



# Owen Sound

## ON - THE - GEORGIAN - BAY C A N A D A

*Compiled and Edited by*

*Mrs. E. B. B. Reesor*

*===== and =====*

*Miss Norah Thomson*



Photographs by

Mr. W. A. CRAIG, Mr. EDWARD TUCKER, Mr. GEO. HOLMES,  
and Mr. J. JAMES

OF

O W E N   S O U N D



094  
094  
fol.  
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# OWEN SOUND

THE HISTORY OF OWEN SOUND SINCE INCORPORATION



THOMAS 1862

CHARLES E. BURNETT 1880-1881 1882

W.S. WOODRUFF 1899 1900

W.A. STEPHENS 1869

W.A. MCCLENN 1890-1891

WILLIAM MILLER 1881-1870

S.O. LAMOND 1875-1876

T.H. TOMCOCK 1898

JOHN FRASER 1868

EDWARD MCKENSON 1887-1888 1885

GEORGE S. NICKER 1855-1860-1863 1859-1871

HENRY WILKINSON 1873

MATTHEW J. SNEYDY 1895

THOMAS SCOTT 1867-1870

JOHN KUTNER 1885-1886

ROBERT PATTERSON 1858-1874

JOHN CHISHOLM 1878

WILLIAM MCKENNA 1894

A.M. STEPHENS 1865-1866 1872

D.A. CREWSON 1882-1883

RICHARD GIBNEY 1857

RICHARD NOTER 1877-1878

JOHN W. FROST 1893



# F O R E W O R D

TO THOSE WHO MAY LOOK OVER THIS BOOK

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WE want you to know of *Owen Sound*, the first City upon the Georgian Bay, and one of the beauty spots of Canada. ✱ We have gathered some pictures and a few facts together to be bound into a book and sent to you wherever you may be in the world. ✱ Should you care to come and live with us you will find *Owen Sound* healthful and abounding in opportunities for those who have capital to invest or willingness to work. Initiative is a grand asset—if you have it, bring it along, if not, cultivate it—for there are natural resources just waiting to make you contented and comfortable if you have the gift of common sense to see and use them. ✱ When you have looked over our book we should like to hear from you, for you will tell us what you think of the pictures of our home city. You may like to know more of *Owen Sound*, and we will answer your questions. In any event, get in touch with *Owen Sound*, for it is a city in a part of Ontario well worth knowing, and better worth living and investing in. ✱ To the many friends who have sent us photographs and facts, we express our sincere appreciation, for, without your help the book would have been a one-sided volume running too greatly to business streets and factories, and you have helped us to give it the true human touch that appeals to the little as well as to the big people and makes it seem like home.

Emma B. Buchan Reesor  
Norah Thomson

Owen Sound, Canada  
July 15th, 1912









OWEN SOUND'S MUNICIPAL CHAMBERS and THE COUNCIL THAT ORGANIZED THE PUBLICITY MOVEMENT

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR ELIAS LEMON, in the Chair

1—MR. JOHN McQUAKER

2—MR. F. T. JAMESON

3—MR. W. J. HEMING

13—MR. CHARLES GORDON, Clerk

4—MR. THOMAS FROST

5—MR. J. D. KENNEDY

6—MR. A. A. PARKS

14—MR. R. W. EVANS, Solicitor

7—MR. T. W. THOMSON

8—DR. J. A. HERSHEY

9—MR. R. B. MILLER

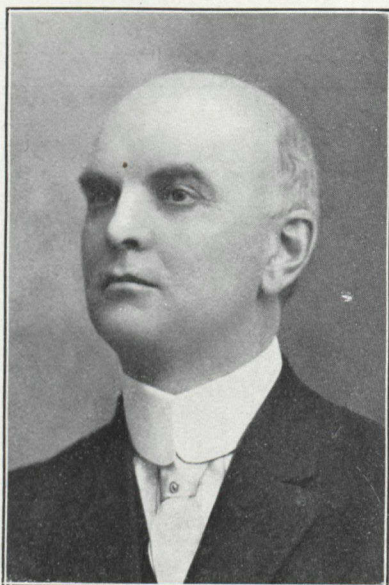
15—MR. A. F. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer

10—MR. J. D. LAING

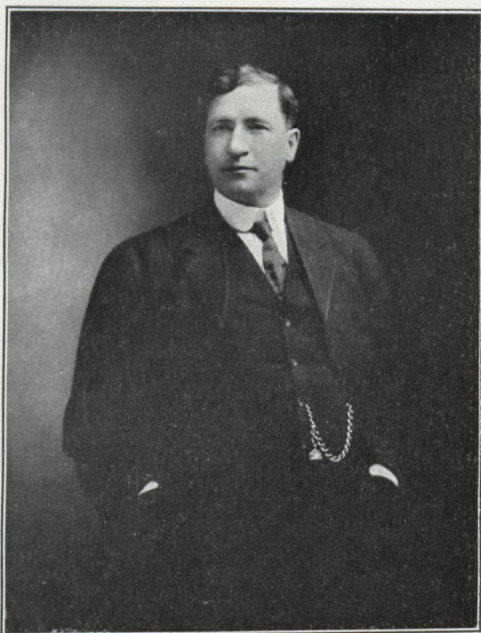
11—MR. J. K. LESLIE

12—MR. J. H. McINNIS





W. S. MIDDLEBRO, ESQUIRE  
King's Council and Member of the Dominion Parliament



A. G. MACKAY, ESQUIRE  
King's Council and Member of the Provincial Parliament

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Owen Sound's Representatives in the Dominion and the Provincial Legislatures of Canada



## Owen Sound in Brief



INDIAN TRADITION repeats that Champlain visited the spot where Owen Sound now is in 1615. First Government Survey, 1840. A town in 1857. A city in 1912.

Best proof of industrial development are its increasing number of factories. By-laws for four new manufactories and a dry dock to cost \$1,500,000 passed during the first six months of 1912. Growing centre for wooden-ware industries, but by no means a one-industry town. Immense founderies are continually being enlarged.

Among goods manufactured in Owen Sound are:—

Furniture of all kinds, Pails, Baskets, Brooms, Mattresses, Wire Fencing, Bed Springs, Wagons, Cement, Bridges, Boilers, Stoves, Radiators, Parts for Machinery, Furnaces, Slurry Pumps, Ships.

Sashes and Doors, Hardwood Flooring, Ties, Electric Fixtures, Bricks, Nuts and Bolts, Screws, Matches, Steel Wire.

Biscuits (100 different kinds), Confectionery, Malt, Pickles, Soft Drinks, Ice Cream for export, Bread for export, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, Varnish.

Blankets, Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Tents, Awnings, Book Bindings, Rubber Goods, Small Boats and Launches.

Flowers grown for export, Fruit and Vegetables raised for export, Stone quarried for export, Fish caught for export.

Easy Transportation. Centre of hardwood and pine forests. Finest harbour on the Great Lakes, fifteen miles long and absolute protection. Railway Terminals—G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Municipal ownership of Water, Electric Light and Power, Gas, Sewerage, Fire Department, Police Force.

Pure water and sanitary milk supply, no malaria.

75,000 Carnations cut in McPhee Greenhouses from 6,500 plants during severe winter months.

Tents and Awnings treated to process that makes them absolutely water proof.

Horticulture on the threshold of far greater development.

Outside capital seeking investment in Owen Sound as natural Gateway to the West.

Climate conditions excellent for humans and unsurpassed for horticulture and agriculture.

Owen Sound's market extends around the world, up and down the world, and back again.

Many of the pioneer inhabitants still living in Owen Sound.

Takes a first place in educational matters: Public Schools, Collegiate Institute, Business College, Art School, Music Instructors for Conservatory Training.

Five Chartered Banks and two Loan Companies look to the finances of the City and its people.

The Honourable F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works, has given promise of extensive harbour improvements.

The new Owen Sound Match Factory will have a capacity of 1,200 cases per day. A greater output than any such factory in Canada.

Owen Sound possesses grand opportunities for makers of agricultural machinery, having these excellent shipping facilities to the north and west prairie farming lands.

Owen Sound offers opportunities for market gardening on an extensive scale.

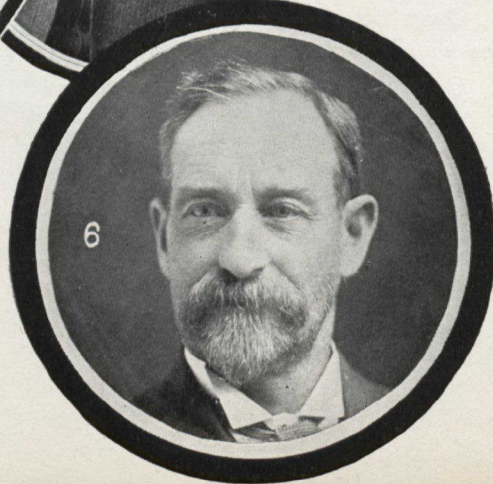
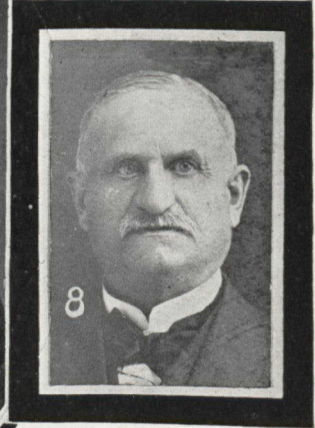
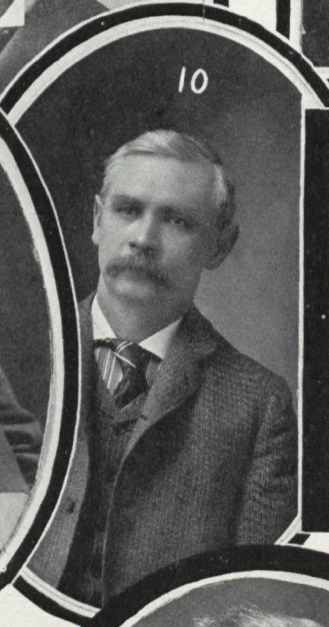
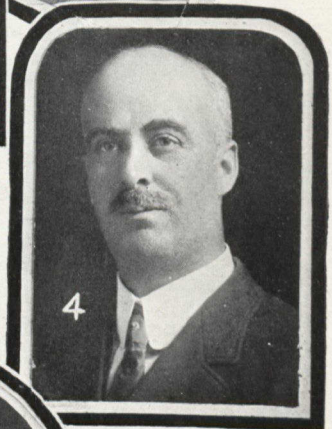
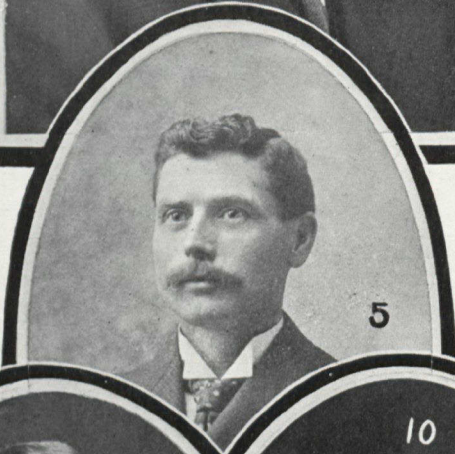
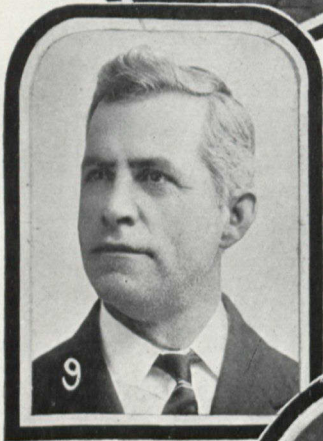
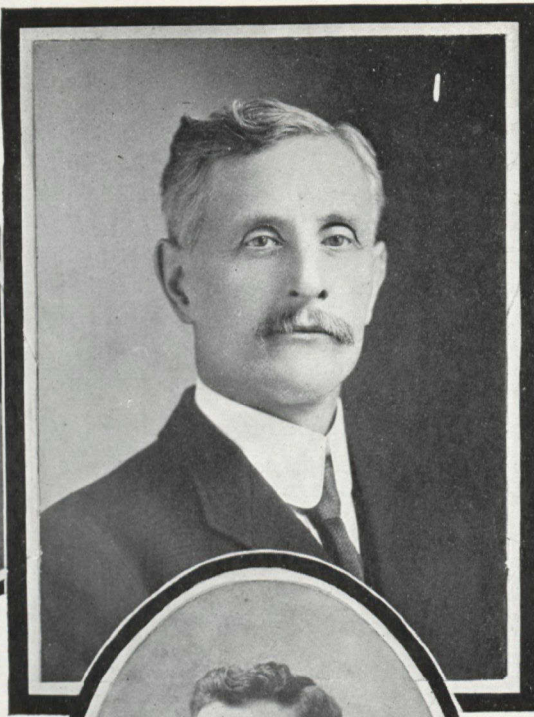
A Landscape Gardening College and a Technical High School are needed in the vicinity of Owen Sound.

