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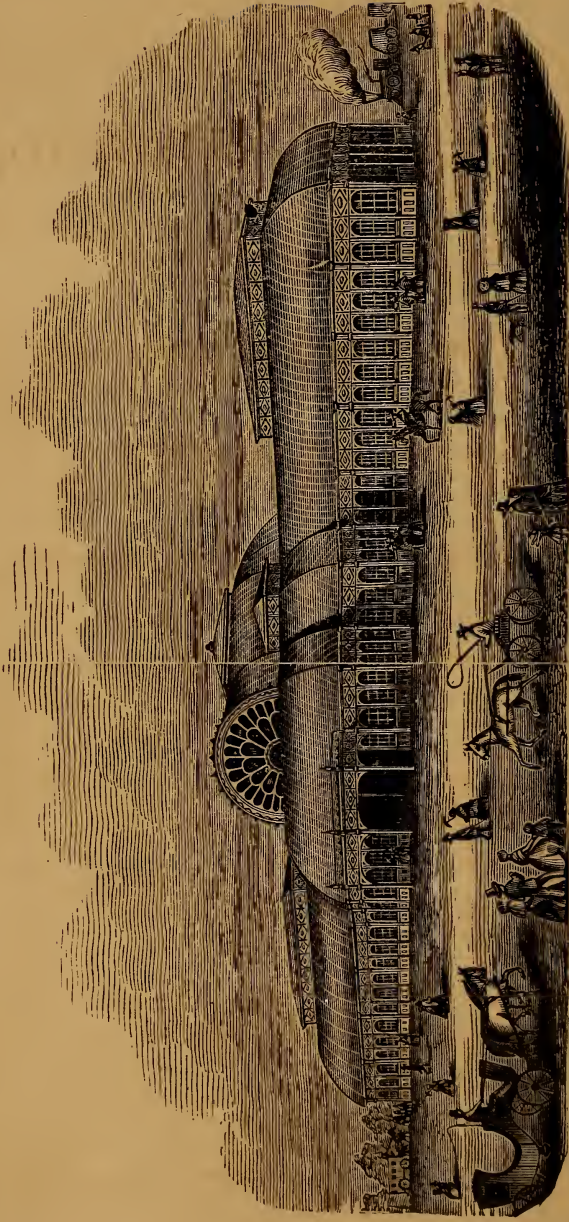
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THE

HAND-BOOK OF TORONTO;

CONTAINING ITS

CLIMATE, GEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY,

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,

COURTS OF LAW, MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS,

etc. etc.

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS.

TORONTO :

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P R E F A C E .

In the Summer of 1855 the proof sheets of a "Guide to Toronto" with Niagara Falls as its starting point—were put into my hands by a Bookseller in town, to be corrected and revised—as the Work was going through the press, the gentleman who had prepared it having left the City. In order to verify and give a few additional touches to the description, I made a special trip to the opening scene, and having gazed and gazed again upon that endless roll of living waters surging down into the foaming abyss, I took a conveyance at the Clifton House and proceeded leisurely along through the fine old district, taking special note of Lundy's Lane, and the ancient Battle Field, on which the little village of Drummondville now quietly reposes; passed on through the village of Stamford to the summit of the Queenston Heights,—now sacred to the memory of the gallant Brock,—where, standing some 300 feet above the level of the Lake, you obtain a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and of the river now freed from its angry foam, silently pursuing its tortuous course; and catch a stray glimpse of the Scarboro' Heights in the distance. I then descended to the little village of Queenston, crossed the river and took steamer for Toronto. In this way the incidents necessary to fill up a few pages of a Guide Book were carefully sketched. But the work appeared to me altogether too ephemeral, and although the greater part of it was in the press, the Bookseller at my request postponed its publication, until there was a field for something of more permanent value and on a broader basis.

That conception is now matured and although there are many things left unnoticed, and much unsaid that might have been said—enough is presented in the following pages to show that a considerable amount of labour and investigation have been bestowed—even although the preliminary chapters are altogether omitted. In arranging my material I proceeded upon the principle that each section should be revised by some gentlemen whose business it is to know practically the subject upon which it

treats, and I would take this manner of tendering my warmest gratitude to the friends who so freely and kindly aided me. In fact in looking over the work now that it is completed,—if there be any merit connected with it,—all the share that I can claim is that of having determined the kind of information wanted, and then selected the best possible source from whence to obtain it. To Sir William Logan, Professor Hincks, Mr. May, and Mr. Couper, I am under deep obligations. Those other friends to whom I have alluded, I need not here enumerate, as I am not at liberty to name them all.

In all matters of fact of an early date, I am indebted to the histories referred to in the work ; for all matters of opinion I am alone responsible. I have endeavoured to walk through the City with my eyes open, and have formed my opinion of men and things as they presented themselves to my own observation, altogether irrespective of what the impressions of others may be, and in so far as I can judge I have endeavoured to give my own impressions to the public.

The historical department is perhaps much less diffuse than it might have been ; but there is so much of party politics mixed up with our earlier history, that without entering upon the troubled sea of politics it was impossible to be much more minute than I have been, and I had too much regard for Poor Richard's advice to trust myself upon the angry surf,

“ For vessels large may venture more
But little boats should keep near shore.”

The beautiful map of the City which accompanies this work has been prepared by Mr. Ellis, engraver, expressly for the work, and it contains a feature never before displayed in any Canadian map, that of giving a microscopic representation of public buildings upon the sites which they respectively occupy, This has of course considerably increased the expense of the work but it has also enhanced its value. The engraving of the Provincial Exhibition Building has also been prepared for this work, and its execution reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Seymour for the fineness of detail and the exquisite finish he has given it.

TORONTO, 20th Sept., 1858.

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T O R O N T O .

TORONTO is one of the wealthiest and most important cities in British America. It is the capital of Upper Canada, the centre of commerce, and the seat of the principal Educational Institutions, and is destined from its position to exert a powerful influence on the whole affairs of this Colonial Empire. It is beautifully situated, on a gently sloping plain on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 45 miles N. E. of Hamilton, 165 miles W. of Kingston, 340 miles W. S. W. of Montreal, and 500 miles N. W. of Washington, the capital of the United States. It is in latitude $43^{\circ} 39' N.$, longitude $79^{\circ} 21' W.$ The southern portion of the city is low, but the ground rises gradually—almost imperceptibly—from the Bay to upwards of 135 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, at Bloor Street, the northern limits of the city. The streets are well laid out, crossing each other at right angles, and forming, very nearly, a parallelogram. Though destitute of the scenic beauty of Montreal, or the picturesque grandeur of Quebec, Toronto has a more southern latitude, and enjoys a more genial and salubrious climate, and has many local advantages which render it a more desirable place of residence than either of these cities, or than any other city in Canada. Its principal public buildings are the Legislative Assembly Hall and Legislative Council Chamber, with the Government offices, a large pile of plain unpretending brick; the Post Office; the Court House; the St. Lawrence Hall and City Hall; the Exchange; the Mechanics' Institute; Osgoode Hall, the Seat of the Law Courts; the University; Trinity College; the Lunatic Asylum; the General Hospital, and the House of Providence; besides quite a large number of ecclesiastical edifices of more or less pretensions, the localities and general features of which will be noticed as we proceed.

SECTION I.—THE CLIMATE

Although the temperature of Toronto is colder than the normal temperature of this parallel, the climate is remarkably pleasant and salubrious, ameliorated no doubt considerably by the equalizing influence of the great lake which bounds us on the south. The mean temperature of the six months commencing with April, and including our warmest summer months, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the average temperature of the same six months in the same parallel of latitude; while the other six months, in which are included our coldest winter months, are $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the normal temperature of the parallel, making an average of 6 degrees colder than the normal temperature taking the entire year round. The mean temperature as furnished by the Observatory from 1840 to 1857 inclusive, a period of 18 years, is 44.07° ; the mean temperature of 1857 was 42.73° . The greatest heat has not exceeded 100° in the shade; the cold has been known to descend as low as 25° below zero, but only once (in 1855) in a great many years. It seldom descends lower than 20° below zero, and then for a very brief period. The atmosphere is pure and transparent, free from sultry oppressive heat in our warmest summer months, and from raw, humid, frigidity in winter. After the hottest days of summer, the evening air is fresh and genial, the moon glides through a pure cerulean sky with a peculiar brilliancy, from the neighboring woods is heard the curious note of the Whip-poor-will, and the fire-fly floats through the air making it luminous with its starlit sparks. There is nothing, perhaps, which so much strikes a stranger from the foggy avenues of London, or the misty lanes of Manchester, on his first arrival amongst us, as the purity of our atmosphere; the deep azure of our morning and evening sky, and most of all, the soft silvery brilliancy of our moonlight, resembling as it does the fairest specimen of genial twilight of his Island home.

When it draws towards the end of October, the foliage of the shade trees in our streets and avenues and clumps, changes its summer hues and assumes the most brilliant colours;—yellow, red, sapgreen, purple, and brown, in varied shades are all sweetly blended, imparting to our woodland scenery a peculiar charm. The Indian Summer, that mystic period so sacred to the legends of our country, comes on apace. The name “Indian Summer,” is given to a few days generally about the beginning of November, which are characterized by a soft and balmy atmosphere of a peculiarly hazy cast. The curtains of nature seem gently drawn that she may enjoy a brief repose.

The finely golden-fringed opal-tinted clouds which surround the sun as he sinks below our horizon of a summer night, lose their brilliant transparency and are changed by the haze of the atmosphere into a dull orange colour. Sometimes they have the appearance of layers of strata ranged one above another, and so finely and delicately pencilled, that but for the rays of the setting sun striking upon them through the soft haze, they could not be discerned. This name is, however, technically speaking, not used in a meteorological sense. There is nothing positive in connexion with the Indian Summer. It may occur in some years very markedly, and in others so much less so, as scarcely to be appreciable; and had not the name been established and surrounded with many pleasing fancies by the aborigines, the man of science would not have invented such a designation for it, as to him its coming and going are alike indefinite. It was inappreciable, for example, in 1856. We had, just about the time when the Indian Summer may be looked for, a dense fog from the 19th to the 22nd of October,—not a lurid, tangible, London fog, however, although altogether a strange fog for Toronto,—and this fog was followed by the kind of weather which is generally expected after Indian Summer. Altogether 1856 was a peculiar year. It was the coldest, the driest, and the most windy year that we have had at least since 1840. Whatever may have been the character of Indian Summer in the remote ages when the Great Spirit of the Red Man wielded the destinies of his forest home, it does not now by any means fulfil the pleasing associations with which tradition has so sacredly surrounded it, summed up as it is in five or six days at the utmost. It is preceded generally by several days of sharp cold weather which makes the transition all the more striking, and very often we have our first snow immediately after the haze has disappeared.

TEMPERATURE.—The monthly averages of temperature for the year 1857 are as follow:—

Months.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest.	Mean.
	°	°	°
January	37·2	—20·1	12·75
February	52·4	—5·9	28·53
March	57·6	—5·5	27·82
April	52·0	5·9	35·36
May	74·8	26·0	48·87
June	76·0	35·0	56·92

Months.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest.	Mean.
	°	°	°
July.....	86.6	47.0	67.76
August.....	88.2	46.0	65.31
September.....	82.0	34.1	58.64
October.....	64.0	26.5	45.42
November.....	58.2	-3.5	33.54
December.....	46.0	-4.7	31.86

The maximum 88.2, minimum -20.1 : giving a monthly range of 108.3. The mean of 1857 was 42.73.

BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE (corrected to a temperature of 32 degrees.)—The variations of the Barometer are frequent, but seldom of any great amount. The monthly variations for the year 1857 are thus represented :—

Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly Range.
	°	°	°
January.....	30.168	29.181	0.987
February.....	30.361	29.152	1.209
March.....	30.006	29.115	0.891
April.....	30.006	28.898	1.108
May.....	29.896	29.199	0.697
June.....	29.707	28.952	0.755
July.....	29.848	29.255	0.593
August.....	29.860	29.155	0.705
September.....	30.076	29.248	0.828
October.....	29.994	29.289	0.705
November.....	30.281	28.452	1.829
December.....	30.258	28.852	1.406

WINDS.—The direction of the winds appears to be chiefly from the North and West. The resultant direction for 1857, with the mean velocity, are represented as follow :—

Months.	Resultant direction.	Mean Velocity.
January.....	N. 70 W.	10.31
February.....	S. 78 W.	9.82
March.....	N. 63 W.	10.84
April.....	N. 60 W.	10.24

Months.	Resultant direction.	Mean Velocity.
May	N. 23 W.	8·13
June.....	N. 49 W.	7·60
July.....	S. 68 E.	4·74
August.....	N. 77 W.	6·36
September	N. 68 W.	5·55
October	N. 19 W.	6·24
November	S. 61 W.	9·25
December	N. 89 W.	6·84
Average Resultant.....	N. 74 W.	Mean .. 7·99

RAIN AND SNOW.—The quantity of rain and snow which fell in 1857, and the number of fair days for the year, are as follow :—

Months.	Rain.		Snow.		Fair Days.
	Depth of inches.	Days during which rain fell.	Depth of Snow.	Days of Snow.	
January.....	Inap.	3	21·8	16	14
February	3·050	11	11·7	11	10
March	0·335	4	11·3	15	15
April.....	1·755	10	12·9	11	15
May.....	4·145	15	....	1	15
June.....	5·060	21	....	..	9
July.....	3·475	15	....	..	16
August	5·265	13	....	..	18
September	2·640	11	....	..	19
October.....	1·040	10	0·2	2	19
November.....	3·235	14	6·9	9	9
December	3·205	7	9·0	14	12
Total.....	33·205	134	73·8	79	171

THUNDER STORMS, &c.—The number of thunder storms during the year 1857 was 28. There were but few of these remarkable for violence. There were, besides, 19 days in which lightning occurred without thunder or hail ; 36 days in which thunder occurred without lightning or hail ; and 6 days when hail fell unaccompanied by thunder or lightning.

AURORAS.—The nights favourable for observing auroras, and the number of auroras observed, were both considerably fewer than

during the preceding three years ; but the auroras that were observed on the nights of the 7th May and 17th November were far more brilliant than any recorded during these three years. The number of nights in which it would have been possible to see auroras, had such existed, was 189, compared with 233 for the year 1853. On 26 of these nights aurora was distinctly visible, compared with 57 for 1853.

CLIMATOLOGY.—With a view to the prosecution of enquiries relative to atmospheric phenomena, our Legislature, in the session of 1853, very wisely inserted the following clause in the Grammar School Act, providing that meteorological registers be kept at all the Senior County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada : “ And whereas it is desirable at all seminaries and places of education to direct attention to natural phenomena and to encourage habits of observation ; and whereas a better knowledge of the climate and meteorology of Canada will be serviceable to agricultural and other pursuits, and be of value to scientific enquirers ;—Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be part of the duty of the master of every Senior County Grammar School to make the requisite observations for keeping, and to keep a meteorological Journal, embracing such observations and kept according to such form as shall from time to time be directed by the Council of Public Instruction, and all such Journals or abstracts of them shall be presented annually by the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Governor General with his Annual Report.”

Each of the schools referred to was to be furnished on or before the end of September, 1854, with the requisite instruments and books and forms, but owing to an unavoidable delay they have only now been obtained. The instruments first selected in the United States were found to be unsuitable ; and upon consultation with Colonel Lefroy, so long and favorably known in connection with Her Majesty's Magnetical Observatory in Canada, and with whom this provision of the Grammar School Act originated, the Chief Superintendent deemed it advisable to have new instruments prepared in England expressly for the Department. Improvements, which experience in this climate had suggested, were adopted, and a range as low as 35° and 40° below zero was given to the thermometers. The instruments here enumerated were all tested by James Glaisher, F.R.S. They were also examined and approved by Colonel Lefroy, and in addition subjected to a winter's test at the Provincial Magnetical Observatory, Toronto.

One Barometer, either a standard, or one of a second quality ; a

Self-registering Maximum Thermometer ; a Self-registering Minimum Thermometer ; a Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer ; a Rain Guage and Graduated Measuring Glass. Connected with these are the following books : A copy of the Official Instructions and Directions for Making and Recording Observations ; Daily Register Book, containing printed forms, and adapted for the observations of one complete year ; Monthly and Annual Abstract Book ; Blank Book for extraordinary records ; Map of the Stars, four tables, and synopsis, reprinted from the instructions, and mounted for convenient reference ; a copy of Drew's Practical Meteorology ; and a copy of Coffin's Hygrometrical Tables, bound up with the instructions.

Professor Kingston, of the Magnetical Observatory, has published a small volume of general instructions for making meteorological observations, for the use of the Grammar Schools, and has instructed in the use of the instruments one of the officers of the Normal School department, to whom is entrusted the locating of the observatories and the initiation of the masters of the Grammar Schools in their new avocation. The schools already supplied are Chatham, London, Barrie, Guelph, Niagara, Belleville, Picton, Cornwall, and l'Orignal.

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY.

The only natural exposures of solid rock visible near Toronto are to be found on the shores of Lake Naff, a mile west of the city, and in the deep gullies which the Don and the Humber rivers have excavated in their passage to the Lake. The city itself is built upon drift clays, which have accumulated upon the flat surface of the rock, to an average depth of thirty feet. While the drift clays are of comparatively recent origin, the subjacent rock is seen by the numerous fossil remains which it embodies to belong to the most ancient group of known fossiliferous rocks, and may be classed, as the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian. The specific name given to it by the New York State Geologists, and adopted by the Geological Commission of Canada, is "The Hudson River Group." This rock may be traced far into the State of New York, in an easterly direction, and towards Lake Huron, along the north eastern boundary of the Saugeen Peninsula. In its westerly continuation it appears on the Manitoulin Islands, and the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan, south of the Sault Ste. Marie River. It thus forms a narrow belt, about 30 miles in breadth at Toronto, and narrowing rapidly in its progress towards the north-west. By compari-

son with the rocks which are found to the east and west of this belt, it is found to form an exposed portion of the rim of a vast basin, whose opposite or southern boundary is met with in the Southern States of the Mississippi Valley. The thickness of this "Group," or "Lorraine Shales" as it is sometimes termed, is about 1,100 feet, with a dip in a southerly direction of about 30 feet in the mile. Within the vast basin which it thus forms, lie a considerable number of other formations in regular Geological succession, the forms they display following pretty accurately, with gradually diminishing radii—the general circle of exposure exhibited by the Hudson River Group.

The central basin or nucleus is composed of the vast coal-fields of Appalachia (of which Pennsylvania is part) Illinois, and Michigan, which, at a remote epoch, were doubtless united in one uniform deposit. Outside, as it were, of the Basin of the Hudson River Group may be traced the older formations upon which it reposes. These are three in number, called respectively the Utica Slate, the Trenton or Kingston Limestone, and the Califerous and Potsdam Sandstone. This last named rock reposes immediately upon the Gneiss or Laurentian series, and is supposed to have been deposited at the bottom of the first sea in which animal life was manifest—at least, no older rock is known to preserve the remains of organic life, or to exhibit any traces of its presence. The Hudson River Group has been quarried in the vicinity of Toronto, and it exhibits a deposit of shale, interstratified with thin bands of calcareous sandstone often fit for the purpose of flagging, and these occasionally being highly charged with fossils, exhibit the character of limestone, but they are of no value for economic purposes. The clays reposing upon the solid rock belong to the drift and boulder formation, and are of three kinds, buff, blue, and yellow, affording abundance of materials for the manufacture of white and red bricks. Fragments of trees are not uncommonly met with in the blue clay, which lies nearest the surface of the formation rock. It may be here remarked that the water held up by the clays is generally of excellent quality, though sometimes slightly impregnated with salt; while the water from the foundation rock is not only strongly impregnated with saline matter, but is often highly disagreeable from the presence of sulphur. In the Report of the Geological Commission of Canada for 1852-3, the following arrangement in the superposition of the clays is given. In a brick field on Mr. ex-Sheriff Jarvis's land, in the second concession from the Bay, the descending section presented:—

	Feet.	Inches.
1. Yellow clay, giving red brick.....	3	0
2. Yellow clay, making cream yellow bricks by mixture; —there are small calcareous concretions in it.....	1	3
3. Yellow sand with a thin layer of calcareous material at the bottom.....	0	9
4. Yellow clay, giving white brick.....	1	3
5. Bluish or ash-colored clay, giving white bricks; clay calcareous.....	0	9
6. Yellow sand.....	1	3
7. Ash-coloured clay, burning white.....	1	6
8. Yellow sand.....	0	9
9. Ash-coloured clay, burning white.....	2	0
10. Bluish sand.....	0	2
11. Ash-coloured clay, burning white; it has a jointed structure, and the thickness is said to be.....	60	0
	<hr/>	
	72	8

The same authority says: “The bluish or ash-coloured clay fit for white bricks is said to have been cut to a depth of between 70 and 80 feet, in a well in the neighborhood, where it was as well suited for the purpose at the bottom as at the top. Boulders are occasionally found throughout it; but the number is not great. Pebbles and boulders occur in the red brick clay. On its surface it supports large gneissoid boulders of a red colour; and boulders of crystalline limestone from the Laurentian series, are met with near Mr. Jarvis’s house. The bed immediately under the red-brick clay is considered *too strong* for bricks, that is, it holds too little sand. It is sold at half-a-dollar a cart load for the manufacturing of common red pottery. A circumstance worthy of observation is, that the potter’s clay, with occasionally a layer of sand, and the red-brick clay above, appear to undulate with the general surface, (not, however, descending to the bottom of deep ravines,) while the white-brick clay lies in very even horizontal strata; from which it would seem that the one must have been worn down into gentle hollows before the other, which may be much more recent, was deposited.

SECTION III.—NATURAL HISTORY.

THE FLORA.—So short a time has elapsed since the site of the city was the southern boundary of a dense forest, undisturbed by the axe of the woodman, that very little modification can possibly have taken place in the indigenous plants of the imme-

diate neighborhood. Here and there in the natural succession of plants, you may find the majestic maple tree, striking its roots through the decayed stump of an old pine, which, having reared its head aloft for centuries, at last gave place to the germ of a more vigorous rival. This inexorable law is strikingly manifested in many parts of the Province. One entire tract to the east of the city,—known as the Pine Ridges, is now covered with a race of hardy oaks ; and in many other places where the maple and the beech and the elm give indications of a particular character of soil, a little investigation will show, in the massive stumps, which here and there stand as mementos of the past, that a few generations back the floral character of these localities must have been very materially different from what it is now.

Apart from the instinctive preference which some minds have for the prosecution of the study of the Flora of the country in which they reside, no extraneous cause has operated so happily to turn the attention of professional men to this study, as the Annual Provincial and Horticultural Exhibitions, which have for several years past been held here. We have had at these exhibitions large collections of native plants arranged and classified, and also polished specimens of the various kinds of wood to be found in our forests. The Trophy sent to the Paris Exhibition, was perhaps the most complete collection of specimens which has yet been made. It was, however, a collection from all parts of the province, and consequently contained many specimens not to be found in the immediate neighborhood of Toronto. The black walnut, (*Juglans nigra*), for example, a very useful and valuable wood for cabinet making purposes, and used extensively in JACQUES & HAY'S establishment, although found very plentifully in the western part of the province, is not to be met with here. The following trees, the names of which are given alphabetically for more easy reference, are to be found in our immediate neighborhood, and all indigenous to the soil :

ARBORES.

TREES.

<i>Abies alba</i>	White Spruce.
“ <i>balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir.
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	Hemlock Spruce.
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	White Maple.
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple.
“ <i>rubrum</i>	Red or Swamp Maple.
“ <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple.
“ <i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple.

The Rock Maple, Curled Maple, and Bird's-eye Maple, which are

so valuable and highly esteemed for cabinet-making purposes, are simply varieties of the Sugar Maple, so varied perhaps by the peculiarities of the soil into which their roots have struck.

<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Common Alder.
“ <i>incana</i>	Speckled Alder.
<i>Betula excelsa</i>	Yellow Birch.
“ <i>lenta</i>	Black or Cherry Birch.
“ <i>nigra</i>	Red Birch.
“ <i>papyracea</i>	Paper Birch,—Canoe Birch.
“ <i>populifolia</i>	White Birch.
<i>Carpinus Americana</i>	Blue Beech (Hornbeam.)
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shell-bark Hickory.
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Smooth-bark Hickory.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>	White Beech.
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	White Ash.
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black Ash.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar.
<i>Larix Americana</i>	Tamarack.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree,—White Wood.
<i>Pinus mitis</i>	Yellow Pine.
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Red Pine.
“ <i>strobus</i>	White Pine.
<i>Platanus Occidentalis</i>	Button Wood.
<i>Populus Candicans</i>	Balm of Gilead.
“ <i>tremuloides</i>	American Aspen.
“ <i>grandidentata</i>	Large toothed Aspen.
“ <i>balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar.
“ <i>monilifera</i>	Cotton Wood.
<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild Red Cherry.
“ <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak.
“ <i>rubra</i>	Red Oak.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Sumac.
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow.
“ <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Osier.
“ <i>lucida</i>	
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Willow.
“ <i>purpurea</i>	
“ <i>viminalis</i>	Basket Osier.
“ <i>tristis</i>	Sage Willow.
<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>	White Cedar.
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Bass Wood.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	White Elm.

- Ulmus fulva* Red Elm,—Slippery Elm.
 “ *racemosa* Rock Elm.

We have native shrubs in great variety, some of them very handsome, and also a great many now so thoroughly naturalized as to be considered native. The following list is confined however to the indigenous plants in our immediate vicinity :

FRUITICES.

SHRUBS.

- Amelanchier Canadensis* Shadbush.
Amorpha fruticosa Indigo Shrub.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia Virginian Creeper.

This luxuriant and ornamental plant flourishes best in a rich moist soil, where it spreads with great rapidity, climbing sometimes to the height of forty feet, and displaying a beautiful and exuberant foliage.

- Benzoin odoriferum* Spice-bush.
Ceanothus Americanus New Jersey Tea Flower.
Celastrus scandens Wax Work.

This ornamental shrub sometimes grows to the height of fifteen feet. In May it is covered in rich profusion with white flowers,—hanging in dense clusters,—and in July and August the branches bend under their load of fruit.

- Clematis Virginiana* Wild Clematis.
Comptonia asplenifolia Sweet Fern.
Cornus circinata Round-leaved Cornel or Dog Wood.
 “ *sericea* Silky Cornel.
 “ *stolonifera* Red Osier,—Dog Wood.
 “ *paniculata* Panicked Cornel.
 “ *alternifolia* Alternate-leaved Cornel.
Corylus Americana Hazel Nut.
Cratægus coccinea Scarlet-fruited Thorn.
 “ *cruegalli* Cockspur Thorn.
 “ *tomentosa* Black or Pear Thorn.
Diervilla trifida Bush Honey Suckle.
Dirca palustris Leather Wood.
Euonymus Americanus Strawberry Bugle,—Burning Bush.
Humulus lupulus The Hop.
Hamamelis Virginica Witch Hazel.
Ilex verticillata Black Alder.
 “ *levigata* Smooth Winterberry.
Kalmia glauca Pale Laurel.
Ledum latifolium Labrador Tea.
Lonicera hirsuta Hairy Honey Suckle.
 “ *ciliata* Fly Honey Suckle.
 “ *parviflora* Small Honey Suckle.

<i>Myria gale</i>	Sweet Gale.
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Yellow Plum.
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry.
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry.
“ <i>Americana</i>	Mountain Ash.
<i>Rhodora Canadensis</i>	Rhododendron Rhodora.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Stag-horn Sumac.
“ <i>toxicodendron</i>	Poison Tree.
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Wild or Prickly Gooseberry.
“ <i>Floridum</i>	Wild Black Currant.
“ <i>prostratum</i>	Fetid Currant.
<i>Rosa lucida</i>	Dwarf Wild Rose.
“ <i>blanda</i>	Early Wild Rose.
“ <i>rubiginosa</i>	True Sweetbrier,—Eglantine.
“ <i>micrantha</i>	Smaller-flower Sweetbrier.
“ <i>Carolina</i>	Swamp Rose.
<i>Rubus Canadensis</i>	Bramble.
“ <i>odoratus</i>	Rose-flowering Raspberry—Mulberry.
“ <i>triflorus</i>	Dwarf do.
“ <i>strigosus</i>	Wild Red Raspberry.
“ <i>Occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry,—Thimbleberry.
“ <i>villosus</i>	High Bramble.
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	Low Blackberry.
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder.

An infusion of the bruised leaves of this plant is used by gardeners to expel insects from vines. The flowers are highly esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Red-berried Elder.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras.
<i>Shepherdia Canadensis</i>	Wild Oleaster.
<i>Spirea opulifolia</i>	Ninebark Spirea.

This plant is distinguished for the luxuriance of its showy flowers. It is found from Canada to Georgia.

<i>Spirea tomentosa</i>	Steeple Bush,—Hardhack.
“ <i>salicifolia</i>	Queen of the Meadow—Meadow Sweet.
<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	American Yew.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum.
“ <i>acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum.
“ <i>opulus</i>	Cranberry Tree.
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Grape Vine.
“ <i>cordifolia</i>	Winter or Frost Grape.

In the April number of the *Canadian Journal* for 1854, Dr. Craigie of Hamilton published a list of indigenous plants collected

by himself and his son, Mr. William Craigie, in the neighborhood of Hamilton, containing 362 species. This was considered a large number at the time, although more recent observation has shown that very great additions could be made thereto. At one of our Horticultural Shows held during the past year, Mr. John Gray, Junr., of the Lake Shore Nursery, exhibited 160 species of native plants, nearly all of which were in bloom. These he had collected himself in the western vicinity and classified and named, and, as a matter of course, took the prize awarded to that special department.

Professor Hincks, of University College, has, in his scientific rambles, collected upwards of 600 species in the immediate vicinity of Toronto, embracing all those enumerated by Dr. Craigie, with the exception of 15, some of which may yet be found by the Professor in his botanical excursions. It may be that a few of them are more particularly indigenous to the neighborhood of Hamilton, a point which time alone can determine. Professor Hincks has very kindly given me the use of his list for this work in order that the Flora may be as complete as present experience will permit. To save space, however, I have been obliged to throw it into the alphabetic form, leaving it to the Professor himself, at some future day, to issue in systematic order, along with the numerous other plants which he has collected in different parts of the Province, as a Class Book of Canadian Flora for the use of his students. Those marked with an asterisk were exhibited by Mr. Gray, Junr., as already referred to.

FLORES.

FLOWERS.

<i>Abutilon avicennæ</i>	Velvet-leaf.
<i>Acalypha Virginica</i>	Three-seeded Mercury.
* <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow.
<i>Actea rubra</i> †.....	Red Baneberry or Cohosh.
“ <i>alba</i> †.....	White do.
* <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maiden Hair.
<i>Æthusa cynapium</i>	Fools' Parsley.
<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i>	Common Agrimony.
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corn Cockle.
<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Bent Grass.
* <i>Alisma plantago</i>	Water Plantain.
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Wild Garlic.
“ <i>Canadense</i>	
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail.
“ <i>aristulatus</i>	Wild Water Foxtail.
<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	Red Amaranth.

† Not noticed by Dr. Gray.

- Amaranthus Hybridus* Green Amaranth.
 " *albus* White do.
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia Hog Weed.
 * *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* Woodbine.
Amphicarpæa monoica Hog Pea-nut.
Anacharis Canadensis Water Weed.
Anagallis arvensis Pimpernel.
Anemone cylindrica Cylindrical long-fruited Anemone.
 " *Virginiana* Tall Anemone.
 " *Pennsylvanica* Pennsylvanian Anemone.
 * " *nemorosa* The Wood Anemone.
Anthoxanthum odoratum Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.
Antennaria Margaretacea Pearly Everlasting.
 " *plantaginifolia* Plantain-leaved Everlasting.
 * *Apios tuberosa* Ground Nut.
 * *Apocynum Androsemitifolium* Spreading Dogbane.
 " *cannabinum* Indian Hemp.
Aphyllon uniflorum One-flowered Cancer-root.
 * *Aquilegia Canadensis* Wild Columbine.
Arabis Canadensis Sickle-pod.
Aralia racemosa Spikenard.
 " *hispida* Bristly Sarsaparilla.
 * " *nudicaulis* Wild Sarsaparilla.
 " *trifolia* Dwarf Giuseng.
Arisæma triphyllum Indian Turnip.
Aristida purpurescens Triple Lawn Grass.
Artemesia Vulgaris Common Maywort.
 " *Canadensis* Canada Worrowood.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum Oat Grass.
 * *Asarum Canadense* Wild Ginger.
 * *Asclepias cornuti* Common Silk Weed.
 " *phytolaccoides* Poke-leaved Silk Weed.
 * " *incarnata* Rose-colored do.
 * " *tuberosa* Butterfly Weed.
Aspidium thelypteris Marsh Fern.
Aspidium spinulosum
 " *dilitatum*
 " *marginale*
 " *acrostichoides*
Aster corymbosus Aster, or Michaelmas Daisy.
 * " *macrophyllus* Large-leaved Aster.
 * " *patens* Spreading do.
 " *cordifolius* Heart-leaved do.
 " *dumosus* Bushy do.
 " *tradescenti*

- * *Aster miser* Starved Aster,
 * " *simplex* Willow-leaved do.
 " *tenuifolius* Narrow-leaved do.
 " *Novæ Angliæ* New England do.
Athyrium filix femina Lady Fern.

Barbarea Vulgaris Yellow Rocket.
 " *præcox* Early Winter Cress.
 † *Bellis perennis* Common Daisy.
Bidens frondosa Common Beggar-ticks.
 " *cernua* Burr Mariold.
 " *chrysanthemoides*
 * *Blephilia hirsuta* Hairy Blephilia.
 * " *ciliata* Fringed do.
 * *Blitum capitatum* Strawberry Blite.
 " *bonus Henricus* Good King Harry.
Bæhmeria cylindrica False Nettle.
Botrichium lunarioides Common Moonwort.
 " *Virginicum*
Brizia media Quaking Grass.
Bromus cecalinus Cheat Grass.
 " *mollis* Soft Broom Grass.

 * *Calystegia sepium* Hedge Bind Weed.
 * " *spithameus* Two-flowered do.
 * *Calopogon pulchellus* Calopogon.
 * *Calla palustris* Water Arum.
 Callitriche verna Common Starwort.
 * *Caltha palustris* Marsh Marigold.
 * *Campanula rotundifolia* Hare Bell.
 " *aparinoides* Marsh Bell Flower.
Cannabis sativa Hemp.
Capsella bursa pastoris Shepherd's Purse.
Carex stipata Sedge.
 " *stellulata*
 " *scoparia*
 " *straminea*
 " *plantaginea*
 " *laxiflora*
 " *varia*
 " *præcox*
 " *filiformis*
 " *intumescens*
 " *ampulacea*
Cardamine rhomboidea Spring Cress.

- Cardamine hirsuta* Bitter Cress.
 * *Castilleja coccinea* Scarlet-painted Cup.
Caulophyllum thalictroides Blue Cohosh.
Centaurea cyanus Blue Bottle.
Cerastium vulgatum Mouse-ear Chickweed.
 " *viscosum* Larger do.
 " *arvense* Field do.
Ceratophyllum demersum Hornwort.
Chelidonium majus Greater Celandine.
 * *Chelone glabra* Snake-head.
 * *Chenopodium urbicum* Goose-foot.
 " *album* White goose-foot—Lamb's quarters.
 " *botrys* Jerusalem Oak.
Chimaphila umbellata Prince's Pine.
 " *maculata* Spotted Winter-green.
Chiogenes hispidula Creeping Snowberry.
Chrysosplenium Americanum Golden Saxifrage.
Cicuta maculata Spotted Cowbane, Water hemlock.
 " *bulbifera* Bulb-bearing Cowbane.
Cichorium intybus Chicory.
 * *Cimicifuga racemosa* Black Snake-root.
Circea lutetiana Enchanter's Nightshade.
 " *alpina* Mountain Nightshade.
Cirsium lanceolatum Common Thistle.
 " *discolor* Tall Thistle.
 " *arvense* Canada Thistle.
Claytonia Virginica Spring Beauty.
 " *Caroliniana* Caroline Spring Beauty.
 * *Clematis Virginiana* Virgin's Bower.
Clintonia borealis, Clintonia.
 * *Collinsonia Canadensis* Horse Balm.
Comandra umbellata Bastard Toad-flax.
Conioselinum Canadense Hemlock Parsley.
Conium maculatum Poison Hemlock.
 † *Coptis trifolia* Gold Thread.
Corallorrhiza multiflora Coral Root.
Coriandrum sativum Coriander.
Coreopsis verticillata Tick-seed Sunflower.
 * *Cornus Canadensis* Dwarf Cornel.
Cryptotaenia Canadensis Hone-wort.
Cynoglossum officinale Hound's Tongue.
 " *Morisoni* Virginian Mouse-Ear.
Cyperus diandrus Gallingle.
 " *strigosus* Brittle-spiked Gallingle.
 * *Cypripedium pubescens* Larger yellow Ladies' slipper.

- * *Cypripedium spectabile* Showy Ladies' slipper.
 * " *parviflorum* Smaller yellow do.
Cystea bulbifera Bulb-bearing Bladder Fern.
 " *fragilis* Common do.
- Dactylis glomerata* Orchard Grass.
Datura stramonium Thorn Apple.
 * *Dasystoma puscebens* Downy Dasystoma.
Dentaria diphylla Pepper-root—Tooth wort.
Desmodium nudiflorum Naked flowered Tick Trefoil.
 " *acuminatum* Spiked do.
 " *Canadense* Canadian do.
 " *cuspidatum* Smooth tick do.
Dicentra Canadensis Squirrel Corn.
Dicksonia pilosiuscula Fine-haired Mountain Fern.
Drosera rotundifolia Sun-dew.
Dulichium spathaceum
- Echinosperrum lappula* Stick-seed—Burr-seed.
Eleocharis obtusa Spike Rush.
 " *palustris* Marsh Club Rush.
 " *acicularis* Hair Club Rush.
Elodea Virginica Marsh St. John's wort.
Elymus Canadensis Wild Rye.
 * *Epilobium angustifolium* Great Willow-herb—Rose-bay.
 " *palustre* Marsh Willow-herb.
 " *coloratum* Dingy Willow-herb.
 * *Equisetum arvense* Common Horse-tail.
 " *pratense* Shady do.
 * " *sylvaticum* Wood do.
 " *limosum* Water do.
 " *palustre* Marsh do.
 " *hyemale* Scouring Rush.
 " *scirpoides*
- * *Epigœa repens* Ground Laurel.

This was the first flower seen by the Pilgrim Fathers when they landed in New England, and they called it the May Flower, after the ship which had brought them to the land of liberty.

- Epiphegus Virginiana* Beech Drops.
Erechtites hieracifolius Fire-weed.
 * *Eriophorum polystachyon* Common Cotton Grass.
 * *Erigeron Canadense* Butter Weed.
 * " *bellidifolium* Robin's Plantain.
 " *Philadelphicum* Flea-bane.

- Erigeron strigosus* Daisy Flea-bane.
Erysimum cheiranthoides Worm-seed—Mustard.
Erythronium Americanum..... Yellow Adder's-tongue.
* *Eupatorium purpureum*..... Trumpet-weed.
* " *perfoliatum* Boneset.
* " *ageratoides*..... White Snake-root.
Euphorbia peplus..... Petty Spurge.
" *polygonifolia* Shore do.
" *maculata* Spotted do.
" *hypericifolia* Larger do.
" *helioscopia* Sun do.
" *obtusata* Obtuse-leaved do.

Fagopyrum esculentum..... Buckwheat.
Festuca ovina..... Sheep's Fescue Grass.
" *elatior* Tall Meadow Grass.
Fragaria Virginiana..... American Strawberry.
" *vesca* Common Strawberry.
Fumaria officinalis Common Fumitory.

Galium aparine..... Goose Grass.
" *asprellum* Rough Bed Straw.
" *triflorum* Sweet-scented Bed Straw.
" *trifidum* Small Bed Straw.
" *circeazans* Wild Liquorice.
" *lanceolatum* Lance-leaved do.
* " *boreale* Northern do.
Galeopsis tetrahit Common Hemp Nettle.
* *Gaultheria procumbens* Aromatic Wintergreen.
Gaylussacia resinosa Black Huckleberry.
Geranium maculatum..... Wild Crane's Bill.
* " *Carolinianum* Carolina Crane's Bill.
" *pusillum* Small-flowered Crane's Bill.
" *Robertianum*..... Herb Robert.
* *Gentiana crinita*..... Blue Fringed Gentian.
" *Andrewsii*..... Soapwort or Closed Gentian.
" *quinqueflora* Five-flowered Gentian.
* *Gerardia tenuifolia*..... Slender Gerardia.
" *flava*..... Downy False Fox-glove.
" *quercifolia* Smooth False Fox-glove.
* " *pedicularia*
Geum album..... White Avens.
* " *strictum* Yellow or Upright Avens.
" *rivale* Water Avens.
Glyceria Canadensis Rattlesnake Grass.
" *aquatica* Water Manna Grass.

- Glyceria fluitans* Floating Manna Grass.
 * *Gnaphalium polycephalum* Fragrant Life Everlasting.
 * " *uliginosum* Low Cudweed.
 * *Goodyera repens* Rattlesnake Plantain.
 * *Gymnosticum hystrix* Bottle-brush Grass.

Helianthemum Canadense Frost Plant—Rock Rose.
Helianthus divaricatus Wild Sunflower.
 " *decapetalus* Ten-rayed Sunflower.
 " *trachelifolius* " "
Heliopsis lævis Ox-eye.
Heracleum lanatum Cow Parsnip.
 * *Hepatica triloba* Round-lobed Hepatica.
 * " *acutiloba* Sharp-lobed do.
Hieracium Canadense Canadian Hawkweed.
 " *scabrum* Rough do.
 " *Gronovii* Hairy do.
 " *paniculatum* Slender do.
Hierochloa Borealis Seneca Grass.
Hippuris vulgaris Mare's Tail.
Holcus lanatus Meadow Soft Grass.
Hydrophyllum Virginicum Virginian Water-leaf.
 " *Canadense* Canadian do.
Hydrocotyle Americana Marsh Penny Wort.
Hyoscyamus niger Black Henbane.
 * *Hypericum perforatum* St. John's Wort.
 * " *Canadense* Canadian do.

Ilysanthus gratioloides False Pimpernel.
 * *Impatiens pallida* Pale Touch-me-not.
 * " *fulva* Spotted do. —Jewel-weed.
Inula Helenium Elecampane.
 * *Iris versicolor* Variegated Iris—Blue Flag.
 " *Virginica* Slender Blue Flag.

Juncus effusus Soft Rush—Bulrush.
 " *tenuis* Slender Rush.
 " *bufonius* Toad Rush.

Lactuca elongata Wild Lettuce.
Lamium amplexicaule Dead Nettle.
Lampsana communis Nipple Wort.
Lappa major Burdock.
Lemna trisulca Ivy-leaved Duck-meat.
 " *minor* Lesser do.
 " *polyrhiza* Many-leaved Duck Weed.

- Lathyrus maritimus* Beach Pea.
Luciola pilosa Hairy Wood Rush.
 " *campestris* Common do.
Leontodon autumnalis Fall Dandelion—Hawkweed.
Leonurus cardiaca Common Mother Wort.
Lepidium Virginicum Wild Pepper Grass.
Leucanthemum vulgare Ox-eye Daisy.
Lespedeza hirta Bush Clover.
* *Liatris cylindrica* Button Snake Root.
Lilium Philadelphicum Wild Orange Lily.
* " *Canadense* Yellow Lily.
* " *superbum* Turk's Cap Lily.
Linnæa borealis Twin-flower.
Linum usitatissimum Common Flax.
Lithospermum arvense Corn Gromwell—Wheat Thief.
* *Lobelia cardinalis* Cardinal Flower.
* " *sylphilitica* Blue Cardinal Flower.
* " *inflata* Indian Tobacco.
 " *spicata* Spiked Lobelia.
* *Lupinus perennis* Wild Lupine.
* *Lycopodium lucidulum* Shining Club Moss.
 " *dendroideum* Ground Pine—Tree Club Moss.
* " *clavatum* Common Club Moss.
* " *complanatum* Seven-leaved Club Moss.
Lycopus Virginicus Bugle Weed.
 " *Europæus* Water Hoarhound.
* *Lysimachia stricta* Upright Lysimachia.
 " *quadrifolia* Four-leaved Loose-strife.
* " *ciliata* Heart-leaved Loose-strife.

Malva rotundifolia Common Marsh Mallow.
Maruta cotula May-weed.
Medicago lupulina None-such.
* *Medeola Virginica* Indian Cucumber Root.
Melampyrum Americanum American Cow-wheat.
Melilotus alba Sweet-scented Clover.
Menispermum Canadense Canadian Moon Seed.
Mentha viridis Spear Mint.
* " *Canadensis* Common Mint.
Menyanthes trifoliata Buck Bean.
Milium effusum Millet Grass.
* *Mimulus ringens* Monkey Flower.
* *Mitchella repens* Partridge Berry.
Mitella diphylla Two-leaved Mitre Wort.
 " *nuda* Dwarf do.

- * *Monarda didyma* Oswego Tea.
 " *fistulosa* Wild Bergamot.
 * *Moneses uniflora* One-flowered Pyrola.
 * *Monotropa uniflora* Indian Pipe.
 Myosotis palustris Forget-me-not.
 " *arvensis* Scorpion Grass.
 Myriophyllum spicatum Water Milfoil.

 Nabalus albus Rattlesnake Root.
 " *altissimus* Tall White Lettuce.
 " *Fraseri* Fraser's Nabulus.
 Nasturtium officinale Water Cress.
 " *palustre* Marsh Cress.
 * *Naumburgia thyrsiflora* Tufted Loose-strife.
 Nepeta cataria Catmint—Catnip.
 Nescea verticillata Swamp Loose-strife.
 Nicandra physaloides Apple of Peru.
 * *Nuphar advena* Yellow Pond Lily.
 * *Nymphœa odorata* Sweet-scented Water Lily.

 * *Oenothera biennis* Common Evening Primrose.
 * " *fruticosa* Perennial Evening Primrose.
 Oldenlandia ciliolata Bluets, or Clustered Pink
 Onoclea sensibilis Sensitive Fern.
 Onopordon acanthium Scotch Thistle.
 * *Orochis spectabilis* Showy Orchis.
 Oryzopsis asperifolia Common Mountain Rice.
 Osmorhiza longistylis Smooth Sweet Cicely.
 " *brevistylis* Hairy do.
 * *Osmunda regalis* Royal Flowering Fern.
 " *Claytoniana*
 " *cinnamomea* Cinnamon-coloured Fern.
 Oxalis Acetosella Common Wood Sorrel.
 * " *stricta* Yellow Wood Sorrel.
 * *Oxycoccus macrocarpus* Larger Cranberry.

 Panicum sanguinale Crab Grass.
 " *capillare* Prairie Grass.
 " *latifolium* "
 " *clandestinum* "
 " *crusgalli* Barnyard do.
 * *Papaver rhœas* Common Poppy.
 " *dubium* Smooth-fruited Poppy.
 " *somniferum* Opium Poppy.
 Pastinaca sativa Wild Parsnip.

- Pedicularis Canadensis* Common Louse-wort.
 **Pentstemon pubescens* Beard-tongue.
Penthorum sedoides Ditch Stone Crop.
Phalaris arundinacea Reed Grass.
 " *Canadensis* Canary Grass.
Phleum pratense Timothy Grass.
 **Phlox divaricata* Early Phlox.
Phryma leptostachya Lop Seed.
Physostegia Virginiana False Dragon-head.
Physalis viscosa Ground Cherry.
Plantago major Greater Common Plantain.
 " *lanceolata* Ribwort Plantain.
 " *Virginica* Virginian or Lesser Plantain.
 **Platanthera orbiculata* Large Round-leaved Orchis.
 * " *Hookeriana* Small two-leaved do.
 * " *bracteata* Bracteated Green Orchis.
 * " *hyperborea* Green Orchis.
 * " *obtusata* Dwarf Orchis.
Poa annua Low, or Annual Spear Grass.
 " *pratensis* Meadow Grass.
 " *compressa* Blue Grass.
 **Podophyllum peltatum* May Apple—Wild Mandrake.
 **Pogonia ophioglossoides* Arethusa.
 **Polygala senega* Seneca Snakeroot.
 * " *paucifolia* Fringed Polygala.
 " *polygama* Bitter do.
 **Polygonatum biflorum* Smaller Solomon's Seal. [ther.
Polygonatum Orientale Oriental Knot Grass—Prince's Fea-
 " *amphibium* Water Knot Weed.
 " *nodosum* Nut Grass.
 " *Pennsylvanicum* Pennsylvanian Parsicaria.
 " *hydropiper* Smart Weed—Water Pepper.
 " *persicaria* Lady's Thumb.
 " *aviculare* Goose Grass.
 " *convolvulus* Black Bind Weed.
Polanisia graveolens Honey-scented Polanisia.
 **Pontederia cordata* Pickerel-weed.
Portulaca oleracea Purslane.
 **Potamogeton natans* Broad-leaved Pond-weed.
Potentilla Norvegica Norwegian Cinquefoil.
 " *Canadensis* Canadian do.
 " *anserina* Silver-weed.
 " *palustris* Marsh Cinquefoil.
Proserpinaca palustris Mermaid-weed.
 **Prunella vulgaris* Self-heal.

- Pteris aquilina*.....Common Brake.
Pterospora Andromedea.....Albany Beech-drops.
 **Pyrola rotundifolia*Round-leaved Winter-green.
 * " *elliptica*Pear-leaved Winter-green.
 " *chlorantha*.....Small Pyrola.
 * " *secunda*One-sided Pyrola.

Ranunculus aquatilis.....White Water Crowfoot.
 " *Flammula*Spear-wort.
 " *abortivas*.....Round-leaved Crowfoot.
 * " *sceleratus*Celery Crowfoot.
 " *recurvatus*Hooked Crowfoot.
 " *Pennsylvanicus*Bristly Crowfoot.
 " *fascicularis*Early Crowfoot.
 * " *reptans*Creeping Crowfoot.
 " *bulbosus*Bulbous Crowfoot.
 " *acris*Butter-cups, Tall Crowfoot.
Raphanus Raphanistrum.....Wild Radish.
 **Rudbeckia laciniata*Cone-flower.
 * " *hirta*.....Rough Cone-flower.
Rumex crispusCurled Dock.
 " *aquaticus*Great Water Dock.
 " *acetosella*Sheep Sorrel.
 † " *acetosa*Common Sorrel.

 **Sagittaria variabilis*Arrow-head.
Samolus Valerandi Water Pimpernel.
Sanicula Canadensis.....Canadian Sanicle.
 " *Marilandica*Maryland do.
Sanguisorba Canadensis.....Canadian Burnet.
 **Sanguinaria Canadensis*.....Blood-Root.
 **Saponaria officinalis*.....Common Soap-wort.
 **Sorracenia purpurea*.....Side-saddle Flower.
Saxifraga Virginiensis.....Early Saxifrage.
Scirpus lacustris.....Lake Bulrush.
 " *eriphorum*Wool Grass.
 " *sylvaticus*Wood Rush.
Scleranthus annuus.....Common Knawel.
Silene noctiflora.....Night-flowering Catch-fly.
Sisymbrium officinaleHedge Mustard.
Sinapis alba.....White Mustard.
 " *arvensis*Field Mustard.
Sium lineareWater Parsnip.
Schollera gramineaWater Star Grass.
Serophularia nodosaFly-wort₁

- **Scutellaria galericulata*.....Common Scull-cap.
 " *lateriflora*.....Mad-dog Scull-cap.
 " *parvula*.....Small Scull-cap.
Senecio vulgaris.....Common Groundsel.
Setaria glauca.....Fox-tail Grass.
 " *viridis*.....Green do.
 " *Italica*.....Millet Grass.
 **Sisyrinchium Bermudiana*.....Blue-eyed Grass.
 **Smilax herbacea*.....Carrion Flower.
Smilacina racemosa.....False Spikenard.
 " *stellata*.....Star-flowered do.
 " *trifolia*.....Three-leaved do.
Solanum Dulcamara.....Woody Night-shade.
Solidago squarrosa.....Golden-rod.
 " *bicolor*.....Two coloured do.
 " *latifolia*.....
 " *cæsia*.....Blue-stemmed do.
 " *nemoralis*.....Field Aster.
 " *altissima*.....Tall Golden-rod.
 * " *Canadensis*.....Canadian do.
 " *puberula*.....
 * " *lanceolata*.....Grass-leaved Golden-rod.
 * " *serotina*.....Smooth Golden-rod.
Sonchus oleraceus.....Common Sow Thistle.
 " *asper*.....Spring-leaved do.
Sparganium ramosum.....Burr Reed.
 **Spiranthes cernua*.....Nodding Ladies' Tresses.
Stellaria media.....Common Chickweed.
 " *longifolia*.....Stitch-wort.
 " *uliginosa*.....Swamp Stitch-wort.
Streptopus roseus.....Twisted Stock.
Struthiopteris Germanica.....Ostrich Fern.
Symphytum officinale.....Comfrey.
Symplocarpus fœtidus.....Skunk Cabbage.

Tanacetum vulgare.....Common Tansey.
Taraxacum Dens-leonis.....Common Dandelion.
 **Teucrium Canadense*.....Wild Germander.
Tiarella cordifolia.....False Mitre-wort.
Thaspium aureum.....Meadow Parsnip.
 **Thalictrum dioicum*.....Early Meadow Rue.
 * " *cornuti*.....Large Meadow Rue.
Phragmitis communis.....Reed Grass.
Trientalis Americana.....Star Flower.
Trifolium arvense.....Hare's-foot Trefoil.

- Trifolium pratense* Red Clover.
 " *repens* White do.
 " *agrarium* Hop do.
 " *procumbens* Yellow Clover.
 * *Trillium cernuum* Nodding Trillium.
 * " *erectum* Purple do.
 * " *grandiflorum* Large White do.
Triticum repens Couch Grass.
Triosteum perfoliatum Horse Gentian.
Typha latifolia Common Cat-tail.
 " *angustifolia* Narrow-leaved do.

Urtica gracilis Tall Wild-nettle.
 " *urens* Small Stinging nettle.
Utricularia Vulgaris Common Bladder-wort.
Uvularia grandiflora Large-flowered Bell-wort.
 " *perfoliata* Smaller Bell-wort.

Vaccinium vitisidæa Common Cowberry.
 * " *Canadense* Canadian Blueberry.
Verbascum thapsus Common Mullein.
 * *Verbena hastata* Blue Vervain.
 " *anticyfolia* Nettle-leaved do.
Veronica Anagallis Water Speedwell.
 * " *Americana* American Brooklime.
 " *scutellata* Marsh Speedwell.
 " *officinalis* Common Speedwell.
 " *serpyllifolia* Thyme-leaved Speedwell.
 " *peregrina* Purslane Speedwell.
 " *agrestis* Field Speedwell.
 " *Buxbaumii*

Vicia Caroliniana Carolina Vetch.
 " *Americana* American do.
 * " *cracca* Tufted Vetch.
 * *Viola blanda* Sweet White Violet.
 " *palustris* Marsh Violet.
 " *cucullata* Common Blue Violet.
 " *rostrata* Long-speared do.
 " *Muhlenbergii* American Dog Violet.
 * " *Canadensis* Canadian Violet.
 " *pubescens* Downy Yellow Violet.
 " *tricolor* Pansy or Heart's-ease.
 * " *striata* Pale Violet.
 * " *lanceolata* Lanced-leaved Violet.

Xanthium Strumarium Cockle-burr.

Zizania aquatica Indian Rice.
Zizia integerrima Entire-leaved Zizia.

THE FAUNA.—The Fauna of the neighborhood has no doubt been considerably modified by the progress of civilization, or at least by the clearing of the forest. The Wolf and the Bear, and other large animals so frequently met with by the early settler, are now seldom seen except by the lumberman, whose store of bacon lures them to his hut. Now and again, indeed, one or other of these ferocious animals, impelled by hunger, or allured by the scent of prey, strays beyond the line marked by civilization, and finds, when too late, that it has wandered too near the haunts of its relentless enemy, man. Of several of the orders of mammals, we have no representatives here.

VERTEBRATA.

CLASS 1. MAMMALS.—Cuvier divides this class into nine orders. Of the first and second *Bimana* (man) and *Quadrumana* (monkeys) we have nothing to say.

ORDER III. *Carnivora* (Flesheaters).

The New York Bat *Vespertilio Novboracensis*.

This bat is from three to four inches in length, with a spread of wing of from ten to twelve inches. In the winter of 1854, Mr. Couper, Entomologist, found one of these bats asleep one forenoon suspended by the feet from the branch of a tree in the Homewood Estate. He stuffed it and sent it to the celebrated Naturalist, L. Agassiz, to whom it was of the utmost importance, for it enabled him to correct an error into which he had fallen in regard to the geographical range of this species. He had set it down as ranging no farther north than the Middle States; yet here it was apparently at home, a little north of Carlton Street. DeKay, in his valuable Natural History of New York, seems to have fallen into a similar error, for he says that this species extends only to the 42nd parallel, and from Massachusetts to the Rocky Mountains.

The Hoary Bat *Vespertilio pruinus*.

This is the largest species of bat in America. There are altogether discovered upwards of 150 species distributed over the globe, only five of which seemingly belong to our share. The Hoary Bat is four and a-half inches in length, with a spread of 15 inches.

Little Brown Bat *Vespertilio subulatus*.
 Silver-haired Bat " *noctivagans*.

DeKay says the history of this bat is incomplete. He, however, restricts its northern range to the same parallel as the New York Bat, which is evidently an error; for although we have no specimen of it, so far as I know, in any collection in the City, it has been seen performing its nocturnal evolutions along the margin of the bay.

Carolina Bat.....*Vespertilio Carolinensis*.
Shrew Mole.....*Scalops Canadensis*.

This animal resembles the European species both in form and habits.

*Starnose Mole.....*Condylura cristata*.
*Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus*.

The fur of this animal was formerly much sought after as an article of commerce. In 1783, ten thousand five hundred bear skins were imported into England from the northern parts of America, and the number gradually increased until 1803, when it reached twenty-five thousand,—the average value of each skin being estimated at forty shillings sterling. Richardson says it inhabits every wooded district of the American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Carolina to the shores of the Arctic sea.

*Racoon.....*Procyon lotor*

This animal is nocturnal in its habits, sleeping during the day and prowling at night in search of food. It is very partial to shellfish.

Wolverine.....*Gulo luscus*.
*Skunk.....*Mephitis varians*.

This little animal,—the synonyme for all that is offensive,—preys on the smaller animals, rats, mice, &c.

*Common Weasel.....*Mustela putorius*.
*Ermine or Stoat..... " *erminea*.
*Nurek Vison or Mink.....*Vison lutreola*.
*Brown Weasel.....*Mustela fuscus*.
Pine Marten..... " *martes*.
Pekan or Fisher..... " *Canadensis*.
Sable Marten..... " *eucopus*.
Canada Otter.....*Lutra Canadensis*.
*Grey Wolf.....*Canis Lupus*.
*American Red Fox.....*Vulpes Fulvus*.
*Black or Silver Fox..... " *argentatus*.
*Canada Lynx.....*Felis Canadensis*.

* Specimens of those so marked have been obtained in the immediate vicinity of Toronto.

ORDER IV. *Marsupialia* (Pouched animals).

*Virginian Opossum*Didelphis Virginiana*.

This is the only representative we have of this order.

ORDER V. *Rodentia* (Gnawing animals).

*Black Squirrel*Sciurus niger*.

*Louisiana Black Squirrel " *Auduboni*.

*Grey Squirrel..... " *Carolinensis*.

*Rocky Mountain Flying Squirrel...*Pteromys alpinus*.

*Ground Squirrel.....*Tamias striata*.

*Prairie Dog.....*Arctomys Ludovicianus*.

*Ground Hog or Woodchuck " *monax*.

This is the Maryland marmot, known more commonly here as the Ground Hog or Woodchuck. It feeds on garden vegetables, and is particularly fond of young corn, which it devours with avidity.

*Common Mouse*Mus musculus*.

*Common Rat..... " *decumanus*.

*Musquash*Fiber zibethicus*.

*Beaver*Castor fiber*.

*Canada Porcupine*Erethizon dorsatum*.

*American Hare*Lepus Americanus*.

There are no representatives of the sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth orders in our vicinity.

CLASS II. *Aves*. ORDER I. *Accipitres* or *Raptores* (Birds of prey).

In the study of this interesting branch of Natural History, the raptorial birds are the first to claim attention. By virtue of their great muscular strength, and the daring and ferocity by which they are distinguished, they are the terror of the feathered race. Although, for the most part, destitute of that brilliancy of plumage which is so attractive in many of the Insessorial birds; they have many characteristic features, which even the casual observer cannot but admire. This order contains two families, *Accipitres Diurni* and *Accipitres Nocturni*,—the former being again divided by Linnæus into two tribes—the Vultures and Falcons.

FAMILY I.—DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

Tribe 1st.—*Vulturidæ*.

There is none of the Vulture tribe in our immediate neighborhood.

Tribe 2nd.—*Falconidæ*.

Golden Eagle*Falco chrysætos*.

*White-headed or Bald Eagle..... " *leucocephalus*.

- Ring-Tailed Eagle.....*Falco fulvus*.
 *Sea, or Black Eagle..... " *ossifragus*.
 *Fish Hawk or Osprey..... " *halietus*.

This bird, as its name implies, subsists entirely on fish, and is one of the most vigorous and industrious of the tribe. It is migratory, —arriving in the neighborhood of Toronto in the Spring, and leaving in the Fall,—and is considered by the fishermen, on its appearance in Spring, as a sure harbinger of the approach of the vast shoals of the finny tribes by which our coast is visited. They were very numerous at the Island last spring.

- *Gyr Falcon.....*Falco Islandicus*.
 *Great-footed Hawk..... " *peregrinus*.
 *Pigeon Hawk..... " *columbarius*.
 *Sparrow Hawk..... " *sparverius*.

This is one of the most diminutive of our birds of prey, although very sanguinary, being known to attack and devour birds nearly as large as itself. The female is considerably larger than the male, as is the case with all Raptorial birds.

- *American Buzzard, or White- }
 breasted Hawk..... } *Falco leverianus*.
 *Ash-colored or Black-capped Hawk. " *atricapillus*.
 *Black Hawk..... " *Sancti Johannis*.
 *Red-shouldered, or Winter Hawk.. " *lineatus*.
 *Rough-legged Hawk..... " *lagopus*.
 *Red-tailed Hawk..... " *borealis*.
 *Marsh Hawk or Common Harrier.. " *uliginosus*.

This bird, like the owl, preys on mice as well as on small birds. Wilson states that they are common in New Jersey, and are known by the name of the mouse-hawk; they are also plentiful in the Southern States, and are useful to the planters in keeping down the "Rice Birds," so destructive to their rice fields. It is the most numerous bird of the order.

- *Sharp-shinned Hawk.....*Falco fuscus*.
 *Slate-colored Hawk..... " *Pennsylvanicus*.

FAMILY II.—NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

There is a striking resemblance between all the members of this family. They have very large heads and short necks. Their eyes being large and prominent, are well fitted for seeing at night, and consequently ill adapted to stand the glare of the noonday sun,—

although some of them do hunt during the day. Their plumage is so delicately soft, that they are enabled to approach their victim without the least rustling or noise, and they are consequently more successful in their nocturnal depredations, where a stealthy silence is indispensable. The beak and talons are curved and strong, and, judging from the large size and peculiar construction of their *external ear*, their sense of hearing must be very acute.

*Hawk Owl *Strix funerea*.

This bird forms a kind of connecting link between the Hawks and Owls. It is migratory, arriving in the Fall. Like the Snowy Owl, it hunts by day as well as by night. It is an inhabitant of both continents.

*Great Cinereous Owl *Strix cinerea*.

