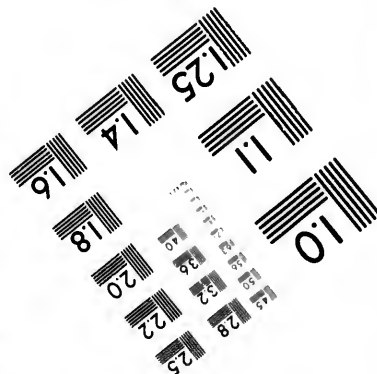
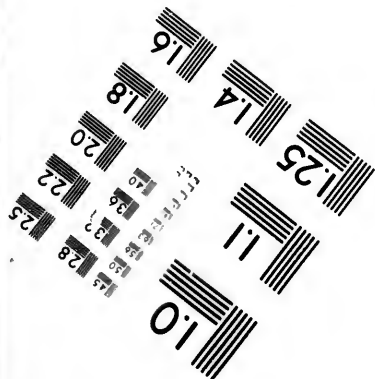
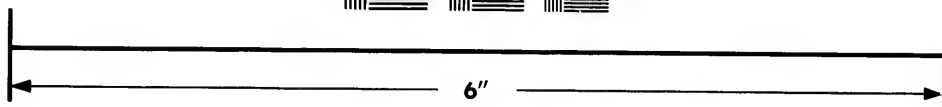
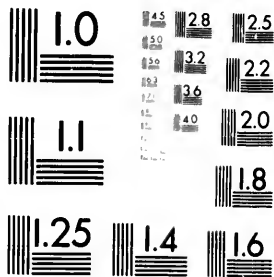


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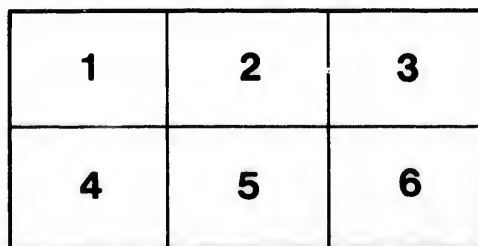
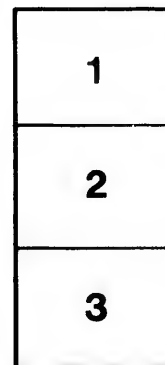
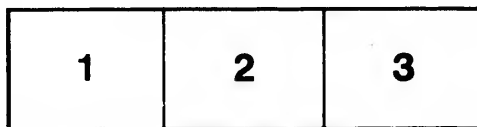
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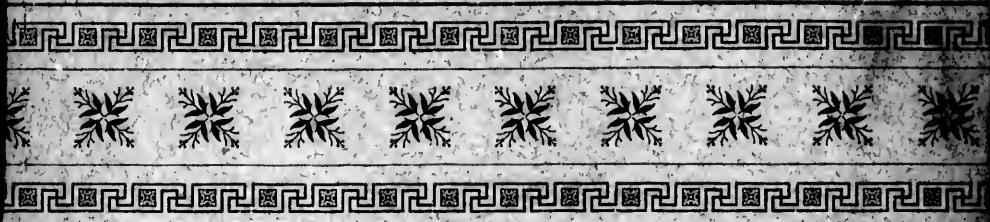


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**THEIR PEOPLE,
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HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA (Page 11).