Owen Sound has not awakened to the full value of its natural possessions.

But Owen Sound is on the eve of tremendous development. Its street railway alone will open the minds of its citizens to a broader vision, and will be the A B C of the greatness that is awaiting it.

Another railway to the east, through Meaford, will connect it more directly with Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard.







## Representing the Owen Sound Board of Trade

### Officers:

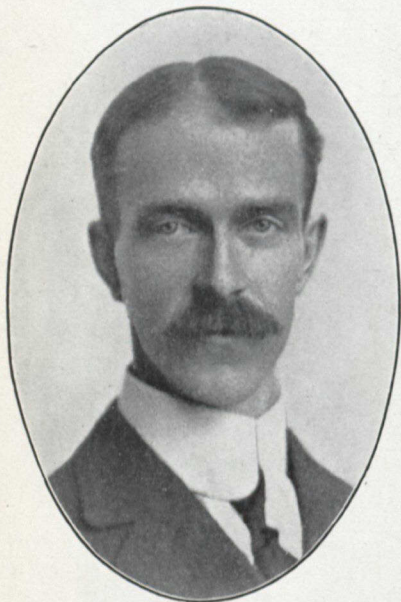
- 1—MR. JOHN PARKER, President
- 2—MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Vice-President
- 3—MR. J. K. McLAUHLAN, Secretary

### Chairmen of Committees:

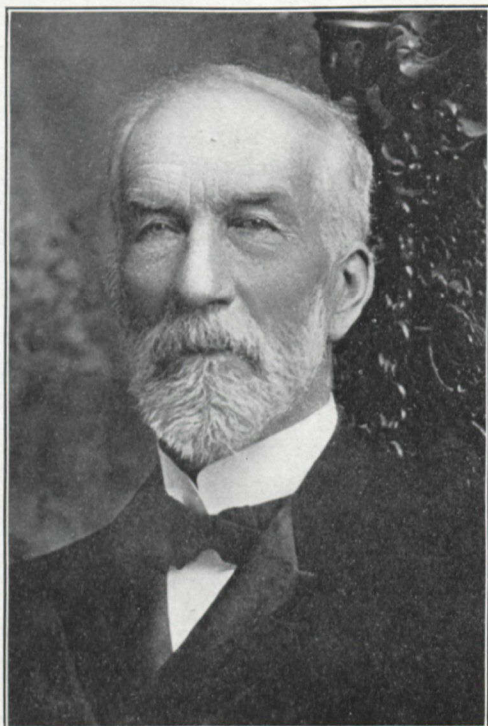
- 12—MR. F. W. HARRISON, Power
- 8—MR. N. P. HORTON, Navigation
- 6—MR. C. A. FLEMING, Railways
- 7—MR. J. H. McINNIS, Industrial
- 10—MR. W. T. LEE, Mercantile
- 9—MR. JAMES H. RUTHERFORD, Publicity
- 4—MR. W. R. CHESTER, Insurance
- 11—MR. T. W. DOUGLAS, Membership
- 5—MR. JAMES KEENAN, Reception

See Pages 104 and 105





MR. F. M. ROBINSON  
Manager Bank of Hamilton



MR. W. P. TELFORD  
Manager Grey and Bruce Land Co.



MR. E. A. BATCHELLER  
Manager Traders' Bank

**Representing Financial Interests of Owen Sound**



Bank of Hamilton

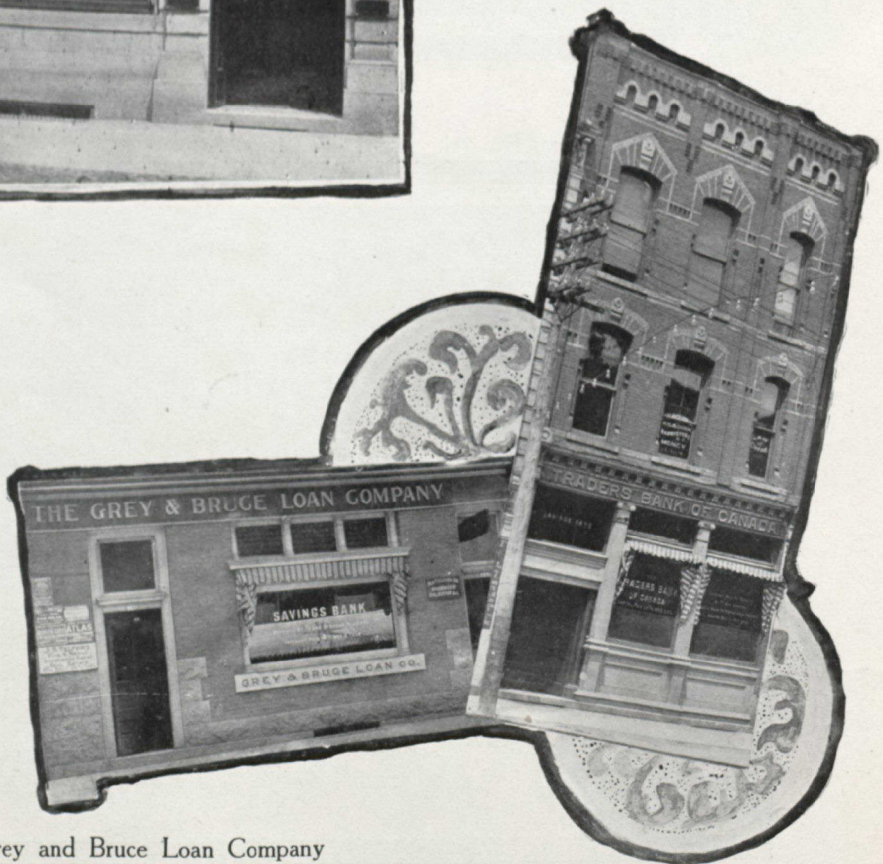








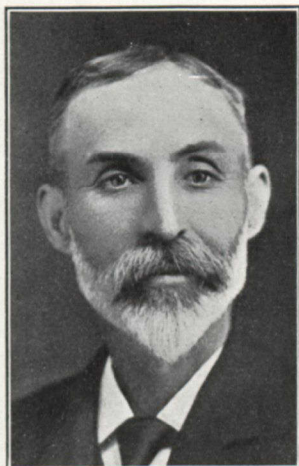
Union Bank  
of  
Canada



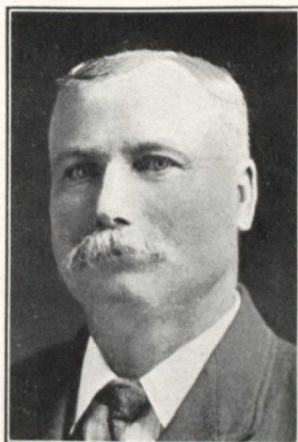
The Grey and Bruce Loan Company

The Traders' Bank of Canada

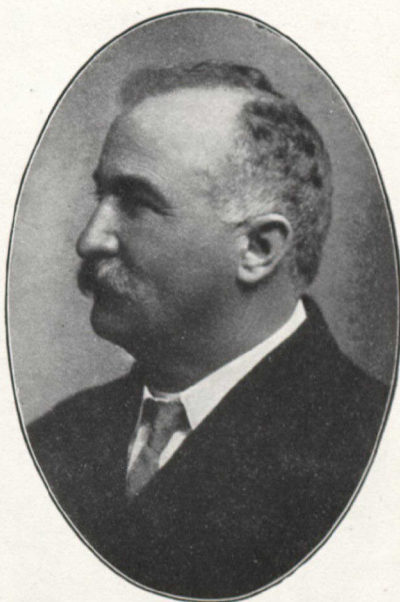




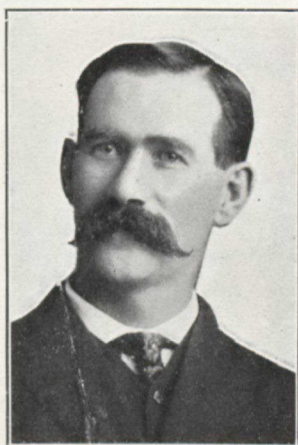
COUNCILLOR JOHN LEGATE



COUNCILLOR HENRY LEMON



MAYOR LEMON



COUNCILLOR J. E. WOOLRICH



COUNCILLOR R. D. LITTLE

Representing Owen Sound's 1912 Council



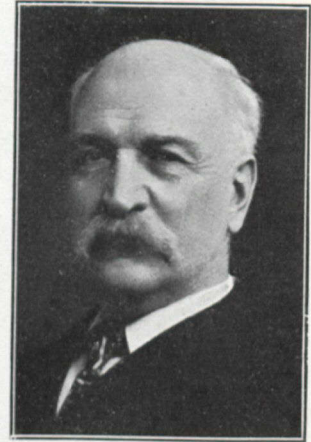
In Retail Business Section



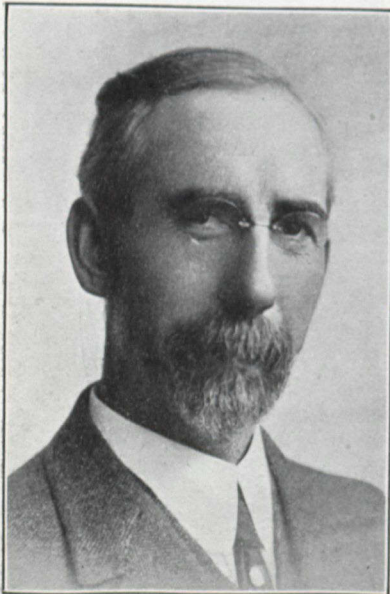
Representing Owen Sound's  
Mercantile, Insurance and  
Real Estate Interests



