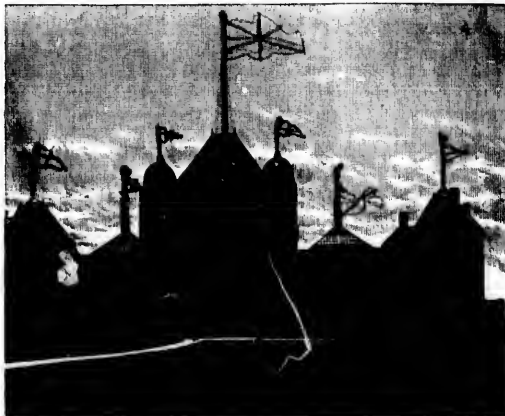


31. Cities and Towns.

TORONTO, the capital, and, next to Montreal, the largest city of the Dominion, possesses a well-sheltered harbor and is connected by many railways with the rest of the continent. It is a commercial rather than a manufacturing city; that is, its people are mainly employed in collecting the products and manufactured articles of other places and distributing them again. Still, like all large cities, its manufactures are numerous and important. The chief of these are machinery of various kinds, articles of iron, agricultural implements, articles of leather — boots and shoes especially, — furniture, clothing, musical instruments, and malt and distilled liquors. During the summer a large lake trade is carried on, and the passenger travel to and from this city by water is very great. Lines of steamboats connect Toronto with Montreal, Niagara, St. Catharines, Hamilton and other ports on the lakes and River St. Lawrence. It is the political, legal, and educational centre of Ontario. It is distinguished for the number and elegance of its public buildings, among which are the Parliament Buildings, the City Hall and Court House, the University of Toronto, Trinity University, Osgoode Hall (occupied by the law courts), Knox College, McMaster Hall, Victoria



Ontario Parliament Buildings.

College, Wycliffe College, St. James Cathedral (Anglican), St. Michael's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), and others.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion, is situated about 125 miles up the Ottawa River, just below the Chaudiere Falls on that river, and at the mouth of the Rideau. It is the centre of the lumber trade of



Provincial University, Toronto.

the Ottawa valley, and exceeds every other city in Canada in the value of lumber manufactured. It has the extreme Canadian climate—cold and clear in winter, warm in summer. It contains many fine buildings,—the Parliament Buildings, beautifully situated on the Ottawa River, being considered a model of architecture.

HAMILTON, situated at the head of Burlington Bay, the extreme western end of Lake Ontario, and at the foot of the Niagara escarpment, here called "The Mountain," is the third city in Ontario in population. On account of its situation, it does a large wholesale trade with the western peninsula. Besides, it has important manufactures of stoves, machinery, boots and shoes, glassware, sewing machines, and agricultural implements. It is well built, the principal buildings being of stone.

LONDON, in the centre of the rich agricultural western peninsula, is well situated as an inland commercial city. It does a large wholesale trade with the surrounding country, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, railway cars, refined petroleum, and malt liquors. Its mineral springs attract a number of visitors during the summer. The Western University and Hellmuth Ladies' College are situated in this city.

KINGSTON, "The Limestone City," situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, just above "The Thousand Islands," is one of the oldest cities in Ontario. It possesses several forts, being the only fortified town in the province. Its buildings are mostly of stone, which is found in the neighborhood in great abundance. Its position, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, is important in lake and river navigation, and, in consequence, its leading industries are connected with such navigation. Vessels built for