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at a Glance



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36 Toronto Street - ELgin 1407

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

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Foreword

THIS is the Fourth annual issue of "Toronto at a Glance," published by the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research. From many quarters the Bureau has been assured that the publication fills a real want.

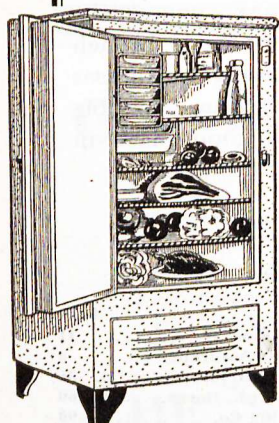
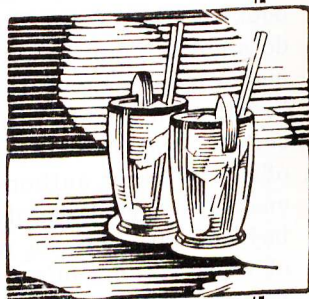
"Toronto at a Glance" is a concise reference book on the life of Toronto as a community. It does not attempt to exploit any special features. It makes no effort, through engravings or fine writing, to paint an attractive picture. It simply states, in concise and summary form, facts collected from official or other authoritative sources. The booklet enables every citizen of Toronto, and every Toronto boy and girl who can read, to obtain a correct idea of what Toronto offers to its inhabitants. It makes it possible for prospective visitors to measure the desirability of a visit. It may awaken a desire among those with the habit of travel to include Toronto in their itineraries. It may suggest the desirability of Toronto as a site for new or branch factories or as a location for centering businesses of distribution. It may help convince possible future residents that Toronto is a good place in which to bring up and educate their families.

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Some Toronto Statistics

Year	Population (Assessor's Census)	Taxable Assessment	Tax Rate* on Dollar
1880	77,034	\$ 50,166,639	17.00 mills
1890	167,439	136,887,328	14.50 "
1900	199,043	124,992,959	19.50 "
1910	341,991	270,489,140	17.50 "
1920	512,822	641,454,156	30.50 "
1930	621,596	1,012,813,727	31.82 "
1931	627,231	1,048,377,649	33.60 "
1932	632,000†	1,061,652,753	33.90 "

*For public school supporters.

†Estimated. The population of Greater Toronto in 1931 was 803,323.

Building Statistics

Year	Permits issued	Buildings erected	Value of build- ings erected
1915	4,407	5,181	\$6,651,889
1920	7,378	8,574	25,784,732
1925	9,020	11,190	25,797,196
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,668	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	21,995,313

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SOME TORONTO STATISTICS

Toronto Postal Returns and Imports

Fiscal Year Ended March 31st	Gross Postal Revenue	Total Imports Port of Toronto
1905	\$1,050,913	\$ 50,271,583
1915	2,905,392	94,698,903
1925	6,091,816	176,151,844
1929	6,953,828	281,149,959
1930	7,134,172	266,657,235
1931	6,924,340	194,136,182

Number of Motor Vehicles in Toronto

Year	Passenger	Commercial
1919	21,747	4,390
1924	50,696	8,544
1928	85,198	12,780
1929	96,588	13,381
1930	114,013	15,748
1931	104,708	16,115

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Members of City Council 1932

MAYOR

Wm. J. Stewart

BOARD OF CONTROL

His Worship The Mayor, Chairman

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Sam. McBride - W. D. Robbins - James Simpson

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WARD

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Frank M. Johnston
Robert J. Siberry

2. John R. Beamish
Harry G. Clarke
J. Winnett

3. H. W. Hunt
P. J. Quinn
H. L. Rogers

4. John J. Glass
Nathan Phillips
Baird Ryckman

WARD 9—W. G. Ellis, H. J. Kirby

WARD

5. Fred Hamilton
Lt.-Col. T. H.
Holdsworth

Robert R. Leslie

6. J. F. Boland, K.C.
William Duckworth
D. C. MacGregor

7. Alex. Chisholm
Wm. J. Wadsworth
F. G. I. Whetter

8. Ernest Bray
W. A. Howell
G. C. Elgie

HEADS of DEPARTMENTS

W. Geo. Farley - - Assessment Comm'r.
J. J. Woolnough - City Architect.
S. C. Scott - - City Auditor
J. W. Somers - - City Clerk
Geo. Wilson - - Finance Comm'r.
George Sinclair - Fire Chief
Dr. G. P. Jackson - Medical Officer Health.
C. M. Colquhoun, K.C., City Solicitor
G. R. Geary, K.C., M.P., Corp'n Counsel
Chas. E. Chambers - Parks Comm'r.
Brig.-Gen. Draper - Police Chief.
Daniel Chisholm - Property Comm'r.
Geo. W. Dies - - St. Cleaning Comm'r.
R. C. Harris - - Works Comm'r.
Tracy D. le May - City Planning Comm'r.
J. Smith - - Supt. Mun. Abattoir.
A. W. Laver - - Comm'r. Public Welfare
Dept.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

The City of Toronto is governed by a Mayor, four Controllers and twenty-six Aldermen, who together form the City Council. All members of Council are elected for one year; the Mayor and Controllers, at large; and the Aldermen by wards, of which there are nine.*

The City Council is the legislative or policy-forming body of the municipality. The Mayor and four Controllers constitute the Board of Control, which may be looked upon as the Executive, Budget and Finance Committee of Council.

There are four standing Committees of Council. The Board of Health is also in some respects a standing Committee of Council. There are seventeen administrative departments, the permanent heads of which are appointed by Council on the nomination of the Board of Control. The street railway, which is owned by the City, is administered by the Toronto Transportation Commission, appointed by the Council. The City also owns the light and power system, which is administered by the local Hydro Commission of three members—one the Mayor and another an appointee of Council. Toronto Harbour is under a Board of Harbour Commissioners of five members, three appointed by Council.

The public schools and the secondary schools are administered by the Board of Education of 20 members, 18 elected annually from the nine wards, and two appointed for secondary school purposes only by the Separate School Board. This latter body controls the Roman Catholic Separate Schools and is elected by the Separate School Supporters. The Board of Education is entirely independent of the Council, except that the latter has the right to pass on bond issues, which it may approve or refer to the people for their approval.

The Police are controlled by a Police Commission of three members, made up of the Mayor, a County Court Judge and the Senior Police Magistrate.

The Canadian National Exhibition is owned by the City and administered by a Board of Directors of 25 on which the City is represented by the Mayor

*Ward nine has only two Aldermen.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

and seven other representatives. The other exhibition undertaking in which the City is interested is the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, in the control of which it participates through the Mayor, Board of Control and the Commissioners of Parks and Finance.

Anyone who is 21 years of age, a British Subject, the owner or tenant, or wife or husband of owner or tenant, of real property to the assessed value of \$400, or is assessed on income to the extent of \$400, and is entered on the voters' list is entitled to vote at municipal elections.

Toronto's Situation

The City of Toronto is situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, nearly due north from the mouth of the Niagara River.

The City covers an area of 34.89 square miles, exclusive of land covered by water amounting to 6.44 square miles. The harbour in front of the City, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles in area, is formed by an island lying to the south of it. There are two small rivers,—the Humber in the west discharging into the Lake, and the Don in the east centre flowing into the harbour.

Yonge Street, running north and south $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the City, extending from the waterfront to the north City limit, divides the City in half. This is a provincial highway outside the City. Other provincial highways entering the City are Dundas Street, Bloor Street and the Toronto-Hamilton Highway on the west; and the Kingston Road on the east.

City Hall

This building is situated on Queen Street, one block west of Yonge Street, at the head of lower Bay Street. The site, expropriated in 1884, was originally intended for Court House purposes only, but subsequently, a combined City Hall and Court House was erected thereon. The corner stone was laid on November 21st, 1891, and the building was opened for public business September 18th, 1899. It is a massive stone structure having 5.40 acres of floor space and surmounted by a clock tower 300 feet in height.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Parliament Building

This imposing structure of Romanesque design stands in Queen's Park at the head of that broad and important thoroughfare University Avenue. It is the seat of the Provincial Government and contains the Legislative Chamber, an excellent library and many of the administrative offices. In 1927 in order to provide accommodation for the staff required to carry on the ever-increasing governmental activities, a new building was erected to the east of the central building. Another section is now in course of construction.

Government House

The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is situated in Chorley Park, Toronto, at the head of Douglas and Roxborough Drives.

The house is designed somewhat after the French Chateau style of architecture. The main building has a frontage of one hundred and fifty-six feet with a depth of over two hundred feet.

There are about fourteen acres of artistically planned grounds.

Public Services Section

FIRE PROTECTION

The Toronto Fire Department is administered by the City Council through a Fire Chief.

The Toronto Fire Department totals 697 officers and men.

Toronto has 583 fire alarm Signal Boxes and 55 high pressure Signal Boxes.

The headquarters of the Fire Department are at 142-152 Adelaide Street West, and there are 34 stations so located that in the event of an alarm coming in from any locality the station for that locality can, if necessary, be speedily re-inforced by other nearby stations.

HEALTH

The City of Toronto for many years has regarded protection of the health of its citizens as one of the most important functions. In personnel the local Board of Health is a Committee of the City Council with an addition of the Medical Officer of Health; but the Board operates under the Health Act and has important, independent powers.

The Department conducts, among others, the following services:—public health nursing, school medical inspection, dental clinic, plumbing inspection, housing and industrial inspection and the Welfare Branch. Its nine district offices are in contact with the whole city. Its well baby clinics are efficient and well patronized. It co-operates with public hospitals in the holding of clinics of various sorts.

The death rate of Toronto has declined from 15.3 per 1,000 population in 1909 to 10.8 in 1931. Toronto now has over 1,300 fewer infants under one year of age dying every year than would be dying if the death rate of 20 years ago still prevailed. Its work has also undoubtedly cut down the sickness rate. Toronto has at all times a safe water and milk supply, so is practically free from typhoid fever. Communicable disease has also been greatly reduced.

HOSPITALS

Toronto is a medical centre of importance, having the University of Toronto Medical School, Provincial Health Department, Connaught Laboratories, etc. The city has hospital facilities of the most modern type and with a high standard of efficiency. All the general hospitals work in close connection with the Medical School of the University and the Toronto General, the largest, may be regarded as the university hospital and as such enjoys an international reputation.

Public or General Hospitals are in receipt of statutory per diem allowance from provincial government and municipalities (60c. and \$1.75) for all indigent patients, which results in a fairly low rate to patients who pay their own way. Private

and semi-private accommodation is much lower than in a majority of large cities and is from 40 to 50% lower as compared to hospitals in the United States.

The total capacity in beds is over 5,500.

The following is a list of some of the Hospitals in Toronto with location and capacity:

Toronto General, 101 College Street, Waverley 7871, 1,068 beds.

Sick Children's, Cor. College and Elizabeth, Adelaide 9401, 350 beds.†

Mount Sinai, 100 Yorkville, Kings. 4044, 30 beds.

St. John's, 28 Major, Mi. 3507, 70 beds.

St. Joseph's, 1830 Queen St. W., Lake. 4412, 250 beds.

St. Michael's, 30 Bond Street, Adel. 2181, 600 beds.

Toronto Western, 391 Bathurst St., Tr. 3290, 300 beds.

Grace, 200 Huron Street, Kings. 2174, 121 beds.

Toronto East General, Cor. Coxwell and Sammon, Howard 2131, 135 beds.

Wellesley, Homewood Place, Rand. 4111, 100 beds.

Women's College, 125 Rusholme Rd., Lo. 2125, 65 beds.

Hosp. for Incurables, 130 Dunn Ave., La. 6280, 325 beds.

Ontario Hospital, 999 Queen St. W., La. 0323, 950 beds.

Isolation, Cor. Gerrard and Don, Ge. 0700, 425 beds.

Mercy Hosp. for Incurables, 58 Sackville St. Elgin 6737, 104 beds.

Toronto Orthopedic, 100 Bloor St. W., Ki. 3135, 40 beds.

Toronto Psychiatric, Surrey Place, Ki. 5155, 60 beds.

Women's Hospital, 65 Bloor St. E., M. 3504, 55 beds.

King Edward Sanitarium, Weston, Ju. 1163, 463 beds.

HIGHWAYS, STREETS, BRIDGES, ETC.

General

Toronto has approximately 573 miles of streets, of which 538 miles, or 94%, are paved,—the principal types being asphalt, Warrenite-bitulithic and asphaltic concrete. In addition there are 157 miles of lanes, of which 41 miles, or 26%, are paved, practically all with concrete. There are 895 miles of sidewalks, mostly of concrete.

†Includes 112 beds in new branch outside City used mostly for convalescent purposes.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

Some of the bridges constructed in recent years are beautiful in design and worthy of interest, notably the Prince Edward Viaduct, which was completed in 1918 at an approximate cost of \$2,500,000.

A structure of similar design to the Prince Edward Viaduct is the bridge on St. Clair Avenue East over the Vale of Avoca which cost about \$725,000. Other bridges of interest are those located on the borders of the City—over the Humber River at Bloor Street, at the Lake Shore Road, at Hogg's Hollow on Yonge Street, and over the Don Valley at Leaside.

Toronto and York Roads Commission

In addition to constructing and maintaining highways within its limits, Toronto contributes 25% to certain main suburban roads. The construction and maintenance of these roads is under the jurisdiction of the Toronto and York Roads Commission.

Grade Separation

Toronto has made notable progress in the elimination of level steam railroad crossings, comparing most favorably in this regard with other large cities. Grade separation schemes are designed and carried out by the Railway companies in co-operation with the City's engineers, and are undertaken when ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The most important project of this kind, the Waterfront Viaduct, is now completed. The work extends some 3.7 miles along the congested business district of the City, lying between it and the Bay.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The Park System

The park system of Toronto comprises 2,068.13 acres of land and 141.83 acres of water, or a total of 2,209.96 acres. Included in this acreage are eighty park areas and sixty children's supervised playgrounds, thirty-five of the latter of which are operated on properties under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The park system is made up of several types of parks, each designed to meet some particular recreational need, and includes the following:

Children's playgrounds, 60; Athletic fields, 11; Neighborhood parks, 37; Town squares, 17; Horticultural parks, 3; Zoological parks, 1; Picnic parks, 7.

In addition to the foregoing, the system comprises twelve and three-quarter miles of boulevards and drives.

Field Athletics

Summer

Tennis, 298 courts. Lawn bowling, 33 greens
Baseball, 78 diamonds. Football, 41 fields.
Cricket, 10 creases. Lacrosse, 8 fields.
Quoiting, 2 grounds. Horseshoes, 22.

Winter

Hockey rinks, 67. Skating rinks, 71.
Children's winter slides, 16. Toboggan slides, 8.
Curling rinks, 1.

Picnic areas to the number of 98 are provided in the larger parks of the City, in which picnic tables and seats are furnished free of cost.

In the operation of children's supervised playgrounds, full provision is made for the summer play of children in the furnishing of suitable apparatus for many forms of games, and the whole is under the care of trained supervisors. In the winter season so many of these playgrounds as are furnished with building accommodation form recreation centers in which activities calculated to be of benefit to the children are carried on, and in addition provision is made in these for activities suitable to the needs of the parents of the children, who are encouraged to join with them in their pastimes.

In addition to the provision of the recreation facilities above mentioned, bathing beaches are maintained at Kew Gardens, Simcoe Park, Island Park and Hanlan's Point; conservatories are maintained at Exhibition Park, Reservoir Park and Allan Gardens for the enjoyment of the citizens; and as a further feature of recreational enjoyment, floral displays are made in a large number of the park areas.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

The Island

A natural playground with a land area of 921 acres located at Toronto's front door, less than a mile distant at the widest part of the Bay, and almost touching the mainland at the east and west extremes. 238 acres of the total area are used for park purposes.

The Island is the property of the corporation and leaseholds only are given. No automobiles are allowed on the island, but it is served by Ferries, owned by the City and operated by the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Palm House—Allan Gardens

Located in the western portion of Allan Gardens—corner of Carlton and Sherbourne Streets—it is a delight to all lovers of flowers and plants and is considered one of the most beautiful in the Dominion. Palm and greenhouses cover upward of 30,000 square feet, and the collection is valued at more than \$30,000. The surrounding park adds to the attractiveness of the whole picture.

Sunnyside Beach and Amusement Park

Is the longest, largest and most complete lake-side amusement resort in the world.

Zoological Gardens

Riverdale Park

At the corner of Winchester and Sumach Streets is the location of the main collection. Here are to be seen gorgeously coloured Macaws, Parrots, Cockatoos and other interesting birds from the jungles of the tropics. Swans, Geese, Ducks, Cranes, Herons, Storks from the rivers, lagoons and swamps of every country, and brilliant plumaged pheasants from the Orient. Lions, Tigers and Leopards from India and Africa, as well as several different species of Bears are exhibited here, while the collection of Monkeys is outstanding and includes splendid specimens of Chimpanzees and Orang-Outangs.

PUBLIC SERVICES

High Park

At this park in the west end of the City, may be seen the different beautiful specimens of the Deer family that are native to our own country, as well as those from other parts of the world.