1



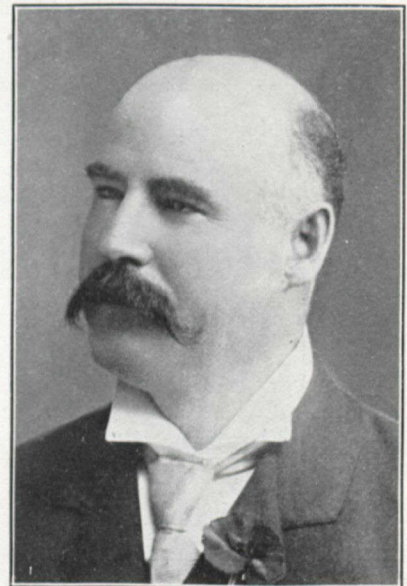
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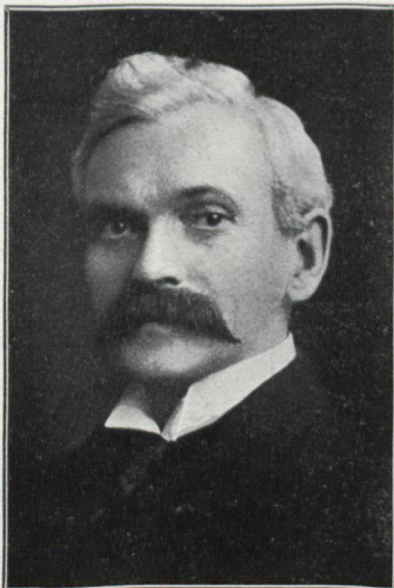
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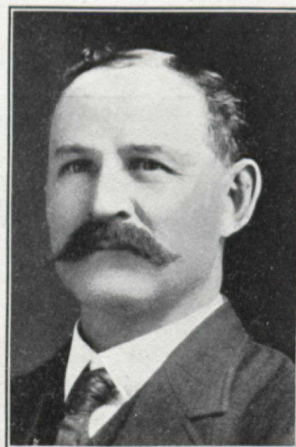
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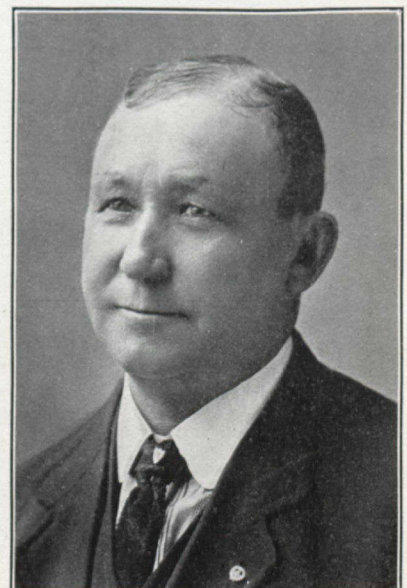
6



7



5



8

(See Opposite Page)



## Representing Owen Sound's Mercantile, Insurance and Real Estate Interests

1—MR. E. A. IRVING  
2—MR. S. C. DUNBAR  
3—MR. R. WIGHTMAN  
4—MR. W. H. TAYLOR

5—MR. GEORGE MENZIES  
6—MR. T. I. THOMSON  
7—MR. D. R. DUNCAN  
8—MR. DAVID R. REDFERN



Part of Retail Business Section

Second Avenue East, looking South





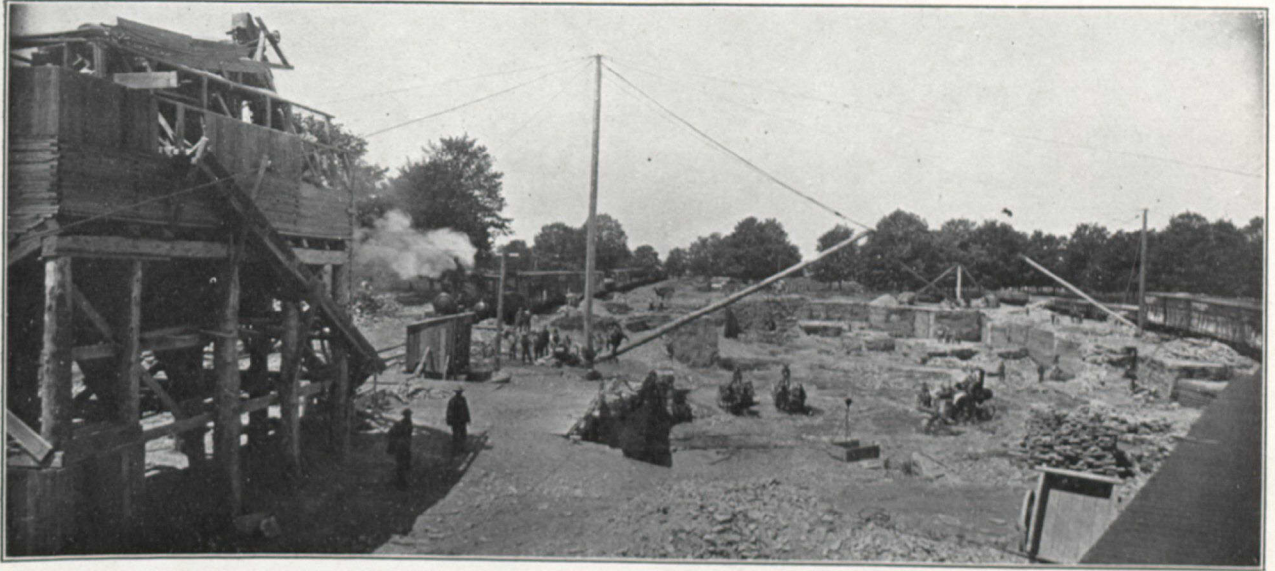
MR. R. L. STRATTON  
Manager of The Bell Telephone Company



Ninth Street East  
Showing new Bell Telephone Offices to the left with Customs and Post Office further to the right



