

CANADA'S 40TH BIRTHDAY

JULY 1, 1867—JULY 1, 1907.

ONTARIO'S GREATNESS IN THE SISTERHOOD OF PROVINCES

Shown in a Series of Facts, Compiled by Frank Yeigh, Toronto, Illustrative of its Area, Commerce, Resources and Wealth, With Portraits of Its Premiers. (COPYRIGHT—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)



JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD

Ontario's Vast Area.

Ontario is 750 miles long by 1,000 miles broad, with an area of 200,000 square miles.

Ontario is as large as four Englands, and but little less than France and Germany.

Ontario is 78,000 square miles larger than the United Kingdom.

Ontario is only 4,000 square miles less than France, and 8,000 less than Germany.

Ontario is larger than New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

Only 20 per cent. is thickly settled, or a part as large as Wales.

Ontario comprises 7 per cent. of Canada's area.

Ontario is the half-way province between Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Ontario's Agricultural Wealth.

Agriculture is Ontario's chief industry, representing (1901) one billion of invested capital and yearly production of 200 millions.

Seventy per cent. of Ontario's population is engaged in agriculture.

Ontario's total grain crop, 1906, 170 million bushels, viz., wheat, 32 million; barley, 25 million; oats, 111 million; peas and beans, 10 million; hay and clover, 4,322,530 tons.

Ontario's fall wheat average, 1906, 33.9 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 33.4; barley, 35.9; peas, 13.8.

Average of fall wheat per acre, 34 years, 1820-1906, 30.4 bushels; spring wheat, 15.8.

Value of Ontario's fall and spring wheat production, 24 years, 1820-1906, \$445,000,000.

Average price per bushel of fall wheat, 24 years, 1820-1906, 73.5 cents; spring, 80.8; barley, 47.0; peas, 31.6.

Enrollment in Guelph Agricultural College, 1906, 1,100.

Ontario has 13 million acres under cultivation.

Ontario's farming industry output has doubled in the last two decades, without much increase in acreage.

Over 5,000 farmers conduct experiments on their own farms annually.

Ontario has 24,154,540 acres of assessed land.

Ontario has 3,348,100 acres of cleared pasture land.

Ontario had, 1906, 43,560 acres in rape, 6,902 in flax, 1,732 in hops.

Ontario's annual value of field and live stock produce, 1901, 197 millions.

Ontario has 20,000 members of Farmers' Institutes and 8,500 members of 208 Women's Institutes.

Ontario's total value (1906) of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock, \$1,154,669,184.

Market value of Ontario's field crops, 1906, \$142,800,000.

Canada's Agricultural Wealth.

Canada produced, 1906, 363 million bushels of grain of all kinds, including wheat.

45 per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

63 million acres occupied in 1901; now, 80 million acres.

87 per cent. of Canada's farmers own their holdings.

Canada exported, 1906, 54 millions of agricultural products.

Canada exported, 1906, 66 millions of animal products, a total of 120; increase of 27 millions over 1905.

Canada exported, 1906-1906, 833 millions of agricultural products.

Canada had 1 billion, 757 millions, invested in agriculture, (1901).

Canada has invested 4 times as much in agriculture as in manufacture.

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 263 millions (1901).

Estimated value of products now, 650 millions.

Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1 1/2 billions (1901).

Ontario's Dairy and Live Stock Industries.

Ontario's cheese exports are now worth 22 millions, butter, nine millions; lard, 15 millions; 46 in all, in addition to 50 millions for home consumption.

Cheese factories in operation in 1906, 1,138.

Output, 1905, 164,266,223 pounds, milk used, 1,741,354,876 pounds.

Gross value of same, \$17,417,757. Of this sum \$15,229,072 was paid to 66,800 patrons.

Creameries in operation in 1906, 241.



EDWARD BLAKE

Butter made, 1906, 10,142,289 pounds; value, \$2,131,554.

Average number of patrons 19,184; average price of butter per pound, 21.03; amount paid to patrons, \$1,827,285.

Ontario has 1,130,000 milch cows.

Ontario had, 1906, 828,147 horses; 2,963,518 cattle; 1,304,509 sheep; 1,819,778 swine; 10,254,334 poultry.

Ontario is the breeding ground of thorough-bred stock for the American continent.

At Chicago Fair, 1893, Ontario breeders won 322 live stock awards; all of U. S. 1,494.

At St. Louis Fair, 1904, one-half of total awards in cattle and horses were won by Ontario stock.

