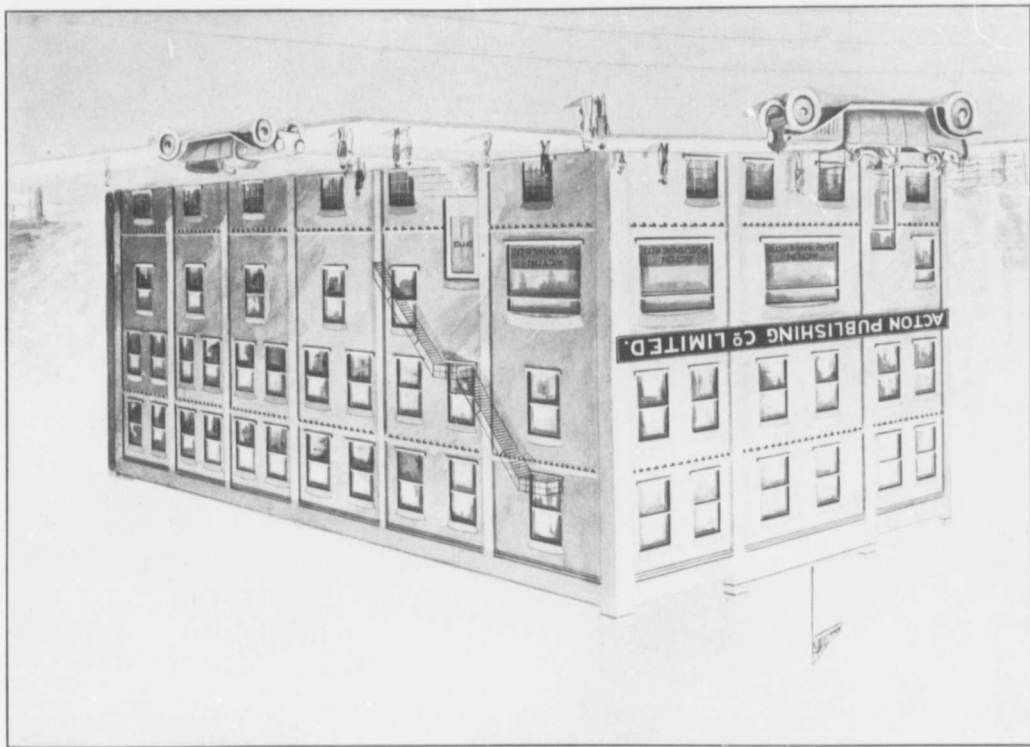


ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED, QUEEN AND JAMES STREETS



LABOR TEMPLE, SHOWING AUDITORIUM AND BANQUET HALL

ACTON PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED, GREEN STREET AND GUYSON AVENUE

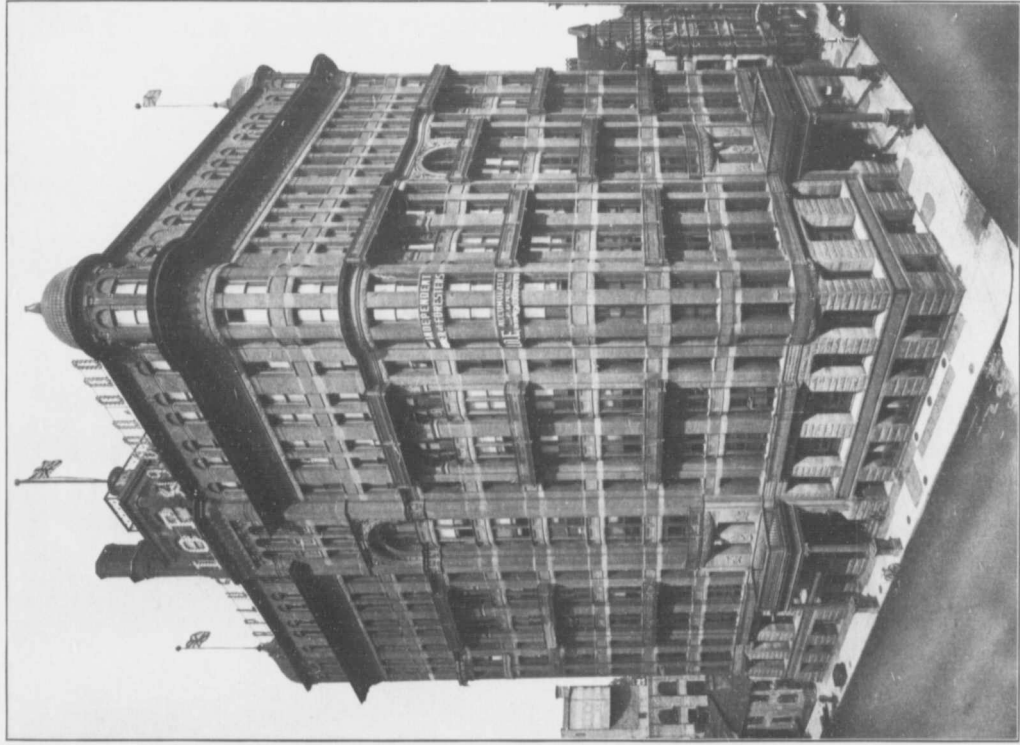




IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, WELLINGTON STREET AND LEADEN LANE



BRADSHAW HOTEL, CORNER QUEEN STREET AND BROADVIEW AVE.



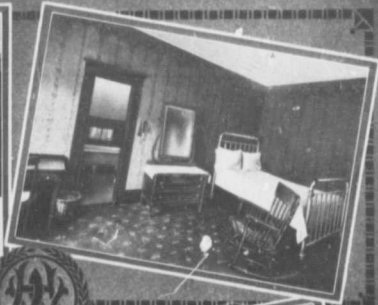
TRIPLE BALMOS, EMERGENCY OFFICE OF FORESTERS, 141 AND 143 BALMOS SQUARES



GRAND UNION HOTEL, FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS



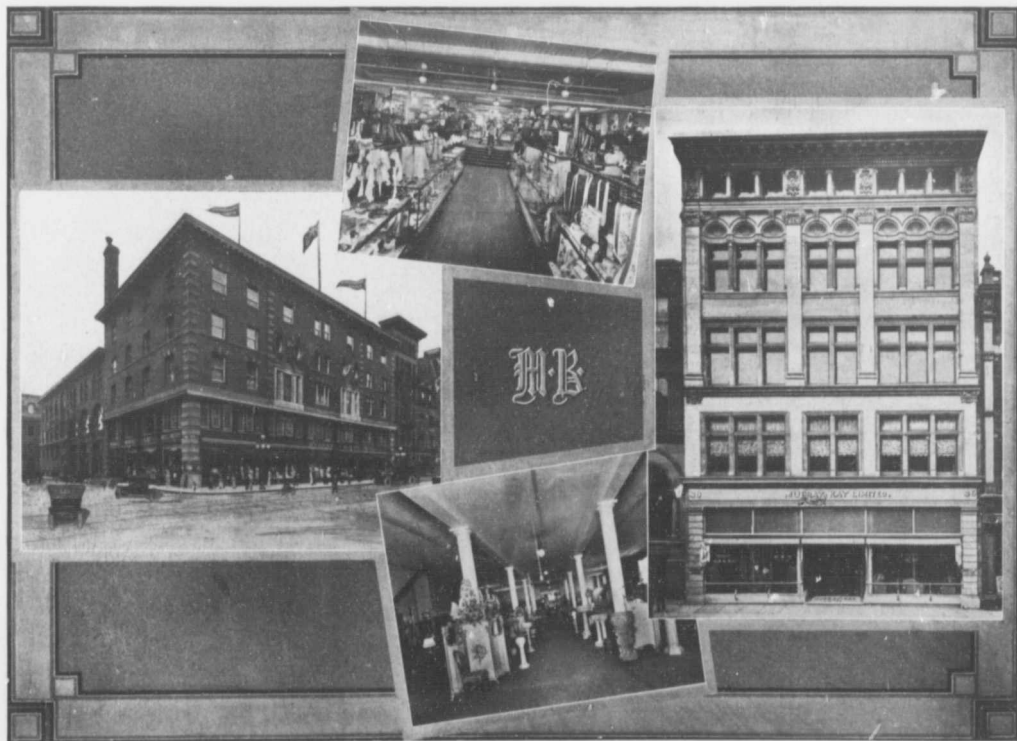
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF MR. P. V. BLACKHALL, ROSEDALE