Island Park

Centre Island is used as a summer home for many beautiful and ornamental waterfowl, which are to be seen to splendid advantage in the natural surroundings provided by the lagoons in this natural beauty spot. To reach Centre Island, take the Bay car to the Docks and board an Island Ferry boat to Centre Island.

POLICE

The Toronto Police Force is administered through a Chief Constable, by a Police Commission made up of the Mayor, a Judge of the County Court and the Senior Police Magistrate.

The strength of the Force is 1,002.

Included in this total is a Mounted Force of 47, and a Motorcycle Force of 90.

The Central Administrative Offices are in the Stewart Building, 149 College St., with 12 Police Stations located in various parts of the City.

The people of Toronto have a real feeling of pride in, and, very frequently, of warm regard for the police of their City force. For appearance, courage, courtesy and willingness to assist, the force has an enviable record. Crime statistics for the City show that in its effectiveness it compares most favourably with others of like size on the continent.

SANITATION

Sewage Disposal

Practically all the sewage of the City, exclusive of that from North Toronto, is conveyed to the Main Sewage Disposal Works, situated on the north shore of Ashbridge's Bay in the south-eastern part of the City by either the high level or low level intercepting sewers. The former, which carries about three-

WATER SUPPLY

General

The Water Works System of Toronto has been municipally controlled and operated since 1873.

The source of supply is Lake Ontario, the water being drawn through two intakes, 6 feet in diameter situated off the shore of Toronto Island, about two miles from the centre of the City's business district. At the Filtration Plant, situated on the Island, the water is purified by filtration and chlorination. Under the Bay there is an 8 foot tunnel used to convey the water to the Low Level Pumping Station situated at the foot of John Street, from whence it is pumped to the various sections of the City and to the High Level Pumping Station for re-pumpage to the upper districts. The excess pumpage flows to the Rosehill Reservoir which has a capacity of about 33,000,000 Imperial gallons.

The water is tested hourly by the Department of Public Health and is found to be uniformly pure and potable.

The high pressure fire system, which serves 590 acres of the congested business section, is capable of delivering a water pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

Ordinary domestic and fire pressure in the City ranges between 40 and 90 pounds per square inch.

There are 5,671 meters in use—most of the large supplies being metered,—at the general rate of 13¾c. per thousand Imperial gallons, subject to a discount of 10% for prompt payment, or 12.4c. net. Most domestic services are rated according to the service given,—the number of occupants, rooms, taps, toilets, laundry, etc.

A comprehensive scheme of improvements recommended by experts retained by the City has been approved and is under construction. A reservoir of 50 million gallons capacity at St. Clair Avenue and Spadina Road has been completed, and a cross-town filtered water tunnel to connect with a new intake, to be laid opposite the eastern boundary of the city, is nearing completion. An additional pumping station and filtration plant is to be located there, and an additional pumping station in the western part of the city, near the waterfront.

quarters of the flow by gravity, extends 10.5 miles across the City. The low level interceptor, 5.0 miles in length, carries the remainder of the flow by gravity to the disposal plant, where it is pumped to the tanks. In 1931, the average daily quantity of sewage treated at the main plant was 64.7 million imperial gallons, and at the North Toronto plant, 3.9 million imperial gallons.

Sewers

There are 66.34 miles of storm sewers and 685.63 sanitary, or a total of 751.97 miles of sewers.

Street Cleaning

Downtown streets are kept clean by patrolmen who cover their respective districts 1 to 8 times per day. 136,858 cubic yards of sweepings were removed from 9,048,166 square yards, the area of Toronto's improved street mileage in 1931. In addition, 34,392,000 gallons of water were used by motor electric street flushers in the downtown section, streets receiving a flushing each alternate night, also 120,448 gallons of oil were spread upon 624,199 square yards of street surface, and 57,979 loads of snow were removed.

Refuse Collection

For refuse collection purposes, the City is divided in 24 Foremen's districts which are again subdivided into 3 sections, thus permitting a bi-weekly collection to all parts of the City. The average area of each district is 906 acres with an average of 23.9 miles of streets and 6.5 miles of lanes.

Refuse Disposal

Toronto, in 1915, adopted what is now generally considered the most sanitary and economical disposal of garbage and combustible material, namely incineration. There are three plants operating, a fourth under consideration, and about 90% of the garbage is disposed of in this manner.

AVIATION

Toronto has four airports. The Toronto Flying Club field, situated at the corner of Dufferin St. and Wilson Ave., is equipped for night landing, having a revolving beacon, also boundary and obstruction lights. The air mail leaves from the flying field immediately north of the Flying Club Port, which is operated by Air-Tec Flying Services, Ltd., Barker Field, which is situated on the west side of Dufferin St., and DeLessep's Field, located at Weston. An amphibian and seaplane base is operated from the Toronto Bay by the Harbour Commission, situated three minutes from the centre of the business section.

The Toronto Flying Club is one of the most progressive in Canada and operates six aircraft. Canadian Airways operate air mail and passenger routes between Detroit, Windsor, Hamilton and Toronto. National Air Transport, Limited, operates "Barker Field," carrying out general commercial operations from Toronto as far north as Hudson's Bay, along with schools of instruction at Toronto and Sudbury. This Company also operates an air mail contract for the Dominion Government from Leamington to Pelee Island. Century Airways also carries out school and passenger work from "Barker Field." The DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, has a modern aircraft factory located on Sheppard St.

Toronto entertains many visiting aircraft from all parts of the Continent and has received the National Air Tour.

GAS SERVICE

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, the oldest of Toronto's public utilities, was incorporated in 1848 and has served the population of Toronto and the immediate vicinity with gas since that year.

The Company, from its inception, has gone ahead quietly and steadily, year after year, extending its facilities, improving its methods and processes, and developing new fields for the utilization of its products, until, at the present time, in addition to

serving the City of Toronto, the Company supplies gas also in the Township of York, East York, North York, Scarborough and Etobicoke, the towns of Weston, Leaside, New Toronto and Mimico, and the villages of Forest Hill and Swansea.

Permission has been obtained to supply gas to the Townships of Toronto and Gore of Toronto, which include the villages of Port Credit, Streetsville and Malton, and the villages of Claremont and Pickering and the Township of Pickering.

The Company operates two gas manufacturing plants, which are located in the City of Toronto. These plants are among the most modern and highly efficient gas works on the Continent. The combined daily capacity of these two works is approximately 24,000,000 cubic feet.

In the year 1931, The Consumers' Gas Company manufactured and distributed over six billion cubic feet of gas.

Gas is distributed by means of a network of gas mains, totalling in length some 960 miles. To these mains are connected 1,380 miles of service pipes, through which gas is conveyed from the main pipes to the consumers' premises.

The Company consumers at the present time number over 170,000.

The sale of gas for domestic purposes, which still constitutes the major portion of the Company's business, continues to show a steady increase from year to year. In this field of gas utilization, house-heating offers future possibilities of tremendous proportions. To the gas stove and water heater, many modern homes are now adding gas equipment for house heating. Refrigeration by gas offers possibilities of a compensating load, offsetting the lack of heating business in the summertime.

It is in the industrial field however, that by far the largest opportunity for expansion exists. Although at the present time the sales of gas for industrial purposes constitute about 20% of the total sales, their importance in relation to the total sales is growing rapidly each year. Industrial sales to-day are 53% greater than they were only three years ago.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

The schedule of rates charged for gas in Toronto, is as follows:—

First 10,000	Cubic Feet per Month	8c.	net per 100 c.f.
Next 90,000	" " " "	7½c.	" " " "
Over 100,000	" " " "	7c.	" " " "
Service charge 50c. per Month.			

The Board of Directors is: A. W. Austin, President; Arthur Hewitt, Vice-President, A. R. Auld, Thos. H. Bradshaw, A. H. Campbell, L. Goldman, Colonel J. F. Michie, F. G. Osler, T. H. Wood, and His Worship the Mayor.

The General Manager, Arthur Hewitt; Assistant General Manager and Secretary, Edward J. Tucker;

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER SERVICE

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System, which distributes electric light and power in the City of Toronto, is owned by the City, and is operated for it by the Board of Commissioners called the Toronto Electric Commissioners. This Board was created by an act of the Provincial Legislature, and came into existence on June 1st, 1911. It is composed of three members, namely, the Mayor of Toronto, who is *ex officio* a member, one appointed by the City Council and the third appointed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Power is purchased from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, who generate it at Niagara Falls and transmit it to Toronto at a voltage of 110,000, where it is stepped down to 13,200 volts and then turned over to the Toronto System. Recently, this supply from Niagara was augmented by a further supply which has been purchased by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario from the Gatineau Power Company, who generate it at their plants on the Gatineau River in the Province of Quebec. This power is transmitted to Toronto at 220,000 volts over lines belonging to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, a distance of 230 miles, which is the longest 220,000 volt line in Canada.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The remarkable growth of the System may perhaps best be indicated by a comparison of the figures for the year 1912 (which is the first full year of operation) and 1930.

	1912	1931
Number of Customers.....	13,858	182,432
Connected load in Horse Power..	46,296	1,049,392
Peak load in Horse Power..	17,198	306,084
Kilowatt-hours Sold.....	35,176,548	802,440,698
Revenue.....	\$ 726,763.55	\$12,354,455.58
Total Assets....	\$ 4,369,158.38	\$52,385,558.06

EXPRESS SERVICE

The Canadian National Express

The Company has been operating under its present name since 1921, when the Canadian Northern Express and the Canadian Express Companies were amalgamated, but it in reality has its origin in the first real Canadian Company engaged in express transportation namely the British and North American Express Company, formed in 1855.

The Company has approximately 2,000 offices in Canada, with service extending from Atlantic to Pacific on the entire 23,760 miles of the C.N.R., with affiliations and connections in U.S., Great Britain, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Company issues Money Orders, Travellers' cheques, Foreign Postal Remittances, etc., payable anywhere in the commercial world.

Canadian Pacific Express

The Canadian Pacific Express Company is a world wide institution having its General Offices at 88 Simcoe Street, Toronto. The Toronto City Office and Depot Terminal Facilities are located at 139 Bay Street, and in addition there are offices at West Toronto and Parkdale depots.

Its transportation activities extend from Coast to Coast in Canada, to Europe and the Orient.

In line with the Company's policy to place at the disposal of the Canadian public the fastest goods transportation available, arrangements have

been made for transport by Air Express over all regularly scheduled Air routes in Canada.

It provides an extensive financial service for remittances in Canada by Money Orders, abroad by Foreign Cheques and Foreign Postal Remittances, and for payment abroad of actual Canadian and American dollars.

For the safety of the travel funds of tourists, business men and commercial travellers, it provides Travellers' Cheques.

TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

The Toronto Harbour Commissioner's Act was passed in 1911. It provided for the appointment of five Commissioners and defined their duties and powers. In the fall of the same year the City Council transferred to the Commissioners, Ashbridge's Bay, marsh and waterfront properties for development.

Plans were prepared and approved by the City Council in 1912 and Dominion Government in 1913. The work contemplated comprised the reclamation of Ashbridge's Bay, construction of a ship channel, turning basin, circulating channel, marginal way wall, retaining walls on each side of Keating's Channel, a new harbourhead line from York to Yonge Street and the reclamation of the area enclosed by it; the deepening of the whole harbour to a navigable depth of 24 feet, with provision for an ultimate depth of 30 feet; the construction of outside breakwaters and the reclamation of land for park and recreational purposes at the east and west ends of the city.

In the Eastern Harbour Terminals, 714 acres of industrial lands have been reclaimed, of which 185 acres are south of the ship channel, over which a bascule bridge has been constructed, giving access to this area.

In the Central Harbour Terminals, 302 acres of industrial lands have been reclaimed, 76 acres of which are east of Yonge Street.

The area of the lands sold and leased totals 380 acres, and the firms occupying same have invested approximately \$36,000,000 in land, buildings and equipment, as a result of which the assessed value of

the occupied harbour properties increased from \$1,976,804 in 1912 to \$19,920,746 in 1931.

The opening of the bascule bridge over the ship channel, officially opened by His Worship Mayor W. J. Stewart on June 29th, 1931, made the lands south of the ship channel available for immediate occupation, as a result of which 3,300 feet out of 6,800 feet fronting on the ship channel was leased.

The value of the lands leased and sold in 1931 exceeded that of 1930 by more than \$690,000.

The water-borne trade of the Harbour has shown marked increases since 1926.

Year	Tons
1926	490,310
1927	613,408
1928	744,819
1929	959,234
1930	1,292,864
1931	2,122,066

The enormous increase of the year 1931 is accounted for by the opening of the new Welland Ship Canal, notwithstanding the fact that the draught of vessels passing through the Canal was restricted to 18 feet.

The general and local improvement taxes on harbour lands since 1912 total \$940,169.

The excess acreage of wide streets over streets 66 feet wide, dedicated as public highways by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners is as follows: Western District, 2.137 acres; Central District, 11.492 acres; Eastern District, 26.174 acres; total, 39.753 acres.

Commissioners: J. E. Ganong, Esq., Chairman; Geo. W. Porter, Esq.; P. J. Mulqueen, Esq.; B. J. Miller, Esq.; Thomas Rennie, Esq. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton, General Manager and Secretary.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

A corporation operating under a charter granted by the government of the Province of Ontario, whose objects are to assist in bringing new industries to the city of Toronto and surrounding territory, to aid

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

existing industries and to advertise the advantages of Toronto and surrounding territory for business and manufacturing purposes.

Its board of directors is made up of the Mayor of the City of Toronto, six members nominated by the Toronto Board of Trade, three by the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and four representing public bodies in the City of Toronto, including the Toronto Hydro Electric System, the Toronto Transportation Commission, the Toronto Harbour Commission and the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Toronto Industrial Commission maintains an industrial engineering department under the direction of graduate qualified engineers who will answer, without charge, on a fact-basis, questions from manufacturers in any part of the world relating to the problem of locating branch plants in Canada and particularly in the Toronto area.

All enquiries are treated in the strictest confidence.

President.....C. L. BURTON
General Manager..... H. B. KEENLEYSIDE

Offices—Concourse Building, 100 Adelaide St. W.
Toronto, Ontario

The Meteorological Service of Canada General

The Headquarters of this National Service are at Toronto, not at Ottawa. At the present time weather data from 160 stations in the United States and Alaska, 62 stations in Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, and 5 in Greenland, are received twice daily at the telegraph office, situated in the Meteorological office at 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Data from 20 European stations are gathered by radio and cabled once daily from London. Honolulu and Midway Island in the Pacific Ocean, and the Azores in the Atlantic also come in by cable daily.

From the maps of the weather of the Northern Hemisphere, made twice daily at Toronto, the forecasts of storms and weather changes are made and sent out morning and evening.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Climate in Toronto

	1927	1928	1931
Average temperature for year	46.8	46.5	49.4
Average temperature for July and Aug..	66.8	70.2	71.5
Average temperature for Jan. and Feb..	24.0	24.6	25.8
Total rainfall (inches)	26.66	32.00	21.35
Total snowfall (inches)	40.8	33.5	59.8
Total hours of sunshine	2091*	2073	2078.1
Prevailing winds at Toronto in Winter, N.W. & W.			
Prevailing winds at Toronto in Summer, W. & S.W.			
Fogs are rare in Toronto, (about 3 days per year).			
*47% of possible sunshine.			

Toronto has one of the most equable climates in Canada outside of the South British Columbia coast.

RAILWAYS

Steam railways radiate east, west and north from the Union Station and the City is admirably served by the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National and the Toronto-Hamilton and Buffalo Railways. The large number of main and branch lines which converge at Toronto offer excellent distribution facilities to all markets. The assessed value of the C.P.R. in Toronto in 1932 is \$16,073,515, that of the C.N.R. \$14,018,383, and the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, \$7,431,737. In addition to ticket offices at the Railway Station, the C.P.R., has a main office in its building, the south east corner of King and Yonge Streets, and the C.N.R., in its building, the north west corner of King and Yonge Streets.

Railway Stations—Union Station

The new Union Station at Toronto was officially opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, August 6th, 1927. It is of classic design with Grecian influence predominating and is recognized as one of the finest passenger stations and office buildings on the Continent.

There is a subway for passengers, or patrons of the Hotel or Station, between the Exit Concourse at the New Union Station and the Royal York Hotel.

Other Stations in Toronto Are:

- DANFORTH—Main, between Gerrard East and Danforth Avenue, (C.N.R.)
 DAVENPORT—Davenport Rd., near Lansdowne Ave. (C.N.R.)
 DON—Queen St. E., on the Don at Junction with King (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)
 PARKDALE—Queen W., corner Dufferin (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)
 SUNNYSIDE—West end of King and Queen Sts. (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)
 WEST TORONTO—Dundas St., near Royce Ave. (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)
 ROSEDALE—Rosedale Ravine (C.N.R.)

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.

Canada Steamship Lines operate from Toronto two passenger services and three freight services during the season of navigation.

