

TORONTO IN THE CAMERA;
A SERIES OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS
IN THE
CITY OF TORONTO.

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TORONTO POST OFFICE,

TORONTO STREET, WEST SIDE.

The Toronto Post Office was completed in May, 1853, at a cost of \$16,000. The style of architecture is Grecian Ionic, after the Temple of Minerva at Athens. It is 48 feet in front, by 90 feet in depth. The architects were Messrs. Cumberland & Storm.

Besides the offices connected with the Post Office, it contains on the upper floor the offices of the Inspector for the Toronto Postal Division; and in the basement, rooms occupied by the resident porter.

In addition to the Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, there are employed in the Toronto Post Office 18 clerks, 5 letter carriers, 2 box collectors, and 2 porters.

Mails are despatched and received twice daily by Grand Trunk Railway eastwards; twice daily by Grand Trunk Railway westward; twice daily by Northern Railway, and three times daily by Great Western Railway *via* Hamilton; also once daily by Stages running respectively to and from Rouge Hill, Stouffville, Thornhill, and Cooksville.

The average weight of mail matter despatched daily is estimated at nearly three tons. The postage collected is over \$70,000 per annum; and the amount of money orders issued and paid in each year is over \$400,000.

BANK OF TORONTO,

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHURCH AND WELLINGTON STREET.

This Bank commenced business under an Act of Incorporation, of the Canadian Parliament, in July, 1856. Its paid up capital was then only \$100,000. This amount was increased from time to time, as fresh calls were made, but it was not until the year 1862 that the shares were fully paid up, and the capital augmented to its present amount of \$800,000.

The Bank was founded by a number of persons engaged in the produce trade, and from small beginnings has gradually risen to its present position of influence and importance.

It was at first located on Church Street, occupying the building then just vacated by the City Bank of Montreal, which it occupied until the year 1863, when it removed into the present noble edifice, which was erected from designs by W. Kauffmann, Esq. We regret having been unable to obtain from the Architect any particulars respecting the building which might have been interesting to the public.

Financially, its position may be gathered from the statement of total liabilities and assets, according to the return made to the Auditor General on 31st January, 1867, and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

The Bank has always divided 8 per cent. per annum. It had on the 30th June, 1866, a reserve fund of \$100,000, and a contingent fund of \$30,000.

The first President, J. G. Chewett, Esq., and the first Cashier and second President, Angus Cameron, Esq., to whose united ability and energy the Bank is in no small degree indebted for its present proud position, died within a few months of each other: the former before the new building was completed, and the latter soon after. The present Directors are as follows: Wm. Gooderham, Esq., President, James G. Worts, Esq., Vice-President; Wm. Cawthra, Esq., Hon. A. A. Burnham, Wm. Fraser, Esq., Wm. Cantley, Esq., A. T. Fulton, Esq.; G. Hague, Esq., Cashier.



ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREET.

This handsome building, the Head Office of the Upper Canada Agency of the Royal, was erected in 1861, the rapidly increasing business of the Company demanding larger and more convenient premises. The style is Romanesque, and the details are worked out in a manner which does great credit to the architect, W. Kauffmann, Esq. The frontage on Wellington Street is 59 feet, and on Yonge Street 30 feet. The whole of the ground floor is occupied for the purposes of the Royal: the upper flats are used for offices, principally occupied by legal firms. The height of the building is about 40 feet. The progress of the Royal during the past few years, both in the Fire and Life Departments, has been very great. Its accumulated funds exceed \$1,200,000, and its annual income is over \$700,000. It now claims, with justice, to be "one of the largest insurance companies in the world."

The Toronto Branch is under the management of F. H. HEWARD, Esq.



BAY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

S. E. CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREET.

This is the third place of worship the Congregation has occupied. *First*, in 1838, when in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland, in a Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination, situated in the then respectable March (now Stanley) Street. *Second*, in 1840, the Episcopal Methodist Chapel on Richmond Street was purchased. In 1847, on the union of the United Secession and Relief Churches in Scotland, the congregation came under the name of United Presbyterian. *Third*, in 1848, the present Church, on the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, was erected, the view of which is here given. It was dedicated to the worship of God on the last Sabbath of that year.

The Church is built of Kingston stone and white brick, with Ohio stone for facings and carved work. The outside measurement is 80×53 feet, and the height of the tower 100 feet. The sitting accommodation is for 785 persons.

The style of architecture is Gothic, and by professional men is considered very accurate and complete in its particular order. The architect was the late well-known Mr. Thomas. The Church has twice suffered considerably by fire, from external causes, but its elegance and substantiality do not seem to have been impaired.

The interior of the Church, however, far surpasses the exterior view. On entering, one is struck with its neatness and compactness, and the air of cheerfulness that prevails. The painting and colouring show the most perfect good taste ; nothing vulgar or gaudy. The pulpit end of the interior has a very imposing effect. The pulpit and desk are Gothic in form, and appear as marble ; while behind, within a large, slightly receding arch, there is a fine fresco of the pillars and panelling of an antique dome. The same tasteful simplicity is observable, as only two colours are used, black and brown, variously shaded.

The Rev. JOHN JENNINGS, D.D., has filled the pastorate during the whole period, commencing his services in December, 1838 ; a length of connection with one congregation which, while very common in Britain, the land of stability in its relations, is unusual in this country, especially in cities and towns ; and the fact itself speaks for the mutual attachment of pastor and people.. Since the union, in this country, of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches, under the designation of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the congregation has been in connection with that flourishing denomination.





THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

The establishment of a Normal School for the training of Teachers, as a necessary part of a National System of Education, engaged attention in Upper Canada in 1836. But no detailed plan by which that object could be accomplished was recommended to the Legislature until the presentation, in 1846, of a *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*, by Rev. Dr. RYERSON, the Chief Superintendent of Education. Practical effect was immediately given to those recommendations by the passing of a School Law—embodying the general features of the system detailed in that Report—appropriating \$6,000 for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant of \$6,000 for the support of the Normal School, and placing it under the management of a Council of Public Instruction and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The first attention of the Council, on its appointment in July, 1846, was directed to procuring suitable premises for the Institution; and application was made to the Government for permission to occupy the Government House of the late Province of Upper Canada, at Toronto, until proper buildings could be erected. The application was granted; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Normal School for Upper Canada was opened on the 1st November, 1847, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the Province.

The removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, necessitated the removal of the Educational Department and Normal School to some other premises, and the adoption of measures for the immediate erection of buildings for the Establishment. Accordingly the Legislature at its session in 1850 appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional \$40,000 in 1852—making in all \$100,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in the presence of the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Toronto, and the premises were formally opened by a public meeting in the theatre of the Institution, on the 24th November, 1852. In 1857, a handsome new building, facing Gerrard Street, was erected for the Normal School, at a cost, including fittings, of about \$34,000; and it was transferred from the main building to the new one in the following year.

The establishment consists of the Offices of the Department, Educational Depository and Museum; a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture; the latter, the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are teachers-in-training, whose ages vary from 16 or 18

to 30, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. 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—are “taught how to teach;” in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School. The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangement, to be the *model* for all the public schools in the Province.

The general management of the Institution is intrusted to the Council of Public Instruction appointed by the Crown, and its governmental superintendence, together with the executive management of the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Normal and Model Schools and Education Offices for Upper Canada—erected A.D. 1852—are situated upon the centre of an open square of about seven acres and a half of ground, bounded on the north by Gerrard Street, on the east by Church Street, on the south by Gould Street, and on the west by Victoria Street, in the City of Toronto. The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business parts of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake. The adjoining grounds are handsomely laid out, and are very attractive in Summer.

The principal building, as seen in the photograph, is 184 feet 4 inches frontage, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of 85 feet 4 inches.

The front is in the Roman Doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilastres of the full height of the building, with pediment surmounted by an open Doric cupola, of the extreme height of 95 feet. The principal entrance (to the Offices of the Educational Department, &c.) is in this front. In the centre of the building is a central hall (open to the roof, and lighted by a lantern), with a gallery around it, at the level of the upper floor, approached on the lower floor by three corridors—south, east, and west—and opening on the north to the theatre, or examination hall.