HOTEL WAVERLEY, COLLEGE STREET AND SPADINA AVENUE



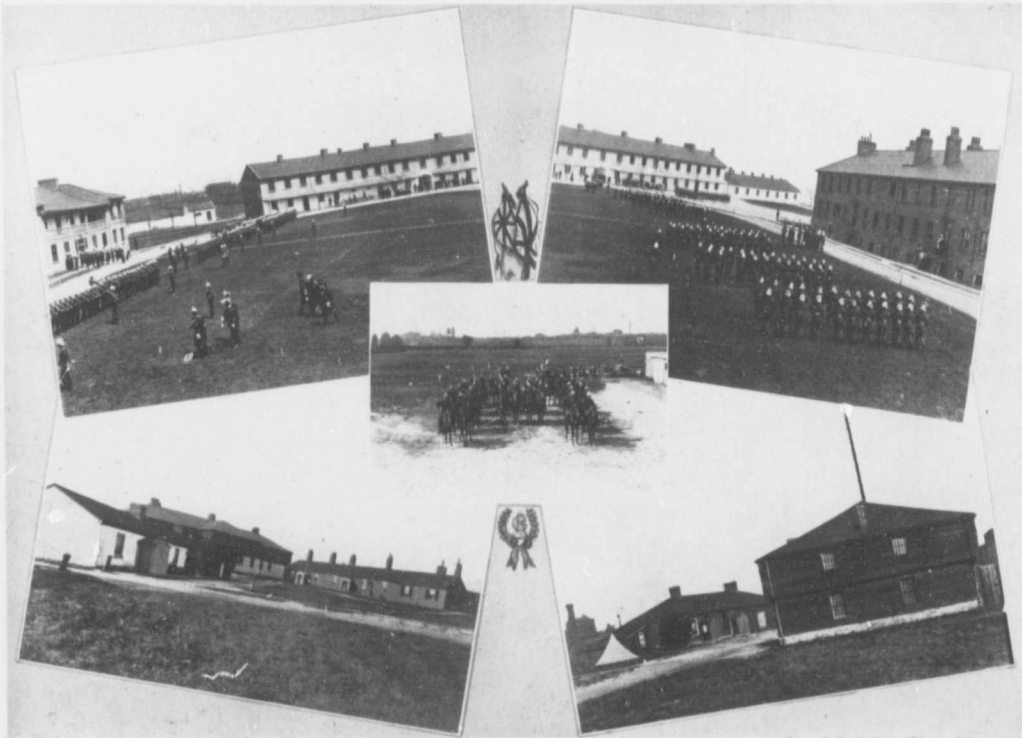
W. R. BROCK AND CO., LIMITED, ONE OF TORONTO'S LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES



MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED, ONE OF TORONTO'S FASHIONABLE RETAIL STORES



QUEEN'S HOTEL, FRONT STREET WEST



STANLEY BARRACKS



CONVOCATION HALL INTERIOR



GROTESQUE HEADS



CONVOCATION HALL INTERIOR



HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE BLDG.

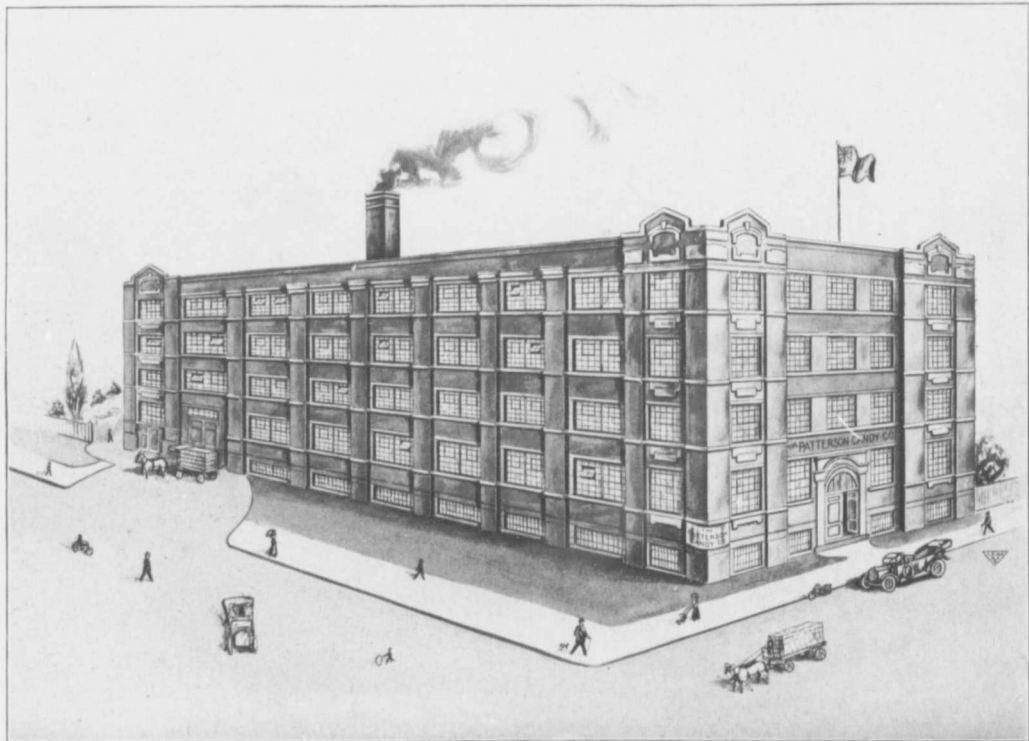


PHYSICS BLDG.



CONVOCATION HALL

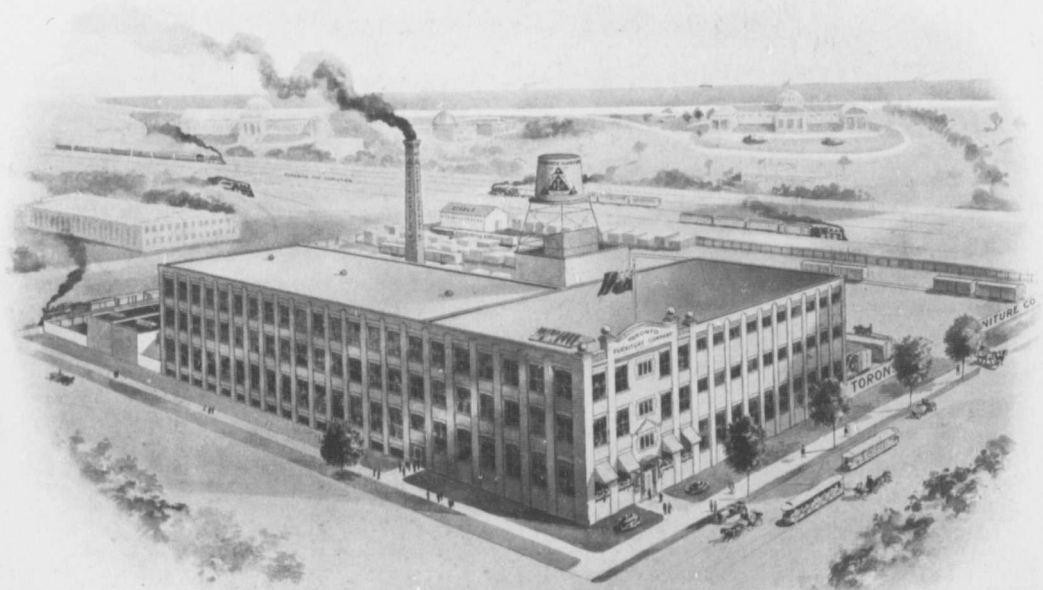
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF CONVOCATION HALL, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND PHYSICS BUILDINGS



THE PATTERSON CANDY CO., ONE OF TORONTO'S LARGE CANDY MANUFACTURERS



THE KENNEDY SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS



THE TORONTO FURNITURE CO., LIMITED, ONE OF TORONTO'S LARGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS



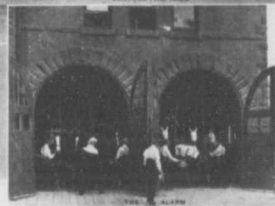
YONKE ST. FIRE HALL



CENTRAL FIRE HALL



BECHTEL ST. FIRE HALL



LOWELL



PORTLAND ST. FIRE HALL



PORTLAND ST. FIRE HALL



PORTLAND ST. FIRE HALL

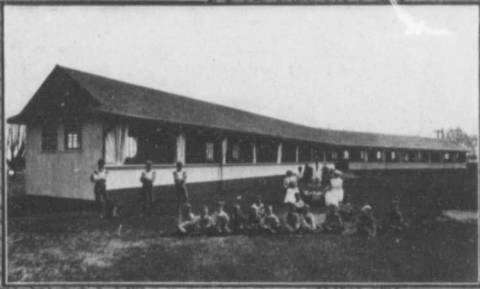
GROUP OF FIREHALLS



THE PAVILION FOR INFECTIOUS CASES



THE PREVENTORIUM FOR INDIFFICENT CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