The passenger services consist of the Niagara Division, with the steamers "Chippewa" and "Cayuga" plying between Toronto and Niagara River ports, with daily service from May 21st until October 5th, and in the mid-summer months, four round trips per day.

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" provide daily service, effective June 18th to September 17th, between Toronto, Rochester and Kingston, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Brockville, and Prescott, connection being made at the last-named port with Rapids steamers for Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Murray Bay, and Saguenay River ports.

Freight services are operated between Toronto, Hamilton, London and St. Thomas via Port Stanley; Windsor, Picton, Kingston, Cornwall, Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec, Murray Bay and Bagotville, where connection is made with the Roberval-Saguenay Railway for Arvida. There is also the Lake Superior service from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton to Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, where connection is made with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways for all points in Western Canada. These services are operated with a fleet of fifteen modern package freight steamers.

The Terminals of Canada Steamship Lines are situated on Queen's Quay, at the foot of Bay Street, where three modern freight sheds with 125,000 square feet of floor space house the cargoes awaiting shipment and the freight discharged for delivery.

The Passenger Terminals are situated on Pier 9, where the Toronto General Offices of the Company are located.

**Niagara, St. Catharines, Toronto
 Navigation Co. Ltd.**

Owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways. Steamers ply daily during the period of navigation, between Toronto and Port Dalhousie. This makes a splendid lake trip. The Niagara Peninsula is known as the Garden of Canada. This district is greatly famed for its beauty, especially during "Peach Blossom Time," when the tourists flock from far and near to see the orchards. Ticket office, C.N.R. Building, north-west corner of King and Yonge Streets; Wharf, foot of York Street.

STREET RAILWAY, BUS SERVICE, ETC.

The Toronto Transportation Commission is a corporate body created by an Act of the Ontario Legislature and entrusted with the control, maintenance, operation and management of the public transportation services owned and to be acquired on behalf of the City of Toronto.

The Commission is composed of three members, appointed for three year terms by the City Council of Toronto.

Rates of fare are fixed by the Commission to provide service-at-cost, after providing for operation, maintenance and renewals, depreciation and debt charges.

The average fare collected by the Commission is 6.15 cents. The average fare collected in all U.S.A. cities of 50,000 or more population (except New York City) is 7.84 cents.

Rates of fare in the City are:

Adults: tickets, 4 for 25 cents, 16 for \$1.00 or 50 for \$3.00; cash fare, 10 cents.

Children: Not in arms and not over 51 inches in height: Cash fare, 3 cents. Tickets 10 for 25 cents. School children, under 16 years, 7 tickets for 25 cents.

Free transfers are issued between all street car and bus lines of the City system. Passengers carried in 1931 numbered 182,923,203.

Motor Coach Services

Through a subsidiary (Gray Coach Lines) the Commission operates a wide variety of special motor coach services in Toronto, and controls several interurban motor coach routes that radiate from Toronto. Telephone, Head Office, Adelaide 4221.

Manage Other Municipal Transportation Services

Several other transportation services owned by Toronto and adjoining municipalities have been placed under the management of the Toronto Transportation Commission.

The following figures indicate the extent and importance of the services operated by the Commission: Electric passenger cars, 987; electric service cars, 93; motor coaches and motor buses, 214; miles of single track 281; miles of coach and bus routes, 573; average revenue passengers per day served by unified Toronto system, 550,000; annual mileage of electric passenger cars, 27,000,000; annual mileage of coaches and buses, 5,300,000; annual total of passengers brought into Toronto by interurban coach services, over 1,000,000.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The telephone service is supplied in Toronto by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Serving the City of Toronto are 22 telephone exchanges. Of these 7 are operated manually and 15 automatically by means of the dial. The total number of telephones on December 31st, 1931, was 206,968. Of these 137,445 are in residences and the balance in business offices.

Toronto has 28.14 telephones per 100 population, and 121.8 telephones per 100 families, and in residence telephone development is the first city on the American Continent. The City's 5,316 telephones in 1897 have grown to 206,968.

There are in Toronto, 1,457 private switchboards in business houses, hotels, hospitals, etc., which use over 7,717 Central Office trunk lines, and serve nearly 31,291 telephones.

The number of local calls daily amounts to 1,637,820, and the daily long distance calls 8,647. The busiest hour of the day is from 10 to 11 a.m., and in this hour 146,848 calls are completed.

There are 227 miles of main lead and lateral trenches and 2,296 manholes for entrance. 87.2% of all telephone wire in Toronto is underground.

TELEGRAPH, CABLE AND WIRELESS

The Canadian National Telegraphs in addition to their head office at the National Building, 347 Bay Street, have 24 branches located at strategic positions throughout the City. The Canadian Pacific Telegraphs have their main office at the C.P.R. building at the corner of King and Yonge Streets and 16 branches in the City. From these offices telegraph and cable communications may be sent to any part of the world.

The Canadian Marconi Company office is at 92 Adelaide St. W., and their wireless is on the Island.

RADIO

Toronto was the first City in Canada to enter the broadcasting field, Station CHCB of the Marconi Wireless Company having been located at the Canadian National Exhibition in August, 1920. CFCA, owned and operated by the Toronto Daily Star, however, did pioneer work in regular radio broadcasting in Canada. In 1932 there were 8 regular stations broadcasting in Toronto as follows: CFCA, CFRB, CKCL, CKGW, CKNC, CNRT, CNRX, CPRO.

In April 1932, 83,094 radio licenses had been taken out by Toronto citizens, a greater number than in any other Canadian city. No radio may be operated without first securing a license, which costs the nominal sum of \$2.00 per annum.

SAVE
with
ICE



SAVE—

Money
Food
Flavour

Only Ice Refrigeration *conserves*
the natural moisture in foods—
the succulent juices, the
delicious flavors.

Lake Simcoe Service
is best

Lake Simcoe Ice & Fuel

LIMITED

KINGSDALE 6181

H. J. FAIRHEAD, Pres.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

For every \$100.00 of liabilities the Company holds \$118.00 of assets, distributed as follows: 75% in Government and Municipal Bonds, First Mortgages and Policy Obligations; 20% in Corporation Bonds, Cash, Real Estate, Bank, Loan, Trust and Consumers' Gas Stocks; 4½% in Preferred Stocks; and ½ of 1% in Common Stocks. Interest rate 5.92%.

Assets
\$46,855,113



Surplus
\$7,007,959

EDUCATIONAL

Educational Section

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MEMBERS, 1932

WARD 1.

Dr. E. T. Guest
Zeph Hilton

WARD 5.

Harold Menzies
D. O. Rankin

WARD 2.

Hugh L. Kerr
Mrs. A. M. Plumptre

WARD 6.

M. A. Brillinger
Dr. J. W. Russell
(Chairman)

WARD 3.

J. E. Corcoran
W. Reg. Shaw

WARD 7.

Dr. G. H. Gardiner
Dr. Minerva Reid

WARD 4.

Geo. Brigden
Ida L. Siegel

WARD 8.

J. W. Brandon
Loftus H. Reid

WARD 9.

Jessie I. Ross

H. B. Spaulding

SEPARATE SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

A. C. Cartan

E. F. Henderson

VELVET-EDGE BLADES

THEY ARE MADE TO FIT YOUR RAZOR
Whatever razor you use there is a pattern of VELVET-EDGE for it. You, too, can have the comforting experience of trying this new blade.

5 FOR 35c.

Take a packet home with you to-day.

VELVET-EDGE RAZOR PRODUCTS LIMITED
21 KING ST. E., TORONTO - - - ELgin 6333-4

OFFICIALS

- W. W. Pearse, B.Sc., C.E., Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer.
 D. D. Moshier, B.A., B. Paed., Chief Inspector of Public Schools.
 E. P. Brown, K.C., Solicitor.
 Carl Lehmann, B.A., Supervising Principal of High Schools.
 A. C. McKay, B.A., LL.D., Director of Technical Education.
 Wm. Ward, B.A., A. Paed., Senior Principal, Commercial Schools.

The public schools, collegiates, technical schools and commercial high schools are controlled by the Board of Education, which consists of eighteen members, elected by wards annually by public school supporters, and two members appointed by the Separate School Board. The latter do not vote on public school matters. The technical schools and commercial high schools are under the immediate supervision of an Advisory Vocational Committee made up of members of the Board and representatives of the commercial, industrial and labour life of the City.

The System under the Board consists of the following:

High Schools of Commerce.....	4
Technical Schools.....	4
Collegiates and High Schools.....	9
Public Schools.....	103
Vocational Schools.....	3

In addition, the Board makes extensive provision for children handicapped in various ways.

The total number of teachers employed by the Board is 2,961, and the number of caretakers and

custodians, 235. Registered in the schools of the Board in December, 1931, were 103,502 day pupils and 23,762 evening pupils, or a total of 125,109. It cost \$10,929,127 this year to carry on the work under the Board. The total value of the school plant is about \$35,346,417.

The Toronto Penny Bank is patronized by some 65,000 public school pupils. Deposits are made once each week at the schools. Withdrawals are made at the Bank.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, 1932

- | | |
|---|---|
| WARD 1.
W. P. Sweeny
Wm. J. Daly | WARD 5.
Jas. J. McKenna
Rev. D. J. O'Neill |
| WARD 2.
Joseph Bouvier
Very Rev. J. L. Hand | WARD 6.
Rev. J. J. McGrand
John P. Travers |
| WARD 3.
R. F. Fitzpatrick
Cyril I. O'Reilly | WARD 7.
J. G. Culnan (Chairman)
Geo. Keogh |
| WARD 4.
Thos. F. Battle, K.C.
J. Paul Charlebois | WARD 8.
W. H. Hurley
Gerald Kelly |
| WARD 9.
D. J. Coffey, K.C. John Walshe | |

OFFICIALS

- E. F. Henderson, Secretary and Business Agent
 Rev. Brother Jarlath, Supervisor of Schools.
 Rev. J. J., McGrand, Treasurer.
 W. J. Lee, Inspector.

Composed of 18 Trustees, 2 for each ward, elected by Separate School supporters for a period of two years, 9 retiring each year. This Board exercises the same jurisdiction over elementary Roman Catholic Schools as does the Board of Education over public schools. The Board is financed by taxes received from Roman Catholics who are separate school supporters and pay these in lieu of public school taxes and by Government Grants. The religion of the tenant, not the land owner, determines whether real property taxes shall go to the support

of public or separate schools. There are thirty-eight schools with an enrollment of 14,130. Offices of the Board are at 477 Jarvis Street.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Right in the heart of the City, an academic oasis in the midst of an industrial and commercial metropolis, is located the second largest English-speaking University in the British Empire—the largest University in Canada. This is the Provincial University of Ontario; it belongs to the Province, not to the City.

Of students proceeding to degrees and diplomas the University has approximately 8,000. In addition to this number there are some 5,300 adult Extension students. The Toronto Conservatory of Music, which is part of the University, has, throughout Canada, over 20,000 students. Each year the University of Toronto confers over one thousand degrees on students who have completed the work required of them.

The University of Toronto was one hundred years old on March 15, 1927. The University has nine faculties; Arts, (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies, and Dentistry. In its unique scheme of federation there are four Arts Colleges; University College, Victoria College, Trinity College and St. Michael's College. There are three federated Theological Colleges; Knox, Wycliffe and Emmanuel. Affiliated with the University are the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Ontario College of Art. The Royal Ontario Museums of Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology and Zoology are maintained jointly by the Government of Ontario and the University of Toronto. The School of Hygiene, housed in the building provided by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embraces the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the Departments of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene. The Connaught Labora-

tories, which consist of research, antitoxin, and insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene.

There is also the Department of Social Science which trains social workers. The Department of University Extension provides lectures and classes of all types for adults who are not able to attend the University in the regular way. Each year this Department serves more than 27,000 citizens of the Province.

The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and has clinical privileges in the Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital and the Psychiatric Hospital

Hart House which has become famous throughout the world, is a unique recreational, social, and athletic centre for male students. There is a Women's Union and there are many residences for men and women students.

The Soldiers' Tower, with its carillon of twenty-three bells, is said by some to be the finest single War Memorial in the British Empire. It was erected by the graduates of the University to perpetuate the memory of the 619 university men and the one university woman who gave their lives in the Great War.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

In addition to its public educational system, Toronto is fortunate in having at its service some outstanding private schools and colleges, both for boys and girls. The following are among the more important of these:

Boys' Schools

Upper Canada College; Principal, W. L. Grant, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
University of Toronto Schools; Headmaster, J. G. Althouse, M.A., D. Paed.
St. Augustine Seminary; Principal, Rev. Father Carroll.
St. Michael's College School; Superior, Rev. Father H. S. Bellisle, M.A., C.S.B.

Girls' Schools

Bishop Strachan School; Principal, Miss E. M. Lowe, B.A.
 Branksome Hall; Principal, Miss E. M. Read, M.A.
 Havergal College; Principal, Miss Marion Wood, B.A.
 Loretto Abbey; Principal, Rev. Mother St. Margaret.
 Moulton Ladies' College; Principal, Miss Marjorie Trotter, B.A.
 St. Joseph's Academy; Principal, Sister M. Immaculata.
 St. Mildred's College; Principal, Sister Anna.

THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL

The Toronto Normal School was established in 1847 by Egerton Ryerson. It is conducted for the training of First and Second Class Kindergarten-Primary teachers. The staff of the Normal School is composed of 22 teachers, with D. Whyte, B.A., B.Paed., as Principal. The staff of the Normal Model School is composed of about 25 teachers, with F. M. McCordic as Head Master.

As the students of the Normal School require more practice teaching than can be afforded in the Normal Model School, the staff of the Normal Model School is supplemented by teachers in Orde and Ryerson Model Schools of the City of Toronto and in other Continuation and Rural schools.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Public Library of Toronto is the largest library in Canada. It is administered on the branch system, with a great Reference Library of 130,000 volumes at College and St. George Streets; a new Central Lending Library on St. George Street, with a newspaper and periodical reading room and a division for public documents; a Downtown Lending Library; three regional branches and fourteen community branches, from all of which the people of the city, during 1931, borrowed 3,821,969 books. There is a Boys' and Girls' House, the only one in the Empire, from which 114,151 books were borrowed. From the other boys' and girls' rooms in the branches, 826,436 books were borrowed. There are Art Clubs, Dramatic Clubs and Reading Clubs of many kinds.

Classes in connection with the Workers' Educational Association and the University Extension work are held in many of the libraries. Support is from the taxes, the cost of buildings and maintenance being about \$500,000 per annum.

The administration is under Board of Management appointed by the City Council, the Board of Education and the Separate School Board, but no member of any of these Boards is eligible to membership. The Executive Officer is the Chief Librarian Dr. George H. Locke.

THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

The Art Gallery is one of the most interesting buildings in the City of Toronto. Situated in Grange Park, the main entrance is from Dundas Street West, between Beverley and McCaul Streets.

During the winter there is an ever-varying programme of loan exhibitions, reflecting the work of artists of the present and of the past. In the summer the permanent pictures are on view. This collection embraces some fine examples of old and modern masters.

In the rear of the Gallery is the Grange House, one of the oldest historic family residences left in the City.

THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

A magnificent new building has just been completed at the corner of Bloor Street and Avenue Road, housing five museums—Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Zoology—designed for the purpose of illustrating the evolution of industrial art throughout the ages and the natural history of the world.

The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Admission free: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday; other days 15 cents.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Founded in March, 1918, by a group of blinded soldiers, civil blind, sighted business men and interested women, with the object particularly of training, assisting and encouraging blind adults. The

Institute in 1931-32 had a registration of 6,400 blind persons. Concentrated industries are now operating in Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and, while the value of the products sold by the Institute in the first year was but \$9,000, in the year 1931-32 it amounted to \$475,000. The total cost of services to Ontario blind people during the same year was \$150,000. The cash benefits derived by blind workers from the Institute industries, from jobs in general industries, secured by Placement Department, from small businesses in which they have been set up, from home work in which they have been assisted, etc., totalled over \$250,000 during the same period. This is entirely exclusive of service benefits derived through the Library and Publishing Department, Home Teaching, Placement, Radio Service, Hospital Treatment, Prevention Service, etc. Placement of blind workers in general industries has been carried on with the co-operation of industrial leaders.

An important part of the Institute has been the work of the Women's Auxiliary.

The Ontario Institute is supported to the extent of approximately 50% by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Grants. The balance is secured through public donations.

The Ontario Division Headquarters of the Institute is Pearson Hall, 186 Beverley Street, Toronto, at which are located 8 of the 14 Service Departments in the City.

President, L. M. Wood; Vice-President, A. G. Viets*; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Maclean; Managing Director, Capt. E. A. Baker*, B.Sc., M.C., Croix de Guerre. Women's Auxiliary: President, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Kingstone, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jean I. Wood; Treasurer, Mrs. Percy Henderson.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition, which has been held annually in the City of Toronto for the past fifty-two years, has grown from very humble beginnings to be an event, not only of National, but also of International importance. The 1931 Exhibition witnessed the installation of outstanding displays

* Blinded in military service.

from about thirty foreign countries and also included the representation upon an adequate scale of the resources, both Agricultural and Industrial, of the great and ever-developing Dominion of Canada.