Although the habitation of this bird is in Northern North America, north of 42 °, yet during the past winter several very fine specimens have been obtained in our neighborhood. This is the largest known species of the owl which inhabits North America, and is restricted on the Atlantic to the Northern States. In Western America its range is not known, but it was brought from Oregon by Dr. Townsend. Dr. Hall says it breeds in the vicinity of Montreal.

Snowy Owl *Strix nyctea*.

This is a majestic and most beautiful bird, well deserving the name "King of Owls," or "Snowy Eagle." It arrives here at the commencement of our cold weather, and many of them are annually shot on the peninsula. It is well fitted to stand the severity of a cold climate, being so closely covered with soft and warm plumage that not a single point is left exposed. It hunts by day as well as by night, and is admirably adapted to that purpose. Its powerful and noiseless flight, aided by the fleecy whiteness of its plumage, enables it, as it skims over snow-clad plains, to approach its victim unseen and unheard. It feeds on mice and birds, and is particularly fond of fish. The female is darker in plumage than the male, and seldom if ever assumes the same snowy whiteness.

*Barred Owl *Strix nebulosa*.

*Long-eared Owl " *Wilsoni*.

*Short-eared Owl " *brachyotus*.

*Great Horned Owl " *Virginiana*.

This bird is very rare in our neighborhood, although common in every part of the Western States, where it remains throughout the

year. There is a feeling of superstitious dread associated in the minds of many persons in reference to this bird. Its harsh and discordant voice resounding through the gloomy forest, or the desolate ruin where it makes its abode, is regarded as a supernatural omen ; a feeling not much diminished by approaching the bird itself ; for the large goggling and immoveable eye, the loud snapping of the bill, and the grotesque contortions of the neck and body, rather increase the displeasing effect.

Mottled Owl.....*Strix asio*.

*Little Owl..... " *Acadica*.

This pretty little bird is one of the smallest of the nocturnal birds of prey. When disturbed during the day-time, it flies but a short distance ere it is overpowered with the dazzling light, and becomes so stupid that it may be taken by the hand without much effort. Several of them have been caught in Spadina Avenue.

ORDER II. *Passeres or Insessores*, (Perching Birds.)

This order is the most numerous of the entire class, comprehending all those birds which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey, and the climbing birds. Their regimen is not fixed like that of the Gallinaceous birds or the Water Fowl. It consists chiefly of insects, fruits, and grain, being more or less granivorous in proportion to the thickness of the bill, and more or less insectivorous as the bill becomes attenuated. The order is subdivided into four families :

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Family 1. | <i>Fissirostres</i> | Cleft beaked. |
| " 2. | <i>Tenuirostres</i> | Slender beaked. |
| " 3. | <i>Dentirostres</i> | Tooth beaked. |
| " 4. | <i>Conirostres</i> | Cone beaked. |

FAMILY I. *Fissirostres*.

Chuck Will's Widow.....*Caprimulgus Carolinensis*.

*Whip-poor-Will..... " *vociferus*.

This species is frequently confounded with the Night Hawk, although very different in habits as well as appearance. It arrives in our neighborhood in early spring. It is a solitary bird, being usually found alone, in high, dry situations, while the Night Hawks fly in large flocks, and are very abundant in the immediate vicinity of marshy places. Its extended wing is four inches shorter than that of the hawk ; the tail is rounded ; the hawk's is forked. The mandible is larger and stronger than that of the hawk, and long ranges

of bristles project from each side beyond the point of the bill. It has a pectinated claw on the middle toe, which, according to modern ornithologists is used to free itself of certain insects with which it is infested. It is nocturnal in its habits, and feeds upon large flies, moths, &c. In quiet evenings, it is heard to utter its name,—whip-poor-will,—very distinctly. During the present season a large number of them have been shot in our neighborhood.

*Night Hawk *Caprimulgus Americanus*.

This is a migratory bird, almost identical with the English Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, which has from the earliest times been considered a bird of evil omen. It is referred to by Aristotle, Pliny, and other ancient writers as deserving all the imputations cast upon it. It is accused of flying upon goats and sucking them,—the teat soon after becoming dry, and the animal blind,—also of inflicting a fatal distemper on weaning calves should it happen to strike them when in quest of the insects with which these animals are infested. A little study into the real habits of the bird would however remove these erroneous opinions. It is nocturnal, and feeds upon moths and other large insects. It may be often seen in the City of Toronto, on a fine summer evening, displaying a variety of inimitable evolutions as it glides with rapid wing in pursuit of its prey.

*Chimney Swallow *Hirundo pelagica*.

This species is easily distinguished from the rest of its tribe by the thorny-looking extremities of its tail ; the shafts extending considerably beyond the vanes, sharp, elastic, and of a black colour.

*Purple Martin..... *Hirundo purpurea*.

This interesting and beautiful bird is so much a favorite in consequence of its social character, that it is no uncommon thing for persons to prepare it a place of abode during its brief sojourn. Hundreds of little boxes are stuck up on long poles in the gardens throughout the city, where these wanderers annually find a resting place, and a temporary home after their long flight.

*White-bellied Swallow *Hirundo bicolor*.

This bird feeds on the berries of the myrtle previous to its departure in autumn.

*Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*.

This bird associates with the White-bellied Swallow, but is easily

distinguished by the chestnut color of the belly and vent. It flies with great velocity; its usual speed being a mile a minute, and while on wing it collects its food.

*Bank Swallow or Sand Martin *Hirundo riparia*.

The Sand Martin is a social bird, large flocks of them uniting to form a colony in some favorite locality, such as the high sandy bank of an old quarry, or the bluff bank of a river. They excavate holes to the depth of from two to three feet—always horizontally—for their nests, and usually near the surface of the bank. The sand-banks near the Toronto Necropolis contain large colonies of them, and during the summer months they may be seen in hundreds hovering around the entrance to their abode. Their nests are always placed at the inner extremity of the burrow, and consist simply of a little dry grass, with a few downy feathers inside.

*Belted Kingfisher..... *Alcedo Alcyon*.

This bird frequents lonely and secluded places, near streams and torrents, perching on some overhanging bough or jutting cliff where it can watch in every direction for its prey. It darts down with incredible velocity upon its victim, seizes it and carries it off to some lonely spot to be devoured. The idea,—long entertained by the ancients,—that these birds had floating nests, is now exploded.

FAMILY II. *Tenuirostres*.

*Humming Bird..... *Trochilus Colubris*.

This beautiful and delicate little bird makes its appearance amongst us about the middle of May when it may be seen hovering around the currant bushes. When the time of blossom has passed, it leaves our neighborhood and returns again about the end of July. Large numbers of young birds appear on this second visit, but very few adult male birds return,—a circumstance which has caused many to think that they do not rear their young in the immediate neighborhood. Upwards of fifty specimens shot during the past summer were examined by Mr. May, and not one of them had the ornamental feathers on the throat, which are only found on the adult male,—the young male resembling the female in plumage. This is one of the most interesting of our Canadian birds,—brilliant in plumage, delicate in structure, and diminutive in size. Its food consists of small insects and of the nectar of flowers. After a shower of rain they may be seen hovering before a flower seemingly as if suspended in the air rather than by their wings, the rapid motion of

which produces that buzzing sound from which their name is derived. This is the only one of the genus which visits us, although there are upwards of four hundred species known, some few of which are natives of the southern part of North America.

*Black and White Creeper.....*Certhia maculata.*

This species is classed by some naturalists with the *Sylviadæ*, or Warblers, but as it has many of the characteristics of the Scansorial birds, Wilson has placed it with the genus *Certhia*.

*Brown Creeper*Certhia familiaris.*

This pretty little bird is identical with the European Brown Creeper. Like that bird it is ever on the move, climbing round the branches of trees with astonishing dexterity, and darting its prehensile tongue into every crevice for the insects therein lodged. They are very numerous in spring on the peninsula.

*White-breasted Black-capped Nuthatch.....*Sitta Carolinensis.*

This bird,—formerly enrolled as a mere variety of the European Nuthatch, (*Sitta Europea*),—is now generally acknowledged as a distinct species. It feeds on insects, caterpillars, and beetles of a small size, and is also somewhat granivorous. It derives its name from the peculiar tact which it displays in extracting the kernels of nuts.

*Red-bellied Black-capped Nuthatch.....*Sitta varia.*

This species is considerably smaller than the former, and is frequently found on the pine trees, associating with the smaller woodpeckers.

FAMILY III. *Dentirostres.*

*Canada Fly Catcher*Muscicapa Canadensis.*

*Tyrant Fly Catcher, or King Bird..... “ *tyrannus.*

This species is very abundant in our neighborhood during the months of June and July. It is one of the most daring of the perching birds,—attacking Crows and Hawks and even Eagles, in defence of its young. It is only on this continent that we meet with the large species, or Tyrant Fly Catcher. Nature has here been lavish with her insect tribes, both as to numbers and size ; but in this bird she has opposed to them a most powerful and cruel enemy.

*Crested Fly Catcher*Muscicapa crinita.*

This species, like the fly catchers generally, is of a wild and solitary character, the physiognomy being of a distrustful, as well as ferocious expression.

Green Crested Fly Catcher.....	<i>Muscicapa Acadica.</i>
*Pewit do do	“ <i>fusca.</i>
*Wood Pewee do	“ <i>rapax.</i>

This is one of our earliest visitants in spring.

Small-headed Fly Catcher	<i>Muscicapa cornuta.</i>
*Red Start	“ <i>ruticilla.</i>

This bird differs from the European Red Start, both in size and color. Our great American ornithologist, Wilson, places it amongst the fly catchers, although differently classed by several most respectable authorities.

Green Black-capped Fly Catcher.....	<i>Muscicapa pusilla.</i>
*Yellow-throated Fly Catcher.....	“ <i>sylvicola.</i>
*Small Blue-grey Fly Catcher.....	“ <i>cerulea.</i>
White-eyed Fly Catcher.....	“ <i>cantatrix.</i>
Solitary Fly Catcher.....	“ <i>Solitaria.</i>
*Great American Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis.</i>

This bird is very rare in the vicinity of Toronto. Although living partly on insects, it displays great ferocity of disposition in attacking small animals. Its beak is similar to that of birds of prey, and is used for a similar purpose. Like the European Butcher Bird, it has been accused of cruelty towards its victims; but a more minute examination has convinced ornithologists that the claws being unadapted for grasping or tearing, it has to resort to methods which would be unnecessary were it furnished with the bill and the claws of a bird of prey.

*Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius.</i>
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This bird is very different both in form and size from the English Robin. It no doubt received the name “Robin” from the early English settlers, in consequence of a similarity in disposition, and a striking resemblance in the colour of its breast.

*Hermit Thrush.....	<i>Turdus solitarius.</i>
*Golden-crowned Thrush	“ <i>aurocapillus.</i>
*Ferruginous Thrush.....	“ <i>rufus.</i>

This is the largest of our Thrushes, and is at once distinguished from the others by the length of its tail, and by its beautiful fan-

shape when the bird is on the wing. It is a good songster, almost equalling the Song Thrush in musical powers, and it is hailed as one of our earliest harbingers of spring.

- *Tawny Thrush *Turdus mustelinus.*
- *Water Thrush " *aquaticus.*
- *Wood Thrush..... " *melodus.*

As a songster, this bird is equal to the European Song Thrush—*Turdus musicus.* Audubon says : " Its song, although confined to but few notes, is so powerful, distinct, clear, and mellow, that it is impossible for any person to hear it without being struck with the effect it produces on the mind."

- *Cat Bird *Turdus lividus.*

This is one of our most common summer visitants.

- Brown Lark *Anthus spinoletta.*

This is the *Alauda Rufa* of Wilson, but Bonaparte, after repeated observations, and the distinguished Audubon, both class it with the genus *Anthus.*

- *Yellow-rump Warbler..... *Mniotilta coronata.*
- *Black-poll " " *striata.*
- *Yellow-throated " " *pensilis.*
- *Bay-breasted " " *castanea.*

Bonaparte says this bird was first discovered and described by Wilson. European Ornithologists do not mention it, and probably have not met with it.

- Cape May Warbler *Mniotilta maritima.*
- *Chestnut-sided " " *Pennsylvanica.*
- *Mourning " " *Philadelphia.*
- *Pine Creeping " " *pinus.*
- *Blackburnian " " *Blackburnice.*
- Yellow-backed " " *Americana.*
- Black and Yellow" " *maculata.*
- *Black-throated Blue Warbler..... " *Canadensis.*
- *Maryland Yellow-throated Warbler..... " *trichas.*
- *Golden-winged Warbler " *chrysoptera.*
- *Blue-eyed Yellow " " *aestiva.*

This beautiful little bird is most familiar and unsuspecting in its disposition, allowing you to approach within three or four yards of it, seemingly without fear. Great numbers of them may be seen in

the gardens in the upper part of the city, among the shrubs and fruit trees, and sometimes in the streets, unmindful of the bustle and din of a crowded thoroughfare. For many summers past they have frequented in great numbers a large willow tree in Yonge street, nearly opposite Gerrard street, and always appeared most sprightly and joyful when there was any extra stir on the street. It is the most plentiful of our warbler visitants.

The Cow Bunting, which, like the European Cuckoo, deposits its eggs in other birds' nests, frequently does so in the nest of the Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler, and the way in which this little bird gets rid of the alien egg—which is much larger than its own—is singularly ingenious. Unable to eject the egg, in consequence of its size, it builds a new bottom to the nest, completely covering over the Bunting's egg, and thus depriving it of all warmth during incubation. Should the Bunting again pay a visit to the nest, a similar course is adopted, even at the sacrifice of its own eggs, rather than become a foster parent.

The Warblers are extremely numerous. Audubon describes forty-four different species as being common to America. Those most commonly met with in the neighbourhood of Toronto are of small size and very delicate structure, and many of them are remarkable for the melody of their song, which they pour forth incessantly during the period of incubation. They are migratory in their habits and rank among our summer visitants. They are familiar tenants in our gardens and shrubberies, living almost exclusively on insects which they catch on wing, or peck from the leaves of the trees and shrubs they frequent. When insect food fails they resort to grain and fruit.

Carolina Wren	<i>Troglodytes Ludovicianus.</i>
*Winter Wren	“ <i>hyemalis.</i>
*Marsh Wren	“ <i>palustris.</i>
*Wood Wren	“ <i>Americanus.</i>
*House Wren	“ <i>domestica.</i>

The immense numbers of caterpillars and other insects which this little bird destroys, should endear it especially to all who have gardens. One pair will, while providing for the wants of their young, destroy many hundreds of these insects daily. They build readily in small boxes fastened to the top of a pole in the garden or under the eaves of the house. They are deserving of all the attention that could be paid to them, in consequence of their value in clearing away the caterpillars and other insects so destructive of the beauty of the garden.

*Golden-crested Wren, or American..... } *Regulus satrapa.*
 Regulus..... }

This delightful little bird frequents the largest trees. It is almost incessantly in motion from early morn—flitting from branch to branch—clinging to them in every conceivable way in search of the larvæ of insects, which are attached to the leaves and stems. It also takes numerous small flies on wing.

*Ruby-crowned Wren..... *Regulus salendula.*

This is one of our earliest spring visitants, but rarely stays during summer. In the spring of 1857 they were very numerous on the peninsula for eight or ten days ; they then totally disappeared, having removed further north. They penetrate as far as the Hudson's Bay territory, and in that northern region build their nests and rear their young. They visit us again in autumn, and, associating with the Golden-crested Wren, they find a rich harvest in the myriads of insects which infest our fruit trees. These two birds are so closely allied in habits, general form and color, that a narrow inspection is necessary in order to distinguish them. The Ruby-crowned Wren wears a crown of rich vermillion, while the crest of the other is of a golden or orange color.

*The Blue Bird *Sialia Wilsoni.*

Early in March this beautiful bird makes its appearance, and visits the old box in the garden, or the hole in the old apple tree, which may have formed the cradle for some generations of its ancestors. It is tame and confiding, and generally receives a joyous welcome from those whose gardens it visits.

*Black-capped Titmouse..... *Parus atricapillus.*

This species is so closely allied in habits and appearance to the European Marsh Titmouse (*Parus Palustris*) that they were at one time considered identical. The opinion is now almost universal that they are distinct species,—the Black-capped Titmouse being exclusively American. This hardy little bird braves the severest cold. It ranges as far north as Hudson's Bay, and appears most lively in the coldest weather. According to Nuttall, it is named chickadee by many European colonists. In the fall and winter it frequents the gardens and yards of the more retired streets in the city. The woodshed is a favorite place of resort, where, perched on the wood-pile, it searches in the crevices of the bark and among the decayed wood for the numerous insects and their larvæ, which are there to be found.

Cedar Bird *Ampelis cedrorum*.

This bird, commonly called the Cherry Bird, in consequence of its fondness for cherries, may be seen in the gardens in this city so late as the middle of January. It seldom winters near Toronto. It is a resident of the United States throughout the year, selecting for its winter quarters the Middle and Southern States. It is a voracious bird, often gorging itself to such an extent as to be unable to fly. Audubon speaks of having seen them, even in a domestic state, eat apples to suffocation. So soon as the cherries begin to ripen, flocks of these birds may be seen feeding voraciously on the ripest and the best, and no ordinary precaution, in the shape of scare-crows, will intimidate them. Nor are they easily driven from any tree, if well stored with fruit. A large flock of these cherry devourers made a descent on a favorite tree in a garden on Gerrard Street, two summers ago. Their noisy chatter attracted the attention of the lady of the house, who saw with dismay the fruit of her favorite cherry tree rapidly disappearing. Broom in hand, she tried to change their quarters, but, being somewhat beyond reach, they paid no attention either to her threats or her broom, and only left when they had enjoyed an abundant feast.

Bohemian Chatterer *Ampelis garrula*.

The principal difference between this and the Cedar Bird is in size, the Chatterer being considerably larger. There is no difference in plumage or disposition, which may account for the fact that it is only noticed by one or two writers on Canadian Ornithology. During the present spring, a young Chatterer was shot in the midst of a flock of Cedar Birds. They appear to be excessively fond of the berry of the mountain ash, and, like the Cedar Birds, may be seen congregated in large numbers on the dead branch of some tree after they have done feeding.

FAMILY IV. *Comirostres*.

*Shore Lark..... *Alauda alpestris*.

This bird arrives in our vicinity in the spring. It is said to winter within the boundaries of the City of Philadelphia, leaving about the middle of March, on its route to the north. Foster says that it visits the environs of Albany Fort in the beginning of May, but goes further north to breed.

*Meadow Lark..... *Alauda magna*.

This is the Meadow Starling of some ornithologists. They are

numerous in our vicinity throughout the summer and in the fall. In richness of plumage this bird surpasses all others of the *genus*, and though its notes are few, they are equal if not superior in sweetness of tone to the famous European Sky Lark (*Alauda Arvensis*), the theme of many a beautiful lyric,—

“Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam,
True to the kindred points of heaven and home.”

*Song Sparrow *Fringilla melodia*.

This species is very common in the neighborhood of Toronto. It is our earliest song bird, and is famed for melody and richness of voice. It is of a social disposition. Two years ago a pair of these birds built their nest in a small shrub in the Normal School grounds, almost immediately under one of the windows. When the weather became warm, and it was found necessary to open the window to admit a current of air, the little pair were discovered in their formerly snug retreat. The female was very timid at first ; but by the gentle assurances of its mate, confidence was restored, and after a few days it would remain quite composed in the nest though the window was lifted, and though any one was standing watching it.

*White Throated Sparrow *Fringilla Pennsylvanica*.

This is the handsomest as well as the largest of our sparrows. They visit us about the end of April, and remain till the beginning of October, when they again go south to winter.

*Chipping Sparrow..... *Fringilla socialis*.

This is the most familiar and domestic bird of the genus.

*Tree Sparrow *Fringilla Canadensis*.

*Snow Bird..... *Fringilla Hudsonia*.

As soon as winter commences, this bird makes its appearance in the neighborhood, and as the cold becomes intense, they flock into the city, and may be seen in almost any garden during the cold weather searching for their food. It is a true finch and must not be confounded with the Snow Bunting, although like that bird it is the harbinger of cold. Wilson says that it is the most numerous of all the feathered tribes that visit us from the frozen regions, and the most extensively disseminated throughout the entire continent.

*Lesser Redpoll *Fringilla borealis*.

This is also known as a snow bird from the fact of its appearance when our snowy wintry weather commences. During the cold wea-

ther it may be seen in the garden or the woodshed in quest of food
It associates with the Cedar Bird.

*Pine Finch *Fringilla pinus*.

This little bird takes up its residence in winter, almost exclusively among the pine trees, where it feeds on the cones, which are then fully ripe.

*Purple Finch..... *Fringilla purpurea*.

This is a rare species in our neighborhood. The male is of a dark crimson, the female of a brown or olive color.

Bay Winged Finch *Fringilla graminea*.

This species is very numerous in the city and neighborhood during the summer months.

*Gold Finch..... *Fringilla tristis*.

Evening Grosbeak..... *Coccothraustes vespertinus*.

*Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Guiraca Ludoviciana*.

This beautiful species is very abundant in the vicinity of Toronto in spring. They are also numerous on the island, where they are often wantonly destroyed by lads who resort thither to practise shooting. The plumage of the female is not so beautiful as that of the male. The breast is of a light yellow streaked with olive.

*Cardinal Grosbeak *Cardinalis Virginianus*.

This bird is known in England as the Virginia Nightingale. It is easily domesticated, and is much admired for the brilliancy of its plumage as well as for the richness and strength of its voice.

*Pine Grosbeak *Strobilophaga enucleator*.

Black Throated Bunting..... *Emberiza Americana*.

*Cow Bunting *Emberiza pecoris*.

This bird was previously alluded to as dropping its eggs in the nest of the Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler. It selects for that purpose the nests of various other birds of the fly catcher and warbler genus, though why, naturalists are still unable to discover.

*Rice Bunting..... *Emberiza oryzivora*.

This is the Bob-o-link of some writers. It is met with now and again in our neighborhood, though by no means numerous. Its plumage is beautiful ; its notes are musical, and its flesh is prized by the epicure. In the Southern States, where they are very numerous,

the planters look upon them as a devouring scourge to their rice fields, and therefore destroy them in great numbers.

*Snow Bunting.....*Emberiza nivalis*.

This bird is well known amongst us. It is the hardiest bird of its size that is known. It is not only found in Lapland and Greenland, but in the intensely cold and inhospitable region of Spitzbergen, where vegetation is almost unknown. It is also very abundant in the Highlands of Scotland where it is known by the name of the Snow-flake.

*Towhe Bunting.....*Emberiza erythroptera*.

This bird is well known from its plaintive cry of "To-whe" with which our neighboring woods resound. From a variety of examinations it is considered that this bird has the property of changing the color of the iris of its eye in the same way as the chameleon changes its hue.

*White Crowned Bunting.....*Emberiza eucophrys*.

*Indigo Bird.....*Spiza cyanea*.

Painted Finch.....*Spiza ciris*.

This bird is very rare in our neighborhood, being only now and again seen.

*American Crossbill.....*Loxia Curvirostra*.

These birds are usually seen in large flocks, and when the winter is severe they are frequently seen in the neighborhood.

White-winged Crossbill.....*Loxia leucoptera*.

Very rare.

*Scarlet Tanager.....*Tanagra rubra*.

This is the most brilliant of all the birds which visit us from the south. Its plumage is bright scarlet, except that of the wings and tail, which are of a deep glossy black. Like the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, the male Tanager is made the target of idle and malicious lads. The female being of a greenish colour eludes more easily their wanton cruelty.

*Baltimore Oriole.....*Yphantès Baltimore*.

This bird, as its name imports, is also one of our southern visitors, and is much admired for the richness of its plumage. The head and throat, and part of the back and wings, are black; the rest brilliant

orange. The Oriole remains with us during the summer months, and although rare in the neighborhood of the city, it is not so fifty miles further north. This is not the result so much of a retiring disposition, as Wilson, in an interesting account of this bird, says: "Since the streets of our cities have been planted with that beautiful and stately tree—the Lombardy poplar—these birds are our constant visitors during the early part of summer, and amid the noise and tumult of coaches, drays, wheelbarrows, and the din of the multitude, heard chanting "their native wood notes wild," sometimes, too, within a few yards of an oysterman who stands bellowing with the lungs of a stentor under the shade of the same tree.

- *Orchard Oriole.....*Xanthornus varius.*
 *Red-winged Starling.....*Sturnus predatorius.*

These birds are very numerous on the peninsula in the early spring, congregating together in flocks.

- *Rusty Grackle*Gracula ferruginea.*

This bird associates with the Red-winged Starling, and is found at the peninsula with it.

- *Purple Grackle, or Crow Blackbird.....*Gracula quiscula.*

This is one of the birds whose office in the economy of nature seems to be misunderstood. It is disliked by the farmer, in consequence of its supposed mischief to his crops. Naturalists agree in saying that it is not a granivorous bird—at least, not exclusively—but that it feeds upon the caterpillars and worms, and other insects, which, if left unmolested, would make fearful ravages in the crops.

- *Raven *Corvus corax.*

This bird frequents the shores of our Lakes, and feeds on dead fish which may be cast up by the waves. It is also fond of shell fish, and, like the Vulture, feeds on carrion no matter how putrescent.

- *Crow *Corvus corone.*
 *Blue Jay *Corvus cristatus.*

This bird is frequently kept in a domestic state. It possesses wonderful powers of mimicry, and is admired for its sagacity as well as for the beauty of its plumage.

- *Canada Jay *Corvus Canadensis.*

This bird is common with us during the winter months; but it has

no peculiar attractions, as its plumage is of a rusty grey and white colour.

ORDER III. *Scansores*. (Climbers.)

This "order," in the systems of several eminent Ornithologists, forms a family of the *Insessores*, or perching birds; but Cuvier makes them a distinct order.

*Yellow billed Cuckoo.....*Cuculus Carolineus*.

This species is very common throughout Upper Canada. It differs from the European Cuckoo, inasmuch as it builds its own nests and rears its young. Its nest frequently presents this striking peculiarity of recently laid eggs, young birds newly hatched, and nestlings ready to fly—the female bird commencing incubation as soon as the first egg is laid.

*Black-billed Cuckoo.....*Cuculus Erythrophthalmus*.

*Canada Woodpecker.....*Picus leucomelas*.

*Pileated Woodpecker.....*Picus pileatus*.

This is the largest of our Canadian Woodpeckers. It is eighteen inches long, with an expanse of wing of twenty-eight inches. It is common in the Northern States under the name of the Black Woodcock, and in the Southern States as the Log-cock.

*Hairy Woodpecker.....*Picus villosus*.

Downy Woodpecker.....*Picus pubescens*.

This is the smallest of our Woodpeckers.

*Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.....*Picus varius*.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.....*Picus Carolinus*.

*Red-headed Woodpecker.....*Picus erythrocephalus*.

This bird is very numerous in our neighbourhood. Its red, white, and black plumage make it very attractive.

*Golden-winged Woodpecker.....*Picus auratus*.

This is also a well-known species, being very common throughout Upper Canada.

Three-toed Woodpecker.....*Picus arcticus*.

ORDER IV. *Gallinæ or Rasores*. (Scrapers.)

The birds composing this order are nearly all granivorous and terrestrial in their habits.

*Passenger Pigeon.....*Columba Migratoria*.

This is the most numerous of all the North American birds, and ranges from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

*Common Quail or American Partridge *Ortyx Virginianus*.

This is the only species of Quail known in Canada. Although they winter here the climate seems too severe for them, as they are frequently found frozen to death.

Carolina Pigeon..... *Columba Carolinensis*.

*Pinnated Grouse..... *Tetrao cupido*.

This is the *Heath Hen* of our Legislative Act for the preservation of game.

*Ruffed Grouse *Tetrao umbellus*.

This bird is known as the American pheasant.

*Canada Grouse *Tetrao Canadensis*.

This species is common throughout Canada, and is much smaller than either the Ruffed or Pinnated Grouse.

ORDER V. *Grallatores* (Stilt Birds or Waders).

The *Grallatores* form an intermediate group between the Scraping and Swimming Birds.

*Florida Gallinule *Gallinula galeata*.

This bird is very common in our marshes, and is almost identical with the European Gallinule (*Gallinula Chloropus*).

*American Coot..... *Fulica Americana*.

*Virginia Rail *Rallus Virginianus*.

*Clapper Rail..... *Rallus crepitans*.

This bird is variously known as the Mud Hen, Meadow Clapper, or Big Rail. Wilson says that its eggs are "exquisite eating, far surpassing those of the domestic Hen."

Water Hen *Rallus elegans*.

*Rail..... *Rallus Carolinus*.

*Night Heron *Ardea nycticorax*.

*American Bittern..... " *lentiginosa*.

*Least Bittern " *exilis*.

*Green Heron " *virescens*.

*Great Blue Heron " *herodias*.

*Black-bellied Plover *Charadrius helveticus*.

Golden Plover " *marmoratus*.

*Kildeer Plover " *vociferus*.

*Ringed Plover " *hiaticula*.

*Wilson's Plover " *Wilsonius*.

- *Turnstone *Cinclus interpres*.
 *Ash-colored Sandpiper *Tringa cinerea*.
 *Red-backed Sandpiper " *alpina*.

This species is so numerous at the peninsula about the end of May, when they arrive here, that one individual is stated to have shot thirty dozen in one day.

- *Semi-palmated Sandpiper *Tringa semipalmata*.
 Little Sandpiper " *pusilla*.
 Sandarling Sandpiper " *arenaria*.
 *Spotted Sandpiper *Totanus macularius*.
 *Solitary Tattler, or Sandpiper " *solitarius*.
 *Yellow Shank Tattler " *flavipes*.
 *Tell-tale Tattler " *vociferus*.
 *Great Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*.
 *Common Snipe *Scolopax Wilsonii*.
 *Red-breasted Snipe " *Novaboracensis*.
 *American Woodcock *Philohela minor*.
 *Esquimaux Curlew *Numenius borealis*.
 Whimbrel " *phæopus*.
 American Curlew " *longirostris*.

ORDER VI. *Natatores* or *Palmipedes* (Swimming Birds).

This order contains those birds whose habits are decidedly aquatic. They are almost all easily distinguished from the preceding orders by the peculiar structure and position of their feet ; the toes being connected together by a membrane, and their legs placed behind the equilibrium of the body, thus giving them greater force as propellers in the water. Their food consists chiefly of fish and insects.

- Trumpeter Swan *Cygnas buccinator*.
 *Canada Goose *Anser Canadensis*.
 Brent Goose " *Bernicla*.
 *Snow Goose " *hyperboreus*.
 *Mallard Duck *Anas boschas*.
 *Dusky Duck " *obscura*.
 Gadwall " *strepera*.
 *American Widgeon " *Americana*.
 *Pintail Duck " *acuta*.
 *Wood Duck " *sponsa*.
 *American Green-winged Teal " *Carolinensis*.
 *Blue-Winged Teal " *discors*.
 Shoveller Duck " *clypeata*.
 *Canvass-back Duck *Fuligula valisneria*.
 *Red-headed Duck " *fernia*.

American Scaup Duck	<i>Fuligula marila.</i>
Lake do	" <i>mariloides.</i>
*Ruddy do	" <i>rubida.</i>
Pied Scaup Duck	" <i>Labradora.</i>
*Velvet do	" <i>fusca.</i>
*Surf do	" <i>perspicillata.</i>
*American Scoter	" <i>Americana.</i>
*Eider Duck	" <i>mollissima.</i>
King Duck	" <i>spectabilis.</i>
*Golden-eye Duck	" <i>clangula.</i>
*Buffel-headed "	" <i>albeola.</i>
Harlequin "	" <i>histrionica.</i>
*Long-tailed "	" <i>glacialis.</i>
*Tufted Duck	" <i>collaris.</i>
*Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser.</i>
*Red-breasted Merganser	" <i>serrator.</i>
*Hooded do	" <i>cucullatus.</i>
*Smew, or White do	" <i>Albellus.</i>
*Great Northern Diver, or Loon	<i>Colymbus glacialis.</i>
*Red-throated Diver	" <i>septentrionalis.</i>
*Marsh Tern	<i>Sterna Anglica.</i>
*Common do	" <i>hirundo.</i>
*Leser Tern, or Sea Swallow	" <i>minuta.</i>
*Caspian Tern	" <i>Caspia.</i>

An exceedingly fine specimen of this rare bird was shot in our neighbourhood recently, and is now in the museum of University College.

Little Auk	<i>Uria alle.</i>
Marbled Guillemot	" <i>grylle.</i>
*Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus.</i>
*Kittawake	" <i>voidactylus.</i>
Laughing Gull	" <i>atricilla.</i>
Large White-winged Gull	" <i>glacus.</i>
Ivory Gull	" <i>cberneus.</i>
Common American	" <i>zonorhynchus.</i>
*Herring Gull	" <i>argentatus.</i>
*Saddle-back Gull	" <i>marinus.</i>
Common Skua	<i>Lestris cataractes.</i>
Richardson's Skua	" <i>Richardsonii.</i>
*Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus.</i>
*Red-necked do	" <i>rubricollis.</i>
*Horned do	" <i>cornutus.</i>
*Pied-bellied Dobchick	" <i>Carolinensis.</i>
Cormorant	<i>Graculus carbo.</i>

CLASS III. *Reptilia* (Reptiles.)

With the exception of one member of the Ranidæan Family—and that even by our citizens very rarely, so far as I am aware—there are none of the animals which belong to this class sought after for any utilitarian purpose whatever, unless by the Herpetologist, who laudably pursues his somewhat repulsive investigations, that science may be enriched thereby, or by the collector who wishes to fill up the niche in his museum which would otherwise be left without its proper representative. Although most of them are rather loathsome than otherwise, their organizations are fitted to excite our deepest interest and admiration. The foot of the common frog, for example, is one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism which nature exhibits, and each member of the class has some distinctive feature which displays the wonderful wisdom of the Creator. I am indebted to DeKay's valuable works for the lengths and markings of the class here described. The specimens found in our neighborhood vary so much that I deemed it better to give the conclusions of so eminent a Herpetologist to any random remarks of my own.

FAMILY CHELONIDÆ.

The animals of this family are strictly oviparous, hiding their eggs in the sand and leaving them to be hatched by the heat of the sun. Some of them are exclusively aquatic, others exclusively terrestrial, while others appear to live equally on the land and in the water.

Leather Turtle *Sphargis coriacea*.
 Soft-shelled Turtle..... *Trionyx ferox*.

This species is abundant in Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

Snapping Turtle..... *Chelonura serpentina*.

This is one of our largest turtles ; it is from two to four feet long. It is met with frequently at a distance from the water, either in search of food or a suitable place to deposit its eggs. It feeds upon frogs and fishes, and snaps greedily at ducks as they are swimming along, dragging them under water, to be devoured at leisure. Its popular name is derived from this propensity to snapping. In other places it is known under the names Loggerhead, Alligator Turtle, and Couta. DeKay speaks of having seen a small leech (*clepsina scabra*) adhering to this species.

Smooth Terrapin..... *Emys terrapin*
 Painted Tortoise..... " *picta*.
 Spotted Tortoise..... " *guttata*.

This species feeds on insects, frogs and worms. They bury themselves on the approach of winter in the mud at the bottom of ponds.

Wood Terrapin.....*Emys insculpta*.

This species is not exclusively aquatic, being often found at a distance from the water. It is generally called the Fresh-water Terrapin.

Red-bellied Terrapin.....*Emys rubriventris*.

Geographic Tortoise..... " *geographica*.

Pseudo Geographic Tortoise..... " *pseudo geographica*.

Mud Tortoise.....*Kinosternon Pennsylvanicum*.

Musk Tortoise.....*Sternotherus odoratus*.

This species, under the names Musk Tortoise, Mud Turtle, Mud Terrapin, or Stinkpot, is to be found in most of our ponds and ditches.

Common Box Tortoise.....*Cistuda Carolina*.

This species is frequently kept in cellars, under the idea that it expels rats and other domestic vermin. It feeds on insects, fruit, and the edible mushroom. It never takes to the water by choice.

Blanding's Box Tortoise.....*Cistuda Blandingii*

FAMILY COLUBERIDÆ.

The Black Snake.....*Coluber constrictor*.

This species is from three to six feet in length, of a uniform shining bluish black above, with the margin of the jaws, chin, and throat white; the belly usually slate coloured or bluish white. It climbs trees with great ease by coiling itself round the trunk in a spiral manner in search of eggs and young birds. The colours of most of the snakes are exceedingly brilliant, but they require to be seen alive ascending a tree, or gliding through the grass when the sun is shining on them, to be fully appreciated, as their colour loses its lustre after death.

The Milk Snake.....*Coluber eximius*.

This species is from three to five feet long. It has a variety of names, being known as the Chicken Snake, Thunder and Lightning Snake, House Snake, and Chequered Adder. There are from 30 to 50 chestnut coloured spots, bordered with black, distributed along the whole upper surface of the body and tail. These spots are often minutely punctate with red. On the summit of the head there is often a reddish semi-circular band extending from one eye to the other.

Ring Snake *Coluber punctatus*.

This species is from twelve to eighteen inches long. It is bluish brown, approaching to black above ; head lustrous black ; a yellowish white round the neck, margined with black ; beneath it is yellowish white.

Grass Snake *Coluber vernalis*.

This species is from one to two feet in length ; grass-green above ; with smooth scales ; beneath white tinged with yellow ; head dark olive brown ; throat dull white.

Water Snake..... *Tropidonotus sipedon*.

This species is from two to five feet long ; dark brown, banded with a darker shade ; beneath white varied with brown or rufous.

Striped Snake..... *Tropidonotus tænia*.

This species is known under the names Green Garter Snake, Slow Garter, Swamp Garter, Water Garter, &c. ; it is from two to four feet long, greenish-brown, with three light stripes running along the body.

Yellow-bellied Snake *Tropidonotus leberis*.

Length from two to three feet ; olive brown, with three black lines above ; beneath, yellow.

Small Brown Snake..... *Tropidonotus Dekayi*.

Length, twelve to fifteen inches ; reddish brown ; lighter coloured dorsal stripe with a double row of small blackish spots.

Ribbon Snake *Leptophis saurita*.

Length, from one to two feet ; body slender ; chocolate brown with three yellowish stripes.

Red Snake *Calamaria amæna*.

Length, six to twelve inches ; reddish brown ; beneath red ; scales smooth.

Hog-nosed Snake..... *Heterodon platyrhinos*.

This species is two feet long. It is greyish, tinged with yellow, and having a triple series of blackish blotches above. The dorsal series largest, bordered with black, and dark brown around the eyes.

FAMILY CROTALIDÆ.

Copper Head..... *Trigonocephalus contortrix*

Length, two to three feet ; reddish brown patches over the back.

Northern Rattle Snake.....*Crotalus durissus*.

This snake is three feet long, reddish brown or chestnut, and black with regular rhomboidal black blotches. Although plentiful at Niagara, where it may be seen sunning itself on the limestone cliffs, I am not aware that this species has every been met with in our immediate neighborhood. Its range is as far north, but it is only found as a general thing amongst rocks and jutting cliffs, a kind of rustic scenery of which our vicinity is entirely destitute.

CLASS AMPHIBIA.—FAMILY RANIDÆ.

Bull Frog.....*Rana pipiens*.

This species is common throughout North America. It attains to a very large size, measuring from six to seven inches in length, and having a corresponding corpulency. Audubon says that the hind legs (when cooked) are white, tender, and excellent eating. Some specimens weigh half a pound.

Large Northern Bull Frog*Rana Horiconensis*.

It is somewhat doubtful whether we have the species here named. It is much smaller than the Bull Frog, being only from three to four inches long. Its name is local, being derived from Lake George, in the State of New York, the Indian name of which is "Lake Horicon," as upon its banks the species first described was found.

Spring Frog.....*Rana fontinalis*.

This is the species which is so much esteemed as a delicacy, although I am not aware that that nicely adjusted Epicurean taste which would so peculiarly relish either Spring Frogs, or that other Imperial dish—"peacock's brains"—is much cultivated in Toronto. The appearance of our St. Lawrence market would almost negative such an idea. This species lives in the immediate vicinity of clear pools and running streams, and leaps into them when disturbed. It feeds upon aquatic insects, and such others as may approach within its reach. It is from three to four inches long.

Marsh Frog.....*Rana palustris*.

Shad Frog..... " *halcina*.

These Frogs seem synonymous with the Water Frog of some Naturalists, being termed Water Frog, Shad Frog, and Marsh Frog, indiscriminately. DeKay gives them as distinct species. The Shad Frog of North America is, however, considered the representative of the *Rana esculenta* of the European Continent, as it resembles that species closely in habits and colouring.

Wood Frog *Rana sylvaticus*.

The Hermit Spade Foot (*scophiopus solitarius*) is a curious species, with the teeth of a frog and the parotid glands of a toad. It was first detected by the eminent Herpetologist, Dr. Holbrook, and placed by him as a connecting link between the two genera. I have not seen it in any of our collections, and doubt whether it has been found in our immediate neighborhood, although it is very possible.

Common American Toad.....*Bufo Americanus*.
 Pickering's Hylodes.....*Hylodes Pickeringi*.
 Cricket Hylodes..... " *gryllus*.
 Northern Tree Toad..... " *versicolor*.
 Squirrel Tree Toad..... " *squirella*.

FAMILY SALAMANDRIDÆ.

Yellow-bellied Salamander.....*Salamandra symmetrica*.
 Red-backed " " *erythronota*.
 Painted " " *picta*.
 Blotched " " *fasciata*.
 Granulated " " *granulata*.
 Scarlet " " *coccinea*.
 Tiger Triton.....*Triton tigrinus*.
 Common Spotted Triton..... " *millepunctatus*.
 Dusky Triton..... " *nigra*.
 Grey Spotted Triton..... " *porphyriticus*.

FAMILY AMPHIUMIDÆ.

Three-toed Amphiuma.....*Amphiuma tridactylum*.

Two species of *Amphiuma* only are known, and specimens of both have been discovered in our neighborhood. They have four limbs, very small and jointless. One species has three toes on each limb; the other only two. These animals are essentially formed for the water, where they obtain their prey. On the approach of winter, they bury themselves in the mud, and there hibernate. Occasionally, however, they creep on land and burrow in spongy places or under decaying logs or fallen trunks of trees in swamps and marshes.

FAMILY SIRENIDÆ.

The Banded Menobranchus.....*Menobranchus lateralis*.

This species is generally called the Big Water Lizard. Of its habits little is known. Several specimens have been taken in the River Don—all on night-lines which had been set for eels.

CLASS IV. *Pisces* (Fishes).

As our little work is more exclusively confined to Toronto and its immediate vicinity, it would be somewhat out of place to enter at all minutely into a description of the varied kinds of fish that inhabit Lake Ontario. A reference to a few of the more prominent ones will therefore suffice. The first in order that claims notice is—

The Yellow Perch.....	<i>Perca flavescens.</i>
Common Pond Fish.....	<i>Pomotis vulgaris.</i>
Marsh Sun-fish.....	

There is a great variety in the specimens of this *genus* that have been obtained, and it is consequently difficult to say what number of species there are.

The Picarel.....	<i>Lucioperca Americana.</i>
The Little Picarel.....	<i>Pileoma semifasciatum.</i>
Black Bass.....	<i>Huro nigricans.</i>
Rock Bass.....	<i>Centrarchus aeneus.</i>
Lake White Bass.....	<i>Labrax albidus.</i>
Lake Sheepshead.....	<i>Corvina oscula.</i>

Agassiz states that this fish is found in Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the Ohio River. It is but remotely allied to the genus *Corvina*, and must be considered as the type of a distinct genus, described upwards of thirty years ago by Rafinesque, one of our most indefatigable naturalists, under the name of *Ambloden*.

Common Sucker.....	<i>Catostomus communis.</i>
Mallet Sucker.....	“ <i>aureolus.</i>
Pale Sucker.....	“ <i>pallidus.</i>
Long-finned Chub Sucker.....	<i>Labeo cyprinus.</i>

There is a species of the true shad (*Clupea Alosa*) taken in the Lake, but it is very rare.

Roughhead.....	<i>Leuciscus Cornutus.</i>
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Very little is known of the genus *Leuciscus* or Dace Family. The one here named is seldom taken in the Lake, as it prefers the running waters of creeks, where it is always found in company with its congener, the

Blacknosed Dace.....	<i>Leuciscus Atranasus.</i>
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There are many little fishes in the streams in the immediate neighborhood that go under the names of Chub and Minnow, but examination shows that they present a great difference in generic form, and have therefore for convenience sake been all classed together.

We have two species, at least, of the Garpike, or genus *Lepidosteus*.

Common Pike.....	<i>Esox lucius</i> .
Maskinonge	" <i>estor</i> .
Great Lake Catfish	<i>Pimelodus nigricans</i> .

Agassiz terms this fish *Pimelodus Cœrulescens*. It weighs occasionally over one hundred pounds.

Common Catfish.....	<i>Pimelodus catus</i> .
The great Lake Trout... ..	<i>Salmo namaycush</i> .
Brook Trout.....	" <i>fontinalis</i> .
White Fish.....	<i>Coregonus albus</i> .
Frosted White Fish.....	"

There are several species of *Coregonus* which are termed herrings by the lake fishermen.

Sturgeon.....	<i>Acipenser Sturio</i> .
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There are two species of this fish, one of which is termed by the fishermen, the Rock Sturgeon. The one named above is a very large fish and not so common in our waters.

The Dog Fish	<i>Amia ocellicauda</i> .
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There are two species of Dog Fish in the bay; the one here named is a very pretty fish. They are not eaten.

Eel-pout.....	<i>Gadus lota</i> .
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This fish is sometimes taken in great numbers. The fishermen on the island make an excellent oil from the liver, which burns well and produces a good light. There are two or three species of eel, the largest of which inhabit the lake.

Great Lake Eel....	<i>Anguilla</i> .
Silver Eel.....	
Long-nosed Eel.....	
The Lamprey Eel	<i>Petromyzon</i> .

This fish is common in the lake where it is a parasite on the Salmon.

INVERTEBRATA.

The animals which compose the sub-kingdom ARTICULATA are exceedingly numerous and minute. The *Insecta* is the only class which I have noticed at any length. It not only belongs to the highest division of the series, but its study is very interesting. The other branches, including the Centipede tribe, the Spiders and Mites, the Crabs and Lobsters and other crustaceous animals, the Leech

and Worm tribe, and the lowest stage of all, the Wheel Animalcules, I have not entered upon. They require an elaboration altogether too minute and microscopic for my present purpose.

CLASS V. *Insecta* (Insects).

Entomology is a branch of Natural History hitherto but little studied in Toronto. Some nine years ago Professor Croft delivered a very interesting lecture on Entomology in the Mechanics' Institute, and contrary to the expectations of some of the Committee of the Institute, who looked upon the subject as rather a small affair, and not likely to be attractive, he had a large audience. The worthy Professor exhibited a collection which he had himself formed, and which up to that time had been strictly private, and although the subject was entirely new to most of the audience, they were exceedingly delighted with such a large collection of "beautiful butterflies." This lecture had one happy result, for it gave a stimulus to Mr. William Couper, then a journeyman printer in the *Globe* office, to prosecute with greater vigor a study which he had a few years before commenced, and which from that time to this, he has prosecuted with unabated zeal and with very great success. When Dr. Goadby delivered his admirable lectures on Natural History in Toronto, in 1854, he paid a high and justly merited compliment to Mr. Couper as a most successful entomologist.

At the Provincial Show held here in 1852, Mr. Couper exhibited a large collection in which were included specimens of all the Orders of this division of Natural History found in the vicinity of Toronto. That beautiful collection, after sundry additions, has recently been sold to Professor Dawson of McGill College, Montreal, and I understand it is placed in the College under the title of the Couper Collection. At the same Show, Mr. Couper exhibited a case of Insect Architecture, containing nests, transformations, habitations, and eggs of insects, with the excrescences produced on leaves and plants by their operations. This case was purchased by Mr. Hodgins for the Museum of the Normal School. This interesting department is divided into seven Orders.

ORDER I. *Coleoptera* (Beetles.)

Of this order alone, there are at least 5,000 species. The collection already alluded to contained 1,200, nearly all of which were taken by Mr. Couper himself in the vicinity of the city. Many of the beetles are very serviceable by preying upon caterpillars, plant-lice, and other noxious or destructive insects. Numbers of them live

entirely on mushrooms, toadstools, and other members of the *agaric* family, many of them poisonous, and which in a state of decay are offensive. Others live under the bark and in the trunks of old trees and hasten their decay. One species of the genus *Cantharididæ*, the blistering beetle, has for a long time been employed by the medical faculty. But there are others which are extensively injurious.

Of late years, the gardeners in the City and neighborhood have been vexed and annoyed by several insect plagues belonging to this order, which have in a very unceremonious way despoiled the fruit trees of their foliage and their crops, and seemingly defy all attempts at extermination. The plum crop more especially is often entirely ruined by the depredations of these insects. The Plum Weevil, or *Curculio*, as it is sometimes called,—*Rhynchanus Nenuphar*,—is a little, rough, dark brown, or blackish beetle, about one-fifth of an inch long. They make their appearance here towards the latter part of April, and remain till July. Soon after the blossom falls from the plum tree, they begin to puncture the little plums with their curved snout, and lay an egg in the wound. From one plum they go to another until their store of eggs is exhausted, and very rarely is there more than one egg in a plum. From this egg a little whitish grub, very much like a maggot in appearance, is hatched. It immediately eats towards the centre of the fruit until it has reached the stone; and the plums drop off before having reached one-fourth their natural size. When the fruit falls, the grub leaves it and burrows in the ground, where it remains for about three weeks, when, having completed its transformations, it comes out of the ground in the beetle form. Our gardeners recommend shaking the trees briskly every morning and evening, when these insects first appear and are laying their eggs. When disturbed in this way they fall off and may be caught in a sheet spread under the tree, and should be immediately put into the fire. Syringing the young fruit with a coating of whitewash or tobacconist's liquor mixed with sulphur and soft soap, is also recommended as an infallible remedy.

The Turnip-fly, or flea-beetle, one of the family of the Chrysomelian tribe, and generically termed *Halticadæ*, is a most destructive insect, laying waste entire fields of turnip. When the ground begins to get warm and yield to the genial influences of spring, these little pests come up out of the earth and devour the seedling leaves as the plants spring up,—and they continue their ravages throughout the summer. Cabbage, mustard, cress, radish, and other plants of that family, are subject to attack from one or other of these flea-beetles.

The Wheat Weevil, the *Sitophilus granariæ* of Linnæus, belongs

to this order. It is very fully described by Harris in his valuable work on Insects. This weevil, about which so much has been said and written of late, is stated by those who have studied its nature and instincts not to be common in Canada, and, if found at all, only to be detected in stores where grain has been kept for a length of time.

In this order are also found the wood-ticks, which include in their number the ominous Death-Watch (*Anobium tasselatum*), which has made many an otherwise stout heart quail. This little timber-borer is purely European, but we have it in abundance, introduced undoubtedly,—as LE CONTE so conclusively reasons with regard to the importation of other insects,—in the articles of furniture which from time to time have been brought across the Atlantic.

ORDER II. *Orthoptera* (Cockroaches, Crickets, Grasshoppers, &c.)

The Orthopterous insects found in our vicinity belong principally to the grasshopper family. They are not much sought after for collections. All the insects of this order, except the Camel Cricket (*Mantidæ*), which preys on other insects, are injurious in our houses or destructive to vegetation. In the collection alluded to there were only 24 species.

ORDER III. *Hemiptera* (Bugs, Locusts, Plant-lice, &c. &c.)

This order includes many insects of much service in the arts, affording us the Cochineal dye, scarlet grain, lac and manna; but the numerous tribe of plant-bugs, plant-lice, &c. &c., that suck the juices of plants, require the greatest care to keep them in check. Mr. Couper's collection contained 65 species.

ORDER IV. *Neuroptera* (Dragon-flies, Lace-winged Flies, May-flies, Day-flies, White Ants, &c. &c.)

There are none of the insects of this order injurious to living plants; they are nearly all predaceous, living on gnats, mosquitoes, and other insects. The greater number are aquatic, and live upon aquatic insects. Only about 30 species have been collected.

ORDER V. *Lepidoptera* (Butterflies and Moths).

There are many beautiful specimens of this order to be found in our vicinity. Among the butterflies there are, the

Black Swallow-Tail	<i>Papilio asterias</i> .
Tiger "	" <i>turnus</i> .
Border Butterfly.....	<i>Limenitis artemis</i> .

Camberwell Beauty	<i>Vanessa Antiopa.</i>
Storm Fritillary	<i>Danaüs Archippus.</i>
Pearl-border Fritillary	<i>A. gynnus.</i>
Clouded Yellow Fritillary	<i>Colias Phylodoce:</i>
Small Copper "	<i>Chrysophanus phloeas.</i>
Puny Thecle	<i>Thecla acis.</i>
Happy Butterfly	<i>Eudamus Tityrus.</i>
Semicolon Butterfly	<i>Vanessa interrogationis.</i>
Progne Butterfly.....	" <i>progne.</i>
Potherb Pontia	<i>Pontia casta.</i>

The most attractive moths are *Attacus Cecropia*, *Attacus Luna*, *Attacus Polyphemus*, *Attacus Promethea*, *Arctia Virgo*, *Catocala Epione*, *Catocala Amasia*, *Dryocampa pellucida*, *Orgyia Leucostigma* *Sphinx quinquemaculatus*, the five-spotted *Sphinx*. This beautiful moth measures about five inches across the wings. It is of a gray color, variegated with blackish lines and bands, and on each side of the body there are five round orange-colored spots, encircled with black, from which it has received the name of the five-spotted sphinx. *Sesia pelagus*; the caterpillar of this moth feeds on the potato. Three species of *Aegeria*, several species of *Agrotis*, and an abundance of the *Tineæ*, among which are the clothes-moth (*Tinea Vestianella*), the carpet moth (*Tinea tapetzella*), the fur moth (*Tinea pellionella*), the hair moth (*Tinea Crinella*), the grain moth (*Tinea granella*), &c. &c.

The apple worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) has become naturalized wherever the apple tree has been introduced, and is very injurious to the fruit. During the latter part of June and the month of July, the apple worm moths,—which are the most beautiful of the beautiful tribe to which they belong,—fly about the apple trees every evening and drop their eggs one by one into the eye or blossom of the apple, where they are hatched in a few days, and the worms eat their way into the apples towards the core. The fruit ripens prematurely and falls off before attaining its full size. As the worms instinctively leave the apples soon after they fall, the wind-fallen apples should be gathered daily and "used up" in such a way as to kill the insects before they have time to escape. It is recommended also to hang any old cloth in the crotches of the trees, as the apple worms that leave the fruit before it falls will conceal themselves therein, and in this way thousands of them may be taken and destroyed.

The American tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*) is very destructive to apple-trees, stripping them sometimes of their entire foliage. They are, however, easily destroyed, if proper care is taken. The caterpillars make a web for their shelter in the branches

of the trees, where their larvæ are reared, and issue forth to feed upon the tender foliage. The most effectual remedy is to crush them in their nests.

ORDER VI. *Hymenoptera* (Saw-flies, Ants, Wasps, Bees).

This order is very numerous, and includes many insects that are exceedingly interesting in their operations and highly serviceable to man. The gall-flies (*Diplalepididæ*) furnish the gall-nuts, so useful in coloring and in medicine, and which form the chief ingredient in ink. The wasps and hornets (*Palistes* and *Vespa*) show us that paper can be manufactured without the aid of old rags; while from the bees (*Apis milifica*) we have an abundant store of wax and honey. Upwards of 200 species have been taken in the vicinity.

To this order belong, however, several insects that are very injurious to vegetation.

The pear-slug (*Selandria Cerasi*), or, as some of our naturalists prefer (*Blennocampa Cerasi*), is very injurious to the pear trees when allowed to ravage at will; but it is easily destroyed. They live upon the upper side of the leaves of the pear and cherry trees, eating away the substance and leaving the veins and skin untouched. Sometimes twenty or thirty of them may be seen on a single leaf. They are loathsome slimy creatures, and, when numerous, infest the air with a disagreeable sickening odor. They are destroyed by dusting ashes or quicklime on the trees with a sieve fastened to the end of a pole.

The rose-slug, or Saw-fly of the Rose (*Selandria Rosæ*), seems to have been more injurious during the present year to the rose-bushes in the city than at any former time. Even the rose-bushes in the ornamental grounds of the Normal School, where every possible care is bestowed to present nature in her most attractive forms, as well as those in many private gardens in the northern parts of the City, have been completely scathed by these pernicious insects. These saw-flies come out of the ground at various times between the middle of May and the middle of June, when they lay their eggs in the leaves and the young are shortly hatched, and commence their destructive operations, eating away the upper surface of the leaves so effectually that the entire foliage looks as if it had been scorched by fire. Dusting lime over the plants, when wet with dew, has been found of use; but the most effectual remedy is what is known as Haggerston's Mixture—a mixture of whale-oil soap and water, in the proportion of two pounds of soap to fifteen gallons of water.

ORDER VII. *Diptera*—*Mosquitoes, Gnats, Flies, &c.*

This order is also numerous. Upwards of 200 species have been taken in the vicinity. It includes the flies that are so extensively injurious to our wheat crops. The weevil, a small beetle which is blamed with all the mischief, has already been noticed under its respective head. It is to the Wheat Midge and the Hessian Fly (the *Cecidomyia tritici* and the *Cecidomyia destructor*), however, that the farmer must look as the destroyers of his crops.

To this order also belongs that little pest, the mosquito, an insect known so extensively by experience in some parts of the city. There are many species of mosquitoes, but, from the annoyance and actual pain which they are alleged to cause, I think they may all be classed under the term *Culex excrucians*.

There are some minor divisions of the order Articulata ; but these seven include all the varied species, although some Naturalists have arranged some of them under different heads.

CLASS VI. *Mollusca.*

We pass with a simple notice the Molluscous series of animals. The range of forms comprehended in this class is so extensive, ramified, and excessively minute, that it would have required considerably more time to bring it within our present compass than we can at present bestow, and any sketch hurriedly prepared would have been necessarily imperfect. We have a great many members of the family of the *Nayades*, or fresh-water Mussels—the shells of some of which are very beautiful. We have also a few species of *Cyclas*, and a few land and fresh-water Snails, which at some future time may be more minutely referred to. The most interesting and attractive forms of our *Fauna* have been treated of as fully as the limits of this work would admit, the less attractive forms must necessarily pass with a single remark.

SECTION IV.—STATISTICS.

In 1791, with a view to allay the bitterness of feeling which had begun to spring up in Canada between the French Canadians and the settlers of British origin, the Province of Quebec, then containing a population of 150,000, was, by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, divided into two separate Provinces, termed, respec-

tively, Upper Canada and Lower Canada. John Graves Simcoe, an English military gentleman who had served in the American war, and had subsequently occupied a seat in the House of Commons and supported Mr. Pitt's Bill for the division of the Province, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—the population of which was estimated at somewhere about 20,000—while Lord Dorchester, who, from 1787, had been Governor General of all the British North American Provinces, conducted the affairs of Lower Canada more immediately, although still retaining his position of Governor General.

On the 1st of May, 1792, Governor Simcoe sailed from London with a staff of officials to administer the affairs of the Province. He arrived in Upper Canada on the 8th of July, and took up his residence in Newark (now Niagara) then the most central and most populous portion of the country. Here he summoned his first parliament to meet on the 17th of September,—the House of Assembly consisting of sixteen representatives chosen by the people; the Upper House of half that number, appointed by the Crown for life. The session closed on the 15th of October, the Legislature having in that brief space passed several important measures, one of which introduced English Civil Law, another established Trial by Jury, and a third provided for the building of Jails and Court Houses, and such public buildings as were considered requisite in the four districts into which the Upper Province was divided. In the concluding paragraph of his Speech with which he closed the first parliament, we have a glimpse of the moral stamina of the Governor: "I cannot dismiss you without earnestly desiring you to promote by precept and example, among your respective Counties, the regular habits of piety and morality, the surest foundations of all private and public felicity."

The next point of importance for the Governor's consideration was the selection of a Seat of Government, a question at all times seemingly surrounded with difficulties. Lord Dorchester had his Head Quarters at Quebec, the only place then considered capable of defence; and he would appear to have demanded that Kingston should be selected as the capital of Upper Canada, a settlement having already been made there. But Governor Simcoe had a mind and a *will* of his own, which neither the greater proximity to Quebec, nor the convenience of obtaining orders and news more rapidly from Europe, which Kingston presented, could influence; and as Newark lay within range of the American Fort on the opposite bank of the river, and was not, therefore, the most appropriate place, he fixed

upon the site on which Toronto now stands as the scene of his future administrative operations, and carried out his determination irrespective of the opposition which he had to encounter.

From the arrangements and plans which the Governor formed, the development of the resources of the country seems to have been the leading idea in his mind, and undoubtedly the magnificent harbour formed by nature at the very point at which he looked for an outlet to the trade of the north, was not the least attractive feature in the rude scene which presented itself to his keen scrutinizing eye, as he made his selection of this spot as his capital. Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, and then engaged in the naval service of the Lakes, was selected to make the first survey of the harbour of York, as the place was then named by Governor Simcoe. In looking back upon that time (1793) he says: "I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin which then became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the Lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Mississaguas—and the Bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl. In the spring following the Lieutenant-Governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the Regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favorite project."

The building of the Town of York may be said to have commenced in 1794, under all the disadvantages which an unhealthy locality, described as better fitted "for a frog pond or a beaver meadow than for the residence of human beings" would necessarily present. The spot which the Governor selected for his own residence was on the high ground north of the old Don and Danforth Road, overlooking the "flats" or valley of the Don—decidedly the most romantic and picturesque spot in the vicinity of Toronto. The log-house in which he established himself, and which was named Castle Frank,—after one of the members of his family,—was destroyed by fire upwards of thirty years ago; but the residence of Mr. Francis Cayley, erected near the site of the old castle, still bears, and very appropriately, the name of Castle Frank.

While the public buildings were progressing, Parliament continued to meet at Newark until 1796, when Governor Simcoe, who does not seem to have been subservient enough, was re-called. Mr. Peter

Russell, the senior member of the Executive Council, a gentleman who had come out with Governor Simcoe, and who to his other duties added those of Inspector General, assumed the direction of public affairs during the interregnum. He convened the Parliament at York on the 6th of June, 1797, the buildings for their reception having been completed during Governor Simcoe's administration, although, from the representations of interested parties, he was recalled ere yet he had enjoyed the pleasure of meeting his Parliament in their new chambers, erected on the spot he had so judiciously selected as the capital of Upper Canada. President Russell's first parliament was prorogued on the 30th of July, but he continued to preside over the administration of affairs until 1799, assembling the Legislature at York on the 5th of June, 1798, and on the 12th of June, 1799.

Peter Hunter was appointed meanwhile as Lieutenant Governor, and arrived at the capital after the parliament of 1799 had been prorogued. Governor Hunter having been recalled in 1805, Mr. Alexander Grant presided over the affairs of the province until the arrival of Francis Gore, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor. In 1811, Governor Gore returned to England on leave of absence, entrusting Major General Brock with the temporary charge of the public affairs.

Meanwhile the number of houses in York was increasing, although the early settlers seem to have experienced considerable difficulty with regard to roads from the marshy nature of the soil at the eastern part of the "clearing," which was then the nucleus of the little town. Yonge street, north to Holland River, thirty miles in a direct line, thence to Lake Simcoe, was opened out and formed by the Queen's Rangers, and was one of the first works undertaken by Governor Simcoe, and is a monument of the prudence and discernment with which his plans were formed. But the town was so far to the east of Yonge street that the farmers experienced great inconvenience in threading their way through stumps and pitfalls from this great thoroughfare to the infant capital.

Mr. George Heriot, Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, in his "Travels through the Canadas," thus writes of York in 1806: "The town of York, according to the plan, is projected to extend a mile and a half, from the bottom of the harbour along its banks. Many houses are already completed, some of which display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the

country are impressed with sentiments of wonder on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment in the midst of a wilderness. Two buildings of brick at the eastern extremity of the town, which were designed as wings to a centre, are occupied as Chambers for the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly. The scene from this point of the basin is agreeable and diversified."