In six years, from 1886 to 1902, the production of beef increased by nearly 100 per cent.

Beacon production increased from 10 millions in 1886 to 22 millions in 1906. In cheese the corresponding rate of increase was 70 per cent.

The production of butter has increased at an even greater rate for the past seven years, since an adequate system of cold storage transportation has been in operation.

Ontario sold, or slaughtered, 1906, 741,476 cattle; 64,761 horses; 574,418 sheep; 2,222,758 swine; 5,473,708 poultry.

Value of live stock sold or killed, 1906, \$59,378,046.

Ontario has 75 millions' worth of horseflesh.

Ontario's wool clip, 1906, 4,543,961 pounds (654,808 fleeces).

Ontario had (1906) 196,387 colonies of bees.

Ontario's Climate.

Southern Ontario is in the same latitude as Southern France and Northern Italy.

Ontario's mean annual temperature, (1886) 43.5 degrees; for 24 years, (1862-1906) 43.2.

Ontario's mean temperature for the six growing months (April-September, 1906), 60.5 degrees.

Sun above horizon, (1906) 4,463.3 hours.

Average of sunshine, (1906) 1,945.6 hours; April-September, 1,279.7.

Rainfall, November-March, 1906-4, 2.14 in.; snow, 66.2 in.; rainfall, April-September, 1906, 16.35 in.

Ontario's Educational System.

(Statistics for 1905.)

Ontario spent 5 1/2 millions on public schools.

Of this sum, \$3,422,234 were for teachers' salaries.

Ontario had 5,793 public schools, with 397,170 pupils.

Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance, \$13.31.

Average daily attendance at public schools, 222,077.

Number of teachers in public schools, 8,679.

Of these, 6,840 are women; 1,839 men.

4,442 teachers attended Normal schools.

Average annual salary for male teachers, \$514; female, \$368.

Separate Schools.

Roman Catholic separate schools, 426.

Number of teachers, 970.

Number of enrolled pupils, 49,526.

Total sum expended, \$637,134.

Kindergarten and Night Schools.

Kindergartens, 133; 12,420 pupils; 260 teachers.

Night schools, 10; 630 pupils; 17 teachers.

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

High schools, 140; (including 40 Collegiate Institutes); 23,061 pupils; 620 teachers.

Total sum expended on high schools, \$1,094,486; cost per pupil, enrolled attendance, \$35.95.

5,234 pupils attended 429 continuation classes.

Combined Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Pupils enrolled, 426,255 (31.23 of population); average cost per pupil, \$14.65.

Miscellaneous (Education).

Total number of teachers in Ontario, 9,692. Of these, 8,958 belong to 80 Teachers' Institutes.

Percentage of total population enrolled in Ontario Schools, 21.23; U. S., 20.61.

School expenditures, per capita of total population, Ontario \$3.31, U. S., \$3.26.

Ontario has 68 school inspectors.

Ontario has 499 free and public libraries.

Toronto University had (1906-7) en-



OLIVER MOWAT

rollment of 3,000, second largest in Empire (Edinburgh having 3,500).

Toronto and Cambridge Universities are about the same size.

Toronto Medical School enrollment, 650; Johns Hopkins, 150.

Government grant to University of Toronto will be \$350,000 in 1907.

Ontario's Fruit Industry.

Though the fruit industry is only in its infancy, there are over ten million apple trees in the province.

The production of apples increased from 1891 to 1901 by nearly 300 per cent., that of pears and plums by over 1,000 per cent.

The production of small fruits and vegetables is relatively as important, and no less successful.

Ontario's apple crop (1906), 35 million bushels, from 6,588,810 trees. 5.07 per tree as compared with 4.47 in 1905.

Ontario had (1906), 352,306 acres in orchards and gardens and 12,750 acres in vineyards.

Ontario's bearing fruit trees of all kinds (1906), estimated at 11 1/2 millions.

Ontario's Finances and Banking.

Government receipts, 1906, \$7,149,478; expenditure, \$6,720,179; surplus, \$429,299.

Some items of revenue:

Domestic subsidy and special grant, \$1,330,287.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, \$2,353,199.

Of above items, sale of Crown lands, \$202,090; lease and rents, \$49,991; bonus, timber dues, ground rents, etc., \$1,500,914; mining licenses and fees, \$70,256; royalty on mines, \$15,000.

Liquor licenses, \$579,397.

Fisheries, \$63,968.

Supplementary revenue act, \$644,301.

Succession duty, \$1,015,713.