"Exhibition City" is a graphic name for the vast fabric which comprises this great Institution. In the space of one day it has been visited by 260,000 people and the total attendance in fourteen days averages two million. The Manufacturers and Industrial Department, the Governmental Exhibits, both Home and Foreign, the Agricultural Section (the largest in the World), the colossal Midway, the Grand Stand with its pageantry and colour, the finest bands and chorus choirs available, international sport fixtures afloat and ashore, the Art Galleries, the Women's Building and the Palace of Horticulture, all combine to make the Canadian National Exhibition the universal attraction which it has proved itself to be.

The permanent Buildings of Exhibition Park are accounted the World over as masterpieces of Exhibition Architecture.

Amongst the newer ones may be listed the Horse Palace (\$1,000,000); Automotive (\$1,000,000); Coliseum (\$1,250,000); the Province of Ontario Building (\$600,000); the Livestock Pavilion (\$1,400,000); Engineering and Electrical Building (\$600,000). In addition to these, the Princes' Gates, opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George, is one of the most outstanding physical features of the Exhibition to-day. General Manager, H. W. Waters, Ph.D. Business offices, Lumsden Bldg., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR

The Royal Winter Fair—Canada's "show window" for its agriculture—is held annually in Toronto in November. Established in 1922, it occupies to-day a unique place among exhibitions. It was a National Fair from its inception. In a decade the Royal has won wide recognition as the largest and most completely equipped all-round agricultural and pure-bred livestock show on the continent.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

The Royal is under the vice-regal patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. The Fair is magnificently housed. The vast Coliseum, with its spacious ring, is the last word in show comfort. Altogether the buildings, covering 20 acres, cost nearly \$2,800,000. They are equipped on a scale to correspond. The Royal has modern, permanent buildings, providing exhibiting room for 1,200 horses, 2,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 1,500 swine and 8,000 poultry exhibits. Modern, magnificent stables were erected in 1931 at a cost of a million dollars for the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show. In addition to the main livestock exhibits, fox, dog and cat shows, and the displays of fruit, flowers, dairy products, seeds, vegetables and honey are drawn from every province in the Dominion.

Manager A. P. Westervelt. Offices, Redford Building, 217 Bay Street, Toronto.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, TORONTO

The Academy of Medicine, Toronto, was organized in 1907, amalgamating pre-existing medical societies and the Ontario Medical Library Association. The latter was possessed of the greatest tangible assets and the development of the library has been progressive, containing now over twenty-thousand volumes representing ancient, modern and recent medical literature.

President, Dr. Harris McPhedran; Vice-Pres., Dr. R. S. Pentecost; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Gilbert Parker; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Givens. Office, 13 Queen's Park, Toronto.

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL

The Osgoode Hall Law School is the only law school which trains candidates for call to the bar of Ontario, and is carried on under the direction of the Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of which consists of elected representatives of the members of the Ontario bar. The Law Society was incorporated in 1822 and has been in control of the practising profession since that date. Lectures in law have been given at Osgoode Hall from 1855 onwards, but the school was not organized with a full-time principal until 1889.

EDUCATIONAL

Registration of Students, 1930-1932

	1930-31	1931-32
First Year.....	75	100
Second Year.....	82	70
Third Year.....	92	88
Total.....	249	258

The teaching staff of the law school consists of four full-time members (John D. Falconbridge, K.C., Dean; D. A. MacRae; Cecil A. Wright, and John J. Robinette), and four part-time members (A. R. Clute, K.C.; H. W. A. Foster, K.C.; J. C. McRuer and W. F. Spence).

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Established by Act of the Legislative of the Province of Ontario. President, J. Craig; Registrar and Secretary, R. B. Wolsey. 1301 Atlas Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ONTARIO

Incorporated by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. President, Fred J. Stiff, F.C.A.; First Vice-President, H. A. Shiach, F.C.A.; Second Vice-President, H. D. Lockhart Gordon, F.C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Kris. A. Mapp, F.C.A.; Registrar, Wm. J. Valteau. Office, 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, ONTARIO

Incorporated in 1922 under the laws of the Province of Ontario. President, Col. Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O.; Vice-President, A. B. Lambe; Registrar and Secretary-Treasurer, R. B. Wolsey. Office, 350 Bay Street, Toronto 2.

Administration of Justice

Toronto, being the capital city of Ontario, is the judicial seat of the Province. The following courts are situated in the city.

Division Court

This is the lowest Civil Court and is appropriately called the Poor Man's Court. A suitor may prosecute his claim or conduct his defence himself. This Court has jurisdiction in personal actions up to \$120.00 and in actions of debt, account, or breach of contract, or money demand up to \$200.00. This Court has further jurisdiction for the recovery of a debt, or money demand, where the amount does not exceed \$400.00 and is ascertained by the signature of the Defendant.

The four following York County Division Courts are situated in Toronto and conduct the Division Court business of the city.

First and Tenth Division Courts, City Hall Building.

Eighth Division Court, 2881 Dundas Street W.

Ninth Division Court, 300 Main Street.

Where the amount involved exceeds \$100.00 an appeal may be taken from the judgment of this Court to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

County Court

This Court entertains claims where the amount involved does not exceed in ordinary cases \$500.00, but in cases arising out of contract the Court has jurisdiction to entertain claims not exceeding \$800.00. The Court office is in the City Hall Building, and the Courts, both jury and non-jury, are held in this building.

Supreme Court

This is the Superior Court and has jurisdiction in all but exceptional cases, such as Admiralty and Patent cases. The jurisdiction of this Court is not limited by any amount. The Court office is at Osgoode Hall. The Courts, which are both jury and non-jury, are usually held in the City Hall Building.

Seated at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, is the Court of Appeal for Ontario, consisting of ten Judges of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice for Ontario, consisting of eight Circuit or Nisi Prius Judges. These eighteen Judges preside over all the Supreme Court and Appellate work of the Province.

Criminal Courts

The Police Court is held every day at the City Hall. A separate Court deals with charges against women. In all but the minor offences the accused has the right to trial by a jury, or single Judge in the County Criminal Court. The County Criminal Courts are known as the Sessions (jury) and the County Judge's Criminal Court (single Judge without jury). Very serious offences are tried in the assizes, this being the jury Criminal Court of the Supreme Court. Appeals from these Criminal Courts are likewise taken to the Appellate Division mentioned above.

Surrogate Court

This Court deals with the administration of the estates of deceased persons and has jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the estates of deceased persons. The office of this Court is at the City Hall.

Actions involving patents, trade-marks, copyrights, are in the jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court of Canada with offices at Ottawa, Canada.

Juvenile Court and Family Court

Toronto was one of the first cities in the world to recognize the differences between juvenile and adult crime inasmuch as it established the first children's court. Then in 1912 a commissioner was appointed under the Children's Protection Act, and in 1916 the Juvenile Courts Act was passed making it a Court of Record.

In June, 1929, the Attorney-General, acting on Legislation which became law in that year, extended the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court to include family matters such as support, assault, etc.

It deals also with matters of wardship, adoption under the Adoption Act and support of children born out of wedlock. There are two judges in the Court, Hawley S. Mott and Richard S. Hosking. The offices are in the Lands, Deeds and Titles Building, corner of Albert and Elizabeth Streets.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE

Registrar, Hon. Thomas Crawford; Master of Titles, Charles R. Deacon.

The record to land titles within the City of Toronto is kept at the Land Registry Office situated at the corner of Albert and Chestnut Streets. The present building was erected by the City in 1916.

Religious Census and Churches

	Religious Census 1930	No. of churches or meeting halls 1931	
Anglican.....	185,108	190,142	67
United.....	117,066	118,213	71
Presbyterian.....	101,831	98,640	36
Roman Catholic.....	70,702	72,850	39
Hebrew.....	45,190	46,768	33
Baptist.....	28,176	28,067	45
Salvation Army.....	3,508	3,353	25
Christian Science.....	2,710	2,824	3
Lutheran.....	3,001	3,672	4
Disciples of Christ....	526	492	7
Unitarian.....	267	282	1
Congregational.....	253	239	1
Miscellaneous.....	63,258	61,689	135
Total.....	621,596	627,231	467

PRINCIPAL CHURCHES

- St. James's Cathedral**—Church and King Sts. Rector, Rev. Canon Plumptre, M.A., Oxon. (Anglican.)
- Cathedral of St. Alban, the Martyr**—Howland and Barton Aves. Dean, The Lord Bishop of Toronto. Priest-Vicar, The Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate. (Anglican.)
- Holy Blossom Synagogue**—115 Bond St. Rabbi, Maurice N. Eisendrath.
- Knox Church**—Spadina Ave. Minister, Rev. John Gibson Inkster. (Presbyterian.)
- Metropolitan Church**—Queen Street, between Bond and Church Sts. Minister, Dr. W. H. Sedgewick. (United Church.)

- St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church**—King and Simcoe Sts. Minister, Rev. Stuart C. Parker.
- St. Michael's Cathedral**—Bond, Shuter and Church Sts. Rector, Rev. W. D. Muckle, D.C.L. (Roman Catholic.)
- St. Paul's Church**—Bloor St., east of Yonge St. Rector, The Hon. and Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., LL.D. (Anglican.)
- St. Peter's Church**—Markham and Bloor Sts. Curate, Rev. Father Carey. (Roman Catholic.)
- The Salvation Army**, Territorial Headquarters—20 Albert St. Territorial Commander, Commissioner James Hay.
- Timothy Eaton Memorial Church**—St. Clair Ave, west of Yonge St. Minister, Rev. Trevor H. Davies, D.D. (United Church.)
- Walmer Road Baptist Church**—Walmer Road and Lowther Ave. Minister, Rev. H. H. Bingham, D.D.
- Yorkminster Baptist Church**—Yonge and Heath Streets. Minister, Rev. W. A. Cameron.

*Community Service
Organization Section*

BOARD OF TRADE

(of the City of Toronto)

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Canada in 1845, the Board of Trade has continued to promote such measures as it has considered would prosper the lawful trade and commerce of the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto more especially.

Membership in the Board is open to anyone interested in trade or commerce. Over 3,000 such business men have united to form the largest membership of any similar organization in the British Empire. The affairs of the Board are conducted through a Council of fifteen members and the Executive Officers, the President, the 1st and 2nd Vice Presidents, Treasurer and a General Manager, all of whom, excepting the General Manager, are elected annually.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

The Board of Trade bases its existence upon service to the business community through the improvement of trade conditions and the encouragement of general growth and prosperity. By reason of its large and representative membership it is able to apply the ability and diversified knowledge of successful business men to the solution of the ever-increasing problems of economic life.

The work undertaken has been steadily progressive and the usefulness of the organization is being constantly emphasized by the complexity of the problems facing business. It has been prominent in its advocacy of many of the public organizations for which this City is noted and, through its work as a commercial organization, has greatly assisted the expansion of the City's trade.

President, J. H. Black; General Manager, F. D. Tolchard.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

A voluntary organization of taxpayers for the purpose of providing, through research, unbiased and impersonal information to municipal governing bodies, officials and citizens in order to stimulate effective thinking on municipal and community problems. President, G. H. Muntz; Managing Director, Horace L. Brittain. Offices, 1105 New Wellington Bldg., 137 Wellington Street West.

CITIZENS' RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CANADA

A national organization of citizens and taxpayers with Head Office at 1105 New Wellington Bldg., 137 Wellington Street West, compiles and publishes Financial Statistics—Canadian Governments and information regarding taxation. The Institute, through its trained staff, conducts surveys of governmental departments and public institutions, such as Hospitals, etc.

President, F. Barry Hayes.

FEDERATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Federation for Community Service encourages community service in Toronto and renders it more effective. In an annual financial campaign, under its auspices, funds are raised to support the

COMMUNITY SERVICE

needs of the thirty-three (33) welfare organizations in its membership. These organizations cover practically every phase of social welfare work being carried on. Close co-operation exists with the Catholic and Jewish Federations, with the Public Departments and other community services. Fifty thousand (55,000) givers in 1931 gave \$583,000.00.

General Secretary, A. D. Hardie. Office, Room 1403, Concourse Bldg., 100 Adelaide Street West.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES

For the Archdiocese of Toronto, Inc.

Supervises the work of 15 affiliated Catholic Charities, covering every phase of social welfare, and collects, apportions and distributes funds for their upkeep. Subscriptions received in the 1931 Campaign supplied \$145,934.09 for this work.

Executive Secretary, Agnes King. Office, 67 Bond Street.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES

Supervises the work of 15 affiliated Jewish Welfare organizations and collects, apportions and distributes funds for their upkeep. In 1931, 1,600 subscribers gave \$88,000.00 for this purpose.

President, Arthur Cohn; Executive Director, Martin Cohn. Offices, Scheuer House, corner Beverley and Baldwin Streets.

HOME AND SCHOOL CLUBS

Community clubs, having the school as the centre, with the object of developing a co-operative effort between the parents in the home and the teachers in the school, beautifying and improving school rooms and surroundings and developing a social spirit in the neighbourhood.

President, Mrs. R. Clarke Steele; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. C. McLellan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. J. McKerihan, 99 Parkside Dr.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

This Council was organized in 1893, with the object of bringing the various associations of women in Toronto into closer relations through an organized union, each society in the Council retaining its independence and not being committed to any prin-

ciple or method of any other society in the Council, the latter being a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest. The Council has now some 75 societies in affiliation, with a membership of over 30,000. It has been active in obtaining changes for the betterment of the community as a whole and more particularly in those phases affecting women and children such as Mothers' Allowance Act, Big Sisters' Association, Medical Inspection in Schools, etc. The Council is in affiliation with the National Council of Women of Canada.

President, Mrs. J. P. Hynes; Federation Secretary, Mrs. G. S. Richardson.

TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

This is a voluntary organization which strives for justice and mercy for all animals. Its objects are protective and educational. No small part of the educational program is carried on through the schools and the Toronto enrolment in the Junior Humane Society is practically 12,500, and the total for the Province about 60,000. In 1931, 17,409 calls were made, 5,965 being of an emergency nature. 4,177 horses and 72,876 other animals, poultry and birds were examined, and 8,199 dogs and 15,420 cats were brought to shelter. 58 summonses for cruelty, etc., were issued and 56 convictions secured.

President, Hon. H. C. Schofield, M.P.P., Managing Director, John Macnab Wilson. Headquarters, 11-23 St. Alban's Street. Motto: "We speak for those who cannot speak for themselves."

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

This league was organized as it is now in 1917, with the object of making our people understand our dependence on the sea as a nation, having Canadian trade carried in Canadian ships, manned by Canadian seamen, having an adequate naval defence for Canadian commerce and guarding our seamen and their dependents from destitution.

President, Sam Harris, S.S.D.; Secretary, Lt.-Col. Cecil G. Williams. Offices, 165 Lake Shore Blvd., Toronto.

ONTARIO MOTOR LEAGUE

A non-profit making association of automobile owners organized in 1907 and having as its object, among other things, the maintaining of the rights and privileges of users of motor vehicles, the promotion of national governmental legislation in regard thereto and the assisting and encouraging the construction and maintenance of good roads. The League, in addition to its direct active members, has affiliated automobile clubs in thirty of the leading cities and towns in the Province and is the largest club in the British Empire outside of the United Kingdom. A wide sphere of service is rendered members, including emergency road service, legal defence, touring information, etc., and its road book is practically indispensable to anyone touring for a holiday.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Robertson. Office, Lumsden Building, Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE

Organized in 1914 for the purpose of promoting "Safety" measures throughout the Province. A constant and ever-enlarging campaign of education along safety lines is conducted.

Over a million pieces of literature are now distributed annually.

General Manager, J. F. H. Wyse. Offices, Metropolitan Building, corner Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are a large number of Ratepayers' Associations in Toronto. These are formed for the protection and advancement of neighbourhood interests, and for the purpose of informing the citizens as to the platforms, aims and objects of those aspiring to be members of the City Council and Board of Education.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION, Inc.

The Executive Offices of the Association are in the Hotel Waverley. It is a non-profit organization, supported by public subscription, and has done much to increase tourist traffic and secure conventions for

the City of Toronto. The Association commenced to function March 1st, 1926, under the management of E. R. Powell. Since that time tourist traffic has increased in 1926, 25%; in 1927, 35%; in 1928, 35%; in 1929, 15%; and in 1930 a decrease of 15% over the previous year; 1931 showed an increase of 7%. Conventions have also increased. In 1926 there were 103; in 1927, 146; in 1928, 181; in 1929, 231; in 1930, 254; and in 1931, 279.

The Association maintains a branch office at Niagara Falls, N.Y., located at Falls and Main Streets. Six Toronto-born girls dispense information, and, in the past twelve months, over 45,000 United States citizens from all parts of the Republic have visited that office seeking information about Toronto.

A new office will this year be opened at 61 Walnut St., Fort Erie, Ont. It is within a few yards of the Canadian Customs Office and Peace Bridge. An information tent is located on Lakeshore Boulevard, foot of Jane St., Toronto, from July 1st to September 10th.