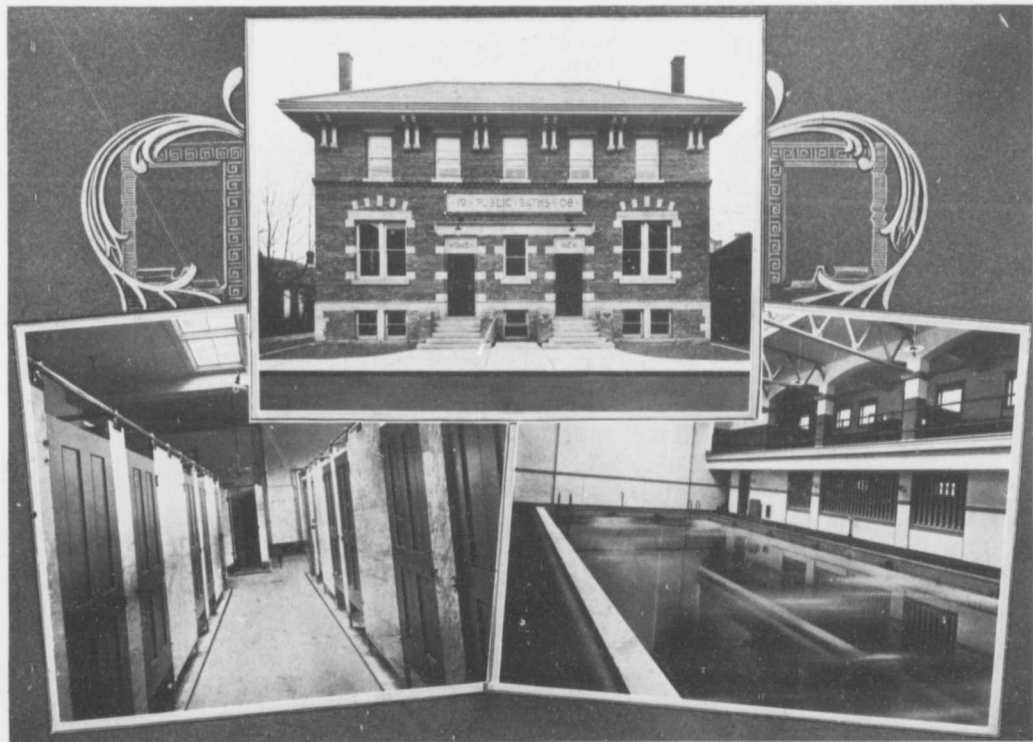


THE PAVILION FOR SURGICAL CASES

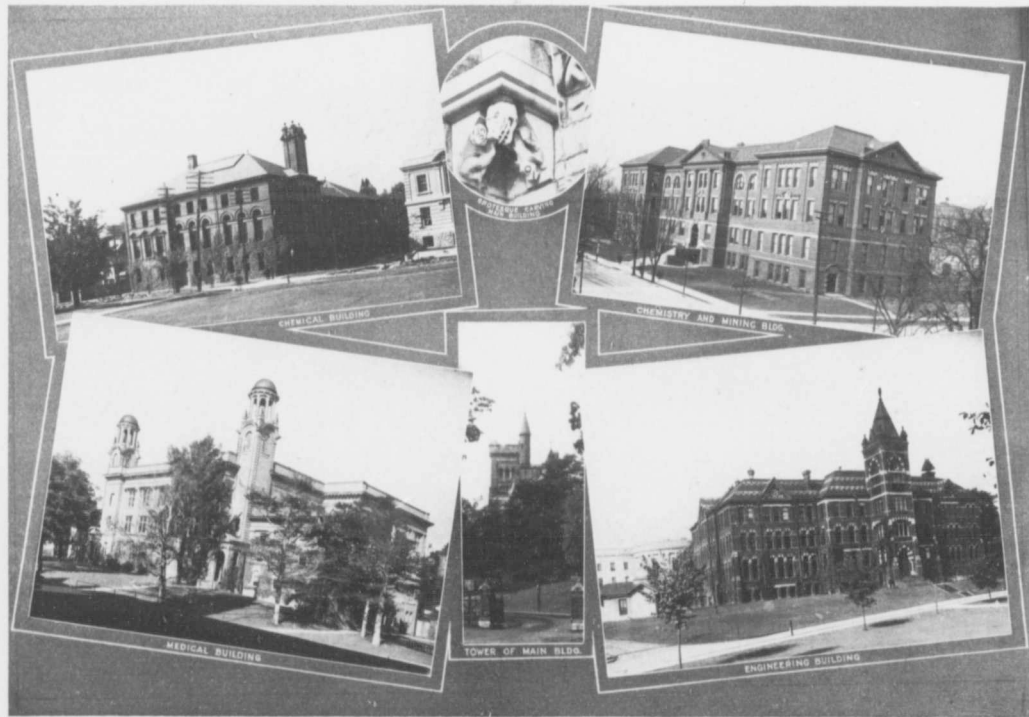
GROUP OF PAVILIONS AT HANLAN'S POINT, TORONTO ISLAND—HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN



E. W. Gillet Co., One of Toronto's Large Manufacturers

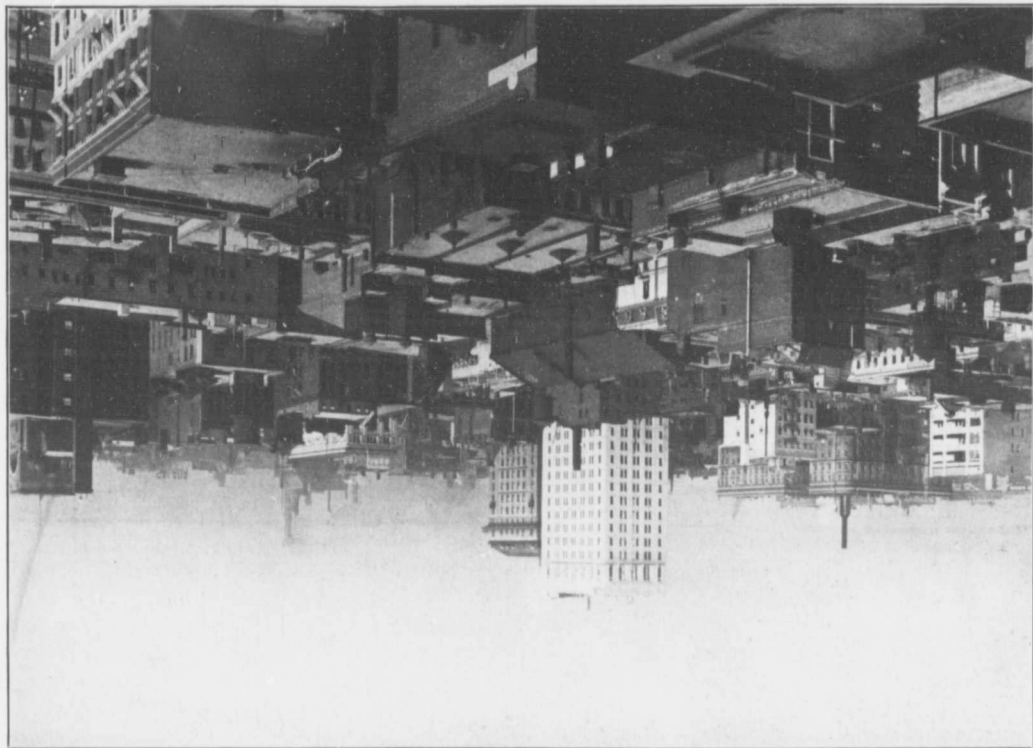


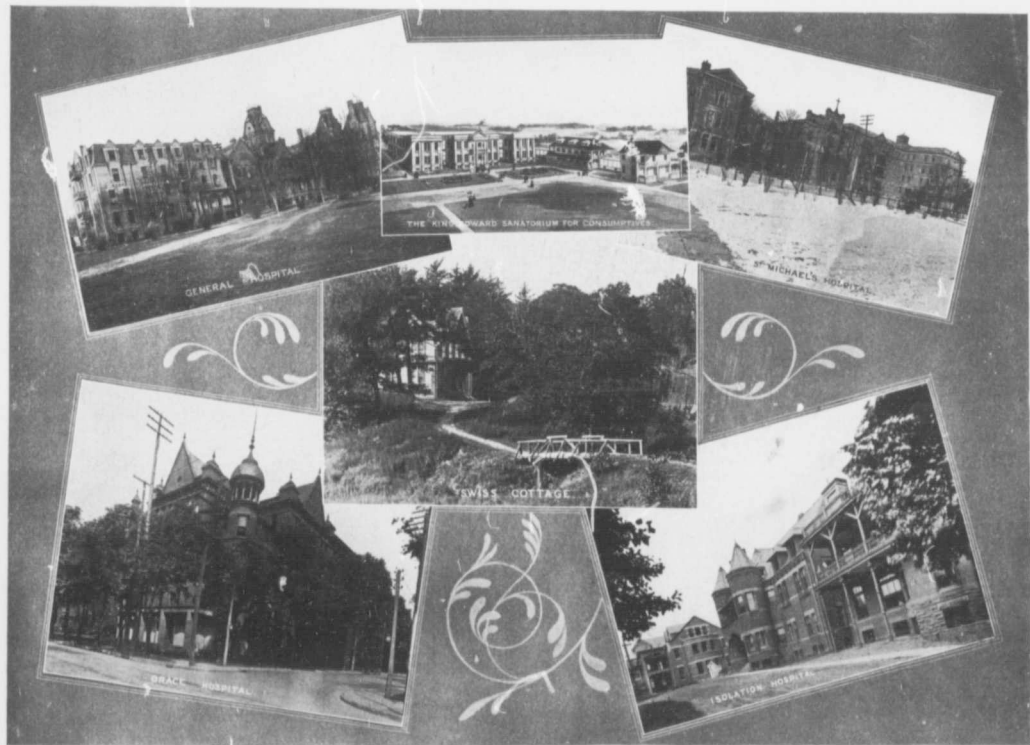
MUNICIPAL BATHS—OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CITY OF TORONTO