# Industrial

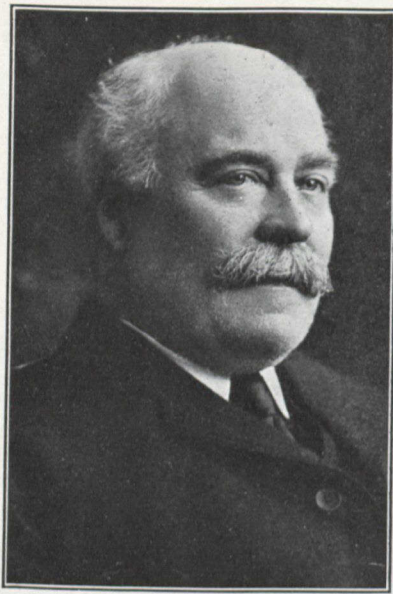


Where Stone is Quarried

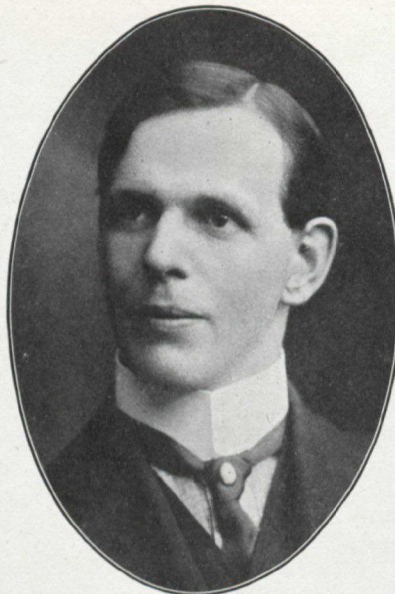


Where Butter is Made

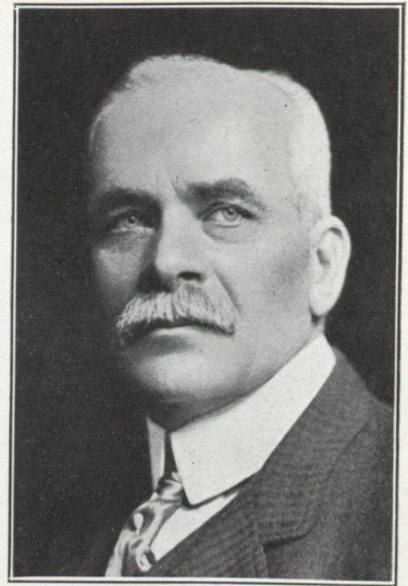




1



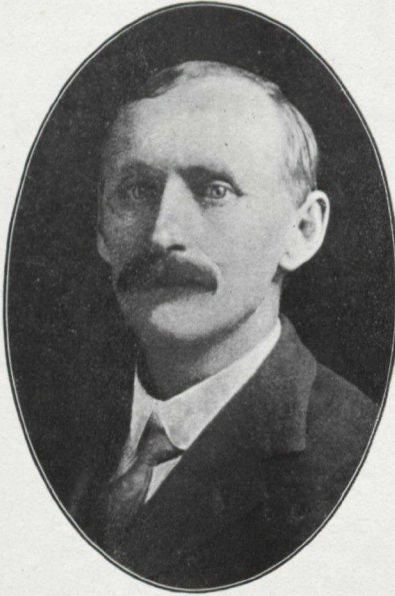
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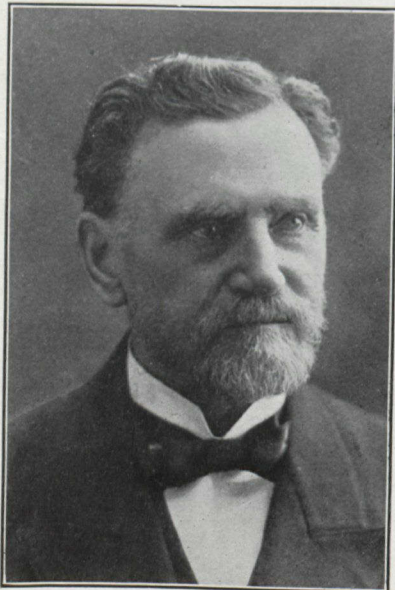
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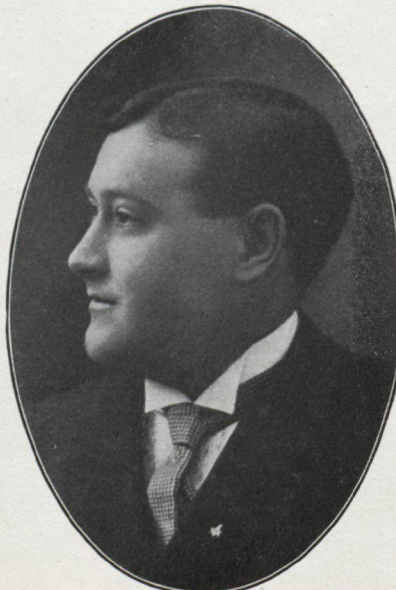
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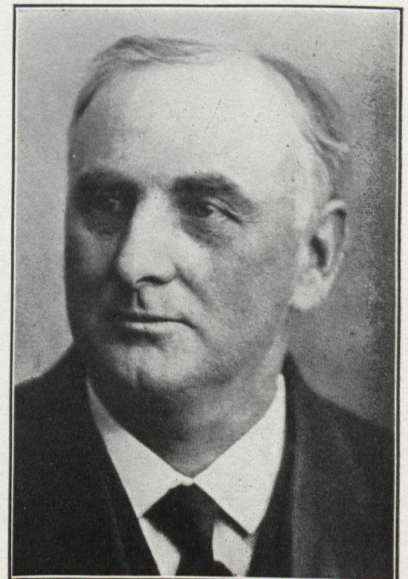
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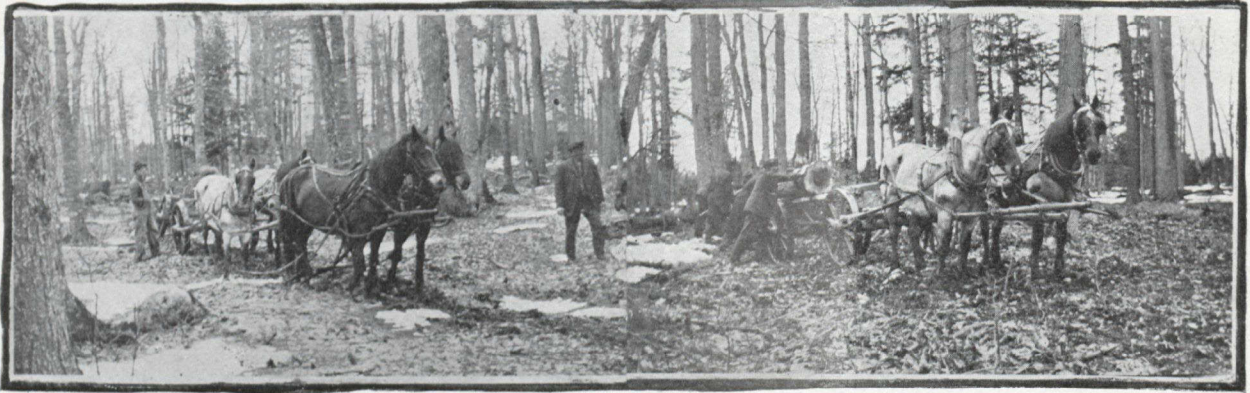


### Representing Owen Sound's Industries

- 1—MR. MATTHEW KENNEDY, Sr., Foundries
- 2—MR. J. C. SLOANE, Wire Goods, Brooms, Mattresses
- 3—MR. JOHN G. HAY, Wooden Wares
- 4—MR. LEONARD FERGUSON, Cigars
- 5—MR. WILLIAM J. CHRISTIE, Stoves and Furnaces
- 6—MR. H. C. BANKS, Knitted Woollen Goods
- 7—MR. JAMES McLAUCHLAN, Sr., Biscuits and Confectionery
- 8—MR. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, Pickles, Soft Drinks, etc.
- 9—MR. D. M. BUTCHART, Cement

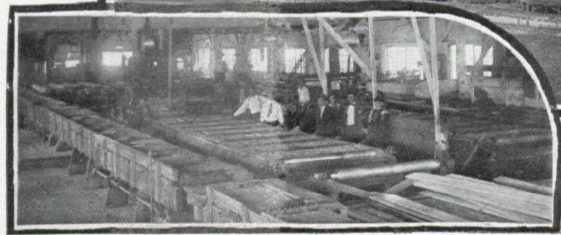
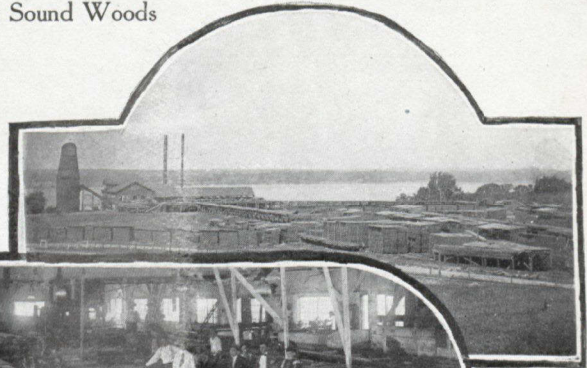


MADE IN OWEN SOUND



Lumbering in Owen Sound Woods

Planing Rooms  
and Lumber Yards,  
Owen Sound



Log Boom and  
Saw Mills,  
Owen Sound Harbor

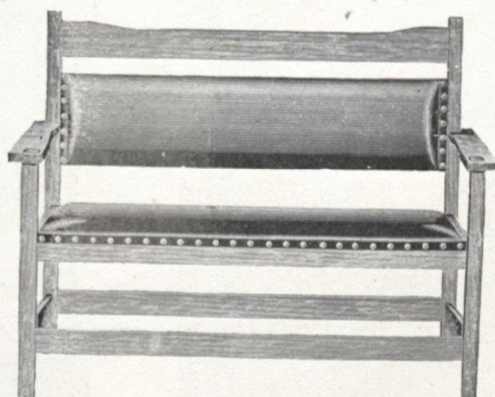
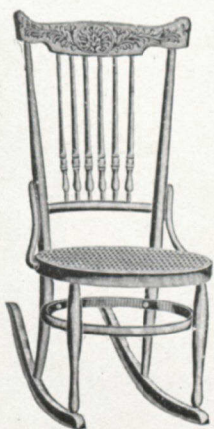
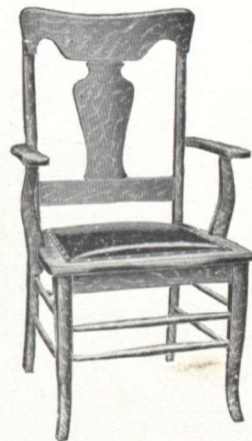
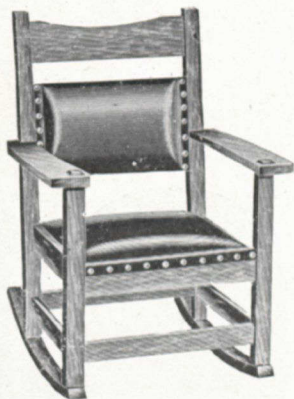
By The Superior Match Company  
of Ontario

*From Forest to Consumer*





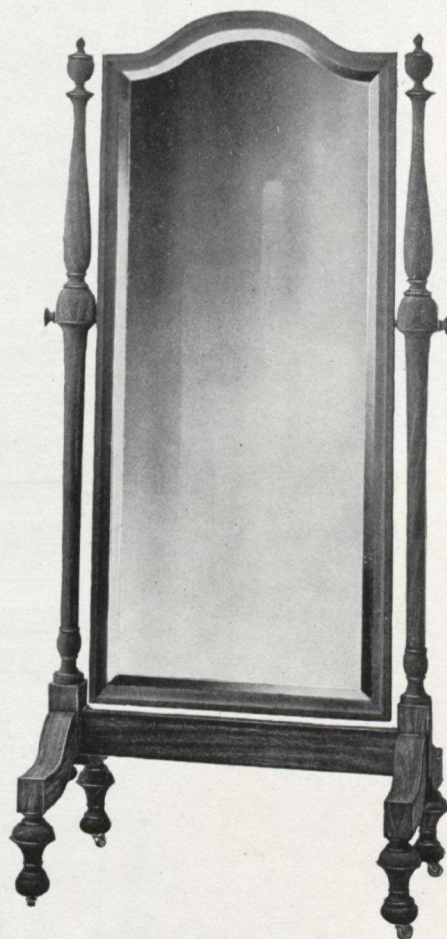
MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By The North American Bent Chair Company, Limited



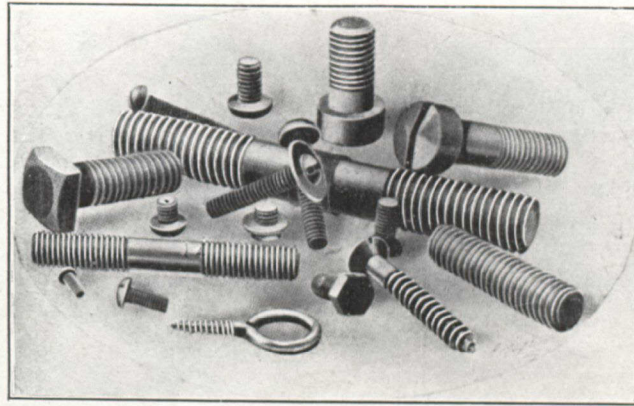
MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By The North American Furniture Company, Limited



MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By The Northern Bolt and Screw Company