Up stairs in the main building, a large suite of rooms are devoted to an extensive museum; (1) Paintings, (2) Statues, Casts, (3) Charts, Prints, and Photographs, illustrative of Canadian history and topography, and (4) of School Apparatus and miscellaneous objects. This Museum will be in connection with a proposed School of Art and Design, and is open to the public daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

This fine structure, the principal Episcopal Church in Toronto, is the fourth which has occupied the same site. The corner stone of the present building, as will be seen by the copy of the inscription given below, was laid on the 20th November, 1850, by the Bishop of the Diocese. The extreme length is 200 feet, and 115 feet wide; the interior is 111 feet long, and 75 feet wide. The present height of the tower is 125 feet, the 35 feet having been added in the fall of 1865, to admit of a very fine peal of bells, which were first used for ringing in Christmas 1865; another 25 feet yet remains to be added to the tower, which, with the spire, will make a total height of 275 feet. The cost, exclusive of the additions in 1865, amounted to \$80,000; those cost \$10,000, and the peal of bells \$6,000, making a total, so far, of \$96,000. The style is the early English Gothic. In the interior are side aisles, nave, galleries, organ loft, chancel, and the usual vestry rooms; the transepts are not yet finished. The Chancel is semi-octagon in form, each side being pierced by windows of the transition period, with rich and varied tracery. The whole of the Chancel has carved panels beneath the windows, the altar piece forming a centre. The architect was F. W. Cumberland, Esq. The Church will accommodate 2,000 persons. It is right to add, that the Peal of Bells was purchased with funds raised by the exertions of T. D. Harris, Esq., one of the Wardens of the Cathedral from the year 1842 to 1864.

The following is the inscription on the corner stone:—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

THIS CORNER STONE OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,
OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO,

County of York, Canada West,

Was laid on the 20th day of November, in the Year of our Lord
MDCCCL,

And in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA,

The Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, being Governor-General of
British North America,

By the Honourable and Right Reverend

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D., LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

The Reverend HENRY JAMES GRASSET, M.A., Rector of the Parish.

The Rev. EDMUND BALDWIN, M.A., Assistant Minister.

Thomas Dennie Harris and Lewis Moffatt, Church Wardens.

Joseph D. Ridout, William Wakefield, James Brown, and Alexander Dixon,
with Rector and Church Wardens, being the Committee for the Erection of the Church.

Frederick W. Cumberland and Thomas Ridout, Architects.

Metcalfe, Wilson, and Forbes, Builders.

This CHURCH having been destroyed by FIRE on the 6th day of January, 1839, and again on the 7th day of April, 1849, was rebuilt by the voluntary contributions of the Congregation, assisted by a grant of One Thousand Pounds Sterling from

"The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

"Except the LORD build the house their labour is but lost that build it,"



THE TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

N. E. CORNER OF ADELAIDE AND CHURCH STREETS.

This is a large, commodious, and imposing structure, 104 by 80 feet, designed in the Italian style, by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, Architects. The cost of building and ground was about \$50,000. For capacity it is not equalled by any building of the kind in "The Dominion of Canada."

The basement contains four class-rooms, house-keepers' apartments, vaults for fuel, steam-heating apparatus, and kitchen for use of supper room.

On the ground floor, the entrance hall from Church street is 36 by 25 feet, and contains the principal staircase to the Music Hall. The entrance hall to the Lecture Room, on Adelaide Street, is 50 by 10 feet. On this floor are the *News* and *Magazine* Reading Rooms, 34 by 23 and 24 by 15 feet; the Library, 28 by 24 feet; the Lecture Room, 51 by 42 feet; the Board Room, 24 by 11 feet; and Messrs. Roaf & Downey's Law Offices, 35 by 24 feet.

On the first floor is the Music Hall, 75 by 53 feet, and 35 feet height of ceiling. On the same floor are four commodious ante-rooms, with suitable conveniences.

On the second floor is a gentleman's cloak room, and three rooms and large gallery, occupied by the Board of Arts and Manufactures as Model Rooms, Free Library of Reference, and Board and Secretary's Rooms. These are lofty and commodious.

The Institute was established in the year 1830, and incorporated in 1847. For some years it occupied rooms in the old Market Buildings, subsequently in the "Wellington Buildings" block, and in the year 1845 it erected rooms over the present Court Street Fire Hall at an expense of \$2,000, raised by subscription. In the year 1853, the Institute secured its present site. The citizens nobly sustained the project by subscriptions, and on Monday, April 17th, 1854, the corner stone was laid with Masonic honours. In 1855 the building was rented to the Government for public Departments, for which purposes it was occupied 'till 1860. In 1861 the building was finished, and occupied by the Institute and its present tenants.

On the 1st of May, 1866, the Institute had 978 members and subscribers, and 6,958 volumes of books in its library. Its Reading Rooms for the year had been regularly supplied with 120 periodicals; its revenue from all sources was \$7,053. Its rooms are open daily from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; its session of evening classes continue for five months each season, and its Arts Exhibition for about 12 days.

The debt remaining on the property is \$18,400. A life membership is \$20; Annual Membership, \$2.50; Ladies and Youths \$2.00.

The institution is in a prosperous condition, and doing a useful educational work.





THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

N. E. CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS,

Was erected in 1845, from the designs and under the superintendence of J. G. Howard, Esq., Architect, of Toronto. The building is 50 feet square, and three stories high, faced with cut stone from the quarries at Thorold. The character of the buildings is Grecian Ionic; that portion used as the Bank is rusticated to denote strength. The principal entrance is up three circular steps under a four column portico surmounted by the royal arms of England, life size, in bold relief. The facade of the angle is carried up with pilasters and cornice surmounted by a bold scroll and scallop shell, being a fac-simile to those on the Bank of England. The Teller's office is 43 feet by 23 feet. The vault which encloses the iron safe is built of stones in large blocks two feet thick. The manager's private entrance is from Wellington Street, leading to a well-arranged suite of apartments over the Bank. The clerks' private entrance is from Yonge Street. Both fronts are enclosed by handsome iron railings. The cost of the building was about \$20,000.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,

HEAD OF JOHN STREET.

This handsome sacred edifice was opened for divine service in September, A.D. 1845, the corner-stone thereof having been laid, in August of the preceding year, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on an eligible plot of ground, on the east of John Street, given for that purpose by the late D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. It is of white brick dressed with Ohio stone. The style of architecture employed in its erection is commonly known by the name of "the early pointed Gothic," which prevailed in England in the time of Henry I. Its extreme length, including tower and chancel, is 130 feet, whilst its width, exclusive of a projection on either side of 12 feet (forming a south porch and a vestry room) is 53 feet. The height of the interior is 45 feet, and of the tower and spire (which is surmounted by a St. George's cross) 160 feet. The body of the church is divided into a nave and two aisles, and contains sittings for 800 persons, the most eligibly situated of which are free. Across the west end of the church, is a deep gallery containing an excellent organ, ample room for the choristers, and 18 pews. Altogether the church is a very handsome edifice, and the stranger who enters it is much struck by the beauty of the interior, though he, perhaps, finds it not quite as convenient as could be desired for the purpose for which it was designed.

On the south-east corner of the church lot is a very large and handsome Gothic parochial school-house, of white brick, erected in 1857, at a cost of £1750. The rectory, almost adjoining the church, to the north, is a handsome commodious, and well-arranged house. It was erected in 1865, on land given in 1850 by the late Mr. D'Arcy Boulton. The architecture is in keeping with the church and school-house. Altogether, the church, school-house and rectory, form a pile of buildings of which any congregation in England might justly feel proud.



ONTARIO BANK,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF SCOTT AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

This fine building was erected in the spring of 1862, from designs furnished by Joseph Sheard, Esq. It is designed in the palatial style of Italian Architecture. The ground floor externally is rusticated on the pillars and groins of the windows and doors, vermiculated alternately, and terminated by an enriched lace band having a scroll worked on it. The arches of the windows, which spring from these pillars, are also vermiculated, and have boldly carved leaves on the key stones, some of them having classical heads in full projection. There are piers at the angles, running the whole height of the building, which are also ornamented with vermiculated rustics.