For several years from this time the town seems to have progressed in the same enchanting way, but the baleful influence of the war of 1812, as it is chronologically termed, dispelled the charm. The only incident in connection with 1812 in which we are interested is the death of the gallant General Brock, to whom Lieutenant-Governor Gore had entrusted, temporarily, the direction of public affairs. This melancholy event occurred on the 13th of October, 1812, at the battle of Queenstown Heights. The Americans, under General Van Rensselaer, had gained possession of the Heights, and General Brock, having come suddenly up from Niagara, resolved to check their progress; but advancing with too small a force, he was repulsed and killed,* his brilliant career being terminated by a ball from one of the American riflemen. Brock was held in very high esteem both as a soldier and a civil Governor. He was descended from a respectable family in Guernsey, had been at Copenhagen with Nelson, and had served in several campaigns in Europe. The Indians regarded him with the utmost veneration, as a brave and gallant warrior. He fell at the early age of 42, and as an honorable testimony to his personal worth a monument was erected on the spot, and his remains, and those of his gallant aid-de-camp, Colonel McDonnell, were deposited therein.

On the death of Brock, Major General Sheaffe, an American by birth, assumed the chief command, and unfortunately retained that command, during the campaign of 1813. On the 25th of February, the Parliament was convened by General Sheaffe, and several important measures were passed, one of which prohibited distillation from grain as a scarcity of food was apprehended in consequence of the war. Another prohibited the sale of liquors to Indians. The Americans not having been quite so successful in the campaign of 1812 as they had calculated upon, mustered new strength in 1813 to make the conquest of Canada sure. The army of the north, one of the divisions of the American force, was placed under the command of General Dearborn, to whom was entrusted the task of subduing Western Canada. According to arrangement therefore, General

* Murray's British America. Edinburgh, 1839.

Dearborn with 1600 men* embarked at Sackett's Harbour,—a naval depot on the southern shore of Lake Ontario,—with Commodore Chauncey, and sailed on the 25th of April, 1813, for York. The capital was then ill prepared for resistance, scarcely at all fortified, and defended by General Sheaffe with only about 600 men. On the morning of the 27th the fleet reached the harbour, and succeeded in landing. The General remained on board, entrusting the command to General Pike, a young officer of distinction, who had planned the attack. The fire from the fleet silenced very speedily the batteries on shore, and enabled General Pike to proceed with little difficulty. But after he had carried the first line of defences, the explosion of the powder magazine, which had been fired by an artillery sergeant to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans, completely destroyed the advanced portion of Pike's column, killing and wounding 260 men. Among the wounded was the gallant young General Pike, but he died in a few hours after the explosion. Sheaffe seems to have become faint-hearted at the appearance of the superior numbers of the American force, and having destroyed the naval stores, he retired towards Kingston, leaving Colonel Chewett of the militia to treat with the invaders. The consequence was that the town was taken, the public buildings burned, and such stores as could not be carried off were destroyed. Frost says that the Government Hall was burned contrary to the orders of the American General. We have simply to do with the fact that it was burned. After burning all the public buildings, they carried off the artillery and naval stores, and by the 1st of May evacuated the place.† We have refrained from giving details as to the numbers of killed and wounded, because no two authorities agree, and as a matter of course we cannot vouch for the accuracy of either. Nor does it now signify much; the bare fact is all that we have to do with, and the injurious effects it had upon the rising capital. One capture made shortly after this occurrence, is still preserved sacred as a trophy of the raid. This was a fire engine presented to the inhabitants by Lieutenant Governor Major General Hunter, in 1802. It is now kept by the United States Government, in the Navy Yard, having been taken by one Robert H. Nicols on the 13th October, 1813. When our Museum Of Arts and Manufactures is fairly established, I hope the President of the Board will respectfully request the United States authorities to return the engine, that the old "Blackfriar" may fill up an empty corner.

* Frost's History of the United States. London, 1838.

† James's Military occurrences of the Late War. London, 1818.

Major General Sheaffe having sunk considerably in public estimation by his lame defence of York, was shortly after this occurrence superseded by Major General de Rottenburg, to whom was entrusted the chief command in Upper Canada. Again, however, did the capital suffer from the ruthless hand of the spoiler. The Glengarry Fencibles by a rapid movement from York, checked the Americans in their attempts to destroy the military depot and stores at Burlington Heights; but they left the capital defenceless, and Commodore Chauncey taking advantage of this movement, landed a body of troops here on the 23rd July, 1813, who without opposition set fire to the barracks and public storehouses, liberated the prisoners from the jail, ill-treated some of the inhabitants, and retired with the few stores they could find.*

About the middle of December, 1813, Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond arrived at York to assume the direction of public affairs, civil and military, Governor Gore not having yet returned from England. General Drummond lost no time in proceeding to the head quarters of the army, near Queenston, and assisted materially in closing successfully the campaign of 1813. On the 15th of February, 1814, he assembled Parliament at the capital, and several necessary measures were passed, one of which authorized the appropriation of £6,000 for roads and bridges. On the 24th of December the Treaty of Ghent fortunately put a termination to the hostilities which had distracted the two countries, and during which the progress of York had not only been checked but its public buildings destroyed. On the 3rd of April, 1815, His Excellency Sir George Prévost, Governor General of Canada, having returned to England to answer to some charges affecting his military character, Sir Gordon Drummond was appointed Governor General and assumed the direction of government in Lower Canada, Generals Murray and Robinson administering the affairs of Upper Canada until the return of Lieutenant Governor Gore about the end of 1815.

On the 6th of February, 1816, Parliament assembled and passed several important measures. One of these laid the foundation of our Common School System, appropriating the sum of £600 per annum to assist in paying the salaries of the teachers, and in purchasing books for the use of the schools; another appropriated £800 for the purchase of a Library for the use of the members of both Houses.

Lieutenant Governor Gore having been recalled, Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived in Canada on the 29th of July, 1818, to direct the

* McMullen's History of Canada, p. 274.

affairs of the Upper Province. Meanwhile the little capital was beginning to recover from the disasters of the war. Talbot speaking of its appearance in 1821, says : "The town now contains 1336 inhabitants, and about 250 houses, many of which have a very agreeable appearance. The public edifices are a Protestant Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Presbyterian Meeting House, a Methodist Meeting House, the Hospital, the Parliament House, and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Episcopal Church is a building devoid of decoration, constructed of wood, with a belfry of wood. The Roman Catholic Chapel, which is not yet completed, it is proposed to make very magnificent. The Parliament House, built in 1820, is a long and commodious building, built with brick, and with much simplicity. The York Hospital is the most important building of the Province. It has a fine exterior."*

I have not met with any published account of the town of York of a later date than that of Talbot, just quoted, with the exception of the record that in the early part of January, 1825, the Parliament House, which Talbot speaks of as having been built "with much simplicity," was destroyed by fire, the library and furniture however were saved. The loss was estimated at £2000. From this time the progress of the Town became more rapid, and fortunately the agues, chills, and fevers with which in past times the inhabitants were afflicted, are now matters of history, and every one who takes a calm survey of the location of the city with its admirable harbor, must be struck with the sound judgment and great sagacity which Governor Simcoe displayed in his selection, even although the formation of a settlement in a swampy hollow could not fail to be prejudicial to the health and comfort of the early settlers.

Sir Peregrine Maitland continued to administer the affairs of Upper Canada from 1818 to 1828, whence he was removed to Nova Scotia. Party feeling seems to have run very high towards the close of Sir Peregrine's administration. He was succeeded in the administration by Sir John Colborne, who arrived at the Seat of Government in November, 1828. The legacy of discontent which had been left him by his predecessor was by no means an enviable one, if we may judge from the address which the Assembly presented in reply to Sir John's speech at the opening of the House on the 9th of January, 1829. One portion of that address runs thus :— "We His Majesty's faithful Commons, confiding in the candour of your Excellency and in your readiness to recognise us as constitutional advisers of the Crown, do humbly pray your Excellency

* Talbot's five Years in America.

against the injurious policy hitherto pursued by the Provincial Administration ; and although we at present see your Excellency unhappily surrounded by the same advisers as have so deeply wounded the feelings and injured the best interests of the country, yet in the interval of any necessary change, we entertain an anxious belief that under the auspices of your Excellency the administration of justice will rise above suspicion ; the wishes and interests of the people be properly respected, and the revenues of the Colony be hereafter devoted to objects of public improvement, after making provision for the public service on a basis of economy suited to the exigencies of the country." To this rather reflective address the Governor very sagaciously replied :—"It is less difficult to discover the traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in this Colony than to efface them. I anticipate that the principles of the Constitution being kept steadily in view, the good sense of the people will neutralize the efforts of any interested faction." I have made this brief quotation that it may serve as a key to the party spirit which then prevailed, and which increased in intensity until it led to the use of very unconstitutional means to obtain a redress of grievances which were declared to exist.

In 1835, Sir John Colborne was recalled, and Sir Francis Bond Head, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner for the District of Kent, a half-pay military Major,* was appointed his successor. He arrived at the Seat of Government about the end of January, 1836, and remained there till towards the middle of March, 1838, little more than two years, and yet during that time the Rebellion of 1837, as it is termed, had occurred, and the feelings of the people were very much exasperated. A very fair account of this unwise attempt on the part of Mackenzie and his friends to remedy their grievances is given in McMullen's Canada. It is beyond the scope of this work to do more than simply chronicle the fact. But we cannot look back upon the derangement to society then caused, and the antagonistic feelings which must have been aroused, without regretting that Britain should occasionally be so unwise as to send men here as Governors of Canada who are neither fitted by natural endowments nor by education, nor by experience, for the honourable performance of the important duties devolving upon them. Sir Francis Bond Head, in his own "Narrative," thus speaks of his entering upon his responsible duties—"As I was no more connected with human politics than the horses that were drawing me—as I never had joined any political party, had never attended

* McMullen, p. 408.

a political discussion, had never even voted at an election, nor taken any part in one, it was with no little surprise I observed the walls placarded with large letters which designated me as 'Sir Francis Head, a tried Reformer.'" And yet this was the man sent at a troublous, disaffected period in the history of Canada, to reconcile divergent sentiments, allay the animosities caused by intense antagonistic political feeling, and develop the resources of an extensive country.

Sir Francis was succeeded by Sir George Arthur, who arrived at the Seat of Government on the 23rd of March, 1838, and held office till April, 1841, when the re-union of the two Provinces having been consummated, the Seat of Government was removed to Kingston, and Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, who had succeeded Sir John Colborne as Governor General in October, 1839, having assumed the administration of the affairs of the United Provinces, convened the first united Parliament at Kingston, on the 13th of June, 1841. Our connection with the Legislature was thus terminated until in 1850, when in consequence of the riots in Montreal, and the burning of the Parliament buildings in 1849, the Legislature decided to meet for two years in Toronto, then four years alternately in Quebec and Toronto. In 1852, therefore, the Legislature was convened at Quebec, and in 1856 it again returned to Toronto, which is at the present time the Seat of Government. We now retrace our steps to note the progress of the capital prior to the unfortunate rebellion.

In 1834, when York had outgrown the proportions and consideration of a mere town, it was incorporated as a city under the sonorous name Toronto—"the place of meeting"—by which the locality, as tradition says, had been known amongst the aborigines. From this time forward its progress has been rapid. In 1844, ten years after its incorporation, the population had nearly doubled, being 18,420. According to the general census of 1851, the population of the City of Toronto was 30,775, and was composed of English, 4,958; Scotch, 2,169; Irish, 11,305. Natives not of French origin, 9,956; natives of French origin, 467; Americans, 1,405. Since that census was taken, the gross population has increased nearly 20,000, and we may suppose that each distinct nationality has increased in a respective ratio.

The Religious persuasions as given in the general census of 1851, are as follows :

Church of England.....	11,577
Church of Scotland.....	1,061

Church of Rome.....	7,940
Free Church, Presbyterian.....	2,137
Other Presbyterians.....	1,346
Wesleyan Methodists.....	3,251
Episcopal Methodists.....	132
New Connexion Methodists.....	257
Other Methodists.....	483
Baptists.....	948
Lutherans.....	40
Congregationalists.....	646
Quakers.....	12
Jews.....	57
Universalists.....	23
Unitarians.....	178
Not known.....	269
No creed given.....	418

That list, although admittedly correct at the time, gives but an inadequate idea of the numbers connected with the various religious denominations at the present. The Methodists, as a body, have built several new churches in the city since then, and may be considered to have increased more largely in ratio than any of the other denominations. An analysis of William Brown's City Directory for 1856, gives the number of persons employed in the professions and trades as follows :

Accountants and Land Agents. 18	Carriagemakers..... 16
Architects..... 11	Carters..... 137
Artists..... 13	Chemists and Druggists..... 24
Bakers..... 37	Civil Engineers and Surveyors. 23
Bankers..... 11	Clerks..... 119
Barristers and Solicitors..... 108	Clergymen of all denominations 57
Basketmakers..... 2	Confectioners..... 28
Blacksmiths..... 96	Clock and Watch makers..... 10
Bookbinders..... 8	Coopers..... 23
Boot and Shoe makers..... 240	Cutlers..... 4
Builders..... 66	Dressmakers and Milliners..... 62
Butchers..... 66	Dry Goods' Merchants and Im-
Brassfounders..... 4	porters..... 103
Brewers..... 15	Edge Tool makers..... 3
Bricklayers..... 91	Engineers..... 48
Brickmakers..... 55	Gardeners..... 61
Brushmakers..... 5	Grocers and Provision Dealers. 255
Cabinetmakers..... 82	Hairdressers..... 23
Cabmen and Proprietors..... 33	Laborers..... 892
Carpenters..... 496	Laundresses..... 40

Machinists.....	27	Saddlers	18
Mariners	45	Seamstresses.....	14
Masons.....	51	Shipwrights	5
Millers	5	Soap and Candle makers.....	15
Millwrights.....	5	Tailors.....	203
Painters	84	Tailoresses ..	31
Physicians.....	36	Tanners	2
Plasterers	42	Tinsmiths.....	37
Plumbers.....	16	Turners	14
Printers	73	Waggonmakers.....	21

This list does not embrace all the avocations followed in the city ; but it is sufficiently explicit for our present purpose. When classified, it shows of professional persons, 427 ; of mechanical, 1681 ; and of industrial, other than mechanical, 2001.

The number of houses in the city in 1857, was 7476, being an increase over 1856 of 601 dwellings, and of 3212 over 1850. The amount of real property in the city was valued by the assessors for 1857 at £7,288,150, the yearly value of which for purposes of assessment was £437,289. The personal property was similarly valued at £1,296,616. The annual value of which for assessment purposes was £77,797, making a total assessment value of £515,086, or 6 per cent. of the estimated value of real and personal property belonging to the citizens, and yielding a gross amount of assessment for all purposes of £74,962. Independently of this real property in the hands of citizens, the city, as an incorporation, holds property in public buildings, water lots, &c., valued in 1857 at £430,418.

OUR SOCIAL STATE.—It is perhaps as well to admit at the outset, that there is felt now and again the slightest possible deficiency in that geniality of disposition and temperament,—that hearty cordiality of manner,—which some older communities manifest. It is in point of fact often broadly stated that the people of Toronto are not by any means so social as they might be ; with them the enjoyment of the social affections, that

“Mysterious cement of the soul,”

is cramped by formality and chilled by etiquette ; and, even at its best estate, is very exclusive. We admit that, to the casual observer, this may be the case, and first impressions are not at all times easily erased, but that apparently ungenial temperament is undoubtedly the result of deeper and more sacred mental communings than those to which it is generally attributed. It may justly be ascribed, less

to any inherent or acquired snobbishness of feeling which makes some men think that they are something

“Above the common level of their kind,”

than to the fact that our population is not only but of yesterday,—it is also very fluctuating. True, genuine, perennial sociality, is a plant of slow growth, and can only flourish in certain stages of society. The people who have snapped asunder all the ties of kindred, who have done violence to all the fond endearing associations which bound them with romantic enthusiasm to the place of their birth,—the hearths and the homes of their sires,—and have been rocked on the wide ocean that they might seek a home in the far West,—cannot again for years enjoy that elasticity of spirit, nor that sense of fixedness which form a basis for the cultivation of warm, lasting friendship. They have made one change, and they know not how soon they may make another; and any feeling of sociality with them is but a fitful, transient gleam of the sunshine of the soul bursting through those endearing memories which link them so inseparably to the joys, the sorrows, and the early associations of their Fatherland,—

'Tis evanescent, fleeting, transient,
As the thin, fleecy clouds, which float around
The setting sun's ethereal temple,
As through the gorgeous golden peristyle,
Paved with enamelled r2 diance, he retires
Amidst the dazzling splendors of his own
Refulgent beams.

Or if they succeed in business here, and have the prospect of permanency before them, the social feelings are too often kept subservient to the one grand aim of acquiring wealth and a name, in the land of their adoption. Whatever, therefore, does not either directly or incidentally conduce to this absorbing desire is left in abeyance until a more convenient season, and thus a state of mind is gradually superinduced, the very antithesis of sociality in its broad expansive sense.

But, notwithstanding these admissions, Toronto in a social point of view presents rather an agreeable aspect. Benevolent and charitable Institutions, Churches, Colleges, Institutes, Common Schools, and Educational establishments of higher pretensions, meet you at every turning. An air of quietness, order and respectability, pervades the streets during the week; and on the Sabbath-day the numerous Churches are comfortably filled. The Sabbath-schools connected with them have an interesting and healthful appearance, and there are many auxiliary or district Sunday-schools throughout

the City for the benefit of those children, more especially, who are not placed either morally or physically in the most favorable circumstances. Within these few years several Mutual Improvement and other ameliorating Societies have been formed with a view to direct the thoughts of our young men to subjects of lasting interest, and to prepare them for worthily filling the peculiar niche which an all-wise Providence may have marked out for them, for after all

“ We do but row, Fate guides the helm.”

Altogether, then, the contour of our social arrangements is exceedingly pleasing.

Our mechanics and artizans earn good wages and live respectably, many of them on their own property, which the proceeds of a few years' steady employment, well husbanded, have enabled them to acquire. Our best and most successful mercantile and professional men are all self-made, and no one therefore claims priority of consideration. Those of a previous day, on whom fortune smiled so blandly as to enable them to retire from business pursuits with an easy competency, retain, with a few isolated exceptions, that frankness of manner for which they were characterized, when, exerting themselves to earn honorably their ample fee, or, standing behind the counter, using every effort to please and serve their customers.

But as vice and demoralization are expected to prevail to a greater or less extent in every city, Toronto, unfortunately, forms no exception to the general rule. There is a substratum of vice in our social fabric, which neither the influence of our Sabbath-schools nor all the eloquence and fervor of our pulpit ministrations, nor the cheering and benign effects of Mutual and Fellowship Societies can reach; and although it has been beautifully said

“ What would offend the eye in a good picture,
The painter casts discreetly into shade,”

yet we must take this demoralization into account if we would view aright our social condition. Could it be reckoned up and statistically expressed, there might be some hope of making an approximate estimate of its amount. But the statistics of our crime convey but a very inadequate idea of its extent. We will glance at these, however, as they are furnished by official authority, and are therefore, so far as they go, reliable.

NURSERIES OF CRIME.—During the past year we had upwards of 500 licensed and unlicensed houses,—one for every fifteen families,—engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and, as the necessary result of their operations, our Jail and Police statistics present

rather an appalling and humiliating picture of our every-day life. No one would imagine, in walking along King street of an afternoon, amidst the display of beauty, fashion and gaiety, which are then exhibited, that one out of every nine of our population was brought up before the police magistrate during the past year, for some misdemeanor growing out of our drinking customs. Yet such is the lamentable fact ; so that while ardent hopes and noble aspirations cheer and animate one portion of society, the other is left to grovel in the most pitiful debasement.

POLICE REGISTER.—It appears by the police statistics for the year ending December last, that 3,971 males and 1,025 females,—in all, 4,996 persons,—being one in every nine of our population,—were arrested and brought before the police magistrate during the year 1857. Of this number there are classed under the generic phrase, *drunk* and *disorderly*, 2,031 males and 673 females,—in all 2,704. To this number require to be added 420 for assault, 86 for keeping disorderly houses,—a class of houses alarmingly and unblushingly on the increase in the City,—271 for threatening,—which is assault in its incipient stages, and 208 for selling intoxicating drink without license, making a total of 3,709 as the direct result of the traffic in intoxicating liquors,—or more than three-fourths of the whole number. By an analysis of the remaining fourth, it is very evident that but for intoxicating liquors the majority of the cases therein embraced would never have occurred.

JAIL RECORD.—In the Jail Record for 1857 we have, under the head of “intemperate habits,” 1,085 males and 526 females—in all 1,611. The total number committed was 1,906—1,316 males and 590 females—so that there are only 295 of the whole commitments, over and above those classed by the Governor of the Jail, as of intemperate habits. The admirable manner in which the Record is kept gives further ground for comment on this sad state of things, for there are 175 stated as under 20 years of age, and therefore not within the scope of the designation *habit* and *repute* drunkards : leaving only 120 of the entire number committed to whom the designation of “intemperate habits” is not strictly applicable. And yet when you look over the list of offences, the assaults and threatenings, and trespasses, which, with the drunk and disorderly cases, form the bulk of the commitments, you are forced to the conclusion that the whole offences, so carefully enumerated, have one common parentage.

It is worthy of remark, too, that the ratio, nationally speaking, is somewhat in keeping with the numbers contributed by each of the

three great nationalities which comprise the bulk of our population. We have on that list 1,272 natives of Ireland : 793 males and 479 females ; 282 from England : 231 males and 51 females ; and 131 from Scotland : 109 males and 22 females.

Such is the melancholy catalogue of the past year. Nor is it likely that the record of the present year will be more cheering. If the numbers deluded and ensnared by the evanescent exhilaration which intoxicating liquor imparts, bear any ratio to the facilities for obtaining intoxicants, there is great reason to fear that the criminal calendar of the present year, traced as impartially as that of the past year, will present a far gloomier aspect of our social state than the chronicle now commented on. The City Council By-law, passed in the early part of this year, proclaimed free trade in drink selling, and, as a necessary consequence, if we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind.

Have we already begun to reap a portion of that ungenial harvest in the swarms of beggars which now infest the city ? A few years ago such a thing was unknown. You might have passed from one end of the city to the other, at all hours of the day, without meeting with one suppliant for charity. Why has the scene so sadly changed that it attracts the attention of strangers and is heralded through the broadsheets of the neighboring republic that begging forms one of the distinctive features in our social state ? The correspondent of a New York paper thus alludes to it : " I am surprised at the number of beggars in Toronto. You cannot go into the streets without annoyance from them. If two persons stop to speak, they are sure to be joined in a few seconds by a beggar." These remarks from a stranger might easily be accounted for, even although begging was on a comparatively small scale, from the fact that if there are beggars in a city they are sure to be found at the doors of stage offices and hotels, where strangers congregate.

This decay in social status has, however, attracted the attention of one of our city editors. He says : " This beggar-nuisance is growing to be intolerable. Pass where you will, and often as you will, you are beset with some sturdy applicant for alms—they dodge you round corners, they follow you into shops, they are to be found at the church steps, they are at the door of the theatre, they infest the entrance to every bank, they crouch in the lobby of the post office, they assail you in every street, knock at your private residence, walk into your place of business, and beard you with a pertinacity that takes no denial. It may not be the few coppers, or the odd yorker, of which one is mulct, that makes this new curse intolerable. There

is a loathsomeness about the beggar's calling that makes the supplication repulsive. But were this all, even this, disgusting as are the aids called in to excite our sympathies, might, with some little philosophy, be borne. The nuisance, however, is on its growth. In this, our good city of Toronto, beggary has assumed the dignity of a craft. Whole families sally forth, and have their appointed rounds—children are taught to dissemble—to tell a lying tale of misery and woe—and to beg or steal as occasion offers. To tolerate mendicancy is a false philanthropy. It is to nurture the germs of every vice that ever adorned the gallows—it is to commit a sin against the youthful poor, and to neglect the duty we owe to our neighbor and to ourselves.”*

This is putting the matter in a somewhat broad light, but it may be perfectly orthodox in so far as the personal experience of the editor of the “Colonist” is concerned, for he is rather complaisant and benevolent looking, dresses well, and very tastefully, and is just such a person as that shrewd and wily class would be ready to pounce upon with a certainty of success. It would be easy for the magistrates to see that the police regulations were enforced in reference to this scandal upon our social arrangements, but a very little examination into the aims, the associations, and the antecedents of these miserable creatures, would perhaps lead to the conclusion that this would not be striking at the root of the evil. A few days spent in the studio of the Police Magistrate will furnish a key to all this social derangement. One father brought up before His Worship for being drunk and disorderly, and committed to jail for one month, leaves, it may be, a wife and four or five children destitute of the means of living during that period, and the police regulations, taking cognizance only of offenders, the wretched creatures must either beg or steal till their natural protector is released. And when a dozen such unfeeling parents are brought up of a morning, as I have seen many a time, it is easy to understand why, in the necessary order of things, such a class should exist. It would be well, until some change is effected in our drinking customs, and in the facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquors, that all the money received from tavern licenses were put into a special fund for the support of that class of our citizens, because, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, they are reduced to that miserable necessity by the traffic in strong drink. I look forward hopefully to the dawn of a brighter day, when neither stranger nor resident will have an opportunity of publicly branding us because of the dilapidated state of our social fabric.

* Daily Colonist, 4th August, 1858.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS. — We have at present eight Common Schools in the City of Toronto. Six of these are large schools, each having a separate male and female department, sub-divided into junior, intermediate, and senior classes. The remaining two are small mixed schools of boys and girls in one department. The value of the schools, as a permanent investment, is thus given in reply to a motion by one of the School Trustees, on the 17th March, 1858 :—

Ward of St. George :— <i>John Street School</i> ,			
Site, Building, Premises, Furniture, &c., . .	£4,000	0	0
Ward of St. Lawrence :— <i>School Site</i> ,			
Recently purchased	650	0	0
Ward of St. James :— <i>Victoria Street School</i> ,			
Site, Buildings, Premises, &c., &c.	4,000	0	0
Ward of St. John :— <i>Louisa Street School</i> ,			
Site, Building, Premises, &c.	2,250	0	0
Ward of St. Patrick :— <i>Phæbe Street School</i> ,			
Site, Building, Premises, &c., &c., £4,000,			
and <i>Site for the Western School</i> , £350 . . .	4,350	0	0
Ward of St. David :— <i>George Street School</i> ,			
Site, Building, &c., &c., at £2,250, and the			
<i>Park School Site</i> , Building, Premises, &c.,			
&c., £2,000	4,250	0	0
Total	£19,500	0	0

The number of scholars entered upon the School Registers for 1857 was 4,543—2,310 boys and 2,233 girls. The average monthly attendance, that is, of those who were present at school more or less during the month, was 2,480 ; but the average attendance for the year was only 1,863—1,023 boys and 840 girls. The highest number present in all the schools at any one time during the year 1857 was 2,332—1,373 boys and 1,059 girls. This speaks rather unfavorably for our Free School System. With a school population of at least 7,500, taking the low average of one child of school age to each house, we have a Free School Register of 4,543, and from that list an average attendance of only 1,863. It is no wonder that the Superintendent is forced to the conclusion that the result of the experiment of free schools is anything but *encouraging* or *satisfactory*. In 1844, with a population of 18,500, the average attendance of the city schools was 1,194, while in 1857, with a population of 45,000, the average attendance is only 1,863. The Model Schools established since then absorb 450 of the school population, 225 boys and 225 girls, for their school register is always full. Several denominational schools and private academies have also been opened, and there is a

number of private girls' schools opened since 1844. But while these various agencies may draw off a large number from the gross school population, they should in no way affect the attendance of those registered as belonging to the city Free schools. On this point the deficiency of the system is most apparent, the average attendance being in no way commensurate with the many facilities and inducements that are held out by these free schools. In a financial point of view the system is a failure, for while in 1844 the cost of the city schools was £1,377 for 1,194 pupils, or at the rate of £1 10s. per head, in 1857 the cost of the schools was £6,054 2s. 6d. for 1,863 pupils, or £3 5s. per head. In 1844 there were only twelve teachers employed; in 1857 the number was thirty-six; so that with a gross population more than double that of 1844, and a threefold complement of teachers, the number of children taught has not very greatly increased, certainly not in a corresponding ratio with the facilities provided. The following comparative statement from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, will show the exact position we occupy at the present time:—

Year.	City Population.	Average daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Total Cost of maintaining Sch'ls.	Cost per Child.
1844	18,500	1,194	12	£ 4½ months, 1,377	} For these 7 years the average cost was \$6. } \$7½
1845	19,706	1,108	12	1,921	
1846	20,565	1,212	12	2,011	
1847	No census.	1,265	13	1,871	
1848	23,503	1,431	13	Half-year, 971	
1849	24,126	1,325	13	Do 917	
1850	25,766	1,259	15	1,998	
1851	30,763	1,366	16	2,406	
1852	35,000	1,346	16	2,558	
1853	40,000	1,402	20	3,215	
1854	No census.	1,459	21	4,176	10½
1855	do	1,570	31	5,218	12½
1856	41,760	1,747	32	5,642	12½
1857	45,000	1,863	36	6,054	13

The figures here given do not include the sums paid for the new schools, but as they are considered worth their first cost as an investment, it is unnecessary to make any additions to the figures given in the table. Taking the annual expenditure only into account, the free school system on its present footing does not seem to meet the desired end. This fact has been frequently brought

NOTE.—In 1844 the Schools were open only four and a half months.
In 1848 and 1849 the Schools were open only six months in each year.

before the notice of the Trustees, but as yet no remedy has been provided. The Local Superintendent says—

“If I understand aright the principle upon which free schools, maintained by general assessment upon property, have been established and are justified, it means that the rich ought to educate the poor, not as a charity, but because, in a social as well as a moral point of view, it is, as a mere matter of economy, better to *educate* than to *punish* at the *public expense*; and because *School-houses* are better *public investments* than *Penitentiaries* or *Jails*. Tested by this principle, *the result of our experiment*, as regards even those children who have attended, though irregularly, our free schools, *has been anything but encouraging or satisfactory*, while as regards the education, moral and social, of those children, large in number, for whose training and reformation the free school principle is justified, *we have failed altogether to bring that particular class of children, in any way at all within the restraining influences of our Schools.*

* * We set out, full of hope, to accomplish a certain purpose, namely, the *universal education* of the young, as a means of social and moral improvement among that class of people who, knowing little or nothing of the advantages of education, or who cared nothing for such advantages; but thus far, after years of experience and the expenditure of increasing annual thousands of the public money, we have accomplished little more than a partial, and by no means a cheerful, recognition of the value of our Schools, even from those whose children to a limited extent do attend our Free Schools, while the more numerous, and at the same time more necessitous, class of children continue to frequent our streets, our lanes, and our wharfs, in idle swarms, growing up in ignorance and crime, the future abundant material for our police courts and prisons.*”

To remedy the evil inevitably incident to a Free School system, a compulsory law, similar to that in the Massachusetts School system, has been recommended. Such a law would undoubtedly clear the wharfs and lanes of that class whose education at the present can only be in vice; but whether it would suit the genius of our citizens as a body, and render more popular the present Free School system, admits of grave and serious doubts. It has been urged as a reason for the want of success, that ministers of religion seldom countenance the Schools, or endeavor to bring before their congregations the great advantages which are held out by these Schools; while the clergy of the Church of England have sought to create a prejudice against them by representing them as devoid of

* Superintendent's Report, 1st December, 1857.

religious instruction.* This may account to some extent for the smallness of the gross Register, but it can in no way account for the want of punctuality in those registered as pupils. There are certain prejudices which take hold of the mind, and, although they have little foundation, they are not easily eradicated. You cannot persuade some persons, for example, that "Free Schools" do not mean "Charity Schools," and that, as a matter of necessity, if they are Charity Schools, the education given at them will not amount to much. These are simply prejudices which have not the slightest foundation in so far as the City Schools are concerned. Others again spurn the idea of educating their children at their neighbour's expense, and in the Model Schools we have this idea developed. In the Model School each pupil pays $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week, and, although this is not equivalent to the advantages afforded, it is as much as is paid in many of the merely elementary Schools in London, and certainly as much as is paid in the generality of elementary schools in Scotland. This may account for the fact that the Model Schools are always well attended.

From the decided opposition which the "Free Schools," in consequence of their present inadequate results, have received, it is evident that some change must shortly be made. It is worthy of the consideration of the Trustees, then, whether such a course as that adopted in the Model Schools might not be pursued with regard to the City Schools, and whether such a provision, if judiciously engrafted upon our present system, would not be far more likely to secure a better and more cheerful attendance than any compulsory law, such as that referred to as existing in Massachusetts, while at the same time for that neglected class to which a compulsory law might be somewhat of a mercy, provision could be made in the same way as is done in the Parochial Schools of Scotland.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—As already stated, our Sabbath Schools have a healthy and interesting appearance. I have not considered it necessary to give the attendance at the several Schools separately, as any omission, however accidental, might be looked upon as invidious. Taking the Superintendents' lists as a guide, there are nearly 4,000 boys and girls in regular attendance at these Schools, with a staff of Teachers numbering upwards of 500; and, amongst these, some of the most exemplary young men and young women in our community.

* Superintendent's Report, 6th May, 1856.

COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The County Board of Public Instruction is composed of the Trustees of Grammar Schools and the Local Superintendents of Common Schools for the time being. The meetings of the Board are held quarterly. The following is the list of Trustees for the City of Toronto Grammar School :

Rev. John Jennings, D.D.,	Robert Cathcart,
Rev. J. Barclay, D.D.,	J. McMurrich,
Rev. H. J. Grasett,	Dr. J. Hays.

EXPENSES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—As the County Buildings are located in Toronto, and as the principal part of the Judicial business is there transacted, a statement of the estimated expense of Criminal Justice for 1858, is here submitted :

Criminal Justice expenses, as in 1857.....	\$15,752
Payment of jurors, sheriffs, &c., as in 1857.....	6,876
Jury expenses, &c., as in 1857	2,544
Constables not included in Criminal Justice expenses...	60
Clerk of the Peace, general services same as 1857	656
Crown witnesses, as in 1857	72
Printing, advertising, &c.....	996
Repairs to Jail and Court House.....	692
High constable.....	400
Debentures and interest.....	896
Miscellaneous expenses, as in 1857	1,460
Contingencies.....	600
	\$31,004

The total estimate of expenses is \$45,188. As part of that belongs strictly to the County proper, it is not here given.

TRADE RETURNS.—There were employed during the year 1857, in the trade of Toronto, 594,190 tons of shipping, analyzed as follows :

	- Tons.
British Steam Vessels	284,026
“ Sailing “	61,472
Foreign Steam “	229,852
“ Sailing “	18,840
	594,190
Total.....	594,190

In 1855, the total tonnage was 673,688 tons, shewing a decrease of 79,498 tons of shipping, which may be partially accounted for by the increase in railway traffic since that period.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.—The total amount of duties collected at the port during the year 1857, was £144,727. In 1856, the amount was

£195,159, shewing a decrease in the Revenue from that source alone at one port of £50,432. The following Table will show the total value of Imports and Exports from the year 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Exports.
1854	£1445183 7 9	£173588 9 1	£273049 15 8
1855	1373552 6 1	152585 17 3	404105 17 3
1856	1685959 1 10	195159 0 0	551333 2 10
1857	1325880 18 1	144727 14 6	163416 15 11
June 30, '58.	\$1442729.00	\$16816083.00	\$184513.00
	£360682 5 0	£4204020 15	£46528 5 0

BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.—During the recent commercial crisis, when every Bank in the neighboring State mingled with the general *debris* of commercial existence, the Banks of Toronto maintained their integrity. The inevitable contraction of banking facilities, however, pinched many of our business men very considerably, and forced them to the conclusion, that the principle upon which our Banks were based, was all well enough when trade was good, and little accommodation was required; but now when commerce was prostrated,—and banking accommodation indispensable,—the Banks “were nowhere.” Hedged in as our Banks were, by an unwise limitation to 6 per cent., it was not to be expected that their operations would be great, when the Bank of England, in consequence of the outside pressure, was forced to raise its rate of discount to 10 per cent. Still, our Banks managed to help their regular customers through the most trying period, and they are again doing their usual business. The recent change in the Usury Law permits the Banks to charge 7 per cent., still retaining 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest when there is no specific arrangement to the contrary. This very unphilosophic restriction of our monetary institutions calls into operation a class of operators termed *Note-shavers*, with whom 30 per cent. is a mere trifle,—men who live and thrive upon the misfortunes of their neighbors. Surely our Legislators know not of the existence of such a class, or they would allow our Banks to sell their money at what it is worth,—as the grocer is allowed to sell his sugar,—and a much more healthy and legitimate mode of transacting business would be the result.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—This is the oldest of our Banks. It was established in 1821, while yet Toronto was but a small village

with somewhere about 1,400 inhabitants, and opened for business early in 1822, under the presidency of the Hon. William Allan, in a small building on the corner of King and Frederick streets. In 1826, their present more commodious premises on the corner of George and Duke streets, were erected ; but although central at the time, the tendency of the city has been towards the West, and the Upper Canada Bank is consequently very much out of the way of business people. It was rumoured some time ago that the Directors had made arrangements to erect a more modernized structure near the foot of Church street ; but, so far, ground has not yet been broken.

Authorized Capital.....	\$4,000,000.
President.....	William Proudfoot.
Cashier.....	T. G. Ridout.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—This Bank was established in Kingston in 1832, under the name of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. The Toronto Branch was opened in the following year. By an Act passed in the Session of 1856, the name was changed to that of the Commercial Bank of Canada. It is situate on the south side of Wellington street, opposite to the foot of Jordan street.

Authorized Capital	\$4,000,000.
President	Hon. John Hamilton.
Manager.....	C. J. Campbell.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Head Office of this Branch is in London, England. The Toronto Branch was established in 1837. It commenced operations in the old house on King and Frederick streets, where the Bank of Upper Canada was first opened, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. The Bank is now situated on the north-east corner of Yonge and Wellington streets.

Authorized Capital	\$6,000,000.
Directors	Lewis Moffatt, Frederick Perkins.
Manager	W. G. Cassels.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—In 1840, the Bank of Montreal purchased the charter of the Bank of the People, carried on under the presidency of James Lesslie, with Francis Hincks, the present Governor of Barbadoes, as its Cashier, and they opened it as a Branch Bank. It is situated at the corner of Yonge and Front streets.

Authorized Capital	\$6,000,000.
Manager	Robert Milroy.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.—The Toronto Branch of the City Bank of Montreal was opened in 1849, in one of the large houses on Church street, south of St. Andrew's Church. In 1856, it was removed to its present commodious premises, on the north-west corner of Yonge and Wellington streets.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,200,000.
 Manager T. Woodside.

BANK OF TORONTO.—This Bank was incorporated in 1855, and commenced business in 1856 in the premises on Church street, which had just been vacated by the City Bank.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
 President..... J. G. Chewett.
 Cashier..... Angus Cameron.

QUEBEC BANK.—The Toronto Branch of the Quebec Bank was opened in 1857, in a building on Wellington street, adjoining the Toronto Exchange.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000.
 Manager W. W. Ransom.

MOLSON'S BANK.—The Toronto Branch of this Bank was opened in 1855, in the Exchange Buildings.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,000,000.
 Manager John Glass.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—A little more than fifty years ago, it occurred to several benevolent-minded individuals in England, that an incalculable benefit would be conferred upon the humbler classes if an institution upon the principle of a Banking establishment was formed where they could deposit the small sums which they might from time to time save from their weekly earnings, with the certainty of being able, upon any emergency, to draw them out with an accumulated interest. The Savings' Bank was accordingly established in England in 1805, and the principle found so great favor with the public, that Savings' Banks were shortly established throughout Scotland and Ireland, and in time they found a place in the social economics of America. These Banks were generally conducted at first by associations of benevolent persons, who not only gave their time and experience gratuitously, but gave the security of their own standing and respectability for the safety of the accumulating funds. They also held out every inducement to the working classes to deposit the surplus of their weekly earnings, especially the sixpences and shillings that they were in the habit of depositing with the tavern-keeper.]

After some millions of money had been thus deposited, Government was induced to step in and frame a variety of statutes for the better regulation of Savings' Banks, and to give its own security for the safe keeping of the deposits. In this way they obtained a national character and security. All Savings' Banks in Britain require to be framed according to the rules appointed by the Legislature, and these rules are such as to secure the proper management of these important institutions.

We have two Savings' Banks in the City, one of which—the Home District Savings' Bank—has been in existence for nearly 30 years. As I had never seen,—so far as my memory served me,—any Report of the proceedings of this institution, or any published statement of its affairs, I attributed the matter to an oversight on my part, or a strange remissness on the part of the Press which takes cognizance of every thing, and therefore called at the office to obtain information, such as is generally published in connexion with Savings' Banks in Britain,—such as amount of deposits for the year, amount of investments, &c. &c. The manager very frankly told me, however, that all their affairs were private. Reports were prepared, but only for the Directors, and therefore were never published, nor had they any statement whatever to give to the public, either in regard to the amount of deposits or investments. I learned subsequently that the Bank was not established upon either of the principles upon which such Banks had been established in Britain. It is simply a private speculation established under an ordinance of Sir John Colborne, managed economically, the deposits prudently invested, and the proceeds thereof reverting to the proprietary. The Bank was opened in 1830. It is located in George Street, between King and Duke Streets. Manager—C. Scadding.

THE TORONTO SAVINGS' BANK.—This Institution was established under Provincial Statute on the 3rd of June, 1854, and is located on the corner of Colborne Street and Change Alley. Manager—D. K. Feehan. A statement of its affairs from the commencement to the 30th June, 1858, is here submitted through the kindness of the Manager, from which it will be seen that the Institution has been very successful :—

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

June 30, 1855.—Total Receipts and Interest added, first year.....		£13,814 11 8
Total Deposits and Interest withdrawn to date, first year.....	£4749 19 3	
Balance due depositors.....	9064 12 5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£13,814 11 8	£13,814 11 8

June 30, 1856.—Balance due depositors last year, being total liability 30th June, 1855.....		9064	12	5			
Deposits received to date.....		25,240	4	10			
Interest added during year		577	13	2			
Principal and Interest withdrawn by depositors to date	17,200	11	8				
Balance, Principal and Interest due depositors	17,681	18	9				
	<u>£34,882</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£34,882</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
June 30, 1856.—Balance due Depositors..		17,681	18	9			
“ 1857.—Deposits rec'd during year		37,150	8	5			
Interest added during year		1,145	16	9			
Principal and Interest withdrawn.....	29,019	9	11				
Balance due depositors.....	26,958	14	0				
	<u>£55,978</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£55,978</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
June 30, 1857.—Balance due depositors ..		26,958	14	0			
“ 1858.—Deposits rec'd during year		26,369	17	8			
Principal and Interest withdrawn.....	33,966	15	4				
Balance due depositors, being total liability	19,361	16	4				
	<u>£53,328</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£53,328</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
June 30, 1858.—Balance, Principal and Interest due depositors this day.....	£19,361	16	4				
By the following assets, 30th June, 1858,							
City and County Municipal Debentures		8,600	0	0			
Accrued Interest thereon.....		258	14	0			
Advances made on Bank Stock and Debentures to the extent of	6,196	4	1		3409	6	6
Other securities at short dates		5,848	9	6			
Office Furniture.....		101	10	5			
Cash in Bank of Upper Canada.....		3504	9	9			
Amount due depositors	19,361	16	4				
Balance, as a surplus to meet contingencies	2,360	13	10				
	<u>£21,722</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£21,722</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>
June 30, 1858.—Balance over liabilities not drawn.....	£2,360	13	10				

INSURANCE OFFICES.—In a thriving city, where wood enters so largely into the construction, not only of sheds and outbuildings, but also of dwelling houses, as it does in Toronto, and where the

water supply as a protection against fire is so exceedingly deficient, Insurance offices are necessarily very much in requisition. We have quite a number of Insurance offices and agencies therefore, all of them founding their title to patronage and consideration on the promptitude with which they have met, or are prepared to meet, the claims of the insured. This in itself is a point not to be overlooked, in making selection of an office, for there is no saying how soon it may be one's turn to test the sincerity of their professions of promptitude. We seem to be unwilling, somehow, to wait until fires spring up naturally, as the necessary result of carelessness, or want of due precaution, for several of the fires which have occurred during the year have been attributed to incendiarism, and to all appearance not without strong presumptive evidence. The recent fire on Adelaide Street, in which Mr. Callaway lost so much valuable property, could have resulted from no other cause. Such a feeling of insecurity, whether well or ill founded, is prejudicial to those who do insure their property, because the rates of insurance are so much higher than they would be under ordinary risk. The offices are, however, compelled to charge high rates simply as a means of self defence. It is thus not the insurance office which is robbed, when a person fraudulently obtains the proceeds of a premeditated arson, it is society that is robbed, for whatever injures one portion of the body politic in their social capacity is shared in by all. The offices and agencies in Toronto are as follows :—

ÆTNA, FIRE AND MARINE.—E. F. Whittemore & Co., agents, No. 39, King Street East, corner of Toronto Street.

ÆTNA, LIFE.—E. F. Whittemore & Co., agents.

ANCHOR.—Philip Maughan, agent, Change Alley.

BRITANNIA, LIFE.—James Fraser, agent, Toronto Street.

BRITISH AMERICA.—Incorporated in 1833. Capital, \$400,000. Head Office, corner of Church and Court Streets. Managing Director, T. W. Birchall.

BUFFALO MUTUAL, MARINE.—Philip Maughan, agent, Change Alley.

CANADA, LIFE.—E. Bradburne, agent, King Street West.

CANADA, WESTERN, FIRE AND MARINE.—Incorporated in 1850. Capital, \$400,000. Office, corner of Church and Colborne Streets. Secretary, B. Haldan.

CHARTER OAK, FIRE.—E. F. Whittemore & Co., agents.

COLONIAL.—George S. McKay, King Street East.

EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—John Cameron, agent, Wellington Street.

EDINBURGH, LIFE.—David Higgins, Secretary, Wellington Street, adjoining the Commercial Bank.

EQUITABLE OF LONDON, FIRE.—James Manning, agent, corner of Yonge and Colborne Streets.

GREAT WESTERN OF PHILADELPHIA.—L. W. V. H. Starr, agent, Toronto Street.

HOME DISTRICT, MUTUAL.—This office was established in 1837. Office, corner of King and Nelson Streets, Secretary and Treasurer, John Rains.

HOME, FIRE AND MARINE.—E. F. Whittemore & Co., agents.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.—Blaikie and Alexander, Local Secretaries, King Street West.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, FIRE AND LIFE.—James Fraser, agent, Toronto Street.

MINERVA, LIFE.—P. Morgan, agent, Exchange Buildings, Wellington Street.

MONTREAL, FIRE.—W. Kissock, agent, King Street East.

MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, LIFE.—James Manning, agent, corner of Yonge and Colborne Streets.

PHENIX.—Moffat, Murray & Co., agents, No. 7, Yonge Street.

PROVIDENT, LIFE.—W. H. Smith, Managing Director, 54, King Street East.

PROVINCIAL, FIRE AND MARINE.—Corner of Toronto and Court Streets. Honble. J. L. Starr, Manager.

ROYAL.—F. H. Heward, agent, Exchange, Wellington Street East.

SAFEGUARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—William Blight, agent, Toronto Street.

STAR, MARINE.—Philip Maughan, agent, Front Street.

TIMES AND BEACON.—William Blight, agent, Toronto Street.

UNITY, FIRE AND LIFE.—R. J. U. Chipman, agent, No. 2, Toronto Street.

BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.—Building Societies have been in existence over forty years in Britain, but at first somewhat on the principle of a village club, where a certain number of persons agreed to pay such a sum monthly as would, in a given number of months, be in the aggregate the price of a house. They then drew lots, and he to whose lot it fell obtained the property, which had been purchased with the combined payments of all the members. Then at the end of another stated period the lot was again cast, and so on until all the members had obtained a property of equal value, each member continuing to pay his regular instalment until the close.

There are many houses in the small towns of Scotland built on this principle, and the clubs for watches, eight-day clocks, &c., were numerous. A Building Society was established in 1815, under the auspices of the Earl of Selkirk, at Kircudbright, Scotland, and its success led to the establishment of others throughout the kingdom. The system was adopted in England, and societies were formed in the neighborhood of Manchester and Liverpool, and other places in the north of England. They increased rapidly, and in July, 1836, a special Act, 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 32, was passed for their encouragement and protection, in the provisions of which were embodied certain clauses as applicable to their conduct, which were included in the statutes relative to Friendly Societies passed during the previous reigns. There are now several thousands of these societies in existence throughout Britain and Ireland, and their introduction into Canada has been attended with considerable success. In their primitive form they were simply clubs, but in their more permanent and systematic form they are looked upon by those, more particularly perhaps, who have not sufficiently studied their plan of working, with suspicion, as having "*considerable of the shaving shop*" about them. If means were taken to spread correct information in regard to their nature and operations, this feeling would very soon disappear. They are invaluable auxiliaries in our social economics, and ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

"A Building Society, when properly constituted, is a species of joint stock association, the members of which subscribe periodically,—and in proportion to the number of shares they hold,—different sums into one common fund, which thus becomes large enough to be advantageously employed by being lent out at interest to such of the members who desire advances; and the interest, as soon as it is received, making fresh capital, is lent out again and again, so as to be continually reproductive. The payments of borrowers are so calculated as to enable them to repay, by equal monthly instalments, within a specified period, the principal of the sum borrowed, and whatever interest may be due upon it throughout the duration of the loan. The other members who have not borrowed, and who are generally called investors, receive, at the end of a given number of years, a large sum, which is equivalent to the amount of their subscriptions with compound interest accumulated thereon. The idea of a Society upon this principle, correctly formed and afterwards properly managed, is of the most admirable kind; for, on the one hand, it holds out inducements to industrious individuals to put by periodically from their incomes small or large sums, which are invested for

them by the society, and at the end of a certain time are repaid to them in the shape of a large accumulation, without their having themselves the trouble of seeking for suitable investments. While, on the other hand, the money subscribed being advanced to some of the other members, enables them to purchase houses, or similar property, and to re-pay the loan by small periodical instalments, extended over a number of years."*

The "Toronto Building Society," the first which was established in Toronto, commenced operations in 1846. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Society was established in 1847, and after an existence of a little over eight years, wound up its affairs, having done a profitable business, returning to its members a dividend equal to 15 per cent. per annum compound interest for the whole period of its operations. The Toronto Building Society wound up shortly after, having also done a good business. Several of the shareholders of these Societies associated together for the establishment of a new Society, as a successor to the two which had so successfully terminated. The result of their negotiations was the incorporation of

THE CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS' SOCIETY, in 1855. This Association, from the Report for the year ending January 31st, 1858, seems in a very flourishing condition. Its

Subscribed Capital is	\$401,700
Invested on Real Estate.....	160,000
Annual Income from Members	110,400

The office of the Society is in the Masonic Hall, Toronto Street. Secretary and Treasurer, J. Herbert Mason.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY was established in 1851, and has done a very favourable business.

In the last Report of the Society's operations it is stated that the members have realized a profit of 19 per cent. compound interest per annum from the commencement of the society. The Investments on Real Estate amount to £20,000. The office of the society is on the corner of King and Nelson streets. Secretary and Treasurer, John Rains.

ONTARIO BUILDING SOCIETY was incorporated in 1850, and is understood to wind up in 1859. Secretary and Treasurer, Nathan Gatchell.

SECOND PEOPLES' BUILDING SOCIETY was established in 1853.

* Scratchley on Industrial Investment, London, 1851.

No subscribed capital. Office, Front street. Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Stotesbury. This society also winds up next year.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society was established in 1853. It is located on the south-east corner of Colborne Street and Change Alley, Secretary and Treasurer, John Maulson.

Subscribed Capital.....	£11,150
Amount Invested	10,750
Income from Members for year ending —	
June, 1858.....	5,993 8 8
Amount deposited at six per cent.....	8,711 14 0
Amount paid to depositors.....	6,695 15 7

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY, established in 1856. This Society offers equal advantages to any of its predecessors, but being the last in the field, its operations are consequently more limited. The Report for the past year was only prepared for the Directors, consequently I have no statistics to give therefrom.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.—This is an entirely new feature in our economical arrangements, and has just come into operation by virtue of an Act of Incorporation passed during the recent Session of Parliament. Landed Credit Associations have been in existence upon the Continent of Europe for nearly a century, although in their earlier stages they were very imperfect compared to what they are now. The principle upon which they are formed is simple, and the security for accomplishing the object in view undoubted. The first institution of the kind was established in Silesia in 1770. The country had been ruined by a protracted war, and the landed proprietors were reduced to a most wretched state, when an humble and unknown Berlin trader came to their rescue, with the simple plan of combining all the estates of landed proprietors into one security, and substituting that combined security for the individual security of each separate debtor. The adoption of this simple expedient produced the most admirable effects. Societies of the same kind were subsequently established in Brandenburg in 1777, in Pomerania in 1781, in Hamburg in 1782, in Denmark in 1785, in Western Prussia in 1787, in Eastern Prussia in 1788, and in Hanover, under an improved system, in 1790. In the present century they have been established in Livonia, Schleswig Holstein, Grand Duchy of Posen, Groningen, Poland, and various other places on the Continent; but it was not till 1852 that they found a footing in France. There are two distinct classes of landed credit institutions—one class

being formed by a Company and administered by that company ; the other formed by the State and administered exclusively by it ; but into their respective histories it is unnecessary here to enter. The association just formed in the City belongs to the first class. The office bearers for the present year, exclusive of the provisional Directors named in the Act of Incorporation, are :—

President	Lewis Moffatt.
Vice-President	W. P. Howland, M.P.P.
Standing Counsel	S. M. Jarvis.
Secretary	John Symons.
Auditors.....	Blaikie & Alexander.
Bankers.....	Bank of British North America.

Office—Toronto : 16 Masonic Hall.

The principles of the association are similar to those of the improved continental ones. It forms an intermediary between the landed proprietor and the capitalist, and by the combined security of a number of estates guarantees an undoubted security for the money which the capitalist may be disposed to invest. This association cannot fail to be of the utmost advantage in Canada, where there is so much land to reclaim from the wilderness, while the undoubted stability of its Directors and office bearers will secure the capitalist against any anxiety or doubt in regard to the safety of his money, and the certainty of the returns—the institution being alone responsible to him for the money lent.

NORTH WEST TRANSPORTATION NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY COMPANY.—This is also a new association, organized under an Act of Incorporation passed during the recent session of the Legislature. Its fundamental object is to revive the trade carried on by the old North West Company of Montreal, of which Washington Irving has given so interesting a description in his *Astoria*, and which amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. That is the primary object of the company, but it will be carried out by a different kind of machinery, for the steamboat, the railway, and the telegraph will be called in to their aid, and as a matter of course the brilliant poetic episodes in the historical career of the old North West will give place to the prosaic incidents of every day bustling life. The Company propose to open out highways of communication to the fertile fields of the far West, and also a highway to the gold fields of Fraser's River, making Toronto the starting point of their operations, and thus directing the course of the emigrant from Europe by the St. Lawrence, or by the Grand Trunk Railroad from Portland.

The first communication will be by waggon road from the head of Lake Superior to some point on the navigable waters in the most direct line ; thence by boats and portages to the Red River—a distance altogether of about 380 miles. From the Red River steamers will run by the River Saskatchewan to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—a distance of 1000 miles. From this point a land communication will be opened up to Fraser's River, a distance of 150 miles. Such is the aim of the Company, and it is sufficiently extensive to engage the time and attention of the wisest heads in our community. The plan is feasible, it is within the compass of the possibilities of the day, but it will require to be gone about with a firm self-reliant unity of purpose, and with a determination to overcome every obstacle that may stand in the way, however formidable it may appear. The capital of the Company is £100,000, with power to increase it if need be to £200,000, and with a further power of increase for railway purposes at the rate of £7,500 per mile. There are several influential parties in England connected with the movement.

The office bearers for the present year are :—

President—Wm. McD. Dawson, M.P.P.

Vice-Presidents—Lewis Moffatt, W. P. Howland, M.P.P.

Directors :

Sir Allan N. MacNab,	J. C. Chapais, M.P.P.,
Allan McDonell,	G. H. Simard, M.P.P.,
John McMurrich,	John McLeod, M.P.P.,
George Munro,	Ignace Gill, M.P.P.,
William McMaster,	George Michie,
E. F. Richardson,	W. P. Howland, M.P.P.,
Angus McDonell,	J. E. Turcotte, M.P.P.,
Thomas Dick,	George Gladman,
J. G. Brown,	Clark Ross,
Adam Wilson,	William Kennedy.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

In the Act George III., cap. 31, conferring upon the province a form of Government similar to that of England, provision was made that a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown should be set apart for the support of a University. In 1792, General Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, urged upon the Home Government the establishment of a University in the town of York—the seat of the Executive Government—the Legislature and the Courts of Justice.

In 1798 the Executive Council and the Judges and Law officers of the Crown reported to the Home Government as their unanimous opinion that the appropriation of Waste Lands, estimating the average price of land at about ninepence an acre, would require to be 500,000 acres, or ten Townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy sevenths,—one-half of the appropriation to be devoted to the support of four Government Schools—one in Kingston, one in Cornwall, one in Newark, and one in Sandwich; the other half for the endowment of a University,—the circumstances of the province calling for the immediate erection of two Government Schools, one at Kingston, the other at Newark. A grant of 549,000 acres was accordingly made, but no steps seem to have been taken towards the establishment of a University for many years, although a number of Grammar Schools were in 1807 established as nurseries for the contemplated Institution.

In 1825, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, in a despatch to Lord Bathurst, suggested the propriety of exchanging so much of the lands as remained undisposed of for a portion of the Crown Reserves then under lease, in order that a sum might be made available for the immediate establishment of a University on a scale that would render it effective. In the report of a Commission appointed to inquire into the affairs of King's College, it is stated, that, of the original appropriation, nearly 200,000 acres had been disposed of, up to the year 1826, by a body designated the Board of Education, and the proceeds applied to the support of Grammar Schools.

Lord Bathurst, in his dispatch of 21st March, 1827, to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, says—"I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, for establishing at or near the town of York, in the province of Upper Canada, one College, with the style and privileges of a University, for the education and instruction of youth in Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, to be called King's College. I am further to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to grant One thousand pounds per annum as a fund for erecting the buildings necessary for the College, to be paid out of the moneys furnished by the Canada Company, and to continue during the term of that Company's agreement. I have to authorize you, on the receipt of this dispatch, to exchange such Crown Reserves as have not been made over to the Canada Company for an equal portion of the lands set apart for the purpose of education and foundation of a University as suggested in your dispatch of 19th December, 1825, and more fully detailed in Dr. Strachan's

Report of 10th March, 1826, and you will proceed to endow King's College with the said Crown Reserves with as little delay as possible."

A Royal Charter was thus granted in 1827 for the establishment, at or near the town of York, of a College, with the style and privileges of a University, to continue *for ever*, to be called *King's College*,—the Chancellor, President, and such Professors of said College as shall be appointed members of the College Council, to be members of the Church of England and Ireland—and they "shall, previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer."

In due time the College Council was formed by His Excellency, but the exclusive character of the Charter was so unsatisfactory to the people generally that an amendment was demanded to the effect that no religious test should be required save a distinct declaration "of belief in the authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the Doctrine of the Trinity." The difficulty, however, did not end here. The following extracts from a dispatch of His Excellency Lord Elgin, dated Toronto, 4th February, 1851, to Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, gives a concise but comprehensive view of the difficulties which were superinduced by the exclusive Charter. After referring to various matters which had been submitted to him by the Colonial Secretary, His Excellency says—

5. "The first movement made towards the establishment of a University in Upper Canada, was in 1797, when the Legislative Council and Assembly concurred in an Address to the King, imploring that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct His Government in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each district thereof; and also a College or University, for the instruction of the youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge." A favorable answer was returned to this Address, intimating that it was "His Majesty's most gracious intention to comply with the wishes of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada," and accordingly a large appropriation of vacant land was shortly afterwards made for the purpose of the endowment. In the year 1807, District Schools were established by the Legislature, for the support of which a Special Grant was made, as the lands so set apart had not yet become productive. It is to be observed, however, that true to the intention of the Address and Endowment, these Schools were altogether unsectarian

in their constitution. No practical step appears to have been taken for carrying out that part of the Address which had reference to a University, until the year 1827, when Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York, being in England, obtained from Lord Bathurst a Royal Charter establishing the University of King's College."

6. "The University established by this Charter was essentially a Church of England Institution. The Bishop was to be Visitor, the Archdeacon of York, President, and each member of the College Council,—seven of whom were to be eventually Professors,—was required to subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles. When its contents were made known in the Province, great indignation was excited, which found a vent in addresses from the popular branch of the Legislature and public meetings. It was urged that the representations, on the faith of which the Charter had been granted, were erroneous; that its provisions were unsuited to the state of the Province, and inconsistent with the intentions of the endowment. The justice of these remonstrances seems to have been admitted with very little contestation. They found an echo in the House of Commons. The Lieutenant Governor was instructed by the Secretary of State to endeavor to obtain from the College Council a surrender of the Charter; and finally, the local Parliament was invited by the same authority to amend it, in terms which imposed no limits on its discretion. It was not, however, till 1837, that an Act passed for this purpose, in which both branches of the Legislature concurred.

7. "During the whole of this period, the Charter, so far as the object of education was concerned, was practically in abeyance. A considerable expenditure of funds took place, which was the subject of much criticism at the time; but the University was not opened for instruction till the year 1843, when it was organized under the provisions of the Act of 1837.

8. "By this Act the preferences which the Church of England enjoyed under the Royal Charter were altogether abolished. That it did not, however, in its operation give satisfaction to the Province is proved by the fact, that between the years 1843 and 1850, no less than four sweeping measures of amendment were introduced into Parliament,—two by Conservative and two by Liberal Administrations; of these four measures, that of 1849 alone passed into a law.

9. "The main cause of this dissatisfaction was undoubtedly the attempt which was made, notwithstanding the tenor of the Act of 1837, to keep up a connexion between the Church of England and the University in various ways, and chiefly by the establishment of a Divinity Professorship and of Chapel Service."

These remarks of His Excellency give a clue to the disaffection which prevailed. Nor did it end with the Act of 1849, by which the Faculty of Divinity was abolished; for in 1853 an Act was passed by the Provincial Government, removing the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and separating the College from the University, constituting the University of Toronto solely an Examining body, and vesting the Collegiate functions in University College. We have now therefore, in Toronto, three Educational Institutions, supported by public endowment,—the University of Toronto, University College, and Upper Canada College.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—By the Act of 1853, to which reference has been made, the functions of this Institution are limited, as in the University of London, to prescribing subjects of examination in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts, and in the departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture; and to the appointment of Examiners to test the qualifications of Candidates for Degrees, Diplomas, or Certificates of Honor.

The business of the Institution is conducted by a Chancellor, appointed by the Governor during pleasure; a Vice-Chancellor, elected by the Senate for two years; other members of the Senate, appointed by the Governor; Examiners, annually elected by the Senate; and a Registrar, also appointed by the same body.

With a view to extending the benefits of University education amongst all classes of the community, the following Scholarships,—each of the value of £30 per annum,—have been established, viz.: ten in the Faculty of Law, ten in the Faculty of Medicine, thirty-seven in the Faculty of Arts, and five in each of the departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture. These Scholarships are open to the competition of the whole Province, for the encouragement of those who desire a University education, and have no other means to obtain it than the talents and the industry and persevering energy with which nature has endowed them—the successful candidate being permitted to enroll himself with any of the affiliated Colleges he may wish to attend.