GROUP OF BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THO'S EYE VIEW OF TORONTO'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT





GROUP OF CITY HOSPITALS



WYLAND APTS. WYLAND STREET



QUEENSBURY APTS. JARVIS ST.



LEWIS APTS.



GROUP OF APARTMENT HOUSES



QUEEN ST. LOOKING WEST FROM YONGE ST.



QUEEN ST. LOOKING NORTH FROM BLOOR ST.



YONGE ST. LOOKING EAST FROM QUEEN ST.

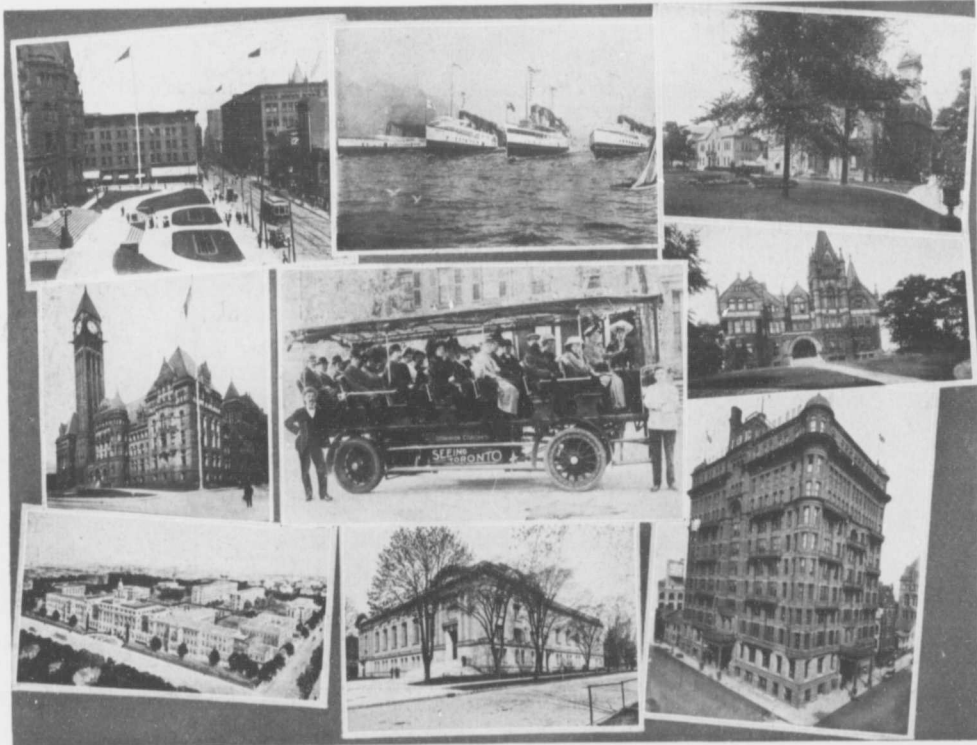


TRADINA AVE. LOOKING NORTH FROM KING ST.



CORNER BLOOR & YONGE STS.

GROUP OF TORONTO'S BUSY CORNERS



SEEING TORONTO IN GEO. W. VERRAL'S DOMINION COACHES



UNIVERSITY Y.M.C.A.