It requires five stenographers at the Executive offices to carry on the correspondence, as well as the Managing Director and two Assistants to the Managing Director, in Toronto.

THE TORONTO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Toronto Young Men's Christian Association has a record of sixty-seven years of continuous service with the youth of Toronto. It is now carrying on its work through three City Branches with modern equipment, two Railroad Branches, three Community or Non-equipment Branches, one Military Hospital centre—and, in addition, there are thirty-five school, church and community buildings which have been placed at the disposal of the Association and where effective, well-organized work is carried on.

Operating from these forty-four centres located here and there throughout Greater Toronto, the Association serves annually more than 20,000 boys and young men who actively participate in a varied program of wholesome interest and positive Christian character values.

General Secretary, J. W. Hopkins, 36 College St.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Toronto Y.W.C.A. has three Administration Buildings, Central at 21 McGill Street, West Toronto at 10 St. John's Road, and East Toronto at 2061 Danforth Avenue, providing educational and recreational facilities by means of their well equipped Club Rooms, swimming pool and three gymnasias. It has two cafeterias, an Employment Bureau and a staff of Travellers' Aids at the stations. It provides housing facilities in its four residences, Elm House, Dundas House, Pembroke House and Dufferin House; maintains a room registry of inspected and approved boarding houses; operates a Holiday House at Centre Island and a camp at Georgian Bay; has an International Department for foreign-born girls and has flourishing self-governing clubs of school girls and girls in business.

It had in 1931, 1,453 members and 1,048 class members, making a total of 2,501. In addition to these served affiliated High School Clubs numbering in membership 1,787, and public school and junior groups numbering 710.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Toronto Branch

The Society carries on the work of ministry to disabled soldiers in the same spirit of service which it so ably demonstrated during the Great War. The Toronto Branch maintains a Red Cross Lodge on the grounds of the Church Street Hospital; a summer outpost hospital for Christie Street patients at Hanlan's Point; a Hospital Visiting Committee, which supplies gifts and entertainments; and a Soldiers' Comfort Committee, which does a great and varied work for those requiring help. The Society also gives a splendid Christmas Dinner with entertainment for their patients. A Layette Committee supplies complete layette outfits to wives of returned soldiers unable to supply them.

In addition to these after-war services, the Toronto Branch of the Society conducts Home Nursing classes and maintains a centre for training of Housekeepers. Junior Red Cross Clubs are organized throughout the schools.

The Branch also supplies funds to assist in the operation, by the Ontario Division, of Outpost Hospitals in Northern Ontario. These Outposts are doing much to relieve suffering in the pioneer settlements of this Province.

Clubs and Amusements Section

SERVICE AND LUNCHEON CLUBS

The following is a list of Toronto Service and Luncheon Clubs, along with the Headquarters and date of meeting for each:

- CANADIAN CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon every Monday at 12.30, from the month of October till April.
- ELECTRIC CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Wednesday at 12.30.
- EMPIRE CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon every Thursday at 12.30, except during the summer months.
- KINSMAN'S CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Every other Thursday at 6.00.
- OPTIMISTS' CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Tuesday at 12.30.
- PROGRESS CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Thursday at 12.30.
- GYRO CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Tuesday at 12.30.
- LIONS CLUB:** Headquarters, King Edward Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Thursday at 12.15.
- ROTARY CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Weekly luncheon each Friday at 12.30.
- ZONTA CLUB:** Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Every other Wednesday.
- KIWANIS CLUB:** Downtown Club, Headquarters, Royal York Hotel. Luncheon every Wednesday at 12.30. Riverdale Club, Headquarters, Broadview Y.M.C.A. Luncheon every Thursday at 12.30. West Toronto Club, Headquarters, Parkdale Canoe Club. Luncheon every Thursday at 12.30.

PROMINENT SOCIAL AND OTHER CLUBS

- Albany Club, 91 King St. East.
 Arts and Letters Club, 14 Elm Street.
 Canadian Business Women's Club, 67 Yonge Street.
 Canadian Military Institute, 96 University Ave.
 Engineers' Club, 350 Bay Street.
 Granite Club, 63 St. Clair Ave. West.
 National Club, 303 Bay Street.
 Ontario Club, 16 Wellington St. West.
 The York Club, 135 St. George Street.
 Toronto Club, 107 Wellington St. West.
 University Club, 68 University Avenue.
 Victoria Club, 277 Huron Street.

SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUBS

- Argonaut Rowing Club, 131 Lake Shore Blvd.
 British Rugby Football Union of Ontario. Honorary Secretary, W. R. E. Williams, 76 Collier St., Toronto.
 Balmy Beach Club, 360 Lake Front (Balmy Beach).
 Birch Cliff Tennis Club, s. s. Kingston Rd., Stop 10.
 Badminton and Racquet Club of Toronto, 25 St. Clair Ave. W.
 Carlton Club, Church and Hayden Streets.
 Canada Lawn Bowling Club Limited, 165 Avenue Road.
 Granite Club, 63 St. Clair Avenue West.
 High Park Curling and Lawn Bowling Club, 98-100 Indian Road.
 Kew Beach Bowling Club, s.s. Lee Avenue.
 Lawrence Park Lawn Bowling Club, Lawrence Park E.
 Oakwood Lawn Bowling Club, 584 Christie St.
 Oakwood Swimming Club, 904 St. Clair Ave. West.
 Old Orchard Skating Club, 375 Dovercourt Road.
 Ontario Jockey Club, Woodbine Park.
 Parkdale Canoe Club, Lakeshore Blvd.
 Parkdale Lawn Bowling Club, Ltd., 145 Cowan Ave.
 Royal Canadian Bicycle Club, 131 Broadview Ave.
 Royal Canadian Curling Club, 131 Broadview Ave.
 Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island.
 Runnymede Lawn Bowling Club, Ltd., 22 Weatherall
 Rusholme Lawn Tennis Club, 375 Dovercourt Road.
 Rusholme Lawn Bowling Club, 614 Dovercourt Road.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

St. Clair Recreation Club, 1670 Dufferin Street.
 Thistle Lawn Bowling Club, Ltd., 723 Bathurst Street.
 Toronto Baseball Athletic Co., Ltd., s.s. Fleet St.
 Toronto Bowling Club, Ltd., 68 Temperance St.
 Toronto Camera Club, 2 Gould Street.
 Toronto Canoe Club, 22½ Dowling Ave.
 Toronto Chess Club, 65 Church Street.
 Toronto Cricket Club, Wilson Avenue.
 Toronto Curling Club, 277 Huron St.
 Toronto Hunt Club, 1143 Kingston Road.
 Toronto-Eglinton Hunt Club, 1107 Avenue Rd.
 Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, 44 Price St.
 Toronto Maple Leaf Hockey Club, 60 Carlton St.
 Toronto Racquet Club, 135 St. George Street.
 Toronto Skating Club, 568 Dupont Street.
 Victoria Skating and Curling Ass'n., 277 Huron Street.
 York Badminton Club, Cawthra Square.



HOW ABOUT YOUR CLOTHES?

Insure yourself against disappointment in wear and appearance because:—

- (1) All garments are made on our own premises.
- (2) Hand-tailored throughout.
- (3) Personally fitted by Mr. Harry Skitch.
- (4) Fabrics 100% wool and patterns personally chosen.
- (5) 48-hour service to out-of-town customers.

THE HARRY SKITCH CO. LTD.

Men's Tailors

9 Adelaide St. E. Telephone ELgin 4763 Toronto, Ont.

CLUBS AND AMUSEMENTS

GOLF CLUBS

Bathurst Golf and Country Club, R.R.1. Eglinton
 Cedar Brook Golf and Country Club, Stop 24,
 Kingston Rd., Scarboro.
 Humber Valley Golf and Country Club, Humber
 Valley.
 Islington Golf Club, Islington.
 Ladies' Golf & Tennis Club, Stop 16, Yonge Street.
 Lakeshore Country Club, Clarkson.
 Lakeview Golf and Country Club, Port Credit.
 Lambton Golf and Country Club, Lambton Mills.
 Mississauga Golf and Country Club, Port Credit.
 Pine Point Golf Club, Weston.
 Riverside Golf and Country Club, Weston.
 Rosedale Golf Club, Forest Glen Crescent.
 Rouge Hills Golf and Country Club, Rouge Hills.
 Royal York Golf Club, Humber Valley.
 St. Andrews Golf Club, York Mills.
 Scarborough Golf and Country Club, Stop 38, Kingston
 Road.
 Summit Golf and Country Club, Stop 54, Yonge
 Street.
 Thistledown Golf and Country Club, Woodbridge
 Road.
 Thornhill Golf Club, Stop 17, Yonge St., Thornhill.
 Toronto Golf Club, Stop 28, Lake Shore Road, Long
 Branch.
 Toronto Hunt Club, 1143 Kingston Road.
 Uplands Golf and Country Club, Thornhill.
 Weston Golf and Country Club, Weston.
 Willowdale Golf and Country Club, Yonge St.
 York Downs Golf Club, North Bathurst St., and
 Sheppard Avenue.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB

The R.C.Y.C. was founded in 1852. The membership approximates 2,000. It is the largest fresh water yacht club in the world. It is situated at Centre Island.

Activities

Yacht racing, bowling, tennis. The club has entertained most of the Royal Family, including the present King and the Prince of Wales. It has been very prominent in international yachting and has held, at various times, practically all the important trophies raced for on the Great Lakes.

VETERANS' CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Amputations Association of the Great War, 62 St. Albans Street.

Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. Branches with Club-houses in Toronto:

East Toronto Branch, corner Dawes Road and Coleman Avenue.

Central Toronto, 41 Isabella St.

Riverdale, 453 Broadview Avenue.

Naval Veterans, 77-79 Carlton Street.

Western District, 722 College Street.

Earlscourt, 6A Greenlaw Avenue.

ARENAS AND STADIA

(See also Parks and Playgrounds)

Mutual Street Arena

Mutual Street Arena is situated on the west side of Mutual Street, between Dundas and Shuter,—main entrance on Mutual Street. It has a seating capacity of 7,300 (reserve 6,000, rush 1,300).

Varsity Stadium and Skating Rink

In Canada there is no stadium so large and so well equipped as the one owned by the University of Toronto and situated on Bloor Street. The concrete bleachers are unique, being so constructed that the 11,000 people who occupy them can all see the game without the slightest difficulty. The stadium provides accommodation for 18,000 spectators but, though built only a few years ago, its capacity is by no means sufficient to accommodate all those who wish to see the final games. All the big games are broadcast by radio from the stadium. Close at hand is the up-to-date Varsity Rink which seats 4,800 spectators and has an ice surface of the regulation size, 200 feet by 80 feet.

Oakwood Stadium and Swimming Pools

The Oakwood Stadium is a full sized Rugby Field, being about 130 yards long by 65 yards wide. The covered stand will seat 3,200 and the bleachers 3,400. It is used in winter for skating.

The Oakwood Swimming Club has two large tanks which can accommodate 1,200 people at one time. Commodious dressing rooms and the most up-to-date chlorinating equipment are two features. The water in the pools is filtered constantly.

Ravina Rink

This rink has an ice surface of 80' x 190', a present seating capacity of 3,000 which may be increased to 4,000 and a total capacity of 5,500. It is used for skating, and by the Mercantile Hockey League, O.H.A. hockey, Industrial hockey, Collegiate teams and the Toronto Hockey League.

An open air swimming tank 60' x 100' with a depth ranging from 2 feet to 9 feet is operated on the club plan in summer months.

Ulster Stadium

This is situated in the heart of the east end of the City, convenient to Gerrard Street East and Greenwood Avenue. It has an area of approximately 5 acres, and seating accommodation for 12,000 people, 3,500 under cover. It is used by the leading soccer and lacrosse clubs, and the collegiates of the eastern section for rugby games. The Public School Athletic Association utilize the grounds for the finals of their various activities, free of charge.

Maple Leaf Stadium

This modern structure of steel and concrete was erected early in 1926—it is the home of International Baseball in Toronto and is considered the finest ball park in the minor leagues. Located on Fleet Street, Toronto's new waterfront highway, near the foot of Bathurst Street, it overlooks Toronto Bay, The Island and Lake Ontario.

The stadium and large playing field is used also for baseball, football, boxing, track meets, etc. It has a seating capacity of 20,000.

MAPLE LEAF GARDENS

Maple Leaf Gardens, the Empire's finest indoor sports palace, is situated on the north-west corner of Carlton and Church Streets at Toronto, Canada.

It has a seating accommodation of 12,500 for hockey and an additional 2,000 for wrestling or boxing.

The largest professional hockey crowd drew a paid attendance of 14,366 fans on the evening of the Stanley Cup final.

The building is splendidly adapted for political or religious meetings or services, and on Sunday,

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

December 13th, 1931, Denton Massey and his York Bible Class spoke to some 17,000, and another 20,000 were turned away at the door.

A pleasing feature of Maple Leaf Gardens is the purity of the atmosphere, regardless of the number of people in attendance, as smoking is not permitted in the area proper, and a most up-to-date ventilating system keeps the air moving all the time.

Wrestling, boxing and professional and amateur indoor lacrosse will make Maple Leaf Gardens its home during the coming summer.

Mr. J. P. Bickell is president of Maple Leaf Gardens.

RACE TRACKS

Toronto has eight weeks of horse racing during the year, each of the four tracks having seven days in the spring and seven days in the fall.

Woodbine, Thorncliffe and Long Branch are mile tracks and Dufferin Park a half-mile track.

Woodbine is the scene each spring of the running of the King's Plate, the Governor-General of Canada usually attending in state on that day.

Woodbine and Dufferin tracks are in the City, the former on Queen Street East and the latter on Dufferin, between Bloor and College.

Thorncliffe track is in East York Township and Long Branch just outside the western city limits.

THEATRES

The Royal Alexandra

Situated on King St. W. Seating capacity, 1,600.

The Empire

Situated on Temperance St. Seating capacity, 1,400.

PRINCIPAL VAUDEVILLE AND PICTURE HOUSES

IMPERIAL (formerly Pantages): 263 Yonge St. Seating capacity, 3,600.

SHEA'S HIPPODROME: 440 Bay St. Seating capacity, 3,663.

CONCERT HALL

MASSEY HALL: Corner of Shuter and Victoria Sts. Seating capacity, 2,977.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS OF TORONTO

PRINCIPAL MOVING PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA: Bloor at Bathurst Streets.

BEACH: 1971 Queen Street East.

CAPITOL: 2492 Yonge Street at Castlefield Road.

COLLEGE: corner College St. and Dovercourt Rd.

LOEW'S: 189 Yonge St. Seating capacity, 2,200.

OAKWOOD: Oakwood Avenue at St. Clair Avenue.

PALACE: Danforth and Pape Avenues.

PARKDALE: Queen Street W., near Sunnyside Beach.

PRINCE OF WALES: 2094 Danforth Avenue.

RUNNYMEDE: 2225 Bloor Street West.

ST. CLAIR: St. Clair Avenue West.

TIVOLI: corner Richmond and Victoria Streets.

Seating capacity, 1,350.

UPTOWN: 764 Yonge St. Seating capacity, 2,965.

Hart House Theatre

An experimental theatre for the use of the University of Toronto and the wider community which it serves. It was built by the Massey Foundation and presented to the University in 1919. Seating capacity, 500. It has a technical equipment probably as complete as that of any theatre in the world. The actors and actresses are all amateurs. All the scenery and properties are made in the theatre and there is a special department under its own permanent manager for the manufacture of the costumes.

Principal Hotels of Toronto

Toronto has over 7,000 hotel rooms. The following is a list of some of the larger hotels:

Royal York—Situated directly opposite the New Union Station. 1,200 bedrooms.

King Edward—Situated on King St., east of Yonge St. 1,000 bedrooms.

Ford—Situated at Bay and Dundas Sts. 750 bedrooms.

Prince George—Situated at King and York Sts. 250 bedrooms.

Walker House—Situated on Front St., at York St. 400 bedrooms.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

- Carls-Rite**—Situated on Front St., at Simcoe St.
138 bedrooms.
- Waverley**—Situated at Spadina Ave. and College St.
100 bedrooms.
- Victoria**—Situated at Yonge and Melinda Sts.
54 bedrooms.
- Elliott House**—Situated at Shuter and Church Sts.
63 bedrooms.
- Iroquois**—Situated at King and York Sts. 85
bedrooms.
- Arlington**—Situated at King and John Sts. 125
bedrooms.

PRIVATE HOTELS

There are upwards of 24 Private Hotels in Toronto, among the largest of these are:

- The Westminster, 242 Jarvis Street.
Alexandra Palace, University Avenue.
The Marlborough, 214 Jarvis Street.
Inglewood Hotel, 295 Jarvis Street.
Isabella Hotel, 556 Sherbourne Street.
Royal Cecil Hotel, 202 Jarvis Street.
St. Regis Hotel, 392 Sherbourne Street.
Selby Hotel, 592 Sherbourne Street.
Tudor Hotel, 559 Sherbourne Street.
Tuxedo Hotel, 504 Sherbourne Street.
Walsingham Hotel, 321 Jarvis Street.
Windermere Hotel, 232 Jarvis Street.