The number of Undergraduates on the books during the past year was over 130.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—This Institution, with a full staff of able and talented Professors, offers education of a very superior character at a merely nominal sum. The learned and esteemed Dr. McCaul is President of University College and Professor of Classics, Logic, and Rhetoric. The other professors are: Rev. Dr. Beaven,

Metaphysics and Ethics ; H. H. Croft, D. C. L., Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy ; George Buckland, Agriculture ; J. B. Cherriman, B. A., Natural Philosophy ; Daniel Wilson, L. L. D., History and English Literature ; Rev. William Hincks, Natural History ; E. J. Chapman, Mineralogy and Geology ; J. Forneri, L. L. D., Modern Languages ; G. T. Kingston, M. A., Meteorology. In addition to these Professors, there are also a Lecturer in Oriental Literature, J. M. Hirschfelder, and a Classical Tutor, the Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A.

By this body of teachers, instruction is given in all the necessary branches to Candidates for Degrees in Arts or for Diplomas in Civil Engineering and Agriculture. In addition to Undergraduates (who are admitted to the Lectures without payment), Students desirous of attending particular courses, without pursuing the regular curriculum, are permitted to attend on payment of a small fee varying from 10s. to 25s., according to the courses attended.

The number of Students who attended Lectures in the College during the last year was nearly 200. In the extensive buildings at present in progress in the University Park, suitable accommodation will be provided for conducting the business of the University and College in all their departments, including chambers for the residence of the Students of the latter Institute.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—This institution, by the recent University Act, is under the superintendence of the Senate of the University. In pursuance of the Report of the Executive Council, and of the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown, of 1798, on the establishment of Grammar Schools and other places of education in the Province, a Grammar School was established in York, and conducted with considerable success for many years. In 1829, however, it was considered advisable to afford facilities for obtaining a superior education to that hitherto given in the metropolis of the Western Province, and Upper Canada College was established by an Ordinance of the Provincial Government. The classes of the new institution were opened in 1830, in the York or Home District Grammar School Building on Nelson and Adelaide Streets, and continued there until the following year, when the present buildings on King and Simcoe Streets were completed. In the years 1832, '34, and '35, it was endowed with 63,268 acres of land, exclusive of two blocks in the city, on one of which the College stands. It also received a grant from the Provincial exchequer of £200 in 1830, £500 in 1831, and £1,000 per annum from that time to the present.

The first Principal was the Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., who was

succeeded, in 1839, by the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. On his resignation, in 1843, F. W. Barron, M.A., was appointed; and the present Principal is the Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., who had for a number of years held the position of Second Classical Master. In 1831, Mr. Stennett, the new Principal, entered the Upper Canada College as a pupil in the preparatory form. He remained at College until the Christmas of 1837, when he went to the University, and after the usual University course, was appointed 3rd Classical Master of the College in the place of Mr. Cosens deceased. In 1848, Mr. Stennett was appointed 2nd Classical Master, which position he held until April, 1857, when he received his present appointment. The Principal, the three classical masters, and the mathematical master, are all pupils of the institution, and with the exception of Dr. Scadding, graduates of the University of Toronto. The present arrangements are :

1st Classical Master.....	Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D.
2nd " "	William Wedd, M.A.
3rd " "	G. M. Evans, M.A.
Mathematical Master	James Brown, M.A.
French Master	M. de St. Remy.
English Classical Master	C. W. Connon, LL.D.
1st English Master	M. Barrett, M.D., M.A.
2nd " "	C. Thompson.
3rd " "	J. Dodd.
Ornamental Drawing	E. C. Bull.
Instrumental Music	A. Maul.
German	Rev. E. Schluter.

Terms for resident pupils £45 per annum, which sum includes the tuition fee, board, and washing, and a seat in the Church which the parents or guardians of the pupil may wish him to attend. Terms for day pupils £1 5s. per quarter.

The boarding-house having during this summer undergone a thorough renovation, has been placed under the control of Dr. Barrett, who has had considerable experience in the management of boys. The discipline is of course under the supervision of the Principal. The boarding-house is now conducted as an integral part of the Institution; its disbursements are paid out of the general fund, and its returns paid into that fund. In this way it is considered the health and comfort of the boarders are best secured. Each boy has a separate dormitory, neatly and airily fitted up; a bath-room is provided, and abundant facilities for out-door exercises and amusement within the College grounds. More than 2,000 of the

youth of the Province have received their education in whole or in part at Upper Canada College. It numbers at present nearly three hundred pupils.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—To the enthusiasm and indomitable perseverance of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, the Church of England is indebted for the establishment of Trinity College. We have already referred to the fact that Governor Simcoe, who seems to have been a prudent, self-reliant, liberal-minded gentleman, urged upon the Home Government in 1792 the propriety of establishing a University at the seat of government, that the youth of the province might enjoy the benefits of a sound education. With a view to prepare for such an institution, he gave authority to the Hon. Richard Cartwright and the Hon. Robert Hamilton to secure “a gentleman from Scotland to organize and take charge of the College or University which he purposed to establish.”* These gentlemen applied to their friends in Scotland to select a suitable person, and they fixed upon Mr. Thomas Chalmers, then completing his theological studies at St. Andrew’s, but Mr. Chalmers having declined the offer, it was subsequently accepted by Mr. John Strachan, then parochial schoolmaster in the parish of King’s Kettle, Fifeshire. Mr. Strachan was born in Aberdeen, on the 12th of April, 1778, and was educated at the Grammar school in that ancient city. In 1793 he matriculated in King’s College, where he subsequently took the degree of A.M.; he then removed to the University of St. Andrew’s, to prosecute his theological studies, and in 1797 commenced to teach in the little village of King’s Kettle. Mr. Strachan left Scotland in the end of August, 1799, and arrived in Upper Canada at the close of the year. But unfortunately for the interests of the colony, Governor Simcoe had been recalled to make room for some more subservient mind, and the idea of establishing the projected institution had departed with him. This must have caused considerable disappointment to Mr. Strachan, but his native energy enabled him to surmount the difficulties of his new position. He opened a school in Kingston, and, by the influence of Mr. Cartwright, collected a number of pupils, among whom were Mr. Cartwright’s own children. Here he remained for three years, and under the instructions and advice of the Rev. Dr. Stuart, Archdeacon of Upper Canada, prepared to enter the Church of England. He was accordingly ordained Deacon, by the Rev. Dr. Mountain, first Bishop of Quebec, and appointed to the Mission of Cornwall.

* Rise and Progress of Trinity College, Toronto, 1852.

Here he commenced the Cornwall Grammar School, and had the honor of including among his pupils several lads who afterwards rose to the highest positions in colonial society. One of these, John Beverley Robinson, was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada in 1829, an office the duties of which we trust he may long be spared to discharge with as much honor as he has done in the past. Another pupil of the Cornwall Grammar School was James Buchanan Macauley, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1849, and Jonas Jones, appointed a Puisné Judge in 1836.

It is unnecessary here to inquire into the cause of this change of denominational persuasion by Mr. Strachan. It may have been that a wider field of usefulness opened out to him in connexion with the Church of England than with the Old Kirk of Scotland. In 1807 the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon Mr. Strachan the degree of LL.D., and in the same year the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the title of D.D. In 1812 Dr. Strachan was appointed Rector of York. In 1818 he was, by royal warrant, appointed an Executive Councillor, and took his seat in the Legislative Council; in 1825 he was appointed Archdeacon of York; in 1836 he resigned his seat in the Executive Council; in 1839 he was created Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto; in 1840 he resigned his place as a member of the Legislative Council, and now in 1858, at the advanced age of eighty—past on the 12th of April—he retains the freshness and vigor of a man of threescore, with all the broad distinctive peculiarity of accent which distinguished the natives of Aberdeen of the last century,—one of the strangest coincidences in the career of the indomitable Bishop. It is foreign to our purpose to be thus personal, yet it is evident that any mention of Trinity College would be very incomplete, without a brief notice of its venerable founder. The great object of his ambition since he fairly commenced his career in this Province, seems to have been the up-building of the Church of which he is now the chief spiritual ruler. With that view he took an active part in the establishment of King's College, and in the manifold discussions to which the disposition of that Institution gave rise, until the Theological chair was finally abolished by the Legislature. From that time he set himself vigorously to the task of establishing an Institution in connexion with the Church of England, and his zeal and perseverance have been nobly rewarded.

On February 7th, 1850, he addressed a pastoral to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, in which he says: "On the 1st day of January, 1850, the destruction of King's College as a Christian Institution

was accomplished. * * Deprived of her University, what is the Church to do?" His Lordship then points out at some length the duty of the Church in the emergency. He recommended the clergy and laity of the Diocese to petition the Queen for the restoration of the University, and failing in that to make a general appeal to the Church in Britain and Ireland, for aid to supply such an institution as that of which they had been deprived. "The spirit of the Church has already begun to move. Eight thousand pounds will be secured to the University before this meets the public eye, and I have some reason to believe that an equal amount is already set apart in England. Moreover, we shall have £1,200 per annum from the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, till it can be relieved by the proceeds of our own endowment, and we shall have our Theological Library restored. * * I shall have completed my seventy-second year before I can reach London, of which more than 50 years have been spent in Upper Canada, and one of my chief objects during all that time was to bring King's College into active operation; and now after more than six years of increasing prosperity, to see it destroyed by stolid ignorance and presumption, and the voice of peace and prayer banished from its halls, is a calamity not easy to bear." As a matter of course this appeal from the venerable Bishop was heartily responded to, and about £25,000 was subscribed, in money, lands, and stock in Building Societies

On the 10th of April, 1850, His Lordship took his departure for England on his important mission of enlisting the sympathies of the Church at home in the cause of the Church of England here. He returned again on the 4th of November of the same year, having received liberal assistance in carrying out his design. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts gave a grant of £2,000, payable by instalments of £400 per annum, and also gave seven acres and a half of land within the precincts of the City of Toronto, which has since realized upwards of £9,000. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge granted £3,000; and the University of Oxford, £500; while the subscriptions of private individuals exceeded £4,000. In the course of the summer a School of Medicine had been organized by Dr. Hodder and Dr. Bovell, under the title of the Upper Canada School of Medicine. With these gentlemen were associated Drs. Hallowell, Badgley, Melville, and Bethune, as forming the Medical Faculty of the projected institution. In 1852, a Royal Charter was granted to Trinity College, in which it is provided that "The said Collegeshall be deemed and taken to be a University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the

like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Professors in Arts or Faculties must be members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and upon their admission must sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and the Three Articles of the Sixth Canon. The learned and Hon. Sir John Beverly Robinson, Bart., C. B., D. C. L., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, is Chancellor of the University.

The Professors are : Classics—John Ambery, M. A. ; Mathematics—Edward K. Kendall, B. A. ; Chemistry and Geology—Henry Youle Hind, M. A. ; Physiology—James Bovell, M. D. ; Classical Lecturer—A. J. Broughall, B. A. ; Mathematical Lecturer—R. Sandars, B. A.

All students are required to reside within the College. The annual expenses are at the rate of £50 currency per annum, exclusive of £12 10s. as College Fees. Students residing with their parents in Toronto, make an annual payment of £15 10s. Students residing during the Christmas and Easter holidays are charged at the rate of 15s. per week board, and 2s. per week for fire and light.

There are twenty-four Scholarships founded in connexion with Trinity College. Five Divinity Scholarships : one of £30, two of £25, and two of £20. Two of £40 each, tenable for two years, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, one of which is awarded annually to the most deserving B. A. entering the theological class. Two Scholarships to the value of £50 each, tenable for two years, founded by His Grace the late Duke of Wellington. Two of £30 each, tenable for three years, founded by the late Alexander Burnside. One of £30, tenable for three years, founded by His Lordship the Bishop. Three of £30 each, tenable for three years, founded by George W. Allan. Three by William Dickson, of £30, for three years. Two by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from the Jubilee Fund of the year 1851. These Scholarships are awarded according to the result of the Annual June Examination to the most successful students of the first year. Two Scholarships have been founded by the Hon. John H. Cameron of £25 each, tenable for three years, restricted to the sons of Clergymen resident and doing duty in British North America, and awarded when a vacancy occurs at the Annual Examination in October to some candidate for Matriculation. An Exhibition of £30, tenable for three years, has been founded by Robert Denison, in Divinity or the Arts', to which he himself presents. The following Scholarships are also open to competition at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term of each year :—Four Foundation

Scholarships, tenable for three years, on condition of attendance on the lectures in the Arts' course ; one of £30, one of £25, and two of £20, open to all candidates for matriculation, of the required age. Four Church Society Scholarships, tenable for two years ; one of £30, two of £25, and two of £20, open to Bachelors of Arts who have graduated in Trinity College ; or to Undergraduates, who, having passed one year in the Arts' course, have entered on their 22nd year, and are approved as candidates for admission into the Theological class.

KNOX COLLEGE.—This Institution, the nucleus of which was formed shortly after the disruption of the Kirk of Scotland in 1843, is in connection with the Free Church, and is strictly denominational. The Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., is Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology. The Rev. George Paxton Young is Professor of Exegetical Theology, Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Rev. Robert Burns, D.D., Professor of Evidences of Revealed Religion and Church History. Classical Tutor, Mr. James A. Smith. There are connected with the College two bursaries of £10 each, founded by a merchant belonging to the Church—one, the John Knox bursary, for eminence in Theology ; the other, the George Buchanan bursary for eminence in Classics. The Free Church of Scotland has for several years given a small bursary for proficiency in Gaelic, but it may not be permanent. The Students attend University College for the branches of learning not supplied in their own more restricted Institution. The annual attendance since the opening of the College averages upwards of fifty.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN DIVINITY HALL.—This is exclusively an Institution for students preparing for the United Presbyterian Church. The present Professor, the Rev. John Taylor, M.D. and D.D., of the University of Edinburgh, pastor of the Gould Street United Presbyterian Church, is appointed by the Home Mission of the U. P. Church of Scotland, and partly supported by them, to train ministers for the Church in Canada in connexion with this denomination. The Hall was first opened in London in 1842, under Professor Proudfoot, and was removed to Toronto in 1849. In 1851, Professor Proudfoot died, and was succeeded in 1852 by Dr. Taylor, from Auchtermuchty in Fifeshire, Scotland. The meetings of the Hall were held in the Mechanics' Institute until the erection of Dr. Taylor's new church on Gould Street. A fund, styled the Students' Fund, is established by the subscriptions or collections of the several churches of the denomination in the Province, and from this fund

each student, who makes application, receives £10 a year to assist in his maintenance during his stay in the city. There is only one session of five months duration in each year, opening about the middle of October and closing in April. The curriculum embraces four sessions of five months each. The branches taught are Systematic Divinity, Church History, and Biblical Literature. For Logic, Mathematics, and Classics, the Students attend University College. The annual attendance since the opening of the Hall by Dr. Taylor averages twelve.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—This is an Institution of a similar nature to the two just mentioned, and is in connexion with the Congregational Church. It was opened in 1840, and is under the superintendence of a Committee chosen annually by those who support the Institution. The Professor of Theology is the Reverend Adam Lillie, D.D., a gentleman favorably known beyond the limits of his more immediate sphere by his lectures and writings on Canada. His *Canada, Physical, Economic, and Social*, is a valuable work, and is entitled to the highest consideration. Dr. Lillie is assisted by the Rev. Arthur Wickson, A.M., as Classical Tutor. The session opens about the middle of October; the course embraces four years of eight months each. The average annual attendance of students is eight.

ROLPH'S SCHOOL.—This school forms the Medical Department of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg. It was founded by the Hon. Dr. Rolph in 1843, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851. In October, 1854, the Board of Victoria College took into consideration a proposition submitted by Dr. Aikins, then one of the Lecturers in the Toronto School of Medicine, and unanimously resolved "That the Toronto School of Medicine be and is hereby constituted the Medical Department of Victoria College," reserving to the said Medical Faculty the power to make such by-laws for the government of the Medical Department as they might deem necessary; such by-laws, however, to have the sanction of the Board. In 1856, the College Board purchased premises in Yorkville for the better accommodation of the Faculty, and since then Yorkville has been the seat of the School. Associated with the Hon. Dr. Rolph, who is Dean of the Faculty, are: Dr. Walter Geikie, Dr. W. Canniff, Dr. John N. Reid, Dr. Charles Berryman, and Dr. J. H. Wilson. For Chemistry the students attend University College, Toronto. This school was known as the Toronto School of Medicine until very recently. At the opening of the Session of 1856 Dr. Aikins and Dr.

Wright and the other lecturers who were associated with Dr. Rolph in conducting the school—resigned in consequence of some interference on the part of the College authorities. Dr. Rolph who was then in Quebec in his legislative capacity immediately returned and having got the assistance of Dr. Geikie and other medical gentlemen the lectures were proceeded with. The retiring medical gentlemen opened an opposition school in the city, and applied to the Court of Chancery to prevent Dr. Rolph from using the style and title of the “Toronto School of Medicine.” The Court of Chancery has recently decided the issue by granting an injunction, and the name, Rolph’s School, is now substituted therefor.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The Professors who retired from Rolph’s School, as just stated, opened a rival school in the city. It has recently been reorganized, and affiliated with the University of Toronto. The Professors are: E. M. Hodder, M. D., F. R. C. S., Eng. ; W. T. Aikins, M. D. ; W. H. Wright, M. D., L. C. P. & S., U. C. ; J. H. Richardson, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng. ; N. Bethune, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng. ; J. Bovell, M. D., L. R. C. P., London, M. Barrett, M. A., M. D. ; U. Ogden, M. D. ; J. Workman, M. D., Med. Supt. Prov. L. Asylum ; J. Rowell, M. D. For Chemistry the students attend University College, Toronto.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—Toronto is the seat of the Provincial Normal School, established for the training of teachers,—male and female,—for the supply of the schools in the Province. This Institution is under the able superintendence of the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada. It is supported by Government grant of £1,050 per annum, and as an inducement to persons to qualify themselves for the profession of teacher, the sum of £1,000 per annum is by the last Act granted in aid of pupils attending the Normal School. This Institution was opened for instruction in 1847, permission having been granted to occupy the Government House until suitable buildings were erected. In consequence, however, of the removal of Government from Montreal to Toronto in 1849, the Normal School was transferred to the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, where it remained until November, 1852, when the new buildings were opened. Since the commencement of the school in 1847, to the termination of the 19th session in April, 1858, 2,279 pupils have attended ; 1,336 males, and 943 females. Teachers holding a first class certificate from this institution are eagerly sought for by Boards of School Trustees in all sections of the Province, and as a

higher salary is generally allowed them, teachers who may have kept school for years in the Province or elsewhere, find it to their advantage, even in a pecuniary point of view, to attend a certain time at the Normal School, in order to qualify themselves to rank as first class teachers. In the Normal School the teachers in training are instructed in the principles of education, and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care; and in the Model School they have an opportunity of giving practical effect to these instructions, under the direction of teachers thoroughly acquainted with the system. The Model School is conducted in the same buildings as the Normal School, and is supported out of the general grant. The Normal School teachers are, T. J. Robertson, First Master; Walter A. Watts, M.A., Second Master; Alexander R. Strachan, Writing and Book-keeping; Henry F. Sefton, Music Master; John Bentley, Drawing Master; and Henry Goodwin, Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—In 1853, the masters of the Normal School were appointed, by the Council of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Grammar Schools, the sum of £250 per annum having been appropriated by the Legislature for the payment of such inspectors as might be appointed. The head master of the Normal School having resigned his Inspectorship, the Rev. Mr. Ormiston was, in 1857, appointed sole Inspector, an appointment the duties connected with which are sufficiently onerous to engage his full time, even although he had not the pastoral charge of a large congregation to attend to. The duties of Inspector, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, are as follow:—

“It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Grammar Schools to visit each Grammar School in the course of the year, and to make enquiry and examination, in such manner as they shall think proper, into all matters affecting the character and operations of the school, and especially in regard to the following things:—

“I. *Mechanical Arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, plan and dimensions of the building; when erected and with what funds built; neighborhood; how lighted, warmed and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the pupils; if there is a lobby or closet for hats, cloaks, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus—if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

“II. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. ; the apparatus provided, as maps, globes, black-boards, models, cabinets, library, &c.

“III. *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes ; whether each pupil is taught by the same teacher ; if any assistant or assistants are employed ; to what extent ; how remunerated ; how qualified.

“IV. *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance ; usual ages of pupils admitted ; if the pupils change places in their several classes, or whether they are marked at each lesson or exercise, according to their relative merits ; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only ; what rewards, if any ; whether corporeal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately ; what other punishments are used ; management in play hours ; whether attendance is regular ; what religious exercises are observed ; and what religious instruction is given, if any.

“V. *Method of Instruction.*—Whether mutual, or simultaneous, or individual, or mixed ; if mutual, the number of monitors, their attainments, how appointed, how employed ; if simultaneous, that is by classes, in what subjects of instruction ; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects ; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects ; how far the interrogative method only is used ; whether the suggestive method is employed ; whether the elliptical method is resorted to ; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

“VI. *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. Reading ; whether they can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression. Art of reading as prescribed in the programme—meaning and derivation of words. 2. Writing ; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. Drawing—Linear, Ornamental, Architectural, Geometrical ; whether taught, and in what manner. 4. Arithmetic ; whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them. 5. Book-keeping. 6. English Grammar ; whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech,

their nature and modifications, parsing, composition ; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure and excellencies of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the English Classic authors, in both prose and poetry. 7. Geography and History ; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 8. Outlines of English Literature ; how far taught and in what manner. 9. The Languages—Latin, Greek, and French : how many pupils in each of these languages ; whether well grounded in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles, their proper pronunciation, peculiar structure and idioms, and whether taught by oral and written exercises and compositions in these languages, as well as by accurate and free translations of the standard authors. 10. Algebra and Geometry ; how many pupils and how far advanced in ; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 11. Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as prescribed in the programme ; whether taught ; what apparatus for teaching them ; how many pupils in each. 12. Vocal Music ; whether taught, and in what manner.

“VII. *Miscellaneous*.—How many pupils have been sent from the school to, and how many are preparing to matriculate in some University College. 2. Whether a register and visitors’ book is kept, as required by the regulations, and whether the trustees visit the school. 3. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in forms and divisions, as prescribed by the regulations ; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 4. What prizes or other means are offered or employed to excite pupils to competition and study. 5. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced and are pursued in the school ; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interest of Grammar Schools generally.”

All this looks very well in theory, but it is very evident that the Council of Public Instruction have been unnecessarily and fastidiously minute in their details of the duties of Grammar School Inspectors, in order to make a great show before the public, or they are not at all in earnest in expecting that the pastor of the largest congregation in the city of Hamilton can discharge them efficiently, regard being had to the sacred duties devolving upon him. It is very doubtful whether Mr. Ormiston has now the time to devote to

this important work, and time is an essential element in efficient inspection. There are sixty-four Grammar Schools in the province, ranging from Sandwich to Cornwall, each of which must be visited during the year, and an inspection made, which, if the table of duties is of any use, would require at least two days to each school. The sixth section alone would require the best part of a week's examination before a report giving a *faithful* reply to all the points therein broached could be prepared, and each of the sixty-four schools requires its own examination and its separate report. Such appointments—although in favour of gentlemen eminently qualified by education and experience for the work—bring the most feasible plans into disrepute. The duties of Inspector had better not be performed at all than performed in a perfunctory manner. As well entrust the Rector or head-master of each school to be his own inspector. There are several highly educated gentlemen in the city following the profession of Classical teachers, well qualified for such a task, to whom £250 a-year would be an object, and for which they would willingly devote their whole time to the duties of their office. It is not in these days, when a determined hostility is manifested to the whole educational system of the Province, that the Council of Public Instruction can afford to *trifle* with the interests which have been entrusted to them.

MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In the Grammar and Common School Amendment Act for 1855, £1000 per annum are appropriated as a special grant “to be expended under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction for the establishment and maintenance of a Model Grammar School, in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, including any expenses which may be incurred in the examination of candidates for Masterships of Grammar Schools.” In pursuance of this appropriation, a handsome new building has been erected in rear of the Model Schools—at a cost, including fitting up—of somewhere about £6000, and is now in successful operation. The school was opened for the admission of pupils on the 9th of August, 1858. The Rector, George R. R. Cockburn, M. A., comes from Edinburgh highly recommended by gentlemen eminent in classical learning. Dr. Zumpt bears the highest testimony to Mr. Cockburn's scholarship. Dr. Schmitz, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, after stating that Mr. Cockburn ‘has made himself thoroughly conversant with the languages of Germany, France, and Italy, that he is not an ordinary scholar, but a thorough philologist,’ concludes by saying, ‘I regard Mr. Cockburn as one of the best Latin scholars that Scotland has pro-

duced.' This is high commendation when it is remembered that George Buchanan and Arthur Johnston were both Scotchmen, but we believe Mr. Cockburn is a scholar and a gentleman. Mr. Sangster, principal of the Hamilton Central School, has been appointed First Master. John Kerr Johnston, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin, Assistant; M. Coulon, French Master. The Music and Drawing Masters are those of the Normal School. The course of Instruction is given in last number of the Journal of Education, and is as follows:

“The Model Grammar School, established by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, is mainly intended to exemplify the best methods of teaching the branches required by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools, especially Classics and Mathematics, as a model for the Grammar Schools of the country.

“The regular curriculum of five years embraces an extended course of instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both ancient and modern, Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental Science, Natural History and Physical Science, Evidences of Revealed Religion, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastic and Drill Exercises; the more advanced Students will also attend Lectures in the various departments of Literature, Science and Art.

“Only one hundred pupils will be admitted.

“Accordingly, the numbers in each class will be strictly limited, in order that a due regard may be paid to the peculiar temper and disposition of each pupil, and that the utmost efficiency may be secured in the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and the inculcation not only of the principles but of the practice of a high-toned morality. Every pupil must follow the prescribed course of instruction, and pass the entrance examination in reading, spelling, writing, the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, the elements of English grammar, and outlines of geography.

“There are four Scholastic Terms—the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools—and the fee for admission is five dollars per term, payable in advance.

“The school contains large and well ventilated class-rooms, with ante-rooms, a library, and a hall for assembling the whole school. The most recent improvements in school architecture and school furniture have been adopted. A large play-ground is attached, with covered sheds for exercise in wet weather. The course of instruction is so arranged as to prepare and strengthen the mind for the more severe study of each succeeding year. By the peculiar system of

discipline adopted, the conduct and application of the pupils will be regulated by motives similar to those by which our conduct in after life is influenced, and the various honours will be made to depend as much on good conduct as sound scholarship.

“Pupils from a distance can board in private houses sanctioned by the Council, at prices agreed upon by the parents of the pupils and the keepers of the houses. A pupil will be allowed to board in any private family, at the request of his parents.

“There are four Scholastic Terms in the year, and the fee at present is five dollars per quarter, payable in advance.

“All applications for admission to be transmitted in writing to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.”

Having prescribed a variety of rules for the guidance of the Institution, the Rector says: To render these rules really efficient, I purpose adopting the following routine:—

“A monthly report shall be sent to each parent or guardian, by which he shall be regularly advised of his son’s or ward’s conduct and standing in the various branches of study. These the parent, after signing, shall cause to be delivered to me.—But as these are sometimes signed as a mere form, and a pupil is thus allowed gradually to accumulate, often through mere thoughtlessness, a pretty large account of demerit marks, and thus become exposed to severe penalties, I shall, whenever the demerit marks amount to 25, call the immediate attention of the parent to the danger. By explaining to him the nature of the demerit marks, I shall secure his co-operation in resisting the beginnings of evil—one of the great objects of a sound education. Moreover, I shall furnish him with a daily report of his son’s conduct, so that he may, by constant and steady pressure, bring about the desired change, which no sudden or violent effort could have effected. The parent also of every pupil admitted on trial after suspension shall be furnished with a similar daily report.

By adopting the plan here sketched, every pupil will be made to feel that the honors of the school must be obtained by good conduct as well as by superior abilities, as every demerit mark will materially affect the average of scholarship which determines his standing in the class. The pupils will thus be more than educated; they will be trained. No violent measures, but a moderate pressure steadily applied and everywhere felt, will be the guiding principle of the system, and the habits, thus gradually and almost unconsciously formed, of punctuality and exactness in the discharge of every duty, will be the best guarantee for the future.”

It will be observed by the Time Table, and the remarks which follow it, that the Rector is determined to make the pupils industrious at home that they may be diligent and attentive at school :—

TIME TABLE.

A. M.	P. M.
9 to 9.15 Prayers.	12.30 to 2.0 Recess.
9.15 to 10.45 Classes.	2.0 to 4.15 Classes.
10.45 to 11.0 Play.	4.15 . . Prayers.
11 to 12.30 Classes.	4.30 . . Dismissal.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully informed that their sons or wards have certain lessons prescribed for every evening, and they are *particularly* requested to allow no arrangement to interfere with the due preparation of them. From two-and-a-half to three hours and a-half are required for that purpose, according to the class and ability of the pupil.

Pupils who do not go home during the recess from 12.30 to 2 P. M., may, during inclement weather, obtain the Rector's permission to pass the time in the School Library.

A Lavatory, with every convenience, has been provided ; and each pupil has a private box or compartment for his books, luncheon, &c.

Particular care must be taken of the buildings, internal fittings, and furniture. Writing or marking on the walls, throwing stones or other missiles ; cutting the desks, forms, or otherwise defacing the furniture,—are strictly forbidden. Any injury committed in these respects is repaired at the expense of those implicated, and will be otherwise punished.

Pupils are required to maintain a neat and gentlemanly appearance in their dress, as well as a gentlemanly demeanor towards each other.

Any suggestions regarding the character and treatment of their sons, will be gratefully received from parents."

DISTRICT SCHOOL.—In 1807, in the first session of the Parliament convened by Governor Gore, an appropriation of £800 a year for four years was made for the purpose of paying the salaries of Grammar School teachers in the eight districts into which the Upper Province had been divided. This appropriation was in a subsequent session made permanent. The Home District School, one of the eight, was located in the capital, and was opened in 1807, under the superintendence of the Rev. George Okill Stuart, in a small wooden building, in the centre of a six-acre block, between Church and

Nelson Streets, granted by Government for the purposes of the School. In 1812, the Rev. Mr. Stuart was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Strachan, who had been appointed Rector of York. Dr. Strachan resigned his charge of the school on the 1st of July, 1823. In 1825, Dr. Philips assumed the Head Mastership; and in the following year he was joined by G. A. Barber, who had been his assistant-teacher in England. Dr. Philips remained in the school until it merged in the Upper Canada College, in 1830. The District School remained closed for some time after the College removed. In 1839, Mr. Crombie was appointed Head Master, which situation he held till his death, in 1853. He was succeeded by M. C. Howe, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin, the present incumbent, who was appointed on the 8th of May, 1853. Mr. Howe has three assistants, William Clark, First English Master; Archibald McMurchy, Mathematical Master; and M. Coulon, French Master, Average attendance from 80 to 100. The fees average \$4 a quarter, having a gradation from \$3 to \$5 according to age of pupils.

It was contemplated, a short time ago, by a union of the Grammar School Trustees with the Board of Trustees for Common Schools, to form a gradation of schools, the Grammar School being the high school of the city, town, or village,—the Common Schools forming primary and secondary schools, as nurseries for the principal school, and being open to all without examination, the Grammar School teaching the higher branches, with the classics and mathematics, and being only open to those common school pupils and others, whose literary qualifications enabled them to pass the required examination. Such a union would be attended with very beneficial results, as a uniform system could be adopted, both as regards instruction and classification, and much valuable time would be saved thereby. The Grammar School Trustees have hitherto rejected the proposal, and at present the Grammar Schools are, in a measure, isolated from the other educational institutions of the Province, and are managed by different boards. They are supported by special annual grant from Government, and by the proceeds of the land appropriation of 1798. Each Senior Grammar School receives £100 per annum of special grant, and a proportionate share of the Grammar School Fund. There are sixty-four Grammar Schools in the upper Province, thirty senior and thirty-four junior. The amount of the investment, as the proceeds of the sales of the grammar school lands, was in 1857 £67,400, and the sum at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent, the interest of this fund together with a special appropriation, was in 1858 £6,528. Of this sum £4,000 was divided

proportionately between the sixty-four schools, the senior schools having their £100 each in addition. Our City Grammar School is on the same principle, although I have no doubt steps will shortly be taken to place it on a different footing, and to make it a more important feature in the educational system of the city. For several years the Trustees have made application to the City Council for support, as the sum allotted to the school is not sufficient to maintain its staff of teachers. The annual grant given by the Council is £250. When this school was instituted, the building was located in the centre of a six acre block, granted to the school as already stated. On the establishment of Upper Canada College, however, the district school-house was removed from its original site to the line of Nelson Street, and fenced into a plot about 70 feet by 120 feet. The remaining portion of the six acres was handed over to Upper Canada College. On the departure of the classes of the College in 1831 to their new building, the Grammar School was shut up, as superseded by a more liberally endowed rival, but the inhabitants of the eastern part of the city having remonstrated against the course pursued, the school was accordingly re-opened; but although the school was secured to the city, the College authorities not only refused to give up the five and a half acres originally granted as an endowment to the Grammar School, but very recently advertised the site of the school for sale, and were only prevented by the Trustees from selling it. The matter was referred to the law officers of the Crown, and it is stated that the Attorney General decided that the property belonged of right to the Grammar School, but from that day to this the authority to resume possession of the same has not been given to the Trustees. The present school-house is a mere wreck, on the verge of dilapidation, and presenting more the external appearance of a slaughter house than that of a County Grammar School.

A programme of studies has been prepared for the Grammar Schools, and adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, which, when thoroughly carried into effect, will tend to promote more efficiently the legitimate objects of these institutions.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The city is well supplied with public or common schools, where a sound elementary instruction is afforded, free of expense, to all who choose to attend. There is no law compelling the attendance of all boys and girls, within school age, although it is a question for grave consideration with the Board of Trustees, whether the free school system is complete without such a regulation, not only as an incentive to virtue and honest industry, but as a

means of luring from vicious haunts and mischievous practices. As Toronto is the head quarters of the common school system, the central force which gives vitality to the common school system of Upper Canada in all its ramifications, it may not be out of place here, briefly to state what that centralization is. Annual grants have been made by Parliament in aid of the common schools throughout the Province for nearly 50 years past. In 1816, an Act was passed for the establishment of common schools, and providing that £6,000 should be annually paid for this object. Of this sum, the Home District received £600. In 1819, it was directed that annual examinations of the schools be held,—that annual reports be rendered by the Trustees,—that free education should be given in each school to ten children of the poorer inhabitants, elected by ballot, and that the teachers should not receive more than £50 a year unless the average number of scholars exceeded 10. In 1820, the Act of 1816 was repealed in so far as the £6,000 grant was concerned and £2,500 substituted, to be divided equally amongst the schools of the ten districts in which Upper Canada was then divided, and permission was given to the Board of Education to appoint a clerk and pay him £5 per annum. In 1824, £150 was voted for books and tracts to be divided amongst the districts. In 1833, an Act was passed increasing the grant of common schools and £5,650 was appropriated for 1833 and 34 in addition to the £2,500 of the Act of 1820, and of this sum the Home District received £750 annually. But it was not till 1841 that the first law was passed embodying the principle of granting money to each county upon condition of such county raising an equal amount in local taxation. A Bill for this purpose was introduced into the Legislature by the Hon. S. B. Harrison, then Secretary of the Province. In 1843, another Bill was introduced by the Hon. Francis Hincks, and passed into law, which very much simplified the law of 1841. In 1844, the office of Superintendent of Schools which had been previously vested in the Secretary of the Province, in an ex-officio sense, was conferred upon the present incumbent, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D. Being a native Canadian, and desirous to discharge the duties of his important office in accordance with the most approved methods of teaching, the Chief Superintendent craved leave of absence for a year before entering upon his charge, that he might visit other countries and examine into their educational systems. The whole of the year 1845 was employed in visiting the principal educational establishments in Europe and America, and the results of these enquiries were embodied in a “Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper

Canada" to the Legislature, and a draft Bill embodying the principles of that Report was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. W. H. Draper, then Attorney General, and became law in 1846. In 1847, a Bill for establishing a system of schools in cities and incorporated towns, introduced by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, then Solicitor General, became law. These two Acts, improved and modified by experience in carrying out the system, were incorporated into one Act in a Bill introduced by the Hon. Francis Hincks, then Inspector General, and became law in 1850. In a subsequent Act, passed in 1853, several defects which had been found to exist in the previous Acts were remedied, and some omissions supplied. Our educational system may be appropriately termed the composite order of public elementary instruction, embodying as it does some of the features of the four most prominent systems of elementary instruction in Europe and America. It combines in one grand whole, the machinery of the New York system, the principle of supporting schools as adopted in Massachusetts, the series of elementary text books of the National Board of Education in Ireland, with the Normal School training of teachers, and the principles and modes of teaching found to exist in Germany. Sir Matthew Hale has wisely said: "Christianity is parcel of the laws of England, and therefore to reproach the Christian religion is to speak in subversion of the law." In like manner Christianity is parcel of our educational system. All the clergy in the land, in their official character, take part with the people in its practical operations, "maintaining absolute parental supremacy in the religious instruction of their children, and upon this principle providing for it, according to the circumstances, and under the auspices of the elected trustee representatives of each school municipality."

The system is engrafted upon the Municipal institutions of the country. The Municipal Council of each Township divides such Township into school sections of suitable extent; levies such a sum "by assessment upon the taxable property in any school section for purchase of a school, the erection, repairs, and furnishing of a school-house, the purchase of apparatus and text-books for the school, books for the library, salary for the teachers, &c., as shall be desired by the Trustees of such school section on behalf of the majority of the freeholders or householders at a public meeting called for such purpose." The Trustees—six for each Incorporated Village—are elected by the popular vote of the freeholders or householders of the school section, and their duty is to appoint a local superintendent, employ teachers, determine what sums are necessary for the furnish-

ing or support of the schools, fix the salaries of the teachers, and in every way carry out the system of instruction established, accounting annually to the Local Superintendent of Schools for the moneys received from the Municipal Council, who, in his turn, sends in an annual report to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

As the duties of Teachers are prescribed by law, no Teacher is entitled to any part of the School Fund who does not conduct his school according to law, and who has not a legal certificate of qualification from a County Board of Public Instruction. Local Superintendents are appointed, as before stated, by the County Councils, and are required to visit each school in their circuit at least once in a quarter, to deliver a public lecture on education in each school-section at least once a year, and apportion the school moneys to the several school sections in their respective jurisdictions, giving checks upon the County Treasurer on the order of Trustees to qualified Teachers; to aid in the examination of Teachers, and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent according to forms furnished by the Educational Department for that purpose. All Clergymen recognized by Law, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of Municipal Councils, are school visitors to visit all the schools as far as practicable within their respective charges and municipalities. The law authorizes the holding of general meetings of school visitors in any municipality on the application of any two visitors, to devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and to promote the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

There is a Board of Public Instruction in each County, consisting of the Local Superintendents and Grammar School Trustees in such County. By this Board the Teachers in each County respectively are examined and arranged into three classes, according to a programme of examination prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

At the head of the whole is the Council of Public Instruction and a Chief Superintendent of Education appointed by the Crown. The entire management of the Normal and Model Schools—Grammar and Common—is vested in this Council. They recommend the text-books for the schools, and books for the libraries; make regulations for the organization, government and discipline of the schools; the examination and classification of Teachers, and the establishment and care of School Libraries, throughout the Province. The Chief Superintendent is the main spring of the whole movement. He apportions the School Fund; prepares the regulations for the schools

and the forms of reports for the Local Superintendents ; takes the general superintendence of the Normal School, provides facilities for obtaining text-books and library books ; prepares annual reports, and corresponds with local school authorities throughout Upper Canada ; and, in fact, controls the whole machinery which, by his prudence and sagacity, has been set in motion. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and a staff of Clerks, also appointed by the Crown. In 1846 the Council of Public Instruction was composed of seven members ; in 1850 other two members were added ; and in 1853 the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, was added as a member—*ex officio*—for Grammar School purposes. The members of the Council are :—Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C., Chairman ; Rev. Dr. Ryerson ; Right Rev. A. F. M. de Charbonnell, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto ; Rev. H. J. Grasset, B.D. ; Hon. J. C. Morrison, Q.C. ; J. S. Howard ; Rev. John Jennings, D.D. ; Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D. ; Rev. John Barclay, D.D. ; Rev. Dr. McCaul ; J. G. Hodgins, M.A., Recording Clerk.

The principle of continuity upon which this Council is appointed operates somewhat against its efficiency. The public mind does not seem to repose that confidence in a Council appointed once and for all time, which such a body to be efficient ought to enjoy. It is barely possible that all the literary and educational talent of Toronto is concentrated in any nine or ten gentlemen, representing although they do the Bar, the Bench, the Pulpit, and the Oratory. Nor is it found practically the fact that a body permanently appointed continues for a long series of years to meet with that regularity and interest which characterized their earlier operations, and the consequence is, that the work is done by a moiety of the Board. This difficulty would be obviated if the Council were renewed every four years by such a body as the Senate of the University, representing as that body does every shade of feeling in the city, and incomparably better fitted to make such a selection than the Governor in Council, composed as our Government generally is of gentlemen who have but a very imperfect knowledge of our most worthy literary men. There is another evil incident to a life appointment to such a Board. It gives some members an opportunity to assume dictatorial airs, as if they alone were the wise, and *wisdom* would die with *them*. An instance of this kind occurred very recently, where a member of the Council wrote to one of the Masters of the Normal School, stating that he intended to make his teaching a subject of enquiry before the Council, and in all probability his services would be dispensed with. The Master—a thoroughly educated and spirited young gentleman—

at once wrote out his resignation, his *friend* and companion in office concurring in the step, and took it to the Chief Superintendent, showing him at the same time the letter which he had received. No sooner, however, was it known in the school, than a petition was drawn up by the students, and signed by them all, praying the Council not to accept the resignation of a Master whom they so highly respected, and under whose instructions they derived so much benefit. What may be the result remains for time to evolve, but such an interference on the part of any individual member of the Council deserves the severest reprobation. It is well known that no one member of the Council has a right to interfere with any appointment made by the whole body, and if the Chief Superintendent, at great expense and upon the highest recommendations, induces teachers of a superior order to take part with him in working out the admirable system which he has laboured so much to perfect, it is indicative of a total absence of gentlemanly feeling for any member of the Council to meddle in his individual capacity with matters which belong alone to the whole governing body.

I have thus given an outline—brief indeed—of the mode in which our City Schools as well as all the Common Schools in Upper Canada are regulated. Our City Board of Trustees is composed of fourteen gentlemen—two from each ward—chosen by the popular vote of the householders in the City and holding office for two years—one half retiring annually. The annual Legislative Grant is now £32,500. This as already stated is apportioned by the Chief Superintendent, according to the school population, each Municipality raising at least an equal amount to that granted by Government. The apportionment for the City of Toronto in 1857 was £1,100, and the sum raised by the Corporation was £6,157 10s. for all school purposes.

In connexion with the Public Schools, a system of public or School Libraries has been established, upon the principle that if it is the duty of the Legislature to provide for the education of the people by the establishment of public schools, it is equally their duty to provide all possible facilities and means for supplying these schools with the maps, apparatus and libraries which render them most instrumental in educating and instructing the people. Lord Elgin, in one of his addresses delivered shortly before leaving the Province, referred to the “Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the Institutions of the Province.” In 1850 a grant of £3,000 was made by the Legislature for the establishment of Libraries, and arrangements having been made by the Chief Superintendent with the principal publishers in England and in the

United States for a supply of the books selected, the first Library was despatched from the Educational Department in 1853. Since then, up to the end of 1857, 163,003 volumes have been sent out to form Libraries in various sections of the Province. The annual Library Grant is now increased to £6,500, besides a separate annual grant of £2,500 for maps and school apparatus.

One other feature of the system requires to be mentioned, and in this feature power is shown to be blended with mercy ; for, while the Normal School has facilities for training Teachers on an extensive scale for the supply of the wants of the Province, the pioneers of education—those men who have worn out a hardy constitution, contending against the difficulties and hardships of spreading education in sparsely-peopled districts, are not cast ruthlessly aside to give place to those, not more deserving, though more highly favored, who are not only educated partly at the public expense, but receive much higher salaries when their education is completed. For the superannuation of Teachers, £1000 is annually appropriated by Government, and is equally divided amongst all Teachers disqualified by age or otherwise from pursuing their profession. To this fund each Teacher in the Province is required to contribute annually £1, and, as there are 4,083 teachers, 2,787 males, and 1,296 females reported in Upper Canada, and the demand greater than the supply, this fund will shortly be greatly increased. The superannuated allowance to each teacher is £1 10s. for each year of service as a school teacher in Upper Canada. If for example a teacher has spent 20 years in his profession in Canada, he will receive from the fund £30 a-year for the rest of his life. If he has only been 10 years in the Province, he will only receive half that sum, and so on according to the number of years engaged as a teacher in the Province. This beneficent feature of the system is worthy of admiration, for it is not unfrequently the case that where no such bounty is provided, you will see one who has played a not unimportant part on the world's stage, display, when the almond tree begins to flourish, the picture of "a poor scholar," or of gentility in ruins.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Of late years the Separate School provisions in the Common School Acts have given rise to a great amount of meaningless stump oratory. Not a few have bawled lustily for the abolition of all Separate School provisions, without ever troubling themselves to consider whether the object they ostensibly aimed at thereby is attainable, and, if attainable, whether the principle of coercion is one which ought to form the basis of the system,—or whether any national system of education is worth the price of the

paper upon which its provisions are printed—if an emasculating process in text-books, and modes of governance and discipline require to be resorted to in order to its establishment. One thing may be taken for granted, that men in comfortable circumstances will not be coerced in regard to the education of their children. Our own City Free Schools afford ample confirmation of the statement. For while each Rate-payer pays his quota for the support of these Schools, all do not take advantage of their facilities. You find quite a number of private Schools and Academies maintained at the expense of the parties who pay to support the Free Schools. The mere abolition of the Separate School clauses would not bring Roman Catholics within the pale of the National Schools, nor would it produce that profound peace and satisfaction which some persons imagine. On the contrary, a determined hostility would be exerted towards a system of injustice which would seek to deprive them of their due proportion of the funds which they contribute to the general exchequer. This would undoubtedly be the result, and all the false philosophy which has been wasted upon the public within these few years, will not alter the question one iota. Men will not be coerced in educational matters, and it is unwise to attempt it. While, therefore, Separate Schools may be considered as only injurious to those who take advantage of them, the privilege of establishing them in a community such as ours, and in a free country, is an absolute necessity. We have seen enough of the mawkish cake-and-plum-pudding text-books—used not a thousand miles from this—to satisfy us that the introduction of a national system, which required such auxiliaries, would only be paving the way for a wholesale frittering away of the stamina of the youthful mind.

In the session of 1841—the first after the union of Upper and Lower Canada—a School Act was passed, permitting the establishment of separate Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools under certain circumstances. This Act was amended in 1843 by a Bill introduced into the House by the Hon. F. Hincks, then Inspector General, permitting the establishment of a Separate School, Protestant or Catholic, upon the application of ten or more resident freeholders or householders of any School district; or within the limits assigned to any town or city school. In the School Act of 1846, amending and superseding the Act of 1843, and establishing a Council of Public Instruction, and providing for the Normal School in the City, the provisions of the Act of 1843 in reference to Separate Schools were re-enacted. In the School Act of 1847,

introduced by Hon. J. H. Cameron, creating one Board of School Trustees and providing for the establishment of schools in the cities and towns of Upper Canada, the power of determining the "number, sites and descriptions of schools—which shall be established and maintained in such city or town, and whether such school or schools shall be denominational or mixed," was vested in the Board of Trustees created by the Act. This Act failed to give satisfaction. The Common School Act of 1850 followed, introduced by Hon. F. Hincks, embracing all the provisions of the Acts of 1846-7, and such additions and modifications as experience rendered necessary. The 19th section of this Act provided for the establishment of Separate Schools; the election of Separate School Trustees; determined the share of the School fund to which they were entitled, and the returns which the Trustees were required to make. Some difficulty arose under this Act in consequence of an application having been made for the establishment of a second Roman Catholic Separate School in Toronto—and objected to as contrary to the provisions of the Act. The Court of Queen's Bench having sustained the objection, a short Act was introduced in the following session by the Hon. John Ross. This Act received the Royal assent in Aug., 1851. In 1853, however, the Supplementary School Act, introduced by Hon. W. B. Richards, was passed, modifying the Act of 1850 in regard to Separate Schools. The Chief Superintendent was very desirous to ascertain the mind of the people of Upper Canada in regard to the 4th or Separate School section of this Act, and for this purpose made an official tour through the Province, holding a public school-meeting in each County and explaining the draft of the Supplementary Bill. He then proceeded to Quebec to submit the draft to the Government, and the Bill was introduced and passed without a division. This was expected to settle the question, but unfortunately, in 1855, the Hon. Col. Taché began to dabble in Upper Canada School matters, but it had been well for the interests of Roman Catholics themselves that he had refrained from such a step—as the provisions of this Act are "not so convenient for the supporters of Separate Schools as the fourth section of the Supplementary School Act."

Every school established under this Act is "entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature for the support of common schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school as compared with the whole number

of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village, or township." The average number of pupils must be 15 or more before any share is given ; and no separate school is entitled to "any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for common school purposes, within any city, town, village, or township."

The trustees of each are required, on or before the last days of June and December, in each year, to "transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open, and the Chief Superintendent thereupon determines the proportion which the trustees of such separate schools will be entitled to receive out of such legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such trustees, and every such statement shall be verified under oath before any Justice of the Peace for the county or union of counties within which such separate school is situate by at least one of the trustees making the same."

"The Local Superintendent of each Municipality has authority to visit, in his official capacity, such separate schools within his jurisdiction, as are entitled to receive a share of the Public School Grant in the same manner as the common schools."

Such is the present Legislative position of the separate schools. The utmost facility is given for their establishment ; but the regulations of the Educational Department must be strictly adhered to before any share of the Legislative grant is apportioned to them. The introduction of this last Act of 1855, caused a considerable manifestation of hostile feeling to Separate Schools in Upper Canada as it was considered that that Act in its inchoate state aimed a blow at our school system. The ministry, however, bent gracefully as the willow, before the blast of indignation with which the Act was met by the western representatives, and the Act in its modified state left matters pretty much where it found them. Fortunately that rancorous feeling has greatly subsided, except where parties assume a virtuous indignation for mere stage effect. It would be well that the question were removed as far as possible from the arena of party politics, for all are alike interested in the welfare of the Province in a social and educational point of view. Out of the 3,742 common schools in Upper Canada, there are 108 separate schools, established in 64 out of the 400 municipalities of the Western Province, and

these exist mostly in city, town, and village municipalities, where the Chief Superintendent says, "they certainly do no harm to anybody, except to those who establish them."

The first separate school was opened in Toronto in 1843. There are now six Roman Catholic separate schools in the city, with a registered attendance of 1,286 pupils,—an average of 214 to each school. There are twelve teachers in connexion with these, eight brothers of Religious Orders, and eight sisters of Religious Orders. The schools are all opened with prayer. The amount of income derived by these schools for the past year, from Legislative grant, local tax on supporters, and amount subscribed by supporters, was £1039 7s. 10d., of which sum £550 was paid to teachers, and £489 7s. 10d. devoted to other purposes connected with the schools.

SEMINARIES FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Although ample provision is made, as has been stated, for general mercantile and classical education of a high order for boys, yet we have no superior education provided for girls. They may spend a few years in the Model School or in the Common School, but then they are left to shift for themselves. This is the only defect in our educational system, but it is a very grave defect; for whatever tends to enlighten, elevate, and ennoble woman, is in the most direct, important, and influential manner calculated to give to society a healthy moral sympathetic tone. Men may be polished by education, and may be only so much better fitted to seclude themselves from society for the more arduous prosecution of their respective studies. But woman cannot be educated and refined, without diffusing around her the genial influences of such refinement. Whatever has the tendency, then, to make home happy, either by operating upon society directly as a whole, or more indirectly by exercising a hallowed influence upon some of its component parts,—which influence is again to be reflected on each little family group and blended with all the sweet associations of home,—and, like the concentric circles on the bosom of some placid lake, widen and expand until it has reached the limits of the social state,—is worthy of the gravest consideration of the wise and good. There may be difficulties attending the establishment of Institutions on the same liberal scale for superior female education that males now enjoy in the U. C. College and University College, but we have hitherto failed to appreciate these difficulties; and we know not upon what principle it is that the boys of a family should be educated by the community at large, while the girls are left to be educated or not, as their parents have the means or the inclination to do so. The direct and immediate effect of such short-sighted policy, in a

community like ours, where outward show assumes the place of native worth, is to degrade the female mind by not only withholding the suitable means of culture, but by training it to look to other sources for its influence upon society. In the meantime, however, we have several very excellent Seminaries in town for the education of young ladies. These schools are well attended generally, and a good education is afforded ; but, until some more liberal provision is made for female education, our educational system will be radically incomplete.

SECTION VI.—THE PRESS.

The Press is the great educator of the adult population of the Province, and is only second in importance to our Educational establishments for the training of the rising hopes of the country, Canada boasts of a free press, in the largest acceptation of the term. The press is free to publish whatever the Editor may list ; free from fiscal exactions and stamp duties of every kind, and freely and gratuitously circulated by the indulgence of the Post Office Department through all quarters of the Province. Every little town or village, therefore, that can boast of a church and a tavern, must have its newspaper, in which to expatiate on the superiority and salubrity of its respective locality ; to advertise its eligibility as a place of business and the vast extent and fertility of the surrounding district which pours in its untold resources into this favored mart. Not unfrequently these local papers are started or mainly supported, for a time at least, by some political aspirant, who, by the influence which he may bring to bear for or against the administration for the time being, expects to clear a path for his own advancement. It would ill become me to speak of the way in which many of these papers are conducted, but it is evident to the most casual observer that their power for good is considerably neutralized by the spirit and tone which they display. This is, however, but as the rust on the mirror which dims not those parts which remain untarnished. The press as a whole is conducted in a manner creditable to the Province.

There are at present four large and respectable daily papers in the city—the *Globe*, the *Colonist*, the *Leader*, and the *Atlas*—and the facilities which the publishers now enjoy of sending their papers free of postage to all their patrons, have largely increased the daily circulation. The *Globe* is Ultra-Reform in politics ; the *Colonist* Moderate Conservative ; the *Leader* Moderate Reform ; the *Atlas* Tory ; and

although throughout the country they may be chiefly supported by those parties respectively whose particular shade of politics they may be supposed to represent, they are in the city taken pretty much by business men indiscriminately, for their advertisements and arrivals of steamers from England with the news of whatever may agitate London—the centre of civilization and the mart of the world's commerce. Besides these daily papers we have the *Christian Guardian*, denominational, weekly; the *Mirror*, denominational, weekly; the *Catholic Freeman*, denominational, weekly; *Mackenzie's Weekly Message*; and the *Old Countryman*, semi-weekly; the *Journal of the Canadian Institute*, monthly; the *Gospel Tribune*, a monthly religious magazine; the *Journal of Education*, monthly, published under the auspices of the Educational Department; the *Canadian Agriculturist*, monthly; the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, monthly, denominational; and the *Record*, Free Church, monthly; the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, Church of England, monthly; besides several weekly small sheets of a more ephemeral cast.

The oldest paper in the City is the *Christian Guardian*, weekly, commenced in 1829 by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and published by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in connection with their Book Room on King Stret. The Rev. James Spencer has very ably edited the *Guardian* for the last seven years. Mr. Spencer has recently patented an invention for addressing papers. It is an ingenious machine and suits the purpose admirably.

The *Mirror*, a Roman Catholic weekly, was commenced in 1836 and published by Mr. Charles Donlevy until his decease a few weeks ago.

The *British Colonist* was commenced by Mr. Hugh Scobie in 1838, and conducted with great spirit for a number of years as a semi-weekly. In 1851 Mr. Scobie published the *Colonist* in a reduced size as a daily paper, still retaining the semi-weekly and weekly editions. On the death of Mr. Scobie, in 1853, the *Colonist* passed into the hands of Samuel Thompson & Co., till then the proprietors of the *Daily Patriot*, who published it up to the 15th of February, 1858, when it was transferred to George Sheppard & Co., and edited by Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Daniel Morrison as the organ of the Macdonald-Cartier administration. A few weeks ago, on the formation of the Brown-Dorion Government, it was transferred by Mr. Sheppard to Mr. Morrison, its present proprietor, publisher, and talented editor.

The *Globe* was commenced by Mr. George Brown in 1844 as a weekly. In 1846 it was published semi-weekly, and in 1849 tri-

weekly. As the organ of the Baldwin-Lafontaine and Hincks-Baldwin Governments, the *Globe* attained a large circulation and a firm hold upon the Reform element of the province. In the end of 1853 the *Globe* was published as a daily, and now circulates very extensively throughout the province.

The *Leader* was commenced in 1852 and published as a daily by Mr. James Beaty, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Charles Lindsay, formerly political editor of the *Examiner*. A semi-weekly, weekly, and evening edition of the *Leader* are also published.

The *Catholic Citizen* commenced in 1853 by the Messrs. Hayes as a weekly organ of the Catholic interest in the city. It ceased to exist, however, a short time ago, and another of a somewhat different stripe has sprung from its ashes.

The *Old Countryman* was commenced as a weekly in 1853 by Mr. William Hope, and subsequently published as a semi-weekly under the name of the *Toronto Times*.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P.P., the oldest, most extensively informed, and most indefatigable newspaper editor in the province, commenced the publication of his *Message* in 1854, presenting his readers weekly with a *Literary Ambigu* of the most inimitable composition. This literary veteran published the first number of the *Colonial Advocate* on the 1st of May, 1824, during the Administration of Sir Peregrine Maitland, a paper which, shortly after its commencement "disturbed the Governor's prospects of dignified repose with pungent diatribes on packed juries and government abuses, though as yet warily and cautiously expressed,"* and got its editor into all sorts of imaginable difficulties. With the exception of a short cessation in 1826, "when during a temporary absence from home, his printing office was broken into by parties of respectable standing who had taken offence at his writings, and completely wrecked,"* the *Advocate* was conducted with great spirit—though upon the whole considered rather caustic—till 1834. On the 4th of July, 1836, Mr. Mackenzie started the *Constitution*, which, on the 4th of December, 1837, was swept away with the debris of the rebellion.

The *Echo*, denominational, was commenced in 1855, and is published weekly under a Committee of Management.

The *Atlas*, published by Messrs. Samuel Thompson & Co., late proprietors of the *Colonist*, was commenced on the 9th of July under the editorial management of Mr. Hamilton Hunter.

* McMullen's Canada.

The *Examiner*, published in 1837 by Francis Hincks (now Governor of Barbadoes) and subsequently by Mr. James Lesslie, exercised a considerable influence on the politics of the province; but it, as well as the *Patriot* and the *North American*, all extreme party papers, have ceased to exist.

SECTION VII.—CHARITIES.

In the establishment of Benevolent and Charitable Institutions, Toronto has kept pace with her progress in commerce and education and in material wealth.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—This institution was incorporated in 1847, and is under the superintendence of five Trustees,—three of whom are appointed by Government, one by the City Corporation, and one by the Board of Trade. It is attended by a staff of surgeons and physicians appointed by the Trustees. Besides the relief given to upwards of 100 in-door patients on the average, there is a great number of out-door patients, who attend at stated times for medical aid. This institution forms a sort of medical school, where the medical students attending college resort daily, at a stated hour, to “walk the wards” with the attending physician for the week. The Hospital is largely endowed with lands within the limits of the city, upwards of 400 acres having been voted for that purpose in 1817, by an order in Council. It has, in addition, an annual grant of £2,000 from the Legislature.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—This is a provincial institution, supported by an annual grant from the Legislature, and a tax of one penny in the pound on the rateable property of each Municipality. It was opened in 1841, in the Old Jail on Toronto Street, under the medical superintendence of Dr. William Rees, who had been mainly instrumental in its establishment. This building was soon found too small for the number of applicants, and the Asylum was opened in larger premises on the corner of Front and Bathurst Streets. The Ordnance Department granted fifty acres of the Garrison Common for the site of more commodious buildings, and in 1845 the present Asylum was commenced. The Medical Superintendent and Bursar are appointed by the Government. The present incumbents are John Workman, M.D., Superintendent; John McKirdy, Bursar. There are four Visiting Commissioners, also appointed by Government, who frame by-laws for the regulation of the institution, examine it regularly,

and report to His Excellency the Governor General. The present Visiting Commissioners are William Cawthra and James Beaty, of Toronto, Robert Armour, of Bowmanville, and Hon. Samuel Mills, of Hamilton. Although at the time of the erection of the building it was considered that accommodation for 250 patients would be sufficient, yet from 350 to 400 are crowded into it; consequently, patients are only admitted when a vacancy occurs, and according to priority of application. In 1856 a branch institution was opened in the University grounds, and in 1857 it contained sixty females and six males.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—This is a local institution, established in 1837 for the relief of the indigent poor, and supported by voluntary contributions, aided by an annual parliamentary grant of £500. It is managed by a Superintendent, under the direction of a committee of gentlemen, annually chosen at a public meeting of the inhabitants called for that purpose. There is a school kept in the building, conducted by a respectable elderly female, one of the inmates, where the young children in the institution are educated.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—This institution, established in 1848, is under the management of a number of ladies, who visit it regularly. It is open at all hours, and being supported by voluntary contributions, aided by an annual grant of £75 from Government, medical attendance is afforded free of charge.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM was established in 1849, for the purpose of affording shelter, maintenance and protection to destitute orphans, half-orphans, and children whose parents, from sickness or otherwise, are unable to support them. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and principally by the collections at St. Michael's Cathedral.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.—In 1851, when Jenny Lind visited Toronto in her musical tour through America, she gave a concert in St. Lawrence Hall, the proceeds of which—over £400—were to be devoted to the founding of some charity commemorative of the event. J. G. Bowes, Esq., then Mayor of the city, having entertained the Swedish Nightingale at his own mansion during her stay in the city, was entrusted with the application of the money. After consultation with some friends, it was resolved to found an Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, and the preliminary steps having been taken, a temporary Home was opened in a building on Bay Street, in 1852, for the reception of that class of persons for

which the charity had been established. In 1854 a permanent Home was erected in Sullivan Street, on a site presented by Hon. Robert Baldwin and Hon. William Cayley jointly, through the intercession of Dr. Rees, to whose unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity the City is indebted for many of its Institutions, and 60 children are at present enjoying a home and education within its walls. The institution is managed by a committee of ladies, chosen annually, at a meeting of the members of the society, that is, of those who have contributed £1 and upwards to the charity. The office-bearers for the present year are—

First Directress.....	Mrs. Murray.
Second Directress.....	Mrs. M. R. Vankoughnet.
Treasurer	Mrs. Robarts.
Secretary	Mrs. Small.
Chaplain.....	Rev. Dr. Lett.
Medical Officer.....	Dr. Ogden.
Matron	Mrs. Mary Holmes.

The institution receives an annual grant of £200 from the Government, and the balance necessary to the working of the charity is made up by private subscription. At its commencement the Home was catholic in its management, being supported and conducted by Protestants of various denominations, indiscriminately ; but by the somewhat unscrupulous energy of the chaplain, the institution became an adjunct of the Church of England, a clause being inserted in the 7th section of the By-laws, providing that “a school shall always form part of the establishment, and religious instruction of the Church of England shall be included in the daily education of the school.” The chaplain and some of his supporters determined to have the new Home opened by the Bishop of the Diocese, in order to determine its episcopal character ; but in this he was disappointed. His motion was carried at a small meeting, and the Secretary, a young lady belonging to the Kirk of Scotland, in communicating the Resolution to His Lordship, stated also the fact that the feeling of the meeting was not at all unanimous as to the propriety of His Lordship opening the institution—thus making it strictly episcopal in its character. The result was that the Bishop refused to comply with the resolution. At a subsequent meeting an attempt was made to pass a vote of censure on the Secretary, but it was defeated. The Secretary, however, resigned her office. A correspondence was opened up with Mr. Bowes as to his ideas of the character of the institution, but the replies of Mr. Bowes were very vague and indefinite. A committee was then deputed to wait upon the Bishop

to ask him to reconsider his decision ; but from that day to this the institution has not been opened in any public way, and it is left pretty much to the guidance of its chaplain,—who along with Mr. Gurnett and Mr. T. P. Robarts, form the Committee of Counsel for the present year. Fortunately the mellowing influence of time has soothed the animosity which injured feelings had excited, and the institution continues to minister satisfactorily to that destitute class for whose amelioration it was established. The financial state of its affairs, as presented by last report, is as follows :

I N C O M E .