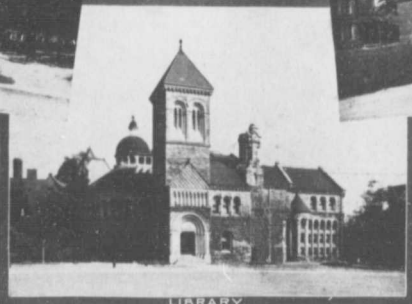
VIEW FROM TOWER OF MAIN BLOC



GYMNASIUM



WEST END MAIN BLOC

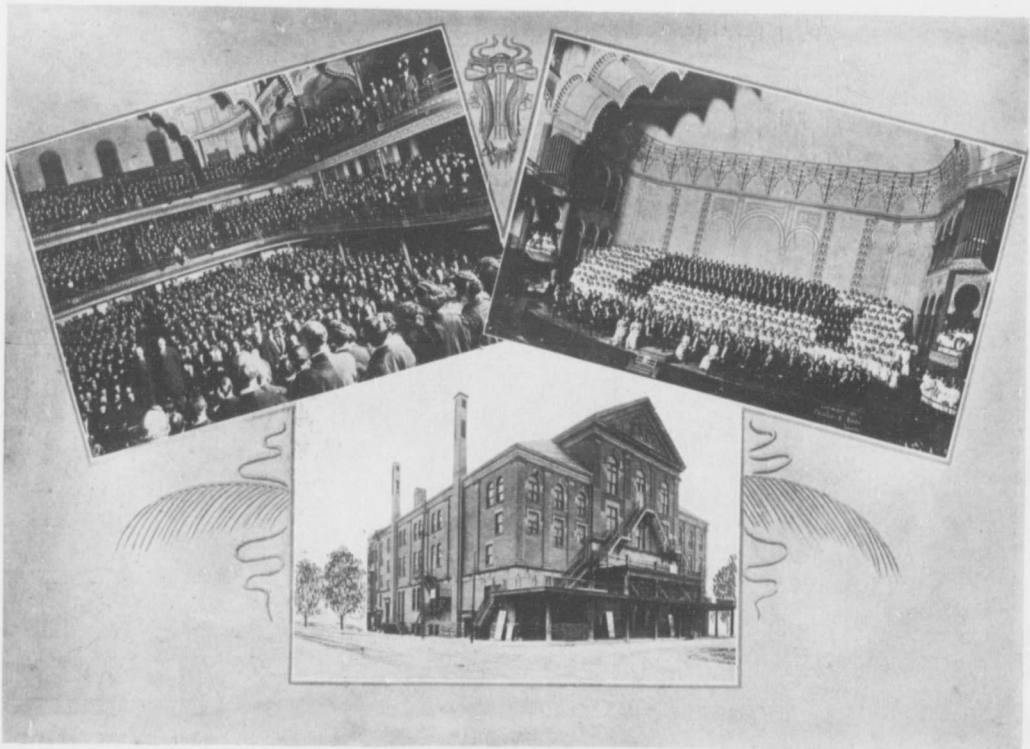


LIBRARY

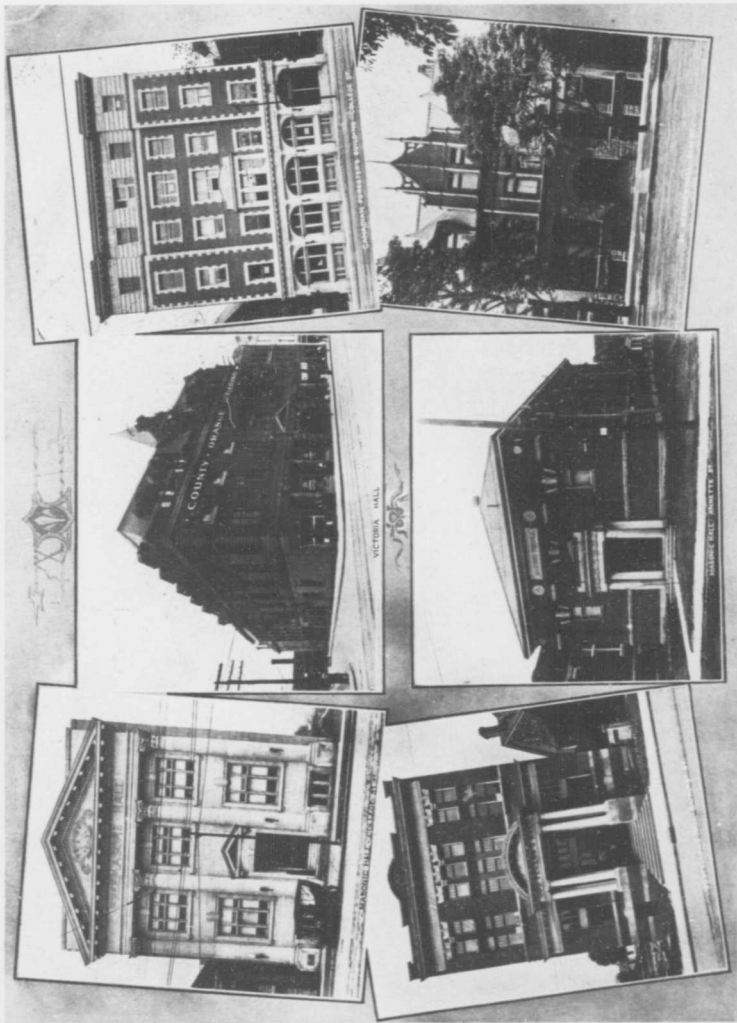


COLONNADE MAIN BLOC

GROUP VIEWS CONNECTED WITH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



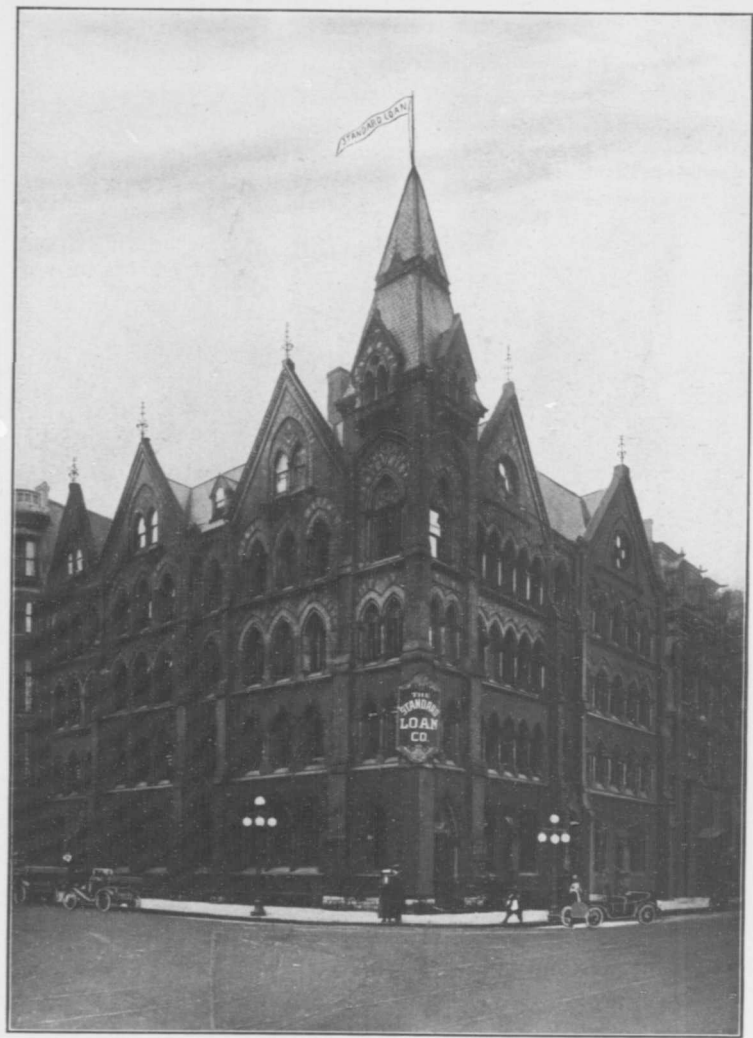
MASSEY HALL, EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS



GROUP OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES' BUILDINGS



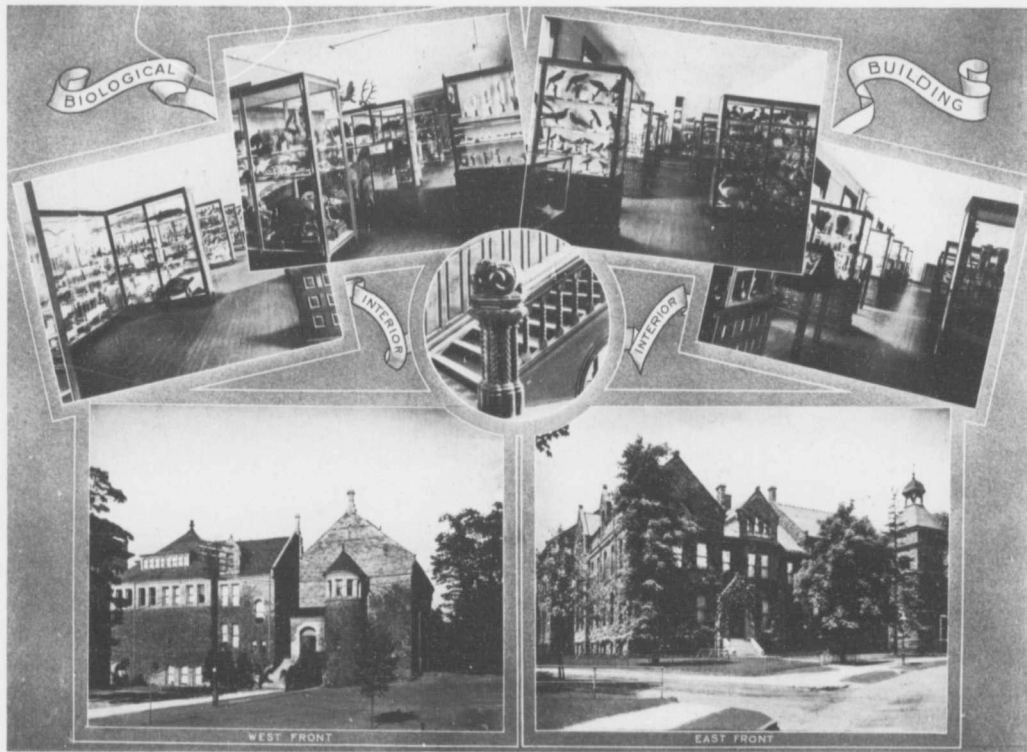
TELEGRAM BUILDING—BAY AND MELINDA STREETS