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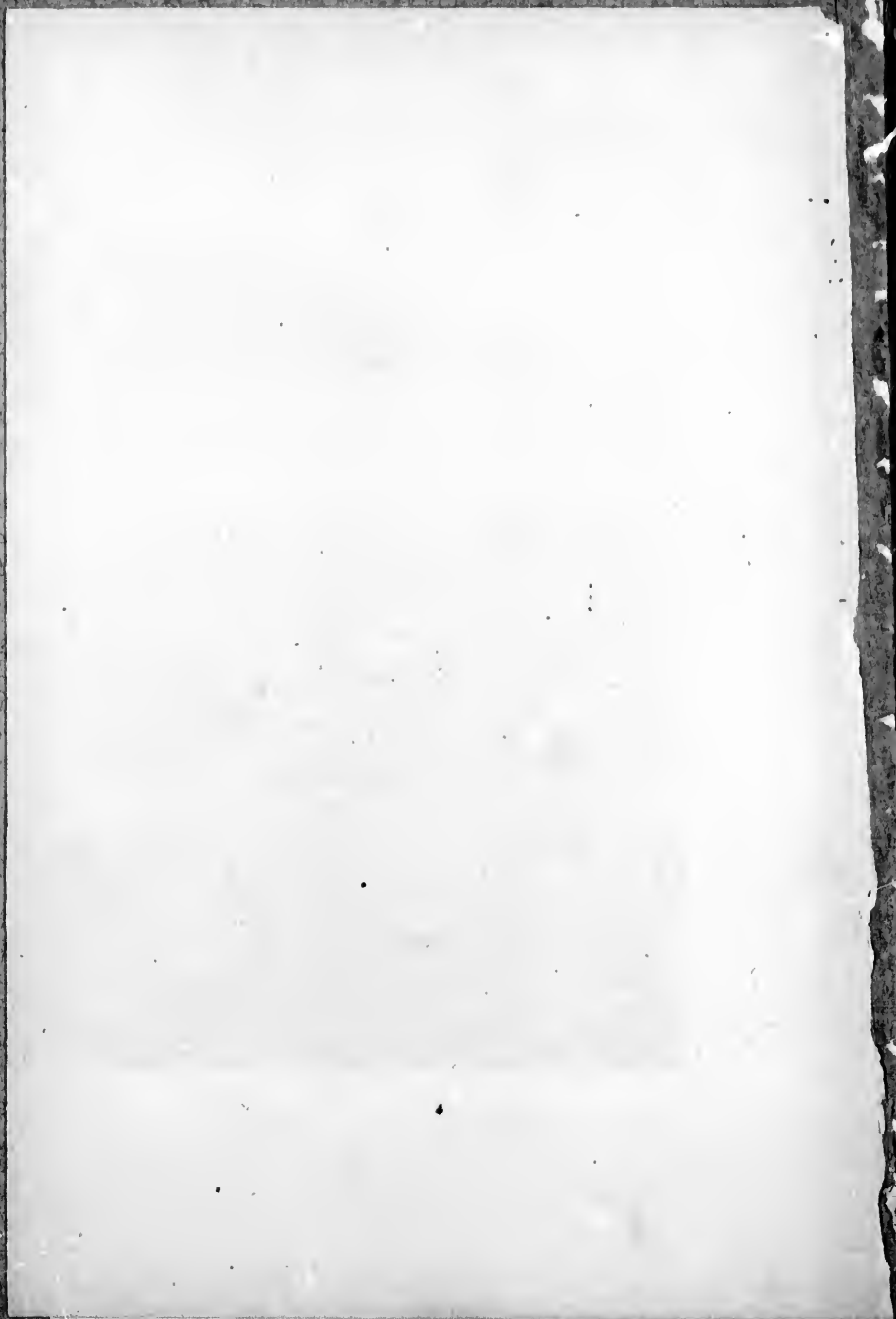


VIEW OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON



HAMILTON FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

Mount Latta, Ontario



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THE
CITY OF HAMILTON
AND COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

THEIR PEOPLE, INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON.

HAMILTON is a city of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. It is situated on the south shore of Hamilton (formerly Burlington) bay, the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It lies just east of the 80th degree of longitude, and just north of the 43d parallel of latitude. It is somewhat farther south than Marseilles and Florence—almost on the same line with Toulon and Leghorn.

Hamilton occupies an alluvial plain lying between the bay and the escarpment which forms the outer rim of the lake basin. This escarpment—locally known as “the mountain”—is the height over which the Niagara plunges at the Falls. The rock strata of the Hamilton escarpment belong to the middle Silurian geological system. Counting from their base upwards, they form three well defined groups known as the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara formations. Good building stone is found in both the Medina and Clinton groups, though a great part of the Medina series is a friable shale, the detritus of which mainly forms the fine fruit growing lands between the escarpment and Lake Ontario. It is through the Medina formation that the Falls of Niagara have cut their stupendous gorge, and in feeble imitation each streamlet falling over the escarpment cuts through these pasty shales a gully of considerable size. From its summit a magnificent view may be had. The city lies immediately below, the squares in the centre as distinct as those of a chess board, while in other parts the luxuriant maples with

which the streets are lined almost hide the dwellings from sight. The broad blue waters of Lake Ontario stretch away to the eastern horizon. To the northward the view is closed in by a continuation of the height on which the observer stands. The plain is covered in all directions with fruitful farms and dotted with thriving villages. The spires of Toronto may be dimly discerned on the north side of the lake, forty miles away; and on a clear day the smoke of Niagara, at about the same distance, may sometimes be seen.

The agricultural productions of the country surrounding Hamilton are rich and varied. Besides all the cereals grown in temperate climates, maize is produced in considerable quantities. All the vegetables known to the British market are grown abundantly, and some which do not ripen in England are plentiful and cheap. At the proper season tomatoes are sold for from one shilling to two shillings sterling per bushel. Fruit is grown in wonderful variety and profusion. Apples, cherries, peaches, plums, pears and grapes are the most common. Last autumn very fine grapes were sold in the Hamilton market, in quantity, at a half-penny a pound, but that is materially below the ordinary price.

At the opening of the present century the ground on which Hamilton now stands was covered with forest. A dozen years later it was occupied by farmers, and gradually a hamlet grew up at the spot which is now the center of the city; but it was not till 1833 that a municipal organization was effected. In 1836, just fifty years ago, the inhabitants numbered 2846, and the assessed value of property was less than £35,000 sterling. Ten years later the population was found to be nearly 7,000, and a city charter was obtained. The growth of population since that year is shown in the following table :

1851.....	14,112	1871.....	26,716
1861.....	19,096	1876.....	31,708
		1881.....	35,961
		1886.....	(estimate) 41,000

The assessed value of property last year was £4,000,000 sterling.

Hamilton is in direct railway communication with all parts of the province, while she has by the great lakes and rivers water communication from Chicago, Duluth and Fort William at the west to the Atlantic seaboard.