(\$86,000 of above duty was paid to University of Toronto.)

Earnings T. & N. O. Railway, \$765,154.

Ontario will now receive increased subsidy of \$780,000 from the Dominion.

Ontario's cash and debenture assets, Dec. 31, 1906, \$3,701,923.

Ontario's trust funds held by Dominion, \$3,282,847,564.

Ontario's direct liabilities, \$15,941,950 (of which is asset of Government Railway).

Estimated Government receipts, 1907, \$7,412,287.25.

Estimated expenditure, \$6,519,181.83.

Ontario's Government has spent over 25 millions since 1867 on roads, bridges and buildings.

Patrons of banks doing business in Ontario, (Sept., 1906) 27 millions; deposits 539 millions, assets 862 millions.

Ontario's banking capital has more than doubled in 10 years.

Of nine millions of Ontario bonds issued, 1906, Canada took about three millions; Great Britain, six millions.

Canada has 36 chartered banks, with nearly 1,700 branches. 128 branches in 1868.

Seven new banks organized in last six years.

Canadian banks had (Dec. 31, 1906) 95 1/2 millions of paid-up capital; 78 millions of notes in circulation.

Assets have increased over 800 millions since 1868; trebled in last ten years.

Bank discounts, 569 millions.

Current loans in Canada, 548 millions.

Bank deposits in Canada, 590 millions; trebled in ten years; doubled in four years.

Canada has over 1,000 postoffice and Government savings banks; 212,000 depositors have 62 millions on deposit.

Twenty-seven millions more in special savings banks, 40 millions in private banks, loan companies, etc.

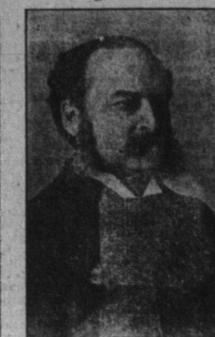
Grand total savings of 720 millions—over \$150 per head, the highest record of any country in the world.

Ontario's and Canada's Fishery Wealth.

Ontario has 3,274 engaged in fishery industry; capital invested, \$1,129,000; value of catch, 1906, \$1,705,000.

Ontario's revenue from fisheries, 1906, \$63,968.

Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12,790 miles of sea coast line.



ARTHUR S. HARDY

Canada's fishery season of 1906 was a record breaker.

Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1906, 29 1/2 millions, increase of nearly six millions over 1904.

Fishery production almost equaled combined gold and coal production.

Canada exported, in 1906, over 16 millions' worth of fishery products— increase of five millions over 1905.

Salmon comes first in value, lobster, second; cod, third; herring, fourth.

Salmon value, 9 millions; lobster, 4,000,000; cod, 3-3 1/2.

Canada has 100,000 men employed in the fishing industry.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth 13 millions, with seven million fathoms of nets.

British Columbia comes first in fishing industry for first time, Nova Scotia, second; New Brunswick, third.

Canada has 16 fish-breeding establishments.

Nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-six sailors manned 1,284 fishing craft, and 73,500 fishermen used 41,463 boats.

Total value of fisheries of Canada, 1906-1906, 625 millions. Cod fish, 126; salmon, 90; lobsters, 79; herring, 72; and mackerel, 46.

Fishing bounties paid, 1862-1906, \$3,290,605, divided among 742,024 men.

Government fishery expenses, 1905, \$965,722. For fish culture, \$209,376; protection service, \$249,476; bounties, \$152,546.

Product of sardines, \$75,372; clams, \$127,708; oysters, \$174,306; eels, \$269,851; caviar, \$53,402.

Value of bait used, 1905, \$455,000.

Canada's lobster plant valued at \$1,426,300. 723 lobster canneries.

Ontario's Crown Lands.

Ontario has a fertile 16 million acre clay belt in New Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through this clay belt.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway also makes accessible this vast region.

Ontario has good agricultural land for settlement in the districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River.

It is estimated that Ontario yet has 20 million acres of good land for settlement.

Ontario will sell these crown agricultural lands for prices ranging as low as 50 cents an acre on easy terms.

Ontario has 126 million acres of land, 40 millions surveyed.

Of the 126 million acres, 23 millions have been disposed of, leaving 103 millions in the crown, 65 millions still unsurveyed.

Ontario's northern arable land extends to the Height of Land.

Ontario presents a most attractive field for immigration.

Ontario offers special advantages to the British tenant farmer.

Ontario's immigration (1906), 41,966— increase of 25 per cent. over 1905.