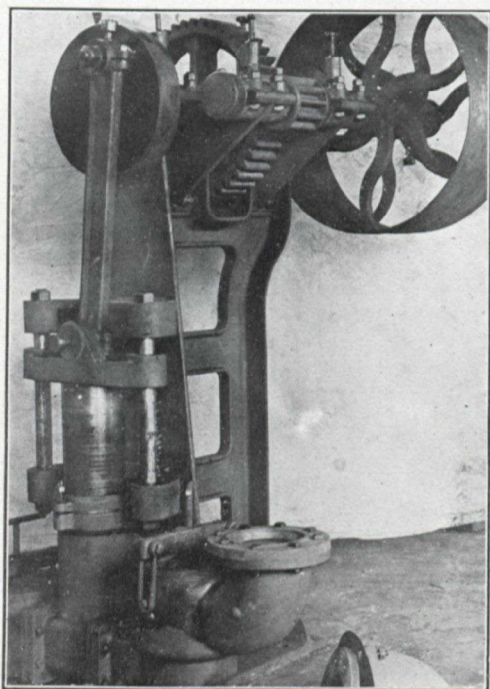


By The National Table  
Company, Limited

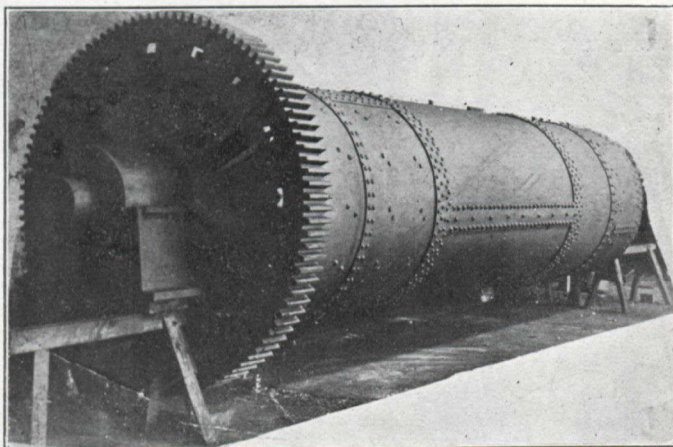




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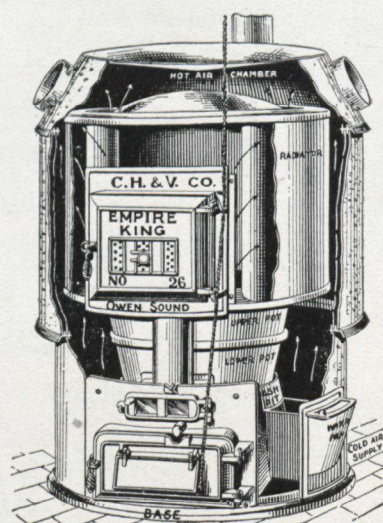
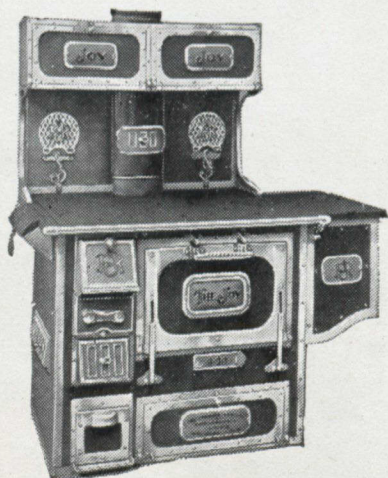


Slurry Pump



Rotary Cement Tube Mill

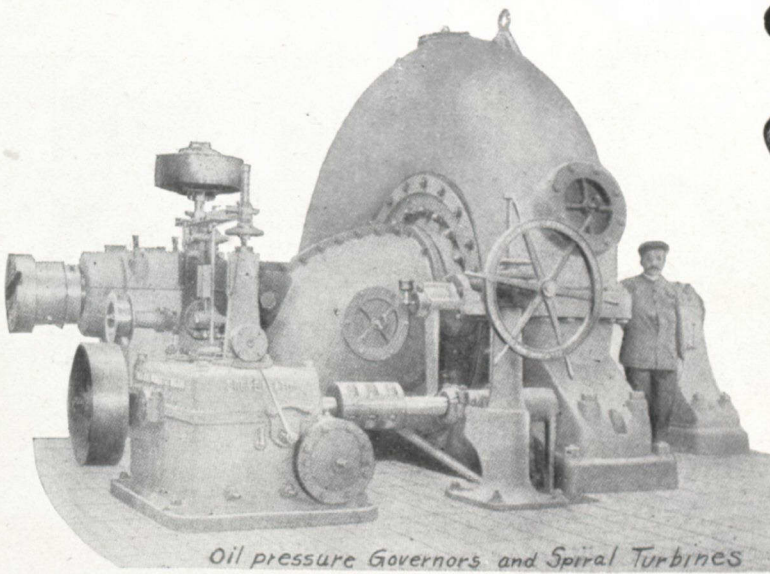
By The Owen Sound Iron Works Company, Limited



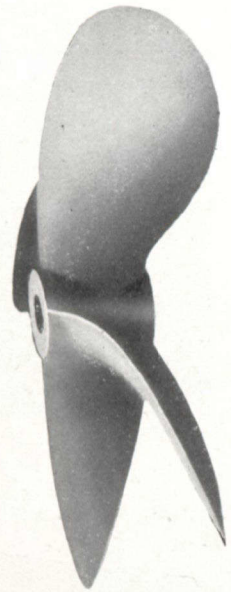
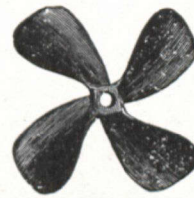
By The Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company, Limited



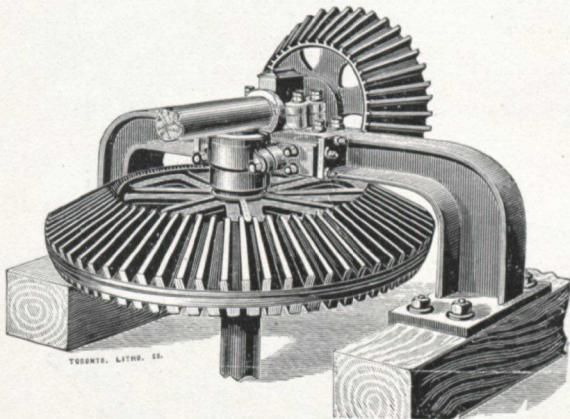
MADE IN OWEN SOUND



*Oil pressure Governors and Spiral Turbines*

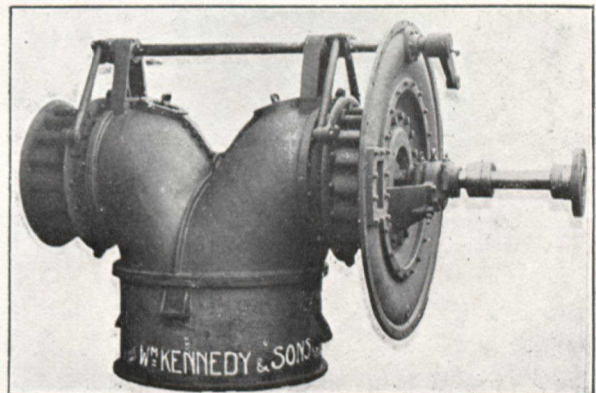


Propeller  
Wheels



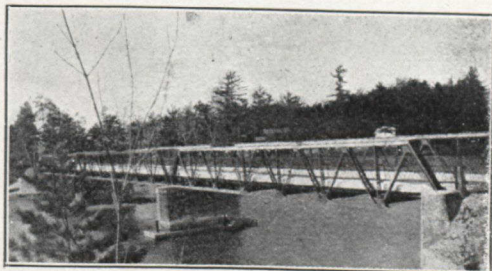
TODENTS, LITHO. 55.

Bridge Tree and Gear

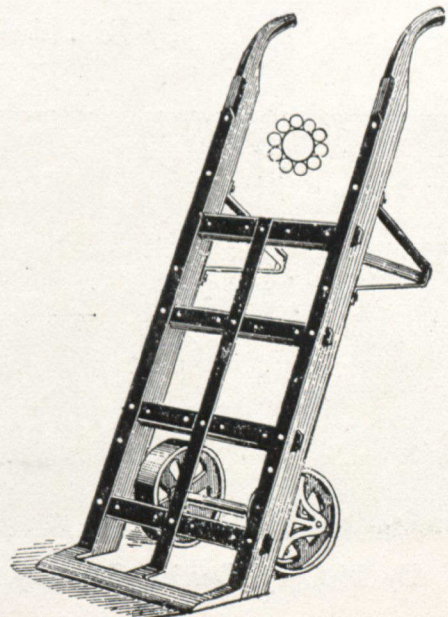


2,500 H.P. Horizontal Turbines

By The William Kennedy & Sons, Limited

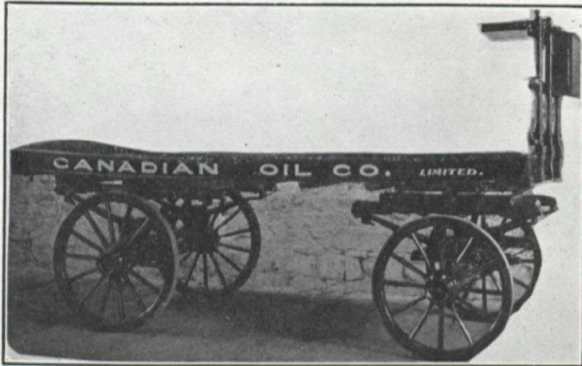


Bridge and Truck made by  
The Corbet Foundry and Machine  
Company, Limited

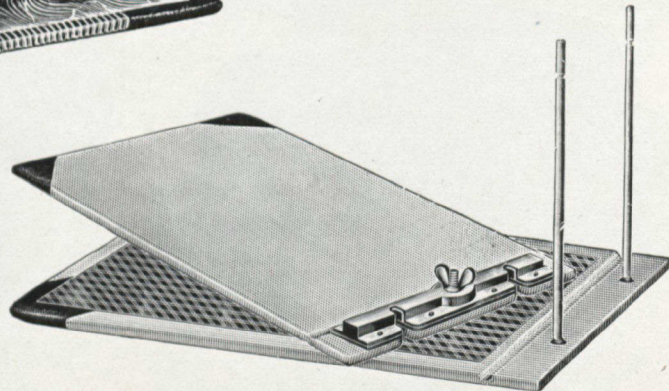
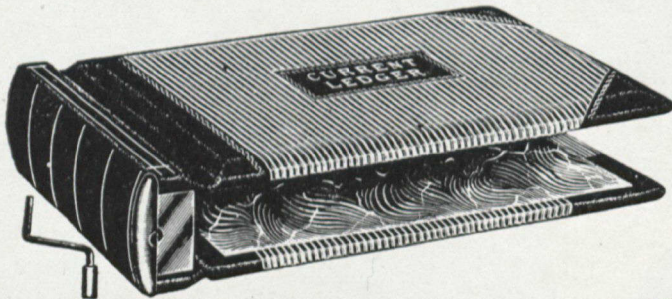




MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By The Owen Sound Carriage and Sleigh Works