Special Donations.	£ 371 15 0
Legacy, £100, and 2 years' interest thereon, £12	112 0 0
Ordinary Subscriptions and Donations	2198 17 9
Extraordinary do.	408 5 9
Parliamentary Grants.....	1125 0 0
Gain on Investments	70 17 6
Interest	134 0 9
Loan	21 0 0
	<hr/>
Total amount of Income for 7 years.....	£4441 17 6

E X P E N D I T U R E .

House Expenses.....	£1764 1 1
Cost of Furniture	140 6 9
Incidental Expenses	192 19 9
Extraordinary Expenses	67 0 0
Cost of Erecting "The Orphans' Home,"... £1888 5 7	
Additions and improvements since	204 5 7
	<hr/>
	2092 11 2
	<hr/>
Total amount of Expenditure for 7 years.....	£4256 18 9

S U R P L U S F U N D S .

Investment in Consumers' Gas Stock Company of Toronto. £150 15 0	
Cash in hands of Treasurer on 1st June, 1858	34 3 9
	<hr/>
	£184 18 9

SECTION VIII.—MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Toronto was incorporated in 1834. The City was then divided into five Wards, each returning two Aldermen and two Councilmen to the Council Board. Since then other two Wards have been formed, and the City Council has thereby been increased to 28—14 Aldermen and 14 Councilmen. The Aldermen, in addition to their functions at the Council Board, act as City Magistrates in police and

other matters. The elections to civic honours take place annually, on the first Monday and Tuesday of January, and during these two days considerable excitement prevails in some of the Wards. From the list of Aldermen elected, the Mayor is chosen by the whole Council, the City Clerk, by virtue of his official character, presiding over the meeting, the friends of the Mayor apparent contenting themselves on such occasions with simply nominating their favorite candidate, without condescending to panegyric, the result being pretty definitely determined previously. The system of re-election for a first and second time to the Mayoralty has prevailed very generally, and where there is no manifest disqualification it is not only gratifying, as expressive of satisfaction with the previous administration, but prudent in so far as the management of civic affairs is concerned. There are many improvements projected in one year which require a couple of years or so to complete, and the Mayor being a member, *ex officio*, of all Committees, is by his experience enabled to render great service to the new Council, for even although many old members may be returned there is very generally an entire change of Committees. In cases of new election, however, the honour of Mayoralty is seldom if ever conferred upon one elected for the first time to the Council, a little civic service being considered indispensable. Since the incorporation of the City we have had the following Mayors :—

1834—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie.	1848	} George Gurnett.
1835—R. B. Sullivan.	1849	
1836—Dr. Morrison.	1850	
1837—George Gurnett.	1851	} John G. Bowes.
1838	1852	
1839 } John Powell.	1853	
1840	1854—Joshua G. Beard.	
1841—George Munro.	1855—George W. Allan.	
1842	1856—John B. Robinson.	
1843 } Henry Sherwood.	1857—John Hutchison.	
1844	1858—Wm. H. Boulton.	
1845		
1846 } William H. Boulton.		
1847		

The Council meets every Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock throughout the year. The doors are open to the public, and every attention is paid to strangers to provide them with a comfortable seat within the bar where the discussions that take place may be fully heard.

While the perfection of the Municipal system of Government is one of the most striking and important features of our constitution, it is very evident that its paramount claims have not hitherto been sufficiently recognized, for nothing strikes the stranger more than the total inaptitude of many of the members of the Council for the transaction of the business brought before them. Annually a number of men are sent to the Council Board by the voice of the people, who have not even studied the rudiments of the municipal system, and who meet week after week without ever condescending to make themselves familiar with the rules and regulations which govern their own meetings. Fortunately, Mr. Charles Daly, the Clerk who was installed at the incorporation of the City in 1834, still retains the important position which for so many years he has so ably filled, and to him the Council looks for guidance in all their movements. The monetary affairs of the Corporation are conducted by the City Chamberlain and his assistants. The account for the salaries of Municipal officers for 1857, was £15,432 12s. 4d.

LIABILITIES OF THE CITY.—The estimated liabilities for the present year, as presented by the Finance Committee in their Report No. 15, amount to \$614,550.68* to be provided for as follows:—

Amount due on the 31st Dec., 1857, on account of the revenue of that year.....	\$166,785.22
Amount of Rental, Licenses, Market Fees, &c., for 1858....	62,712.00
Amount of over expenditure for 1857, proposed to be provided for by an issue of Debentures.....	94,663.80
	<hr/>
	\$324,134.02

Leaving a balance of \$290,416.66 to be provided for by assessment in the following manner :

For School purposes 3½d. in the £ or 1½ cents in the \$, on £515,000 or \$2,060,000	\$3,041.67
For Sinking Fund and interest on Debentures 1s. 1d. in the £ or 5½ cents in the \$.....	111,583.33
General purposes, including dog tax, 1s. 6½d. in the £ or 7¾ cents in the \$.....	160,791.67
	<hr/>
	\$302,416.67
Less—Probable losses.....	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$290,416.67

The amount of "over expenditure" for 1857, \$94,663.80, was caused by a somewhat undue stretch of civic official responsibility.

* The City Accounts are now, from June 1858, kept in dollars and cents.

The construction of the Esplanade, even after all the discussion which it evoked, seems to have been undertaken—as too many of the City Council jobs are—without sufficient forethought, only a very partial provision having been made for the outlet of the City sewerage, and no provision at all for the gradual subsidence of the water necessarily enclosed in the formation of the breastwork. Only four sewers were mentioned in the specifications—one in Brock street, one in Simcoe street, one in Nelson street, and one in any other street between Brock and Nelson streets. Four sewers only were therefore provided with outlets, and the consequence was that ere the other sewers which formerly found a ready outlet in the Bay could be otherwise provided for—which was ultimately done at considerable expense to the city—they were dammed up, and the sewerage mingled with the enclosed water, now left stagnant, produced a very noisome effluvia.

The Medical Faculty—the legitimate guardians of the City's salubrity—after a lengthened consultation, prognosticated sudden pestilence if the nuisance were not at once abated. The Council met, and in their emergency empowered the Mayor, without delay, to make arrangements “for filling up the large space in front of the City, situated between the south side of Palace and Front Streets and the north line of the Esplanade.” A contract was accordingly entered into, which many of the citizens and several of the City papers declared to be a job, inasmuch as it was given to parties who had not the means of completing it. A By-law was passed, authorizing the issue of £75,000 of Debentures, to pay, amongst other things, for the Mayor's contract; and some of the Debentures were disposed of in the English market, when the By-law was quashed by our Law Courts as being informal, as it had not been submitted to the vote of the citizens, and the issue of the Debentures was declared illegal, and they were consequently recalled. A By-law for the issue of £50,000 of Debentures was accordingly passed by the Councils and submitted to the popular vote. It was, however, vetoed by a large majority, the citizens plainly declaring that they had little confidence in the men who would have the expenditure of the money. The Council quietly pocketed the affront, passed a By-law for £25,000, which was also vetoed, and then without the slightest compunction drew \$32,000 from the Jail Fund to complete the sewerage and \$66,000 from the Esplanade Fund to pay for filling up the open space referred to, leaving their successors to make up the deficiency. In doing so, the present Finance Committee say—“In the cases referred to it would appear to have been a difficult matter

to have adopted any different course in the very *anomalous position* in which the Corporation was placed." This over expenditure is therefore provided for by the issue of Debentures as proposed by the Finance Committee.

The Council having appropriated the City's share of the proceeds of the sale of the Clergy Reserves to the construction of a new Jail, and the formation of an Industrial Farm for the better classification and training of juvenile delinquents, a piece of ground in the north-east environs of the City immediately beyond the River Don, known as the Scadding Farm, was purchased, and preparations have been made for the construction of the building. The Jail and Industrial Farm account for the year is as follows :—

Paid for the Scadding Farm	\$40,000.00
“ to W. Thomas & Son	200.00
Amount at Credit of Account.....	36,038.77
	————— \$76,238.77
Of this balance, \$32,000 has been taken for the construction of Main Sewers.	
Amount at Credit of Account.....	\$76,238.77

The Esplanade account, which was formed by the issue of £120,000 of Debentures, stands as follows for the present year :—

Paid C. Gamble, Law Expenses	\$ 917.00
“ T. C. Keefer for Report on Esplanade.	211,26
“ Grand Trunk Railway for Construction of Esplanade	244,938.20
Amount at Credit of this Account	111,066.37
	————— \$357,124.83
Amount at Credit 1st Jan., 1857.....	\$312,084.80
Received interest on deposits in Banks.....	4820.33
“ Proceeds of Sale of Storehouse on Tinning's Wharf	219.70
“ From Grand Trunk Railway Com- pany for right of way.....	40,000.00
	————— \$357,124.83

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1858.—The City Surveyor, in his Report of the necessary Improvements for 1858, recommends the construction of certain Works and Repairs during the year, involving the expenditure of \$224,262.92, as follows—

Sewers	\$63,960 00
Macadamizing	60,130 00
Boulder Paving.....	6,904 70

Turnpiking and Grading	\$11,857 00
Sidewalks.....	19,011 22
General Street Account.....	62,400 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$224,262 92

The Board of Works, however, while admitting the force of the Surveyor's reasoning, make sundry modifications on his Report and recommend its adoption by the Council in their Report of the 12th of April, thus modified, chargeable on Capital Account—

Macadamizing Streets	\$24,440
Turnpiking and Grading	9,952
New Sidewalks.....	5,889
Various Sidewalks in short lengths.....	3,000
Experimental Paving.....	4,000
Experimental Sidewalk.....	1,000
Stone Crossings	1,000
Culverts (new)	500
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$49,881

The following to be charged as current repairs—

Macadamizing Streets	\$42,000.00
Scraping and Cleaning do.....	10,000.00
Renewal of Sidewalks	6,817.07
Repairs to do.	5,000.00
Wooden Street Crossings.....	1,000.00
Repairs of Culverts	800.00
Sundry Repairs	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$69,617.07

THE POLICE FORCE.—In the summer of 1855 the Council made some attempts to improve the police department, as the Force was considered totally inadequate to the wants of the City. After a long and patient investigation into some delinquencies that had occurred, they determined to establish the police system on a surer basis.

Their first step was a very judicious one. Wisely considering that Police management, like every other management, required not only an aptitude for the task but a thorough knowledge of the details of the system, they passed a resolution empowering the Mayor to write to the head of the Police establishment, London, and request him to send out a man thoroughly acquainted with Police matters, to organize and drill and superintend our City force. But the local pressure was so great that even the Mayor of 1855 shrunk from the position which had been so boldly assumed, and the chief of the day was allowed to retain a position which the Council had declared

he was unable to fill with advantage to the citizens. The Police Force at present consists of a Chief of Police, a Deputy Chief, five Sergeants, and fifty men. They are all in uniform, and have their respective number on their coat collar and on their cap. The Sergeants wear a silver band on their uniform cap, but have no number. There are five Stations : City Hall Station ; Head Quarters ; No. 2, corner of Duke and Berkeley streets ; No. 3, Yonge street ; No. 4, York street ; and No. 5, St. Andrew's Market. There are fifteen men on duty during the day throughout the city ; two men at the City Hall on Station duty, and one at each of the other Stations ; one in the Chief's Office ; and two on special duty—making 24 out of the 50, leaving 26 for night patrol, some of whom, owing to the extent of the City, have rather a wide beat. Several of the men have been connected with the Force for a number of years, and are therefore considered efficient officers. The appointments to the Force are, by recent arrangements, made by a Board of Commissioners elected by the Council. The present Board is composed of the Mayor, the Chairman of the Committee on applications to office, and the Chairman of the Committee on Police, Prisons, &c., for the time being. The expense of the Police Department for 1857 was £10,328 12s. 10d.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—This forms a separate feature in our Municipal arrangements. So greatly had the business of licensing increased, that the City Council in 1854 considered themselves justified in appointing a General Inspector of Licenses to superintend this department, to grant all licenses, receive the money therefor, and prosecute all parties belonging to licensed avocations who have not complied with the rules of his office. As a matter of course, everything is licensed. We have Shop licenses, Auctioneer licenses, Eating-house licenses, Ten-pin Alley licenses, Pedlar's licenses, Menagerie licenses, Billiard licenses, &c., &c., and a certain revenue is derived to the city thereby.

The amount received for Licenses in 1854 was.....	£3,298	15	0
Do do 1855 was.....	4,079	9	6
Do do 1856 was.....	4,439	11	3
Do do 1857 was.....	5,399	15	0

To this requires to be added £571 2s. 6d. for 1857 for fines and fees accruing from violations of the License Law, chiefly for selling spirits without license. The number of licenses granted for 1857, with their pecuniary results, was as follows :—

116 Shop Licenses,* amounting to.....	£1,155	0	0
260 Hotel, Inn, and Tavern Licenses, at £12 3. 9d.....	3,168	15	0
16 Auctioneer Licenses, at £10	160	0	0
153 Cab Licenses.....	293	0	0
4 Eating-houses	15	0	0
3 Ten-pin Alleys	15	0	0
13 Pedlars' Licenses	65	0	0
6 Menagerie do	101	2	6
6 Livery do	60	0	0
1 Temperance House.....	3	15	0
96 Butchers' Licenses.....	24	0	0
299 Carters' do	309	0	0
3 Billiard Table Licenses	30	0	0
Total.....	£5,399	15	0

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—In consequence of a somewhat general disaffection having been manifested by the several volunteer companies of firemen which formed the Fire Brigade of the City, an Act was passed by the City Council on the 24th September 1855, to repeal the law under which they were organized and to make provision for the organization and management of the Fire Brigade hereafter. By virtue of this Act the new Brigade was placed under the control and direction of the Committee on Fire, Water, and Gas, for the time being. The Brigade consists of one Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, chosen annually by the City Council, and forming the Board of Engineers, of which the Chief Engineer is Chairman. Two Engine Companies of 35 men each; two of thirty men each; two of 25 men each; one Hook and Ladder Company of 25 men; and one Hose Company of 40 men. The Board of Engineers are held responsible for the discipline and good order of the whole Brigade, and for the care of all the apparatus belonging to the department. Each company has one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Secretary, nominated annually by the Board. The remuneration for the services of the Brigade is fixed in the Act of organization.

Chief Engineer, per annum.....	£200
First Assistant Engineer, per annum.....	50
Second do do	40
Captains of Companies do	20
Lieutenants do do	15
Secretaries do do	12
Branchmen do do	12
Men do do	10

* Licenses granted to Grocers to sell spirits by the quart.

In order that they may be distinguished at fires from the other citizens, they are required to wear a uniform dress and cap. The apparatus belonging to the department are :—

3 Engines, direct action, 6½ inch cylinders, 16 inch stroke.
1 Engine, “ 7 “ “ 16 “
1 “ direct side action, 7½ inch cylinders, 7 inch stroke.
1 “ old style “ 7 “ “ 10 “
6 Engines, together with suction hose, bells, lamps, leather buckets, spanners, &c., &c.
1 Hook and Ladder Carriage, with ladders, poll hooks, hand hooks, chain hooks, axes, &c., &c.
1 old Hook and Ladder Carriage.
1 four-wheeled Hose Carriage.
9 two-wheeled Hose Reels.
1000 feet of good Hose.
1200 “ ordinary Hose.
1650 “ indifferent Hose.
12 Hydrant Keys.

STATIONS OF THE BRIGADE.

No. 1.—Phoenix Company	35 men	—is stationed on Court Street
No. 2.—Rescue Company	30 “	“ “ “
No. 3.—British North America Co.	30 “	“ “ Bay Street.
No. 4.—Victoria Company	25 “	New Fire Hall, Queen St.
No. 5.—Deluge Company	25 “	“ Berkeley Street.
No. 6.—Provincial Company	35 “	“ Bay Street.
Hose Company	40 “	“ “
Hook and Ladder Company	25 “	“ Court Street.

During the year 1857 there were 33 fires, which destroyed 8 frame dwellings, 5 grocery stores, 2 taverns, 7 carpenter's shops, 4 stables, 1 shed, and 1 barn ; in all 28 frame buildings. There were no brick buildings destroyed during the year ; six were, however, slightly damaged.

LOSS BY FIRES.

The estimated loss by fire during the year 1857	£12,585	0	0
The amount of insurance on property destroyed or injured	45,775	0	0
Loss to parties over the amount of their insurance	8,267	0	0
Insurance on property destroyed or injured, over the amount of loss	41,385	0	0

The origin of the fires which occurred during the year, is thus so far accounted for :

Accidental from carelessness with stoves and stove pipes	8
“ “ Lighted candles.....	2
“ “ Gas light left near wood work	1
“ “ Warm ashes left in wood.....	1
“ “ Lighted pipe or cigar	1
“ “ Chimney on fire, set fire to roof.....	3
“ “ Children playing with lucifer matches.....	1
	<hr/>
	17
Incendiary	4
Cause unknown	12
	<hr/>
	33

The expenses of the Fire Department for 1857 were £3,546 12s. 9d., which includes £140 to carters for water at fires.

WATER SUPPLY.—Toronto is miserably ill supplied with water, both as to quality and quantity, although in the great Lake which forms our southern bulwark we have an abundant and unfailing source of supply of pure and wholesome water. As regards the *quality* of the water supplied,—it is enough to say that it is drawn from the Bay—which in turn receives the entire sewerage of a city of 50,000 inhabitants,—and has been hitherto served out without the slightest filtration. As to *quantity*, while we have nearly 100 miles of streets opened, there are not more in all than from 15 to 20 miles of pipes laid, and a great portion of that even is comparatively useless for the purpose intended. The Reservoir, too, which affords the chief service, is upon so low a level that the water will not rise in the city to the upper floors of the high houses, and is therefore unavailable unless carried up by hand. The cistern of the New Masonic Hall on Toronto Street, for example, having been placed immediately under the roof, requires to be supplied with a force pump that all the offices may have a service. The citizens, however, are not entirely limited to this scanty supply. There is an abundance of the finest drinking water, held up by the blue clay, and obtained throughout the city at various depths from 12 to 30 feet. The private wells are therefore numerous, and those families that live beyond the very restricted range of the water pipes, depend for their washing water on the copious showers which from time to time yield a bountiful supply. Chain pumps and large wooden cisterns are consequently in great requisition.

On the 18th of September, 1841, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature incorporating Joseph Masson, Albert Furniss and John Strang, under the style and title of “The Toronto Gas Light

and Water Company." "The better to enable such institution to conduct and extend the business of manufacturing gas, and lighting the City of Toronto with gas, and of supplying the same with water," the Company was authorized to raise such a sum "as shall not exceed £40,000, for the purpose of completing and maintaining said Gas and Water Works, and for no other purpose whatever."

The Gas Works had been commenced before this Act was passed, but the water supply does not seem to have been forthcoming for some time after, for we find articles of agreement drawn up on the 15th November, 1842, between the City of Toronto on the one part, and Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson on the other, in reference to the construction of the Water Works. It is therein stated:—That whereas it is the intention of the said Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson to erect and build Water Works in the said City of Toronto, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with pure and wholesome water, and for the public use of the said city;—the City of Toronto have agreed with the said Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson for a supply of water for twenty fire plugs, to be placed at such points and places within the said City of Toronto as have been selected and pointed out by the Standing Committee on Gas and Water Works, and for which the City of Toronto shall and will pay to the said Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson the sum of £250 per annum for 21 years, the payment to commence when five miles of mains shall have been laid, or as much thereof as shall be necessary to supply the said fire plugs. "And in case the said twenty fire plugs be not found sufficient for the supply of water at fires within the distance so laid down on the map,—the said Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson shall and will supply as many additional fire plugs within that distance as equal the number supplied in New York or Philadelphia Water Works in the same distance or length of pipes." After some arrangements about the trenching and filling up of the streets, and laying the pipes, &c., there comes the following clause:—"They, the said Albert Furniss and Joseph Masson, shall and will during the 21 years give a full and sufficient supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing fires at any time, and at all points where mains or pipes may be laid from the said Water Works over and above the number of fire plugs hereinbefore mentioned as the said Committee shall require, the said City of Toronto being at the expense of the said fire plugs and erecting the same; but that the said fire plugs first mentioned shall be during 21 years kept in good working order by Furniss and Masson."

Under this agreement the Water Works were commenced, and

the twenty fire plugs were erected, for which the Company received £250 a year. In process of time, however, the mains were extended beyond the limits marked on the map, and the City Council very properly took advantage of the privilege in the agreement to erect a number of fire plugs or hydrants upon the mains so laid down ; but with an obliquity seldom indeed exhibited by public bodies, although they have erected fifty hydrants over and above the twenty originally stipulated for, they continue to pay only the original annual sum of £250 for the water supplied therefrom. It is neither creditable to the judgment nor the honesty of the City Council to take advantage of any inexplicit or loose wording in an agreement drawn up, I have no doubt, in good faith, for the mutual interest of all parties concerned,—for whatever tortuous construction may be put upon it, there is abundant evidence on the face of it that the Company were for 21 years to maintain in efficient working order only twenty fire plugs, and supply the same with water for the sum of £250 per annum, and whatever number over and above that might be considered necessary by the Committee on Gas and Water outside the five mile limit, were to be erected and maintained at the proper expense of the City Council. While the Company bound themselves to supply an indefinite number of fire plugs with water, they only covenant to supply twenty for £250 a year.

I have been thus particular with the Agreement of 1841, because from this niggardly policy of the Council, more than from any other cause, has resulted the fact that the Water Company has only from 800 to 900 water takers in a city with 7,500 houses, and even that small number very inadequately supplied. The city extended rapidly, but Mr. Furniss, who shortly after the establishment of the Works, became sole proprietor, had no countenance nor encouragement from the City Council to extend his works to meet the necessary wants of the city. He extended therefore very slowly, and contented himself with endeavoring to draw the interest of his invested capital out of the pipes already laid. The City Council, instead of meeting him with that free and generous spirit which is generally exhibited by public bodies, took every opportunity of harassing him, and when there was a deficiency of water, as it was impossible there could otherwise be, an action for damages was raised. In this way they expended the money of the city, which would have gone far to help the proprietor of the Water Works to extend his means of supply. For several years cases of this kind were pending in our Law Courts between the City Council and Mr. Furniss, the citizens being the only losers.

In 1851 Mr. Furniss, worried and disheartened with the treatment he had received at the hands of the City Council, and having all his interests and associations in Montreal, sold the works for £22,020 12s. 6d., to a joint stock company, at the head of which was Mr. Charles Berczy. One condition of the sale was that £9,500 should be expended in extending the works. This company, however, after expending over £800 in addition to the £9,500 for works then under contract, being disappointed in their appeal to the City Council for a new and more equitable arrangement in regard to the supply of the fire hydrants,—although such arrangement was drafted and reported by the then committee of Fire, Water, and Gas,—was glad to get quit of the works again, and in 1853 Mr. Furniss came to the rescue. He repurchased the works for £32,308 5s., returning the debentures which had been given him. Having got the works into his own hands again, he proceeded to make further improvements. He purchased a new pumping engine, constructed a new 12-inch rising main to the St. George's Square reservoir, built a large Bath and Washing establishment, and had projected several extensions to the supply pipes, expending in all something like £15,000. On the 10th of June, 1858, however, he disposed of his whole interest in the works to the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

In 1853 an Act was passed incorporating Frederic Chase Capreol and several other gentlemen, under the title of the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, to supply the city with pure water and cheap gas. The provisions of the Act were not, however, taken advantage of. In 1855 Mr. Capreol, having in the meantime purchased out the other corporators, got the Act of 1853 amended, by increasing the capital stock of the company to £250,000, and making such other alterations as he considered necessary to its effective working; and on the 31st May, 1856, the Metropolitan Company was organized, the Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, James Beaty, and Frederic Chase Capreol, were elected Provisional Directors, and Mr. Capreol was elected President. In the winter of 1856-7, Mr. Capreol, having gone to England, made a contract with the firm of Dales, Brothers, for the construction of the works of the Metropolitan Company, the nature of which was, that the contractors should lay down pipes in every street in the city, equipped with all necessary fire-plugs or hydrants of the most approved description, and construct two reservoirs with a storage capacity of 10,000,000 of gallons each, allowing an average daily supply of forty gallons per head; the whole to be completed, in the most perfect order, for the sum of £450,000. The site selected by the Engineer of the Company

for the reservoir is five and a half miles east of the city, on the high ground adjoining the town line of Scarborough, lying between the Kingston Road and the Grand Trunk Railway. It is 245 feet above the level of the lake, whence the water shall be drawn by powerful engines, through a main of thirty inches diameter, and will give gravitating power sufficient to supply the highest houses in Yorkville, the site of which, at the northern city limits, is 135 feet above the level of the lake. The advantage of reservoirs at such an elevation is incalculable in cases of fire, because the necessary delay in all cases from the moment of the fire alarm to the time a fire engine commences to play is so great that the fires are not then easily checked. This delay is estimated at twenty-eight minutes by Mr. Braidwood, of the London Fire Department, where all their apparatus is kept in excellent order; while the time elapsing between the fire alarm and the application of a hose to a high-pressure water supply, such as that which Montreal now enjoys, is the work of two minutes, and the property is consequently saved.

In order to enable them to carry on their operations, the Company applied to the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, authorizing the City Council to levy a small frontage tax in their behalf, on the line of all the streets in which pipes should be laid; in consequence of many of the streets being only partially built upon, and therefore not furnishing water consumers sufficient to pay the interest of the money necessarily sunk in laying down pipes in these streets. This was considered by the Company the most equitable mode of raising a portion of the necessary revenue, while it is very evident that, without such an inducement, any Company might hesitate before investing so much capital without the slightest prospect of a suitable return therefor. Some members of the City Council, however, for reasons best known to themselves, opposed the Company's Bill, and succeeded, by a blatant show of virtuous care for the interests of the City, in getting a Bill introduced into the Legislature, asking power to construct Works for the City under their own control. On the 10th of April, 1857, the Secretary of the Company published an address to the Rate-payers of the City, explaining the pecuniary phase of the question in so far as it would affect the Rate-payers, if the Council were so unwise as to proceed with the construction of new Works, adding so materially as it would to the debt of the City. He then stated briefly the nature and extent of the contract for the construction of the Company's Works, and the supply which might be calculated upon—"thus placing the residents on the thinly-settled streets on the same footing

as regards water supply, with the residents on King street or any other densely peopled part of the City, as the supply is calculated for a population of one hundred thousand. For this, the Council is asked by the Company to levy a small frontage rate,—say for the sake of illustration 6d. a foot,—upon all the property fronting the streets through which the water-pipes are laid. By this equitable mode of assessment, the mechanic with his house of 18 feet front would pay an annual water rate of 9s., and for this his house would be protected against fire, and the street on which he resides would be watered as often as the residents thereon thought proper to do so, without further additional expense for water. The house with its 50 feet frontage would pay a frontage rate of £1 5s.,—and if a water supply was desired for baths and other domestic conveniences,—an additional rate of, say £2 10s. would be levied, making in all £3 15s. for the same amount of convenience which would cost £20 if the Council proceed in the way which has been chalked out;—while the City will remain unburdened with debt, our debentures would remain at par, and the Municipality would be able to move more easily into any City improvement, than they would be if they entered upon the ruinous course of at present constructing new Water Works under the control of the Corporation.”

The City’s Bill was, however, passed by the Legislature, and, as was conjectured at the time by those who were behind the scenes, it was allowed to remain a dead letter. The Board of Trade also stepped out of its legitimate path to petition the Legislature against the Company’s Bill, and in their Annual Report alluded somewhat complacently to the fact, “feeling assured that such a bill would immensely increase our taxes without any commensurate benefit to the City.” To this self-laudatory paragraph the Secretary of the Company replied in the following issue of the *Daily Colonist* which contained the Report. After stating why he had lifted the pen, he says—

“Of course it would be very difficult for me to say what would be, in the estimation of the Council of the Board of Trade, a *commensurate benefit* for any amount expended. But if the *benefit* of an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and for a protection against fire, be not commensurate with the frontage rate, the Metropolitan Water Company asked the Legislature to give the City Council the power of imposing in their behalf,—then it is impossible to conceive any *benefit* that would be *commensurate*.

“During the time the bill was under discussion I showed, and I believe satisfactorily, in a letter addressed to the Rate-payers, that

a frontage rate such as that specified in the Metropolitan Water Company's Bill, was the most equitable mode of helping to meet the demands which any Company would require to make, in order to supply the city sufficiently with water. For it is not as a domestic convenience alone to those who are in comfortable circumstances that an abundant supply of water is needed in the city. There are sanitary considerations of far greater and more serious importance than any merely superficial view of the question could suggest, and in these considerations all are deeply interested. The tainted atmosphere remains not hovering, where it becomes impregnated with the poisonous exhalations. It is wafted to those happier spots where internal comfort reigns, and where all external is comeliness and propriety. It is breathed not alone by the poorer classes, or by those who have little or no connexion with Boards of Trade, other than the boards of trade on which they sit or at which they stand to perform their daily labor. But there is that other consideration which especially belongs to the Council of the Board of Trade ; the effect which a full supply of water in a City has upon the rates of Insurance at which property is protected. This is a question upon which I need not cumber your space by giving any quotations, as every city which rises from a water supply such as we now have in Toronto, to one such as the Metropolitan Water Company intend to afford, adds only to the accumulated evidence on this point. I will, therefore, give a home illustration of the way in which that class more immediately connected with the Board of Trade would be affected by the operations of the Metropolitan Water Company's Bill. Take, for example, the line of King Street from Betley and Kay's corner to Laidlaw and Co.'s corner, on Church street,—a distance of 880 feet, which may be taken as insured at an average of £500 per foot, making a total risk of £440,000, which, at $\frac{2}{3}$ th per cent. premium, gives an annual outlay for Insurance alone of £3,850. The inevitable consequence of a full supply of water, with sufficient water-jets and fire-plugs, would be a saving of £1,980 in this amount of £3,850, by a reduced premium. Then there has to be set against this as a drawback, the amount of frontage-rate that would be entailed by the Metropolitan Water Company's Bill, which, for the same line, would be £22, leaving a clear saving of £1,958—a saving in which all the citizens who require to go a shopping have a direct pecuniary interest. But this saving is simply in the item of Insurance. The property in which the *Colonist Office* is situated—which is within the line I have sketched—and which was so recently destroyed by fire, will enable you to form a pretty correct idea as to

whether any further sum should not be set down as a direct saving, if a sufficient supply of water was provided. As to the reduction of the rates of Insurance, that is a point beyond doubt. It has been so in all other cities. The rates in Liverpool fell as soon as their new Water supply was introduced, from 40s. per cent. to 8s. per cent. ; and there is nothing extravagant in calculating on a reduction here of from 17s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cent. Then over and above this direct and immediate saving from insurance and from property protected from destruction, there will be a saving of several thousands annually to the city, by dispensing with an expensive Fire department. And yet the Council of the Board of Trade could not see that any benefit commensurate with the frontage rate would be obtained."

Such was the position of the Metropolitan Company at the close of 1857. The Council, representing on a large scale the Dog in the Manger, would neither proceed with their own Bill nor assist those to proceed who were desirous to do so. In the early part of 1858, a correspondence was opened between the Company and the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas, with a view to the preparation of some measure upon which both parties would find it to their interest to agree, in order that Water Works adequate to the wants of the City might be commenced without further delay. But, after a delay of several months, the correspondence was abruptly terminated.

On the 10th of June the Metropolitan Company entered upon possession of the Toronto Water Works, having purchased out Mr. Furniss's interest at a valuation determined by Walter Shanly and Thomas C. Keefer, Civil Engineers, and since that time several improvements have been effected. But until new works are constructed the City will not be adequately supplied, nor will that supply be so pure as the health of the citizens demands. The mere transfer of the works from one proprietary to another will neither alter the elevation of the reservoirs nor cleanse the Bay from the impurities daily drained into it by the sewers of the city, nor enlarge the mains so as to afford an abundant supply. In all these points the present works are exceedingly defective, and no amount of patching will very materially alter the state of matters.

The very great importance of this subject is a sufficient apology for entering into it so minutely in a work of this kind, for an abundant supply of pure wholesome water is not only a great protection to a city, but it is the greatest physical comfort which the citizens can enjoy. And yet, this water supply seems always somehow to be taken

for granted. If a fire occurs beyond the limited range of the water pipes, and property is destroyed, the citizens give vent to a good deal of virtuous indignation, forgetting all the while that they have a responsible duty to perform in such a matter as well as any Company which might undertake to furnish a water supply. There must be mutual co-operation to ensure mutual advantage, and it is perhaps too great a stretch of credulity for the residents of a sparsely settled city like Toronto, with upwards of 100 miles of streets opened and not more than thirty miles of houses, all told, to sit idly by, and imagine that any Company can afford to lay down seventy miles of pipes,—which for all immediate purposes of house service, and consequently of revenue, must be unproductive, without some guarantee such as that asked by the Metropolitan Water Company, that at least a portion of the interest on the invested capital shall be secured. We are not indeed without an honourable precedent for such a course in the case of Sir Hugh Myddleton, who, in the early part of the 17th century, introduced the New River water to London, ruining himself pecuniarily thereby. But such precedents are not given for our imitation, and we have no reason to expect they will be followed.

The City Council has not, however, been indifferent to the philosophy of a good water supply. In 1854 they offered two premiums—one of £100 and the other of £50—for the two best plans for supplying the City with water from Lake Ontario. Three plans were sent in, to one of which was awarded £100, to another £50, and to the third £25. But after all, the Council were just about where they were before, for the Adjudicators—gentlemen in every way qualified for the task—having stated which plan was entitled to the first rank, said, “whilst we consider the system proposed in it as superior to the other suggested, we should be inclined to demur to the *source* of supply to the *position* and *altitude* of the reservoir, which, if possible, should be more central and at a higher level, and to the *details* of distribution, which would seem to be capable of improvement.” This was certainly not very high commendation, for having disapproved of the source of supply, the site of the reservoir, and the details of distribution, there was nothing left.

In the end of 1856 the Council voted £1000 to Thomas C. Keefer, “to make the necessary surveys and plans for Water Works for the City of Toronto, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Fire, Water, and Gas,” without reference to the source of supply or the system by which it was to be obtained. Mr. Keefer, as in duty bound, made the surveys and plans, and presented a very ably drawn up Report to the Council in June, 1857, establishing very satisfac-

torily to the Council, I should imagine, that Lake Ontario was large enough to supply the inhabitants of Toronto with water at the high average rate of 40 gallons per head daily ; and further, that there was sufficient space on the Scarboro' Heights for the construction of reservoirs. While, therefore, they are so much the wiser for this £1,350 worth of information, they are not one step nearer an abundant supply of water to the city.

GAS SUPPLY.—The City is also supplied with gas by a private company. In 1839, the propriety of lighting certain portions of the City with gas was discussed, and a joint committee of citizens and members of the City Council was appointed to make preliminary arrangements. On the 7th of October, the Committee reported to the Corporation that they had received plans, specifications, and estimates of constructing the proposed Gas Works from Mr. Blachford and from Mr. Cull, Civil Engineers, and that they had also obtained valuable information from other persons ; and they recommended the Corporation to apply to the conductors of the Gas Works then recently established in Montreal for information respecting the plans and expenses of these works, as affording safer data in estimating the expenses of the proposed works than any other information likely to be obtained.

In conformity with a subsequent resolution of the Council, the Committee despatched Mr. Cull to Montreal to acquire the information desired. In the diary of his journey to Montreal Mr. Cull states that he reached Montreal “on Thursday morning the 17th October, delivered his letters of introduction to Mr. Furniss, who is a respectable Hardware Merchant and a Director, as well as a proprietor of stock in the Gas Works in that City.” Mr. Furniss accordingly accompanied Mr. Cull to the works and exhibited the whole apparatus, a full and particular account of which is given in Mr. Cull's diary. Mr. Furniss stated to him that the Montreal Gas Company had expended nearly £15,000 on their works. They had, however, only paid six per cent., but that he anticipated a larger return. He had purchased nearly half the stock, and if he could be satisfied that at Toronto good gas-light coal could be obtained at the price stated (1s. 3d. per bushel) and that 400 lights would be taken in the distance described—from Caroline to York streets—at £4 per light for an argand burner, he would readily purchase stock to a considerable amount in the Toronto Gas Works.* Various estimates are submitted in the Committee's Report. One by Mr.

* Cull's Diary. Rogers and Thompson, 1839.

Blachford, to supply "gas lights through King street from Caroline to York streets for from four to five hundred argand burners, and of purchasing the apparatus and erecting the necessary buildings," £4,090; one by Mr. Cull, at £5,570; one by Mr. Furniss, given without any details, £7,500; and one by Mr. McLaren, a "Gas Light Engineer" from Scotland, then resident in New York, at £6,021.

The Committee having fully considered the mode of providing ways and means for the construction of the works, submit "that they are of opinion that the public interests of the City would be best promoted by the Corporation taking the whole into their own hands. They, however, are informed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee that the Corporation have no means of providing for the large outlay required for the construction of the proposed Gas Works, except by incurring a further City debt to the amount of said outlay, either by the sale of Debentures, or a further issue of Corporation Notes, a measure which he does not think the City Council would be willing to adopt, unless at least they were satisfied that they would be supported in that measure by the inhabitants, and particularly by the commercial part of the inhabitants of the City which they represented."*

It is refreshing in these days of reckless civic expenditure to see the caution with which the City Fathers of the ancient time entered upon any undertaking where the pecuniary interests of the City were involved. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City was called at the instance of the Committee, and Mr. Furniss having been invited to be present and having fully stated his views on the subject, the result was, that the works were undertaken by a private company, and erected on a piece of ground at the east end of the City, granted them by the Corporation as an inducement to commence the works. The City was partially lighted in the winter of 1840, but it was only in November, 1841, that the Company was incorporated, as we have seen, as the Toronto Gas Light and Water Company, the same parties, all strangers to the City, and having their family interests and attachments elsewhere, assuming the responsibility of supplying the City with gas and water. In 1845 the Company made an agreement with the Corporation for 21 years, to light the streets of the City at £6 13s. 4d. a light, the Company bearing all the expense of the erection and of cleaning and lighting the lamps. Under this arrangement the City is at present lighted, and starting as the Company did with 12 street lamps they now

* Committee's Report, 1839.

supply 828 lamps, the cost of which for 1857, with the gas for the City Hall and other Corporation Buildings, was £5,135 12s. 6d. In 1847, Mr. Furniss, who, in consequence of the death of Mr. Masson, had become sole proprietor of the works, sold them to a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the title of the Consumers' Gas Company, for £22,000. This Company has, upon the old site, recently erected new and very extensive works upon an improved principle. The locality and extent of the works are given in their appropriate place.

SECTION IX.—RELIGIOUS, NATIONAL, AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Where the spirit and letter of the Sacred page are revered there you will find order, cleanliness, industry, and sobriety—the grand essential elements of a healthful social state. It is evidence then even of worldly wisdom, did no higher principles influence the mind, to organize and maintain in a community, Bible and Missionary Societies, and every appliance by which the masses may be brought into contact with the truths of Revelation; for while nature is prone to err there is need for some one to light the Lamp of Life,

—————That like the electric spark,
Its vivid rays may flash from heart to heart
And form a sympathetic chain to span
The earth's circumference.

There is a deeply mysterious poetic sentiment associated with such a fraternity as that of Free Masonry, which, with its mystic symbols, links the present with all time past, which looks to

“Ancient times, when Israel's king that famous fabric reared,
In which his glory and his wealth so manifest appeared,
He in his wisdom first gave heed to Heaven's great law to man,
And ORDER, beauteous and sublime, through all the process ran.

No sound of axe or metal tool through all the time was heard,
No craftsman broke the harmony with one discordant word;
For so the work was portioned out, by Solomon the wise,
From corner-stone to capital no discord could arise.”

But there is scope for diversity of opinion as to the advantage which our community, socially considered, derives from the existence and perpetuation of many of the Societies whose names are familiar as household words amongst us. Our National Societies, formed for a purely benevolent purpose, may be considered to have seen their day, and violence would not be done to the most sensi-

tive feeling were they all allowed quietly to fall into desuetude. There was a time when even the name of such a society acted as a charm upon the heart of the way-worn wanderer. Many a family in their bright dreams of a home in the Far West left the land of their nativity with high hopes and light hearts, only to find themselves by some untoward fate landed upon a strange shore, amidst a partially strange people, destitute even of the means of procuring the necessaries of existence. It was therefore of the utmost consequence to have a centralization of benevolent efforts that immediate relief might, on an emergency, be obtained. To this sacred feeling we owe the existence of our St. Andrew's, St. George's, and St. Patrick's Societies; for while the spirit of isolation to which allusion has elsewhere been made, existed then as now, to a certain extent, it could be effectively reached by a tale of distress from home—that home around which their heart's fondest aspirations still clung with warmest attachment,—and the history of the past only tells us how nobly these appeals were responded to.

I need not refer to the latest manifestation of this sympathetic regard in the case of the unfortunate sufferers by the ill-fated steamer "Montreal"—passengers, chiefly emigrants by the ship "John Mackenzie" from Glasgow, when the St. Andrew's Societies of Montreal and Quebec generously "offered a warm sympathy for the surviving dismembered families by contributing largely towards making good their losses of property, and by enabling such as desired it to return to their relations or to proceed to their original destination." Still, with this recent instance of substantial aid secured and applied by this concentrated agency, the name and the worth and the character of these Societies belong to the past, and in these days the honour of that name and that character which they so nobly maintained, is apt to be sullied. Their existence now serves very little *good* purpose, and they might therefore be dispensed with, if it were for no other reason than that the memory of their deeds might be embalmed in sweetest fragrance. We are all, or ought to be, Canadians, and whether of English, Irish, or Scotch descent, it signifies very little to society unless we make ourselves good citizens.

If such is the feeling with regard to our National Societies, which certainly had an ostensibly benevolent object in view in their formation, that feeling only becomes intensified with reference to those Societies whose origin is of a questionable character, and whose tendency is to break up the community into little coteries banded together, if not with a purely antagonistic feeling, at least for a selfish purpose. Some of these Societies seem the spurious lineage

of those early times, when every little craft had its guild and its circumvallation, which in more degenerate days could only be breached by intemperance and debauch. Others of them have even a more questionable parentage. Their direct effect upon society is injurious in a variety of ways. They proclaim loyalty largely with the lip, but it too frequently ends with a blatant profession, reminding one forcibly of the current remark of a *character* who used to parade the streets of Glasgow some 20 years ago "honest lads mind your pouches, its ill to ken a keelie* frae an honest man's son nou-a-days." While, therefore, as a citizen I regret the existence of such Societies amongst us, diverted as their influence is oftentimes to the most pernicious purposes, and would hail it as a happy riddance if they were entirely abolished, as they only sow discord and strife, and too frequently lead to the cultivation of vicious habits, I must, as a faithful chronicler of the time, record their existence, good and bad commingled, as far as I have the means of doing so. First in order and importance is,—

THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society was organized in 1829 for the circulation of the Bible, without note or comment, and for that purpose maintains in the City a general depot of Bibles and Testaments, from which all the Auxiliary Bible Societies in the Province are supplied, at the lowest prices at which the books can be afforded. The Society is conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, with twenty lay members, chosen annually at the general annual public meeting in May. All Ministers of the Gospel are entitled to meet and vote with the Directors. Every person paying five shillings a year is a member of the Society, and persons paying five pounds and upwards either to the Society or any of its Branches, is, at the discretion of the Directors, declared a Life Member, and is entitled to receive annually from the Society Bibles and Testaments to the value of five shillings, for distribution. There are 204 auxiliaries and Branches in the Province, visited annually by the Travelling Agents, Reverend Lachlan Taylor, and S. B. Johnson. In 1830 the income of the Society for the first year was £180 11s. ; its distribution 152 Bibles and 390 Testaments. The income for the year ending May, 1858, was £4,760 4s. 3½d., being less by £687 6s. 3d. than the income of the previous year. The distribution for the past year was 9,817 Bibles, 14,727 Testaments—making, with Indian Translations, a total distribution of 24,741 books. The total

* A pick-pocket.

amount collected by the Society since the commencement of its operations in 1829 is £42,725 17s. 8d., an average of £1,473 6s. 1d. a year. The total distribution has been 119,637 Bibles, 203,894 Testaments, 3,528 parts and Indian Translations, making in all 327,059 Bibles and Testaments circulated through the Province by the agency of this Society.

During the past year Jesse Ketchum, so favorably known for his beneficence, conveyed to the Society a free deed of the ground on which the Depository is built, the only condition being that the present ground rent, £31 10s., be expended annually, under the care of a suitable person, in the purchase of bibles and religious books, to be distributed among the pupils attending the public day schools in Toronto and Yorkville. Mr. Ketchum has also conveyed to the Bible and Tract Societies other property in a similar manner, the rental of which is to be expended in purchasing bibles and religious books, to be distributed amongst the scholars attending the Sabbath schools in the City and in Yorkville. The officers of the Society for the present year are—

President—Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B.

First Vice-President—Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron.

Treasurer—William McMaster.

Corresponding Secretaries—J. S. Howard, Rev. W. Reid.

Recording Secretary—Rev. A. Wickson, M.A.

Travelling Agents—Rev. Lachlan Taylor, S. B. Johnson.

Depository—James Carless.

Directors—John Tyner, Wm. Osborne, A. Christie, G. Buckland, J. F. Marling; James A. Smith, J. Foster, John Thom, George Morphy, E. Childs, H. Mortimer, Thos. Lailey, J. G. Hodgins, G. M. Innis, James Litster, Alex. Rattray, John McDonald, Patrick Freeland, G. L. Beardmore, John Greenlees.

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—This Society is in the twenty-seventh year of its existence, having been formed in 1832, for the purpose of circulating through the province the publications of the London Religious Tract Society, and works of a similar character. This Society acts jointly with the Bible Society, one Depository conducting the business of both, supplying the various auxiliaries throughout the province with whatever books they require. All subscribers to its funds are entitled to receive tracts for distribution to the value of half their subscription. Persons paying five shillings annually are entitled to membership, and subscription of £5 and upwards entitles the donor to the position of

a life member. There are ninety-three branch societies in active operation in Upper Canada, the present travelling agent, W. W. Nelles, M.A., having organized twenty-four new branches during the past fiscal year of the Society. The issues from the depôt for the year ending 1st May, 1858, were—

Books sold	51,889
Tracts.....	153,838
Gratuitous distribution of Tracts and Periodicals	144,194
155 Village and Sabbath-school Libraries, containing.....	14,071
Bibles and Testaments with the metrical version of the Psalms and Paraphrases.....	5,760
Children's Paper.....	24,866
Child's Paper and Messenger, to December, 1857	31,214
Total	419,251
Increase during the year.....	106,584
Total circulation by the Society since its commencement.....	2,728,806

GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

PAGES.

To Sunday Schools	84,077
For Township Distribution	681,617
To the Knox's College Missionary Society	23,400
" United Presbyterian do	16,320
" Victoria College Distribution Society, on the railway cars, Cobourg	23,000
" Toronto City Missions	11,532
" Wesleyan Missionary, City Circuit, West	22,000
" Baptist Mission and Distribution Society	39,392
" Congregational Institute.....	15,880

During the year the London Society made a grant of tracts to the value of £50 sterling, and sixty-two libraries at reduced prices. The City is regularly parcelled out by the visitors of the different agencies named as receiving a gratuitous supply of tracts—Knox's College Missionary Society, United Presbyterian Hall Missionary Society, City Mission, Bond Street Tract Distribution Society, &c.—and the respective localities visited every Saturday, and in some instances every alternate Saturday. The office-bearers for the present year are :—

President—Rev. James Richardson.

First Vice-President—Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn.

Treasurer—J. S. Howard.

Secretaries—Rev. W. Reid, M.A. ; William Edwards.

Travelling Agent—W. W. Nelles, M.A.

Depository—James Carless.

Directors—All Ministers of the Gospel who are Members of the Society ; Messrs. W. Osborne, C. Walker, J. Laidlaw, A. Christie, J. E. Pell, John Tyner, Captain Sharpe, E. Miller, Messrs. J. F. Marling, J. F. Lyon, M. S. Baldwin, John Thom.

THE TORONTO CITY MISSION.—This Society was organized in 1847, and has during the greater part of that time employed two missionaries, whose labors among the poor have been attended with the happiest results. It will have been observed, in the report of the operations of the Tract Society, that a number of tracts and copies of the Scriptures are supplied annually to the City Mission, gratuitously. These are given by the agents of the Mission whenever required, and by their instrumentality many have been led to think of the realities of an unseen and eternal state. Four or five years ago, by the exertions of Mr. Paul Stewart, one of the Society's agents, money was collected sufficient to erect a small place of meeting on Elizabeth Street, on a site presented by J. Lukin Robinson. But during the past year some difference arose between the Society and Mr. Stewart as to the proprietary of the little chapel ; the Society claiming it as theirs, having been built through the exertions of their agent. Mr. Stewart took a different view of the matter, contending that the site was given to himself and not to the Society, and that the people subscribed their money for the especial purpose of providing him with a place of meeting for worship, and for his Sabbath-school. Mr. Robinson confirmed Mr. Stewart's statements in reference to the site ; but, as a matter of course, a war of words ensued, which ended in the Society dispensing with Mr. Stewart's services. The office-bearers for the present year are—W. D. Taylor, Treasurer ; J. C. Geikie and George A. Pyper, Secretaries.

THE CITY MISSION.—The difference which arose between Mr. Stewart and the Toronto Missionary Society, led to the formation of a second City Mission, of which Mr. Stewart became the agent. The report which has just been published by this new agency gives a very favorable account of the Society's operations for the past year. There is service in the missionary church on Elizabeth Street every Sunday, at three o'clock p.m., and a Sabbath-school at half-past nine o'clock, with an average attendance of 100 scholars. The office-bearers are—Robert Cathcart, Treasurer ; Charles Belford, Secretary. Like its congener just referred to, this Society is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The income of the past year was \$415.67, leaving a small balance in the Treasurer's hands, after paying Mr. Stewart's salary.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—On the 26th of February, 1851, a public meeting of the citizens of Toronto was held in the City Hall, presided over by the then Mayor, for the purpose of organizing this Society, the object of which, as stated in the second resolution, “shall be to aid in the extinction of slavery all over the world, by means exclusively lawful and peaceable, moral and religious, such as the diffusing of useful information, by tracts, newspapers, lectures and correspondence, and by manifesting sympathy with the houseless and homeless victims of slavery flying to our soil.” In the early history of the Society we had several very interesting public meetings, at which Mr. George Thompson, of anti-slavery notoriety, Mr. Frederick Douglas, and the Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, delivered addresses on the question of American slavery. No one who heard Mr. Thompson can forget with what pathos and fascinating eloquence he replied to the question he himself proposed, “What have you to do with the question?” “The slave is your brother, and you cannot dissolve that union. While he remains God’s child he will remain your brother. He is helpless, and you are free and powerful; and if you neglect him, you are not doing as you would have others do to you, were you in bonds. Know you not that it is God’s method to save man by man, and that man is only great and honorable and blest himself as he is the friend and defender of those who need his aid? You are dwellers on the same continent with three millions of slaves. Their sighs come to you with every breeze from the south. Oh! haste to help them, that this glorious continent may be freed from its pollution and its curse.” The association employed Rev. Mr. Ward as their agent, and subsequently Rev. Mr. Smith. They maintain correspondence with the various anti-slavery organizations in the States, and also in other countries, and aid the sister society in the prosecution of their mission. The Rev. Dr. Willis, of Knox College, has been President of the Society from its organization, and Mr. T. Henning has for a like period performed the duties of Secretary.

LADIES’ COLOURED FUGITIVE ASSOCIATION.—Shortly after the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society, it was discovered that the requisite agency was incomplete. An urgent call for clothing and shelter was made by the unhappy beings who were flocking to our Canadian soil, from the galling bondage of a people, the proudest motto on whose escutcheon is, “that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Many of these poor creatures reached our city in the greatest distress, and their immediate wants

had to be provided for, while employment was obtained as far as possible for those who were able to labor.

This society was organized in April, 1851, with the view of raising funds for the purpose of aiding the coloured fugitives. Subscriptions were raised from benevolent persons in the city, and large donations have been, from time to time, received from various Ladies' Associations in Britain, thus enabling the Committee to distribute upwards of £250 annually in a quiet, unostentatious way. In their Report for 1857, the Committee say: "In the course of their visits, the Committee have been put in possession of a great variety of important facts bearing upon the question of slavery, and demonstrating the horrors which surround the system on every side." Upwards of 500 cases were relieved during 1856-7. The Office Bearers are Mrs. Arnold, President; Mrs. Willis, Treasurer; Mrs. Henning, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Brett, Recording Secretary.

THE ELGIN ASSOCIATION.—This is a somewhat older institution than the preceding, although aiming to accomplish the same object by a more consolidated machinery. This association was formed on the 7th of June, 1850, and incorporated under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed on the 10th of August of the same year, for the settlement and moral improvement of the coloured population of Canada, for the purpose of purchasing Crown or Clergy Reserve lands in the Township of Raleigh, in the County of Kent, and settling the same with coloured families resident in Canada, of approved moral character. A tract of land of 9000 acres in the Township of Raleigh was purchased and divided into lots of fifty acres each. The entire settlement is about six miles in length and three miles in width, and is so divided that a road of 66 feet wide runs past each lot. In conformity with the regulations of the association, each settler is required to put up a house 18 feet by 24 feet, 12 feet high, with a piazza running the whole length of the front, enclosing the front of the house and garden with a picket fence. The house must be set 33 feet from the road, and he must clear from the centre of the road four rods at least, the whole front of his lot, and cut a ditch across the front of the lot four feet wide at top, 18 inches at bottom, and at least 2 feet deep—the Secretary being instructed not to give any deeds until he receives a certificate from the Local Committee that the aforesaid improvements have been made and the rules complied with.

In this way the greatest uniformity is preserved in the appearance of the settlement. The number of acres cleared and under fence is 1,400, other 300 acres are chopped down and will be ready for crops

in Spring. A steam Saw and Grist Mill, and a Pot and Pearl Ash Factory have been established in the settlement and have been of the greatest advantage to the settlers. There are from 800 to 900 persons in the settlement, and it is worthy of remark that nothing that intoxicates is either made or sold in the district. Besides the classical school at Buxton, attended by about ninety pupils, there are two other district schools attended by the same number. A Sabbath School is in successful operation, conducted by the classical teacher and eight assistants, and attended by ninety pupils. Some who have been trained in the school at Buxton, are now usefully employed as teachers ; a number more will soon be ready for the same employment ; some are studying Classics with the view of obtaining a higher education, in order to prepare themselves for future usefulness.

The last report shows the financial state of the Settlement from the commencement to the close of the fiscal year, 31st July, 1858, to be as follows :

Dr.

To Cash in Treasurer's hand. £ 41 1 2

TO SUNDRY PURCHASES OF LAND.

For amounts purchased in 1854, 1856	£4187 10 0		
Less amounts received to 1858..	£1434 8 4		
Do do in 1858..	101 17 3		
	<hr/>	1536 5 7	
		<hr/>	2651 4 5
To Expenses Account to 1857	£493 15 9		
Do do 1858	74 3 1		
		<hr/>	567 18 10
			<hr/>
			£3260 4 5

Cr.

By Stockholders for amount of Instalments paid, as per Schedule A, to 1854.	£ 551 0 0		
By Crown Land Department for land purchased	£2946 0 0		
Less amounts paid, as per Vouchers, to the 31st July, 1857	£1370 7 10		
Do do do 1858	26 5 0		
	<hr/>	1396 12 10	
		<hr/>	1549 7 2
By Profit and Loss, Real Estate Account	1159 17 3		
		<hr/>	£3260 4 5

The office bearers for the present year are—

President	Peter Brown.
1st Vice President	Rev. Dr. Willis.
2nd Vice President	Rev. Dr. Burns.
Treasurer	J. Scott Howard.
Secretary	Nathan Gatchell,

and twenty-four Directors.

The Rev. William King has superintended the affairs of the Settlement from the commencement and is entitled to the highest credit for the successful way in which he has fulfilled his mission.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—This society was established in 1841 and incorporated in 1844, for missionary and other purposes in connexion with the Church of England, in the Diocese of Toronto. The society has four separate Funds under its charge: the Mission Fund, Widows' and Orphans' Fund, General purpose Fund, and Students' Fund. Collections are regularly made in the various churches of the body to these Funds and the money remitted to the office in Toronto, to be apportioned out and applied to the objects for which it is raised. The proceeds of the quarterly collections in the several churches and stations, during the past year, were as follows:—

For the Mission Fund, in July, taken up at 163 stations, amounted to	£ 326	7	1
Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at 190 stations	382	15	6
General Purpose Fund, at 145 stations.....	222	15	0
Students' Fund, at 95 stations	130	0	2
	<hr/>		
	£1061	17	9

This sum shows a decrease of £142 18s. 6d. from the previous year, but the Diocese of Huron was organized during that period, and some of the collections were taken up in that Diocese. In addition to the four general objects specified, a collection was taken up in the several churches on account of the Indian Relief Fund, which amounted to over £300. The income from investments and clergy subscriptions in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, amounted to £524 10s. 4d., and £376 5s. has been added to the Investment Fund, so that the sum of £8129 1s. 5d. is now invested to this account. Seven widows and the orphans of two clergymen have received assistance, during the past year, to the amount of £430.

From the General Purpose Fund, grants were made to ten churches and two parsonages of £12 10s. each, and grants of tracts and books were made to the amount of £77 18s. 6d. The total receipts in this

account from all sources, during the year, was £1309 6s. Eleven young students have been partially assisted out of the Students' Fund, which was only £115 11s. 11d., compared with £193 12s. 8d. remitted during the previous year. £200 from this Fund has been paid over as usual to the Bursar of Trinity College. There have been £1256 4s. 5d. paid from the Mission Fund during the year for missionary work. The office bearers of the society are the Hon. and Right Revd. Bishop Strachan, President; Revd. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary. Office and Depository, Wellington Building, King street.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—This society was organized on the 5th day of May, 1836, under the name and style of "St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, and Home District of Upper Canada." Office-bearers for the year 1836 :—

President—Hon. Wm. Allan.

First and Second Vice-Presidents—Alexander Wood and William Proudfoot.

Managers—Peter Paterson, James Newbigging and Isaac Buchanan.

Chaplains—Rev. Mr. Leach and Rev. Mr. Macaulay.

Physician—Dr. Telfer.

Standing Committee—John Ewart, Lewis Carfrae, Arch. Macdonell and G. C. Strachan.

Committee of Accounts—James F. Smith, Charles L. Murray and Donald Ross.

Treasurer—Alexander Murray.

Secretary—Samuel Spreull.

The Society is kept up more as a relic of the past than a present effective agency. Many of the members never attend any of its meetings from one year to another, and simply pay their annual subscriptions as so much towards helping some poor person along. Office-bearers for 1857 :—

President—John Ewart.

First Vice-President—Alexander McDonald.

Second Vice-President—William Henderson.

Managers—Wm. Macfie, G. B. Wylie and James Leask.

Physician—Dr. Ross.

Chaplains—Rev. Drs. Jennings and Barclay.

Standing Committee—R. S. Miller, John Cameron, William Thompson and Thomas Hamilton.

Committee of Accounts—James Baine, James Fiskin and Hugh Macdonell.

Treasurer—James Shaw.

Secretary—Alexander Macpherson.

Standard Bearers—John Polson, John McBride, William Gibson and James Sinclair.

Marshal—Hugh Miller.

Piper—Ronald Dingwall.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—This Society was organized in 1836 for the purpose of uniting “Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen in a social compact for the promotion of mutual and friendly intercourse, and for affording to such persons of English birth or descent as may stand in need of them, advice and counsel, and such pecuniary assistance as the funds of the Society may enable it to give.” Welshmen were also to be included until St. David should find a habitation and a name amongst us. Among the early office-bearers we find the names of William Wakefield, Henry Rowsell, W. B. Jarvis, G. P. Ridout, Rev. Henry Scadding, J. G. Beard, G. Wells, and several others, well known to the citizens of the present day for the interest they take in everything conducive to the welfare of the City. The expenditure for relief during the past year was £212 3s. 3½d., and for current expenses £16 13s. 5½d.

The Society numbers over 450 members. The office bearers for the present year are :—

President—J. B. Robinson, M.P.P.

1st Vice-President—Thomas Brown.

2nd do —Robert Dodgson.

Treasurer—F. W. Coate.

Secretary—Julian Sale.

Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Beaven, Rev. Dr. Scadding.

Physicians—Dr. Hodder, Dr. Badgley, Dr. Hallowell.

Committee—John Shaw, George Thomas, Henry Godson, Wm. Robinson, Isaac Faulkner, B. Sanders, Frank J. Joseph.

Stewards—John Dodgson, J. H. Patterson, Thomas Lamb, Jos. Grand, J. Sidaway, A. Braham.

Standard Bearers—N. G. Brown, Thomas Hoskins, John Hirst.

Marshal—George Roberts.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—This society was reorganized on the 6th of March, 1844, under the presidency of Dr. King. It had been in existence for several years before, but dwindled down to a mere name—a point to which it is again happily fast trending. The office bearers for the present year are :—

President	A. K. Boomer.
1st Vice-President.....	James Hallinan.
2nd Vice-President	S. T. Green.
2rd Vice-President	O. R. Gowan.
Treasurer	James Ashfield.
Secretary.....	W. P. McKee.

Committee : — Rice Lewis, James Cotton, C. Mitchell, J. G. Bowes, and J. Perkins.

MASONIC LODGES.—There are six Masonic Lodges in Toronto, three Chapters and one Encampment of Knights' Templar. The oldest organization is that of St. Andrew. St. Andrew's Lodge of Free and accepted Masons was organized in Toronto in 1822, under a warrant from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, the Earl of Zetland. There are at present 121 members in the Lodge, each of whom contributes 2s. 6d. a month to the general fund, devoted to rent, insurance, benevolence, and the library. The Library was established two years ago and has since been partially destroyed. It now contains from 500 to 600 volumes—all precious to the craft. The present office bearers are :—

W. B.—W. G. Storm.....	Worshipful Master.
W. B.—F. W. Cumberland	Past Master.
B.—W. R. Harris.....	Senior Warden.
B.—J. H. Richey.....	Junior Warden.
B.—H. Rowsell.....	Treasurer.
B.—W. F. McMaster	Secretary.
B.—George H. Wyatt.....	Senior Deacon.
B.—James Jackson	Junior Deacon.
B.—John Paterson	Inner Guard.
B.—Charles Thompson.....	Master of ceremonies.
R. A. Hoskins }	Stewards.
J. E. Ellis }	
B.—H. B. Fripp	Organist.
B.—James Forman	Tyler.
B's.—W. Hay, C. Thompson, and W. H. Smith.....	Auditors.

The Lodge is now under the Grand Lodge of Canada.

There are other five Lodges in town, all established within these few years past: King Solomon's Lodge, Ionic Lodge, Rehoboam Lodge, St. John's Lodge, and Wilson's Lodge. There is one curious circumstance connected with Free Masonry in its *outer-workings*, in so far as Toronto is concerned. One of the traditions of the Order—

for it may be no more than a tradition—is that Masons shall keep themselves entirely separate from party politics other than simply the duties required of them as citizens under a Municipal Government. To obviate this difficulty, however, we find many of their leading men—the active spirits in our Orange Institutions—the prime theatre of whose operations seems to be the political arena. Besides the Lodges enumerated above, there are three Chapters.

The St. John's R. A. Chapter which has been in existence over 30 years, and has in connexion with it a Council of the Red Cross Knights, and a Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners. This Chapter is under the Grand Chapter of Scotland.

St. Andrew's Chapter is a much more recent organization, and is under the Grand Chapter of England.

King Solomon's Chapter, a recent organization, is under the Grand Chapter of Canada.