FARMER AND HOPE

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

57 Queen Street West, Toronto

C. V. Farmer

C. P. Hope

THOMPSON AND McMILLAN

*Barristers, Solicitors,
Notaries Public*

ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Walter C. Thomson Angus McMillan

DENTON & DENTON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Northern Ontario Building

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO 2, CANADA

Frank Denton Laura Denton Duff

Military Section

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Headquarters Staff of Military District No. 2 is located at 185 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons occupy Stanley Barracks.

The Non-Permanent Militia Unit Headquarters are chiefly located at "The Armouries," University Ave., and Spadina House, Spadina Crescent.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Founded in 1890, its membership is confined to officers and ex-officers of His Majesty's Service. It is the only service club of its kind in Ontario and is affiliated with the Junior Army and Navy Club, Whitehall, London, England. Its objects are educational as well as social for, in addition to the usual club facilities, it has the finest military library in Canada and a very fine military museum. Lectures are given from time to time by distinguished military and naval men on military and historical subjects.

Located at 96 University Avenue, opposite, and a short distance above the Armouries.

Hon. President, Col. K. R. Marshall, C.M.C., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C.; President, Lt.-Col. Baptist Johnston, V.D.; Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. J. H. Dignam.

THE CENOTAPH

"To our Glorious Dead," dedicated by the citizens of Toronto as a heartfelt tribute to those who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918. The corner stone was laid July 24th, 1925, by Field Marshall the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Force in the Great War. It is in the form of a pylon placed in the centre of the first flight of steps leading to the main entrance of the City Hall, with the narrow face set toward Queen Street.

THE OLD FORT

Is situated at the east side of Exhibition Grounds, was originally built by Governor Simcoe in 1793 and was the scene of fierce fighting in the war of 1812, when it was captured by the Americans.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

As the victorious troop were entering the fort, the ammunition magazine was blown up by our defeated troop, who were retreating towards Kingston. General Pike, the leader of the Americans was killed as a result of the explosion, being struck by a piece of debris, stone or rock. The Fort was practically demolished during this war, but was rebuilt in 1816 and became one of our principal fortifications. Many detachments of well-known and famous British Regiments have been garrisoned at this Fort.

The blockhouses are of considerable interest. They were built chiefly as a defence against Indians who at that period were a source of terror.

General Living Conditions

Home Ownership

Toronto is a city with a comparatively even distribution of wealth. This has been exemplified by the large percentage of its citizens which own their own homes. In recent years, however, the proportion of apartment dwellers has increased considerably. The following are the figures for 1929 and 1930.

Residences	1930	1931
Residences occupied by owners.....	64,372	64,644
Residences occupied by tenants.....	42,148	42,053
Total number occupied residences.....	106,520	106,697

Apartments Type	Number		Number of Apartments	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Apartment Houses.....	960	726	11,916	11,774
Triplexes.....	418	410	1,254	1,230
Duplexes.....	3,604	4,280	7,208	8,560
Apartments over stores.....	7,292	8,244
Total apartment suites...			27,670	29,808

Diversified Industry

A glance at the manufacturing section (page 94) is sufficient proof of the fact that employment conditions and the prosperity of the city do not depend upon any one branch of the manufacturing industry. This tends towards stability and steady employment, and makes for happy home conditions.

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT

The index of employment for Toronto, using the average calendar year 1926=100, was as follows:

As at February 1st, in each year.

1925.....	91.7
1926.....	95.6
1927.....	99.3
1928.....	105.4
1929.....	115.9
1930.....	116.4
1931.....	107.1
1932.....	97.8

The Employment Service of Canada operates both a Man's and Woman's Branch in Toronto. No charge is made for registration. This organization, with a chain of employment offices throughout the Dominion, is carried on by the Government, solely to serve the public.

Salaries and Wages

The salaries and wages paid in different lines of employment compare very favourably with those paid in other Canadian cities. A minimum wage of 60 cents per hour is stipulated for civic employees. For wages paid in separate occupations see Report on "Wages and Hours of Labour," issued by the Department of Labour, Canada, January, 1932.

Conditions of Employment

The conditions under which people are called upon to work in Toronto are surrounded by many legal safeguards looking toward the conservation of health and the elimination of unnecessary hardships and privations. Under the Minimum Wage Act of Ontario, the Minimum Wage Board may establish, from time to time, after due enquiry, a minimum wage and maximum number of working hours per week for female employees who work for wages. The Factories, Shop and Office Buildings Act, besides setting up many safeguards, stipulates that with certain exceptions a ten-hour day is the maximum for a child, youth, young girl or woman. The One Day Rest in Seven Act applies to all employees, except Watchmen, Janitors, Superintendents, Foremen and certain other exceptions. The Fire De-

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

partments Act and the Railway Act deal with employees in these special lines of activity. The Workmen's Compensation Act, The Mothers' Allowance Act and similar Acts are designed for the purpose of taking care of those placed in adverse conditions through accident or causes not within their control. The Old Age Pensions Act was made applicable to Ontario by an Act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1929, and is now in operation.

Trades Unions

The Trades Union Movement in Toronto dates back to October 12th, 1832, when the printers formed the first labour organization. To-day there are about 100 International Trades Unions in the City, and about ten national unions. The Toronto District Labour Council is the central legislative body for the International unions, and the National Trades and Labour Council performs a similar function for the national local unions. In addition to the District Labour Council, there are Councils representative of the unions in different industries. The total membership of the International Unions is about 25,000 and of the National Unions about 2,000. The National Unions have their entire membership in Canada and are not affiliated in any way with the organized workers in the United States.

Municipal Taxation

Taxes are levied for municipal and school purposes upon the assessed value of land and buildings, business and income. Under the provisions of the Assessment Act, land and buildings are assessed at their full value and taxed at the mill rate set for the year. Business is taxed on the value of the space occupied, graded according to the type of business carried on. For instance, Wholesalers, Insurance Companies, Banks, Trust Companies, etc., are taxed at the mill rate of the municipality on 75% of the assessed value of the land including buildings occupied or used; Manufacturers, 60%; Departmental or Retail stores with more than five branches, 50%; Barristers, Physicians, Engineers and various professions, 50%; Publishers, 35%; Retail business, cities with population of 50,000 or over, 25%; on other cities and towns, 30%; Photographers, Theatres, etc., 25%, etc.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, TRADE JOURNALS, ETC.

Incomes taxed are for the most part personal incomes, incorporated companies usually being taxable only on income not derived from business such as income from investments. Income Tax exemptions of \$1,500 are granted to non-householders and \$3,000 to householders, plus \$400 for each dependant child or dependant father or mother. Certain provisions have been made in order to avoid double taxation through business and income.

No direct levy is made by the Province on property owners. There is, however, a gasoline tax levied by the Ontario Government. In 1931, an Act was passed providing for a Provincial Levy on incorporated companies of 1/10 of 1% up on the paid-up capital employed within the Province, and, in 1932, a tax of 1% was levied on net revenue and \$50.00 for each office or place of business in Ontario.

Newspapers, Magazines, Trade Journals, Etc.

Toronto is the centre of a large publishing industry. In addition to the many book publishing establishments located here, there are in all, some 193 newspapers, magazines, trade journals issued daily, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly. 5 of these are daily papers, 34 are published weekly and 154 semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly. The daily papers are as follows:

Globe—A morning paper, Independent Liberal in politics, located at corner of Yonge and Melinda Streets, Founded 1844. Average daily circulation March, 1932, 98,268.

Mail and Empire—A morning paper, Conservative in politics, located at the corner of King and Bay Streets. Established 1872. Average daily circulation during March, 1932, 115,182. The greatest morning circulation in Canada.

Star—An evening paper, Liberal in politics, moved on February 2nd, 1929, to the stately new edifice at 80 King Street West, one of the largest and

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

most advanced in technical and mechanical equipment newspaper plants in the world. The entire plant is electrically operated. In March, 1932, it had an average daily circulation of 221,371, being the largest of any newspaper in Canada. (See also *Star Weekly*.)

Telegram—An evening paper, Independent in politics, located at Bay and Melinda Streets, with additional plant at 650 Dupont Street. Founded 1876. Average daily circulation, Mar. 1932, 148,002.

Hebrew Journal—A morning paper, except on Saturdays, when printed in evening. Printed in Yiddish, Independent in politics. Located at 542 Dundas Street West. Average daily circulation, March, 1932, 21,000.

The following are among the outstanding weekly papers published in Toronto:

Farmers' Sun—Located at 28 Duke Street, Official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario. Every second Thursday, 15,000.

Financial Post—Issued by the MacLean Publishing Company, Ltd., giving all financial news of interest. Average circulation about 25,921, the largest of any Canadian Financial paper.

Labor Leader—Published at 64 Duke St. Specializes in matters of interest to labor, particularly organized labor. Average weekly circulation about 37,500.

Monetary Times—Published at 62 Church St. Deals with all financial matters. Average weekly circulation, 6,500.

Saturday Night—A unique publication covering subjects of interest to all members of the family. Special Financial and Society Sections. Published at 73 Richmond St. West. Average weekly circulation, 32,994.

Star Weekly—Published by the Star Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Rotogravure section, news, literary, comics, etc. Average weekly circulation in March, 1932, 247,655.

FINANCIAL

Magazines

Some of the more prominent magazines other than trade or special publications are:

Canadian Magazine—A Hugh C. MacLean publication. Literary publication with a circulation of about 96,288.

Canadian Home Journal—Published by Consolidated Press, Limited, with a circulation of over 153,393.

Chatelaine—Issued by MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd. Circulation, 127,813.

Legionary—The official National Publication of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. Circulation, 29,970.

MacLean's Magazine—A semi-monthly literary publication issued by MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., of University Avenue, and having a circulation of about 160,028.

Financial Section

BANKS

General

There are 10 chartered banks in Canada, four of which have their head offices in Toronto, i.e., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial, Dominion and Bank of Toronto. There are also 274 branch banks situated at various points throughout the city. The chartered banks having head offices in Toronto, have assets amounting to \$870,851,389.

Toronto Bank debits to individual accounts have increased as follows:

1924.....	\$ 7,659,000,000
1931.....	9,512,000,000

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Originally chartered in 1858 as the Bank of Canada, the Bank of Commerce commenced business in 1867, and with continuous growth from that time, now has nearly 775 branches, 15 of which are

in other parts of the British Empire or in foreign countries. The paid-up capital of the Bank is now \$30,000,000 and there is a reserve fund of \$30,000,000. Total assets as at 30th November, 1931, (the last published statement), were \$640,785,420 and deposits \$499,087,945.

President, Sir John Aird; Chairman of the Board, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; General Manager, S. H. Logan.

The Dominion Bank

The Dominion Bank obtained its charter in 1869 and opened for business on February 1st, 1871, at 40 King Street East, Toronto. In 1879 the Bank erected a Head Office Building at the south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets, and in 1914 it was replaced by the present structure. There are now 43 branches of The Dominion Bank in Toronto. The paid-up capital of the Bank is now \$7,000,000; reserve and undivided profits, \$9,465,209; total assets, December 31st, 1931, \$132,875,079.09; deposits, \$105,449,095.07.

President, A. W. Austin; Vice-President and General Manager, C. A. Bogert; Chairman of the Board, C. S. Blackwell.

Imperial Bank of Canada

The Bank was incorporated in 1874 and commenced business in Toronto on Toronto Street, March 8th, 1875. The Head Office of the Bank was moved to Wellington and Leader Lane in 1876 and has continued there ever since. In 1886 the Bank opened a second office in the City of Toronto at Yonge and Queen Sts., and steadily continued the policy of extending banking services by opening branches as the city grew. There are now 42 branches in the city and suburbs, and 230 branches from Montreal to Vancouver.

The annual statement as on October 31st, 1931, shows paid-up capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$15,761,908, and total assets of \$139,176,621.

President, Mr. Frank A. Rolph; Vice-Presidents, Col. J. F. Michie and Mr. R. S. Waldie; General Manager, Mr. A. E. Phipps.

Bank of Montreal

The Bank of Montreal was founded in 1817 by the leading merchants of Montreal.

A few months later offices were established in York, which afterwards became Toronto. Thus, the Bank ranks as one of Ontario's oldest business institutions, having been in active operation in the Province for some 115 years, and to-day, with a total of 644 branches, 248 are in Ontario, including 41 in Greater Toronto alone. The operations of the Bank in Ontario are under the administration of a provincial organization with headquarters in Toronto and headed by a Superintendent of the Bank. The total assets of the Bank exceed \$733,000,000. Approximately 1,700 of the shareholders reside in Ontario.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

The Bank of Nova Scotia was established in Halifax, N.S., in 1832, with a capital of £50,000, Nova Scotia funds. The progress of the Bank, in keeping with the country, was for a time relatively slow, but by 1872 the original capital had grown to \$490,000 and the assets were approximately \$2,500,000. In 1837 the first branch outside of Halifax was opened at Windsor, N.S., and the policy of establishing branches has been steadily pursued, so that the Bank now operates at practically every place of importance throughout the Dominion, and also has branches in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, The Dominican Republic, London, England, Boston, Chicago and New York.

The Bank's paid-up capital, on December 31st, 1931, was \$12,000,000; reserve fund, \$24,000,000, and total assets, \$262,496,455. The Head Office is at 39 King St. W., Toronto.

S. J. Moore, President; J. A. McLeod, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Province of Ontario Savings Office

This is a government-owned institution, established in 1921 by Act of Legislature. Deposits are accepted from the public, interest paid thereon and the funds thus secured are used by the Government for financing agriculture and other governmental purposes. There are now 17 branches in the Province,

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

and some 90,000 depositors, with a total deposit in excess of \$26,000,000. Four branches are located in Toronto.

The Royal Bank of Canada

The Royal Bank of Canada was founded in 1869 and has 40 branches in Greater Toronto. The Head Office of the Bank is in Montreal, and there are more than 775 branches in Canada, with 97 branches at points abroad, including London, England, where there are two branches, Paris, New York, Cuba and the British and French West Indies, as well as various countries in South America. The Bank has grown into an institution of international importance and is to-day one of the foremost of the great banks of the world. The paid-up capital of the Banks is now \$35,000,000, and there is a reserve fund of the same amount. On the 30th of November, 1931, total assets amounted to over \$825,000,000, with deposits of \$647,000,000. The principal office in Toronto is at the corner of King and Yonge Streets.

The Bank of Toronto

In its long career of more than 75 years of service in the Canadian banking field, The Bank of Toronto has never occupied a sounder or stronger financial position.

In its last annual statement the quick assets amounted to \$61,813,292, representing over 56% of total liabilities to the public, while the paid-up capital and reserves of \$15,431,908.14 were 26% of its commercial loans.

Its conservative banking methods have been consistently adhered to under all conditions in Canada since its incorporation in 1855.

The Bank has paid dividends continuously to its shareholders for the past seventy-five years. A rate of 12%, with a bonus of 1%, was paid for the fiscal year of 1930.

President, W. G. Gooderham; General Manager, H. B. Henwood.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Toronto occupies a very prominent place in the Canadian Investment banking field, having some 49 Investment Banking houses, among which are the following:

FINANCIAL

Aird, MacLeod & Company, Royal Bank Bldg.
Ames, A. E. & Co., Limited, 320 Bay Street.
Bankers Bond Co., Limited, 60 King Street West.
Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Bongard Financial Corporation, 80 King St. West.
Brouse, Mitchell & Company, 255 Bay Street.
Burgess, C. H., & Co., Limited, 255 Bay Street.
Canadian General Securities Ltd., 347 Bay Street.
Christie Vipond & Co., Ltd., 12 Jordan Street.
Cochran, Murray, Limited, Dominion Bank Bldg.
Daly, R. A., & Co., Limited, 80 King Street West.
Deacon, F. H., & Company, 227 Bay Street.
Dickson, Jolliffe & Co., Ltd., 80 King Street West.
Doherty-Easson Co., Limited, 170 Bay Street.
Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, 15 King Street West.
Dyment, Anderson & Company, Dominion Bank Bldg.
Duncanson, White & Co., Dominion Bank Bldg.
Flemming, Denton & Co., Dominion Bank Bldg.
Fraser, Dingman & Co., 217 Bay Street.
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Gairdner & Co., Limited, 320 Bay Street.
Goad, J. L., & Co., Limited, Dominion Bank Bldg.
Goldman & Company, Royal Bank Bldg.
Graham, J. L., & Company, 67 Yonge Street.
Greenshields & Company, 25 King Street West.
Griffis, Fairclough, Norsworthy, Ltd., Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Hanson Bros., Inc., 330 Bay Street.
Harris, Forbes & Co., Limited, C.P.R. Building.
Housser, Wood & Company, Royal Bank Bldg.
Kerr, F. W., & Co., Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Mackenzie, W. A., & Co., Ltd., 67 Yonge Street.
MacLaren, K. F., & Co., Ltd., 255 Bay Street.
Matthews & Co., Limited, 255 Bay Street.
Macdonald, Angus A., & Co., 45 Richmond Street West.
Milner, Ross Securities Corporation, Ltd., 350 Bay Street.
McDougald, D. J., & Co., 302 Bay Street.
McKinnon, W. L., & Company, McKinnon Bldg.
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Bldg.
National City Co., Ltd., 320 Bay Street.
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Royal Bank Bldg.