By Richardson, Bond and Wright, Limited



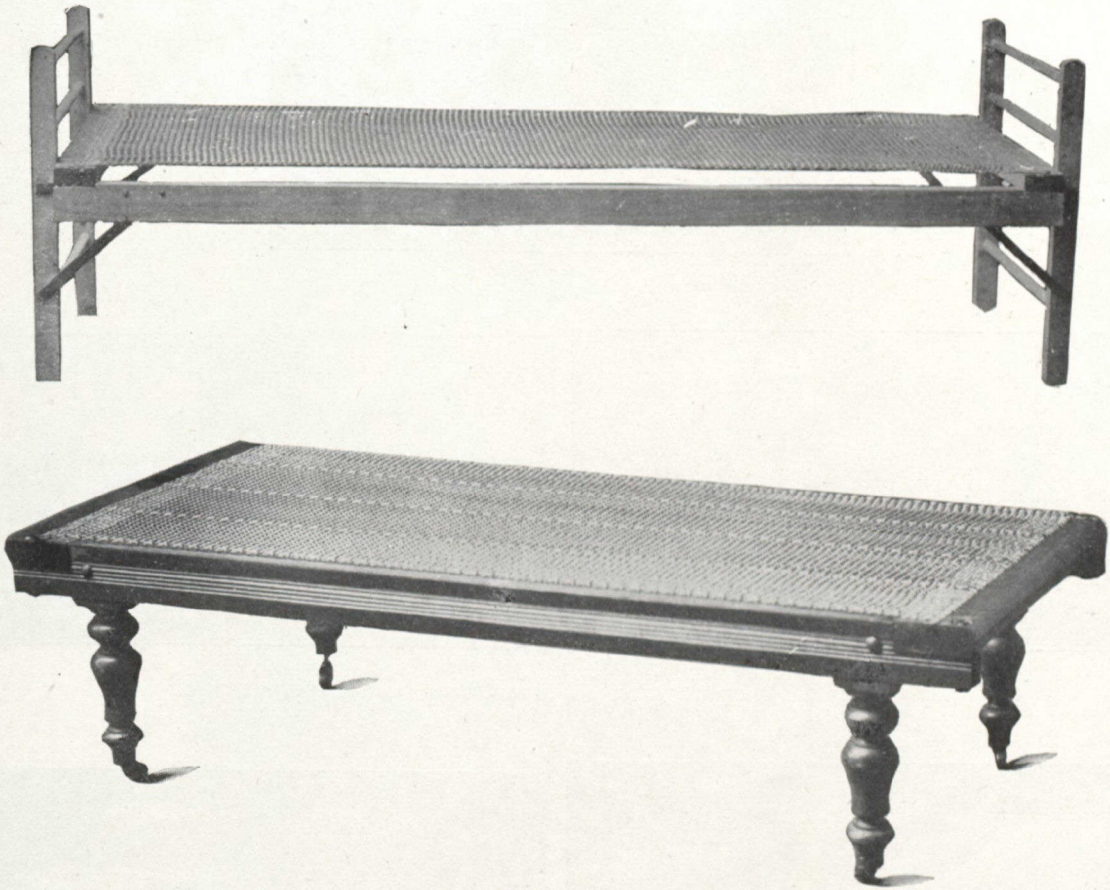
By McQuay Tanning Company, Limited



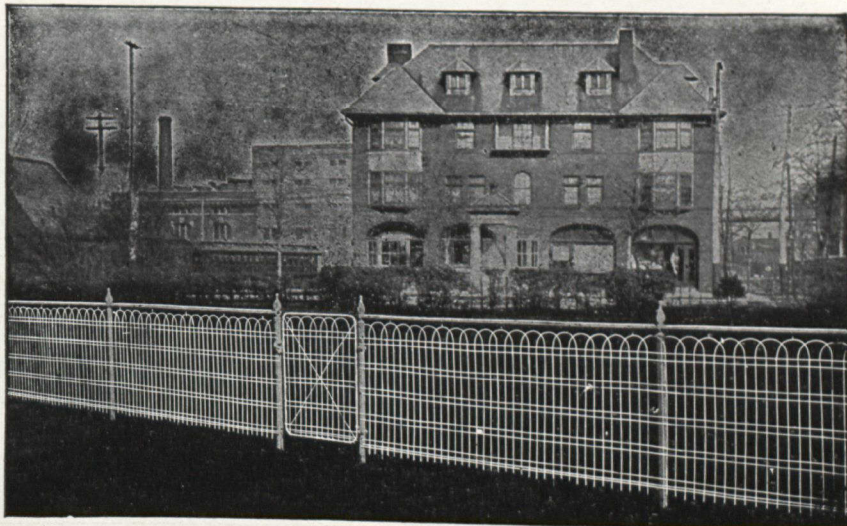
By the Owen Sound Tent Company



MADE IN OWEN SOUND



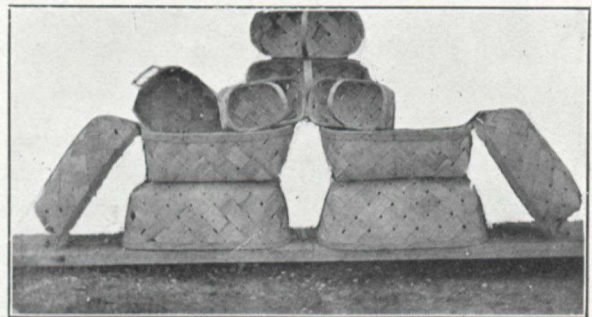
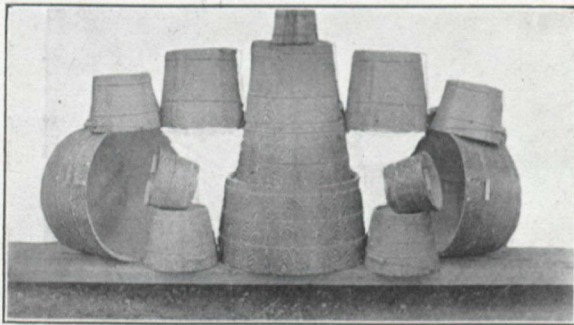
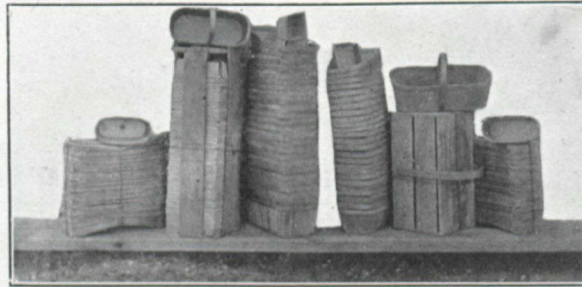
By T. C. Sloane



By The Owen Sound Wire Fence Company, Limited



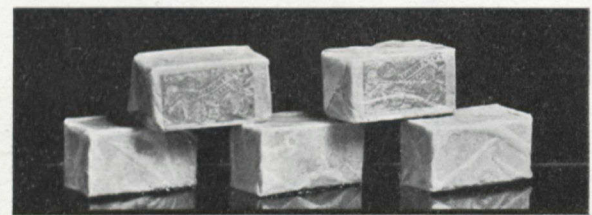
MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By Keenan Woodenware Manufacturing Company, Limited



By A. J. Stewart



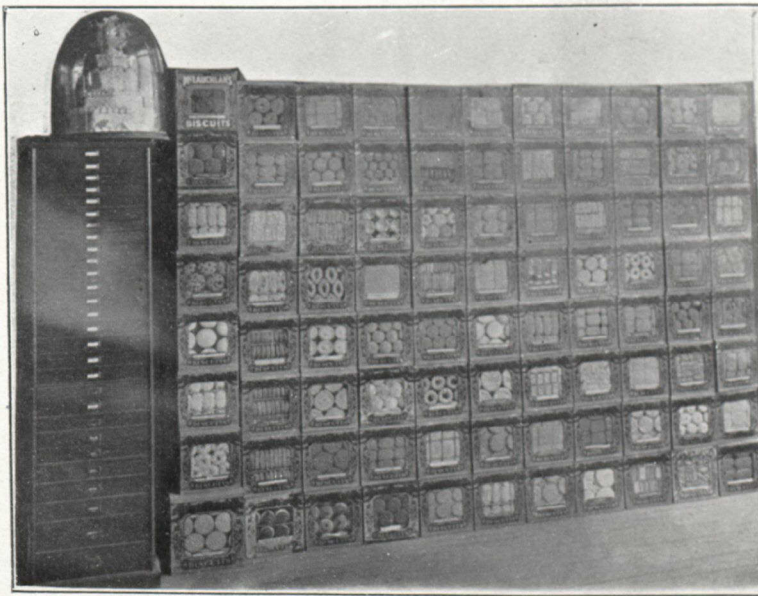
By The Owen Sound Creamery Company



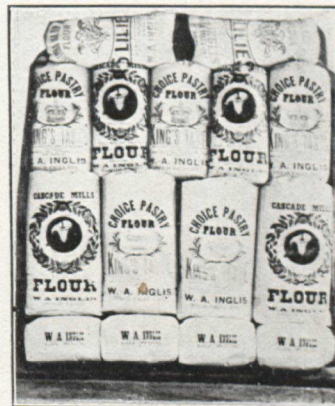
By Taylor & Pringle Company, Limited



MADE IN OWEN SOUND



By McLauchlan & Sons Company, Limited



By W. A. Inglis      Harrison Bros.      J. Wright & Sons

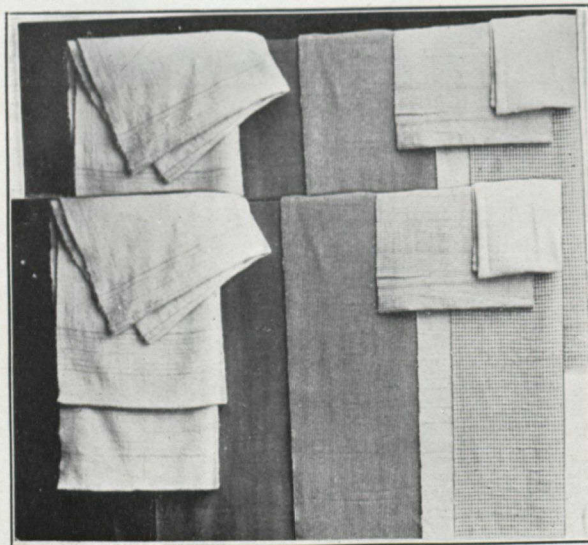


MADE IN OWEN SOUND



Georgian Bay Knit Goods

By H. C. Banks



Blankets and Tweeds

By Harrison Bros.