The front on Wellington Street is 34 feet in extent, and the facade on Scott Street 88 feet. There are three stories in the building, rising to the height of 50 feet. The ground floor is divided into a banking room, manager's room, directors' room, cash and book safes and porters apartments. The remainder of the edifice is devoted entirely to the use of the manager, who resides on the premises. The object of the architect throughout, has evidently been to give the whole building a substantial, yet cheerful and decorated appearance, in this he has admirably succeeded, by producing variety and effect in detail, while preserving essential unity in the general design. The whole presents a bold and imposing appearance, and may justly be regarded as one of the architectural ornaments of our city.

A. Fisher, Esq., is the Manager of this office.



MASONIC HALL BUILDINGS,

WEST SIDE OF TORONTO STREET.

These fine buildings are situated on Toronto Street, next to the Post Office. Their elaborately finished front recalls to mind somewhat of the exterior of the stately Cathedral at Milan, to which city its style of architecture is said to be peculiar. The richness, variety and beauty of the numberless perpendicular lines, carry the eye at once upwards to their entire height, and give a lightness and elegance to the whole structure.

The buildings were erected in 1857-8, by the enterprising firm of A. & S. Nordheimer (Piano Forte and Music Dealers), and take their name from the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, whose hall and lodge rooms occupy the whole of the upper story. On the ground floor there are four extensive shops, the fronts of which are fitted up with ornamental cast-iron columns. The window-sash and shutters are also of iron. The whole of the upper part of the front is carried out in richly carved Ohio freestone. The main entrance to the upper part is in the centre, where a wide staircase leads to the spacious halls above. These halls run the whole length of the building, and divide the first and second floors into handsome double offices. The entrance to the Masonic Chambers is by a separate staircase. These consist of an ante-chamber, armoury, coat, chapter, supper and encampment rooms. The buildings are 102 feet front by 75 deep, and are five stories high: the centre part is six. They are amply provided with every convenience for public offices and mercantile purposes. The architect, Mr. William Kauffman, was also architect of the Rossin House. The cost of the buildings and site was \$100,000.



CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.

S. W. CORNER OF BAY AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

The building has a front of 48 feet on Wellington Street by 24 feet on Bay Street. It is built of red brick with cut stone dressings, and is of a plain, substantial design. The Banking Room is 22 ft. by 30 ft., with manager's room beyond. Above the offices are the apartments forming the manager's residence. The building is the property of J. K. Kerr, Esq., from whom it is leased by the City Bank of Montreal. It was erected in 1865, from the designs of Messrs. Gundry & Langley, Architects, of this city.

This Bank is the third oldest in the city, and one of the oldest and strongest in Canada. The paid up capital is \$1,200,000. It was started in Montreal in 1833, and the Toronto Branch was opened in 1849. *President*: Wm. Workman; *Cashier*: F. Maccollough; *Joint Agents in Toronto*: J. J. Maccollough, and John Moat.



BOND STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BOND AND CROOKSHANK STREETS.

This tasteful and commodious building was erected in 1863, from the designs of Mr. James Smith, Architect. The site, which is on the corner of Bond and Crookshank Streets, measures 100 feet on the former by 115 feet on the latter. The style of the building is early English Gothic; the material, white brick, with stone foundations and dressings and slate. The interior dimensions of the main building are 70 feet by 44. The ceiling, which is arched and pannelled, rises from 21 to 35 feet; the beams are shown under the plastering, their ends resting on carved and twisted columns. A deep gallery occupies one end of the church. The pulpit stands in a groined arched recess of considerable height. The walls and ceiling are coloured in fresco. There are two aisles leading out of a vestibule, to four rows of open pews, which are stained and varnished. The number of sittings is about 600. A large and handsome traceried window, the upper portion filled with stained glass, is the principal feature in the front of the building. The tower and spire at the south-west angle, rise to a height of 130 feet. The tower is in two stages, the lower having the principal entrance to the church, and flanked with massive buttresses, the upper being an octagon, pierced for eight lancet louvre windows, capped with a projecting cornice, from which springs an octagon spire covered with slate, with a handsome wrought iron vane. Across the rear of the main building, and forming with it the shape of the letter **T**, is a building 83 by 36 feet, containing a school-room, 52 by 28 feet, and four smaller rooms, 16 by 14 feet, for vestries infant class gallery, and ladies' meetings. There is thus provided, upon the one level and above ground, ample accommodation for all the varied wants of a working congregation.

The cost of the entire structure, with site, organ and furniture, has been not less than \$13,000, of which little more than \$1,000 will remain unpaid after 1st July, 1867.

The church worshipping in this building was organised in 1849, and occupied for several years a small building. Rev. A. Geikie was the first pastor. The present minister, Rev. F. H. Marling, entered upon his duties in October, 1854. The corner stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Marling on the 8th June, 1863, and it was opened for public worship on the 13th December following. It is frequented by a growing congregation.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF YONGE AND COLBORNE STREETS.

The capital of the Bank of Commerce is \$1,000,000, all of which was subscribed in about two months after the first meeting of the promoters of the Bank, which took place in the beginning of March last. The stock is in the hands of parties who hold it as an investment, and not for speculative purposes.

The bank building was purchased from the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada. It was at one time the property of Ross, Mitchell & Co., and afterwards bought and occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada.

The building is about 35 feet by 90 feet, and 50 feet high. The Yonge Street front is of cut stone with carved string courses; the Colborne Street front is of white brick with cut stone dressings. The banking room is 54 feet by 20 feet, commodiously arranged, with manager's and directors' room beyond, and large and convenient vaults. The late Wm. Thomas, Esq., was the architect of the building. Since becoming the property of the Bank of Commerce it has been greatly improved under the superintendence of Messrs. Gundry and Langley, Architects.

The Hon. Wm. McMaster is President of the Bank, Henry S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President, A. Greer, Esq., Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, running over the line of the Great Western Railway of Canada and through the United States. CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY, running over the entire line of the Grand Trunk Railway—Portland to Detroit—and all its branches; also extending to all parts of Europe.

These Companies are managed in this city by Mr. M. H. Irish.

The BRYANT, STRATTON & ODELL BUSINESS COLLEGE has the reputation of standing at the head of the Business Colleges of Canada, and under the management of Mr. J. D. Odell is becoming very popular and extremely well patronized. Young men will find here a superior course of instruction, eminently qualified teachers, and pleasant rooms.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.

JARVIS STREET, WEST SIDE, ABOVE CROOKSHANK STREET.

This edifice was erected in 1854. It is built of white brick, and is 85 feet long by 50 wide, forming a parallelogram, which includes the body of the church and the vestibule. It cost, including price of building lot, \$10,000. The style of architecture is the pointed Gothic, and it is generally admitted to be a very a handsome building. The pews on the ground floor when closely filled, are capable of seating 300 persons. With the addition of such galleries as the structure could admit, the pew accommodation would be about 500. No galleries have as yet been erected; but should the congregation continue to increase as it has done recently, the erection of galleries may become a necessity.

The first place of worship used by the Unitarian Congregation, was the old wooden Church in George Street. Having sold it in March, 1853, to the Presbyterian Congregation now worshipping in Cooke's Church, they met, for a few months previous to the completion of the Jarvis Street Church, in Ontario Hall, on Church Street; from whence they moved into the new edifice in the fall of 1854.

On the 24th of December, 1865, this church was fired by an incendiary, and very much damaged. It was repaired as soon as practicable, and now presents internally, a very handsome appearance. In making the repairs after the fire, the inside of the walls was painted in imitation of cut stone, the ceiling was divided into frescoed panels, and the blank window behind the pulpit was renewed in fresco. The Sunday School room, in the basement, is capacious, neat, and well lighted. The basement also contains apartments for a Library and a Minister's Vestry. The present Pastor is the Rev. John R. Lavelle, a British Canadian.

The church is not encumbered with any debt.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Is a very handsome building situated on Queen Street West, standing in spacious grounds facing the entrance to the bay.

The College was erected in 1851, at a cost of £8,000, after plans prepared by Mr. Kivas Tully. The building is of white brick, with stone dressings, and is designed in the third period of pointed English architecture. It has a frontage of 250 feet, facing the south, with wings projecting east and west 53 feet each. The porch of the principal entrance is of cut stone, over which is a bay window and ornamented gable to correspond. There are also handsome bay windows in each wing, with gables and windows similar to those over the entrance. The building is designed to accommodate eighty students, with class rooms, chapel, library and museum; also private residences for the Provost and two senior professors. The College owes its existence to the exertions of the venerable Bishop Strachan, who was the first Protestant Bishop in Upper Canada.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S PARK.