The city is represented by two members in the Dominion Parliament, and by one in the Ontario Legislature. It has two daily newspapers. Its local affairs are managed by a city council composed of a mayor and twenty-one aldermen. It is amply supplied with excellent water from Lake Ontario. The present consumption is at the rate of about 80 gallons daily to each inhabitant. A police force of 50 men is found ample to preserve the peace; and a highly efficient fire department has been able to save the city from serious loss by fire. The streets are partly lighted by gas, and partly by electric lamps. It is no exaggeration to say that in all material interests Hamilton is now more prosperous and its progress more rapid than at any former period.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF HAMILTON.

No other Canadian city has won for itself the industrial celebrity that Hamilton has attained. The city is often called the Birmingham of Canada, and though comparison with the world's great workshop in the English midlands is presumptuous, it is not altogether unwarranted. A place, within the memory of living men transformed from the wilds of a forest, can necessarily in but few things be compared with Birmingham. In one point, however, such a comparison may not be unseemly. Hamilton resembles the larger and older hive of industry in her thrifty application of skill and capital to widely diversified industrial operations. This has been her distinguishing characteristic for at least a generation. Within that period, manufacturing establishments on a scale and with equipments in keeping with the latest demands for cheap and efficient production, have successively sprung up within her limits. Her increasing workshops have steadily added to her population and enhanced her wealth. Scarcely an important branch of industry is left altogether unrepresented.

Her factories, equipped with modern machinery and the latest labor saving devices to minimize the cost of production, maintain a daily output of innumerable articles of the metal, wood, and leather

industries, of textile fabrics, and of glassware, pottery, and clothing. The curing and packing of meats, and canning of fruits and vegetables, are also carried on in accordance with advantageous methods peculiar to the western side of the Atlantic.

The last census of Canada, taken in 1881, shews how various the industries of Hamilton are, and gives a clear view of their relative importance in comparison with the manufactures of the whole of Canada. The capital invested in the industrial operations carried on in Hamilton is nearly one thirty-fourth of the whole capital invested in manufacturing industries throughout the whole Dominion, and the proportion of finished goods is nearly in the same ratio. The average annual wages of each person employed in Hamilton industries amounts to \$345.93. This includes the boys and girls as well as the adults employed, and is in excess of the average earnings of similar employes, taking the whole of Canada into account. Including the whole manufacturing population of Canada, the average yearly earnings per person employed amount to \$233.11. The exact returns of the Dominion census for 1881 are :

	Capital invested in Manufacturing Operations.	No. of Hands Employed.	Amount of Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Materials.	Total Value of Articles Produced.
Dominion of Canada....	\$165,302,623	254,935	\$59,429,002	\$179,918,593	\$309,676,068
City of Hamilton.....	4,825,500	6,493	2,246,127	4,303,693	8,209,489

The same official census of the Dominion Government gives an analysis of the trades and industries thus summarized. The list of the Government is printed here just as it appears in the official census report. It is well worth perusal, and has a value apart from its relation to Hamilton, for it pictures, better than words, the daily life of a medium-sized Canadian city standing in fair repute with its neighbors for enterprise.

CENSUS RETURNS, 1881: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF HAMILTON.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	EMPLOYEES.				Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
Button Making.....	1	1				\$ 300	\$ 500	\$ 1,000
Car and Locomotive Works.....	2	439		25		217,154	70,349	287,503
Carpet Making.....	2	3		1		1,477	590	2,440
Coffee and Spice Mills.....	2	8		4		4,200	27,000	39,000
Cork Cutting.....	1	2		1		728	60	1,600
Cotton Factory.....	1	28	45	3	6	25,000	100,000	145,000
Fittings and Foundry Working.....	10	365	2	26	1	157,960	297,800	522,140
Fire-proof Safe Making.....	1	7				2,500	2,000	6,000
Glass Working.....	4	218	1	76		111,300	117,200	295,000
Glue Making.....	1	3				1,200	1,000	2,000
Indian Wares.....	1	12				3,000	4,000	8,000
Iron Smelting Furnace.....	1	40				12,000	45,000	100,000
Lamp and Chandelier Making.....	1	26	3	3	3	5,000	5,000	18,000
Mattress Making.....	2	2		1		700	700	1,800
Nail and Tack Factory.....	1	35		15		25,000	100,000	150,000
Native Wine Making.....	1	3				3,000	2,500	4,000
Paper Bag and Box Making.....	2	4	5			1,900	10,000	13,940
Plaster and Stucco Work.....	1	1				150	100	500
Rolling Mills.....	1	200		25		100,000	250,000	400,000
Sawing Machine Factories.....	3	316		32		129,198	107,112	301,236
Shirt, Collar and Tie Making.....	8	4	128			28,050	81,700	121,500
Manufacture of Shipping Materials.....	1	4		3		5,000	10,000	15,000
Vinegar Factories.....	2	5				3,200	40,000	40,000
Whip Factories.....	4	40				10,900	26,200	51,000
Window Shade Factory.....	1	3				1,300	1,000	3,000

Wimp Factories..... 1 3 | 1,000 | 3,000
 Window Shade Factory..... 1 3 | 1,300 | 1,000