Then there is Geoffrey de St. Aldemar's Encampment of Knights Templar, which winds up the fraternity. Some years ago, there was a schism in the body of Free and accepted Masons in Canada, chiefly amongst those who held Charters from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in consequence of an alleged neglect on the part of the Grand Lodge of England, to which all Canadian Masons had hitherto owned allegiance. Communications sent from Canada were unanswered for months at times, and there appeared a general lack of interest in regard to the Canadian Lodges. Happily, however, for the fraternity, the rupture has been healed by the withdrawal of all the Lodges from their connexion with England, and the establishment of one Independent Grand Lodge for Upper Canada—the Worshipful Grand Master of which is W. P. Wilson, of Simcoe, County of Norfolk.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—There are fifty-two Orange Lodges in the County of York, twenty-seven of which hold their meetings within the limits of the Toronto District. The average attendance of members is sixty to each Lodge, making 1,620 in the Toronto District, and 3,180 in the County of York. The office-bearers are :—

G. M. of Great Britain and Ireland—The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, K. St. P., Florence Court, Ireland.

Deputy G. M. of Great Britain and Ireland—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dungannon, Brinkynault Castle, England.

G. M. of British America—George Lyttleton Allen, Toronto, Upper Canada.

Deputy G. Masters of British America—George C. Ward, Port Hope, Upper Canada; Thomas R. Ferguson, M.P., Cookstown,

Upper Canada ; R. A. Young, Aylmer, Lower Canada ; Hon. John Earle, Fredericton, New Brunswick ; Edward W. Potter, Digby, Nova Scotia ; William Meikle, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

Grand Secretary, British America—Nassau C. Gowan, Toronto.

Grand Treasurer, British America—Alderman Strachan, Toronto.

Grand Chaplain, British America—Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Toronto.

County Master of York—Major Button, Markham, U. C.

District Master of Toronto—Francis H. Medcalf, Toronto.

DISTRICT OF TORONTO.

No.	MASTERS' NAMES.	TIME OF MEETING.	PLACE OF MEETING.
4	James Burns.....	1st Monday.	Orange Hall, Yonge Street.
136	John Rogers.....	1st Friday..	do do
137	Ogle R. Gowan....	1st Tuesday.	do do
140	William Adamson..	2nd Tuesday	do George Street.
164	Henry Purvis.....	2nd Friday..	do Highland Creek.
207	James Reynolds...	1st Friday..	George Penniford's, Yonge Street.
212	William Nichol...	2nd Wednes.	Orange Hall, Yonge Street.
215	Alexander Moffatt..	1st Friday..	Moffatt's Hall, Town Line.
269	George Edwards..	3rd Friday..	Yorkville.
275	F. H. Medcalf....	2nd Monday.	Orange Hall, Church Street.
301	William Hopkins..	1st Thursday	do George Street.
328	John T. Nudel....	2nd Friday..	do Yonge Street.
375	William Strachan..	2nd Thurs..	do Church Street.
387	Wm. Hen. Boulton.	2nd Wednes.	do do
396	John Wilson.....	1st Thursday	Wilson's Confectionary, Church St.
404	John Thompson...	2nd Tuesday	Orange Hall, Yonge Street.
501	Thomas Kennedy..	2nd Monday.	do do
506	William Douglas..	2nd Wednes.	do Yorkville.
507	Andrew Fleming..	1st Tuesday.	do Church Street.
551	John Holland.....	3rd Monday.	do do
588	Arbuckle Jardine..	2nd Wednes.	Royal Arms Inn, Queen & Eliz. St.
621	Wm. Hen. Hewton.	1st Monday.	Hopkins' Inn, Front Street.
657	Arthur L. Reeves..	1st Monday.	Little and Riddel's, Queen Street.
675	S. B. Campbell....	1st Wednes.	Orange Hall, Yonge Street.
752	John Irwin.....	1st Thursday	Temperance Hall, Etobicoke.
781	Thomas Plunkett..	1st Thursday	do Brock Street.
821	John Malcolm.....	1st Thursday	Orange Hall, Scarboro'.

ODD FELLOWS.—There are two Lodges of Odd Fellows in Toronto, both of which have been established upwards of 15 years. They are in connexion with the Manchester Unity and number about 200 members. The Head Quarters of the Grand Lodge of the Canadian

Order of Odd Fellows is in the City of Hamilton where reside the Grand Master and the Board of Direction. The principal worthies of the Lodges here are :—

Toronto Lodge.—Noble Grand Master, W. Parsons, junr. ; Secretary, James C. Pell.

Ontario Lodge.—Noble Grand Master, Samuel Harris ; Secretary J. Rutley.

TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—This society was formed on the 9th of February, 1844, principally as a benefit society—to support members out of employment or when sick, and to assist them in finding employment either in the city or elsewhere. The majority of the printers in town belong to the society. The office bearers for the present year are :—President, John Love ; Vice-President, David Sleeth ; Secretary, De Vere Hunt ; Treasurer, John Burns.

Committee :—Thomas A. Bowron, William Cullin, Thomas Wilson.

SECTION X.—COURTS OF LAW.

By an Act intituled, “An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,” (14 Geo. III., chap. 83), it was provided “that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort should be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the decision of the same ;” but by a subsequent Act, being the first Act passed in Upper Canada, (15th October, 1792,) the statute of 14 Geo. III., chap. 83, was repealed, and it was thereby enacted that, “in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights resort should be had to the laws of England as the rule for the decision of the same.” This latter Act remains in force except so far as the laws of the Province have been varied from those in England ; and no Act passed in England since has any effect in this country unless by the English Act reference is specially made to this Province. The Act to establish trial by jury was passed in this country in the same year (1792) and came in force on the 1st December of that year. There appears at this period to have been established a Court of Common Pleas ; but this Court by 34 George III., chap. 2, was abolished, and the same was not re-established till 1849 (12 Vic., chap. 63.) The Court of Queen’s Bench in this Province was established on the 9th July, 1794, (34 Geo. III., chap. 2). By that Act it was provided “that His Majesty’s

then Chief Justice of this Province, together with *two Puisné Judges*, should preside in the said Court, and that the same should be holden *in a place certain*, that is, in the city, town, or place where the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall usually reside, and until such place be fixed, the said Court shall be holden at the last place of meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly." By the same Act a Court of Appeal was established.

The Court of Chancery was established in 1837, (7 Wm. IV., ch. 2), the judicial powers whereof were exercised by a single Judge known as "The Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada."

Toronto is the chief seat of law in Upper Canada. In it are held the meetings of these Courts. The Court of Probate which was originally established 9th July, 1793, is also held here; and also the Law Society of Upper Canada, which was established by 37 George III., chapter 13, (1797), whereby the then legal practitioners were incorporated, "as well for the establishing order amongst themselves as for the purpose of securing to the Province and the profession a learned and honorable body to assist their fellow subjects as occasion may require, and to support and maintain the Constitution of the said Province;" and they were thereby empowered to make rules for its government under the inspection of the Judges of the Province for the time being, as Visitors. This Act was in part repealed and amended by 2 Geo. IV., ch. 5, (1822), by which latter Act it was enacted "That the Treasurer and Benchers of the Law Society, for the time being, and their successors, are declared to be a body corporate and politic by the name of the Law Society of Upper Canada." Under the By-laws and regulations of the Society, the affairs of the same are governed by the Board of Benchers, of which there are at present about sixty, consisting for the most part of gentlemen of long standing in the profession, many of whom seldom now sit in Convocation. A certain number of Benchers sit in Convocation every Term for the purpose of transacting the business pertaining to the Society, and to admit Students and Barristers. The examination in both cases is conducted in the presence of the Benchers. In the admission of Students the examination is generally conducted by the Examiner to the Society, and is a Scholastic examination. A Student having passed this first examination, and having kept what is called his terms, and attended lectures, is at the end of five years entitled to an examination for a call to the degree of Barrister; or if the Student be a graduate of a British or Canadian University, he is entitled to his degree at the end of three years upon passing the requisite examination. The

examination for the degree of Barrister is in the various branches of law, and is conducted by Barristers appointed by the Benchers. Students upon passing the first examination are entitled to the use of the Library of the Society, and all Barristers are members of the Society.

Each Student pays on admission £10, and upon being called to the Bar £20, besides which each Barrister pays what are called *Term Fees*; these form the revenue of the Society. Attorneys have to take out their certificates annually to enable them to practise; the amount payable for such certificates is regulated by the Society. Most of the members of the legal profession are both Attorneys and Barristers, and entitled to practice both branches of the profession; a different rule exists in England, the two branches of the profession there being distinct, a Barrister cannot also be an Attorney, nor can a practising Attorney also practise as a Barrister.

The Law Society furnishes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, with the necessary accommodation at Osgoode Hall, under an agreement entered into with the Government. The library consists of about 2,000 volumes, and is continually increasing by new text books, and the English and American Reports being added as fast as they are published. Below is a list of the Officers of the Law Society and of the Benchers:

Officers.—Treasurer, The Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B.; Secretary, Librarian, and Examiner, Hugh N. Gwynne; Committee of Economy, Hon. R. Baldwin, C.B.; S. Connor, LL.D., Q.C.; and O. Mowat, Q.C.

List of Benchers.—B. C. Beardsley, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Q.C.; Thos. Ward, Geo. Ridout, Hon. John Rolph, Hon. G. S. Boulton, Hon. J. E. Small, M. S. Bidwell, W. Elliott, Hon. R. Baldwin, C.B.Q.C.; David Jones, G. Rolph, R. Berrie, G. S. Jarvis, D. Bethune, Sir A. N. McNab, Bart., Q.C.; T. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.; C. Gamble, M. F. Whitehead, G. Malloch, G. Boswell, E. C. Campbell, Miles O'Reilly, Q.C.; W. Notman, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C.; G. Sherwood, Q.C.; Hon. E. Murney, James Smith, Q.C.; John Wilson, Q.C.; Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Q.C.; John W. Gwynne, Q.C.; Hon. John Ross, Q.C.; Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C.; Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Q.C.; Marcus Burritt, D. B. O. Ford, Chas. Baby, G. Duggan, Jr., A. J. Fergusson, Hon. J. C. Morrison, Q.C.; John Crawford, Adam Wilson, Q.C.; G. B. Lyon Fellowes, Q.C.; S. Brough, N. Kirchhoffer, S. B. Freeman, Q.C.; Skeffington Connor, LL.D., Q.C.; Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Q.C.; J. Shuter Smith, H. C. R. Beecher, Q.C.; O. Mowat, Q.C.; H. Eccles, Q.C.; Henry

Smith, Q. C. ; L. Wallbridge, Q. C. ; R. Miller, G. A. Phillpots, G. W. Burton, Alex. Campbell, Stephen Richards, junr. ; Thos. Galt, D. B. Reed, Rolland McDonald, Q. C. ; John Bell, John Ogilvie Hatt, and John Hector. The Chief Justices, Chancellor, Puisné Judges, and Vice-Chancellors, are by Statute constituted Visitors.

The name of the building belonging to the Society is derived from Chief Justice Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was appointed in 1792. Hon. W. Dummer Powell, the first Puisné Judge, was appointed in 1794. John White, the first Attorney General of Upper Canada, was appointed in 1794.

Up to 1837 the Court of Queen's Bench (then King's Bench) consisted of the present Chief Justice, who was appointed in 1829, and two Puisné Judges ; in that year two additional Judges were added. In 1849 the Court of Common Pleas was established, to which James Buchanan Macaulay was appointed Chief Justice, and each court then and since continues to consist of a Chief Justice and two Puisné Judges. Both courts have the same jurisdiction. The following are the names of those who now occupy the bench, with the other officials of the Courts :—

Court of Queen's Bench.—Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart. ; Puisné Judges, Hons. Arch'd. McLean and R. E. Burns ; Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, C. C. Small ; Reporter, J. L. Robinson ; Senior Clerk, John Small ; Junior ditto, Thos. Coxwell ; Crier and Usher, Andrew Fleming ; Court-Keeper for Superior Courts, James Alexander.

Court of Common Pleas.—Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B. ; Puisné Judges, Hons. W. B. Richards and J. H. Hagarty ; Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, L. Heyden ; Reporter, E. C. Jones ; Senior Clerk, A. F. Scott ; Junior ditto, G. C. Goldsmith ; Clerk in Chambers, W. B. Heward ; Clerk of Process, Robert Pearson ; Crier and Usher, Daniel Connell.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—By an Act of Parliament of the then Province of Upper Canada, passed in the 7th year of the reign of William IV., chap. 2 (1837), the Court of Chancery was first established, by which Act the Governor, or person administering the Government, was appointed Chancellor, and a Vice-Chancellor was appointed, to whom was given all the judicial powers of the Court. The late Hon. Mr. Jamieson was the first Vice-Chancellor appointed to this Court, and continued to be the only Judge until the Court was reformed by 12th Vic. chap. 64 (1849), whereby a Chancellor and two Vice-Chancellors were appointed to that Court. The Hon.

Wm. Hume Blake, the present Chancellor, was then appointed, and Mr. Jamieson retained his seat as one of the Vice-Chancellors, and the present Hon. J. C. P. Esten was appointed to the remaining seat. Mr. Jamieson shortly afterwards resigned, and Mr. Spragge, the then Master of the Court, who had for many years discharged the duties of both Master and Registrar of the Court under Mr. Jamieson, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, since which there has been no change. The other officers are : Master, A. N. Buell ; Registrar and Reporter, A. Grant ; Master's Clerk, Wm. Stanley ; Registrar's Clerk, John Black ; Court-Keeper and Messenger, A. Ross. The three Judges sit in full court once a week (Tuesdays) to hear special applications ; but by a recent statute they have power to sit separate, which will greatly facilitate the business of the Court, and one Judge sits every day in Chambers, except during the Christmas and Midsummer Vacations. The Judges now go upon circuit, for the purpose of taking evidence in the different county towns, practitioners now having the privilege of laying the venue wherever they may prefer, thereby enabling their clients to produce witnesses, who generally reside in the neighborhood, without having to incur the expense of bringing them to this city, as was formerly the case. Witnesses are now examined *viva voce*. There are still complaints made against this Court on the ground of delay ; this appears to be owing principally to the amount of business to be done in the Master's office, to discharge the duties of which one Master is quite inadequate. There is at present a prospect of either an extra Master being appointed, or Members of the Chancery Bar being made Referees, for the purpose of taking references, and thereby relieving the Master from a portion of his duties.

There are two Terms for the examination of witnesses, of two weeks each, and also two Hearing Terms of the same duration, besides which many causes are heard by way of Motions for Decrees, and Hearings *pro confesso* out of term.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.—The same Act which established the Court of Common Pleas (12 Vic., chap. 63) established the present Court of Error and Appeal. It consists of the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery. Ex-Chief Justice Macaulay has recently been appointed as an additional Judge of this Court. It has jurisdiction of appeal from each of the three Courts. Clerk, A. Grant.

COUNTY COURTS.—These Courts are presided over by Judges who, at the period of being appointed such, were barristers of at

least five years' standing, and have original jurisdiction in civil matters, in cases of open account of £50 currency, and £100 currency in cases of notes or bills, &c., and in cases of *torts* to personal chattels of £30, with trial by jury. Appeals are had to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. They have also equitable jurisdiction, under 16 Vic., cap. 119; and the registration of bills of sale and chattel mortgages, under Acts 12 Vic., cap. 74, and 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 62; also the registration of limited partnerships is made with the clerks of the County Courts under 12 Vic., cap. 75. Four terms one week each, commencing on the second Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December in the year. Vacation from 1st July to 21st August. Hon. S. B. Harrison is at present Judge of County Court for the United Counties of York and Peel; Walter Mackenzie, Clerk.

The offices of this Court, as well as those of all others, except the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, are located in the Court House.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—The Hon. S. B. Harrison, as Judge of the County Court, also presides in this Court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

DIVISION COURT.—This Court was also, till recently, presided over by the Judge of the County Court. The Recorder of the City now discharges that duty. Allan McLean Howard is Clerk of Toronto division. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to £25 in amount, so far as regards matters of debt or contract, and £10 in the matters of *torts*.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Magistrates of the County, of whom Judge Harrison, as County Judge, is *ex officio* Chairman, hold a Court of Quarter Sessions four times a year for trials by Jury of Criminal offences. Sittings first Tuesday in January, April, and July, and third Tuesday in November. Clerk of the Peace, George Gurnett, Esq.; Deputy, John H. S. Dolmage.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Judge (*ex officio*), the Governor General; Official Principal, Secker Brough; Registrar, C. FitzGibbon.

SURROGATE COURT.—Judge, S. B. Harrison; Registrar, Wm. J. FitzGerald.

The Courts of Probate and Surrogate exercise the powers and functions which the Ecclesiastical Court exercises in England relative to the probate of wills and the administration of the estate of intes-

tates. In cases where parties die leaving property in more than one County, those interested must prove the will in the Court of Probate which is held in Toronto. It is open throughout the year for the proof of wills and the granting of probate, and committing letters of administration to the estate of intestates. It has four terms in every year, commencing on the first Monday in January, last Monday in March, first Monday in June, and the last Monday in September.

The Surrogate Court is held on the same days as the Probate Court.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This Court is to the City what the Quarter Sessions is to the County, for the trial of small offences. It was created in 1852, George Duggan, Junior, being appointed Recorder; Mr. Charles Daly is Clerk of the Court.

It is held four times a year: on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.—Established by statute 8 Vic., cap. 8. Commissioners: the Judges of the Superior Courts and such other persons as may be appointed under the Great Seal.

The duties of the Commissioners are to determine claims of lands in Upper Canada for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimant, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees. Sittings are held at Osgoode Hall, first Monday in January and July, continuing till the Saturday of the ensuing week. Clerk of Commissioners, H. B. Heward.

ASSIZES.—The Court of Assize is held in Toronto three times a year (Winter) commencing on the Thursday in January next after the Municipal Elections, (Spring) the second Monday in April, and (Autumn) the second Monday in October. Clerk of Assize, W. A. Campbell.

LAW TERMS.—In Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, *Hilary* begins first Monday in February and ends Saturday of the ensuing week. *Easter* begins third Monday in May and ends Saturday of the ensuing week. *Trinity* begins last Monday in August and ends on Saturday of the ensuing week. *Michaelmas* begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the ensuing week.

Attorneys and Solicitors have to take out their certificates annually to enable them to practise, in Michaelmas Term each year, except the year of their admission.

The long vacation commences 1st July and ends 21st August.

CHIEF JUSTICES.—The following is a list of the Chief Justices of

Upper Canada, since its constitution as a separate Province, in 1791 (Geo. III. cap. 31) to 1857 :—

Hon. William Osgoode (Queen's Bench)	1792
“ John Elmsley do	1796
“ Henry Alcock do	1802
“ Thomas Scott do	1806
“ Wm. Dummer Powell do	1816
“ William Campbell do	1825
“ John Beverly Robinson do	1829
“ James Buchanan Macaulay (Court of Common Pleas).....	1849
“ William Henry Draper do do	1856

List of Puisné Judges from 1791 to 1857 :—

Hon. William Dummer Powell	1794
“ Peter Russell	1794
“ John Elmsley	1794
“ Henry Alcock.....	1798
“ Thomas Cochrane.....	1803
“ Robert Thorpe	1805
“ William Campbell.....	1811
“ D'Arcy Boulton	1818
“ Levius Peter Sherwood	1825
“ James Buchanan Macaulay	1827
“ John Walpole Willis	1827
“ Christopher A. Hagerman	1828
“ Jonas Jones.....	1836
“ Archibald McLean.....	1836
“ William Henry Draper.....	1847
“ Robert Baldwin Sullivan.....	1848
“ Robert Easton Burns.....	1850
“ William Buell Richards	1853
“ John Hawkins Hagarty.....	1856

List of Attorneys General from 1791 to 1858.

Hon. John White.....	1792
“ Thomas Scott	1801
“ William Firth.....	1807
“ John McDonnell.....	1811
“ D'Arcy Boulton	1814
“ John Beverly Robinson.....	1818
“ Henry John Boulton	1828
“ Robert S. Jamieson.. ..	1833
“ Christopher A. Hagerman	1837
“ William Henry Draper	1840, 1844

Hon. Henry Sherwood	1847
“ Robert Baldwin	1848
“ William Buell Richards	1851
“ John Ross	1853
“ John Alexander McDonald.....	1854
“ John Sandfield McDonald	1858

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.—The Interpretation Act (12 Vic. cap. 10) enacts that the word “holiday,” when used in any provincial statute, shall include Sundays; New Year’s Day; the Epiphany, 6th January; the Annunciation, 25th March; Good Friday, moveable; Ascension Day, moveable; Corpus Christi, moveable; St. Peter and St. Paul’s Day, 29th June; All Saint’s Day, 1st November; Christmas Day, 25th December; and any day appointed by proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving.

By the 14th and 15th Vic. cap. 94, it is enacted, that for the purpose of protesting bills of exchange and promissory notes, the following days shall be deemed non-judicial days:—Sundays, Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Fast or Thanksgiving Days, Queen’s Birth-day, and that all other days shall be judicial days.

SHERIFF’S OFFICE.

SHERIFF.—Frederick William Jarvis, for the United Counties of York and Peel.

JURORS.—The Clerk of the Peace in each district of the province makes a list annually from the assessor’s returns of the inhabitant householders, and delivers the same to the Sheriff. Every person on such list is qualified to serve as a juror. No person can be compelled to serve on a jury, at either Assizes or Quarter Sessions, who has served within one year preceding.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.—Richard Dempsey.

There are about 125 practising attorneys, solicitors, and barristers engaged in their profession in the city of Toronto.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—This is an office established by Act of Parliament for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, wills, judgments, and other incumbrances upon or affecting any lands, tenements, or hereditaments. The office is in Toronto Street. Registrar for County of York, John Ridout.

SECTION XI—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This institution was established in 1830 under the title of the "York Mechanics' Institute, or Society for mutual improvement in the Arts and Sciences. The success which had attended the establishment of the Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts in Edinburgh in 1821, and the subsequent establishment of a similar institution in London in 1824 led, no doubt, to the formation of the institution in York, as Toronto was then called. Its founders looked with watchful and enquiring eye to any movement in the parent country which tended to increase the amenities of social life, separated as many of them felt themselves from the society and associations which had cheered their earlier existence. We find in the list of its first office bearers the names of Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Rolph, Dr. Dunlop, Mr. ex-sheriff Jarvis, Jesse Ketchum, John Ewart, David Paterson, and James Lesslie,—names inseparably associated with the political, social, educational and literary progress of Toronto. In their original resolution they caught a glimpse as it were of the refreshing stream which was about to gladden and refresh the isolated settlers in this distant land. They say: "the object of this society shall be the mutual improvement of mechanics and others who become members of the Society, in Arts and Sciences, by the formation of a Library of reference and circulation,—by the delivery of lectures on Scientific and Mechanical subjects,—the establishment of classes for the instruction of members in the various branches of study:—and for conversation on subjects embraced by this constitution,—from which all discussion on political or religious matters is to be carefully excluded."

To the prudence here displayed we owe the present prosperous state of the institution. In 1830 York contained 2860 inhabitants and we can easily imagine that unity of purpose was requisite to such an undertaking. Had the association been confined exclusively to Mechanics on the one hand, or had there been the slightest scope on the other for the display of religious or political preferences,—long ere this the institute would have been numbered with the antiquities of Toronto. Such an association was needed in a social point of view to relieve the monotony which generally prevails in small towns, and it is matter of gratulation that what was so well begun has kept pace with the progress and prosperity of this fine city.

In 1800, the benevolent and worthy Dr. Birkbeck established a Me-

chanics' Institute in Glasgow, but for fifteen long years the din of battle hushed every nobler aspiration, and, when at length external peace had dawned, a rustling was heard among the dry bones. War's alarms had subsided, but the political emancipation for which Palmer and Skirving and their compatriots sighed and suffered, again agitated the public mind, with all the freshness of its former vitality, only once more, however, to be crushed by a relentless civilized treachery. Bonnymuir was the culminating point, and the innocent blood shed at Stirling was the seed of a political regeneration soon to spring into existence. It was not then till this agitation, in which the mechanics of Scotland took so deep an interest, had been dissipated, that the principle of literary and scientific improvement by means of Mechanics' Institutes began to be developed. In 1821, an Institute similar to that in Glasgow was established in Edinburgh, and three years thereafter—in 1824—the London Mechanics' Institute was established by the same zealous friend of humanity who, twenty-four years before, had originated the movement in Glasgow. Several similar associations soon followed in London. On the 24th of April, 1828, we find Lord Denman opening one in Aldersgate with a speech in which he showed the advantages of combining a literary taste with commercial pursuits. The learned gentleman said: "The very least advantage that can arise is the acquisition by great numbers of a taste for English literature. Let us pause for a moment to consider the extent and value of this alone. Ask yourselves if any prospect of emolument would tempt you to forego it; and, in observing others, contrast the man of active habits who can devote his hours of leisure to his intellectual gratification, with him who is destitute of such a resource. Most of us have observed, in various departments of life, strong natural talents, acting with marvellous precision in some narrow round of daily employment, but from the want of general cultivation, incompetent to any other effort. How lamentable a waste of time would have been reclaimed in such cases had all the faculties been taught activity. How many starts of unseemly irritation—how many tedious hours of languor would have been avoided. How many low-thoughted cases of sordid gain—how much degrading sensual indulgence would have been changed for the present enjoyments, at once independent and social in their nature, delighting the mind in its intervals of idleness, and bracing it for the more cheerful and effective discharge of duty."

If our Toronto Mechanics' Institute has not equalled in success either of its prototypes, the difference in condition will afford an ample excuse. It must be borne in mind that when once the almost

impervious crust of caste had been rent, Edinburgh and London had each of them a host of wealthy and influential men to take the lead in such a movement and give it a healthy, vigorous tone. Nevertheless, our association has progressed wonderfully, and when once its new buildings are taken possession of, various classes will be formed in consonance with the original ideas of the founders of these institutions. The number of members is at present over 800. The Library contains nearly 4000 volumes, and there is also the nucleus of a Mechanical Museum. The office bearers for the present year are :—

President	John Harrington.
First Vice-President.....	Rice Lewis.
Second Vice-President.....	Hiram Piper.
Treasurer	John Paterson.
Recording Secretary.....	Robert Edwards.
Corresponding Secretary	J. H. Mason.
Librarian (Honorary)	James Brett, Jr.

Committee.

William Edwards,	Joseph Rowell,
J. E. Pell,	John McBean,
Benjamin Walton,	William Hay,
Samuel Rogers,	Alexander Hamilton,
D. G. Carnegie,	W. H. Rice,
Patrick Freeland,	W. H. Sheppard.

The receipts from all sources, for the past year, amounted to £858 5s. 2½d; the expenditure to £851 12s. 2d; leaving a balance in hand of £6 13s. 0½d.

There are upwards of 140 Mechanics' Institutes in the Province. An annual grant of £50 is made by Parliament to each of them, the total annual grant being £7,300.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—This institution, as its name imports, is provincial in its character and somewhat higher in its aims and pretensions than the local Institute just referred to. In the summer of 1849, the Canadian Institute took its rise as a society to be composed of Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors, Architects and men of distinguished attainments in science or the arts. The first meeting was held on the 20th of June and the second on the 20th of July. The plan of operations was to be the formation of a library, the collection of maps and drawings, and the formation of a Museum for models, geological specimens and antiquities. Meetings for dis-

cussion were to be regularly held, and papers on scientific subjects read. As early as 1831, a Literary and Philosophical Society was formed by three gentlemen whose names have had more than a local interest—Dr. Rees, the founder of the Lunatic Asylum ; Dr. Dunlop, whose valuable Report on Education was of so much service in leading to the organization of the present school system, and Charles Fothergill, whose Royal Almanac for Upper Canada from the varied information which it contains, preserves its interest to the present time. Their aim was noble and extensive. They were to investigate “the Natural and Civil history of the Colony, and of the whole interior as far as the Pacific and Polar seas, throughout the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms and to promote the cultivation of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, the Fine Arts and other Scientific and Literary pursuits. Unfortunately for the present age, they did not carry out their noble purpose.

The Canadian Institute might have shared a similar fate and been numbered now with the things that were, but its founders saw that the original conception was too exclusive, and the basis was extended to include all men of a literary or scientific turn of mind. An Act of Incorporation was granted on the 4th of November, 1851, and Sir William Logan was elected its first President. The first section of the regulations says : “The Canadian Institute has been established by Royal Charter for the purpose of promoting the Physical Sciences, for encouraging and advancing the Industrial Arts and Manufactures, for effecting the formation of a Provincial Museum, and for the purpose of facilitating the acquirement and the dissemination of knowledge connected with the Surveying, Engineering, and Architectural professions.” Sir William Logan was succeeded as President by Colonel Lefroy, then Superintendent of the Magnetical Observatory, and from the very great interest he took in the meetings and in the welfare of the Institution generally, its members increased rapidly. In August, 1852, a quarto monthly Journal of the proceedings and papers read, and other literary and scientific information, was commenced under the editorial supervision of Professor Hind. On the opening of the Session of 1855-6 the size of the journal was changed to crown octavo, and an Editing Committee appointed to superintend the various departments. The onerous duty of general Editor has been since that time very ably performed by Professor Wilson of University College.

As an acknowledgment of the gratuitous services of the Editor, the Institute, at its meeting on the 19th December, 1857, on motion of

F. W. Cumberland, unanimously voted the sum of £120 to be placed at the disposal of the Council for presentation in such manner as, whilst expressive of the gratitude of the Institute, may be most acceptable to Dr. Wilson; and which was accordingly expended on a service of silver plate.

Col. Lefroy was succeeded as President by Sir John Beverly Robinson, Bart., who was re-elected the following year, and was succeeded by G. W. Allan. Mr. Chief Justice Draper succeeded Mr. Allan, and was re-elected at last annual meeting. The office bearers are :—

President—The Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C.B.

1st Vice-President—Col. Baron de Rottenburg, C.B.

2nd do —John Langton, M.A.

3rd do —Hon. W. B. Robinson.

Treasurer—D. Crawford.

Recording Secretary—Thomas Henning.

Corresponding Secretary—E. A. Meredith, LL.D.

Librarian—Professor Croft, D.C.L.

Curator—Professor Hind, M.A.

Council—Professors Wilson, Chapman, Hincks, and Cherriman, Sanford Fleming, C.E., and J. G. Hodgins, M. A.

The Editing Committee are :—

General Editor—Dan. Wilson, LL.D.

Geology and Mineralogy—E. J. Chapman, Prof. of Geology and Mineralogy, Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Physiology and Natural History—Rev. Wm. Hincks, F.L.S., Prof. of Natural History, Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Ethnology and Archæology—Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Prof. of History and English Literature, Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Agricultural Science—H. Y. Hind, M.A., Prof. of Chemistry, Trin. Coll., Toronto.

Chemistry—Henry Croft, D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Prof. of Natural Philosophy, Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Engineering and Architecture—Sanford Fleming, C. E.

An amalgamation took place between the Institute and the Toronto Athenæum in 1855, by which the library of the Institute was considerably increased and the nucleus of a Museum formed. The membership is now upwards of 500.

It was anticipated that by this time the Institute's new buildings

would have been completed ; but the times have been unpropitious. In 1855, a very fine building site on the south-west corner of Pembroke Street, was presented to the Institute by G. W. Allan, then President, and on the 14th of November of the same year, the corner stone of the projected building was laid by His Excellency the Governor General. The site is 154 feet on Pembroke Street with a depth on Wilton Crescent of 140 feet. In reference to the proposed plans for building, the Report of the Building Committee presented at last annual meeting, says : " Although highly approving of the general design and convenient arrangements of the contemplated buildings, they believe that the plans provide greater accommodation than will probably be required for several years, and that the cost of the erection would very much exceed the means at the disposal of the Institute. They endeavored therefore to ascertain how far, without abandoning the hope of ultimately completing the whole, some portions of the design might for the present be altogether postponed, or only partially finished. They found, however, that even upon this supposition they could not hope to obtain a building which the Institute could occupy under an outlay of £6,000, and that even then it would be in an unfinished state, and in many respects inconvenient in its arrangements, whilst the necessary alterations would very much increase the cost of completing the original design if this should afterwards be found practicable." The Committee abandoned the original plans, and Messrs. Cumberland and Storm prepared new ones ; but " in the present financial difficulties it has been judged more prudent to postpone any action in the matter for another season."

TORONTO LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—We have several societies of a literary cast in the city, which although not assuming the dimensions and importance of Institutes, are useful in their own sphere, and find their most fitting locality under this head. The Toronto Literary and Debating Society was organized on the 7th of July, 1853, for the cultivation of literature and the art of public speaking. The society meets in the Mechanics' Institute Hall on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock ; weekly in winter, and semi-monthly in summer. An essay is read, and a question debated every night of meeting. The office-bearers are : E. T. Fletcher, President ; W. B. Sullivan, Thomas Hodgins, LL. B., and A. Marling, Vice-Presidents ; James Bright, Secretary ; J. H. Jackson, Assistant Secretary ; F. J. Joseph, Treasurer ; Edgar Judge, A. Howell, D. A. Sampson, LL. B., J. C. Stewart, and Richard Lewis, Council.

YOUNG CANADA DEBATING CLUB.—This Society was also organized in 1853. Its objects as set forth in its reports are : Improvement of the mind, study of literature, practice in composition and in public speaking by debating questions and giving recitations, &c. The Society meets on Tuesday evenings at half-past seven o'clock, in the basement of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of James and Louisa Streets ; but is not denominationally connected with the Louisa Street Church. Its evenings are devoted to reading an essay and debating some historical or political question. The office-bearers are : S. A. Johnson, President ; John McCaul, Vice-President ; William Paterson, Treasurer ; Samuel Gibson, Secretary.

ONTARIO LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society was formed in December, 1856, for a similar object with the preceding. It meets on Tuesday evenings, weekly, in the basement of the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock. In his last Annual Report the Secretary regrets —“That the writing and reading of original essays seems to have fallen into disuse in the Society, which is much to be regretted, however it is to be hoped that during the next term some arrangement will be made to revive this excellent means of mutual improvement.” The number of members on the roll is fifty-five. The attendance is good. The office bearers are : D. S. Eastwood, President ; W. L. McGillivray, 1st Vice-President ; E. Murdoch, 2nd Vice-President ; Daniel Spry, Treasurer ; M. Willoughby, Jun., Secretary.

GOULD STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—This Society was formed in the Autumn of 1857. Its inaugural meeting was held in the Gould Street United Presbyterian Church, a number of ministers taking part in the proceedings. The pastor of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. Mr. Fyfe, Rev. Mr. Marling, Rev. Mr. Greig, and J. C. Geikie, delivered addresses to a large audience of young men. The meetings were kept up with interest till March, its term closing then. The object of the Society is the mutual improvement of the members by debating questions, reading essays, conversations on useful topics, and by a Magazine to be contributed to by the members. All its meetings are opened and closed with prayer,—and no denominational or political subjects are discussed. The Magazine is a new and interesting feature in these societies. An editor having been appointed, members write articles, sketches, narratives, or poetry, as the case may be, on uniform sized paper, and hand them to the editor, who

arranges them and makes editorial remarks thereon, and having collected the papers for the month, he reads them to the society. As the names of the writers are not known, except to the editor, the utmost liberty is given for critical remarks. This Society devotes every fourth night to the Magazine, and if any time is left after the papers have been read, it is filled up by recitations. The term closed with a soiree in the basement of the Church, on the last monthly meeting in March, at which the representatives of several of the other literary societies were present, and spent an agreeable evening. The term opens on the first Monday of October. The Society meets in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, Gould Street, on Monday evenings. The office-bearers are :

President.....	David Fotheringham.
First Vice-President.....	James Barrie.
Second Vice-President.....	David Morice.
Secretary and Treasurer	T. Wardlaw Taylor, M.A.

Committee of Management.—W. Brown, Thomas Armstrong, John Ferguson, and the President and Secretary *ex officio*.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN DEBATING SOCIETY.—The object of this society is the discussion of literary, social and political topics. It was organized during the past winter. The office bearers are :—President, Benjamin Langley ; Vice-President, E. P. Roden ; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Langley. The society meets on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in the basement of Presbyterian Church, Louisa street.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This society was established by the students attending University College, on the 22nd February, 1854, as a College Debating Society. Meetings are held on Friday evenings during term, and an Essay is read and a question debated, as in the societies already referred to. Every fourth meeting is public, and the Professors and others are invited to attend. There is also a Reading Room supplied with Canadian and American Papers, and the Reviews. The number of members is about a hundred. The office bearers for the present year are :—

President.....	Thomas Hodgins, L. L. B.
Vice Presidents	{ Thomas Moss, B. A.
	{ Alexander Cattanach, M. A.
Secretary	W. J. Rattray, B. A.
Treasurer	B. F. Fitch.
Curator	David Ormiston.

Committee of management—M. Crombie, M.A., Nicol Kingsmill, M.A., C. D. Paul, B.A., J. H. Holcomb.

METROPOLITAN CHORAL SOCIETY.—This Society was recently established for the purpose of insuring to the citizens, during the winter months, a regular series of musical performances, at a moderate expense and on such an extensive scale as will contribute materially to their pleasure and aid in the promotion of a taste for the highest order of musical art. Music is the sweetener of life, and the more thoroughly it is diffused through a community the more real happiness and genuine social comfort will that community enjoy. The time has indeed been when music was so associated with inveterate and pernicious customs, as to make one quail at the thought of its more general diffusion, when the leaders and the most successful performers were in their private capacity enslaved by vicious habits. Happily for social comfort these customs no longer hold regal sway, and we rejoice that the leading spirits in this society afford sufficient guarantee that no countenance will be given to what has the slightest tendency to warp the mind or weaken the purifying force which music naturally possesses. “The words of a song may outlive the most eloquent sermons in the memory of the young. How important, therefore, that memories, which commence with the life, be favored with songs worthy of lasting till life’s close”—wedded to music, the natural and spontaneous outburst of the soul—

That sweet, ethereal effluence
Which breathed upon the tremulous air
In silvery undulations,
And all that virtue, love, or Heaven
Bestows, is sweetened,—even misery!
By its mellifluous cadence
Is transformed to bliss.

The office bearers of this Society are :—

Conductor—Martin Lazare.

President—J. D. Humphreys.

Vice-President—Rev. G. Onions.

Treasurer—P. Armstrong.

Secretary—G. F. Graham.

Committee—John Murphy, H. R. Fripp, W. Briscoe, George Harcourt, A. Noverre, C. R. Brooke, and John Forsyth.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—In 1830 we find the Legislature recognizing the fact that Upper Canada is essentially an Agricultural country, by passing an Act, 4th Geo. cap. 10, “to encourage the establishment of Agricultural Societies in the several Districts of the Province.” This Act provided that when any Society was established “for the purpose of importing valuable live-stock, grain, grass seeds, or useful implements,” and had £50 subscribed and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of said Society, it should then be lawful for the Governor to issue his warrant to the Receiver General for the sum of £100 annually to such Society, so long as it should continue to raise such sum of £50. Local Agricultural Societies organized by enterprising individuals in different parts of the Province had existed for several years prior to this, so that it was not the mere spontaneous volition of the Legislature which gave birth to these important organizations.

In 1835 this Act was amended by 4th William cap. 11. In 1837, the previous Act having expired, another Act, 7th William cap. 23, was passed to establish Agricultural Societies, and providing that when £25 had been paid to the Treasurer the sum of £200 should be granted by Government. In 1841, the first year after the union of the provinces, an Act, 4th and 5th Vic., cap. 23, was passed, continuing the Act of 7th William cap. 23 in full force till 1844. In 1845 another Act, 8th Vic. cap. 54, was passed, similar to the one just expired, but providing that £250 annually should be paid by Government, instead of £200 as in the previous Act, and providing also that the Secretary of each Society should, within fifteen days of the opening of each session of the Provincial Parliament, transmit to the three branches of the Legislature a report of its proceedings, showing the amount of subscriptions during the year and the amount received from the public chest, the expenses of the Society and the persons to whom it may have granted premiums, and the objects for which such premiums were obtained.

In 1847 the Provincial Agricultural Association which had been formed in 1846 was incorporated by the Act 10 and 11 Vic. cap. 61, passed on the 8th of July. This Act does not interfere with the organization authorized by previous Acts further than providing that the Agricultural Association should be governed by a body of Directors to be chosen, two from each District, by the District Agricultural Societies, and also that the Association might receive from the District Agricultural Societies such sums of money as they might

choose to appropriate for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Association. Thus was the Provincial Association legally incorporated, but years of friendly discussion had intervened, long letters had been written on the subject, and columns of reasons and arguments for the establishment of such an Association had been published in the *British American Cultivator*, then ably edited by the late Mr. G. W. Edmundson, ere the auspicious event had transpired. Various preliminary public meetings were held, and suggestions offered and resolutions passed, which led to a convention of delegates from each of the general and local Agricultural Societies held at the Court House in the City of Toronto on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of July, 1846. At this convention the synopsis of a constitution for the proposed Association was submitted, subject to the consideration of another similar meeting to be held at the City of Hamilton on the 17th of August following.

At this meeting in Hamilton, held pursuant to adjournment, the Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West was formed, and its constitution adopted. The Association is governed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, chosen annually by delegates sent by the several District Agricultural Societies. Col. E. W. Thomson was its first President, John Wetenhall and Mr. Sheriff Ruttan Vice-Presidents, and W. G. Edmundson Secretary and Treasurer.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.—On the 21st and 22nd of October of the same year the Association held its first exhibition in Toronto, which the *Cultivator* represents as having been both “spirited and creditable,” many of the articles entered for competition comparing favorably “with the best of their kind found in any portion of Europe or America. Several departments of the Exhibition were held in the old Government House, and at the close of the first day’s proceedings upwards of two hundred persons, including the most influential in the province, sat down to a public dinner in the Government House, and speeches were made by Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and several other gentlemen, which were listened to with the deepest interest. On the second day of the Exhibition, the Hon. Adam Fergusson, ever foremost in the promotion of Agriculture, delivered the Address—a duty now annually devolving on the retiring President. The hon. gentleman discussed at considerable length and with great ability the entire field of agricultural pursuits. “Canada,” he says, “though thousands in Britain, wrapped up in wilful darkness, shiver at its name, ignorant alike of its real capabilities and value, is nevertheless blessed by

a bounteous Providence with every advantage which can minister to the comfort and support of man. Let only her religious and moral culture keep some adequate pace with her temporal improvement, and who shall dare to assign bounds to her advances in civilization and wealth. Of all the pursuits which engage the physical energies or which rouse the intellectual resources of our race, there is none which can at all bear a comparison with the occupation of the husbandman. * * We have in all ages been too readily dazzled by glare and tinsel, or led astray by the noise and clamour of ambitious men ; but it has been universally conceded by the wisest and the best that the largest portion of human happiness will be ever found in the peaceful pursuits of human life. * * I feel far more intensely than I can possibly express that our very existence, as a useful institution, must altogether depend on a firm and scrupulous exclusion of all topics of a party or political nature from the Board. I thank God we have a great and magnificent arena, upon which every man in Canada may contend, in honourable and patriotic competition, untainted by party jealousies or strife, and most devotedly should we all pray that party feeling or party intrigue may never be known amongst us."

The second exhibition was held at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th days of October 1847—amount of prizes £750. At the public dinner on the occasion, His Excellency Lord Elgin delivered one of those fascinating and inimitable orations which rendered him so justly and universally popular in Canada.

The third exhibition took place at Cobourg on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October, 1848, the whole amount of prizes offered was about £775.

The fourth exhibition was held at Kingston on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September, 1849. At this exhibition, Professor Johnston of Edinburgh, Author of the *Chemistry of Common Life*, delivered an interesting address, in which he urged the importance of educating the farmer in order to improve Agriculture, and raise the position of the farmer on the social scale.

The fifth exhibition was held at Niagara on the 18th, 19th, and 20th September, 1850. The prizes offered amounted to £1276 19s. 9d. The total number of entries was 1638. The sixth exhibition took place at Brockville, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th September. The prizes offered amounted to £1,256 9s. 3d. The number of entries was 1,466. The seventh exhibition was held at Toronto, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of September, 1852. The prizes offered amounted to £1,470 9s. 9d. The number of entries for competition

was upwards of 3,000. The number of visitors was estimated at 40,000. The receipts at the gates for admission tickets and members tickets amounted to £1,132 4s. 4s. The amount received in donations from County Agricultural Societies was £269 7s. 6d. From the City Council of Toronto and the County of York Council the sum received was £992 15s. And the expenditure in buildings, premiums and general expenses was about £2,400.

We have thus gone the circuit with the Provincial exhibition—and after a few years of the same sort of rotatory motion, Toronto is again to be the theatre for the display of the mechanical genius and the agricultural productions of the province.

There is no doubt that our annual exhibitions in some of their features have been attended with the best possible results, as a stimulus has been given thereby to many of our handicraftsmen, which but for such exhibitions they might not have received in a long series of years. There is in so large a collection of mechanics from all points of the compass, a comparing of ideas upon various improvements, and a determination roused in the mind of some one to make something that will excel anything yet produced. Some happy thoughts strike one as he gazes for the first time upon a new implement, and the idea that some little change for the better might be made upon it is at once conceived. He sets to work and by and by something more perfect in symmetry, more complete in arrangement, or more effective in operation fills his mind's eye. In this way do the germs of improvement spread, just as the seeds which nature furnishes with wings that they may find a soil and a shelter wherever the winds of heaven may locate them.

The isolated developments of genius attracted by the spirit of emulation, and concentrated on the public show grounds again rapidly diverge from this their common centre through new and various channels to points of location hitherto unblessed by such efforts. Without some such friction of mind with mind—the great value of new inventions and improvements in agricultural implements would be comparatively lost. We had a forcible illustration of this some few years ago in Bell's reaping machine. This implement invented by a Scotch clergyman in 1828, and successfully worked in some fields in Forfar, was so little known throughout Scotland and England, that when McCormick's reaper was exhibited at the world's fair in 1851, it was hailed as a new and great invention, and nearly every paper in Britain contained some flaming account of the great invention of that great people that live on the other side of the water, not knowing all the while that it was a *fac simile* almost of that of their

native genius. From such considerations our annual provincial exhibitions have for years formed quite a feature in our provincial arrangements—although the migratory system, no doubt inaugurated with the best of motives has not been attended with the happiest results. It no doubt extends the area of interest in these exhibitions to have one at the Western extremity of the province one year and at its Eastern extremity the next with a few annual perambulations in the interior to vary the scene. It demonstrates too that there is no exclusiveness connected with them. But here the advantages end, the corresponding disadvantages far more than counterbalance all the theoretical benefits contemplated by such a system. A considerable annual expense has been entailed in the erection of temporary buildings for exhibition purposes, just to be torn down again when the exhibition terminated. But this annual expense was not the worst of the affair. These buildings from their very temporary character have been all along exceedingly inconvenient. At the last exhibition in Toronto the halls were altogether too small and were not of the best construction to accommodate a crowd. Various plans have been adopted in the intervening years but still the same difficulty has been felt. The crowds of people which pressed into them on the great public days of the show were always disappointed, as they got little more than a bird's eye glimpse of the various articles exhibited as they were borne along half stifled through the narrow passages. The exhibitors too were often grievously disappointed, some of them, at having their productions disposed beyond the line of vision, others with having their more delicate handiwork so destroyed by the rain pouring in through the leaking structure, that they have left with the determination never again to put themselves to as much trouble as they had done.

The Board of Agriculture has not been insensible to the existenc of these evils, but the idea of equal justice to all has overcome every other feeling. At the close of the exhibition in Toronto in 1852, the following propositions were submitted by Angus Cameron, of Kingston, to the Board, with a view to remedy somewhat the evils complained of, and were referred for further consideration. After a lapse of six years, the principle embodied therein has been acted upon in such a spirit as to confer the highest credit on the Province, while it will very materially enhance the interest of the Exhibition. "That it would be of great importance to the interests of agriculture throughout the province that each county should be enabled to erect buildings for the purpose of receiving and protecting all such productions as may be exhibited at county shows, rather than continu-

ing the practise of erecting temporary buildings, at great expense, and removing them after a few days' use. That it be recommended that the President of the Association and Board of Agriculture memorialize the Governor General in Council to appropriate a sum of money, not less than £250 to each county, for the purpose of procuring land whereon to hold their annual exhibitions and erect buildings. This boon from the Government to be conferred only on such counties as shall procure by subscriptions an equal amount for the purpose of erecting such buildings as may be required.

The provincial Government kept this proposition in view in so far as York is concerned, for in granting to the Corporation of the City of Toronto the fee simple of that portion of the Garrison Reserve lying immediately south of the Lunatic Asylum for a public Park, they made this condition, that not less than twenty acres of the Reserve should be appropriated for the holding of the Provincial Agricultural Association's exhibitions, whenever it may be required for that purpose.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In the early part of the year the Association turned its attention to the subject of buildings for the forthcoming exhibition, and plans for a building principally of iron and glass were advertised for, the premiums for the two best to be £30 and £25 respectively. On the 24th of April thirteen plans were sent in for competition. Two of these were selected by the committee, and, strange to say, they were both from one firm. Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber, Civil Engineers in the city, were found to be the successful competitors for both prizes. As the committee approved of the details of certain portions of each design, the Engineers were requested to prepare a plan embracing the advantages of both, and on the 22nd of May tenders were received for the erection of the building. The tender of Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co., Sash and Window-Blind Manufacturers, Niagara Street, proposing to construct the building for the sum of £4,870 10s., was accepted, and the time being limited, the work was immediately commenced.

To meet the expense incident on the erection of permanent buildings, the City Council voted the very liberal sum of £5,000, and the Council of the United Counties of York and Peel voted £1,000 to the same object; which, with the appropriations from County and Township Agricultural Societies, has enabled the committee to make all their arrangements in such a way as to ensure the utmost satisfaction from all parties. The ground has been drained, levelled, and fenced in, and pens constructed all round for the reception of cattle, sheep, poultry, &c. &c., at the Exhibition.

Being in close proximity to the three lines of railway, a switch has been constructed so that goods coming from either section of the province by railway may be unloaded at the southern entrance of the Exhibition without any further trouble or expense.

The corner stone of the building was laid by the Board of Agriculture on the 15th of July, in presence of a large concourse of citizens. The Mayor of the City, Colonel Thomson, President of the Agricultural Association ; Mr. Ex-Sheriff Jarvis, Col. Denison, and the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, taking part in the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, acted as chaplain. The Inscription placed in the cavity was as follows :

“On the 15th day of July, A.D. 1858, in the 22nd year of the reign of Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen, Defender of the Faith, His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., C. B., one of Her Majesty’s most honorable Privy Council, being Governor General of the Province, this the foundation stone of a Crystal Palace, wherein under the direction of the Provincial Agricultural Association, the resources of Upper Canada shall be fostered by the annual exhibitions of the evidences of its progress in agriculture and the industrial arts, was laid by the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, assisted by Edward W. Thomson, Esq., President of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, William B. Jarvis, Esq., President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and William H. Boulton, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto.

“The officers of the Provincial Agricultural Association being D. B. Stevenson, Esq., President ; William Ferguson, Esq., and John Wade, Esq., Vice-Presidents ; Richard Lippincott Denison, Esq., Treasurer ; Professor George Buckland and William Edwards, Joint Secretaries ; Professor Henry H. Croft, Chemist, and Mr. James Fleming, Seedsman.

“*Members of the Board of Agriculture.*—Edward W. Thomson, Esq., President ; Henry Ruttan, Esq., Vice-President ; Hon. Adam Fergusson, J. B. Marks, David Christie, M.P.P., Richard L. Denison, Asa A. Barnham, and George Alexander.

“*Toronto Local Committee.*—William H. Boulton, Mayor of the City ; F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff of the County ; Willim B. Jarvis, Esq. ; Rev. Dr. McCaul, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Alderman Read, Alderman Brunel, Alderman Boomer, Alderman Ritchie, Alderman Carr, J. E. Pell, Samuel Walton, J. D. Humphreys, Joseph Hartman, M.P.P., Warden ; George Taylor Denison, Alexander Shaw,

Professor Buckland, and all the members of the Board of Agriculture.

“*Architects*.—Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber.

“*Builders*.—Messrs. Smith, Burke and Meldrum.”

A tin case containing the following articles was put in the stone : Transactions of the Board of Agriculture for 1856–7 ; *Canadian Agriculturist*, May, 1858 ; Act of Incorporation of the Bureau of Agriculture ; By-laws of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, 1857 ; Annual Report of the Toronto Mechanics’ Institute ; Catalogue of the Library of the Mechanics’ Institute ; Horticultural Society’s Report, 1858 ; copies of the *Daily Colonist*, *Globe*, *Leader*, and *Atlas*, July 15, 1858 ; and of the *Canada Gazette* ; Farmers’ Association Report, 1858 ; *Canadian Journal* ; Coins,—one florin, an English shilling, a half-sovereign, and four copper coins ; Maclear’s Almanac, with map of Canada, 1858 ; a copy of the *Montreal Witness* ; a small bottle of wheat ; Twelfth Annual Address to the Agricultural Association, by G. Alexander, Esq. ; Annual Report and Minutes of the Agricultural Association, 1858 ; copies of the *Markham Economist*, the *Paris Star*, and *Barrie Spirit of the Age*.

A very handsome silver Trowel, with a suitable inscription, was presented to the Minister of Agriculture with which to perform the ceremony. A portion of the building being pretty far advanced before the corner stone was laid, the spectators had a very good view of the proceedings,—and the Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed in the western gallery, kept them in good humor with their lively music.

The Palace is cruciform in style, the main body of it forming a parallelogram 256 feet in length, and 96 feet in width,—with two central projections in the north and south parallels, 16 feet by 64 feet, and 16 feet by 44 feet, giving an extreme width of 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch in the southern front, 16 feet by 32 feet. There are four entrance doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,280 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1,280 superficial feet, covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet ; the extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass, after the design, in a considerably modified sense, of the Crystal Palace of 1851. The glare of the circular tin roof relieves the eye a little as you approach ; but the building looks very low, and as if crushed down by the superincumbent mass of roof. It would have been greatly improved in

effect had the glass walls been carried up beyond the line of the gallery floor some three or four feet, or had the roof been broken by perpendicular lights to relieve it from that heavy dome appearance. This would of course have involved an extra expenditure which the exchequer of the Association, perhaps, did not warrant.

As already stated, the walls are chiefly cast iron and glass. They are 16 feet 10 inches high. The girders, which form their upper line are supported by 44 iron columns, dividing the entire building into 48 compartments of 16 feet. Each of these compartments is filled up with wooden frame-work to a height of five feet, and with three circular headed sashes 8 feet 6 inches in height by 5 feet wide, each containing 15 lights 31 inches by 10 $\frac{5}{8}$. The interior of the building is divided by columns reaching from the floor to the roof, and forming a nave, with northern and southern transepts, and two extended aisles. These aisles are again divided longitudinally by two rows of columns, forming a central parallelogram 80 feet by 32 feet, and two side ones 80 feet by 16 feet. The nave is 64 feet square within the columns, and is lighted by a window in the roof 23 feet square, with tapering lights 34 inches long each. The transepts are 64 feet by 16 feet each. In the eastern corner of the northern transept there is a saloon 16 feet square fitted up for the accommodation of the ladies in attendance at the exhibition; in the western corner there is an office of similar dimensions for the Secretary; and in the centre of this same transept an orchestra 32 feet by 20 is erected, having a semi-circular front of plain truss railing, supported by a row of wooden columns. It contains four rows of seats, also semi-circular, for the accommodation of the performers, and immediately behind these there is a platform seven feet square for the reception of an organ.

In the centre of the nave and immediately in front of the orchestra a fountain is erected to play during the Exhibition.

The entrance transept doors are 20 feet wide by 14 feet high; the entrance aisle doors are 10 feet wide by 14 feet high, all finished uniform with the walls. The main building is well ventilated, having forty-four ventilators 3 feet 3 by 4 feet 9 inches at regular intervals round the walls immediately under the gallery floors. Four substantial stairs, 7 feet 6 inches wide, each having two landings, lead to the galleries, which extend round the whole building, with a width of floor of 16 feet, guarded at its inner extremity by a plain truss railing 3 feet high. The tread of the stairs is 12 inches with an easy lift of 7 inches, while the height is greatly relieved by the spacious landings. The roof of the aisles rises 16 feet from the

gallery floor, forming an arch of $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet span from the eaves. The aisles are each lighted by one window 64 feet by 16 feet wide, with side lights 3 feet high, the frames of which represent girders. The span of the central roof over the nave is 68 feet, supported by four pairs of principals, each rising 16 feet from the termination of the arch of the aisle roof, and 54 feet from the main floor. In the centre of this roof is the large square window already alluded to which lights the nave. Four tie rods stretch across at right angles from the spring of this centre roof. These ties are of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron, stretching 68 feet, tied at two different points, and supported by perpendicular rods 16 feet long.

Eleven principals of a similar character to those in the centre roof support the roof of the aisles, each having a span of 32 feet, with a rise of $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This part of the design is very heavy, and would have been greatly relieved had there been half the number of principals, framed a little heavier and sprung from the top of each column. The roof is all of wood, covered with tin, on the American ridge principle, affording the most perfect security against leakage, at least from any ordinary storm. The spandrels of the roof seem unnecessarily heavy looking, they are, of course, all the more substantial. Twenty-four ventilators, similar in size to those in the main building, ventilate the galleries. In regard to the statistical department of the Building, it may be stated that 300 ten feet squares, or 30,000 feet of tin, upwards of 300,000 feet of lumber, 9,000 feet of glass, 36 cwt. of nails, 98 tons of cast iron, have been used in its construction. The girders were tested to a pressure of eight tons, which is far more than they will be required to sustain. The glass was imported by the builders from Messrs. Chance, Brothers, Birmingham. It is finely obscured thick plate, similar to what was used in the Dublin Exhibition building. The cast iron work,—columns and girders,—was prepared at the St. Lawrence Foundry, by William Hamilton & Son, Founders and Machinists.

The work altogether reflects the utmost credit upon the enterprising firm of Smith, Burke & Co., not only for its substantial appearance but for the expedition displayed in its construction. On the 22nd of May the tenders were received by the Committee, and on the 5th of September, a little over three months, the building was taken off their hands. It is in fact one of the few public works constructed in Toronto to the spirit and letter of the contract without the slightest scope for even the suspicion of a *job*. Had the Committee been able to expend another thousand pounds or so in elevating the glass walls, or in breaking the solid massive roof, it would have heightened the

effect of the building considerably. As it is, they have made a great step in advance of anything hitherto connected with the display of our arts and manufactures, and when the City of Toronto gets somewhat relieved from its burthensome debt, something more magnificent, I have no doubt, will be achieved.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—On the 10th of August, 1850, an Act was passed establishing a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada, and providing for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada. The Board to consist of ten members; the Inspector General and Professor of Agriculture to be members *ex officio*. Members to be chosen by Directors of County Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada, who shall elect seven persons residing near or at convenient distances from Toronto, which list of names shall be sent to the Provincial Secretary, who shall select the gentlemen therefrom who have the greatest number of County votes. In an Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of the 14th June, 1851, the names of the first Board are given as follows:—

E. W. Thomson, Township of York,
 Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill,
 Henry Ruttan, of Cobourg,
 R. L. Denison, of Toronto,
 David Christie, of Brantford,
 J. B. Marks, of Kingston,
 John Harland, of Guelph.

On the first meeting of the Board, Professor Buckland was chosen Secretary. The management of the Provincial Agricultural Association is now vested in this Board.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.—On the 10th of November, 1852, an Act,—16 Vic., cap. 11,—was passed to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, in connexion with one of the public departments, and to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture, by this Act, is a member *ex officio* of all Boards of Agriculture in the Province; receives all applications for patents for inventions in the Province and keeps records of the same; is Chairman of the Board of Registration and Statistics, and has charge of the census and other statistical returns. It is his duty to collect useful facts and statistics relating to the Agricultural interests of the Province and to disseminate the same, and to prepare and submit to parliament each session a detailed report of his proceedings.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—On the 10th of June, 1857, the Royal Assent was given to the Act 20 Vic., cap. 32, for the promotion of mechanical science. The Act contemplates promoting the development of mechanical talent among the people of this Province by disseminating instruction in Mechanics and the kindred sciences and by affording increased facilities for the study of models and apparatus. The Act further contemplates providing for the establishment of Central Boards of Administration in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, connected and co-operating with the Mechanics' Institutes of the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and to extend encouragement to arts and manufactures, and stimulate the ingenuity of mechanics and artizans by means of prizes and distinctions distributed and awarded on the same principle as has been already so successfully applied to the encouragement of Agriculture in this Province. The Central Board here created shall consist of the Minister of Agriculture for the time being, *ex officio*, the Professors and Lecturers in the various branches of Physical Science in all the chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, the Chief Superintendent of Education, *ex officio*, the Presidents and one Delegate from each Board of Trade, and the Presidents and Delegates from each of the incorporated Mechanics' Institutes. The 27th section of the Act says :—

“It shall be the duty of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures to take measures, with the approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to collect and establish at Toronto and Montreal respectively, for the instruction of practical mechanics and artizans, museums of minerals and other material substances and chemical compositions, susceptible of being used in Mechanical Arts and Manufactures, with model rooms appropriately stocked and supplied with models of works of art, and of implements and machines other than implements of husbandry and machines adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, and free libraries of reference, containing books, plans and drawings, selected with a view to the imparting of useful information in connection with Mechanical Arts and Manufactures, to take measures to obtain from other countries new or improved implements and machines, not being implements of husbandry or machines specially adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, to test the quality, value and usefulness of such implements and machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvement in the Mechanical Arts and in Manufactures in this Province ; and the Minister of Agriculture may cause duplicates or copies of models, plans, specimens, drawings and specifications

deposited in the Patent Office, and upon which Patents of Invention have issued, to be made, from time to time, and placed in the Model Rooms, Museums or Libraries of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures respectively; and it shall be lawful for the said Boards respectively, with the consent and approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to establish in connection with their respective Museums, Model Rooms or Libraries, Schools of Design for Women, on the most approved plan, and furnished and supplied in the most complete and appropriate manner that the funds at their disposal may admit of, regard being had to the claims thereon of the other objects for which they are hereby established; and also to found Schools or Colleges for Mechanics, and to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on subjects connected with the Mechanical Arts and Sciences or with Manufactures; and the said Boards shall keep Records of their respective transactions, and shall from time to time publish, in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the Mechanics' Institutes and among Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures and other Literary compositions conveying useful information as the said Boards respectively may be able to procure, and judge to be suitable for publication."

In conformity with the provisions of the Act a meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, and a Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada was organized. The provisions for Lower Canada are identical with those for Upper Canada. The President of the Board is Mr. Ex-Sheriff Jarvis; Vice-President, Dr. Beatty of Cobourg; Secretary and Treasurer, William Edwards. Their rooms are on King Street West, immediately over Mr. Pell's Picture Gallery. The nucleus of a Library is already formed, containing 137 large folio volumes of Engravings of English Patents, 115 volumes of Specifications, and 24 volumes of Indices, all handsomely bound in morocco. They have also commenced the formation of a Library of reference, and have got all as far as published of the new edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*, with several other works of reference. The Library is open during office hours for the convenience of the public.

From the very specific wording of the Act under which the Board was organized, its Council very naturally thought it was their special duty to take the oversight of the fine art department of the provincial exhibitions;—but the older association having succeeded so well in regard to the construction of their crystal palace, have not recognized the board in their arrangements. The board of arts has

therefore no part to play in the forthcoming exhibition. The museum contains a great number of models of Canadian inventions from the patent office,—also open to the inspection of the public. The following is a classified list.