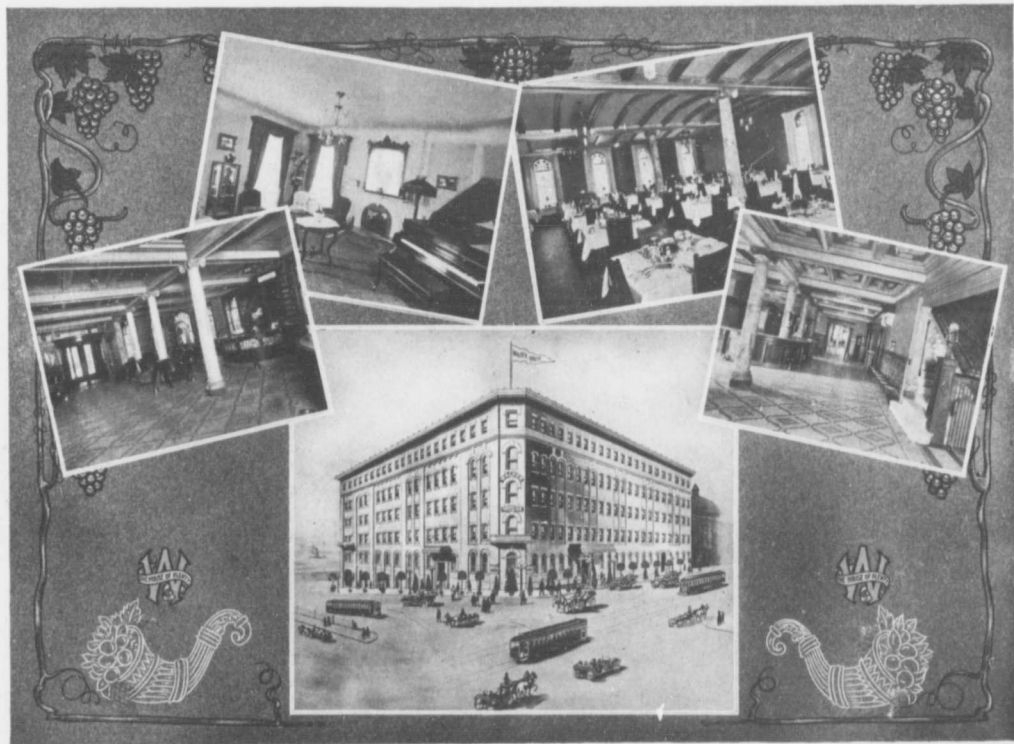
STANDARD LOAN BUILDING—OLDEST OFFICE BUILDING IN TORONTO



GROUP OF PRINCIPAL THEATRES



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF BIOLOGICAL BUILDING



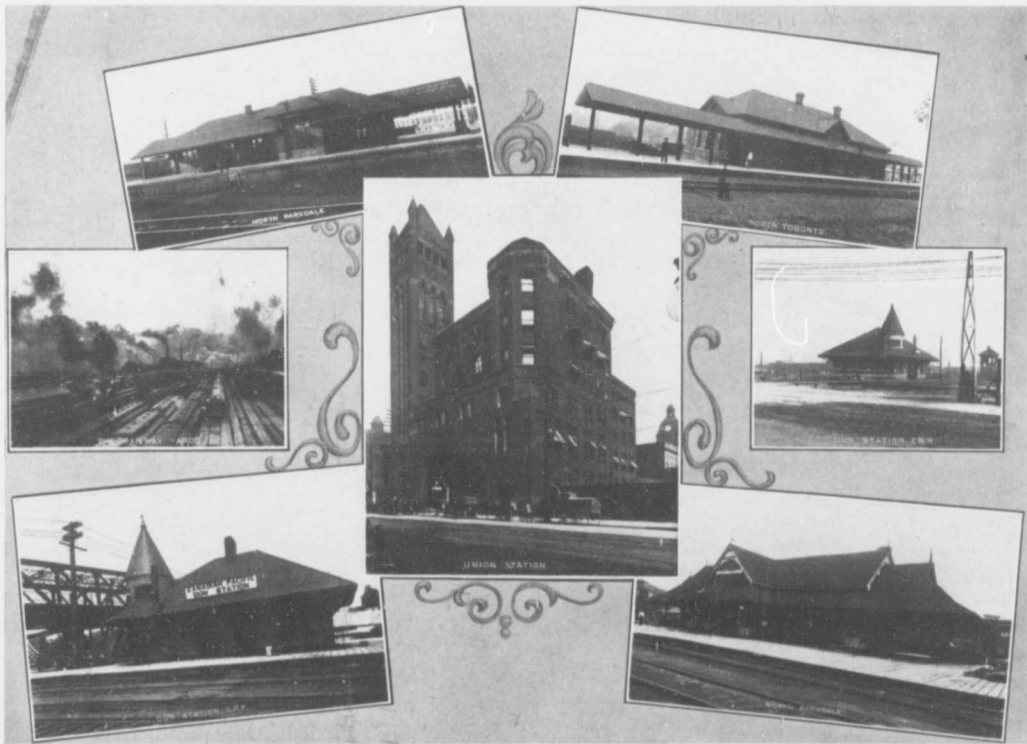
THE WALKER HOUSE, "THE HOUSE OF PLENTY," TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTEL



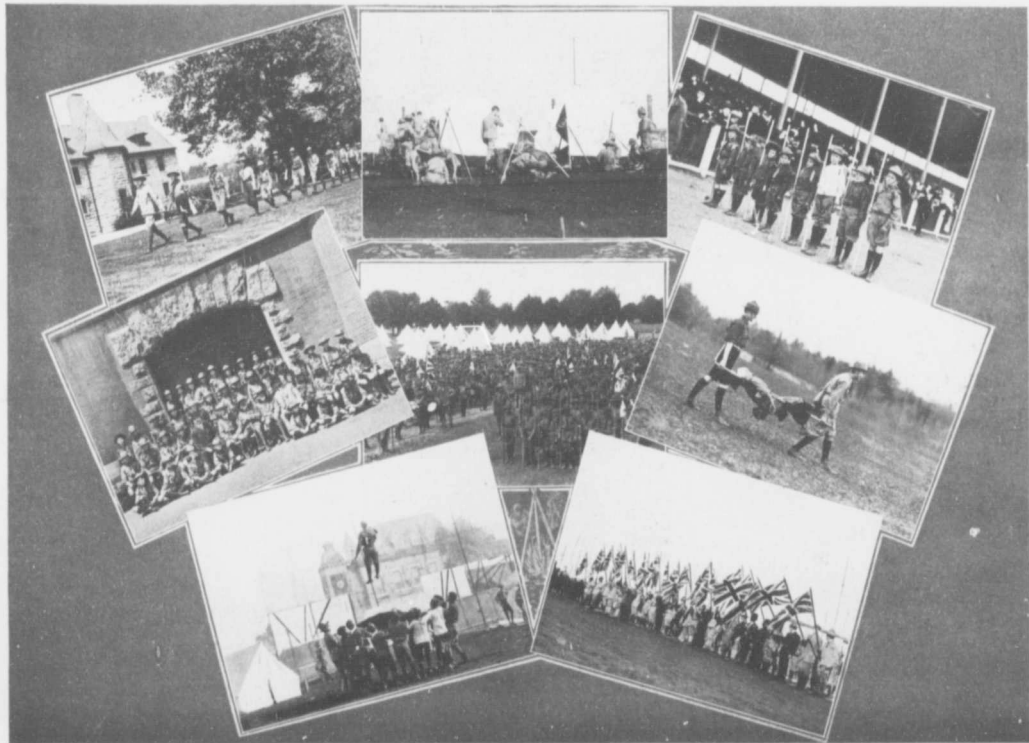
STREET SCENE—QUEEN STREET EAST FROM YONGE STREET



THE GRANGE, A CITY PARK—THE ART MUSEUM OF TORONTO



UNION STATION, OUTLYING STATIONS AND RAILWAY YARDS



TORONTO BOY SCOUTS



RESIDENCE OF J. H. HARRIS, JR., 1000 W. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



DRIVEWAY TO RESIDENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. J. CANNON, 1500 W. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. HARRIS, JR., 1000 W. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



RESIDENCE OF DR. WALTER C. HARRIS, 1000 W. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. HARRIS, JR., 1000 W. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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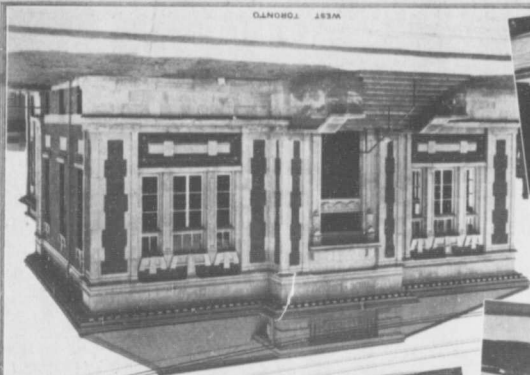
GROUP OF RESIDENCES



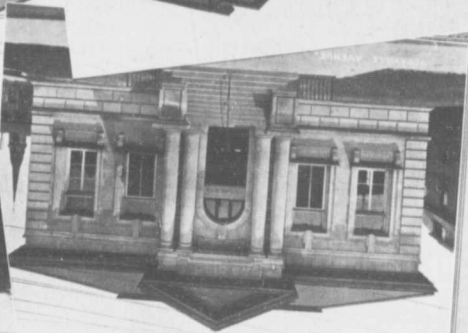
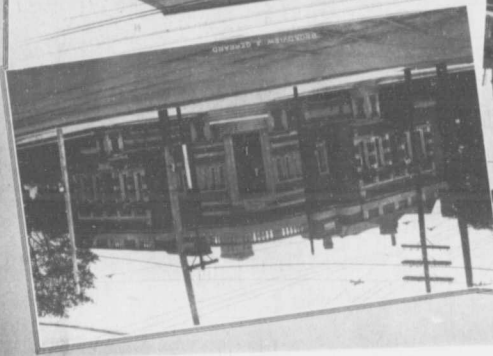
CIVIC PLAYGROUNDS

BRANCHES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

WEST TORONTO



BRAN





BOAT RACE ON TORONTO BAY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA



ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS AND ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY



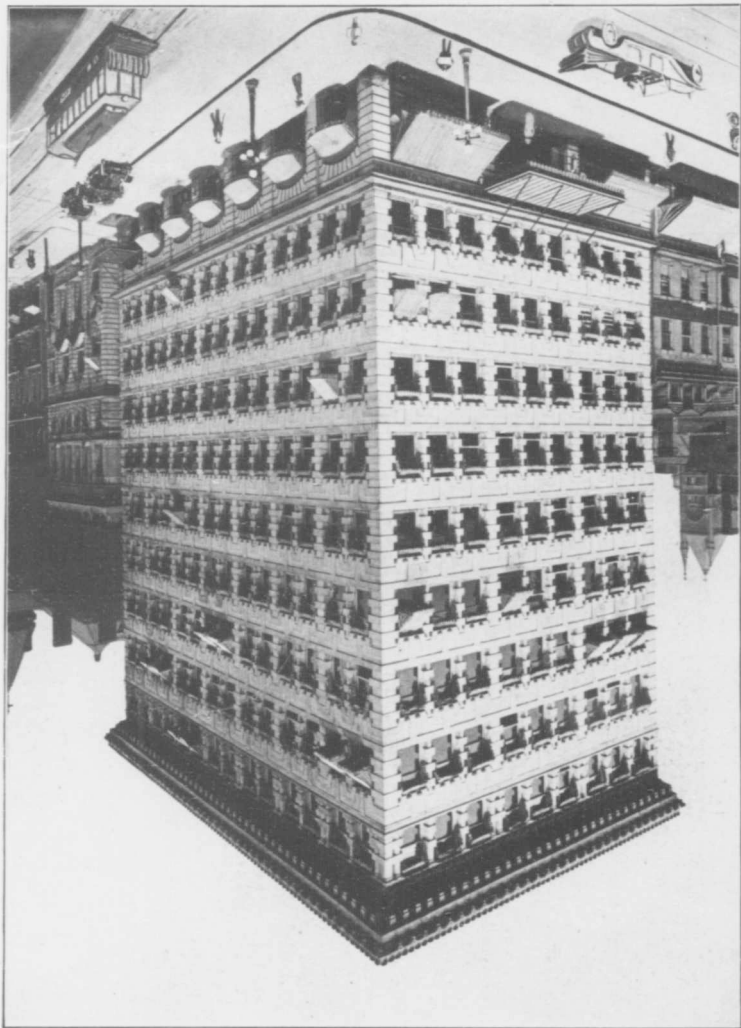
GROUP OF CITY POLICE STATIONS



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT

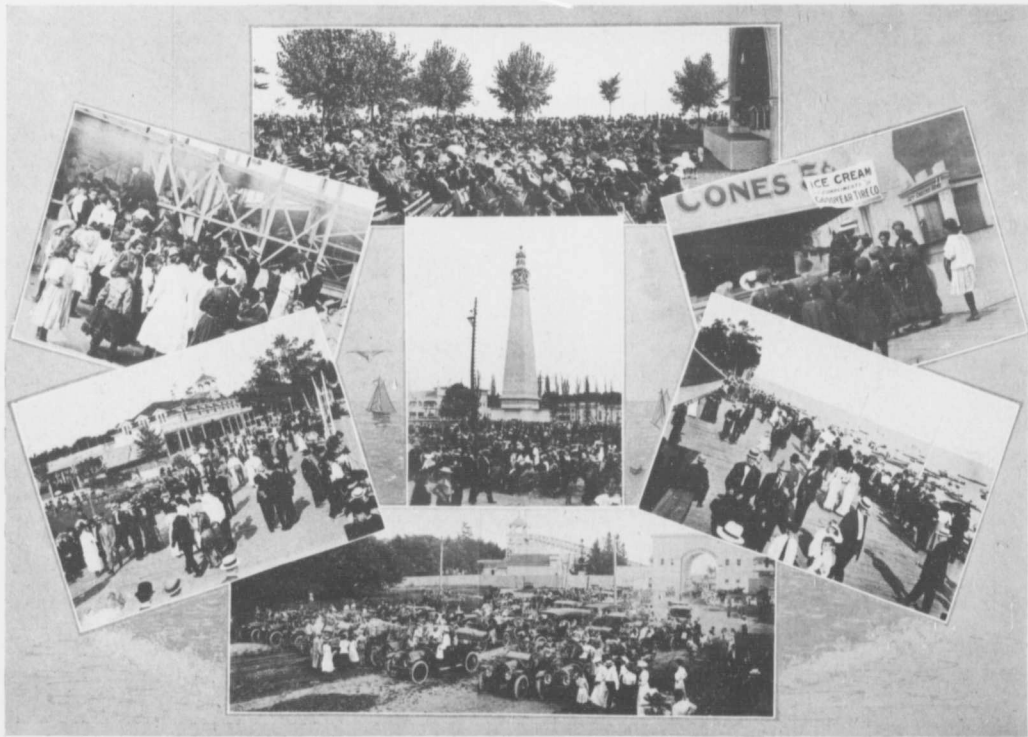


SCENE FROM CITY HALL SQUARE

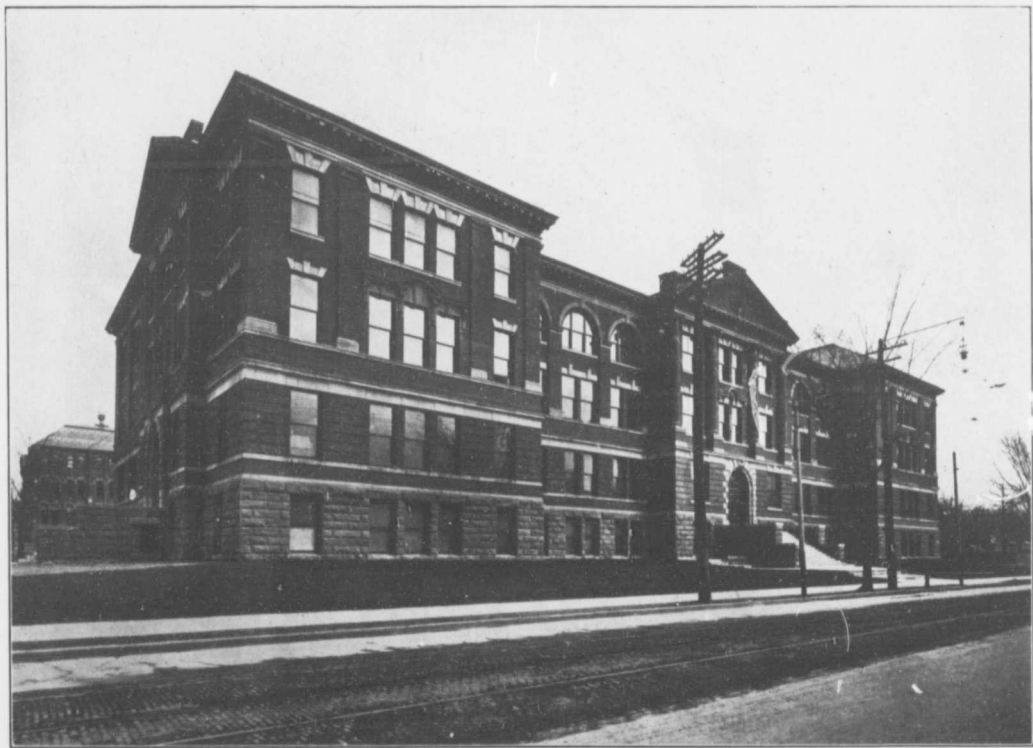




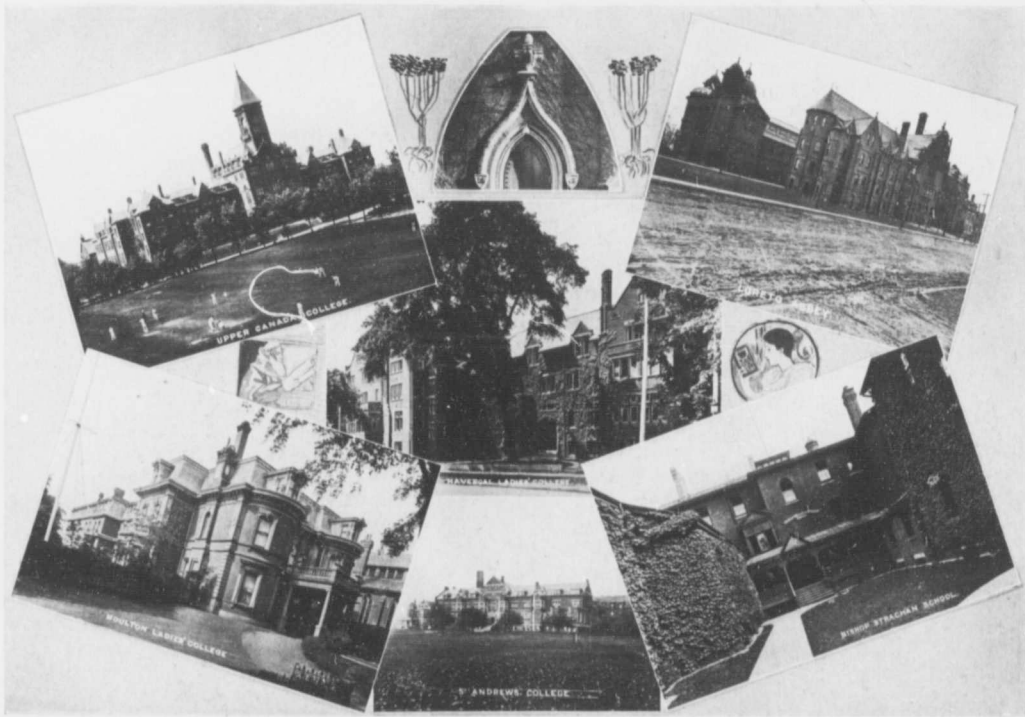
THE STAR BUILDING—KING STREET WEST



SCENES AT SCARBORO BEACH



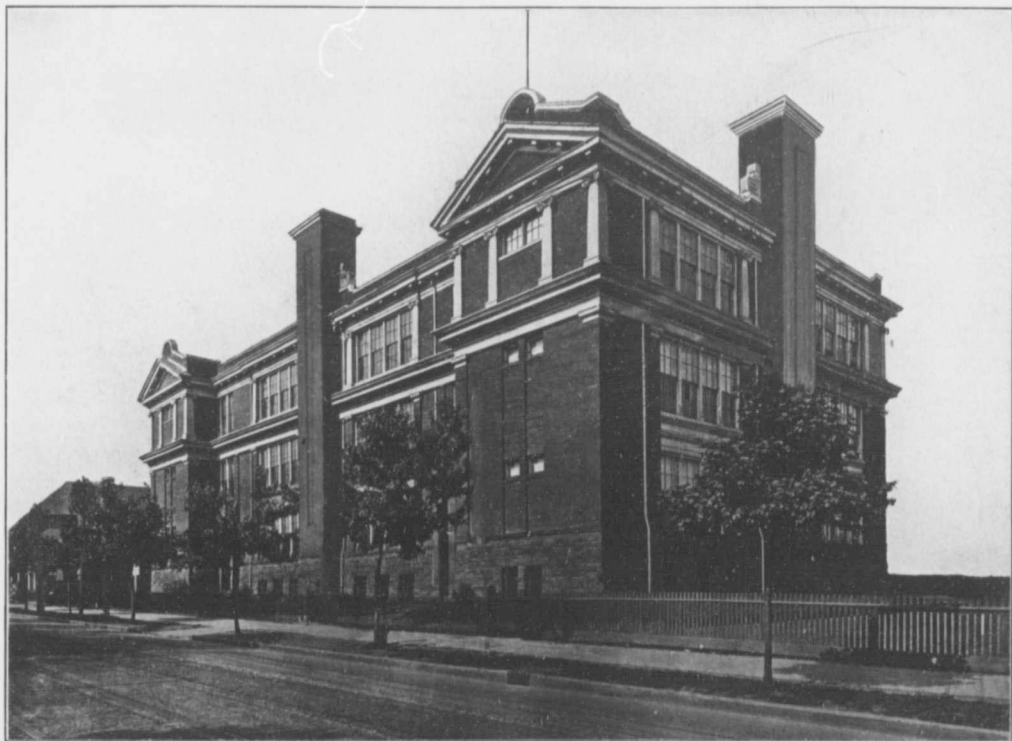
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, COLLEGE STREET



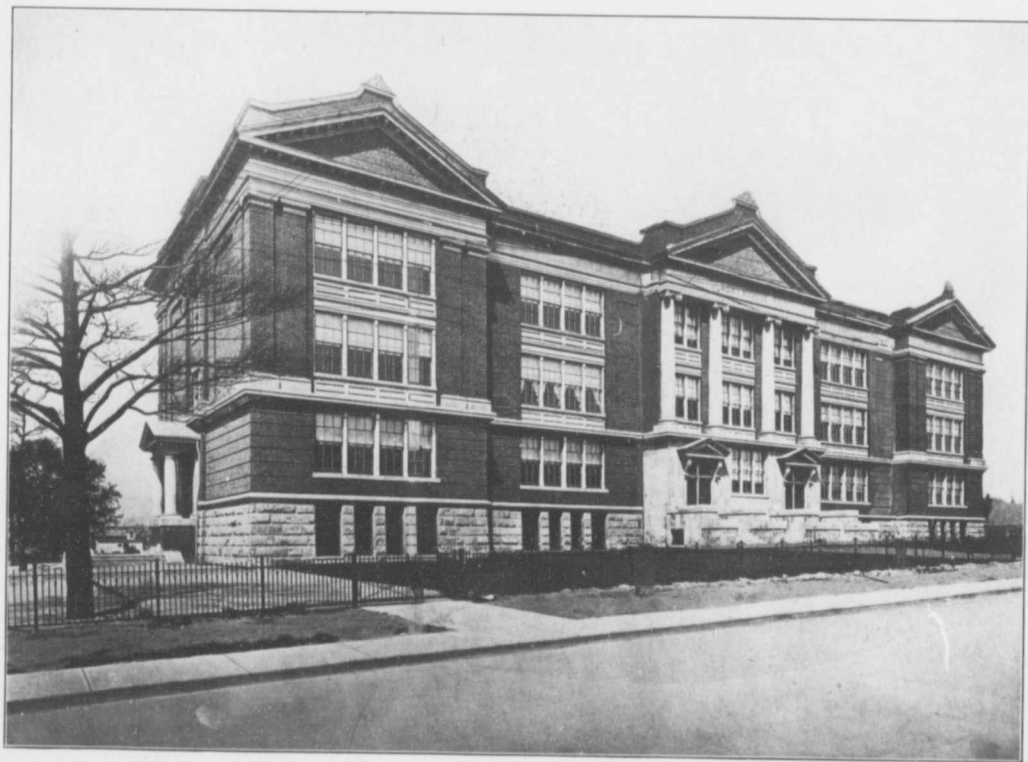