Butter Factory.....	1	15				6,000	36,000	40,000
Straw Working.....	1	5	20			4,000	5,000	10,000
Trunk and Box Making.....	1	32	15	6		12,730	23,880	42,600
Wig Making.....	0	2	4			1,000	500	2,000
Patent Medicines.....	2	14	10	2	1	7,000	37,000	70,000
Rope and Twine Factory.....	2	18		5		7,000	13,250	25,460
Musical Instrument Making.....	3	23	14	3		13,000	18,000	48,000
Paper Factory.....	1	8	20	4		5,300	18,000	36,000
Hosiery.....	4	6				5,800	4,500	12,200
Gas Works.....	1	24				9,000	18,000	59,650
Gold and Silver Smithing.....	2	2				1,000	800	2,950
Gun Making.....	2	0				1,750	1,225	4,200
Engine Building.....	1	50				26,000	25,000	58,000
Engraving and Lithographing.....	2	24		2		10,400	25,025	45,600
Aerated Water Manufacture.....	4	11	2	1		2,286	3,950	11,400
Carving and Gilding.....	5	14		2		5,920	3,190	14,900
Spinning Wheel Making.....	1	7				2,000	5,000	10,000
Tobacco Working.....	8	184	21	44	40	85,400	191,300	329,150
Wood Turning.....	1	3				1,100	300	1,600
Potteries.....	3	15		2		6,450	3,460	11,360
Soap Factories.....	4	22		2		9,040	72,500	134,500
Dyeing and Scouring.....	1	1	2	1		300	400	900
Edge-Tool Making.....	1	6		1		2,500	2,500	6,000
Miscellaneous Wares.....	11	79	27	8	4	41,060	58,150	124,900
Chemical Products.....	2	0	2			1,320	6,800	13,500
Basket Making.....	2	3	1			800	150	1,050
Book Binding.....	5	10	12	3	3	7,500	8,950	18,800
Sash, Door and Blind Factories.....	7	134		3		46,400	116,600	197,300
Ship Building.....	1	5				3,640	1,000	5,200
Stone and Marble Cutting.....	12	59		1		24,780	40,700	85,550
Printing Offices.....	9	153	6	53		84,905	65,950	217,479
Pump Making.....	3	9				4,800	6,950	20,150
Meat Curing.....	7	66	3	1		23,750	180,600	238,600
Painting, Glazing, etc.....	8	36				11,175	8,850	23,035
Pot and Pearl Asheries.....	1	3				1,040	250	2,000

CENSUS RETURNS, 1881: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF HAMILTON.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	EMPLOYES.			Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value or Articles Produced.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.			
Furriers, Hatters, etc.	6	48	75		\$ 36,775	\$ 61,700	\$125,700
Jewellers and Watchmakers	5	11	11		2,360	4,825	13,100
Boat Building	2	3		1	800	375	1,525
Breweries	5	49	1	1	22,968	98,300	162,500
Broom and Brush Making	5	91	3	2	27,500	34,683	89,770
Tailors and Clothiers	31	183	235	12	138,330	325,475	590,510
Tin and Sheet Iron Working	12	82	9		34,150	51,650	128,500
Tanneries	4	23	1		8,060	82,700	99,400
Foundries and Machine Shops	18	561	1	18	240,260	367,150	839,400
Saddle and Harness Making	12	56	1	4	18,540	44,600	88,985
Cooperage	3	11			4,350	10,950	16,600
Dress Making	20	1	260	12	35,044	88,440	157,852
Flour and Grist Mills	3	16			7,680	197,000	242,000
Carpenters and Joiners	19	155		1	35,510	49,995	107,350
Carriage Making	16	150		6	43,960	76,900	152,850
Boots and Shoes	37	260	78	6	97,959	146,110	282,130
Brick and Tile Making	8	82	10		20,700	13,200	55,500
Cabinet and Furniture	11	109	8	8	44,566	49,070	109,570
Agricultural Implements	1	75		2	36,000	50,000	130,000
Bakers	22	107	1	10	48,832	225,749	309,851
Blacksmithing	13	38	2		15,420	8,800	38,700
		4,935	1,027	147	184		
TOTAL	422	6,493	\$2,246,127	\$4,303,693	\$8,209,486		

The Bureau of Industries of the Government of Ontario, publish particulars regarding the earnings of 2,853 employes in the chief cities of Ontario. Their figures in all essential features agree with the returns of the Dominion census.

Many of the industries of Hamilton have made favorable progress since 1881. Several new factories and workshops have been built, and additions and improvements made to some of the old ones.

In textile industries, a cotton factory has been established running twelve thousand spindles. The mills and plant of this company cost \$475,000, and their output last year was nearly two millions and a quarter yards of cloth, and a quarter of a million pounds of yarn. These mills employ 390 hands, their annual pay list being \$104,000.

In iron working also, a new rolling mill was established last year. The capital outlay of this company is \$50,000; number of employes, 30; and the estimated value of annual output \$175,000.

New and larger shops have been erected for the chief engine works of the city, and a new factory has also been built by the Wanzer company for the manufacture of their sewing machines. The making of sewing machines has been for some years, and still is, an important industry in Hamilton. The Wanzer company recently invested, in extending their works, \$100,000 additional to their capital account. Since 1861 that company has made in Hamilton one million and a half of sewing machines. Their business, small and restricted at first, has become immense, and extends to all countries of the world. Every machine sold by the Wanzer company has been made in Hamilton. Their output of machines has reached 1,500 per week. For years their distributing house in London, England, has advertised their machines in more than twenty languages, and their wares go wherever English commerce finds its way.