Average rate of wages paid farm laborers, in 1905: Per year in yearly engagements, with board, \$192; without board, \$31.32; domestic servants, per month, \$3.26.

1906 was Canada's record year in immigration.

Canada received 129,064 immigrants to June 30, 1906— increase of 42,798 over 1905, and 55,733 over 1904. Received calendar year, 1906, 216,000.

Canada has received 710,000 immigrants in six years, viz., 373,000 from Great Britain, 240,000 from the United States.

Canada received, in 1905, 129,000 from Great Britain and Europe and 64,000 from the United States.

Over 60 per cent. of the immigration of 1906 was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants of 1906 speak English.

The 1906 immigration was largely Anglo-Saxon.

Increase in foreign immigration to June 30, 1906, 7,600; United States, 14,000; Great Britain, 21,000.

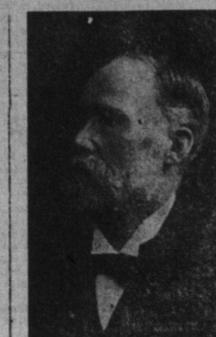
Three hundred and four thousand Anglo-Saxon immigrants arrived in three years, 1903-5, as against 107,000 foreigners.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 300,000 immigrants in 1907.

231,921 Americans have come to Canada in past six years.

They brought, in cash and settlers' effects, 80 millions at \$350 per head.

Fifty-four different nationalities and countries were represented in the immigration of 1906, representing chief races of five continents.



GEORGE W. ROSS

Ontario's Manufactures.

Ontario had (1901) 214 millions invested as fixed and working manufacturing capital—nearly 50 per cent. of figures for all Canada.

Salaries and wages (1901) 56 millions; goods produced, 241 millions— 50 per cent. of total amount for all Canada.

Ontario's manufacturing establishments, 6,543; owners or employes, 15,538; salaries, \$11,802,254; wages, \$44,536,032.

Ontario's Municipal Statistics (For 1905.)

Ontario has 1,342 municipalities (988 townships; 254 cities, towns and villages, etc.).

Acres of assessed land in Ontario, 1906, 24,134,540; acres cleared, 13,531,437; acres of woodland, 5,594,673; acres of slashland, 1,811,992; swamp, marsh or waste lands, 2,246,438. Per cent. cleared, 57.2.

Value of farm lands, 1905, \$649,201,364; buildings, \$264,354,514; implements, \$65,629,246; live stock, \$172,883,780—total of \$1,154,669,184.

Average value per acre of farm land occupied, 1905, \$26.84; of building, \$10.92; implements, \$2.84; live stock, \$7.14—total \$47.74.

Total of 16,451 chattel mortgages, Dec. 31, 1905, \$18,322,355; of this, 7,432 were against farmers for \$2,768,390.

Ontario's population (1905), per Bureau of Industries, 2,101,260—rural, 1,061,015; urban, 482,254; cities, 557,988.

Assessment, \$1,030,910,130.

Taxation (including schools) \$16,609,522.

Rate of taxation per head, \$7.30.

Taxes for schools, \$5,439,498.

Ontario's debenture debt (1904) \$68,195,775 (\$32.83 per head).

Seventy-six villages and towns owned and operated (1904), electric or gas street light plants— aggregate value, \$2,651,970.

Ontario's Mineral Riches.

Ontario has a greater variety of mineral deposits in proportion to population than any country in the world.

Ontario has one of the richest prospective silver fields in the world in Cobalt.

Ontario's annual mineral production, 1905, 16 1/2 millions, or including steel, 20 millions (1906, 22 1/2 millions).

Ontario has the richest nickel mines in the world.

These mines supply 57 per cent. of the world's output of nickel.

Ontario's nickel mines have produced 40 millions' worth since 1882.

Ontario has been paid \$1,005,000 for part of best of Cobalt Lake.

Cobalt shipments: 1904, 158 tons ore, value \$138,217; 1905, 2,144 tons ore, value \$1,473,195; 1906, value 5 millions.

22 Cobalt mines are producing; five have paid dividends.

Helen iron mine produced one million tons in six years.

Lake Superior Corporation assets at Sault Ste. Marie, June 30, 1906, 54 millions.

Steel rails are made at Sault Ste. Marie, at rate of 500 tons a day.

The iron and steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie has capacity of 300,000 tons of ingots, and 180,000 tons of finished products a year.