This magnificent pile of Buildings was erected during the years 1866-7 to provide accommodation not only for the University of Toronto, (which simply confers degrees) but also for University College, with its various lecture rooms, residences, and students' quarters. They were designed by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, and built under their directions. The chief facades of the buildings are to the south and east—the former of great and massive elevation, for distant effect from the lake and city. The general outline of the building approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the north side of which is left open to the park. The main frontage on the south is about 300 feet long, with a massive Norman Tower in its centre 120 feet high. The east side of the building is 260 feet in length and entered by a subsidiary tower. The west end of the quadrangle is about 200 feet in length, and used as residences for the students.



THE TORONTO EXCHANGE,

WELLINGTON STREET.

This building was erected in 1854 for the "Toronto Exchange" Corporation, under the superintendence of Mr. James Grand, architect, at a cost of \$72,000. It has a front of 150 feet on Berczy Street, and 60 feet on Wellington Street,—the former of white brick and the latter of Ohio stone; and contains, besides a spacious central room or "rotunda," measuring 50 feet by 30 feet, 47 rooms suitable for offices, of which nearly all are provided with fire-proof vaults; there are also extensive vaults underneath the building. The rotunda is at present occupied for the purposes of a produce exchange, and among the offices in the building are those of the Montreal Telegraph Company, Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, W. P. Howland & Co., Dun, Dewart & Co. (Mercantile Agency), The Metropolitan Water Co., The Government Revenue Inspectors, &c. The "Toronto Exchange" Corporation ceased to exist in 1863, when the building passed into the hands of Messrs. T. C. Keefer, Gooderham & Worts, and Peleg Howland.



THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

FRONT STREET.

This establishment is situated on Front Street, between Bay and York. In 1865 it was considerably enlarged by its present enterprising proprietor, Capt. Thos. Dick, to accommodate the large and constantly increasing travel through this Province, and now has a frontage of 156 feet, with two side wings, each 80 feet long, and a centre wing extending northward 108 feet.

Captain Dick, in his recent improvements on the "Queen's," has accomplished all that the most fastidious taste would dictate. The Hotel is furnished with accommodation for 200 guests, while the rooms are all arranged with a taste which is seldom surpassed in any hotel on the continent.

Notwithstanding the present extent of the premises, the landlord is continually improving, and lately completed some alterations which have proved of great service in securing the comfort of guests. It is also his intention to add a storey to the centre portion of the house, and enlarge the wings on the east and west sides to twice their present size.

A large garden and walks are attached to the grounds, while the site of the building, overlooking the harbour and commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, adds to the charms of this favourite hotel.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

ELM STREET.

This Church was built and opened for worship in 1862, upon the site of the former Church, destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 27th of October, 1861. It occupies a pleasant position, and with the tastefully ornamented grounds, gives it an inviting aspect.

Though its style is not ornate, indeed there may be said to be an almost entire absence of decoration, it has nevertheless an appearance of symmetry and neatness. The interior of the Church is well laid out, and might be pronounced to be almost a model of neatness and convenience.

Exclusive of the ground, valued at \$3,000, the building cost nearly \$13,000, Church furniture \$1,000, organ \$2,000, gas fittings \$400, in all \$19,400, against which there remains a debt of between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

The building was designed and erected under the superintendence of Mr. James Smith, architect, of this city.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

KING STREET WEST.

This Institution, founded A.D. 1829, is situated in extensive ornamental grounds fronting on King Street.

The centre building is the College proper, containing large and well ventilated Class-rooms, a Library, a Laboratory, and a Public Hall—the residences of the Principal and of the various Masters being on either side. The College Boarding House, which is spacious and fitted with every appliance, does not appear in the view, as it recedes from the line of the other buildings. The same may be said of the Gymnasium, &c.

His Excellency the Governor General is Visitor, and annually offers the highest prize to the head boy.

Eight exhibitions, varying in value from \$40 to \$120 per annum, are open to the competition of the whole Province. The examinations for these are entirely conducted by gentlemen unconnected with the Institution.

A large proportion of our leading men received their education, either wholly or in part, at this College: and the distinguished success of its pupils in our Universities is a further proof that it is conducted in an efficient manner. The success of “old Upper Canada College boys” has not however been limited to this continent, for they have proved victorious in many a competitive contest in the mother country. The reputation of the College has drawn, and still continues to draw, numbers of students from the Lower Provinces, and from even very distant parts of the United States.

While the Institution maintains a high scholarship, and while it adapts itself, by the system of options in subjects, to the commercial necessities of this country, it by no means loses sight of that physical training, which is so essential to the preservation of bodily health. The prowess of Upper Canada College boys in cricket, and all manly sports is well known: and there can be no doubt, but that this discipline, combined with those loyal and patriotic principles which they seem naturally to acquire in the College, has been instrumental in forming the character of those among its pupils, who have so nobly signalized themselves in doing battle for their country. In India and the Crimea Upper Canada College boys have freely fought, and bled, and died, in their country's cause: and, only a short time ago, two chivalrous youths, who had but recently quitted its walls, gloriously fell, and two were severely wounded, at Ridgeway.

Under all these circumstances, Upper Canada College may without presumption adopt the proud title suggested for it by an English correspondent of one of our leading journals—“The Eton of Canada.”



ZION CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL),

CORNER OF ADELAIDE AND BAY STREET.

This handsome ecclesiastical edifice, was designed by that eminent architect the late William Thomas, Esq., of Toronto, who also superintended its erection. It was opened for divine worship on Friday the 26th of September, 1856.

The building is of the Lombard style of architecture, the materials white brick with Ohio stone dressings. It is divided into five bays with a two-light semicircular window in four of them, with square buttresses between, with stone set-offs, and dying into the brick corbel table under the eaves. The tower stands on the south-west angle. A spire was erected on this tower, but it fell during a heavy gale of westerly wind, on the 12th of April, 1864, and the tower was then finished with a turret at each angle, with battlement between. The front entrance is protected by a brick porch, with double doors, having circular heads and stained glass fan-light. Above the porch is a large four-light window. The interior is fitted up with a gallery on each side, and one at the south end, and the ground floor has centre and side aisles, and large entrance lobby in front, containing stair-cases to the galleries and basement. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the principals from columns each way, and stained. The dimensions of the building are 95 by 50 feet through the walls, and it contains sittings for 800 persons, but accommodation for 1000 can be provided on special occasions. The basement contains a commodious Sunday school and lecture room, an infant class room, and a minister's vestry.

The cost of construction was \$17,600. The lot is 82 feet in front and 100 feet in depth, and is estimated to be worth \$3,000. The organ, one of the finest in the city, cost \$1,800. During the past four years the church and congregation, in addition to meeting all current expenses, contributed the sum of \$5,000, thereby removing the entire debt on the premises.

The first public religious service held in Toronto in connexion with the Congregational body took place, August 31st, 1834, in the upper room of a two-story wooden building, used as a Masonic Hall, which stood on Colborne Street, near the site of the Merchants' Exchange of the present day. On the 23rd of November following, a church was formed by the Rev. Wm. Merrefield, who came from Brampton, in Cumberland, England. He returned to Britain in April, 1836, and was succeeded in the fall of 1837 by the late Rev. John Roaf, of Wolverhampton, England. In anticipation of Mr. Roaf's arrival, the church removed from the Masonic Hall to a vacant Wesleyan Chapel on George Street, in which they continued to worship, until the opening of their own new chapel, on the 1st of January, 1840; this building was erected on the site now occupied by Zion Church, represented in the photograph, and was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of February, 1855. Mr. Roaf, from declining health, resigned the pastorate in June, 1855. The Rev. T. S. Ellerby, of London, England, who was settled over the church in May, 1856, retired March 31st, 1866, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Manly, who returned to Canada, from Dublin, Ireland, in 1866, after an absence of twenty-two years.



EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WELLINGTON STREET WEST, SOUTH SIDE.

In 1857 the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company extended their operations to Canada, and in 1858 they erected a handsome building on Wellington Street, Toronto, wherein to transact their Canadian Business. The building is 32 feet in front by 68 feet in depth, and three stories high. The lower story is of cut stone, and the remainder of the building is of white brick, with cut stone facings and balconies. The Company occupy the ground floor, Messrs. Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattanach the story above, and the Colonial Securities Company the top flat.



COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO.

WELLINGTON STREET WEST, SOUTH SIDE.

Built in 1845, of Queenston stone, from designs by the late William Thomas, Architect, at a cost of £4,584. The land cost £2,271 14s. 9d., but from this is to be deducted £1,280, received for two lots sold off, thus reducing the cost to £991 14s. 9d.

Cost of building	\$18,336
Cost of land	3,967
	<hr/>
	\$22,303

TORONTO, February 20, 1867.

The next building to the left is occupied by Thomas Lailey & Co., Wholesale Clothiers, &c., &c., and the next by C. Moore & Co., Wholesale Grocers, &c. The cost of the latter premises was £4,500.



COOKE'S CHURCH,

(CORNER OF QUEEN AND MUTUAL STREETS,)

Or Free Presbyterian Church, was erected from the designs of William Thomas & Sons, Architects, in 1857-8, and was opened for public worship on the 25th July, 1858. 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 950 persons.

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 Gregg, who was translated from Belleville as a successor to Rev. Mr. Marshall.



OSGOODE HALL,

QUEEN STREET.

The Hall, which is named after the Hon. William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, is the seat of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and contains Court Rooms and offices for the Superior Courts of the Province.

The Law Society is governed by a Treasurer and Benchers under the provisions of the Provincial Act, passed in the 37th year of his late Majesty King George III.

The cost of the building has amounted to about \$250,000. The grounds comprise about six acres of land.

A Law School has been established under the direction and tuition of three readers, designated respectively, The Reader on Common Law ; The Reader on Equity ; and The Reader on Real Property.

Four scholarships have been established, one for students under one year's standing, of £30 per annum ; one for students under two years standing, of £40 per annum ; one for students under three years standing, £50 per annum ; and one for students under four years standing, of £60 per annum.

In addition to the lectures given by the Lecturers in Term time, a course of lectures is delivered by them during the Educational Term of the Law School.

The Benchers sit in Convocation every Term for the admission of Students and Barristers, and the examination of applicants seeking admission as Attornies, and for other purposes connected with the general affairs of the Society.



GREAT WESTERN STATION,

CORNER OF YONGE AND ESPLANADE STREETS.

The building covers an area of 311 feet 6 inches by 150 feet. In the central space between the platforms, which is 64 feet wide, four tracks have been laid, with switches for transposing from one to another. The passenger platform, which is on the north or left hand side of the main entrance, from Yonge Street, is 195 feet long by 36 feet wide, over which is a handsome wooden ceiling, neatly painted. The gentlemen's waiting room, which immediately fronts on Yonge Street, is 41 feet by 32 feet 6 inches. The ladies' waiting room, also fronting on Yonge Street, and to the north of the gentlemen's waiting room, is 24 feet by 16 feet.

The refreshment room, also on the north side, is 42 feet by 30 feet, and conveniently situated. The station master's and telegraph offices are also on the same side of the building, as well as the baggage room, &c., which are, of course, of but minor importance. The freight shed, situated on the south side, closely adjoining the main building, is 188 feet by 47 feet, with a freight office 46 feet by 26 feet, attached.

The size of the main building is as follows:—Height to the eaves, 34 feet; the height to the centre of the building being 54 feet, and from the eaves to the centre of the circular roof, 20 feet. This circular roof, which is covered with galvanized iron of English manufacture, presents a very striking appearance, and answers a very useful purpose, that of lighting the station, one continuous window being placed on each side of the whole length of the roof. Handsomely constructed windows have also been inserted in the south end, or main entrance to the shed.

The excellent lighting of the station is one of its greatest attractions, and a very essential principle of its construction. The visitor, although feeling sensible of being under cover, can scarcely distinguish between the amount of light inside and outside the building. The credit of this very necessary part of the design is due to the architect, Mr. Storm, who determined, it seems, to employ that cheapest of all lights, daylight, in the greatest abundance. He may justly feel proud of the entire structure, which has cost, altogether, a little over \$20,000.



THE BOYS' HOME,

EAST SIDE OF GEORGE STREET.

The Boys' Home was erected in 1863, is built of red brick with white brick and cut stone dressings, and is a plain substantial building in the Gothic style.

The building is 73 by 30 feet, with a projecting portico in front. The basement story contains the dining hall, kitchen, pantries, store rooms, laundry, and bath rooms. On the ground floor, to the right of the entrance hall, is placed the school-room; the reception room and board room being on the left. The two upper floors contain the dormitories, which are large and well ventilated.

The building, with the out-offices, &c., cost about \$5,000. Messrs. Gundry & Langley were the architects.

The land on which the Home stands and the adjacent ground was purchased from the Honorable George W. Allan, and the Home was erected by the liberality of the citizens of Toronto, aided by the Burnside Trust, for the benefit of all poor boys of the Province of Ontario, whether orphans or otherwise, who are left destitute and who have not been convicted of any crime. The Home is open to all boys, without regard to creed or party, and each boy is allowed to attend any place of worship which either he or his relations or friends may choose, on every Sunday morning. Divine Service is also celebrated every Sunday afternoon. The Home at present contains upwards of sixty boys, whose ages range from five to fourteen years, and is at all hours open to the visits of ministers of every denomination and their wives, and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of poor destitute children.

“Even so it is not the will of your Heavenly Father that one of these little ones should perish.”



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

RICHMOND STREET.

Erected in the years 1844-5, of substantial brick, plain and unassuming, having no ornament but a portico in front.

The main building is 85 by 65 feet, built after the plan of the Great St. James Street Church of Montreal, with some slight modifications, and will seat with comfort a greater number than any other Church in Toronto, having a fine gallery all round. The cost of original structure was \$16,000; and was opened for divine worship on the last Sabbath in June, 1846, by the Rev. Dr. Richey.

Since its erection the Trustees have added vestry and class rooms at the South front, Temperance Street, adding much to the comfort of members and architectural appearance of the South. Cost of this addition nearly \$4,000. Cost of ground \$3,400.

It contains a splendid organ which cost \$1,600, although estimated at double that price. There is also a fine basement, used for week-night and Sabbath School services.

It is styled the Cathedral of Methodism in Upper Canada, from its commodiousness more than its pretentiousness.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

QUEEN STREET WEST.

This large edifice, the largest in Toronto, is situated in the Western portion of the City, on Queen Street, two miles and a half from the central Market. It is located on a level plain, on a part of the old Garrison Common, known as the Ordnance Land. Its front, of which an oblique view is herewith given, measures (verandah included) 644 feet. The building is four stories high. The basement contains the apparatus of the establishment, such as kitchens, heating furnaces, bakery, store rooms, tailor's shop, &c. &c. The floors above the basement are appropriated to the patients and their medical attendants. At present (November, 1867) there are in the Asylum proper, and the two adjacent Hospitals, 420 patients.* The institution is under the direction of Joseph Workman, Esq., M.D., the medical superintendant, assisted by a competent staff.

The grounds appropriated to the Asylum are 50 acres in extent, and are enclosed by a substantial brick wall. They are used, partly for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and partly as flower gardens and promenades for the patients.

The Asylum stands in the midst of a beautiful flower garden, well cultivated and tastefully laid out. Few places in Toronto, or its vicinity, exhibit such beauty of decoration and of highly improved culture as the Asylum grounds. In front is a handsome fountain 30 feet high; and in the rear there are two smaller fountains, which, we regret, could not possibly be exhibited in our photograph.