Numerous other improvements might be referred to, but enough has been said to show that the manufacturing industries of Hamilton possess a healthy vigour.

THE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

The situation of Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario affords special facilities for communication with western Canada, with the

\$8,209,486
 \$4,303,693
 \$2,246,127
 1,102,1447
 6,493
 4,935
 422
 TOTAL

Great Lakes of North America, and with the River St. Lawrence. Such advantages for commerce the pioneer traders of Canada were not slow to appreciate, and through their foresight and energy, and the industry of their successors, Hamilton has become an important centre of Canadian trade.

The merchants of Hamilton organized a Board of Trade in 1845. That body, from its inception, has exercised a salutary influence over the mercantile affairs of the city, and has been on the alert to promote the construction of railways, canals and other works, for opening up the resources and trade of the country. The list of Hamilton merchants is an interesting, if not a long one. Several stand in the front ranks of Canadian trade, and some have won more than a Canadian reputation for their public spirit. If personal references were admissible here, an account of the early merchants of the city and their experiences would be an instructive story.

The following official returns correctly show the trade of Hamilton for last year :

Imports of Free Goods to Hamilton for 1885.....	\$1,180,635
Imports of Dutiable Goods to Hamilton for 1885.....	2,914,397
	\$4,095,032
Total Imports for 1885.....	\$4,095,032

Of the more important articles included in the imports of the year were :

Tea.....	2,430,764 lbs.
Coffee.....	86,868 "
Dried Fruits, (chiefly Raisins, Currants, etc.).....	1,998,884 "
Soda Ash, and Caustic Soda.....	493,101 "
Cotton (raw).....	1,953,795 "
Raw Leaf Tobacco.....	2,966,694 "
Pig Iron.....	10,000 tons.
Manufactures of Wool.....(value)	\$821,065
Earthenware and China.....(value)	60,933
Tin Plate.....(weight)	49,074
Settlers' Effects.....(value)	\$57,548

No portion of the official returns of the trade of Hamilton furnishes a more interesting illustration of the growth of the city than that relating to the consumption of coal :

In 1876 the amount of coal consumed in Hamilton was	26,493 tons.
" 1880 " " " " " "	58,962 "
" 1885 " " " " " "	110,914 "

The coal consumed in Hamilton last year, as by these official returns, was more than four times that used in the city in 1876, and was nearly a fourteenth part of the amount consumed in 1885 in the

Province of Ontario, which by the Governmental returns was 1,560,000 tons. This increase is due in part to the gradual substitution of coal for wood as domestic fuel, and in part to the extension of manufacturing operations in the city.

MONETARY INSTITUTIONS.

Banking is carried on in Hamilton by the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank, Molson's Bank, Traders' Bank, and Bank of Hamilton. The Canada Life Assurance Company was organized in Hamilton in 1847, and its head offices are located there. Neither the position of these offices nor the handsome building in which they are situated is surpassed in the city. The latest returns of the Dominion Government show that this company assures at present 14,877 lives for insurances amounting to \$34,890,225; that its revenue last year was \$1,336,680, and its expenditure for that period was \$632,781.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Hamilton is the see city of the Diocese of Niagara (Church of England), and of the Diocese of Hamilton (Roman Catholic).

There are in the city six Anglican churches, viz.: Christ Church Cathedral, Church of the Ascension, St. Thomas' Church, All Saints', St. Mark's, and St. Luke's, the latter two being free and open churches.

The Roman Catholics have two large churches, one of brick, (St. Mary's, which is the Cathedral church), one of stone called St. Patrick's, and one smaller church of wood known as St. Joseph's church, used chiefly by Germans.

The Presbyterians number six churches, designated the Central Church, McNab Street Church, St. Paul's, Knox Church, St. John's, and Erskine Church.

The Methodists have nine churches, called the Centenary, Wesley, First Methodist, Zion Tabernacle, Simcoe Street, Gore Street, Emerald Street, and the American Methodist Episcopal Churches.

The Baptists have one large and handsome stone church in the centre of the city with a mission church in a remote portion of it. There is also a Baptist church for colored people.

Besides the above religious bodies there is a Congregational Church, a Reformed Episcopal, Brethren of the One Faith, Believers,

Evangelical Lutheran, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army; the latter having just completed a handsome building of brick, called "the Barracks."

There are also in Hamilton a Jewish synagogue, a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a Young Men's Christian Association.

Many of the churches of the city are commodious buildings, chiefly of stone and brick, and more or less ornamental in design. The churches are all in their own way active in promoting the spiritual welfare of the community. The efforts of all are zealously directed to imparting religious instruction in Sunday schools, many of which are in a flourishing condition.