Osler & Hammond, 21 Jordan Street.
 Raine, W. R., & Co., 320 Bay Street.
 Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 330 Bay Street.
 Stark, John & Company, Royal Bank Bldg.
 Stewart, McNair & Company, 238 Bay Street.
 Stewart, Scully Co., Ltd., Royal Bank Bldg.
 Wills, Bickle & Robertson, 25 King St. West.
 Wood, Gundy & Co., Limited, 36 King Street West.

The central office of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada is at 45 Richmond Street West, Toronto. J. A. Kingsmill, secretary.

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

The history of the Toronto Stock Exchange is an interesting chapter in the growth of Toronto. The Exchange dates back to the year 1852, when a voluntary group of brokers met for the purpose of providing a carefully regulated market place for the purchase and sale of securities.

The Exchange, however, was not incorporated until 1861.

The Exchange transacted business in rented quarters on King Street East until 1911, when it was decided to erect a suitable building for the growing needs of the Exchange. The present property was acquired in January, 1914, and the members moved into the substantial structure which they now occupy.

The growth of the business transacted on the Exchange has kept pace with the rapid development of the Dominion, as a comparison will show:

Year	Sales
1901.....	562,491
1931.....	3,973,358

In addition to the above in 1931 there was dealt in on "The Curb," or unlisted section, 2,701,847 shares.

The officers of the Exchange are: President, G. G. Mitchell; Vice-President, Harold Franks; Secretary, H. L. Plummer; Treasurer, F. G. Lawson.

The Committee: W. Harold Mara, J. C. Fraser, D. F. McMillan, D. C. Haig, H. E. Wallace and G. R. Bongard.

Assistant Secretary, Allan E. Marks.

STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

This Exchange, situated at 33 Temperance Street, is the leading mining market on the North American Continent, and for several years past has been the greatest in the world. Some of the reasons for this are that within a night's ride in pullman cars from Toronto are the two most important gold camps on the continent, the most valuable copper nickel deposit ever found, some of the most promising complex mines of history, and the most attractive unprospected mineral empire on the world map.

TRUST COMPANIES

The Head Offices of nine Canadian Trust Companies are located in Toronto, a greater number than is contained in any other Canadian city. The following is a short description of Trust Companies with Head Offices in Toronto:

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

This Company, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, is associated with and under the same direction and management as the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and occupies a portion of the latter's very fine new eighteen-storey building at the south-west corner of Bay and Adelaide Streets. The Company has branch offices extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Paid-up capital, \$1,000,000; reserve fund, \$400,000.

President, W. G. Gooderham; General Manager, George H. Smith.

Chartered Trust and Executor Co.

Founded in 1907 under a Dominion Charter, this Company began business at Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto. After occupying two other sites, it purchased its present property at 34 King Street West in 1928 and moved there in September of that year. Paid-up capital, \$1,000,000.

President, James Y. Murdoch, K.C.; General Manager, John J. Gibson.

National Trust Company, Limited

Established Toronto, 1898. Branch offices established as follows: Montreal, 1899; Winnipeg, 1900; Edmonton, 1902; Saskatoon, 1906; London, England, 1914, (Representative); Hamilton, 1924.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

Transacts a general trust and agency business for corporations and individuals through Estates, Savings, Safe Deposit Vault, Real Estate, Corporate Trust and Stock Transfer Departments.

At the end of 1931, Capital, Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits were \$6,437,959; Estates, Trusts and Agency Account, \$237,979,850; Guaranteed Trust Funds, \$6,607,751; and Trust Deposits, \$14,636,434. The total Assets under Administration were \$265,661,995.

President, W. E. Rundle; Chairman of the Board, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; General Manager, J. M. Macdonnell.

The Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada

Established in 1887. Head Office, 15 Richmond Street West; branch, St. Catharines, Ontario. Paid-up capital, \$248,650.

President, A. C. McMaster, K.C.; Secretary, John A. Withrow.

The London and Western Trusts Co., Ltd.

Located at 49 Yonge Street. Paid-up capital, \$1,181,020.

President, W. W. Evans.

The Sterling Trusts Corporation

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1911 and began business a year later with Regina as its Head Office. In the early part of 1914 the Head Office was moved to Toronto and Regina was continued as a branch. The Toronto office is on the main floor of the Sterling Tower, Bay and Richmond Streets.

At December 31, 1931, it had a paid-up capital of \$789,500.00; a reserve fund of \$140,000; and total assets of \$11,606,194.11.

President, W. H. Wardrope, K.C.; Managing Director, Chas. Bauckham.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, founded in 1882, was the first trust company to be incorporated in Canada. The Charter is held under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

It began with a subscribed capital of \$300,000.00. This capital now stands at \$3,000,000, fully paid-up, with a reserve fund of \$3,750,000. The progress of the Corporation may be, shortly, shown as follows:

FINANCIAL

Total assets at end of 1897...	\$	11,834,806
" " " " " 1912...		53,852,564
" " " " " 1927...		169,812,968
" " " " " 1931...		225,769,711

The Head Office of the Corporation is in Toronto and it has fully equipped branches in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. It is in a position to offer every trust company service, including the acceptance of savings deposits throughout the provinces in which these offices are situated.

The Corporation conducts a purely fiduciary business and engages in no banking, underwriting of stock and bond issues or real estate promotion. It transacts a general trust and agency business for corporations and individuals.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd.

Incorporated in 1897. The Head Office building is located at 302 Bay Street. It has branch offices at Windsor, Calgary and Brantford. Paid-up capital \$1,977,587.31.

President, James J. Warren; General Manager, E. B. Stockdale.

The Union Trust Company, Limited

Incorporated in 1901, under the Ontario Loan and Trust Act, this Company for many years occupied premises in the Temple Building, but in 1920 moved to its present location at the north-east corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets. There is also a branch in Winnipeg. Paid-up capital, \$1,000,000; reserve and undivided profits, \$755,982.

President, Henry F. Gooderham, K.C.; General Manager, C. D. Henderson.

VELVET-EDGE **BLADES**

Keep a keen edge LONGER. They are made of Swedish Steel and there is a pattern to fit every type of razor. Sold by the leading tobacconists and Drug stores at

5 FOR 35c.

Take a packet home with you to-day.

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21 KING ST. E., TORONTO - - ELgin 6333-4

Insurance

Toronto is a large insurance centre. Of the 57 Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada, 20 have Head Offices in Toronto, it being equalled in this respect only by Montreal. Of the 277 Insurance Companies, other than Life, operating under Dominion license in Canada, 98 designate Toronto as their Head Office. A short description of some of the Life Insurance Companies in Toronto follows:

Canada Life Assurance Co.

This Company dates back to 1847, twenty years before the birth of the Canadian Confederation. A few British Companies had been transacting a form of life insurance business in Canada a very short time before the Canada Life, but in the year when the latter Company was founded the annual premium income of all of them together amounted to only about \$75,000. In 1931 the premium income of the Canada Life amounted to more than \$38,000,000, and the amount of Life Insurance on its books to considerably more than one billion dollars. The Company now occupies a new Head Office on the west side of University Avenue, just above Queen Street. This is the fourth first unit of the Head Office building made necessary by expansion since 1847.

President, Leighton McCarthy; General Manager, A. N. Mitchell.

Confederation Life Association

The Confederation Life Association, one of Canada's best known and oldest established Companies, commenced business in 1871.

From the beginning, the Confederation Life Association's history has been one of prosperity. The first year's business written amounted to \$1,838,000, a sum larger than that written by any Company doing business in Canada at that time. In 1931 the Company wrote nearly \$54,000,000 of new business. Its business in force now totals over \$381,000,000. Its assets have grown from \$101,000 in 1872 to nearly \$89,000,000 in 1931, invested in high grade securities.

FINANCIAL

Mr. C. S. Macdonald is President, and Mr. V. R. Smith is General Manager and Actuary of the Association.

The Continental Life Insurance Company

The Continental Life Insurance Company is a Canadian company, founded by Mr. George B. Woods (its President and Managing Director) in 1899. It is licensed by the Dominion Government. The assets at 31st December, 1931, amounted to \$7,538,903 and, conservatively invested, yielded the satisfactory rate of 5.95%. The Company's Head Office building is located at the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company

This Company was established in 1887, and had as the first President, Sir John A. MacDonald. Its assets amount to about \$2,500,000.

President, Col. A. E. Gooderham, LL.D.; Managing Director, H. W. Falconer. Head Office, 26-28 Adelaide Street West.

The Dominion Life Assurance Company

The Dominion Life Assurance Company was established in 1889 and is one of the best known life insurance institutions in Canada. This Company has always had the benefit of conservatively progressive management. A few pertinent figures, from the Company's annual statement, will give one an understanding of the strength of The Dominion Life.

The assets of the Company at the end of 1931 amounted to \$25,470,427 to cover liabilities of \$23,617,002, which is exclusive of the capital and dividends credited to deferred dividend and other policies. The surplus over all liabilities (which exclude paid-up capital of \$200,000, shareholders' surplus account and dividends of \$1,057,921 held at the credit of deferred dividend and other policies) is, therefore, \$1,853,425. These figures show the strength of the Company, which is safe for any amount of insurance it may care to issue. The average interest earnings on all invested funds reached the high total of 6.24%.

This Company, with head offices in Waterloo, has branches or representation in every important

centre in Canada and Newfoundland. The Toronto office—Manager, B. A. Twiss—is at 1411-29 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building.

The Empire Life Insurance Company

This Company was organized by its present President and Managing Director, Mr. M. P. Langstaff, and commenced business in 1923. Present assets, \$2,013,530, compared with \$98,585 in 1923. Premium income, 1931, \$554,826, compared with \$23,247 in 1923. Business in force December 31st, 1931, \$18,246,292, compared with \$1,077,473 in 1923. The Company operates in Canada only.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. Ross Paterson.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company

This Company, now one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada, commenced business in 1890, and has since enjoyed a steady, persistent growth. Assets of the Company amount to over \$18,000,000, nearly one-half of this amount consisting of high class Bonds and Debentures, and one-quarter approximately being first mortgages on improved real estate. Insurance in force now totals over \$100,000,000.

Head Office building, 36 Toronto Street. President, Alex. Fasken, K.C.; General Manager, A. Campbell Galbraith.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Founded by the late Senator Geo. A. Cox, this Company commenced active business in October, 1897. Since 1912 the Company has occupied its own building at 16-32 Victoria Street. Its activities extend to all quarters of the Dominion, to Newfoundland, Great Britain, and to several points in the United States, the British West Indies and Central America. Cash income, 1931, \$13,920,360; total assets, \$66,147,752; assurance in force, \$301,467,226.

President, G. A. Morrow; Managing Director, J. F. Weston.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

This Company was established in August, 1887, with the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, as the first President, and carries on business throughout Canada, and also in several

States of the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, the West Indies, Central and South America, South Africa, Japan, China, Singapore, Siam and India. The Head Office of the Company is located at 100 Bloor Street East, Toronto, in the imposing building which was opened in 1925. At the end of 1931 the Company had over 542 million dollars of insurance in force, with assets of \$115,527,218.

President, W. G. Gooderham; General Manager, J. H. Lithgow.

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada

Established in 1899, The National Life Assurance Company of Canada is now entering upon the 32nd year of its existence. The Company has had a steady conservative growth and is generally recognized as one of the soundest institutions of its kind doing business in Canada to-day.

Its outstanding feature is the remarkable quality of its assets, and it is a mere statement of fact to say that no other Company surpasses it in the quality of its investments. Of the \$11,157,589 assets owned by the Company at the end of 1931, the chief part consists of Dominion Government, Provincial, County, Bank Stocks, Municipal Bonds and those of other public bodies which, of course, are the safest of all securities. The Company has no money invested in mortgages and industrial or speculative bonds.

President, A. H. Beaton; Vice-President and Medical Director, Albert A. Macdonald, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.); Managing Director, Frederick Sparling. Directors, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., Hon. E. M. Macdonald, K.C., Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, A.D.C., V.D., Edward W. Bickle, Esq., and Alfred Rogers, Esq.

North American Life Assurance Company

The North American Life Assurance Company's 51-year record of steady, sane progress and unexcelled service has placed it in an enviable position among Canadian Life Companies.

During 1931 business written and revived amounted to \$29,747,293. This represented an increase of \$2,890,482, or 11% over the 1930 amount.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

A result such as this, during a year when recessions have been the rule, is a striking testimony of the high esteem in which the Company is held.

Since its establishment, the Company has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries over \$58,000,000. During the past twenty years the dividend scale has never once been reduced. The long and creditable record of profit distribution to policyholders has been maintained through periods of stress such as the Great War and influenza epidemic.

During 1931 interest earned upon invested assets amounted to 5.92%. Coming at a time when returns from investments are subjected to close scrutiny, it is of particular interest to policyholders to know that their savings are wisely and carefully invested and are returning them such a satisfactory rate. "Solid as the Continent," the phrase used in describing the Company by one of its founders, has always been well-merited.

The present Board of Directors is probably one of the strongest and most representative in the Dominion. The President, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, the General Manager, Mr. D. E. Kilgour, and the members of the Directorate further to the fullest possible degree the interests of the policyholders—the owners of this mutual company.

Mercantile

WHOLESALE

Toronto has long been an important distributing centre and many large wholesale houses have their headquarters in this city. The following are some of the larger concerns operating in Toronto:

NAME	NATURE OF BUSINESS
Aikenhead Hardware, Limited,	Hardware.
J. & A. Aziz,	Dry Goods.
Carl Austin & Company,	Ivory.
Richard L. Baker Co., Limited,	Dry Goods.
Bennet & Elliot, Limited,	Auto Equipment, Radio.
Buntin-Reid Co., Limited,	Paper.
Canadian General Lumber Co., Limited,	Lumber.
Cassidy's Limited,	Glassware and Toys.
Conger-Lehigh Coal Co., Ltd.	

MERCANTILE

NAME	NATURE OF BUSINESS
W. H. Cox Coal Co., Ltd.	
Davis & Henderson,	Stationers.
De Witt, Josephine Co., Limited,	Artificial Flowers.
Goldsmith's Co. of Canada, Limited,	Jewellers.
W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd.,	Stationers.
Gordon, MacKay & Co., Limited,	Dry Goods.
Green, John C., & Co., Limited,	Millinery.
Gregg, G. R., & Co., Limited,	Silks, Linens, etc.
W. B. Hamilton Shoe Co., Limited,	Shoes.
Hind, Edmund, Lumber Co., Limited,	Lumber.
F. W. Humphrey & Co., Ltd.,	Grocers.
Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited,	Lumber.
Lovell, R. J., Co., Limited,	Stationers.
Lumbers, Jas., Limited,	Grocers.
National Grocers, Ltd.	
Nisbet & Auld,	Woollens.
Patrick, W. G., & Co., Limited,	Confc. and Grocers.
Prime & Rankin, Limited,	Dry Goods.
Standard Fuel Co., Ltd.	
Union Lumber Co., Ltd.	
Wilson, Munroe Co.,	Paper.

RETAIL

The following is a description of some of the larger and outstanding retail stores of Toronto:

The Adams Furniture Company

Founded in 1881 by the late Charles S. Coryell, this business has grown with the city and is now known from coast to coast as the largest retail business of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, a position which it has held since the beginning of the century.

The head office and main store are located at 211-219 Yonge Street in a splendid building built and owned by the firm and occupied in 1920. It has eight showroom floors, including the mezzanine and basement. There are, in addition, four branch stores in Toronto: 619-625 Danforth Avenue, 932-934 St. Clair Avenue West, 2512-2514 Yonge Street, and Adams Trade-in-Store, 227 Victoria Street.

The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

EATON'S!—It's a magic name in Canada.—A name known to practically every man and woman, boy and girl in the Dominion. In 1869—just two years after Canada became a Dominion—EATON'S began as a little 24 x 60 ft. store in Toronto. To-day The T. EATON CO., Limited, is Canada's largest merchandising firm, doing an enormous business from the fringe of the Rockies to the Atlantic coast. There are EATON Stores, Mail Order Buildings and Factories in scores of cities and towns—providing employment for approximately 40,000 people.

Toronto alone has three large EATON Stores—as well as many city blocks of EATON Factories and distributing houses. The main Toronto Store occupies almost an entire block. EATON'S Annex for lower priced merchandise fills the major part of another block. And EATON'S-College Street for furniture and house furnishings—with a group of fascinating Specialty Shops—takes up another vast city block and is one of the finest modern departmental stores in the world.

There is almost nothing produced for personal or household use that cannot be bought at EATON'S. Its merchandise comes from over the whole world, and whether you want magnificent diamonds, the latest Paris fashions, Oriental rugs—or the lovely and ordinary everyday things of life—you will find them at EATON'S.