The corner stone of the foundation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum was laid on 22nd August, 1846. A scroll containing the following inscription was deposited in the stone:

THIS CORNER STONE

of the first Building erected in Western Canada for the reception of
INSANE AND LUNATIC PERSONS,
under the direction and superintendence of

The Hon. Robert Sympson Jamieson, Vice Chancellor;

Hamilton Hartley Killaly, Esq.;

Henry Sherwood, Esq., Q.C., M.P.P.;

The Hon. Christopher Widmer, Surgeon;

John King, M.D., Professor of Medicine, University of King's College, Toronto;

John Ewart, Esq.;

James Grant Chewett, Esq.;

William Henry Boulton, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto;

William R. Beaumont, F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Surgery, University of King's College, Toronto;

William Bottsford Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the Home District;

Commissioners appointed for that purpose by

His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES THEOPHILUS BARON METCALFE,
then Governor General of the Province,

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the
second year of the reign of

Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,
was laid by

* This number does not include the patients in the University Branch Asylum (75), which are under the same medical supervision as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

The Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada,
 in the presence of the Clergy,
 The Judges and Bar of the Province,
 The Members of the Medical Profession,
 The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto,
 The Sheriff, Magistrates, Warden and Municipal Council of the Home District,
 The National Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick,
 The Odd Fellows' Society,
 The Volunteer Force Companies,
 and the Inhabitants of Toronto generally,
 on the 22nd August, A.D., 1846,
 and the tenth year of the reign of
 Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,
 His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Charles Murray, Earl of Cathcart, being
 Governor General of British North America, and Commander in Chief of the forces therein.
 The plans and elevations of the Building, prepared by John G. Howard, Esq., Architect, were, after
 mature deliberation and great care for the health, comfort, security and restoration,
 under Divine Providence, of the unfortunate beings for whom
 THIS ASYLUM
 is erected, adopted by the Commissioners, and carried into effect upon this site of
 FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,
 munificently granted by Her Majesty's Government for this humane purpose.
 Builder, Mr. John Richey.
 Secretary to the Commissioners, Charles Daly.
 Marshal of the Day, Richard L. Denison, Esq.

The patients were removed from their temporary quarters in the city into the
 Asylum, in December, 1849, and January, 1850.

Since provision was made by law for the care of the insane in Upper Canada,
 3,365 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly fifty per cent. have been restored
 and returned to society "clothed and in their right mind."

Two wings are now being erected, which will add considerably to the present
 capacity of the Asylum.



BAPTIST CHURCH,

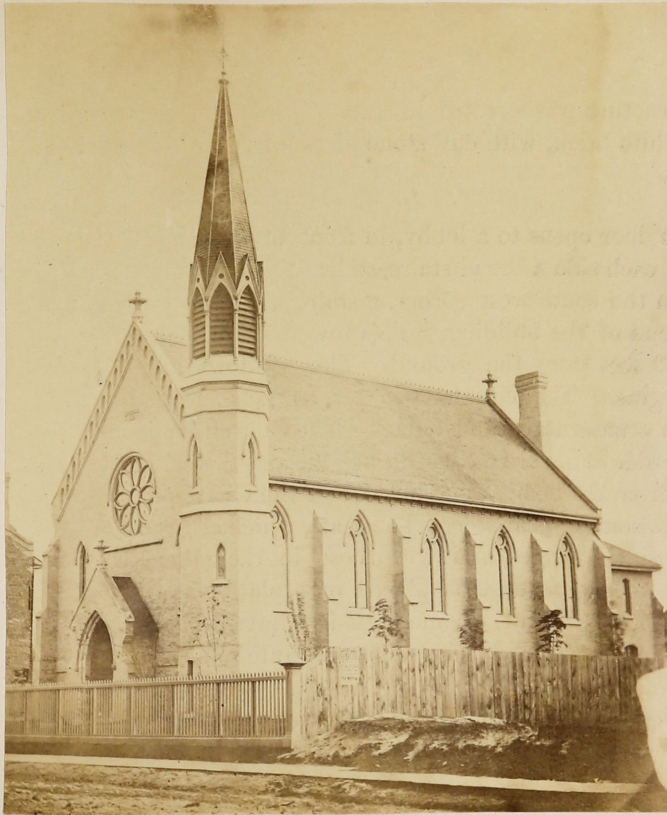
ALEXANDER STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

This neat structure was erected in 1866. It is in the early English style of architecture, of white brick, with cut stone dressings; the external dimensions are 83 feet by 40 feet.

The entrance door opens to a lobby, in front of which is the entrance to the basement, and on each side a broad staircase leads to the Church. In the octagon tower, which is on the south-west corner, a staircase leads to the gallery, extending across the north end of the building. This tower is finished with a spire, rising to between 80 and 90 feet from the ground. The windows are of enamelled glass, with stained margins. The circular window, at the south end, over the minister's desk, is filled with ornamental stained glass. The Church is about 60 feet by 37 feet on the floor—the side walls are 22 feet in height, and the ceiling is half way up the rafters at 28 feet from the floor. The interior of the Church is tastefully decorated, and presents a handsome appearance. The seats, which are open, are arranged with a centre and two side passages, and with those in the gallery accommodate about 400 persons. The minister's desk is placed on a platform raised three feet from the floor. The Baptistry is on the same level in front of the desk. On a level with this platform, and in the rear are the vestries and ante-rooms.

The Basement contains a well lighted Lecture-room, 47 feet by 37 feet, which is fitted up with seats with moveable backs, adapted for the purposes of the Sabbath school, and capable of accommodating over 200 persons. In the rear are Class rooms and other apartments. The infant Class room is fitted up for about 100 children. The entire cost of the building and ground, (which is 115 front by 120 feet deep,) was a little over \$9,000. Messrs. Gundry & Langley, of Toronto, were the Architects.

The Church was organized in November, 1866. The building was opened for worship on Sunday, the 24th of March following, and on Sunday, the 2nd of September, the first Pastor, the Rev. G. A. Macnutt, (late of St. Johns, N. B.,) commenced his labours.



ROSSIN HOUSE HOTEL.

CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.

This Hotel is owned by a Joint Stock Company, specially incorporated by 29 & 30 Vic., cap. CXXIV., and built on the site of the original Rossin House, which was opened in 1857, and successfully and profitably conducted till its partial destruction by fire, in November, 1862.

The Hotel, as shown in the accompanying photograph, is situated at the intersection of King and York Streets, on the main street, in close proximity to the business parts, railway stations, and steamboat landings of the city, and is admirably adapted for the convenience of travellers. The frontage of the Hotel on King Street is 202 feet, and on York Street 156 feet. It is an imposing structure, five stories high, and covers about three-quarters of an acre of ground. The main entrance is on York Street, the Ladies' entrance on King Street. The ground floor, in addition to Reading rooms, Billiard, Bar and Smoking rooms, is occupied by twelve first-class stores, as follows :

- No. 1. Miss Hodgins, Dress-maker and Milliner, adjoining Ladies' entrance.
- " 2. Henry Walton, Merchant Tailor.
- " 3. Mrs. L. C. Menden, Agent for Wanzer & Howe Sewing Machines.
- " 4. As a gentleman's Furnishing Store.
- " 5. Henry Nelrich & Co., as a Cigar Store.
- " 6. J. C. Fox, Piano Forte warehouse.
- " 7. J. C. Fox, as a Music Store.
- " 8. Pearson, Brother, Fancy Goods and Stationery.
- " 9. Alex. Robertson, gentleman's Boot & Shoe Store.
- " 10. James E. Withers, as a Mining Office.
- " 11 & 12. R. H. Jordan & Co., as a family Grocery establishment.

The Hotel proper is under lease to Mr. Geo. P. Shears, a gentleman well known for many years as proprietor of the Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, who opened the house on the 1st of August, 1867, and has furnished it throughout with every regard for the comfort and convenience of his guests, of whom he can entertain about 300.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE, YORK,

ADELAIDE STREET.

This Building is situate on the south side of Adelaide Street, having St. Andrew's Church on the east, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the west. It is used for a variety of purposes, viz., for the meetings of the County Council, in a handsome and commodious hall, in the rear part of the building; the Court of Assize, for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the County Court and the Recorder's and Division Courts, are held in the Upper part of the building, in three separate and commodious rooms, having a Grand Jury room, Judges' room, and rooms for the accommodation of juries and witnesses attached.

The lower part of the building is appropriated for the offices of the Sheriff, County Court, Division Court, Treasurer's office, Surrogate office, office of the Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, and Clerk of the County Council. In the basement, at the rear, are the apartments of the House-keeper.

The building was erected in the year 1853, at a cost of about \$36,000.

F. C. Cumberland, Esq., Architect.

The late John Ritchey, contractor and builder.



NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

CHURCH STREET, NEAR WOOD STREET (WEST SIDE).