The Census Returns of 1881 give the following figures as the numerical standing of the various religious denominations at that time:

Church of England.....	9,605	Jews.....	177
Methodists.....	8,317	Brethren.....	175
Presbyterians.....	7,879	Disciples.....	98
Roman Catholics.....	7,134	Reformed Episcopal.....	31
Baptists.....	1,066	Unitarians.....	21
Lutherans.....	618	"Protestants".....	20
Congregationalists.....	472	Universalists.....	5
Not designated.....	339	Quakers.....	4

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The school system of the city of Hamilton comprises the public schools and the Collegiate Institute, together with a Model School and a Training College for teachers.

In the public schools the course of study, beginning with the Kindergarten, comprises reading, writing, English grammar, composition, English literature, history, geography and arithmetic.

In the Collegiate Institute, which pupils enter at the age of about 14 years after having completed the public school course of study, preparation may be had for entering the Universities, the Medical schools, the Law schools, etc.

In the public schools there is an average attendance of 5,000 pupils and more than a hundred teachers, and in the Collegiate Institute and Training College there is a yearly attendance of between 500 and 600 students, presided over by a staff of 15 masters and teachers.

The schools are managed by a Board of Education consisting of

twenty members, fourteen of whom are elected by the people, and six appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

In the public schools each pupil is required to pay from one dollar to two dollars a year, in return for which the School Board furnishes him with all the books, stationery, etc., required throughout his course. No charge is made for tuition.

In the Collegiate Institute the fees range from two dollars and a half to ten dollars a year, and students supply their own books.

The teachers employed in the different charitable institutions of the city are appointed and paid by the School Board.

In addition to the above public schools, there are also five Separate Roman Catholic schools in Hamilton. The average number of pupils attending these schools is 823, and the number of pupils on their books is 1626. A ladies' school of high grade is also conducted by that denomination, and is held in high esteem.

The Wesleyan Methodists also control a ladies' college in Hamilton, devoted to the higher branches of education for young women. It has been in existence several years, and attracts pupils from various parts of Canada.

The Hamilton Association is an incorporated society for investigating the natural history, botany, geology, and Indian antiquities of the district. It has about one hundred and fifty members who hold monthly meetings. During the thirty years of its existence numerous papers relating to the *fauna*, *flora*, and rock conformation of the country surrounding Hamilton, have been published under its auspices.

Besides the public schools of the city, there are private institutions for commercial and business training, and for art tuition. A public Art school has also been established.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF HAMILTON.

Foremost amongst these are the National and Benevolent societies. They are, the St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonia, Irish Protestant, Catholic Mutual Benefit, and Emerald associations. These societies seek out and relieve cases of necessity and affliction. They render good service to the community, and receive corresponding appreciation and support.

The other charitable institutions comprise a Boys' Home, a Girls' Home, a Home for Aged Women, a Home of the Friendless,

an Orphan Asylum, a House of Refuge, and the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. These have suitable commodious buildings, the outcome of private benevolence, and are sustained by voluntary contributions. The St. Mary's Asylum is in charge of Sisters of Charity, and the other homes are under the direct management of committees of ladies. The inmates of these homes are well cared for, and the children educated and instructed in the way to make for themselves a respectable living. Donations to these charities include, besides money, flour, meal, meat and vegetables. At Christmas, luxuries are not lacking. Last Christmas one home received fifty turkeys for its ninety inmates.

The number of inmates at present in these charitable homes is : Boys' Home, 95 boys, aged from 5 to 14 years ; Girls' Home, 72 girls, ages from 3 to 13 years ; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 86 girls ; Aged Womens' Home, 24 aged women ; Hamilton Orphan Asylum, 28 boys, 4 girls ; House of Providence, 98 boys, 45 aged men, 60 aged women.

Hamilton possesses an hospital for the sick and injured. It was built a few years since at a cost to the city of \$53,685, and can accommodate 150 patients. The pavilion style of construction was adopted, with approved methods of obtaining a copious supply of light and air. Last year 673 patients were admitted. It is sustained by the city, aided by an annual grant from the Provincial Government, and by contributions from such patients as can afford to pay for maintenance. Last year the Government grant was \$7,458, and the amount paid by patients \$1,573. The management of the institution is under the direction of an Hospital committee appointed yearly by the city council. Gratuitous attendance is rendered by the medical practitioners of the city.

THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

The first settlement was made in the County of Wentworth in 1786, just 100 years ago, and the population now, exclusive of that of the City of Hamilton, is 28,886, of which 24,237 is designated as rural. There are 274,348 occupied acres in the county, with an assessed valuation of \$12,161,463 for the real property, and \$827,104, for the personal property. Of the occupied land 210,384 acres are cleared, there are 47,467 acres of woodland, and 17,181