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL



KING EDWARD SCHOOL—PUBLIC



KENT SCHOOL—PUBLIC



"FRANKLAND" - EDDY



"H. H. HALL"



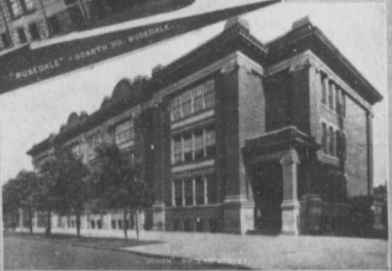
"EARL GREY" - JONES



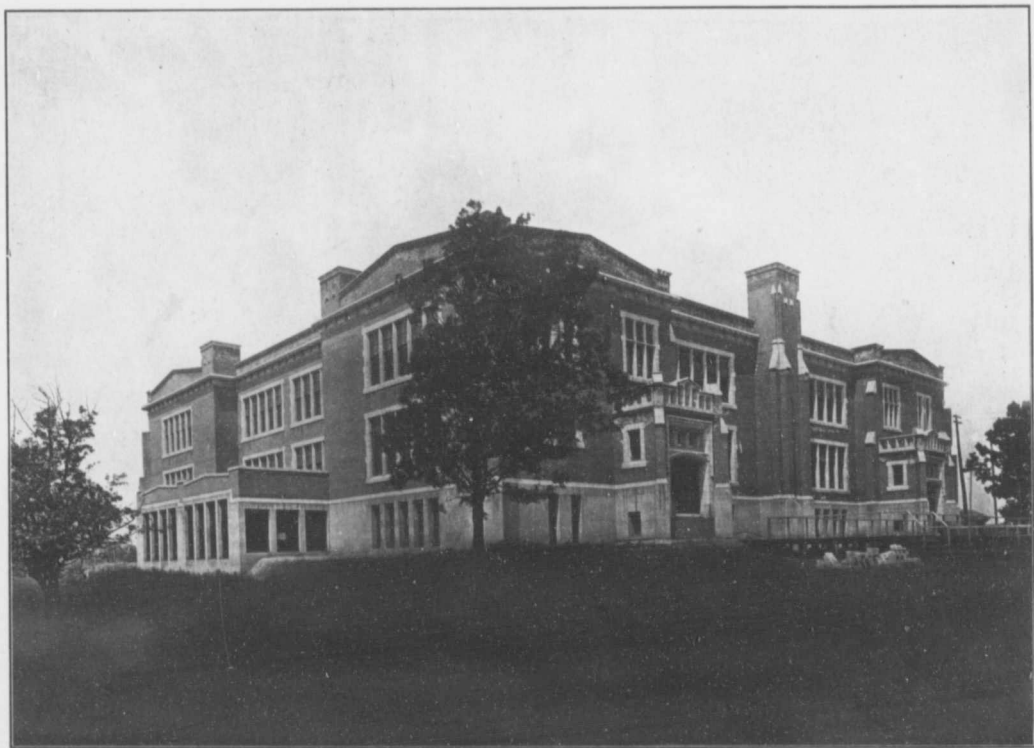
"ROSEDALE" - NORTH 20th - BURLINGAME



"HARRIS" - KILGORE - 1910



GROUP OF CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS



OAKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL



GROUP OF HIGH SCHOOLS