This building which is in the early English style of architecture, is built with white brick, with cut stone dressings to the bellfry, and front windows, and is 64 feet long, and 44 feet wide, and seated for 400 persons. The ceiling is 34 feet high, and the principals which support the roof are seen below the plastering, and have arched ribs, supported on hammer beams, with curved braces resting on stone corbels. The ceiling is divided into panels by these beams, and purlines, and is richly frescoed.

The whole of the windows are filled with stained glass, the interior of the Church is very effective.

The Church is entered by two porches with connecting passages, which is found very convenient.

The building on the north side of the Church, is the Sunday school room ; there are also a Bible class room and a minister's vestry, the whole of which can be added to the school room when necessary by opening folding doors. The church is lighted by one handsome central gasalier.

The building was designed by Mr. James Smith, Architect, of this city.



THE COLLEGE AVENUE.

This beautiful Avenue, which is three-quarters of a mile in length and 120 feet in width, and through the centre of which there is a carriage drive flanked by a grass border of considerable width, leads from Queen Street to the Queen's Park; and immediately opposite to its northerly terminus is the site of the proposed statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Avenue is *one* of, if not *the* finest in the Dominion, or perhaps on this Continent, and was laid out about the year 1829 or '30 by the University of King's College, now the University of Toronto, and planted by the late Mr. John Wedd. It was intended as an approach to the proposed University Buildings to be erected in the Park, but the design was never carried out. It was also contemplated that the Avenue should consist of Chesnuts, but after the decease of Mr. Wedd this design was not kept in view, and the trees which were originally planted temporarily to fill up the spaces and protect the chesnuts were not cut out, and result in a great intermixture of other trees with the chesnuts, many of which have been thereby destroyed.

In the year 1859, this, together with the Yonge Street Avenue, which is much narrower, and crosses it at right angles at its northerly termination, together with 50 acres of the University Park, were granted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on a lease for a period of 999 years, for the purposes of a Public Park, to be called the Queen's Park, and kept in order by the City. Building Lots for Villas of a certain description have been also laid out for leasing round this Park, and several have been taken up and built upon. The Park forms one of the great lungs of the City, and will, when the contemplated drives, &c., are completed, form a place of considerable beauty and attraction.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This Church, which is in connection with the Church of Scotland, was erected in the year 1830, and is now the oldest edifice used as a place of Protestant worship in Toronto. It was opened for divine service on the 19th June of the following year, on which occasion H.M. 79th Regiment of Scotch Highlanders, then stationed here, was attended. The Church stands on a lot of land at the corner of Church Street and Adelaide Street, entering from the former. It is a substantial erection of brick, plastered on the outside in imitation of stone, and is capable of accommodating about 1,000 persons.

The Rev. William Rintoul, M.A., now deceased, was the first Minister. He officiated here for the period of three years, when he resigned the Charge and became Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Streetsville. The next Minister was the Rev. William T. Leach, LL.D., now of McGill College, Montreal, who retired in July, 1842, after an incumbency of seven years. He was succeeded in the charge by the Rev. John Barclay, D.D., the present incumbent, who, having been previously ordained to the office of the holy ministry in the Scottish Church, by the Presbytery of Ayr, Scotland, was inducted as minister of St. Andrew's Church, on the 6th December, 1842. Dr. Barclay is also the Presbyterian Chaplain to the Forces in the Garrison of Toronto.

Instrumental music, as an aid in conducting the Psalmody, has been in use in this Church for nearly twenty years. It was the first, and until recently the only, Presbyterian Church in Canada in which instrumental music was employed. A new and very fine-toned organ, built expressly for the church by the Messrs. Warren, of Montreal, has recently been introduced, at a cost to the contributors to the fund for its erection of upwards of \$2,000.

The hours of Divine service are 11 o'clock forenoon, and 7 o'clock evening. The Sabbath School meets at 3 o'clock, p.m.



BANK OF MONTREAL,

N. W. CORNER OF YONGE AND FRONT STREETS.

This Bank commenced business in Toronto in 1842, in the building at the corner of King and Bay Streets, at present known as the Metropolitan Hotel. The Bank had a short time before this purchased the Charter of the Bank of the People, and carried on business under the same title, as prior to the renewal of the bank charter in 1842 it could not otherwise do business in Upper Canada. In 1846, the Bank was moved to the present building; and of those who were at that time connected with it, the only one now remaining is Mr. W. G. Teefer. William Wilson, Esq., the first cashier, died in 1853. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by James Stevenson, Esq., now General Manager of the Quebec Bank; afterwards by H. C. Barwick, Esq., now of the Bank of Commerce, St. Catharines; then by Robert Milroy, Esq., now Manager of the Ontario Bank, Hamilton; he was succeeded by the late Archibald Greer, Esq., first Cashier of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city. The present acting Manager is G. W. Yarker, Esq.

The building was erected on the site of the Old Post Office. Kivas Tully, Esq., Architect; and the late John Ritchey, Builder.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

This is a very substantial and elegant building, in the Italian style of architecture, though its beauties are greatly concealed from view in consequence of its abutting abruptly on the street. It was erected on the site of the old City Hall, from the designs and under the superintendence of the late William Thomas, Architect.

The principal front is on King street. There are two shops on each side of the centre part of the building, with carved and moulded piers on the ground floor, sustaining rich entablatures with balconies to the first floor windows. The two shops on the west side are occupied by Lyman, Elliott & Co., as wholesale and retail druggists; on the east side the corner one by B. Graham, importer of dry goods, merchant tailor and outfitter; this house is well known as the Temple of Fashion. The other store is occupied by Messrs. Shaver & Bell. The entire frontage is one hundred and fifty feet.

In the centre is an archway with highly ornamented bronzed iron gates, leading to an arcade of shops, the rear of which is occupied as the butchers market, having shops on both sides; each shop having connection with a square leading from East and West Market streets respectively, which are occupied by farmers for the sale of produce.

On the centre roof is a cupola or dome, supported by a rustic base with windows, the dome being seventeen feet in diameter; in the cupola is the Bell, 2130 pounds, also 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 Hall is 100 feet long, and 38 feet 6 inches wide, with a gallery at one end, under which is a reception room; the ceiling and walls of the Hall being richly ornamented.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

CARLTON STREET.

This church is situated on the north side of Carlton Street, at the head of Seaton Street. It is built of red and white brick, in the early English style of architecture, and is finished internally with white brick, with ornamental bands and arches of red brick. At the west end the bell turret is placed, which, springing from massive buttresses, is arched over the rose window, with bell above, finished with an ornamented roof and vane. All the windows are filled with stained glass.

The foundation stone was laid in 1865, by the late Bishop Strachan.

In the building but little ornamentation was possible with the limited amount at the disposal of the building committee. Recourse was therefore had to the contrasts produced by the colours of the bricks.

The church contains accommodation for four hundred persons.

Messrs. Gundry & Langley, of this city, were the architects.

The Rev. S. J. Boddy, M.A., is the minister of the church.



KING STREET.

King Street, the principal one in Toronto, is a fine wide street, being 66 feet in width ; is well built up with substantial brick and stone buildings, some equal to any on the continent.

It is only about twenty years since it was completely composed of wooden structures, and was hardly passable to pedestrians, but now each side is lined with stately stores, more particularly King street East, where most of the business is done ; the improvements of the West end are not equal to those of the East.

The Photograph represents the East part, or East of Yonge street ; on the right hand side may be seen Walker's new store surmounted by a stone Lion ; further on, in the distance, is St. Lawrence Hall.

The street is closely built up for about two miles, but extends still further. It forms the main artery for business from the East.



THE ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET,

Which occupy a site between Bay and York Streets, were built by C. E. Romain, Esq., in 1856, at a cost of over \$44,000. The frontage on King Street is 88 feet, by 100 feet in depth. The height from the foot walk to the top of the cornice is 64 feet. The ground floor is occupied as stores, the upper part of the building being used as offices. The style of architecture is Italian, with a considerable degree of ornamentation. The whole of the front is of cut stone. Joseph Sheard, Esq., was the architect.



“GLOBE” AND “CANADA FARMER” BUILDINGS,

NORTH SIDE OF KING, NEAR TORONTO STREET.