acres of swamp or waste land. Situated at the head of Lake Ontario, the climate of Wentworth County is well adapted to the production of fruit, and large quantities of apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, etc., are produced for sale in the Hamilton market, and for disposal to the northern portions of the Province, which are easily reached by railway. The native woods are maple, beech, pine, cedar, oak, butternut, hickory, black walnut and chesnut, for all of which there is a large demand for fuel, furniture or building purposes. In 1884 the fall wheat raised in Wentworth County was worth \$689,400; spring wheat, \$84,137; barley, \$180,874; rye, \$11,238; peas, \$121,156. The estimated value of farm land was \$13,272,700; of farm buildings, \$4,434,557; of implements, \$1,106,687; and of live stock, \$2,018,067. The 30,542 acres sown with fall wheat produced 856,398 bushels; 5,047 acres produced 103,363 bushels of spring wheat; 11,185 acres, 337,451 bushels of barley; 29,261 acres, 1,311,771 bushels of oats, 1,157 acres, 18,824 bushels of rye; 8,295 acres, 188,131 bushels of peas; 4,239 acres, 339,120 bushels of Indian corn; 617 acres, 11,723 bushels of buckwheat; and 169 acres, 4,129 bushels of beans; 4,441 acres produced 687,543 bushels of potatoes; 442 acres, 222,472 bushels of mangold wurtzels; 225 acres, 91,607 bushels of carrots; 1,862 acres, 868,791 bushels of turnips; 43,357 acres, 73,707 tons of hay and clover, and there were 44,379 acres in pasture, and 9,340 acres in orchard and garden. Wentworth produced 28 bushels of fall wheat to the acre in 1884, when the average production for the Province of Ontario was 24 bushels; her barley crop was 30.2 bushels, when that of the Province at large was 27.3 bushels, and her hay crop was 170 tons against 139 tons for the Province. The County had, in 1884, 6,768 working horses; 1,880 breeding mares; 2,913 unbroken horses; 244 working oxen; 12,453 milch cows; 5,097 store cattle over two years old, and 13,568 young and other cattle, among them some valuable herds of thoroughbred Ayshire Shorthorns and Jerseys. There were 28,650 sheep, 5,953 pigs, 8,238 turkeys, 8,590 geese, and 89,062 other fowls. The total wool produced was 101,877 pounds. The rent per acre for leased farms was \$3.29, and farm hands received \$164 per year, with board, or \$257 per year without board. Female domestics received \$1.49 per week, with board. The rate of taxation

for municipal and school purposes is \$2.80 per head of population, or \$5.60 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Lying within easy reach of a manufacturing city of 40,000 inhabitants, the farmers of Wentworth have a profitable market for perishable produce, and the roads throughout the county are kept in a good state of repair. The farmers are generally prosperous, and not a few old men of 70 were born on the farms where they now reside. Annual fairs for the exhibition of farm products and manufactures are held in Hamilton, and in each Township of the County; and for many years the wheat produced in Wentworth County has taken the first prize at the Provincial Fair.

FRUIT GROWING.

In addition to the reference already made to fruit growing, it may be as well to particularize some of the main features of this rapidly growing industry. Strawberries are grown in the open air in every part of the County, and large quantities are shipped annually to the leading cities of the Dominion. The berries begin to ripen about the middle of June, and yield from 4,000 to 10,000 quarts per acre. The market price varies from 2d. to 10d. per quart, the latter price being obtained for the early ripening varieties. No sooner has the strawberry season reached its height than the black and red raspberries begin to ripen, and following immediately in the wake of these is the blackberry, better known as the thimble berry. Raspberries yield from 2,000 to 5,000 quarts per acre, and sell readily at 3½d. to 12d. per quart, while the blackberries sell at from 6d. to 15d. per quart. As high as £360 per acre have been realized as gross receipts, but this was an exceptionable case. Large quantities of currants and gooseberries are grown, and a ready market is found. In fact the demand for these latter fruits is greater than the supply.

Besides these small fruits, grapes are extensively cultivated. Fully 100 different varieties are grown in the open air. Large vineyards that were planted a few years ago are now bearing abundantly and are proving to be very profitable investments. The market price varies from 1½d. to 10d. per pound, according to kind and quality. Fully 400 tons were shipped last year, besides large quantities that were used in making jam and wine. The Niagara, Concord and Delaware are the leading varieties. Grape growing and the cultivation of small fruits are yet in their infancy in this County.

The quantity grown, and the area of land devoted to these purposes, are increasing from year to year with amazing rapidity. Experience has shown that there is no part of this Province in which both soil and climate are so well adapted to fruit growing as that section of country that surrounds the head of Lake Ontario, and extends along the southern shore. Every facility for shipping is furnished by the railway companies, and this industry bids fair to become a very profitable one.

Of the large fruits, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines and quinces are successfully grown, the three latter, however, being more for home use than for market purposes. On every farm there is an orchard, varying in size from one to twenty-five acres, and containing apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. These orchards are found to be quite as profitable as any department of the farm, for after supplying all the fruit required for home use a large supply is left for which there is always a ready market. Large quantities are shipped to foreign markets. The apples grown in this section of country being superior in color and flavor, command the highest market price. Peaches can only be grown profitably in favored localities. The best peach district lies east of Hamilton, along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. When the locality and season are favorable they are very profitable, as they can always be sold at remunerative prices. Orchards in the prime of bearing yield a profit per acre of £20 and upwards.

Another fruit that can be very profitably raised is the melon. All varieties of this delicious fruit can be successfully grown in the open air. Enormous crops of the finest quality, both in regard to size and flavor, are harvested annually. The demand is good and the prices remunerative.