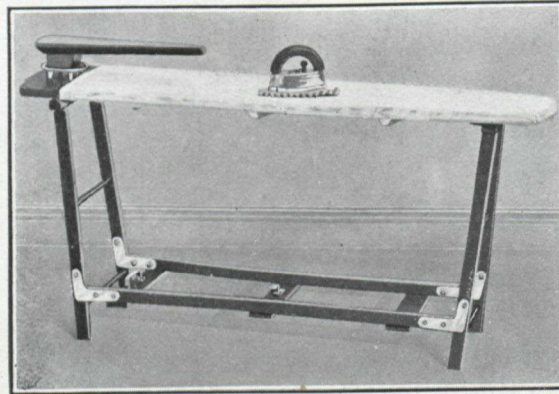
MADE IN OWEN SOUND



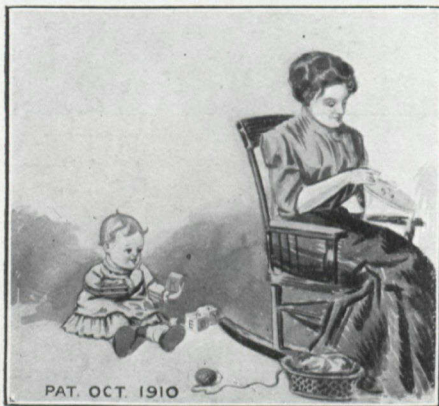
By H. E. Cooke & Company



MADE IN OWEN SOUND



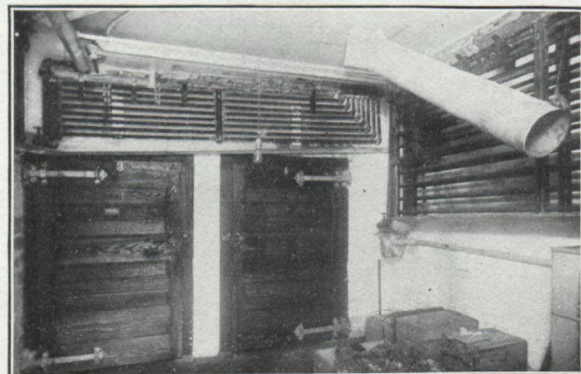
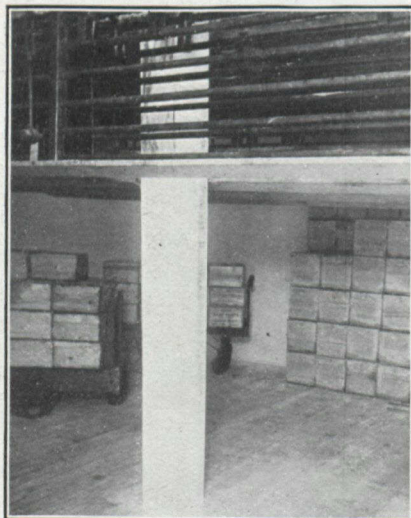
By Cole and Robertson



By The Killkare Manufacturing Company

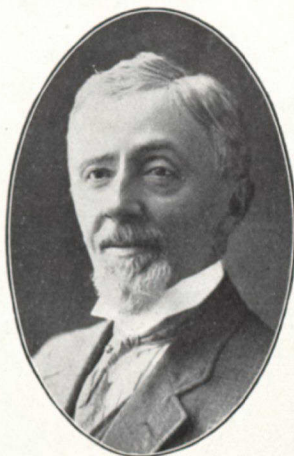


Electric Fixtures



McDougal & Evans, Limited, Cold Storage





COLONEL SEYFERT  
(United States Consul and well-known writer)



MISS LOUISE JULIAN  
(The Sun)



MISS IRENE WRENSHALL  
(Editor Woman's Weekly)

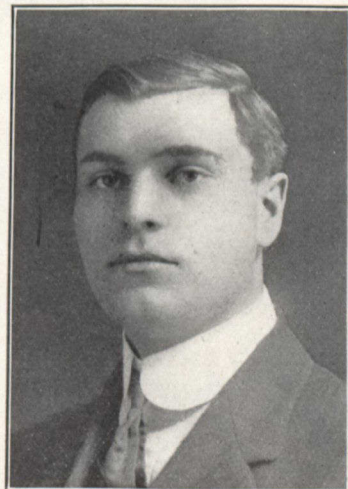
The  
Press



MR. W. C. G. MOFFAT  
(The Herald)



MR. J. J. PRATT  
(The Herald)



MR. R. POLLOCK  
(The Times)



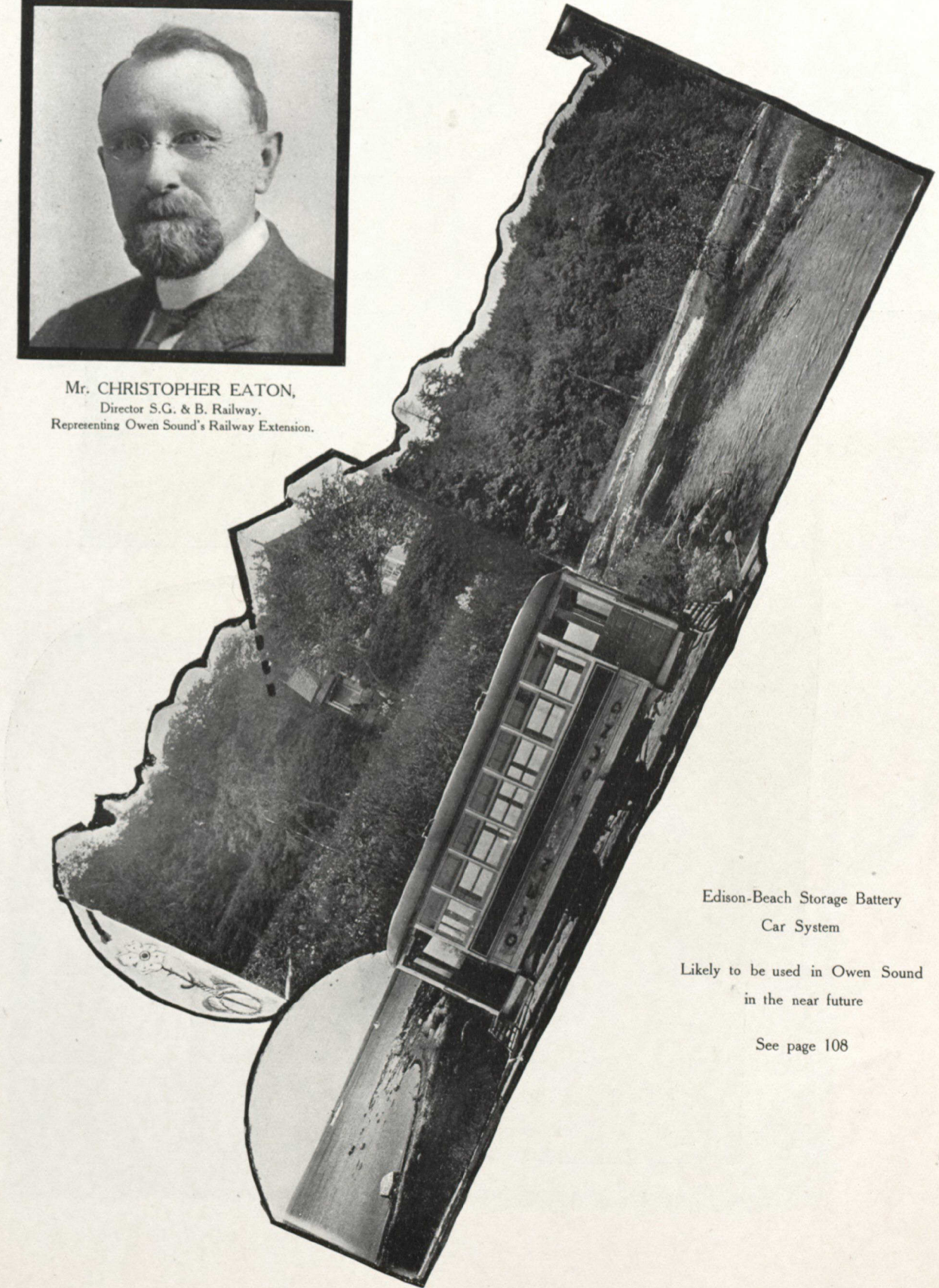


Second Avenue East, from Ninth Street





Mr. CHRISTOPHER EATON,  
Director S.G. & B. Railway.  
Representing Owen Sound's Railway Extension.



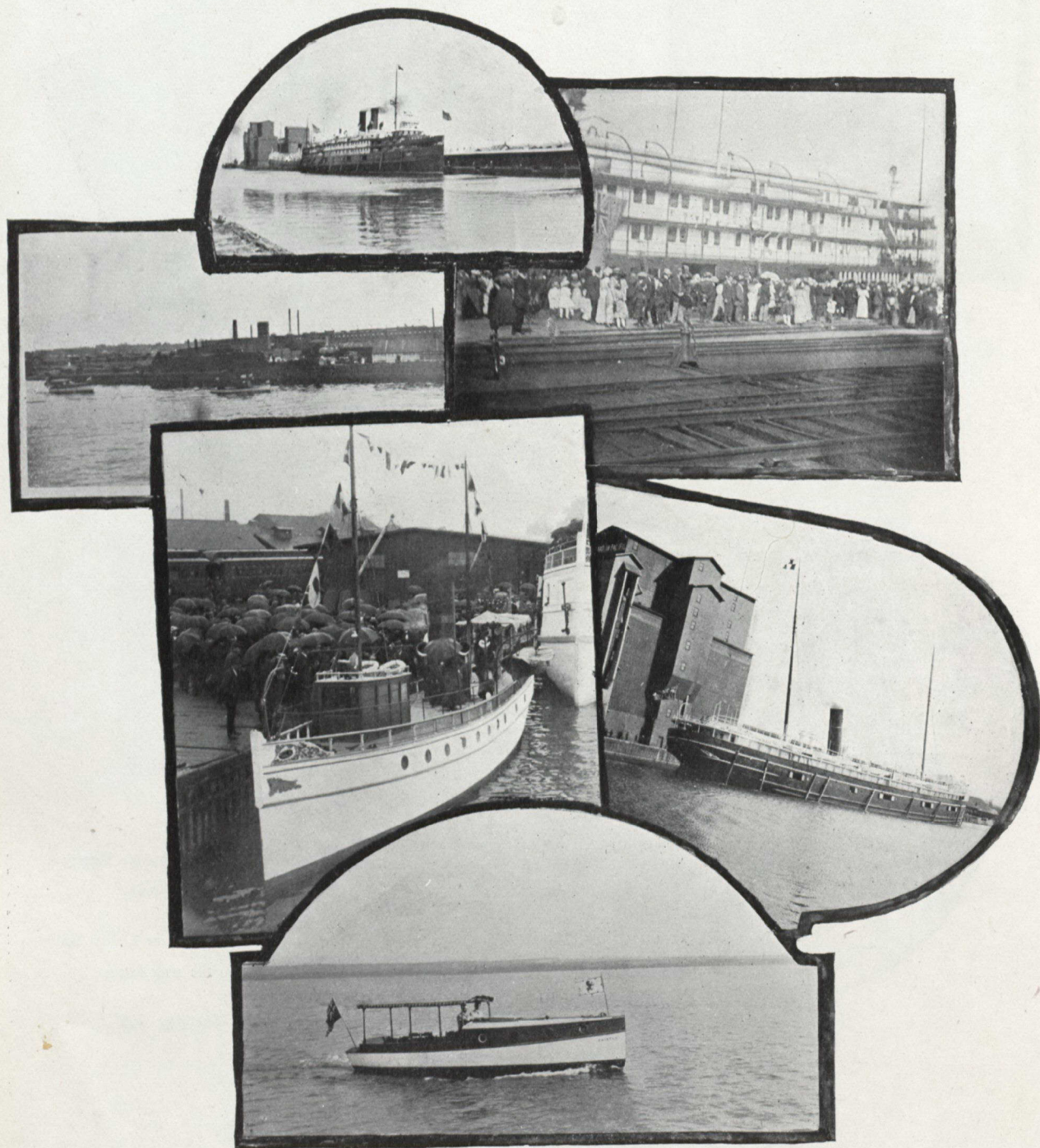
Edison-Beach Storage Battery  
Car System