In 1905-06 the Algoma Steel Co. turned out 222,891 tons of steel, the ingredients of which were 130,473 tons of Canadian pig iron, 21,219 tons of foreign pig iron and 46,201 other ingredients.

Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., has 4 furnaces, and a rolling mill in operation.

Iron and steel furnaces are also in operation at Midland, Collingwood and Deseronto.

Ontario's total pig iron production, 1905, 356,704 tons, valued at \$3,996,327, and 138,387 tons of steel, \$3,281,884.

Ontario crude oil output, 1905, 19,928,322 gallons; bounty paid thereon, \$298,994.

Ontario's Population (Based on Dominion Census of 1901.)

Population 1819, 80,000; 1827, 307,500; 1871, 1,020,281; 1881, 1,293,288; 1891, 2,114,281; 1901, 3,123,947; now, estimated at 2,600,000.

Ontario contains 40 per cent. of Canada's population.

Ontario first settled 120 years ago by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists and others.

Ontario's urban population, 1880-1900, increased by 14 1/2 per cent.; rural decreased by 5 1/2 per cent.

Ontario's rural population, 1900-1904 declined 27,000, while cities and



J. P. WHITNEY

towns increased from 794,000 to 887,000.

In 1901, 121,451 Ontario people had gone to the Canadian west.

Ontario has 150,000 people of French descent.

Ontario had, 1901, 1,096,640 males; 1,065,307 females, single, 1,310,402; married, 771,445, widowed, 100,871, divorced, 229.

1,886,787 of Ontario's population, or 86 per cent. Canadian born; 11 per cent. British Isles and possessions; 2 per cent. United States.

Religions, Methodist, 666,288; Presbyterian, 477,358; Roman Catholic, 350,304; Anglican, 367,337; Baptist, 118,220 (1901).

Number of families, 455,264.

Number of houses, 459,742.

Ontario's representation, 1901, in House of Commons, 86; in Senate, 24, total 110.

Ontario's Railways.

Ontario has 5,000 miles of railway; nearly 40 per cent. of Canada's mileage; 1,447 miles at Confederation.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will have cost 12 millions when it reaches the G. T. P. junction.

462 miles of railway track were laid in Ontario in 1906.

Ontario's Government Railway yielded a net revenue, 1906, of \$126,154.

Mileage of railway built from North Bay to Englehart, 139 (with 33 miles additional for sidings).

Mileage under construction and contracted for, 126, a grand total of 298 miles.

Ontario's Timber Resources.

Ontario has the richest pineries left on the continent.

Ontario has vast pulp wood areas.

Wood pulp plants are at Sault Ste. Marie and Sturgeon Falls.

It is estimated that Ontario has 208 million cords of pulpwood.

Ontario has six billion feet of unscold pine, worth 43 millions (estimate).

Ontario's forest area estimated at 102,000 square miles.

Ontario has 17,000 square miles of timber area under license.

Ontario had 847 sawmills in operation in 1901.

Ontario's Water Powers.

Ontario is specially rich in water power.

Hydro-Electric commission reports water power capable of generating 2,500,000 h. p.

This is probably only one-half of Ontario's resources in this direction.

Niagara power in sight when developed, will aggregate, 700,000 h. p., 400,000 h. p. is being developed on the Canadian side of the river.

Niagara power is now transmitted to Toronto.

It is estimated there are 300,000 horse power available within 60 miles of Ottawa.

All of northern Ontario is rich in water power resources.

Kakabeka Falls capable of developing 30,000 horse power, 10,000 already developed; a second 10,000 being developed.

Big Things in Canada.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world 900 by 950 miles.

Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world, as well as some of the greatest salmon rivers.

The largest grain mill in the British Empire is in Montreal—the British Flour Mill having a capacity of 4,400 barrels of flour in 24 hours.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Fort Arthur—capacity seven million bushels.

The G. T. P. will build a 16-million bushel elevator at Fort William.

Canada has the largest lift lock in the world—at Peterboro.

Canada will have the longest bridge span in the world at Quebec.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Canada has, in the Yukon, one of the richest gold fields in the world.

Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world and the largest single nickel producing mine in the Creighton.

Canada has the richest silver-nickel-cobalt deposits in the world at Cobalt.

The thickest known coal seam in the world—47 feet—has been found at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

Canada's largest copper mine is the Grasnoy in southern British Columbia.

Canada's largest freight vessel, The Midland Prince, is 485 feet long.

One of Canada's largest industrial establishments is the Massey-Harris works, with over 3,000 men.