

ciple involved is to provide the roads at one for these sections containing the largest population and thus providing the heaviest traffic.

### NO FAVORS SHOWN

This policy does not call for any one county being privileged above the other. The heaviest work naturally is being done around the principal centers, and, as the figures given below will show, Wentworth county is not receiving special consideration. At present, 64.28 miles of roadway are under provincial control in Wentworth county, with the result that this district stands eighth in the mileage list for fifty-two counties. The county of Leeds and Grenville, in eastern Ontario, many miles from Wentworth, stands first, with 116.44 miles, nearly double that of the latter county. The official figures are as follows:

### MILEAGE BY COUNTY

County	Mileage
Leeds and Grenville .....	116.44
Middlesex .....	101.60
Carleton .....	90.15
Kent .....	89.05
Wellington .....	87.82
Durham and Northumbria .....	80.68
Grey .....	71.41
Wentworth .....	64.28
Prescott and Russell .....	63.18
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	61.62
Essex .....	59.71
Renfrew .....	59.20
Elgin .....	58.39
Simcoe .....	55.19
Haldimand .....	54.13
Peel .....	48.75
Parth .....	44.45
Ontario .....	42.81
Frontenac .....	41.88
Bruce .....	39.88
Lambton .....	39.48
Lanark .....	36.66
York .....	36.01
Hastings .....	33.01
Welland .....	31.57
Waterloo .....	30.77
Norfolk .....	30.01
Halton .....	29.35
Lincoln .....	27.88
Oxford .....	26.07
Dufferin .....	25.82
Huron .....	25.02
Lennox and Addington .....	20.84
Brant .....	21.12
Victoria .....	16.30
Peterboro .....	8.0

Total .....1,791.52

### SITUATION DIFFICULT

To thoroughly appreciate the situation as it applies to the county of Wentworth, it is necessary to understand the geographical situation of

the county and city of Hamilton and the resulting problems. Hamilton is located in a valley on the extreme west of Lake Ontario, guarded on the north by Lake Ontario, Burlington bay and its many marshlands and the stretch of hills known as Dundas mountain and Flamboro heights. South of the city is found Hamilton mountain and the vast table land running back from the mountain brow. These hills, along with the water and the stretches of marsh, create roadway engineering problems which are not to be found in any other part of the province. At the same time Hamilton is the second city of Ontario and one of the greatest industrial centers in Canada. It is a natural hub in the network of provincial highways. All traffic from Niagara Falls and the rich fruit valley must pass through this city, just as it receives all the traffic from the fertile fields of Haldimand county, to the south. From the west traffic from Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Guelph, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Owen Sound, and many other important towns flows down into the Ambitious city, while the great highway from Hamilton to Toronto, along the shores of Lake Ontario, the first ever constructed in Canada, is the scene of the heaviest traffic found in this country. The main roads leading into Hamilton are among the richest in Ontario, possibly in the Dominion. These roads, like the spokes of a giant wheel, are wide apart at the start of the traffic flow, gradually converging until they meet in one big hub—Hamilton. Looking at the roadway map we find six of them:

- Hamilton-Niagara Falls;
- Hamilton-Port Dover;
- Hamilton-Brantford;
- Hamilton-Galt;
- Hamilton-Guelph;

and Hamilton-Toronto; the latter being under the control of a highway commission, and not of the department of public highways.

### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Even the Hamilton approach of the Hamilton-Niagara Falls highway, although the only one of the lot to come in on a level approach, presented a problem, which was overcome by the filling in of a wide ravine and the opening of an old road, in reality the extension of Main street. But it was the only highway of the six in which the problem of high hills was not encountered, while in the case of the Hamilton-Galt road and the Hamilton-Toronto highway there was much marshland, considerable water and steep hills to overcome. Without the difficulties involved being met in such a way as to eliminate excessive costs