These are built in modern style, having a frontage of 34 feet on King Street, and extending back nearly to Adelaide Street—three stories in height. On the first floor are the publishing office in front, and in the rear the press rooms, containing six steam presses. A new four cylinder press, from Hoe & Co., of New York, has just been erected, which will throw off twenty thousand copies an hour. On the second floor are the “Canada Farmer” office and the job room, and on the third flat are the editorial and composing rooms.

The first copy of the “Globe” was published on March 5th, 1844, and the “Canada Farmer” commenced in January, 1844. They are both owned by the Globe Publishing Company, of which the Hon. George Brown is Managing Director, and Mr. Thomas Henning Secretary and Treasurer. Price of Daily “Globe,” \$6.00 per annum; price of Weekly “Globe,” \$2.00 per annum.



THE "GOLDEN LION" NEW STORE,

KING STREET EAST, SOUTH SIDE

This handsome structure was erected during the year 1867, upon the site of the buildings formerly occupied by Messrs. Merrick, Bros., and the present occupants, Messrs. Robert Walker & Sons.

The front of the building, for the first thirty feet, is almost entirely plate glass, and is divided into four large panes, running from the side walk up to arches immediately under the stained glass sign, being 30 feet high and 8 wide. The window and doorway contain over 1,500 square feet of glass. The front of the upper stories is of cut stone, surmounted by a large figure of the noble lion, also cut in stone.

The building is 52 feet front by 139 deep, connecting with the wholesale department in the rear, and extending through to Colborne Street, a distance 210 feet in all.

The first floor is divided by fixtures, separating the dry goods department from the clothing ware room. In the dry goods department they keep hosiery, gloves, dress trimmings, ribbons, fancy goods, prints, cottons, flannels, gents' furnishings, dress goods, silks, velvets, satins, merinos, cobourgs, alpacas, cords, poplins, &c. On the clothing side: gents' and boys' hats and caps, coats, vests, pants, over-coats, water-proof coats, children's suits, &c.; also woollens, for sale by the yard, or to make up ordered clothing, mantles, &c.

In the centre of the dry goods, or east side, is the stairway leading up to the show room, where you will always find a good assortment of millinery, mantles, shawls, jackets and ladies' under clothing; also here you will find the fancy department, and house furnishing goods, and at the south side of the room is the carpet department. Altogether this room is one of the finest public rooms in Canada, being 50 feet wide and 125 long. Both of these flats are lighted by an immense dome, 45 feet in diameter, and rising 55 feet from the first floor, containing 1,600 square feet of glass, insuring to all a good light by which to purchase the goods offered for inspection. The whole of the internal fittings are of a first-class style, and well-finished, no expense being spared to make the place comfortable and convenient.

The Messieurs Walker are importers from all the foreign markets of goods in their line. They have established their business by adhering to the one price principle, and treating their customers fairly and honestly, so that now they have the largest retail business in the Province. We can safely recommend our friends to call and see them, and their new building. No. 33 to 37 King Street East—Sign of the Golden Lion.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

RING STREET WEST.

This building was erected for the purpose of holding the Provincial Exhibitions in, and was built in 1857, and opened on the 21st September by Governor Sir E. W. Head. During the interval of the Provincial Exhibitions, it has been used for county fairs, concerts, balls, &c. The structure is principally composed of cast iron and glass. The roofs are covered with tin. The building is 256 feet long, and 144 feet in the widest part. In 1866, the size of the building was much increased by adding a picture gallery and horticultural hall. Permanent buildings were also erected for stables, cattle sheds, sheep and pig pens. Since the exhibition of 1866, these buildings have been used for 13th Hussar Barracks, and have been again altered to suit their requirements, which only a visit to them can explain.



TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

It was then situate on King street west. Owing to the increase in the number of patients, and influenced by the value of the land on which the old hospital was built, it was determined by the trustees to erect a building capable of receiving the number of patients likely to apply for admission. In 1854, tenders were received for the building of one on its present site. In 1856, it was opened for the reception of patients. It is capable of accommodating about 250, but owing to the want of funds, not more than half that number have ever been received. The cost of erection, and of preparing the grounds about it, has been close upon \$96,000, and in order to meet it, money was borrowed, for which debentures were issued to the extent of \$64,000. The medical staff consists of eight medical officers, with whom are associated four consulting surgeons and physicians. The general superintendence of the institution is by a resident medical officer. The medical officers attend weekly in rotation, and one for that period admits patients; each medical officer attends the patients admitted by him. The trustees visit the hospital daily by rotation, in order to overlook the general management. In addition to the ordinary accommodations there are several private wards, where patients are accommodated at a reasonable rate. These were provided to obviate the difficulty and serious expense of medical or surgical treatment at boarding houses.





HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS,

NORTH SIDE OF GERRARD STREET EAST.

The Gardens, a view of which is given in the annexed illustration, are the property of the Toronto Horticultural Society, and were first opened to the public on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, in 1860.

The inauguration ceremony took place on Tuesday the 11th of September of that year. An address was presented to the Prince by the Directors of the Society, in the large Pavilion which had just been completed, and His Royal Highness afterwards planted a Canadian Maple, in commemoration of his visit. The Maple which has now become a flourishing tree, stands directly in front of the Pavilion, and may be seen on the left in our illustration.

The ground occupied by the Gardens is ten acres in extent, and was acquired as follows:—The central five acres were given as a free gift to the Society in 1858, by their President, The Honorable G. W. Allan, and the outer five acres, the use of which the Society had been allowed by Mr. Allan to enjoy, at a merely nominal rental, up to the end of 1863, were at the close of that year, acquired by purchase by the City and handed over to the Society, upon condition that they should throw open the whole of their grounds to the public, without charge.

The Gardens are accordingly now open during the summer months, to all who may desire to visit them, from six in the morning until eight o'clock at night—after which hour the Directors have the right, under their agreement with the City, to charge an admission fee to those attending the weekly promenade concerts, or other performances given for the benefit of Society.

Up to 1863, the Directors had expended the large sum of nearly seven thousand dollars, in laying out and improving their grounds, building the Pavilion and Gardener's Lodge, and a small Forcing House, for growing bedding out plants and other flowers for the decoration of the Gardens.

The funds were mainly derived from the subscriptions of the Life Members and Fellows of the Society, but since the Gardens, under the agreement with the City, have been thrown open to the public, the Directors have been obliged to look to other sources, besides the small annual grant given by the Corporation, both to provide for past liabilities and current expenditure. The Directors have consequently arranged a system of weekly promenade concerts in the Gardens during the summer months, the proceeds of which go towards the funds of the Society, and should they continue to be equally successful, the Directors hope in the course of time to accumulate a fund for the purpose of erecting a large Conservatory or Winter Garden, on the site of the present Pavilion, which will be an additional source of instruction and amusement, both to strangers and visitors from a distance, as well as to the citizens of Toronto generally.

LORETTO CONVENT.

EAST SIDE OF BOND STREET.

This lofty and spacious building of Gothic mould, was erected by the ladies of Loretto in 1862, as an Academy of the first class, for young ladies desiring to receive a finished and elegant education, including besides a thorough course of all English branches, a proficiency in the current languages (French, German, Italian, Latin), with all the accomplishments befitting a lady's education (Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano, Harp, Guitar, &c.) Painting of all kinds, Drawing, and every variety of fancy work, in addition to a high moral training and exercise in the rules of politeness and etiquette.

The respectable and retired neighbourhood of the Academy, which forms part of the square occupied by that splendid building, the Catholic Cathedral, is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was chosen.





RESIDENCE OF WM. CAWTHRA, ESQ.

CORNER OF BAY AND KING STREET WEST.

The principal fronts are of cut stone. The frontage on King street is 42 feet, that on Bay street being 72 feet. The interior is furnished in a first-class manner. The whole of the windows are filled in with plate glass. The architect was Joseph Sheard, Esq., of Toronto.



Y O N G E S T R E E T .

This street, which is the great leading thoroughfare from the north, runs almost north and south, and divides the city into two grand divisions, extending from the Bay as far north as the Holland Landing, a distance of about 30 miles. The lower portion, from the Bay up to King street, is composed mostly of wholesale houses, banks, &c. Above King, it is almost an unbroken line of retail shops of every description, and is perhaps the most busy street in the city, the buildings, many of them, being of fine structure.

The Street railway passes along the entire length, from King street to Yorkville, forming a convenient means of transport for parties living at the northern extremities of the city.