	No. of models in each class.
1. Agricultural implements.....	82
2. Cooking apparatus.....	9
3. Chemical and Medicinal preparations.....	6
4. Construction of buildings and other structures, and materials used.....	20
5. Domestic utensils.....	23
6. Dairy utensils.....	19
7. Hydraulics.....	15
8. Heating and ventilating apparatus.....	8
9. Marine models.....	9
10. Musical instruments.....	4
11. Miscellaneous.....	44
12. Pumps and fire engines.....	6
13. Railway and Locomotive improvements.....	30
14. Sleighs, carriages and carriage gears.....	16
15. Steam Engines and machinery for manufacturing purposes.....	78

CANADA COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in 1826, and opened their office in No. 13 St. Helen's Place, London. Their Commissioners here were Hon. William Allan and Thomas Mercer Jones, who was succeeded a few years ago by the Hon. W. B. Robinson. Their office is on the corner of King and Frederick streets. The original agreement between the Company and the Home Government was for the purchase of a portion of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this province. The Crown Lands consisting of 1,384,413 acres, and the Reserves amounting to 829,430, acres forming a total 2,213,843. These lands were valued at 3s. 6d. an acre by the commissioners appointed by the Government for that special purpose. In consequence of some difficulty experienced with regard to the sale of the Clergy Reserves the price of which amounted to £145,150 5s., these lands were withdrawn by the Home Government, and in lieu thereof a block of land, in the London and Western Districts or Huron Tract, of about 1,000,000 acres was made over to the Company for the same aggregate amount fixed for the Reserves. This block formed part of an extensive tract which had been purchased by the Government from the Six Nation Indians, and at the time of its transfer to the Canada Company it was unsurveyed and unex-

plored, and was at a considerable distance from any road or settlement. By a clause in the agreement, the survey was to be made at the expense of Government. The Company, in consequence of these disadvantages were allowed one third of the purchase money, £43,380 to be expended on improvements such as canals, bridges, high roads, churches, wharfs, school houses and other works for the benefit of the settlers in the tract. This was in fact making the tract somewhere about 2s. an acre. All plans of improvement were, however, to be submitted to the Governor in Council before being proceeded with, and all the works performed by the Company have been in accordance with plans and estimates approved by the Governor in Council. The Company were to be allowed 16 years from the 1st July, 1826 to complete their negotiations with the Government, paying the lands by regular annual instalments.

SECTION XIII.—RAILROADS.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—A Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron was talked of for years before Mr. Capreol had ever set foot in Upper Canada. But to the persevering energy of that gentleman, Toronto is indebted for the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad,—not only for its inception, but for furnishing from his own private resources, the *means* to pay all the preliminary expenses connected with the undertaking. Mr. Fothergill lamenting in 1839 the great loss which the London and Western Districts of Canada had sustained in the cession of Michigan, says :—“ There is a measure that would go far to recompense the evil that has been inflicted—we mean the Lake Huron Railroad from Toronto. There will be no end to the advantages arising from this national work if it is undertaken on the scale and in the spirit in which such public works should be undertaken. Enterprising merchants at Oswego have long regarded this great measure as one of superlative importance.” Mr. Capreol caught the idea and gave it embodiment in the Northern Railroad.

Frederic Chase Capreol, second son of Thomas Capreol, of Bishop-Stofford, Hertfordshire, came to Canada in 1828 to assist in winding up the affairs of the old North West Fur Company, and after a residence of three years in Montreal, returned to England. In 1833, he returned to Canada, and shortly after landing in New York, married a Miss Skyring, an English lady, who had come out with him in the same ship from England, and came on to Toronto, where

Mr. Capreol intended to settle down. He purchased a large quantity of lands at the Credit, the result of which was a long and vexatious law suit, in which he ultimately came off successful. He then commenced business as a Commission Merchant, and continued as such until the idea of carrying out the Northern Railroad caused him to turn his attention in that way. His first project was to raise the necessary funds by means of a lottery—the proceeds of the tickets to be devoted to purchasing 100,000 acres of land on the line of the projected road—the idea being that the profit of the land alone, when opened up, would pay for the whole construction of the line without a sixpence further of expense from those who would embark in it. Sufficient inducements in the shape of prizes were held out to the purchasers of tickets, but the whole affair was looked upon with distrust by some and condemned as an immoral procedure by others. The consequence was that the lottery did not succeed.

Although thus defeated in his first attempts, Mr. Capreol was not of a temperament to give up a plan he had determined to prosecute. He simply changed his course, and set vigorously to work to form a company, and to manufacture public opinion, an essential auxiliary to any new movement. I have heard amusing accounts of some of the meetings which took place at the initiation of the movement. A Bill was at length drafted and passed by the Legislature, but the Governor General reserved it for Her Majesty's assent.

A new difficulty was thus thrown in the way, but it only called into active exercise a greater amount of determination. He resolved to set out immediately for England, and himself lay the Bill at the foot of the throne. With a view, therefore, to strengthen his hands, the gentlemen named in the Bill as Provisional Directors wrote him the following letter :—

TORONTO, 8th June, 1849.

F. C. CAPREOL,—

SIR,—As you are about to proceed to England, with a petition to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give her assent to the Bill passed during the last session of Parliament, incorporating certain persons under the style and title of “The Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company,” which was reserved at the close of the session for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, we felt that it might be satisfactory to your friends in England to be made aware of our intentions, upon the Bill receiving the Royal assent, to appoint you Manager, under its provisions, should we, being named in the Bill for that purpose, assume the duties of Directors. We think it due to you to say, that

as you were the projector of the scheme, which we have every confidence in, you are the person best entitled to that mark of our approbation, should your appointment be regarded as consistent with the interests of the Company, of which at present we see no reason to doubt.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ROBERT E. BURNS,	CHARLES BERCZY,
JOS. C. MORRISON, M.P.P.,	JOS. D. RIDOUT,
BENJAMIN HOLMES, M.P.P.,	JOHN HIBBERT, JR.,
ALBERT FURNISS,	GEORGE BARROW.
H. J. BOULTON, M.P.P.,	

With this document in his pocket Mr. Capreol started for England, and had sufficient influence there, through family connections and otherwise, to get Her Majesty's assent to the Bill. He returned immediately, and made arrangements with Messrs. C. Story & Co., large contractors in New York, to construct the road. The Bill received the Royal assent on August 29, 1849, and matters went on smooth enough until the turning of the first sod was talked of. Mr. Capreol got a handsome silver spade and an ornamental barrow prepared for the occasion, as arrangements had been made that Her Excellency Lady Elgin should first break ground; but he had not the honor of presenting them, for at a meeting of the Board immediately prior thereto, a resolution was passed dismissing Mr. Capreol from his position as manager. He referred to the letter just quoted, but he was told, with a sarcastic sneer, by the President, that his friends in England must have been "very green" if they built anything upon that letter, for there was not a word in it to say that they could not dismiss him when they thought proper. At this time the whole Board who had acted so cavalierly had only £37 10s. at stake in the concern.

The first sod was turned by Lady Elgin, on the 15th of October, 1851, before a large concourse of spectators, His Excellency acting the part of navy to perfection. The day was cheerful, and the proceeding excited the deepest interest. The spot chosen was nearly opposite the Parliament Buildings. On the 15th of May, 1853, the road was first opened to the public, and on the 2nd of January, 1855, it was finally completed.

A good deal of sympathy was elicited on Mr. Capreol's behalf in consequence of the unhandsome treatment which he had so undeservedly received from the Board of Directors. His friends readily admitted that he had a hasty, energetic temperament, but it was just in consequence of possessing such a temperament that he had

been enabled to accomplish a work which had called all his vigor and persevering energy into play. But even although that had amounted to an infirmity—which it certainly does not—all things considered, the Board might have been a little more lenient, when they reflected on the almost insuperable obstacles he had overcome.

Knowing Mr. Capreol personally as I do, and having been cognizant of all the events as they transpired, I prefer giving the opinions of the press, and of public men, recorded at the time, to any remarks of my own, and the more especially as some of the gentlemen who took an active part in the drama have “shuffled off this mortal coil.” The following editorial remarks, memorial and correspondence appeared in the *Toronto Daily Patriot* of 3rd February, 1852, then published by Samuel Thompson & Co., a careful perusal of which will enable the reader to get a pretty fair idea of the unhandsome course pursued, a course sufficient to deter any man from stepping out of his way to promote any public measure whatever.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—MR. CAPREOL.

“This Journal has at all times been the zealous advocate of Railways, as a means of rapidly and profitably developing the great resources of this magnificent Province—resources which, under present circumstances, may be considered as comparatively of little value, but which if opened up by improved opportunities, as regard conveyance and a market, would render Canada one of the richest and most productive countries on the face of the American Continent. For this reason therefore, we should be most reluctant to originate any remarks that might, even by misconstruction, be considered as tending to impede in any way the progress of our Northern Railroad. And in giving a place in our columns to what we consider a temperate exposition—free from all personal grounds of offence to any body—of Mr. Capreol’s appeal (as we may, we think, term it) from the provisional Board of Directors to the people of Canada, we are not, we conceive, doing any one thing that can be supposed to detriment the Road, though the facts of the case, as set forth in the document itself, may possibly reflect somewhat hardly upon the Directors of the Company.

“It seems hardly credible that any Board of Direction, far less a merely provisional one, should not merely have treated Mr. Capreol in so harsh, we might say cruel, a manner, as to dismiss him, the projector of the enterprise, at a moment’s notice and on no definite grounds of official misconduct, from the honourable situation of Manager—but, when respectfully memorialized by a numerous and

influential body of their fellow citizens, should have treated that application with silent contempt, and not even so much as acknowledged its receipt! The memorial, though doubtless penned by a friendly hand, and therefore somewhat more commendatory in its tone than some might concur in, is nevertheless, we believe, a correct recital of facts and in its every word respectful to the Directors. Not only are its averments substantially true, and its language courteous, but the recommendation it embodies is so very reasonable, indeed so unexceptionable, and the parties to whom all matters in dispute were proposed to be referred, are gentlemen, to whose judgment every one would so cheerfully submit, that it seems adding insult to injury to treat the prayer of the memorial so discourteously as it has been.

“But this is not the only instance of the kind, for the Board of Trade—whose intervention Mr. Capreol also sought, and who had previously addressed the Board recommending arbitration—were treated, if not with actual discourtesy, at all events so slightly, that their recommendation was apparently altogether disregarded.

“It is, we admit, very likely that in the warmth of his natural disposition, Mr. Capreol may have exhibited a hastiness of temper, not altogether compatible with his position. But in the name of every thing fair and just, are the people of Canada—who have to thank, “*the industry and perseverance of one individual,*” (see *Patriot*, March 10) for the great boon of a Northern Railroad, and in the emphatic words of our worthy Mayor at the St. Patrick’s celebration—are they we say, willing, on merely frivolous grounds, “*to allow others to filch from that individual (F. C. CAPREOL,) the credit and honor to which he is so justly entitled?*”

“With these few prefatory remarks we leave the subjoined memorial to speak for itself, and we very much mistake the justice-loving character of our community, if, after perusing the document, they do not arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Capreol has been most harshly and ungratefully dealt with.”

MEMORIAL.

To the Board of Directors of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company :

“GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, shareholders, citizens, and others, interested in the successful completion and early operation of the Northern Railroad, having observed, with much regret, the recent proceedings of your Board towards Mr. Capreol; and feeling assured that the effect of these proceedings, if not again considered and rectified, will be not simply injurious if not unjust to Mr. Capreol personally, but calculated to greatly

discourage individual enterprise and energy from attempting in future to accomplish any great public undertaking ; and, entertaining a reasonable hope that a temperate, though decided, expression of public opinion with regard to the course that ought, in all fairness to Mr. Capreol's services and claims, to be taken by the Board, so as to afford to that gentleman what is the birthright of every British subject, namely, the adjudication of his case by an independent and a disinterested authority—take leave respectfully to submit to the favorable attention of the Board the following considerations bearing upon Mr. Capreol's past services and present position as regards the Northern Railroad, namely:—

1st. It must at once be admitted as a fact that all the combined influences and efforts of the leading men of Toronto, as a Chartered Company, aided as they were by the still more powerful influence of the Canada Company, failed, after several years of active exertion and the expenditure of large sums of money in preliminary expenses, to mature anything like a satisfactory mode whereby a Railroad communication from Toronto to Lake Huron could be constructed ; and, in 1849, the attempt on the part of an influential direction to bring their charter into practical operation was abandoned as altogether hopeless.

2nd. On the other hand, it must be readily admitted, as another fact, that the present satisfactory condition of a Railway communication from Toronto to Lake Huron (which it would be needless to dilate upon as the progress made in the work speaks for itself) is almost entirely attributable to the individual foresight, the untiring energy, and persevering efforts of Mr. Capreol, assisted and encouraged by the countenance and support of a few valued friends. But for these efforts on the part of Mr. Capreol, not a sod would have been turned in furtherance of an object so vitally important to the interests of this City—and Mr. Capreol's enterprize and management justly entitle him to be looked upon and acknowledged as *the Father of this great undertaking!*

3rd. In the course of Mr. Capreol's almost Herculean labours during the past four years, *and at his own heavy expense and great risk*, he has accomplished results which the most hopeful looked upon as nearly impossible ; and has conquered obstacles which, to men less sanguine and energetic than he has proved himself, would have been found insurmountable, namely—

“ Under circumstances, peculiarly discouraging, Mr. Capreol, at a considerable expense of time and money, and by means of well directed personal exertions at the Seat of Government, succeeded in carrying through both Houses of the Provincial Legislature the present Act of Incorporation—a measure of success which, how much so ever it might have been hoped for, it may safely be affirmed, was as little expected by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who signed the petition to Parliament praying for the enactment. When the Bill was reserved by the Governor General for the

signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Capreol (when the Board declined to incur the responsibility) at his own expense and risk forthwith proceeded to England, carrying with him credentials and recommendations from His Excellency; and by means of his effective exertions, assisted by a propitious combination of family connection and personal influence, he succeeded in securing what it is quite safe to say *no other man in Canada could have accomplished*; for, in the short space of seven weeks Mr. Capreol returned to Toronto with the Royal Assent in his pocket; thus triumphantly realizing for the Railroad everything that legislation could perform in its behalf.

“Passing over several intervening, but less prominent features of Mr. Capreol's services rendered the Northern Railroad, it cannot be denied that the £59,000 stock, subscribed by the County of Simcoe, was effected almost entirely through Mr. Capreol's zealous exertions. The liberal donation of £25,000, together with other valuable privileges voted by the Corporation of Toronto in aid of the Railroad, were, to a great extent, the result of Mr. Capreol's perseverance in keeping the subject constantly before the public, until, at last, an impression was made on the public opinion favorable to the undertaking. The fifteen thousand pounds stock, small as it is in amount, subscribed for by private individuals, was, nevertheless, obtained chiefly by means of Mr. Capreol's active personal canvass among our merchants and citizens; and the additional £35,000 loaned by the Corporation in order to make up the amount sufficient to claim the Government guarantee, *was originated, pushed forward, and eventually secured through Mr. Capreol's strenuous and well-timed exertions.*

“Mr. Capreol was further the active instrument whereby the Government guarantee of principal as well as interest, was at length secured to the Railroad, and thus he mainly assisted in finally establishing what may truly be affirmed as *the very key stone of the enterprise, and without which it must have fallen to the ground.*

“These essential points having thus been securely determined, Mr. Capreol, (ever anxious to see the work in practical forwardness) at his own cost and risk, made various journeys to the United States, where, by his business habits and judicious management, he succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the present eminent and reliable contractors, by whom the work is now being actively carried onward. This arrangement is so favourable as regards the terms upon which the Railroad is to be completed in thorough working order, and the benefits to be thereby anticipated to all interests in the city are so great, that to have even prepared the way for such an arrangement (had Mr. Capreol rendered the work no other service) ought, alone, to entitle him *to the gratitude of the community, and to any honours or rewards in the power of the Company to confer.* At the trifling cost to the people of Toronto of only £15,000 stock subscribed by individuals, payable in five years, and £60,000 in Corporation Debentures, having twenty

years to run, this city will have secured the completion of nearly one hundred miles of Railroad, connecting at Toronto, the great lakes—Ontario and Huron—passing through a rich and fertile country, the products of which must find their way to this city—and opening up the prospect of an immensely valuable traffic between the Atlantic sea-board, the mining regions of Lake Superior, and the “Far West” of the United States.

“It may be confidently affirmed that so great an amount of benefit was never, and possibly never will be again, conferred upon a community at so small an expense to them individually. Yet *all these advantages (hardly in the present generation to be fully appreciated) Mr. Capreol has been mainly instrumental in realizing!* While, in addition to these great services rendered to the Northern Railroad in particular, Mr. Capreol’s energetic example has, beyond doubt, given a powerful stimulus to Railway enterprise in other sections of the Province; and he has thus *rendered himself a benefactor to the public at large.*

“The undersigned have now, as they conceive, fairly and dispassionately stated the effective and valuable services Mr. Capreol has performed on behalf of the Northern Railroad, and upon those services Mr. Capreol may, with becoming pride, rest his claims for consideration. *But for his almost single handed exertions, untiring efforts, heavy outlay, enormous risk, and business energies, there would not at this moment have been in existence such a thing as a Northern Railroad under contract and in the course of active progress towards completion;* and, bearing in mind the sacrifices Mr. Capreol has made, the risks he has incurred and the anxieties he has endured, the undersigned cannot conceal from themselves, that being denied the honour (specially recommended by the General Committee) of taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the Jubilee (which he originated and planned) when, by the turning of the first sod under distinguished and flattering auspices, his anxieties and labours had reached a happy termination, Mr. Capreol has sustained treatment he did not merit. And, in being further *summarily and without any apparent intelligible cause.* dismissed from the office of Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Capreol, they conceive, has sustained additional treatment he did not merit—and which public opinion requires should be promptly redressed. It may possibly be argued that, in granting to Mr. Capreol, under date of December, 1850, the Company’s Bonds at seven years, to the amount of £11,000, an adequate compensation has been made for his services. The undersigned must, however, demur to such an argument; for, on the contrary, they do not hesitate to affirm, that this amount of bonds, payable at a remote period, and in the state of the Canadian market hardly convertible into money unless at a great discount, cannot reasonably be considered any thing more than a fair and very moderate equivalent for the outlay, risk, and time which Mr. Capreol devoted in accomplishing the results he had so triumphantly secured. While, in return for his other efficient services in forwarding the

undertaking, the undersigned considered the permanent situation of paid Manager and Treasurer, would be no more than a reasonable compensation, and no more than what Mr. Capreol had a just right to expect in an undertaking of which he was the fostering parent. The undersigned have no desire to enter upon the consideration of the *particular* causes of hostility which have arisen between Mr. Capreol and any individual member of the direction, and upon which hostility, it is presumed, the unfortunate differences between Mr. Capreol and the Board of Directors are grounded. Nor are they prepared to deny that Mr. Capreol is of a sanguine, and therefore, hasty temperament. But they are nevertheless of opinion, that neither individual hostility on the one side, nor infirmity on the other, should or ought to be taken, as a justifiable reason why the Board, in its collective capacity, should eject Mr. Capreol from the high position in the Company to which his acknowledged labors, and meritorious services, had justly elevated him.

The Northern Railroad being, to a great extent, as much, if not more, a public, than a private undertaking—the Government of the Province being largely concerned in its completion—the rate payers of this City being interested in its success to the amount of £60,000, and the present Board holding office but provisionally—it has been thought, that the intervention of public opinion to reconcile existing differences between Mr. Capreol and the Board, and thus prevent the growth of any obstacles that might impede the progress of the Railroad, is no more than what might reasonably be admitted by the Directors.

The undersigned therefore, do most earnestly recommend, that all points in dispute and all matters at issue, between either the Board in general or any individual member thereof, and Mr. Capreol, should at once be referred to the arbitration of *three influential but disinterested intelligent men*, in whose impartial judgment the Board of Directors and the public at large ought to, and would, repose implicit confidence; and they suggest that, Sir Allan MacNab, the President of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the Sheriff of the District, *would be in every respect fit and proper persons to be such arbitrators!* Should Mr. Capreol be shown to be so far in the wrong as to have justified the Board in removing him from the responsible office of Manager and Treasurer of the Company, the undersigned have no desire to sustain him in that or any other wrong; but if it shall eventuate that nothing materially culpable can be sustained against Mr. Capreol, in the discharge of his official duty, then, his prompt reinstatement in office will naturally be expected to follow.

John Cameron,
John Fiskien,
Alex. Ogilvie & Co.,
Shaw, Turnbull & Co.,
John Ewart, Jr. & Co.,

R. Brewer,
Hutchinson & Co.,
Thos. D. Harris,
T. J. Fuller,
J. R. Mountjoy,

W. F. Meudell,
Walker & Hutchison,
J. McMurrich,
J. S. Playfair,
Samuel Gunn,
John Kay,
M. Betley,
Herbert Topping,
H. Fowler,
J. D. Didout,
G. P. Ridout, M.P.P.,
Joseph Beckett & Co.,
John Roaf,
Alexander Murray,
L. Moffatt,
Arthur Cawthra,
George A. Pyper,
George Wightman,
Robert Wightman,
E. Bradburne,
Robert P. Crooks,
A. M. Clark,
John Snarr,
R. Beekman,
Kivas Tully,
Geo. Bilton,
Geo. H. Cheney & Co.,
A. & S. Nordheimer,
D. Paterson,
George Thomas, Jr.,
Rice Lewis,
Thomas Brunskill,
E. & R. McPhail,
Read & Leith,

Walter Macfarlane,
Chas. Robertson,
Hugh Miller,
Wm. Henderson & Co.,
Brown & Childs,
Wm. Atkinson,
Wm. Gooderham,
Burgess & Leishman,
James Crowther,
John Harrington,
Thomas Haworth,
John Ettrick,
John Salt,
H. Jackson,
Adam Wilson,
J. Harper,
G. A. Barber,
J. Henderson,
John Carr,
D. Macdonell,
Patton & Co.,
B. Torrence,
William Hallowell, M.D.
R. Dempsey, Ald.,
J. W. Dempsey,
J. G. Joseph,
J. C. Collins,
A. H. Coulson,
Cary & Brown,
Thomas Dick,
Edward Shortis,
W. M. Jamieson,
Gilmour & Coulson.

Toronto, March 4th, 1852.

P.S.—In further proof of Mr. Capreol's services, and of the value attached to them by gentlemen who retired from the original Direction, we also publish the following letters addressed to Mr. Capreol, by parties whose standing in society, integrity, and intelligence, are too well known to need anything else to commend *their* opinions to public respect and confidence.

(*Copy of the Affidavit of Mr. Hibbert.*)

BOWMANVILLE, Oct. 21, 1851.

In justice to Mr. Capreol, I have no hesitation in stating that from the

commencement of the undertaking of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railroad, he had found all the money necessary for maintaining its respectability and maturing the object; and that it was an understanding between the other gentlemen of the Direction and myself, that if he succeeded, he would be entitled to all the *honour* and *credit* attached to it, as well as any profit which might accrue, and that he offered the Direction to *share* with him the well deserved laurels he has, in my humble estimation, so justly earned, which they *refused* to run the *risk* of. I should not have left the Direction but for the unpleasant occurrences which so frequently took place in consequence of Mr. H. J. Boulton's conduct, which the whole Board are as well aware of as myself, if they would act as independently as I do upon this occasion; and further, it is my belief that the object in view would not have been accomplished but for the peculiar temper, constitution, energy, and able judgment of Mr. Capreol.

JOHN HIBBERT.

Sworn before me, this twenty-first of October, 1851.

W. McMURTRY, J.P.

(*Copy of a Letter from J. Hibbert, Esq., to J. D. Ridout, Esq.*)

BOWMANVILLE, 27th October, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—In consequence of the position in which I find my friend Capreol placed, in regard to the office he has held in the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Company, I have put down upon paper my views of the conditions upon which he was induced to proceed with the work,—and thinking the matter one of much importance, I have made affidavit of the same for fear of any accident which might deprive him of the benefit of my statement.

As you were one of the Directors appointed in the Act of Incorporation, as well as myself, and for a long time took a warm interest in the concern, I have decided to enclose you a copy of my affidavit, and shall be much obliged if you will give me your opinion of its contents, and state what you know of the understanding with Mr. Capreol and the Board during the time you were a Director, particularly as to what passed at the Wellington Hotel, and that held at his own house immediately previous to his going to England. I feel assured you would, with myself, wish to see what is right between man and man, and on that account I am satisfied you will comply with my request as early as possible.

Believe me, yours very truly,

Jos. D. Ridout, Esq.

JOHN HIBBERT.

(*Copy of Mr. Ridout's letter in answer to Mr. Hibbert.*)

TORONTO, 20th October 1851.

JOHN HIBBERT, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—I have received your favour of the 27th, enclosing a statement of circumstances connected with Mr. Capreol, and requesting me to

give you my opinion thereon, etc.; and although I cannot see in what manner it will be useful, I know of no reason why I should not acknowledge that what you have thought it proper to record is agreeable to my understanding and belief of the facts as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, which does not, of course, include what might have occurred with Mr. Boulton after I left the Board.

Mr. Capreol was the only person that I ever knew to provide for the large cost attending the undertaking, and I remember that about the time of the formation of the Company, he repeatedly expressed his desire that some one or more of the Directors would help him to find the funds needful to prosecute it, and no one being willing, it was agreed by all, that Mr. C., finding all the money, and performing all the real labour, would be entitled to whatever honour might accrue to any person concerned in the affair. And I am not aware that either of the important measures by which the work has been brought to its promising condition, were ever propounded or in any valuable degree obtained by any one but him.

Under the discouragement of an extensive opposition, and various hostile influences that would have broken the spirit of almost any other man, and beyond the countenance of his associate Directors, favoured by no advantages that did not belong to him personally, he has proceeded successfully, step by step, till the important object of his exertions may be said to be secured.

He obtained the Charter from the Provincial Parliament by much outlay, and five months' attendance at the capital, Montreal.

He obtained the Royal assent to the same by a journey to England.

He obtained the £25,000 donation from the Corporation of Toronto by his constant appeals and forcible representations to that body.

He projected and induced the meeting, which finally succeeded in inducing the loan of £35,000 from the Corporation.

He produced, by his intercourse with the people of Simcoe, that favorable feeling which ended in a vote of the County Council for debentures to the amount of £50,000.

He suggested the application which resulted in the Legislature granting the principal sum for one half the cost of the road, instead of a guarantee for the interest only.

He procured nearly all the subscriptions that have been made to the work, and having done these things by his own means, diligence, perseverance, and capacity, it appears to me that he had a reasonable right to expect, that except for criminal misconduct, he would not have been displaced from his position of Manager.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. G. RIDOUT.

(Copy of a letter from John Cameron to Mr. Capreol.)

TORONTO, November 8, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in saying that I have ever looked upon you as the sole originator of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad scheme, and that but for your indomitable exertions, and at your private expense, and unremitting labors, the scheme would not at this time have reached its present point of reality.

I believe, further, that to you is the Company mainly indebted for the several very advantageous and pecuniary aids and subscriptions which it enjoys. In your progress for the attainment of your object, I have had occasion to see much of you, and I have noticed with admiration the ability and promptitude with which you overcame the difficulties presenting themselves, and many of which were sufficient to unnerve the stoutest.

I had, therefore, anxiously hoped that you would have been permitted to enjoy that honor and profit which your position in the Company offered you, and which certainly your exertions merited.

I am, yours very truly,

JOHN CAMERON.

To F. C. Capreol, Esq.

(Copy of a letter from Hon. Mr. Justice Burns to Mr. Capreol.)

TORONTO, 20th December, 1851.

F. C. CAPREOL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I see no reason that my present position should prevent my complying with your request—to state the terms upon which it was understood you forwarded the project of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, though I have ceased to be one of the Committee.

From the time I first took any part in the transaction, preparatory to the Act and the regular formation of the Board or Committee of gentlemen named originally in the Act of Charter, I always understood that the necessary means required to bring the Company into active operation were to be furnished by and through yourself, and that you were to be entitled to the credit of success, if success should be the result.

I was elected the first Chairman of the Committee under the Act of Parliament, and so long as I presided, it was clearly and distinctly understood, stated and acted upon by all the members of the Committee who attended, that you were to bear all expenses in bringing the work to a successful initiation for practical operations, and that to yourself should belong the whole credit for so doing.

I had always felt a strong interest in seeing such a work undertaken on the proposed route, and was willing to lend what assistance I could, but I always felt that if the project succeeded it would not be owing to any exertions either of my own or of the other members of the Committee, but that it was to be attributed to yourself—the others rendering but little assistance.

I have every reason to believe that every member of the Committee

who attended our meetings until I resigned entertained the same thoughts I myself did, and as I have above expressed myself.

I remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT E. BURNS.

It is unnecessary to say that all these appeals were made in vain.

The contract for the construction of the Road was signed on the 24th Dec., 1850, and the line from Toronto to Barrie, 63 miles, was opened in 1853; from Toronto to Aurora, 30 miles, 16th May; Toronto to Bradford on the 13th June; and Toronto to Barrie on the 11th October, 1853. The line from Barrie to Collingwood was opened on the 2nd January, 1855. The length of the Road is a little over 95 miles, served by 24 stations, with an equipment of 17 locomotives and 297 cars.

The total capital of the Company is.....	\$4,382,239.00
Paid-up Stock.....	823,530.50
Government Lien.....	2,311,666.67
Mortgage Bonds.....	252,066.66
Company's Bonds.....	993,966.67

The income of the year 1857 was :—

Through freight traffic.....	\$5,130.06
Do passenger traffic.....	122.25
Local freight.....	154,244.96
Do passenger traffic.....	127,124.12
Mail service.....	10,340.00
Storage.....	2,258.81
All other sources.....	14,021.66
	<hr/>
	\$313,291.83

Total expenditure for the year..... 249,695.54

Showing a balance of income of..... \$63,596.29

Number of tons of freight carried during the year :—

North.....	17,933
South.....	48,014
	<hr/>
Total.....	65,937

Of this quantity there were 7,792½ tons of wheat and 6,606 tons of flour brought south.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—This is a Provincial undertaking, substantially built, although at great expense to the Province. From Toronto westward the line is admirably laid out, and beautifully finished. Eastward, personal or local interests or engineering diffi-

culties seem to have intervened. The entire length of the line when the River St. Lawrence is spanned at Montreal, will be 1,026 miles, comprising the following sections :—

Montreal to Portland.....	292 miles.
Richmond to Point Levi, (opposite Quebec) and to St. Thomas	144 “
Montreal to Toronto	334 “
Toronto to Stratford	90 “
St. Mary's to London.....	23 “
St. Thomas to Rivière du Loup.....	72 “

The Victoria Bridge is a massive magnificent work, and unequalled in the triumphs of engineering. It is expected to be finished during the early part of 1860, and will cost over £1,250,000. The iron tubes or superstructure will rest on 24 piers and two abutments, all built of large massive blocks of limestone, tapered off to prevent the ice lodging against them. The centre span is 330 feet, and the 12 spans on each side of the centre 242 feet each. The extreme length, including abutments, will be 7,000 feet ; from bank to bank 10,284 feet. The height above summer water level in the centre will be 60 feet. The tubes through which the trains will pass are 22 feet high by 16 feet wide in the centre, sloping down to a height of 19 feet at each extremity. The contents of the masonry is estimated at 3,000,000 cubic feet ; the weight of the iron tubes 8,000 tons.

The original capital of the Company was £9,500,000, but this was found inadequate, and it was determined to increase it to £12,900,000 sterling. Of this sum the Province has an interest, in the form of a guarantee, to the amount of £3,111,500 sterling, the interest of which it has resolved to meet until the shareholders realize six per cent. The terminus of the Grand Trunk in Toronto is at the foot of York Street, where arrangements have recently been made for the accommodation of all the three railroads, forming what is known as the Union Terminus. The average running time between Toronto and Montreal is about eleven hours ; Montreal to Portland, ten hours ; Montreal to Quebec, five hours. The Company have completed arrangements whereby passengers and goods can be booked through from all points in Europe to any place along the lines of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. The line from Toronto to Montreal was opened on the 27th October, 1855 and a large demonstration took place in Montreal, forming altogether the most enthusiastic display the ancient capital has witnessed. The line from Toronto west to Guelph, sixty-three miles, was opened on the 1st July, 1856.

STATEMENT of No. of Tons of Freight received at and forwarded from Toronto, year ending 31st December, 1857.

	Received.	Forwarded.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Don Station, East.....	8122 $\frac{3}{4}$	9260 $\frac{1}{2}$	17380 $\frac{1}{4}$
do West.....	591 $\frac{1}{4}$	5046 $\frac{1}{4}$	5637 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8714	14306 $\frac{3}{4}$	23020 $\frac{3}{4}$
Queen's Wharf Station, East.....	2432 $\frac{3}{4}$	9700 $\frac{3}{4}$	12133 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do West.....	26565 $\frac{1}{2}$	11591 $\frac{1}{2}$	38157
	28998 $\frac{1}{4}$	21292 $\frac{1}{4}$	50290 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	37712 $\frac{1}{4}$	35599	73311 $\frac{1}{4}$

STATEMENT shewing the number of Passengers, inwards and outwards, at Toronto Station, for the year 1857.

Districts.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.
Eastern.....	64721 $\frac{1}{2}$	47543 $\frac{1}{2}$	112265
Western.....	45155	36297 $\frac{1}{2}$	81452 $\frac{1}{2}$

RETURN of Cars on Grand Trunk Railway.

- 79 First Class Passenger Cars.
- 51 Second " "
- 30 Post Office and Express Cars.
- 32 Baggage Cars.
- 1063 Covered Freight Cars.
- 1068 Platform " "
- 51 Cattle Cars.
- 32 Brake Vans.
- 133 Ballast Waggons.
- 34 Snow Ploughs.

In addition to these there are 201 Locomotive Engines.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON RAILWAY.—This is simply a branch of the Great Western Railway, forming a line of thirty-eight miles. It was opened with great spirit, gentlemen from all quarters having been invited to Toronto to the demonstration. There are four passenger trains each way daily on this line. The accounts are not

kept separately, so that I have not been able to present any statement of the Toronto branch. The main line is 229 miles in length, from Niagara Falls to Windsor.

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THEIR LOCATIONS.

THE STREETS.—The names of the principal Streets are those of most of our English cities. Thus we have King, Queen, Adelaide, Nelson, Wellington, Richmond, Victoria, Albert, Louisa, &c., &c., brought into daily remembrance,—a circumstance which conveys to the stranger an idea of the English character of the city. The Streets are laid out with much regularity,—wide, and well provided with sidewalks. In former times the site of the city was finely undulated, presenting here and there a mimic ravine; but as each new street is opened out, it is graded to the level of the streets with which it joins, forming nearly a water level from east to west, and rising in a gradually inclined plane to 135 feet above the level of the Bay at Bloor Street. The very beautiful map which has been engraved by Mr. Ellis expressly for this work will show the arrangement, names, and relative positions of the streets. It will be seen that Yonge Street, the great leading thoroughfare to the north, divides the city into two grand divisions, East and West, and forms the central line of divergence for many of the streets leading east and west. Yonge Street runs nearly due north from the Bay to Holland Landing, a distance of over 30 miles.

Front Street skirts the Bay from the Garrison on the west, to the City Hall on the east, where it forms a gore or triangular corner at its junction with Wellington Street. Its continuation eastward takes the name of Palace Street. Starting north on Yonge Street from the line of Front Street, the following streets occur in the order enumerated,—Wellington, Colborne, Melinda, King, Adelaide, Temperance, Richmond, and Queen Streets. King and Queen are the only ones that traverse the entire length of the city, the others terminate at various points east and west.

Above Queen Street, and still parallel to it are Albert, west; Shuter, east; Louisa and Alice, west; Crookshank, east; Agnes and Edward, west; Gould, east; Edward and Elm, west; Gerrard, Hayter, College Avenue, Grenville, Grosvenor, Breadalbane, Clover Hill, Albany, west; Gerrard, Magill, Ann, Carlton, Maitland,

Wellesley, Gloucester, Isabella, Charles, east ; and Bloor, east and west.

The principal Streets running north are : on the east, Church, Nelson and Jarvis, George, Caroline, Ontario, Berkeley, and Parliament ; on the west, Bay, York, Simcoe and William, John, Peter, Brock, and Spadina Avenue, and Bathurst. For intervening streets we refer to the map.

EXCURSION.—Having given the names and leadings of the principal streets, we proceed in company with the stranger to visit the more permanent public buildings located on them,—noting the prominent features by the way. Starting east from the foot of Yonge Street, we reach the gore formed by the junction of Front and Wellington Streets, which is appropriated as a City Wood Market, and where during winter large numbers of waggons and sleighs are constantly to be seen laden with wood brought from several miles distant. The wood is sold by the cord of 128 feet ; but the market cord seldom averages more than 90 feet, and there being no law of the Corporation, further than to collect a few coppers of market dues, the people have no recourse, but take what is brought to them. There are in this vicinity several Yards where wood and coal can be purchased, and although at a higher price, it is believed to be cheaper in the end. The scarcity and dearness of choice hard wood has caused a greater demand for coal of late, and as families are getting more into the way of using coal, the demand for wood will lessen considerably. On the left of the Wood Market we pass the City Baths, kept by Mr. Wright, who is also a most expert barber and hairdresser. These Baths are extremely comfortable and convenient, and can be obtained hot or cold at any time. They are pretty well supported. Passing eastwards we reach on the right

THE CITY HALL,

The head quarters of the Corporation. This building shows a frontage of 140 feet, and is built partly of stone and partly of brick. It has been very much improved in appearance of late. The basement of the centre building is used as Police Station No. 1. A flight of steps in a portico leads to the principal entrance. A circular stair from the right and left of the entrance hall leads to the City Hall on the 2nd floor, where the meetings of the City Council are held. The corridor on the right leads to the offices of the Mayor, the Clerk and his assistants ; on the left it leads to the offices of the Chamberlain, the General Inspector of Licenses, the City Engineer, and the Board of Works. On each side of the main entrance an

archway leads to the fruit, vegetable, and poultry Market,—a quadrangle conveniently fitted up with stalls, and partially covered, affording the market gardener protection in all kinds of weather. There is extensive cellarage underneath for their convenience, and a large ice-house for the preservation of their merchandize during the summer months. A flight of steps in the rear leads to the yard, in which the carts with the more bulky roots are usually found, and from which the cellars are entered. In rear of this building, and near the water's edge, stands the Fish Market, where is usually found a tolerably abundant supply of the fish afforded by the waters of Ontario. Here salmon trout, white fish, bass, maskinongé, pike, perch, herrings, eels, and sundry other varieties, and not unfrequently an occasional sturgeon may be obtained. The prices are somewhat arbitrary, depending pretty much on the supply for the day. Returning again to the street, and proceeding eastwards, we come to

THE WEIGH HOUSE,

Where all kinds of farm produce are weighed for purchasers by the City officer. At this point we enter on Palace Street. On the right hand are seen several steam mills for sawing and planing lumber, for grinding wheat, and for other mechanical operations. On the left we pass the original Government House.

“THE PALACE,”

From which the Street takes its name, the primitive residence of the earlier representative of Royalty. It is a plain, low, frame building, of most unpretending proportions and architecture,—one of the antiquities of a city little more than 20 years old. Further on we pass the villa of the late Hon. Dr. Widmer, the father of the medical profession in Toronto, who was a fine specimen of the gentlemanly and active Army Surgeon. His skill, attention, and success, obtained for him a wide spread reputation. He was honored with a seat in the Legislative Council, and having practised his profession in Toronto, in the palmy days of “agues and intermittent fevers,” deservedly realized for himself an honorable independence. On the right, and midway between Berkeley Street and Parliament Street is seen

THE COUNTY JAIL,

A substantial, gloomy-looking prison, built of grey limestone, from designs of J. G. Howard,—for sometime City Architect. It is constructed upon what is termed the radial principle, which has

been found to afford great facilities of supervision to the jailer, whose residence forms the central culminating point of three wings. Two of the wings only are built as yet, and although admirably managed by the present superior officer, G. L. Allen, they are totally inadequate for the purpose of a classification of prisoners,—a want which has been times without number the subject of presentment by the grand juries of the county, and of comment by visitors, as the juvenile offender is seen herding with those hardened in crime, and deadened to every sense of improvement, save in villany. In other respects the building is well constructed and arranged. It is airy and well ventilated, and at the same time very secure. The prisoners consigned to hard labour, are variously employed in occupations which are a source of revenue to the institution. The City has advertised for tenders for a new jail to be built on the Scadding Farm elsewhere alluded to. The designs have been prepared by William Thomas, Architect. Immediately opposite to the jail entrance is

ST. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY,

Commenced by Mr. W. Hamilton about six years ago, as a Stove Foundry ; but for several years it was chiefly occupied with railway castings—car wheels, pedestals, &c. A large number of men are employed in making patterns, turning, moulding and finishing ; persons desirous of seeing the process of *casting* may have an opportunity of doing so any afternoon about half past three o'clock, as they *cast* every day. The work is superintended principally by a son of the proprietor. All the pillars, girders and other iron work for the Crystal Palace, were cast at this foundry. A little East from the jail, and on the same side of the street

THE NEW CITY GAS WORKS

Are located. These works are very extensive, and have been constructed on the most improved principles, altogether regardless of expense. The area enclosed by the buildings is three acres, and the estimate for the works completed was £35,000. The original plan shows two Retort Houses ; only one however is for the present constructed, as the supply from that one will meet the demands of the City, after it much increases its present size. The coal sheds are of brick, one 110 feet by 28 feet, and capable of containing 1500 tons of coal, fronting on Palace street ; the other 170 feet by 60 feet and capable of containing 5000 tons. Immediately in rear is the Retort House 134 feet by 53 feet and 22 feet high. Thirty

benches are at present constructed, each bench containing three retorts. The scrubber or gas-washer is 18 feet high and 5 feet diameter. The tar-well is 21 feet by 10 feet, and is capable of containing 10,500 gallons of coal tar. The purifying house is 48 feet by 36 feet, with a roof of wrought iron covered with slate. It contains four dry lime purifiers, 16 feet by 10, made of cast iron, and bolted together in sections, and capable of purifying 600,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours. The Meter House—next in order, is 32 feet by 20 feet, supplied with a Station Meter capable of registering 300,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours. The two tanks for the Gasholders are 102 feet in diameter by 21 feet 8 inches deep, each built of good hard brick laid in hydraulic cement, and coped with freestone. The gasholders are 100 feet diameter and 21 feet deep, and will hold 165,000 cubic feet of gas each. The connecting pipes are 12 inches in diameter. The coke shed is 32 feet by 36 feet set upon six-inch cast iron pipes, and covered with coal tar and gravel. It is unnecessary to be more minute in our description of these important works, as our object is simply to aid the visitor in his explorations, not by any means to render these explorations unnecessary by minutely detailed description. Immediately opposite the Gas Works on Palace street, there is a large Ice depot belonging to a Joint Stock Company—for supplying the City with Ice in summer. In the distance lakewards on the edge of the Bay is seen

THE OLD WIND MILL,

A piece of mechanism, which in the days when steam *was not* in Canada, was a source of revenue to its enterprising owner; by grinding the wheat of the settlers into flour. It is not so used now. Old Eolus has been supplanted, and has disappeared with the rude denizens of the forest over which he presided. The mill is at present driven by steam, and in connexion with it there is a distillery, worked by the same proprietor—, Mr. Ald. Gooderham—which runs off, at an average, about 700 gallons of raw grain spirits daily. Immediately East from the Wind Mill there are four large cow sheds, filled with cows fed chiefly from the swill of the distillery, conducted under the street to the cow troughs by means of drains. East from this and upon the same parallel, the works of the Grand Trunk Railway are located. These works cover a large area, and have immediate connexion with the Bay by a wharf.

In this neighborhood there are several limekilns, and brick and tile works liberally patronized by the builders in the City. At the corner of King and Trinity streets, is situated

TRINITY CHURCH,

Familiarly known by the soubriquet of Little Trinity. The Rev. R. A. Sanson is the present incumbent. This is an unpretending spurious gothic red brick edifice, built after a design of H. B. Lane, by the enterprising builder Mr. Ritchey. The corner stone was laid in May, 1843, and the Church was opened for divine service in nine months thereafter. It originally gave accommodation to about three hundred persons; but the addition of a gallery and an improved internal arrangement from designs by Kivas Tully, Architect, have added considerably to the accommodation. The organ is the gift of Joseph Lee. The sittings in the area of the Church are free. Immediately adjoining the Church there is a very neat parochial school house, erected at the expense of Enoch Turner, and by him presented to the Church. Proceeding Eastwards we reach

THE RIVER DON.

Without seeing anything worthy of special notice. There is an extensive Tannery on the banks of this stream, indicated by an abundant display of horns fantastically fastened to the gables, as well as by that peculiar odour which always accompanies works of this kind. The Don is a pleasant looking stream, rather sluggish, and said to be very aguish. Its meandering course from the interior is skirted by elms and other trees, and is in some places very romantic. Lakewards it expands into a delta, discharging itself into the Bay by two mouths, called, respectively the Big Don and the Little Don. Across these mouths bridges were erected in 1834 by the Ordnance Department, to connect the peninsula with the City. In 1835 during the Mayoralty of the late R. B. Sullivan, these Bridges were transferred with due formality to the Mayor and Corporation of the City by the late Sir Richard Bonnycastle, then commanding the Royal Engineers in this district. The particulars of this transfer are carefully treasured up in the archives of the Corporation. The Mayor, dressed in his red cloak,—which was then the badge of civic honour,—accompanied by the Common Council, and a number of citizens, proceeded from the City Hall in state to the first bridge. Here their progress was obstructed by a temporary barricade, and the sentry demanded, who dared to pass that way? The answer was immediately reported, and Major Bonnycastle advanced, and seeing the Mayor and his followers—said

WORSHIPFUL SIR,—

“I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to present to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto, these

two new Bridges over the forks of the Don River, which have been erected for the benefit of the inhabitants, that they may in all time to come, be enabled to enjoy the salubrious air of the peninsula ;—requiring only in return that the Bridges be free of toll for ever to the troops, stores and ordnance of His Majesty.”

The Mayor made a more elaborate reply, in one part of which he says—

“In behalf of the Common Council and of the citizens, I beg you to convey to His Excellency, the grateful feelings with which this new instance of the bounty of our most Gracious Sovereign is received ; and take this occasion, on behalf of the city, to renew our assurance of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty’s person and Government, and pray through His Excellency a continuance of royal favour towards this city.”

The opening ceremony having been gone through with a sort of Mimic Temple Bar formality, the Mayor and Corporation proceeded to the Hotel, then erected on the Island, and having enjoyed a comfortable luncheon they returned by the ferry boat which at that time plied between the Island and the shore. From some unexplained cause, the Bridges thus ceremoniously opened, have been allowed to go to decay, and at present no access can be had to the peninsula except by water conveyance. In the arrangement for the Esplanade, one Bridge to cross the Big Don is provided for, and as this one will lead only to the triangular portion of the marsh formed by the two mouths of the River, little doubt can be entertained that another Bridge, to cross the Little Don, will shortly be constructed. By this means the pleasing drive of which the citizens have been so long deprived, will be restored.

Eastward from the Don an aguish marsh extends a considerable distance along the margin of the Lake. It is the scene of many a hard day’s good shooting, ducks of every variety, snipe, plover and cock,—being plentiful. There is a very substantial, though rude looking,

BRIDGE ACROSS THE DON,

On the line of Palace Street erected to supply the place of an old one, which was carried away by a “freshet” in the spring of 1850,—a calamity which brought destruction to many a bridge and mill dam throughout the township, and broke up the roads in many places to such a degree as to render them dangerous for travellers. About two miles onward on the Kingston Road, is Mr. Lesslie’s garden and Nursery, a spot well worthy a special visit. On the way thither, we pass on the right,

TORONTO RACE COURSE

A circular course of about a mile, with stand, betting booth, weighing room, starting and winning posts, and all the attendant paraphernalia of an Anglo-Canadian Hippodrome. This kind of sport has gone out of vogue, lately; but some years ago, good horses were brought on the ground, and the races were well conducted. Mr. Lesslie's gardens are very extensive, he is a successful horticulturist, and annually sends to all parts of the province, large numbers of choice fruit trees, and ornamental trees and shrubs of every variety, native and exotic. His terms are moderate, and he seldom disappoints his patrons, either as to variety or the health and vigour of his saplings. He is an expert and industrious engrafter, and pursues his avocation with a tolerable share of scientific aptitude. An inspection of his hot house and herbarium will amply repay the trouble of a walk thither, and one of his fragrant bouquets will refresh the visitor on his homeward route.

Having once more passed the Rubicon of the Don we turn up River Street on the right to Winchester Street, the old plank road, which running eastwards descends by an easy slope to the river, here crossed by a narrow wooden bridge. Instead, however, of crossing by the Bridge, let us turn to the left in front of the Don Vale House, through Mr. Ward's property, where, striking on a footpath or trail we reach by a very romantic course, the spot selected by Governor Simcoe, the first Governor of Canada, as the site of his residence. At this distant day we can form but a very imperfect idea of the wild romantic grandeur of this locality, ere yet the axe of the woodman had cleared it of its majestic pines, for in those days—

“A man was famous and was had
In estimation,
According as he lifted up
His axe thick trees upon.”*

But even yet there is much that is attractive and picturesque about the grounds of Castle Frank. The mazy windings of the Don, as it silently meanders through the luxuriant flats which form its summer and autumn banks, bordered here and there on each side by high, romantic hills, crowned with trees of all forms and sizes, from the slender but firmly knit ironwood to the majestic primeval pine, and displaying all the varied tints natural to their foliage;—the various elevations and forms of the hills, and the diversity of light and shade thus produced, afford a series of views which delight the artist and the admirer of the beautiful in nature. But we must not

* Old Psalter.

linger here, pleasant though it be to gaze upon the kaleidoscopic variety of the scenery. Returning to the summit of the slope on the old plank road, the tall white fence of

THE TORONTO NECROPOLIS

Meets the view on the right. This cemetery, laid out a few years ago by three of our city merchants, comprises a plot of rolling ground fifteen acres in extent, stretching from Sumac Street on the west to the banks of the Don, and from the plank road to the old Castle Frank road on the north. In the centre of the grounds is a very neatly constructed mausoleum or vault, for the reception of the dead, and where, during winter, when the ground is impervious to the mattock, they are kept for a considerable time. There is also a residence for the Superintendent within the enclosure.

This is a pleasant spot for a Necropolis. On the one hand it overlooks the picturesque scenery of the Don, and is on the other sufficiently distant from the crowded city to be secluded from its busy hum. Hither may the mourner lonely wend, to drop a silent tear over the dust of the dear departed, or strew fresh flowers around the narrow house. Here, too, the visitor may profitably spend a silent hour. The cemetery has recently passed into the hands of the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Ground, commonly called Potter's Field, a place now comprised within the Municipality of Yorkville, and interdicted as a burying ground. North of this, and bounded by Parliament Street on the west, is

ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY,

Comprising sixty-five acres of rolling ground, and tastefully laid out, under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. Howard, architect. It contains some very good specimens of sculpture. There is a receiving vault or mausoleum in the centre of the grounds. There is also a residence for the Superintendent and a room for the officiating clergyman. The cemetery is in connexion with St. James's Cathedral, and under the superintendence of its clergymen and churchwardens. Nearly opposite to the Necropolis, and bounded on the south and west by Don and Sumac Streets,

THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL,

A stately building of the old English domestic style of the 15th century, raises its majestic towers. The site is high, airy, dry and healthy, being about eighty feet above the level of the bay. The building,—located in an enclosure of four acres, occupies a quadrangular space of 170 feet by 120 feet, in the form of a hollow

square, with a projecting portion in the centre, to the north, resembling in the ground plan a mammoth figure E. The basement is occupied by kitchens, sculleries, servants' apartments, and stores. The first floor is approached by a flight of stone steps, ten feet long, leading to a spacious entrance hall, twenty-two feet by twenty-three feet, on one side of which is the Board-room, thirty-three feet by twenty-one feet, and on the other a suite of waiting, examining and consulting rooms. Immediately beyond, a magnificent corridor, twelve feet wide, extends the entire length of the building. In the centre of the building are two large wards, thirty-three feet by twenty-two feet, for extreme surgical cases, with bath-rooms, closets, and other conveniences exclusively attached. The apartments of the House Surgeon, and several private wards, occupy the east end of the first floor, while the dispensary and offices, and apartments of the stewards and nurses, occupy the west end. Ample stairs, twenty-two feet wide, lead to the second and third floors, which are divided into wards, the larger of which are thirty-three feet by twenty-one feet,—arranged to contain twelve patients; the smaller are arranged to contain eight patients each. These wards are so constructed that several in each story can be shut off from direct communication with the main building. These floors contain also commodious sitting-rooms for convalescents and for nurses, as well as baths, water-closets, &c. On the west end there are roomy balconies approached from the corridors. There are in the building twelve baths and twenty-seven water-closets. The upper story of the central tower contains an apartment twenty-four feet square, for a museum, opening into an extensive gallery, twenty-four feet by 160 feet, within the roof. In the upper part of the towers at the front angles of the building the reservoirs for the general supply of water to the establishment are placed. The theatre, thirty-seven feet by forty-five feet, is in the central projection of the building, and is approached from the main stairs; it is semicircular in the rear, and is lighted principally from the roof. The mortuary is immediately under the theatre. In each corridor there are two hydrants, with hose and the necessary apparatus for protection against fire. Considerable attention has been paid to the ventilation of the entire building, and the plan devised by the Architect is not only simple, but likely, we should think, to accomplish the end aimed at. The ceilings of the corridors, which, as already stated, extend the whole length of the building, are lowered two feet below the level of the room ceilings. The spaces thus cut off form flues sixty feet long, twelve feet wide, and nearly two feet deep,

terminating in large vertical shafts, which open out at the roof of the building. Each apartment and ward has an opening near its ceiling into the flues, for the purpose of drawing off the impure air, which is conveyed by the shafts to the external air at the top of the towers. A current of fresh air is admitted by openings in the walls near the ground, and conveyed by separate air-ducts along the flues and into smaller channels between the joists, and enters each apartment by valvular orifices in the floors. In the winter the current of fresh air, in its course through the building, is brought into contact with the surface of pipes heated by hot water and hot air, and is exhausted by means of openings near the floors, communicating with the large flues, the openings near the ceilings being intended chiefly for summer use. The central tower is about 100 feet high, and commands a most magnificent view of the surrounding country. The grounds were laid out under the superintendence of the late Mr. Mundie, one of our most successful landscape gardeners.

Descending from Sumac Street to Queen Street, we turn to the left into Power Street, for the purpose of looking at

ST. PAUL'S (Roman Catholic) CHURCH,

A plain but commodious brick building, with nothing remarkable in its appearance or architecture; but it is one of the antiquities of the place, being amongst the first places of worship erected in it, and for a long time served every purpose of those who worshipped there, until increasing numbers induced the erection of St. Michael's, which will be noticed in due course. Immediately adjoining St. Paul's, an extensive building has been partly erected by the Roman Catholics, under the title of

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

It is intended as an Orphan's Home, an Hospital for the sick and infirm, a temporary refuge for the poor emigrants belonging to that body, and a home for the aged. The main building, fronting on Power Street, independently of out-houses, porter-lodges, etc., will when completed, extend over an area of 220 feet in front, by 140 feet deep. The ground plan is like an elongated letter H, but broken up by various projections, both for convenience and effect. The roofage forms a conspicuous feature in the design. The treatment of this,—too often concealed architectural covering,—is singularly bold and effective, representing somewhat the style of the French roofs of the early part of the 16th century—sharp and truncated, terminating in a crest-railing, or tall branching, with corner stand-

ards, and gilt vanes. Full clusters of chimney stacks, small turret roofs and dormer gables, give considerable variety to the outline. The other architectural details are more or less of French character. Several projecting oriels and porches enrich and beautify the exterior wall surface, more however, by their boldness and simplicity of detail, than by any pretensions to individual ornamentation, as all meretricious enrichment seems to have been carefully avoided.

The main entrance is in the centre of the facade, fronting on Power Street, and is approached by a flight of stone steps—between massive parapets,—leading to a spacious Hall, 23 ft. by 64 ft., with an apsidal termination, lighted by three large triple-light windows. Part of this hall is partitioned off by a moveable screen and is to be used as a refectory,—the entire hall, by removing the screen, being available for the same purpose. The apsidal—or semi-octagon—form of the East end of the hall, is carried up to the eave of the main building, three stories high, and forms the appropriate termination of the chapel, which is immediately over the hall. On the left side of the hall, is the main staircase, within a lofty arcade, behind which is the Medical Dispensary, with a convenient entrance within the staircase. A corridor 200 feet long by ten feet wide, with staircases at the extremities, divides the main building equally in the centre, and near the ends of this corridor are two others, each 110 feet long, running at right angles to the main corridor, and giving access to the various apartments in the wings. On one side of the hall, on the ground floor of the main building, are two rooms, each 33 feet by 18 feet for poor emigrants ; besides two or three private rooms of smaller dimensions. On the other side of the hall is a community room, 25 feet by 18 feet, a waiting-room of the same size, and two wards, 33 feet by 18 feet each, for orphans. The two wings on this floor are each divided into six good-sized private rooms, for sick or infirm patients, with large sitting and dining rooms. The corridors of the wings are separated from those of the main building by folding doors, and have private entrances from the exterior. The arrangements of the second floor are precisely similar to those of the first. Entering off the corridors of the main building, are the sick wards on each side of the chapel—which divides the building in the middle—and on the other side are convenient rooms for the aged and infirm inmates of the Institution. In the wings are private wards for the sick, and sitting rooms, similar to those on the ground floor. The chapel is on the second floor, and is entered from an upper hall at the stair landing, from which it is separated by solid piers and arches, filled in with light open screen-work. The chapel is lighted from

three large windows of middle-pointed design, of three compartments each, with traceried heads, and intended to be filled with stained glass. The roof is of open timber-work of simple construction, consisting of principals, with arched ribs, resting on stone corbels, braced purlins and jack rafters, all exposed to view, and of pine timber—stained. The chapel extends in height through three storeys of the building. One end of it is open to the corridors of each of these storeys,—which thus form large galleries to the chapel, and afford the inmates of each floor an opportunity of joining in the services without requiring to descend the stairs. It is proposed to fit up the chapel in a handsome manner, with low benches, and other appropriate ecclesiastical furniture. The third storey and attics, are exclusively fitted up as dormitories. A calefactory of the most improved description will distribute warmth through the entire building ; but independently of this there is an open fire-place in each room. Due attention has also been paid to ventilation. The basement accommodation is necessarily limited to a few small cellars for storing meat and vegetables ; the drainage of that part of the city being yet incomplete. Ample provision in baths and wash-rooms is made, and for security against fire, hydrants will be erected in each corridor. There will be a variety of out-buildings in connexion with the institution, including a porter's lodge, a detached kitchen, a gymnasium, and recreation sheds for the children, and other conveniences. The Institution will be under the care of the Sisters of the Novitiate of St. Vincent de Paul. This extensive building, which when completed, will add very materially to the appearance of the East end of the city, was constructed from designs by William Hay, architect.

Returning westward, and still keeping on Queen Street, we pass, McMahan Cottage, the residence of S. Ridout, and Moss Park, the patriarchal residence of the late Hon. William Allan. The delightful and romantic grounds of Moss Park were frequently thrown open to the public by the grace and courtesy of their present proprietor, G. W. Allan,—while he held the position of Mayor of the city of Toronto—the worthy representative and successor of the worthy patriarch already named. In order to enhance the pleasure of such a perambulation, an instrumental band was provided for the occasion by the proprietor to cheer the citizens while they were strolling through his grounds. Here too, on the lawn in rear of the Old Mansion, the members of the City Corporation, the representatives of the various National Societies, and a number of the most prominent citizens, enjoyed a splendid banquet on the anniversary of Her Majesty's 36th birthday, and at the expense of the generous

host, drank oceans of champagne to Her Majesty's health, and to the health of all mankind—themselves alone excepted. Moss Park is bounded on the West by George Street, up which we propose immediately to turn ; but passing down first, a little to the left, we reach Duke Street, at the upper corner of which is situated

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

The oldest banking institution in Toronto, and occupying the oldest bank building in the City. The main body of the edifice is a substantial structure of cut stone said to have been designed by the late Hon. Dr. Baldwin at a remote date, ere yet the little town boasted of Architects "cunning in their craft." It is nevertheless a fair evidence of what good sense can accomplish even in cases requiring skill and art. It has been recently enlarged by the addition of a wing of white brick, built as uniformly as the nature of the material would permit, yet giving it a one sided heterogeneous look, if the term is admissible. It has doubtless proved, if not an ornamental addition, at least a very useful one, and much required from the increase of business in that institution and the consequent necessity for a larger staff of officials. Nearly opposite, on George street is

THE SAVINGS' BANK.

An excellent and prosperous institution under the able management of C. Scadding. It lends money only on security of real estate—situated in the County of York, with the proviso of a first lien. Proceeding eastwards we pass on the right what was known as George street Free Church, an old wooden building occupied at one time by the Unitarian Congregation and sold by them to what is known as the Irish Free Congregation, which worshipped here until their new Church was erected. Passing on the left several neat brick houses owned by Mr. Snarr, builder, we reach

WILTON CRESCENT

On the right, formed a few years ago by the proprietor of Moss Park, extending with a bold curve East to Sherbourne street. In the centre of this noble Crescent a new street, called Pembroke street, has been opened, leading north to Gerrard street, and several houses of stately dimensions have sprung up to enliven the scene. On the South-west corner of Pembroke street, the Canadian Institute has a very fine building lot 150 feet in front by 138 feet deep, which we trust will shortly be occupied by a structure in keeping with the ornamental character of the locality, and adapted for the various

purposes of the Institution. This lot was very handsomely presented to the Institute, by Mr. Allan, who takes a deep interest in its progress. The mere money value of the gift will be appreciated by those who know the price of land in that locality. The Institute has for the present found a local habitation in hired apartments in York chambers opposite to the Post Office. North of Gerrard street a ten acre lot is opened out for private residences. The intention of the proprietor is to make a carriage drive through the centre of this plot, leading from the line of Pembroke street to Carlton street, and having a large circus in the centre, the interior of which is to be planted with shrubbery, enclosed with a tasteful railing, and relieved and ornamented with statuary, vases, and other decorations in sculpture. The entire park is divided into eight lots, four on each side ; thus leaving a commodious space for horticultural embellishment ; and when the drive with its interior decorations is completed, it will form by far the pleasantest part of the city. Proceeding along Gerrard street to the West, we reach Jarvis street, which has filled up very rapidly, and now presents a double row of magnificent villas, some of them of large proportions and expensively furnished.

Although Jarvis street stretches in a line from Bloor street to the Bay, it changes its name to Nelson street, where it intersects Queen street, and changes also its imposing appearance. There are certainly some good houses in Nelson street, but they are of a different character from those to the North. There is nothing very noticeable in this street if we except the fact, that two well known characters reside in it. In a large plain old fashioned block resides Mr. James Beaty, proprietor of the *Leader* Newspaper. A little further down is the residence and business place of Mr. John Nasmith, whose fancy biscuits, sent to the French exposition, so pleased the Emperor of the French that Mr. Nasmith has been declared the prince of biscuit bakers. At the north-east corner of Nelson street let us pause to survey

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

A substantial and elegant building in the Italian style of architecture, and decidedly one of the ornaments of the City ; although, abutting abruptly as it does upon the street, its architectural beauties are hid from the passer by. This pile of buildings, so much admired for the harmony of its proportions, was erected on the site of the old City Hall from the designs and under the superintendence of William Thomas Architect, whose high professional talent and correct taste have tended greatly to the embellishment and improvement of this fine City. The principal front of the structure is on King street, and is

composed of a tetrastyle portico of engaged fluted columns, as a centre, supporting a well proportioned pediment, the tympanum of which is enriched with sculpture, the order being continued throughout the entire frontage of one hundred and fifty feet by 12 pilasters and ornamented entablature. The order is from the example of the three remaining columns, &c., of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The pilasters having greater projection of a tetrastyle distribution as wings to the facade. There are two shops on each side of the centre part of the building with handsome carved and moulded peers, on the ground floor, sustaining rich entablatures with balconies to the first floor windows. A centre archway with highly ornamented bronzed iron gates leads to an arcade of shops, the portico being raised on massive moulded and rusticated piers, and having the opening between them covered by semicircular and segmental arches, having archivolt and key stones sculptured with fine colossal heads of three imaginary or symbolical river deities, of St. Lawrence, Niagara, and Ontario. The spandrils between the arches are sculptured in high relief entwined with wreaths of indigenous flowers and fruits, with symbolical insignia of Justice, Fame, Commerce, Power, Union, and Victory. Over the piers rise pedestals of the order, between which, in the intercolumniations are balconies with well proportioned balustrades.