The many services introduced for the comfort and convenience of customers greatly simplify shopping. These include a very complete restaurant service for breakfast, luncheon and afternoon tea in all three EATON Stores. In the Main Store, Georgian Room, 9th Floor; Coffee Shop and Men's Grill, 6th Floor; Dining Room and Cafeteria, Fifth Floor; Cafeteria, Basement. In EATON'S Annex, Lunch Room, Third Floor. At EATON'S-College Street, The Round Room—a unique modern restaurant—7th Floor; and Luncheonette Counters in the Basement.

John Northway & Son, Ltd.

In the year 1876 the first Northway Store was opened in Tillsonburg, Ontario, by the late John Northway, a young journeyman tailor from England. In 1890 a second store was opened in Orillia; a third

store was launched in Chatham in 1896, and in 1903 the original Toronto store was opened. In the year 1913, a store was opened in Brantford; in 1925 one was opened in Hamilton, followed two years later by the Stratford store. In the meantime the Toronto store so prospered that, in spite of extensive additions, accommodation became so taxed that further expansion became essential. This culminated in the recent erection of a fine eight-storey building upon the site of the former store.

Ryrie-Birks, Limited

The beginning of the Ryrie-Birks jewellery business dates back to 1854, when a small jewellery store was opened on the east side of Yonge Street, just above Adelaide. Mr. James Ryrie served his apprenticeship in this store, subsequently becoming manager and then owner. Later on he formed a partnership with his brother Harry. The business grew rapidly, necessitating larger quarters at the north-west corner of Yonge and Adelaide. Several years later, to provide still larger space, the business was moved to the present building at Yonge and Temperance Streets.

Some years ago the Ryrie business became affiliated with Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal and the firm name was subsequently changed to "Ryrie-Birks, Limited." Mr. James Ryrie is President, and Mr. J. Earl Birks is Vice-President and Managing Director. The Ryrie-Birks business is now one of the largest of its kind on the continent.

The Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.

The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, controls the operations of two of the longest established, best-known department stores in Canada. Simpson's in Montreal stands on St. Catherine Street in the heart of the shopping district. A magnificent new addition has recently been opened, making it one of the "show places" in Montreal. Simpson's in Toronto covers almost an entire city block. In addition to these two department stores, there are large and well-equipped Mail Order buildings in Toronto, Regina and Halifax. From these points merchandise is distributed throughout Canada from coast to coast.

THE SOOLE PRINTING COMPANY

18 Adelaide St. West
Toronto



Telephone ADelaide 9537

MERCANTILE

The Toronto store, which was founded in 1872, is located in the heart of the shopping district and fronts on four of the city's busiest streets, 370 feet on Queen Street, 210 feet on Yonge Street, 583 feet on Richmond Street, and 105 feet on Bay Street. It rises in three successive steps, being six, eight and nine storeys in height, exclusive of basement and sub-basement. Simpson's magnificent restaurant, Arcadian Court, occupying the eighth and ninth floors of the new Bay Street portion of the building, is generally considered the finest room of its kind in Canada.

President, Charles L. Burton.

F. W. Woolworth Co., Limited

The first store in Toronto opened April, 1897, at the location just north of the old Jamieson Building, and later enlarged to include the building at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, by S. H. Knox & Company and continued under their management until the year 1912, when the F. W. Woolworth Company took them over. In recent years other stores in Toronto have been opened, until at the present time the Company has in operation fourteen stores in Toronto, with probably one or two more to be opened during the present year.

CHAIN STORES

Toronto has a large number of chain stores and businesses. A number of these listed below began their operations in Toronto; others have their Canadian head office located in this City.

COMPANY	NO. OF STORES IN TORONTO	NATURE OF BUSINESS
Applegath & Son, Ltd., L. J.	4	Hats
Bowles Lunch	5	Cafeteria
Carnahan's Drug Stores	3	Drugs
Dominion Stores, Ltd.	108	Groceries
Hunt's, Limited	23	Confec'ry
Kresge, S. S., Co., Ltd.	5	General
Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd.	29	Confec'ry
Loblaw Groceries Co., Ltd.	45	Groceries
Muirhead's Cafeterias, Ltd.	4	Restaurant
Owl Drug Stores, Ltd.	11	Drugs
Stop & Shop	46	Groceries
Superior Stores	200	Groceries
G. Tamblin, Limited	40	Drugs
United Cigar Stores, Ltd.	57	Tobacco

TORONTO HEADS CANADA AS LIVE STOCK CENTRE

The following livestock were received at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto Ltd., during 1930 and 1931:

	1931	1930
Cattle.....	278,243	296,277
Calves.....	105,624	105,484
Hogs.....	195,363	207,616
Sheep.....	222,175	213,371
Horses.....	1,700	2,467
Totals.....	803,105	825,215

The 1931 figures for Toronto compare with a total for Montreal, including Port St. Charles and East End of 710,245 and for Winnipeg of 982,517. These are the two largest receiving points outside of Toronto. The approximate value paid to owners of live stock on the Toronto Market in 1931 was \$18,371,000.

DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE FACILITIES General

Distribution of merchandise covers the many functions of placing the raw goods of the producer or the semi-finished or finished goods of the manufacturer into the hands of the consumer. There are but few types of merchandise which are produced in the proper amounts and at the proper seasons so that they can be placed in the ultimate consumer's hands without the problem of storage arising at some point in their travel from their point of origin to ultimate destination. Storage of merchandise is a leveller of prices and equalizes the peaks of production against more uniform consumer demand.

Toronto is obviously the proper location through which to serve the major portion of Ontario, the province with the highest purchasing power per capita in the entire Dominion. There are several companies offering such facilities in Toronto.

CONSTRUCTION

Toronto is a great construction centre, some of the largest firms operating in Canada having their head office in this city. As shown in the statistical table (page 9) the building permits for 1931 in Toronto amounted to \$21,995,313.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Toronto has the distinction of possessing the head office of Canada's national organization of manufacturers, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc. This body has a history dating back to the year 1871. For a long time it consisted mainly of local organizations in two or three of the principal industrial centres of Eastern Canada and was necessarily provincial in its scope and outlook. In 1899, however, it was reorganized on a national basis and in the thirty years since then, it has expanded from a small body of 300 members to a large and influential association with about 4,000 members located in all parts of Canada. The City of Toronto boasts the largest branch numerically, with about 1,000 members.

The national officers consist of the President, a first and second Vice-President and an Honourary Treasurer, all of whom are elected from the membership at large at the Annual General Meeting. The head of the permanent staff is the General Manager, whose office is at Toronto.

At the head office are located the service departments, each in charge of an experienced and capable man. These include the Tariff, Transportation, Legislation, Industrial Relations, Commercial Intelligence, Trade Sections and Publishing Departments. The work of these departments is supervised and directed by the standing committees of corresponding name, which report to the Executive Council. Their services are at the disposal of members without charge and their activities form one of the most useful functions of the Association.

MANUFACTURING

Toronto in 1930 had the largest number of manufacturing industries of any city in Canada, paid the largest sum in salaries and wages and was second only to Montreal in point of value of goods produced. There were in Toronto, according to the figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 2,320 manufacturing establishments employing 94,745 persons, paying salaries and wages of \$121,221,281, producing goods valued at \$521,540,080 and requiring an invested capital of \$524,161,983.

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

The following are figures for the types of manufacturing carried on in Toronto with a production in 1930 of \$250,000 or more. This information was obtained through the courtesy of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Industry	No. Est.	Capital	No. of Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Material	Value of Products
Adhesives	3	\$ 336,124	24	\$ 32,567	\$ 204,181	\$ 306,657
Aerated Waters	16	3,031,709	385	567,138	658,956	2,649,685
Agricultural Implem'ts.	3	30,957,644	1,054	1,609,357	1,349,141	3,535,620
Aluminum and its products	8	4,838,381	691	930,582	2,052,697	3,980,403
Animal Hair Goods	3	210,789	32	50,806	72,171	230,904
Artificial Ice	5	438,805	42	51,782	16,775	319,975
Artificial Limbs	5	172,096	33	42,522	17,832	97,600
Awnings, Tents and Sails	10	164,828	74	83,548	105,159	241,905
*Automobiles	4	7,373,166	2,028	2,855,449	13,698,633	17,436,194
Auto Parts	10	857,496	132	192,731	194,123	556,519
Bakeries	237	9,518,519	3,291	4,192,074	6,216,046	13,563,914
Biscuits and Confectionery	47	22,438,295	4,127	4,142,352	9,195,488	22,511,620
Brick, Sand and Lime	5	1,097,887	134	188,215	155,539	487,857
Brick and Tile	6	1,231,017	64	176,403	292,527	292,527
Boilers and Engines	6	3,221,252	534	820,921	1,082,408	3,015,295
Boot and Shoe Findings	3	66,040	30	34,252	139,781	186,913
Boots and Shoes, Leather	18	1,458,523	923	975,367	1,257,835	2,596,375
Boxes, Wooden	7	2,536,630	329	363,384	656,039	1,350,573
Breweries	6	6,426,398	492	746,936	1,543,006	5,699,743
Brooms and Brushes	10	708,472	168	182,188	244,766	612,220
Brass and Copper Products	37	5,200,737	1,126	1,283,674	1,766,640	4,337,951
Carriages and Wagons	4	488,559	168	219,303	147,911	437,273
Castings and Forgings, Chemical Products, N.E.S.	33	8,674,963	1,498	2,106,872	2,297,910	6,336,230
Cigars and Cigarettes	4	699,343	104	151,221	174,810	460,023
Clothing, Oiled	6	1,372,030	441	576,589	1,161,661	2,621,398
Coffee and Spices	4	554,149	121	155,438	260,075	497,942
Coffins and Caskets	13	4,770,568	528	799,254	5,035,541	7,584,896
Concrete Blocks	3	707,939	108	141,526	234,002	532,348
Compressed Gases	11	1,069,006	145	200,083	128,795	514,021
Corsets	8	2,863,165	174	283,669	114,079	871,875
Cotton and Wool Waste	1	1,638,851	483	440,149	830,231	1,672,773
Cotton and Jute Bags	3	876,811	138	125,034	891,248	1,149,843
Creameries	5	1,028,230	217	213,965	1,237,046	1,625,499
	11	7,125,514	1,745	2,447,247	6,907,115	12,932,781
Dyeing	26	2,696,821	1,130	1,259,328	269,982	2,798,658
Electrical Apparatus, Embroidery and Lace Work	57	22,969,462	4,886	5,979,236	12,605,168	29,208,122
	32	523,443	344	326,883	402,472	928,245
Flavoring Extracts	11	540,740	113	155,364	423,909	648,488
Flour and Grist Mills	5	2,980,909	183	236,284	4,518,542	5,232,843
Food Products, Misc.	11	1,244,278	157	138,084	844,405	1,437,414
Fountain Pens	4	782,715	191	220,099	604,433	1,922,724
Fur Dressing	4	401,198	200	243,626	81,020	508,193
Fur Goods	76	3,039,873	865	1,290,841	4,216,541	6,551,110
Furniture	64	3,727,554	1,107	1,405,111	1,337,372	3,809,050
Glass, Plate, Cut and Ornamental	19	1,266,058	420	528,161	373,187	1,049,802
Hardware and Tools	20	4,072,553	859	1,027,676	772,732	2,616,412
Harness and Saddlery	4	369,883	158	180,342	274,600	497,595

* 1927 information.

MERCANTILE

Industry	No. Est.	Capital	No. of Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Material	Value of Products
Hats and Caps	25	\$ 999,499	542	\$ 570,490	\$ 879,076	\$1,684,282
Heating and Ventilating	12	4,309,913	634	895,336	890,118	2,589,340
Hosiery and Knit Goods	29	9,930,219	3,219	2,791,410	4,586,713	10,645,768
Industrial Machinery	35	11,477,612	1,963	2,897,867	3,670,228	9,197,629
Iron and Steel Products N.E.S.	14	1,953,321	969	1,323,358	911,481	3,273,178
Jams and Jellies	11	779,227	158	164,102	832,635	1,250,174
Job Printing and Book Binding	218	15,444,355	4,188	5,969,191	4,711,016	14,586,754
Lacings, Tapes, etc.	5	322,776	90	101,205	111,253	263,638
Ladies' and Children's Wear	16	2,030,788	768	696,440	1,201,087	2,289,080
Laundries	23	3,940,837	1,722	1,626,196	2,677,739	3,002,672
Lead, Tin and Zinc	6	2,961,579	398	460,363	2,094,626	3,048,124
Leather Goods, N.E.S.	19	929,074	454	456,225	730,293	1,559,950
Leather Tanneries	4	2,423,233	299	413,748	912,410	1,503,356
Leather Trunks, Bags, Gloves and Mittens	10	816,141	245	252,498	311,849	726,557
Lithographing and Engraving	18	4,631,348	823	1,354,944	2,032,084	4,133,917
Mattresses and Springs	21	1,866,226	514	593,215	1,342,961	2,540,919
Medical and Pharm. Preparations	44	7,021,057	1,012	1,182,999	2,170,719	6,535,277
Men's Furnishing Goods and Suspenders	25	1,674,291	1,076	1,022,298	1,905,052	3,244,880
Men's Factory Clothing	39	8,084,975	3,112	3,767,542	5,515,912	10,423,501
Men's Neckwear	6	1,188,415	364	328,601	939,724	1,481,518
Milinery (factory made)	29	1,043,957	865	902,948	1,209,226	2,602,815
Monuments and Ornamental Stone	24	1,778,131	488	861,709	844,694	2,124,928
Multigraphing	12	327,283	113	216,030	18,130	345,476
Musical Instrument Materials	5	518,412	109	127,203	108,240	265,586
Non-ferrous Metal Products, Misc.	8	525,159	145	204,021	145,759	557,977
Novelties	10	195,746	151	115,438	161,487	347,004
Office and Household Machinery	10	6,993,853	660	891,920	1,517,680	4,804,014
Paints, etc.	21	6,256,952	765	1,232,969	2,736,686	6,411,979
Paper Boxes and Bags	35	7,613,342	1,774	2,013,761	3,713,188	7,799,118
Paper Goods, N.E.S.	25	2,330,387	663	734,728	1,070,706	3,068,776
Pianos, etc.	6	1,402,569	292	325,219	537,199	1,513,018
Pickles and Vinegar	11	2,405,287	347	368,736	922,587	2,674,569
Planing Mills	42	6,720,853	1,304	1,687,047	3,402,269	5,990,937
Polishes and Dressings	12	551,944	83	129,326	244,114	649,663
Printing and Publishing	28	17,763,174	3,778	6,842,322	5,436,770	19,346,481
Printing Ink	11	2,142,482	286	624,670	746,840	2,142,184
Precious Metal Products	44	4,482,552	929	1,307,911	1,289,484	3,204,035
Pulp and Paper	4	4,882,791	348	521,905	1,426,452	2,953,140
Quilted Goods	3	377,202	164	153,959	378,447	659,641
Rubber Goods	13	15,746,915	2,569	3,315,347	4,560,099	10,889,829
Sausages and Sausage Casings	10	472,376	51	57,394	306,214	450,240
Sheet Metal Products	36	10,187,176	2,273	2,838,523	4,982,620	10,472,391
Shoddy	5	559,538	105	105,006	231,151	371,955
Soaps	12	7,955,846	848	1,300,811	4,994,878	9,903,197
Sporting Goods	6	1,469,249	232	257,267	413,540	1,009,215
Stereotyping and Electrotyping	25	2,973,468	1,265	2,285,543	634,328	3,893,020

TORONTO AT A GLANCE

Industry	No. Est.	Capital	No. of Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Material	Value of Products
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.....	12	\$ 26,767,362	2,983	\$ 4,036,675	\$ 55,681,353	\$ 79,419,643
Stationery Goods.....	15	2,329,665	628	790,697	1,953,747	3,129,779
Statuary and Art Goods	7	379,621	192	168,858	267,677	584,358
Stock and Poultry Food	6	1,025,576	88	135,895	549,827	1,071,417
Straw Hats and Shapes	4	274,378	114	132,443	205,070	472,803
Toilet Preparations....	19	1,922,651	296	379,783	766,868	2,370,046
Toys and Games.....	3	133,822	68	54,555	106,390	298,509
Typewriter Supplies...	3	541,035	84	155,512	279,952	615,662
Umbrellas and Parasols	4	254,814	73	79,473	146,322	237,819
Wines and Grape Juices	10	943,854	66	98,083	211,876	618,379
Wire and Wire Goods...	12	617,104	163	201,596	441,549	732,241
Wood Industries, Misc.	20	1,471,356	221	201,570	211,319	635,033
Woolen Cloth.....	4	1,906,230	460	474,034	1,316,523	2,072,296
Women's Factory Clothing.....	134	7,091,344	6,319	6,847,111	13,327,443	23,378,808
Women's Neckwear...	4	196,296	137	123,346	231,579	425,043
Woodenware.....	3	311,848	192	171,965	207,564	437,117

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