Hops have been cultivated successfully for upwards of a quarter of a century in this County, and the soil and climate have been found by experience to be particularly well adapted to their cultivation and growth. The principal market so far has been the home one, but large shipments have been made to the New York and English markets, and the prices realized have been as high as those received for the best American hops. The average profit per acre makes this a very desirable addition to the list of profitable farm products.

EDUCATION.

For educational purposes the County of Wentworth is divided into 73 school sections, in each of which is situated a comfortable and commodious schoolhouse. Of these schoolhouses, 43 are brick, 16 stone, and 14 frame. They are so situated that no child has to travel more than two miles to reach one of them. The number of pupils enrolled is 6,250. These are taught by 92 teachers, giving to each teacher an average of 68 pupils. The school year consists of 220 teaching days, and the average time the schools are kept open varies from 210 to 215 days. The salaries of male teachers average £90, and of females £60 per annum. Pupils are regularly instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, music and drawing, object lessons, lessons on useful knowledge, temperance and hygiene, while drill for boys, and calisthenics for girls are taken up as occasional subjects for instruction. Nor is the moral education of the pupils neglected; each teacher is required to inculcate, both by precept and example, those principles which underlie a well formed character. Scripture readings are used daily. These schools are supported by a grant from the Ontario Legislature, a grant from the Municipal Council of the County, interest on invested funds, and a tax levied upon the assessable property of each School Section. The average annual cost for education in the Public Schools, which comprises tuition, and the necessary schoolroom accommodation, is £1, 7s., 6d. per pupil. Books and stationery are not included in this amount. All the teachers employed have attended either the County Model School, or one of the Normal Schools, and are therefore trained to the work of teaching. In 18 of the 73 sections, two or more teachers are employed, one as head teacher and one or more as assistants. The pupils attending these schools are well grounded in the elements of an English education, and possess sufficient knowledge when they have passed through the Public School course to enable them to transact the ordinary business of life, and discharge the duties of citizenship properly. Those who desire it are prepared for admission into the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and from them they pass into the University. All of the Public Schools are under the supervision of the County Public School Inspector, whose duty it is to see that the law and regulations are properly observed and the schools conducted in accordance therewith.

THE TOWN OF DUNDAS

Is situated in a beautiful valley, about five miles to the west of Hamilton, and is noted for its extensive manufacturing industries, the principal of which are: The Dundas Paper Mills, the Drop Forging Co.'s Works, The Gurney Agricultural Implement Works, The Wilson Foundry and Engine Works, McKechnie & Bertram's Tool Works, Maw & McFarlane's Foundry, Wilson's Axe Factory, Lennard & Sons' Knitting Factory, The Dundas Stove Co.'s Works, The Screw Factory, The Dundas Cotton Works, Bowman's Planing Factory, and the Wentworth Flour and Oat Meal Mills. These give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers.

The different religious denominations are well represented, and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Roman Catholics have comfortable and commodious churches. In educational matters, the town is fully abreast of the times, for it supports a High School, with two teachers, a Public School, with nine teachers, and a R. C. Separate School, with three teachers. The Public and High School building is one of the best in Ontario, and is well lighted, heated and ventilated. There are upwards of 600 pupils enrolled in the Public Schools, between 70 and 80 in the High School, and about 200 in the Separate School. In the Public Schools the foundations of a good English education are laid, and pupils are prepared for admission into the High School. Pupils in the High School are instructed in Classics, Modern Languages, Advanced Mathematics and Higher English, as well as being trained in a Commercial Course. The Separate Schools do about the same work as the Public Schools. There are two weekly newspapers published in the town, the *True Banner* and the *Standard*, both of which circulate in the surrounding country. The town is lighted with gas, the streets are well paved, and comfortable sidewalks are provided. There is a station on the main line of the G. W. Div. of the Grand Trunk Railway at which all trains stop. The Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway connects it with Hamilton. Its population is estimated at about 4,000, and there is an excellent library of nearly 8,000 volumes in connection with the Mechanics' Institute.

WATERDOWN

Is an incorporated village, lying about six miles to the north of Hamilton. It is beautifully situated upon an elevated plateau, and

commands a fine view of Hamilton and Lake Ontario. The country surrounding it is an excellent agricultural district. This village is famous for its good High and Public Schools. The pupils from this School have won distinguished honors at the Departmental Examinations, and the people have just reason to be proud of its record. There are some 300 pupils attending these Schools, and of these about 80 are in the High School Department, the balance being in the Public Schools. There are four teachers in the Public School Department, and two in the High School. The Public Schools prepare pupils for admission into the High School, while the High School gives instruction in Classics, Modern Languages, Advanced Mathematics, Higher English, and the rudiments of Commercial education. In the village are half a dozen churches owned by the leading religious denominations. Situated on a fine stream of water, and within the limits of the village is the Robson Brothers' Flouring Mill. This mill has a capacity for turning out 100 barrels of flour per day. A short time ago the proprietors fitted up their mill with improved roller machinery, for producing flour of the finest quality. There is also a Rake Factory along the stream, from which rakes are sent to all parts of the Province.

The sketch given in these pages outlines the more salient features of one of the older settlements in Western Canada. Though but a sketch it is accurate and trustworthy. In it the statistics of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments are faithfully followed, and it fairly illustrates the results of a century of labor in Canada.



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