The principal order embraces two storeys in height, the windows on the first floor decorated with pilasters and cornices, and on the second storey with architraves. The decorations are continued on the east and west flanks of the building, 75 feet in depth, with pilasters of the principal order at the angles, and with enriched cornice and modillions combined throughout, surmounted with carved acroteria and circular headed enriched windows on a Mansard or French roof.

The sculpture of the pediment consists of the City Arms, with a figure of Britannia and an Indian with bow and quiver as supporters, coupled with the Royal Arms of England. The effect of this facade in the latter part of a fine summer day is remarkably pleasing, being richly diversified with the sparkling lights on its rich and appropriate sculpture and carved work. The central pediment is surmounted by an attic with semi-circular headed windows, with moulded architraves, and keystones sculptured with heads of Music and Mirth. The parapet is enriched with foliated guilloche pedestals and acroteria,—the central ornament being the Lyre of Apollo, enriched with foliage, behind which rises from the roof an octagonal rustic vase, with windows, supporting a cupola or dome 17 feet in

diameter, circular and peripteral, with 12 Corinthian columns, and consoled cornice with arched openings to the enclosed part. In the cupola there is a bell of 2,130 pounds weight, and the City clock, the faces of which are to the four cardinal points. The whole is terminated by a small cupola and flag staff, the height to the top of the cupola being 120 feet.

The principal staircase leads by a spacious corridor to several Committee and Retiring Rooms on the first floor, and to the St. Lawrence Hall, with supper rooms, on the second floor.

The Hall is 100 feet long, 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 36 feet high, with a gallery at the entrance end, under which is a reception or refreshment room. The ceiling of the Hall is ornamented by flat hemispherical, enriched pannelled, domed compartments, and lyres surrounding them. The side walls have pilasters and bold consoled cornice, with a large cove continued round the hall, terminating on the ceiling with a rich guilloche band. The ceiling of this hall has recently been decorated with some of the most grotesque looking figures perhaps ever witnessed,—yet when the large and magnificent chandelier is lighted up, and when the room is filled by such an assembly as that which graced Jenny Lind's concerts, it has a brilliant and most imposing effect. It is admirably adapted for concerts, being easily filled by the voice, and having no echo to mar the performance, and is in fact the only place in the city for lectures and fashionable concerts. The arcade in the rear is occupied as the Butcher Market, having shops on each side, each shop having also a communication with the squares, leading from East and West Market Streets, respectively, occupied by farmers with their dairy and other produce.

Opposite to the St. Lawrence buildings, there is a substantial range of lofty stores, raised upon the ruins of a row of less stately dimensions, desolated by a destructive fire in 1847, which laid waste a large portion of the city, and amongst other buildings, St. James' Church, now replaced by what is termed

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL,

Opposite to which we may now be supposed to stand. This massive structure is built of white brick, with stone mouldings and facings, and erected from designs by F. W. Cumberland, and under his superintendence. It is in the early English style of the middle of the 13th century. It consists of a nave and aisles, with large flank porches, giving the effect externally of low transepts, an effect

which it could have been wished were realized in its internal arrangement. In the aisles are triple light windows of the lancet kind, ornamented externally with slender shafts and hood mouldings. The windows of the clerestory have also triple lights of lancet shape, deeply splayed outside, and having columns with foliated capitals within. The north end, where the chancel is situated, is apsidal, with heavy projecting buttresses. On the external angles between the buttresses are richly ornamented windows; the centre or chancel window being triple light, with monials of clustered columns having foliated capitals supporting the arched and traceried head. The roof is of open timber work, of a very florid and elegant design. It has attic beam with brackets, filled in with perpendicular tracery enriched with quatrefoils, partaking of the character of the roofs of the 15th century. The entrance from King Street is through a richly ornamented double doorway with pointed cusped arches, and quatrefoil compartments over the centre pier, the whole included within a large deeply recessed pointed arch, ornamented with suites of mouldings. The usual Orientation of English Ecclesiastical buildings is in this instance departed from, the chancel being in the north end. We presume the local peculiarities of the site will be pleaded as an excuse. It is constructed for 1,120 sittings in the area, and 560 in the galleries, exclusive of free sittings. The most attractive feature of the building, as shown in the original designs, is its massive tower, showing an elevation of 275 feet. But a deficiency in the exchequer has stopped this ornament at its base, and at present we have only the music of the large bell, 3,004 lbs. weight, to inspire the hope of "a good time coming." Immediately in rear of the Cathedral, on Church Street, is

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL HOUSE,

designed by the same architect. It is an ornament to the street, but is somewhat disfigured by a very disproportionate bell tower, of certainly an antediluvian style. On the left hand is the old building which for many years was the scene of forensic encounter—the County Court Hall; but it is now eclipsed by a new Court House, which we shall come to by and by, and is divided off into offices of various sorts. North from this, in the centre of a block of plain brick buildings, is the Bank of Toronto, recently established. Immediately beyond is

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

On the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets. This is the "Kirk" of Toronto, a plain, unpretending building, attended by those who

adhere to the established religion of Scotland, and under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. John Barclay. At the angle of forty-five from St. Andrew's Church stands

THE NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This building has two fronts of nearly equal architectural importance. That on Church Street consists of a centre of slight projection, the base of which comprises the ground storey, with central door and circular-headed sidelights, with stone imposts, archivolt and keystones. Upon this base the centre, entirely of stone, is designed, with four composite pilasters, having an enriched cornice with pierced parapet and central tablet, the whole covered by stone jerminals. The windows on each side of the centre are grouped in heights, and are finished with pilasters, double cornices, and other decorative features. The Adelaide Street façade is in general keeping with that of Church Street, the main difference being that the former possesses, in addition to the projecting centre, two wings in advance of the main frontage line. On the Adelaide Street front the composite pilasters, four in number, are repeated with some little alterations of detail. The Music Hall, which occupies the height of both upper floors on the Church Street front, has, on the Adelaide Street front, three bold windows having imposts, with enriched capitals and cornices. A combination of the florid, or decorative, with the substantial, seems to have been the aim of the architect, and in carrying out his design he has given the building an imposing and stately appearance. The designs are by F. W. Cumberland, and carried out under his superintendence. The lecture-room, fifty-one feet by forty-two, is intended to be semi-circular, entered from the ground floor, and seated like the gallery of a class-room, gradually descending until they reach the basement level in the centre. The reading-room, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and the library, thirty-one feet by twenty-four, are both to be on the ground floor. The music hall, approached by two spacious stairs, will be $76\frac{1}{2}$ feet by fifty-six feet, and from thirty to forty feet high, capable of seating upwards of a thousand persons comfortably. Offices, refreshment and supper rooms are in the design, and are intended to be carried out, but meantime Government has a four years lease of the building, and have it fitted up to accommodate the Officers of the Crown Lands Department and Post Office,—the Government buildings being so small that they were unable to afford the necessary accommodation. They agreed to leave it, at the end of the four years, finished according to the original designs of

the architect, and free of debt. Proceeding along Adelaide Street to the west, and immediately adjoining the Kirk, we reach

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

Where the Courts of the united Counties of York and Peel are held, This is a massive and substantial Roman Doric building executed with an apparent economy which is scarcely in keeping with the decorated style of public buildings generally adopted in the City. The façade is three stories in height composed of projecting centre with wings, occupying a frontage of 152 feet. The centre is divided by four massive Roman pilasters with corresponding base and capitals, supporting a bold cornice. The windows have impost pilasters with architraves and cornices, the whole executed in Ohio stone. The wings have each three windows in width. The lower storey having simple architraves, while those of the two superior storeys are grouped within one outline, finished with pediments. The main portion of the wings are executed in white brick, the stone being introduced, however, in all the dressings, cornices and other decorative features. A main central door, with enriched composite pilasters and pediment, leads by a spacious vestibule to the County Council chamber, immediately in the rear, and to the principal offices connected with County affairs, by wide corridors leading from the vestibule. On the left are the offices of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff :—The Division Court office and County Court office. On the right are, the office of the Treasurer of the County, the office of the Clerk of the Peace, the Warden, and the Clerk of the County Council. Spacious stairs on each side, lead to the Court of Assize, the Recorder's Court, and the Division Court, with the necessary rooms for the accommodation of the grand and petit juries, the jury, barristers and witnesses. The interior arrangements of the Assize Court room have not given so much satisfaction as was anticipated, the barristers finding themselves crowded up into a small space, while neither desks nor seats have been provided for the Daily Press. This inattention to the Fourth estate contrasts strikingly with the ample provision for the press in most of the English Law Courts. Some improvement will shortly be effected on this head I have no doubt. This building, like the St. Lawrence Hall, is pretty much hid in consequence of its abutting so closely upon the street. It was built from designs by F. W. Cumberland. Adjoining the Court House is the

ADELAIDE STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

A plain, substantial brick edifice, seated to accommodate about 800

persons. Here the Revd. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, used occasionally to officiate. The stated pastor is the Revd. James Spencer, editor of the Christian Guardian.

Turning to the left round the corner of the Wesleyan Church we enter Toronto Street, a short, but very important street, running from Adelaide street to King street and parallel with Church street. This street, formerly celebrated only as the location of the old Jail, has become within a few years one of the most important in the City. On the west side, about midway to King street stands

THE NEW POST OFFICE,

A very fine specimen of Grecian architecture. It is a chaste and elegant building, with a Greek Ionic front of free stone, with massive fluted columns supporting a bold entablature, on which is cut in *alto relievo* the words POST OFFICE. The whole surmounted by the Royal Arms, very boldly and neatly sculptured. The building occupies a lot 54 feet in front by 96 feet in depth, and stands detached, having a carriage way all round. The public hall is 44 feet by 18 feet, paved with large flagstones from Ogdensburgh. It has two entrances from Toronto street, and is lighted by windows at the ends and in the front. The front of it consisted of eighteen large squares of plate glass, neatly fastened in brass sashes and originally extended the entire length of the Hall. In consequence of the growing demand for accommodation, however, the south end of the Hall has recently been fitted up with pigeon holes similar to those in front. The whole front and end are now divided into 1149 pigeon holes, or private boxes,—for which a charge of 7s. 6d. a year is made, and into which all letters for the parties occupying boxes are kept and delivered when called for. There are also beneath these four tiers of drawers, in all 210, for banks and other public establishments and for the press. The locks of these drawers are all different, so that the keys do not *pass* with each other, thus affording security as well as convenience. They are accessible at all times of the day from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. without interfering in any way with the Post Office officials. The numbers on the boxes are large and distinct, and are so attached that they are withdrawn with the boxes, when it is necessary to clean the inside of the glass plates. The front is divided into three compartments by two massive looking Doric columns, in each of which is a brass-sheathed opening, into which letters for despatch are dropped. Above the box tiers there is a row of narrow plate glass panes set in light brass sashes, and in the centre is a neat double dialled

clock, by which the movements of the office are regulated. There are three wickets in front, and one in the end for the delivery of money letters, and where the book in which they are registered lies for the signatures of parties who receive letters marked "money" the one at the left hand is for the receipt of unpaid letters, the one on the right for the delivery of letters from what is called the "alphabetical letter box" into which letters, marked "to be called for" and those sent to parties, who have no box, or are not known, are put, and given out when asked for; a list of this class of letters is kept constantly posted up in the Hall and renewed at stated periods.

In the rear of the public department, is the Postmaster's room, part of which is now devoted to the Money Order Office, and approached from the main private entrance on the south side of the building. In rear of the main building is the sorting room, a one storey appendage, lighted from the roof by a large central lantern. The rear end of this attachment is semi-circular, and is neatly divided into pigeon holes, with large sliding doors in front, so as to secure their contents at night. It is also supplied with sealing pedestals, sorting tables, and every convenience for the despatch of business. The basement is appropriated as a residence for the porter and messenger, and for the furnace and fuel rooms. The first floor, approached by spacious stairs from the private entrance on the south end, is occupied by the Post Office Inspector and his assistants, etc. It contains six excellent rooms, a substantial vault, a bath room and water closets. The whole building is heated by one of Chilson's Hot Air Furnaces, and is well lighted with gas, and supplied with an abundance of water, having hydrants on each floor, with a sufficient quantity of hose pipe and branches to pour a copious stream of water into every room at a moment's notice. This very commodious edifice was from designs by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, and erected under their superintendence. The pathway in front is laid with large flagstones, also from Ogdensburgh. Four large ornamented lamps have been erected in front of the building, which, when lighted up, present a very lively appearance. The stranger will be much gratified by a visit to the Post-Office. The Postmaster is one of the most obliging gentlemen in the city. Immediately North of the Post Office is

THE MASONIC HALL,

A handsome ornamental pile, recently erected by the Messrs. Nordheimers, Music Sellers. It has a frontage of 102 feet by 75 in

depth and is four storeys in height with an additional storey in the central portion. The lower storeys are occupied by shops, with fronts formed by cast iron columns, having boxes for wrought iron shutters, and cast iron window sashes glazed with large English plate glass. The upper part of the front is faced with Ohio free-stone, richly carved and ornamented. The elevation is very lofty measuring 72 feet from the ground to the cornice of the central portion of the building.

There are five shops on ground storey with safe and good cellars underneath. The coal vaults and water closets are under the side walk, and the main entrance is near the centre of the building.

The main stair 9 feet wide leads up to a 10 feet corridor running through the whole length of the building dividing the first storey into 10 double offices. There is a flight of stairs at each end of the corridor leading to the second storey, which is arranged similar to the first storey.

The Masonic Halls occupy the whole of the upper storey and consist of principal Hall, 73 feet by 42 feet, 24 feet in height, a Chapter room 42 feet by 20 feet, a Hall for encampment of Knights Templar 50 feet by 23 feet and 19 feet in height, having also an armoury attached, a supper room 38 feet by 20 feet with convenient ante-rooms, and cloak rooms.

There is a Safe for the jewels of the Masonic Lodge. Tanks are placed under the roofs to supply the washtands and hydrants. There are various out buildings for the convenience of the upper offices. The wing is laid out as a dwelling for the house keeper. The roofs are covered with tin and protected by lightning rods.

The style of the building is called by the Architect "the Modern Munich," and we are told that he purposely avoided all heavy projections on the front to avoid the effects of heavy rain or frost. The most of the carving is consequently sunk or fretted in the stone for the same reason. The building was erected from designs by Wm. Kauffmann—and under his superintendence. It was finished on the 1st of May, 1858.

The Masonic Halls are fitted up internally in a magnificent style and with great taste, the central hall is for the accommodation of St. Andrews', St. Johns', and Ionic Lodges. The old furniture of St. Andrew's lodge has been refitted and arranged with many tasteful additions by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm. The principal object of attraction in the lodge is a gorgeous *Corona-lucis*, designed by William Hay, Architect, the brass work manufactured by Thomson, Keith & Co., and the polycromic painting by Todd. It consists

of a tiara of septefoliated rings or bands, the lower one is 6 feet 6 inches diameter bearing seven twisted shafts with three branches on each, with gas jets at the extremities. The second band bears seven similar shafts with single jets, the bands have an edging or brattishing of the trefoil and the ivy emblamatical of Faith and Constancy. They are also ornamented with texts of Scripture in old English character richly illuminated, such as "God said let there be light and there was light." "The light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not," "Faith, Hope, and Charity," "Truth, Wisdom, Temperance, Chastity, &c." The whole forms a most imposing pyramid or cone of delicate tracery, dazzling with light, gold and colour.

The chapter room is fitted up with new furniture, appropriately arranged from designs of Mr. Hay. The room is divided into two compartments by a screen 9 feet high with an arch in the centre, and panelled with crimson damask. This screen is continued entirely around the walls of the room forming the principal compartment, and has carved cornice enriched with colour and gilding. The room of the principal compartment is that of an elongated catenarian arch, with Thrones for the three principals at the apex and stalls, and seats for the Companions round the sides and base. The carpet is a rich Brussels, of the same pattern and similar manufacture as that in the Library of the British House of Lords. Over the Thrones is a canopy of crimson with pale blue lining surmounted by a crown. Round the sides are various banners and other blazonry of the order.

The Hall of the Geoffrey De St. Aldemar Encampment of the Royal Exalted Religions and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar, is refitted with the original furniture of the encampment formerly in the old Masonic Temple, Russel's Hotel, which was ver- gorious and appropriate, and acknowledged to be the best fitted up Hall of the Order either on this continent or in Europe. The furniture alone cost some seven hundred pounds, a large sum when it is considered that the Knights at whose cost it was, do not number over twenty individuals.

The room is arranged like the choir of a cathedral, with stalls surmounted by canopies for the Knights, their arms emblazoned on shields on the panel of the stall. There is a throne in one end surmounted by a gorgeous canopy for the Eminent Commander, also various other chairs or thrones with canopies carved and decorated with pinnacles and finials, giving to the whole aspect a remarkable ecclesiastical effect, to which the display of banners, among which figures the famous "*beauseant*," and sundry pieces of armour add

somewhat of a military character. The Maltese Cross and the *fleur-de-lis* are prominent among the decorative ornaments. There is an armory fitted up with Wardrobes for each of the *patres*, used also as an ante-room.

THE GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE,

A large, commodious, and elegantly finished building, with cut stone front, where the business of the "Consumers' Gas Company," is transacted, stands nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. And immediately north is the

COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE,

A small dull-looking, fireproof building—and, on the south side, where once stood the Old Jail, there is now a handsome block, four storeys in height, with highly ornamented cut stone front, and known as

YORK CHAMBERS.

This block comprises on the ground floor three stores with large plate glass windows, protected by cast iron revolving shutters, and having rusticated piers supporting a bold entablature, enriched with carved consoles. The style of this building is Italian-Frenchified,—or modernized so as to be more attractive. There is a uniformity of frontage throughout which gives great breadth and effect without monotony, as the details are varied in character. The extent of frontage is 76 feet, and the depth 93 feet. In the front there are nine compartments, with richly moulded pilasters, semi-circular arches, archivolt and keystones, sculptured with symbols of Commerce, flowers and fruits, &c. The windows throughout have rich dressings, and are surmounted by a bold, effective cornice, with medallion blocks. Upon the centre is raised an attic with segmental arched windows, panelled pedestals and shell acroteria. The American Express, and Messrs. Whitney, wheat and flour merchants, occupy part of the building. The north flank, 92 feet in depth, as already stated, facing Court Street, is finished in red brick, with cut stone dressings. It has a central entrance with bold pilasters and pediment, leading to York Chambers, a range of Attorney's Offices, and by a wide public staircase to the temporary rooms of the Canadian Institute, the Library of which is open every day for the convenience of the public from 3 o'clock. The roof is flat and is covered with Warren's Patent Felt Fire-proof Roofing, which, from its commanding height forms an excellent terrace from which to view the surrounding city and the Bay. This building was erected from the

designs and under the superintendence of W. Thomas, and has tended very much to enrich the appearance of Toronto Street. There are still a few vacant lots in this street, to the North of the Post Office, but we have no doubt that ere long they will be occupied by buildings in keeping with those recently completed. Immediately south of the Post-Office, there is a massive brick building, the part of which is occupied by E. F. Whittemore & Co., as

AN EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Where drafts on New York, Boston, Buffalo and Montreal, may be obtained, and foreign money exchanged for current coin. This Company are also agents for several very reliable Insurance Offices. The opposite corner is occupied as a hardware store by Mr. Rice Lewis, and has become famous in consequence of the immense padlock which stands at the corner of the street as a sign to passers-by. We have now reached King Street at nearly its most fashionable part. In the elegant shops the stranger will see displayed every object which can attract the eye or please the most fastidious taste, and between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, this street will be found to be the resort and the fashionable promenade of the beau monde of Toronto. Nearly opposite to the foot of Toronto Street is what is known as the old Post Office Lane, an opening between Eastwood, Woodall & Co's School Book Store and the Leader Buildings, which afforded to the King Street merchants a convenient route to the Post Office, when that public Institution was located on Wellington Street. It is now the thoroughfare to the Toronto Exchange, erected on the site of the old Post Office. Turning to the left on King Street as far as Church Street, let us turn down Church Street in order to proceed by Wellington Street to the spot from which we started at the commencement of our excursion. At the foot of the Old Post Office Lane stands

THE TORONTO EXCHANGE,

A handsome new building erected for the accommodation of an Association of Merchants, Millers and Business men. This Association was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1854, in order to afford facilities for the transaction of the mercantile business of the city of Toronto and of the surrounding country, capital £12,500, divided into 1000 shares of £12 10s each. Not unlike the London merchants prior to the days of Gresham, our merchants were accustomed to meet in any public resort that offered itself for the transaction of their business ; until the want of some central place of meeting be-

came so generally felt by the increased resources of the city, that a number of business men met in March 1854, in the office of one of the produce brokers, and appointed a committee to take steps to organize an Exchange Association. This in time was effected, and to the success of the movement, or perhaps the energy of its earliest promoters, we have this very fine building, the foundation stone of which was laid with civic honours—His Worship the then Mayor, G. W. Allan, officiating on the occasion—on the 20th of March, 1855.

The façade is three storeys, with a basement extending on Wellington street 54 feet and on Berczy street 140 feet. The main entrance is from Wellington street by a flight of steps, in a recessed Grecian Doric portico to a Hall or landing communicating on each side with rooms designed for Telegraph offices, being accessible at all hours without interfering with the main building. From this Hall you enter a spacious corridor 130 feet long and 12 feet wide and 15 feet high, communicating with a line of offices on each side. At a distance of 12 feet from the entrance are two grand staircases, one on each side, which lead directly to the upper corridor and reading-room—a spacious apartment 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, well lighted by seven large windows on Wellington and Berczy streets. At a distance of 10 feet from the main entrance on Wellington street, is an attached portico of two stories—the lower of which is of the Doric order, and the upper of the Ionic. The centre of this portico has a principal entrance, 12 feet wide, into the corridor, and on either side inferior entrance to the basements and refreshment rooms. From this principal entrance there are two flights of steps of 24 feet wide, leading directly to the upper corridor before mentioned, merchants' exchange room, millers' association rooms, brokers' offices, committee room, and eight private offices. The "Exchange" is 50 feet by 30, of an oval form, by a height of about 40 ft., and lighted by a circular ornamental glass dome. From this floor there are three staircases leading to the corridor on the second floor; the arrangement of private offices on this floor being similar to that of the first floor. At the north end of the corridor is the entrance to a handsome gallery surrounding the inner wall of the "Exchange," and communicating therefrom with private offices, committee rooms, and a suite of rooms set apart for the meetings of the Board of Trade. The basement is approached by four entrances,—two on Wellington street, and two on Berczy street. The public portions of the building are heated by furnaces; and each corridor has two hydrants and hose, which in case of fire, can be attached, and brought to bear

upon any part of the building. Each office has a fire proof vault. The building covers an area of nearly 8000 superficial feet, is composed with a rusticated basement, 20 feet high, on each side of the portico, supporting the cornice, which is surmounted by Ionic pilasters and entablature, finished on the top by a balustrade, the piers at each end with ornamented vases, and the centre with the Royal Arms. The Commercial News Room on the second floor is well supplied with papers and periodicals.

The cost of the structure was somewhere about £11,500, the site £2,700. By the act of incorporation the capital of the Exchange is fixed at £12,500 divided into shares of £12 10s. each. James Brown is Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and E Wiman is Superintendent of the building and its internal arrangements.

We have now nearly reached the point from which we started—having made the circuit of the Eastern portion of the City. We shall now proceed up Yonge Street, noting a few of the more prominent public buildings in passing. On the right hand as we proceed north, at the corner of Colborne street is the wholesale warehouse of

ROSS MITCHELL AND CO.,

The following short description of which I wrote very soon after its completion. It was designed and constructed under the superintendence of William Thomas—and it is pleasing to observe that he has combined very considerable beauty of decoration with a proper consideration of the use for which the building is to be put, and the utmost convenience in the arrangement. He has proved that it is possible to have much that is graceful and elegant, and at the same time not out of character, in a commercial building. The front on Yonge Street is very imposing, thirty-six feet in width and four storeys high, the lower story being of substantial piers of Hamilton stone and the upper of the Ohio stone, which is easily worked, of good colour, and very durable. The style is Italian, with arched windows, the keystones being enriched with ornaments symbolical of Commerce, other parts of the front being ornamented with wreaths of the leaf of the oak, the thistle, and the maple. The whole effect is very striking, considerably heightened as it is, by large squares of beautiful English plate glass, of which the windows are composed. The side view of the building, on Colborne street, is also very fine. It is ninety-six feet in depth, of white brick, with cut stone dressings. The interior is admirably adapted, in its arrangement, for the purpose designed,—the conveniences for the receipt

and delivery, and for the conveyance of goods to different parts of the building, are excellent, and the laying in department is as complete as long experience and sound judgement could make it. At the main entrance is the counting-room, with private offices and safe; further in, the receiving-room for goods, and at the rear the packing-room and place of exit. On the next storey, are various departments for fine goods, with admirably arranged shelving and cloth covered counters. Above is another flat laid out in a similar manner, and the other is open for storage. The sunken floor is used partly as a bonded warehouse, and there are vaults under the yard, and also under the street, for storage. Here also space has been left for the furnace of the hot air apparatus, with which the building is heated, the flues being very neatly introduced through the different apartments with the utmost precautions against fire. The gas fittings are handsome and in a uniform style; and the building is supplied with water. The establishment is altogether the most handsome and complete structure of the kind which we have in the City, and reflects the greatest credit upon the owners, architect, and builders. It is in fact a model warehouse.

The wholesale stores of William McMaster, Bryce McMurrich & Co., I. C. Gilmour, William Rose & Co., Shaw, Turnbull & Co., in the immediate neighbourhood—are all substantial and commodious buildings, well adapted for the purpose to which they are applied, although not so highly ornamented as that just alluded to. Passing King street we reach Adelaide street on the North side of which stands

ZION CHAPEL,

At its intersection with Bay street. This chapel is under the pastoral charge of the Revd. Mr. Ellerby, who succeeded the Revd. John Roaf, who for many years had the pastoral charge of this, the First Congregational Church. Mr. Roaf, who had previously been settled in Wolverhampton, England, arrived in Toronto in the end of 1837—to preside over the Congregational body which had been organized three years before under the Revd. Mr. Merrifield. The chapel erected for him in 1840 on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets was destroyed by fire on the 25th of February, 1855. The present structure was erected on the site of the old building from designs by William Thomas. It is in the Lombard style of architecture. The building is of brick throughout, with Ohio stone dressings. The tower and spire are on the north-west angle, forming a conspicuous object when entering the city from King street

west. It is divided into five bays, with a two-light semi-circular headed window in each, having square buttresses between, with stone weatherings and brick corbel table under the eaves. The interior is fitted up with galleries on three sides. The ground floor has centre and side aisles, and large entrance lobby in front, containing staircases to the galleries. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the principals springing from the columns, and stained. The dimensions are 95 by 50 feet over the walls. The height of the spire and tower from the ground to the vane is 166 feet. The entire cost of the building was £4,304.

Still keeping north we come to Temperance Street, on the south side of which is located the

NEW CONNEXION METHODIST CHURCH,

A plain structure in the spurious Gothic style. The building is 45 feet on Temperance street by 85 feet deep. On the 25th of August, 1846, the foundation stone was laid and the building was opened for worship at the close of the same year. Immediately adjoining this church is the

TEMPERANCE HALL,

Erected on a site presented to the Old Temperance Reform Association by Jesse Ketchum. It is 45 feet long by 65 feet deep. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th October, 1846. The basement is divided into six apartments, part of which is occupied by the hall keeper. The remaining rooms are used for committee meetings. The large Hall has recently undergone extensive alterations, a gallery having been put in and other improvements which add considerably to the internal appearance. There are several Divisions of Sons of Temperance and Cadets that hold their stated meetings in the Hall. The building originally cost £1,200. The old Temperance Reformation Society to which this Hall belongs was organized in 1839. It has done nothing for several years, until within these few months past, when by the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Fyfe, Rev. Mr. Marling, E. F. Whittemore and a few others, several public meetings were held, and resolutions passed, one of which was to improve the hall so that it would be more commodious and comfortable as a place of meeting. The operations will soon be completed. The next Street north of Temperance Street is Richmond Street, on the south side of which stands the

RICHMOND STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

A plain building in the Grecian style, 65 feet long by 85 feet deep

and capable of seating 2,600 persons. It cost about £3,500. Immediately west of this chapel is the

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Under the pastoral charge of the Rev. F. H. Marling. This is a small plain frame building, erected upwards of 20 years ago by the Episcopal Methodists, and subsequently occupied for several years by the United Presbyterian body. The Rev. Mr. Marling was translated from Montreal in 1854, to take the oversight of this congregation. The building has been recently enlarged and now seats 300 persons. West from this chapel on the same side is

THE BAY STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. John Jemmings, D.D. This church was erected in 1848, from designs by William Thomas, in the middle pointed style of English Gothic of the latter part of the 14th century. It is built of white brick with stone dressings and carving, 75 feet from front to rear and 35 feet wide, containing sittings for about 650 persons. The tower is in the centre of the front and is 16 feet square at the base, measuring across the buttresses, and rises to the height of 72 feet to the coping of a pannelled parapet, and finished with a *louvre* of a highly ornamental character, connected with pinnacles at angles of tower by flying buttresses, the total height being about 100 feet from pavement. The church has three main entrances in front with a large three light traceried window above centre door way; the window heads are all filled with tracery of pleasing design. The interior is of a plain and substantial character, with a gallery extending across the west end and along the sides. The pulpit and precentor's desk are highly ornamented. The building cost about £3,000.

Immediately north of Richmond Street is Queen Street, on the south side of which a little west of Yonge Street stands

KNOX'S CHURCH,

Which was built in the year 1847 from designs by William Thomas, Architect. It is a handsome structure of the decorated Gothic style built of white brick with cut stone dressings. It is 98 feet deep, with a frontage of 64 feet, and contains sittings for 1150 persons. There is a large airy basement under the church which is used for a Sunday School, and other congregational purposes. The front has a fine flight of steps leading to the three main entrances. The tower is

24 feet at the base across the buttresses, and rises to a height of 100 feet to the base of the spire, the total height of which from the ground is 185 feet. The spire is built of wood covered with tin with finial and copper gilt vane at apex. The tower at the base of the spire is of a highly ornamental character, with four large angular pinnacles and crocketed flying buttresses, connecting them with the spire. It has also one two-light traceried window with crocketed and pannelled gables to each face. The flanks of the building have projected buttresses with stone dressings. The windows are in three lights, each with ornamental traceried beads. The pulpit and screen are richly carved, and pannelled and surmounted by an elegant, pierced traceried, and enriched, canopy. The roof is divided into compartments by the principals, part of which appear below the ceiling, and are constructed with pierced and ornamental spandrils, and corbels. The Rev. Mr. Topp of Edinburgh, was inducted into the pastoral charge of this congregation on the 16th of September, as successor to Rev. Dr. Burns, now one of the professors of Knox College. East considerably from Knox's church, on the corner of Mutual and Queen Streets,

COOKE'S CHURCH

Or Irish Free Presbyterian Church, has recently been erected from the designs of William Thomas and Sons, Architects. It is of white brick in the Lombardian style of architecture, and is of a plain but substantial character, the chief ornamentation being in brickwork, with a projecting corbel table to eaves and gables. The building is 102 feet in depth with a frontage of 55 feet. The flanks are divided by large flat buttresses into five bays, having windows of two lights each, with semi-circular heads, corbels and architraves in ornamental brickwork. The front has three divisions with towers on each angle, and boldly projecting entrance porch. The angle towers are each 14 feet square and are 110 feet in height from ground to tops of spires. The spires are of wood covered with shingles painted with fire proof paint, slate colour, the towers are divided into separate stages with ornamental and corbelled brick strings with a projecting cornice and four large pinnacles at base of spire. The church has sitting accommodation for 850 persons. The pulpit end has an ornamental screen and rose window of stained glass in an arched recess; the pulpit and precentor's desk and platform are also ornamented and covered. The spacious basement storey underneath the church is used for Sunday School and other congregational purposes. This congregation is under the pastoral

charge of the Rev. William Greig, who was translated from Belleville as a successor to Rev. Mr. Marshall. Still proceeding up Yonge Street we come to Louisa Street, where, at its intersection with James Street and immediately opposite to the Louisa Street Free School, stands

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Johnson. This is a plain substantial frame building, rough-cast, designed by Jos. Sheard, and built by subscriptions collected almost entirely by the energetic pastor himself throughout the city. It was erected in the latter part of 1852 and opened for worship on the 6th of February 1853. There is a basement fitted up for Sabbath school and congregational purposes. It has no gallery but contains about 450 sittings. The cost of the entire structure was nearly £600. The next Street north of Louisa Street on the Yonge Street line is Alice Street, on which stands

ALICE STREET PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

This Chapel was also from designs by Joseph Sheard, Architect, and erected under his superintendence. It is built of white brick, with cut stone dressings and pilasters. The basement is of stone, and neatly coursed. In the main front, surmounted by the tower, are the vestibule and staircases, the front being finished with pilasters on each side of the vestibule, and at the external angles of the building the architraves and cornice are continued along the front in an unbroken line, and finished with a pediment. Over this is the tower, which is ninety feet high, of frame work, with cornice off-sets. The top of the cupola is tinned, and finished with a gilt dome. The central vestibule affords access on each side both to the body of the church and the staircases. The chapel is 76 feet 6 inches long, 48 feet 6 inches wide, and 28 feet high, to the ceiling. It contains, on the ground floor and side aisles, pews capable of accommodating 460 persons. The gallery extends along the two sides and one end, and is seated to contain 230 persons, making in all 690 sittings. The gallery projects considerably beyond the columns, and the soffits are panelled to correspond with the front of the gallery, and grained in imitation of oak. The columns are stained in imitation of Sienna marble. The end gallery is arranged for the organ and choir. The pulpit is at the south end of the church. The design consists of a panelled and moulded surbase, upon which are placed four attached fluted Corinthian columns, on each side of a recess, supporting an entablature, surmounted by a circular pediment. The carving of

the foliage of the capitals and other parts has been well executed. The pediment is sub-divided into three compartments, having highly enriched wreaths hanging from scrolls on each side, with ornamented keystone in centre. The recess between the columns is panelled with crimson damask, having a gilt frame continued round, and also contains an elegant sofa for the minister. The platform is about 22 feet long and 6 feet in width. The reading desk consists of a moulded and enriched panel and a pedestal at each extremity, beautifully ornamented. The gas pillars, imported from England expressly for this church, are bronzed and gilt, all somewhat massive in character and supported by small carved *consoles*. The cushions and drapery are of crimson silk velvet, trimmed with silk fringe, and the top of the desk is finished to correspond with the cushion. The stairs to the platform are at the extreme ends, having large ornamental consoles, forming rails between the stairs. Immediately in front of the minister's desk is the communion table, which is enclosed by a neat balustrade, the top being covered similarly to the cushion of the reading desk. The other apartments are the lecture room and class rooms in the basement. The cost of the church, including the inclosures and laying out of the grounds, with other incidental expenses, was over £3,200 currency.

Midway between Alice and Louisa Streets

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Is located. This Church was built about twelve years ago, from an anonymous donation of £5,000 by a lady in England. Of this sum over £3,000 was paid for the Church, the balance was funded for an endowment. The Church is an oblong building in the debased Gothic style, with a shallow projection for a chancel, and two shallow transepts. There are two spiral stairs at the west end, terminating in battlemented turrets, repetitions of which are used at various other points, by way of ornament, and in some cases as chimneys. The Church is large and roomy. There is a gallery in one of the transepts in which is the organ, and another gallery in the west end. The ceiling forms an obtuse angle, plastered and ribbed with narrow wood mouldings, the principals shewing through at intervals, and curved, resting on moulded wood corbels. The Church is seated with low open benches of good construction.

There is a large stone font in the Church designed by Dr. Beaven, and a stained glass window, designed by Mr. Hay, architect, and executed by Ballantyne of Edinburgh, representing life-sized figures of the four Evangelists, under ornamental canopies, with their re-

spective emblems in quatre-foils below. In the tracery there is an ornamental cross, the alpha and omega, and other emblems. This window was the anonymous gift of a member of the congregation. It is valued at £150 sterling. There are two other stained windows, of four lights, by Bullock of Toronto ; also by an anonymous donor.

In connection with this Church are Parochial Schools. These consist of a group of buildings attached to the Church, abutting on its south-east corner, and comprise a school for boys on the ground floor, and one for girls on the upper floor, approached by separate entrances. There is a small winter chapel on the upper floor for the daily services of the Church, separated from the girls' school by an open screen of wood work, behind which is a curtain. The whole is so arranged that the school is rendered available for the worshippers during service. The walls are lined on the inside with fine white pressed brick. The roof of the upper school and chapel is of open wood work, stained and varnished. From the ceiling depends a neat *corona lucis*, with four lights. Round the band, which is more than four feet diameter, is inscribed in Old English characters illuminated, the Scripture, "Let your light so shine before men that they seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in Heaven." The east windows of the chapel is a triplet filled with very good stained glass, by Bullock of Toronto, representing in medallion forms, the Nativity, the Baptism of our Lord, the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension. The windows have their jambs and arches of hewn stone, in that style called flush tracery. The walls are of white brick, with stone dressings. The roofs are of equilateral pitch. Surmounting the apex of one of them, is a neat little bell-cot, supported on two posts, capped with a gilded ball and vane. They were erected at a cost of £1,000, subscribed by members of the congregation, Mr. Hay furnishing the plans, and superintended the erection of the buildings gratuitously.

Both schools are well attended. They are under the care of the assistant clergyman. Mr. Vial the choir master of the Church is the head master.

Proceeding north we reach Gould Street, on which stands

THE GOULD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

At its intersection with Victoria Street. This Church was erected for the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Divinity to the United Presbyterian Church in Canada. The congregation was formed in the Old Mechanics' Institute in 1854, and continued to worship there until the opening of their new place of worship on the 11th of Jan-

uary, 1857. This Church is built of white brick with freestone dressings, in the late first pointed style of English architecture of the 13th century. It consists of a single nave with a broad pointed roof of good pitch. There is a tower and spire at the north-west angle 160 feet high. The spire is very tastefully covered with slate of a light green colour. The details are simple but correct. The side walls are pierced with mullioned and traceried windows of two lights each, with quatrefoil heads. Over the main entrance in the north end is a simple but beautiful window of three lights, separated by broad piers, the centre light depressed. The whole is surmounted by a large cinquefoil light, and embraced within a hood moulding, forming a trefoil head. This window, with the exception of the hood and sills, is entirely of brick work, executed in a very neat style of workmanship. The whole of the windows and doors have stone label or hood mouldings, with carved dripstone terminations. The buttresses are massively treated with fine steep weatherings. Internally the church presents a clear space, there being no galleries save a narrow one over the vestibule at the end. The seats are arranged in three columns, with two passages, for the sake of economising space. The original design of the architect was to divide the space into a nave and aisles, with a tripartite roof and a central passage. The cost of this edifice was £3,754. The hours of service are different from those of the other churches in town. The congregation assembles for worship at 11 a.m., and for afternoon worship at half-past 2 o'clock. The Sunday School meets at a quarter past 4 o'clock. The Church was erected from designs by William Hay, and is the chastest architectural edifice in the City.

Immediately opposite to this Church is the Normal School Square, on which stand

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

This extensive and important establishment is located in the centre of an open square of about seven acres and a half of ground between Church and Victoria Streets, bounded on the North by Gerrard St., and on the South by Gould Street. It is a beautiful situation, heightened considerably in effect by the very tasteful manner in which the grounds are laid out. The square was purchased in August, 1850, from the Hon. Peter McGill, of Montreal, by the Council of Public Instruction for the sum of £4,500. The first grant given by the Legislature for the purposes of the Normal School was £15,000, to which was added in 1852 a further sum of £10,000. The building cost somewhere about £9,000, and the fitting up was

upwards of £1500 in addition. The corner stone of the building was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, in presence of a large concourse of spectators ; and the Institution was opened on the 24th November, 1852.

The armorial bearings of the Earl of Elgin were tastefully engraved on the silver trowel used by His Excellency on the occasion, and its ivory handle was ornamented with a coronet wrought in silver. The blade of the trowel bore the following inscription :

THE CHIEF CORNER STONE
OF
THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA,
WAS LAID ON
Wednesday, the Second day of July, 1851,
IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

On the reverse was :—

P R E S E N T E D
TO
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.
BY
THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FOR
UPPER CANADA,
TORONTO, 2ND JULY, 1851.

The inscription on the brass plate which covered the cavity of the stone, was as follows :—

THIS
THE CHIEF CORNER STONE
OF
THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.
WAS LAID ON
Wednesday, the Second day of July, 1851,
IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, &c., &c.,
IN THE PRESENCE OF
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
THE MAYOR, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

THIS INSTITUTION
ERECTED BY THE ENLIGHTENED LIBERALITY OF PARLIAMENT,
IS DESIGNED FOR THE
INSTRUCTION & TRAINING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS UPON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.

The Council of Public Instruction, for Upper Canada :

The Reverend EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., *Chief Superintendent of Schools.*

The Honorable SAMUEL BEALY HARRISON, *Chairman.*

The Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DE CHARBONNEL, D.D., *Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.*

The Reverend HENRY JAMES GRASSETT, A.M.

JOSEPH CURRAN MORRISON, Esq., M.P.P.

HUGH SCOBIE, Esq.

JAMES SCOTT HOWARD, Esq.

The Reverend JOHN JENNINGS.

The Reverend ADAM LILLIE.

JOHN GEORGE HODGINS, Esq., *Recording Clerk,*

FREDERICK W. CUMBERLAND, and THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquires, *Architects.*

MESSRS. METCALFE, WILSON & FORBES, *Contractors.*

A bottle containing the following documents, &c., was handed by Hugh Scobie to His Excellency, who placed it in the cavity of the stone prepared for its reception :

Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada, 1846 ; Journal of Education for August, 1849, containing the Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for 1847, containing an account of the opening of the Normal School in November, 1847 ; Common School Act of 7th Victoria, chapter 29 ; Common School Act, 9th Victoria, chapter 20 ; Common School Act., 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 19 ; Common School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, with Forms, Regulations, Instructions, and Circulars ; Parchment copy of the Inscription on the Plate deposited in the cavity of the Corner Stone : Journal of Education for May, 1848, containing an account of the first Examination of the Normal School ; Programme of the last Examination of the Normal and Model Schools, ending 31st May, 1851 ; Journal of Education for May, 1851, containing an account of the last examination ; Scobie's Almanac for 1851 ; Programme of the ceremony observed at laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Normal School, and Engraving of Building ; Sundry silver and copper coins ; Different denominations of Canadian postage stamps.

The principal building has 184 feet 4 inches of a frontage, with a depth on the flanks of 85 feet, and is two storeys in height. The central portion of the front consists of a plain pediment supported by pilasters and frieze, of the Roman Doric Order. The frieze is richly decorated with metopes, modillions and dentils. The main building is surmounted by an open campanile rising 96 feet from the ground.—square in plan, with piers of clustered pilasters and arches with a cornice and ogee dome roof enriched with carving on the

angles, and terminated with a ball and vane. The main entrance is in the central front, leading to a large hall intersected at the upper end by a spacious corridor, the entire length of the building. On the ground floor are the rooms of the Chief Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and staff of clerks, the Public Library and Book Depository and Council Room.

A door from the upper end of the hall leads to the platform of the theatre, with side entrances for the students. The area of the theatre is seated to accommodate 470 students, and the gallery 150, in all 620. It is semi-circular in rear, and admirably adapted for a lecture room. Around the outer wall of the theatre and beneath its gallery are corridors by which students enter the Model School, which is 175 feet 6 inches long, by 59 feet deep, divided equally into Boys' and Girls' departments.

Spacious stairs lead from the corridor to the upper floor, the rooms of which were formerly devoted to the Normal School class rooms and Masters' rooms. This department is now carried on in the new Model Grammar School recently erected in rear of the main building—and the upper floor is devoted to rooms for statuary, a picture gallery and museum. The walls of the gallery of the central hall are also devoted to busts and medallions tastefully arranged around the walls. In the picture gallery there are some good paintings—almost all of them copies, however, as the great aim of the Chief Superintendent was to get as large a collection of the works of the ancient masters as possible, without incurring the enormous expense of original paintings. The statuary has been provided on the same principle, and when it is all arranged as it will be in a very few days, this museum will form one of the most attractive features in our city. The ornithological department contains specimens of all or nearly all our Canadian birds, arranged with considerable taste by Mr. May, the curator of the establishment, to whom I am indebted for his kind assistance in the arrangement and preparation of the ornithological section of this work. The Typical Case is a feature in this department worthy of notice. Mr. May has fitted up a typical case of ornithology, containing representatives of each type or order, thus, for example :

Order I.—Birds of Prey—is represented by the Great Footed Hawk, diurnal : and by the Snowy Owl, nocturnal.

Order II.—Perching Birds—is represented, Family 1, by the Night Hawk ; 2, by Humming Birds ; 3, by Warblers and Bohemian Chatterer ; 4, Meadow Lark, Redwing, and Starling.

Order III.—Climbers—is represented by Woodpeckers.

Order IV.—Scrapers—by the Ruffed Grouse.

Order V.—Waders—by the Rail, Plover, Bittern, and Red-breasted Sand Piper.

Order VI.—Swimmers—by the Velvet Duck and Crested Grebe.

These specimens are all Canadian, and are arranged according to their natural habits. Typical cases are of importance in teaching the student to trace the connecting links between the various species—and therefore ought to form a feature in all our Educational Establishments where Natural History is taught.

Returning again to Yonge Street, and proceeding northwards, we pass the Nursery and Gardens of Mr. James Fleming, so well known in connexion with all our Horticultural and Provincial Exhibitions. A little higher up we reach the College Avenue, which leads to the University Buildings and Park. A little north of the Avenue stands

KNOX COLLEGE,

The Divinity Hall of the Presbyterian or Free Church body in Canada. At its institution accommodation was found in the buildings on Front Street now known as Sword's Hotel ; but in 1855 the College Council purchased Elmsley Villa on the corner of Grosvenor Street, which was occupied as a residence by His Excellency Lord Elgin from 1849 to 1851, when the Seat of Government rotated to Quebec. The sum paid for the old building, inclusive of an acre of ground surrounding it, was £5,500. A large wing, 60 feet by 52 feet, three storeys in height, has since been added, which gives accommodation for a dining hall 38 feet by 52 feet, with closets and other conveniences, and also for 28 large bed-rooms for boarders. Immediately north of Grosvenor Street, and passing Breadalbane and Wellesley Streets, we reach Clover Hill Road, leading to

ST. BASIL'S CHURCH

And College of St. Michael. The site of this building is 125 feet above the level of the Lake, and is one of the most delightful sites in the neighbourhood. The building was erected from designs by Wm. Hay, and under his superintendence. The whole group of St. Michael's College, when completed, is calculated to accommodate 200 pupils. The principal wing, now built, is 90 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, and the height is 48 feet ; at the west end of which is a Church, 100 feet in length, by 50 in breadth—affording a Chapel for the convenience of the pupils, and also a facility for the Catholics of the environs to assist at Divine Service on Sundays and Festivals.

The buildings are arranged in the form of a quadrangle, after the manner of the ancient English colleges. The Church occupies one side of the square, and consists of nave and aisles, with extended chancel and side chapels. The style of the sacred edifice is severe first pointed, or that which prevailed in England about the middle of the thirteenth century. The roof is of open timber construction of bold design, forming an imposing feature in the internal aspect of the Church. The tower is situated at a corner of the nave; and crowned by a light, graceful spire, opens, at its base, a communication between the Church and the low cloister. This cloister forms part of a continuous ambulatory round the entire quadrangle. The Collegiate buildings are grouped together on the remaining sides of the square with regard to convenience and propriety of arrangement. They consist chiefly of Class-rooms, Community-room, Refectory, Dormitories, and private rooms for the Superior and Masters, with domestic buildings for the servants of the institution. The irregular boundary lines of the ground have afforded the Architect an opportunity of giving a very pleasing and picturesque constructive effect to the grouping of the more open part of the quadrangle. The ground, rising considerably above the level of the street, renders a flight of steps necessary, which is here protected by an elegant Gate-house, ornamented with niches for statuary, and surmounted by a pinnacle and Cross. There also appears, rising over the low cloister, the ancient quadrangle Cross in the middle of the square, which, in ancient days of faith, frequently formed the rich sculptured canopy of a sacred fountain, and will, in this case, probably be connected with a well in the centre of the Court. The courses of study in the College are divided into two departments—one Commercial and the other Classical. The first, for such pupils as require only a limited instruction suitable to the ordinary occupations of life, which comprises Reading, Writing, the study of the English and French languages, Arithmetic, Book-keeping by single and double entry, the elements of Algebra and Geometry, History, Geography, and the primary principles of Natural History. The second is adapted to those who prepare themselves for a more learned profession, and embraces the study of the English and French, Latin and Greek languages, of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Geography and History—Ancient and Modern. In both departments the pupils are exercised in Literary Compositions according to their age and class. If it be required by parents, they can receive, also, lessons in Drawing and Music. The Directors of the College belong to a religious society placed under the patronage of St. Basil. Returning again to the road, and

proceeding north, we reach Bloor Street, the northern City limits. A little to the right, on the north side of the street, stands the

YORKVILLE METHODIST CHAPEL.

Passing westward on Bloor Street, we reach the head of the College Avenue and retrace our steps to the City through the University Grounds, part of which has now been presented to the City for a Park, but nothing has yet been done towards its formation. A little further south we pass on the left the old University Buildings, now occupied as a Female Lunatic Asylum ; and, looking thence west and north, the

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Raise their imposing form. They will not be completed for some time, and will therefore be more correctly described at a future day. The Museum connected with the University is well supplied with specimens of the Natural History of Canada, from the black bear to the minute beetle. Professor Hincks has devoted considerable time to its arrangement and classification, presenting the *Fauna* of each country in a separate department, but, until the new buildings are completed, the beautiful forms cannot be seen to advantage, as they are at present closely packed, the one against the other, for want of space. The frontage of the New Buildings is 300 feet, with a massive Norman tower two stories in height, the ground one being devoted to lecture rooms—the upper to the Library and Museum. The east side of the building is 260 feet, and is entered by a smaller or subsidiary tower. This portion of the building is to be devoted to the University, having Senate Chamber, Chancellor's, Vice-Chancellor's and Registrar's rooms, lecture rooms, and the Hall of Convocation, 90 by 38, of the full height. The west end of the Quadrangle, about 200 feet in length, will comprise the students' residences, three storeys in height, with a dining hall 56 by 34 on the centre, and having to the rear the necessary domestic offices and steward's residence. The northern limits of the east and west wings respectively will be completed by the official residences of the President and Dean of the College, and at the south-west angle of the whole is the Chemical Laboratory, looking in the distance something like a faithful copy of an old Glass and Bottle Works. The general accommodation will be comprised in the lecture theatre and nine class rooms with Professors' rooms attached, library and reading rooms, museum, with preparation and curator's rooms, Senate Chamber, Chancellor's rooms, and other University offices. The

Convocation Hall, President's and Dean's residence, quarters for 60 students, with College dining hall and all necessary appurtenances, all of which may at some future time be more minutely described.— In the eastern extremity of the University Park the

ROYAL MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY

Is located. This Institution was founded by the Imperial Government in 1846, and the officers commenced their operations in a wooden building. It was superintended by Col. Lefroy, R. A., a gentleman to whom we had occasion to allude in connexion with the Canadian Institute. On his departure for England he was succeeded by Professor Cherriman of University College, who held the appointment in addition to discharging his other duties, until the appointment of the present incumbent, Professor Kingston. New buildings of stone of a more substantial character were commenced in 1854 under the superintendence of Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, the architects of the New University Buildings. The Observatory was completed in 1855. The main building is a rectangular structure about 54 feet from north to south in the direction of the magnetic meridian, 44 feet from east to west, and 16 feet in height exclusive of the roof. At the north-west corner, and included in the above horizontal dimensions is a square tower 16 feet by 16, the top of which is 45 feet above the ground. From the southern face of the main building and at right angles to it, extends a passage $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide which communicates at its southern extremity with a room 20 feet by 13, appropriated to the observations for determining the horizontal magnetic intensity. On the east and west sides of this passage, and communicating with it by a second transverse passage, are two small rooms—the transit room and the absolute declination room. The three rooms just mentioned with their connecting passages form a cross 72 feet from north to south, 73 feet from east to west, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The extreme height of the whole is thus 126 feet and its greatest width 73 feet.

We now proceed through what is termed the South College Avenue, which opens out on King Street, and, turning west to near the head of York Street, pass on the left

OSGOODE HALL,

The seat of the Law Courts. This building is at present undergoing extensive alterations.—Proceeding South by York Street, we reach

THE ROSSIN HOUSE,

Our largest and most handsome Hotel. This building, erected by the enterprising brothers, Messrs. Rossin, supplies a want long felt

by strangers from the neighboring States, where Hotel accommodation forms one of the marked features of their social arrangements. Rossin House is a plain massive looking structure in the Italian style, built under the superintendence of Wm. Kauffman, Architect. The entire frontage on York Street is 152 feet, the frontage on King Street is 203 feet, forming a right angle and presenting a façade 355 feet long and five stories in height. The flank on King Street is 60 feet deep, that on York Street 50 feet. From about the centre of the King Street frontage an additional building extends nearly to a line with the York Street flank, containing the dining room 90 feet by 40 feet, billiard room, &c. The fronts of the ground storey, which is all 14 feet high, are of cast iron and plate glass, with marble window-sills. The dressings of the windows are of Ohio freestone, forming in all eleven stores on King Street and four on York Street, The upper storeys are of pressed brick with stone dressings. The main entrance is on York Street, and presents a colonnade or recessed portico 20 feet in width, with fluted columns, leading to a spacious Hall paved with encaustic tiles. The reading-room, smoking-room, &c., lead from this Hall to the right. A spacious oaken stair with massive balusters and hand-railing leads to the second floor, on which is the drawing-room 60 feet by 24 feet, the dining room already referred to, and a variety of other apartments. There are in all 252 rooms in the building—the principal ones are all heated by steam—and all of them are lighted with gas. The building was commenced on the 15th of September, 1855, and finished on the 15th of May, 1857.

The Union Railroad Station which forms the terminus for the Grand Trunk, Northern, and Great Western Railways, is at the foot of York Street so that this Hotel is most conveniently situated for travellers. Proceeding west along Front Street we come to

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present goal, at the east end of the city. They were of brick, two in number, 40 by 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space wick was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813. They were replaced in 1820, the Government business having been meanwhile transacted in the building on Wellington Street, lately occupied by Chief Justice Draper, but which has now disappeared. On the night of the 30th December 1824, they were

unfortunately destroyed by fire, caused by some defect in the flues, a fruitful cause of accidents to Parliament Houses, in Canada. Several of the journals and other papers belonging to the House were destroyed. Parliament met in the brick Hospital on King street, until the erection of the present Houses which were commenced soon after the fire, but not completed till 1830. The designs were prepared by Mr. J. G. Chewett; the west wing was built by Messrs. Ewart and Parkes, the centre was commenced by Mr. Priestman and finished, with the east wing, by Mr. Joseph Turton. The buildings occupy the whole block, bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, John and Front streets, the front looking to the Bay and presenting a conspicuous object from the water. They are of red brick with plain exterior, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are capacious and handsome rooms fitted up with elegance. The offices attached are so extensive that a part of them are devoted to the accommodation of the Departments. It was proposed some time ago to erect a range of buildings suitable for the accommodation of Parliament and the Government, on the fine property of the Toronto University, at the head of the College Avenue, but this design has been abandoned, and the old House with additions and improvements, is again in occupation. The additions made to the main building consist of two extensive wings in the rear, each containing a large and spacious room, one used as a library for the Legislative Council, another as a reading room for the members of the House of Assembly, while in each is a good wardrobe chamber. A number of committee-rooms occupy the floors of these wings. The old Legislative Assembly room was considerably enlarged and new galleries erected. The spaces between the central building and the wings were filled up with buildings, that on the eastern side is occupied by the Speakers' apartments on the ground floor and committee rooms on the upper floor. The one on the west is occupied as a reading room for the members of the Legislative Council with committee rooms above. The new library is a very extensive building forming three sides of the quadrangle in the rear. The books number about 30,000 volumes. The principal rooms are heated by warm air.

The alterations were executed from the plans and under the superintendence of William Hay, architect. The work was done in an incredibly short space of time, some hundred workmen being employed. The west wing contains the offices of the Inspector General, Auditor, Commissioner of Customs, &c. The east wing contains the offices of the translators and various other offices connected with the

Legislative Assembly and several committee rooms. A wooden building near the west wing is devoted to the offices of the Government Railway Inspector.

The Executive Council offices are in the building formerly occupied as the general Hospital. This building, was thoroughly renovated internally, the large rooms which had been used as sick wards were re-floored, the walls cleaned, and in some cases re-plastered and hung with magnificent and costly paper hangings, pannelled in the most tasteful style. On the first floor are the Council room; the Governor General's office with ante-rooms, secretary's office, and Aid-de-Camps apartment. There is also the President's room, clerk's rooms, &c. On the 2nd floor are the offices of the Provincial secretaries east and west, with their several appendant offices, &c. In the rear of the building is a new fire proof building for the Provincial Registry Office. The roof is vaulted in four rings of brick upon girders of boiler plate rivetted together in lengths of 6 feet, and are 18 inches deep with flanges upon which rest the arches the girders have a space of 13 feet and are only one quarter of an inch in thickness. The plan was furnished by William Hay Architect who also superintend the alterations.

A little further west, on Victoria Square, stands the

NEW WOODEN CHURCH.

This is a very picturesque and Church-like edifice, and deserving of notice for its severe simplicity yet elegance of structure and design, and its remarkable cheapness. It accommodates more than 500 persons, and cost a little over £350. It has a nave, aisles, chancel, and porch. The chancel is apsidal or semi-octagonal. There is a boldly constructed bell-cot at the north-west angle. The mode of construction is vertical boarding with battened joints, plastered on the interior. The roof is shingled and shews the open frame-work inside. The windows are grouped in four lights, with straight-pointed heads, and are filled with stained glass. The seats are open. There is a handsome stone font of large dimensions and of middle pointed design. Mr. William Hay was the Architect. The Reverend T. S. Kennedy is the incumbent.

ST. MARY'S, R. C., CHURCH—BATHURST STREET.

This is a simple brick edifice consisting of nave and aisles, built about six years ago, by an amateur architect. It was so badly constructed that it is now undergoing a thorough reconstruction. There

is a convent in connection with the Church which is simply a large frame and rough-cast dwelling house. A new school of two stories, built of white brick, was added to the Church by way of a transept, about three years ago, and a small but neat priest's house, designed by William Hay. The schools are so arranged that they can be thrown open to the church when occasion requires.

CONCLUSION—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this head I intended to include a general sketch of the mechanical or manufacturing operations carried on in the city; but I have more than exceeded my space, and therefore must for the present leave this section almost entirely unrepresented. The construction of the Industrial Palace, by Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co., brought more prominently into view in the immediate foreground their extensive establishment as being worthy of special notice. Their Sash, Door, and Window Blind Factory is situated on the West side of Niagara Street, between Queen and King Streets. The main building is 80 feet by 40 feet, three storeys in height, erected by the Company themselves for the purpose to which it is now applied. On the first floor, there is a large planing machine—Woodworth's patent,—manufactured by the Putnam Machine Company of Fitchburg. There are also on the same floor one of Daniel's planers, a tenoning machine, one large moulding machine, a blind machine, and a vertical saw, all manufactured by Ball & Ballard, Worcester, Mass. In the flat above there is one small moulding machine, and a morticing machine, with a row of benches for the mechanics who are employed in framing up the work, as it is prepared by these machines, and smoothing it off to suit the most fastidious customer. The motive power of the whole is a beautifully finished engine of 30 horse-power, manufactured by Mr. Northey, of Hamilton. The shafts are also made by Mr. Northey, and are very fine specimens of workmanship. They extend the entire width of the building, and are supported by accommodating or adjustable hangers, and bearing the several large drums which give motive power to all the machines, they revolve with an accuracy which is strikingly effective. The proprietors seem to have spared no expense in fitting out their establishment. All their machinery is new and of the finest finish, and they are in a position to supply the trade with manufactured lumber in all its forms—keeping always on hand a large stock of framing timber, flooring, doors, sashes, blinds, with window and door trimmings, base mouldings, and everything else connected with the

trade. They have had considerable experience in business, and having a large capital at command, they are enabled to enter upon the work in such a way as to make it a consideration for the trade to give them their support. This we believe is the only establishment of the kind in town, where everything from the lower joists to the shingles can be had, ready prepared for the trade. The premises cover two acres of ground, and are enclosed with a high wooden fence. One of the proprietors resides on the spot, and we doubt not will be happy to show the machinery in operation to any of our citizens who may wish to see how the rough plank is converted into a handsome bound door or a neat window sash.

The proprietors have also the saw mills of the late J. B. Curtis, at Angus, on the Northern Railroad line; and, from the facilities they have there, they can turn out any quantity of timber, from 60 feet long and under. They carry on an extensive business at this mill, and well deserve to succeed, for they are steady, punctual and active business men.

JACQUES AND HAY'S FACTORY.—To publish a Hand-book of Toronto without a notice, however brief, of Jacques and Hay's Cabinet and Upholstery Establishment, would be an unpardonable offence. I have already, under the head WATER SUPPLY, alluded to the fact of this Factory having been recently destroyed by fire, in which several lives were lost. That devouring scourge has frequently visited this establishment, but phoenix-like it has always risen with renewed energy from the smouldering ashes. They do an extensive business in all kinds of cabinet and upholstery work, and have recently commenced to manufacture school furniture to a great extent, from designs furnished by the Educational Department.

THOMPSON, KEITH & Co.—A little step further West, we reach the Plumbing and Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment of Thomson, Keith & Co. This Company carries on an extensive business in King Street, manufacturing all kinds of Plumbers' and Engineers' Steam Work, and pan and self-acting Water-Closets. They cast, finish and fit up on the premises all their own brass work, and they have recently commenced manufacturing Portable Gas Works, from _____'s patent. These Gas Works are convenient for hotels, country residences or churches—manufacturing the gas from rosin oil—which gives a purer and more brilliant light than common coal gas. They have already fitted up several of these Portable Works, at Clifton, Whitby and in Toronto, costing from \$200 to \$400, according to

capacity, and making gas at little over \$2 a thousand feet, all working expenses included. They have from 20 to 24 hands regularly employed.

CUMING & WELLS.—A little further West, and on the same side of the street, is the Plumbing and Gas-fitting establishment of Cuming & Wells, which has been in existence for a number of years in the City. This firm carries on a business nearly similar to that of Thomson, Keith & Co., but not so extensive. They employ from 8 to 10 hands regularly.

Then there are the large Stove Foundries of J. R. Armstrong and John McGee, on Yonge Street, which turn out hundreds of Stoves of all varieties and patterns ; also, Soap and Candle factories, Tobacco manufactories, and the wholesale manufacture of Boots and Shoes. All these Industrial Arts will receive due attention at some future time, and have more space devoted to their consideration than is now left at my disposal.

EDITORS' AND AUTHORS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

It did not occur to me until this last page was making up, that I had forgotten to notice the Editors' and Authors' Literary Association—of which I am an unworthy member. In its earlier existence this Society had several very pleasing meetings, the general effect of which upon the tone of the city press was most admirable. Of late, however, local politics seem to have absorbed every finer emotion, and this Society, like many other mellowing influences, has been hushed to repose. George Brown, M.P.P., is still President, and Daniel Morrison, proprietor of the *Colonist*, is Secretary and Treasurer.







Map of the
CITY OF TORONTO
Canada West

NEW YORK, JAN 23 1881

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