Likely to be used in Owen Sound  
in the near future

See page 108



# Navigation



Along the Water Front at Owen Sound



# Navigation



CAPTAIN ALEXANDER BROWN

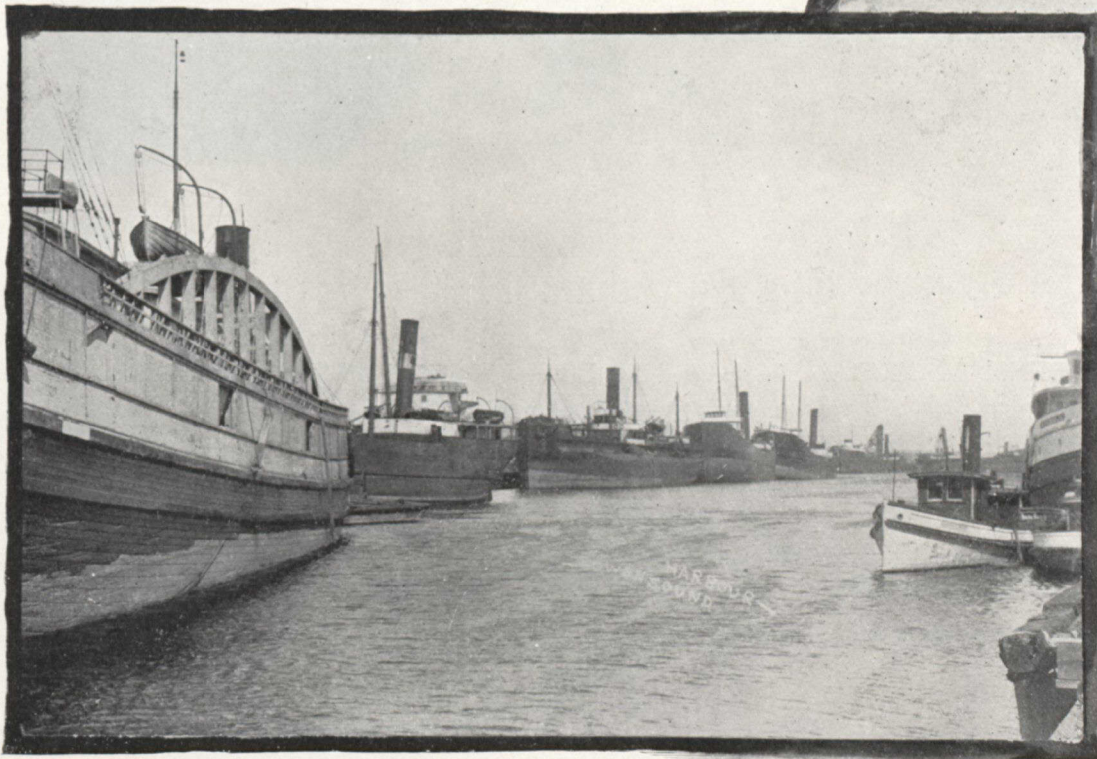


CAPTAIN E. DUNN  
Veteran in Government Service



CAPTAIN E. B. ANDERSON

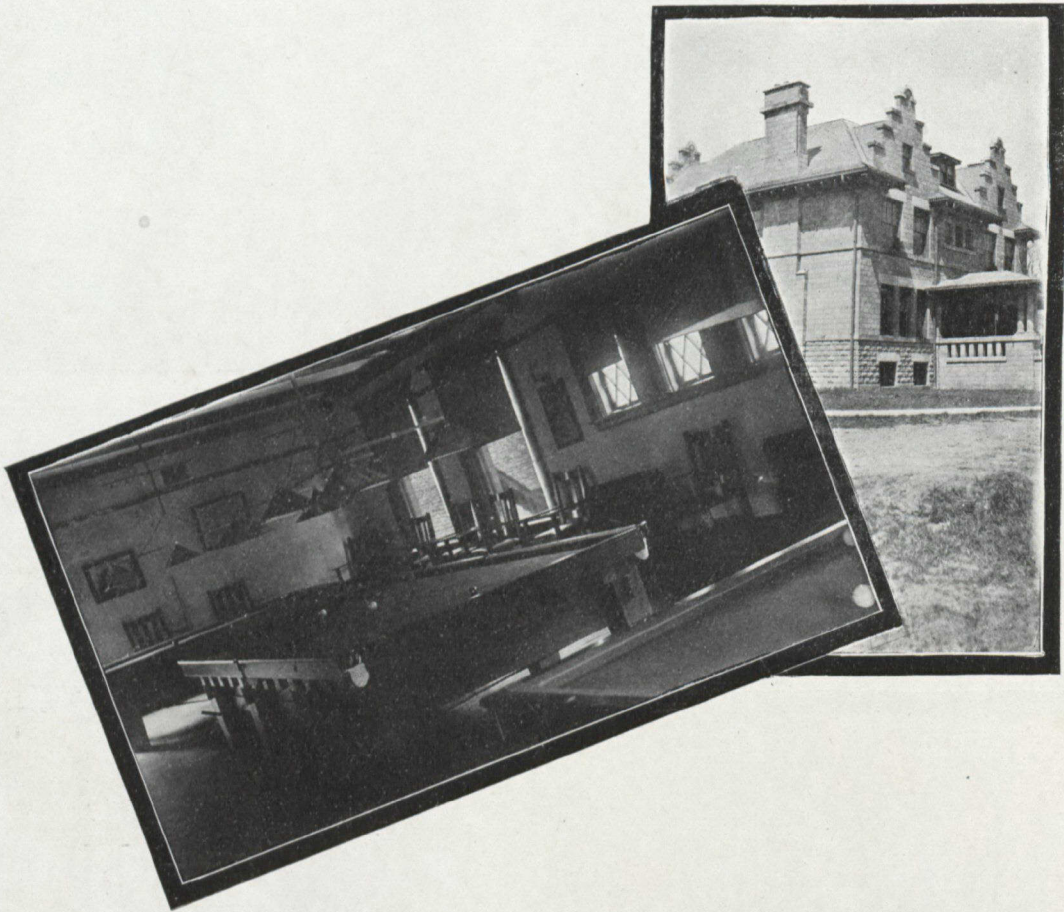
## Representing Navigators on the Great Inland Lakes



Owen Sound Harbour

See page 103





## The Sydenham Club

**T**HE SYDENHAM CLUB was incorporated by Letters Patent in 1909 "to promote, conduct and manage a Social Club." The Club House was erected the same year at a cost, including furnishings, of about thirteen thousand dollars, and was opened in the spring of 1910.

The building is tastefully finished in old English Oak and contains billiard, reception, reading and card rooms, and steward's quarters.

The Directors are Mr. D. M. Butchart, President ; Mr. J. G. Hay, Vice-President ; Directors, Judge Widdifield and Messrs. John Parker, A. D. Creasor, W. G. McLauchlan and E. H. Harrison.

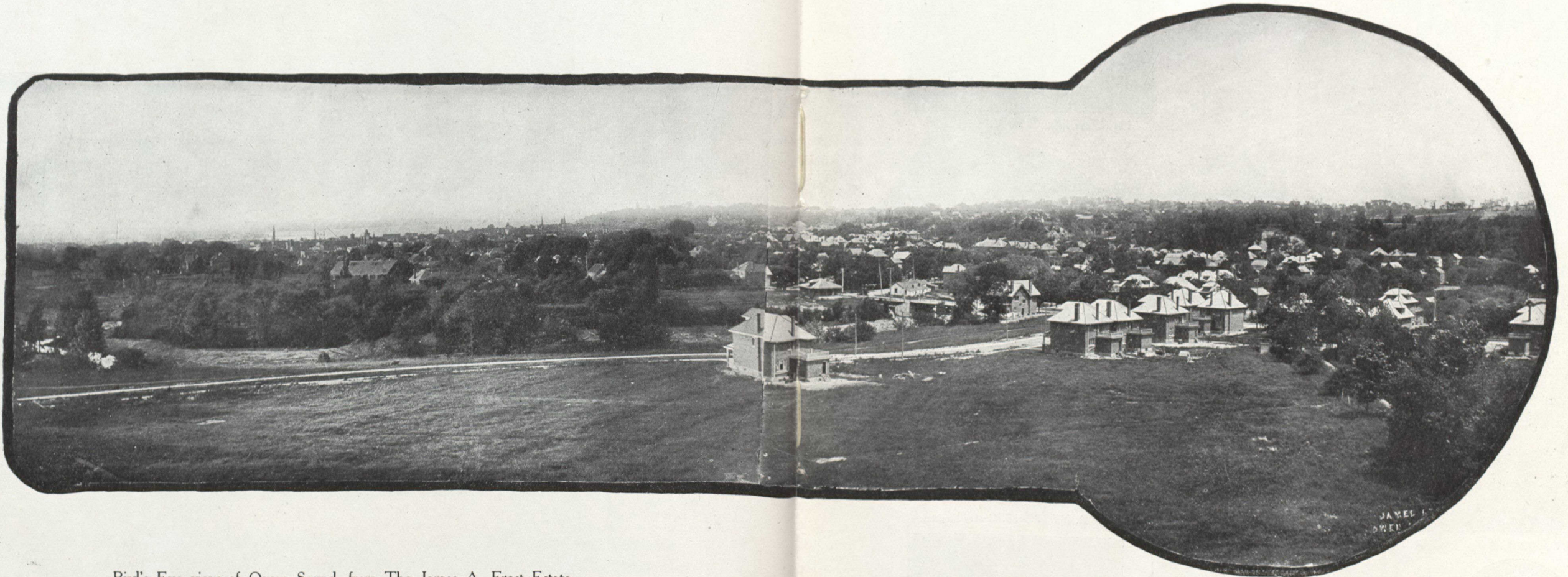
Membership is limited to one hundred.





Spanning the Sydenham River at Tenth Street  
One of Owen Sound's Four Cement Bridges

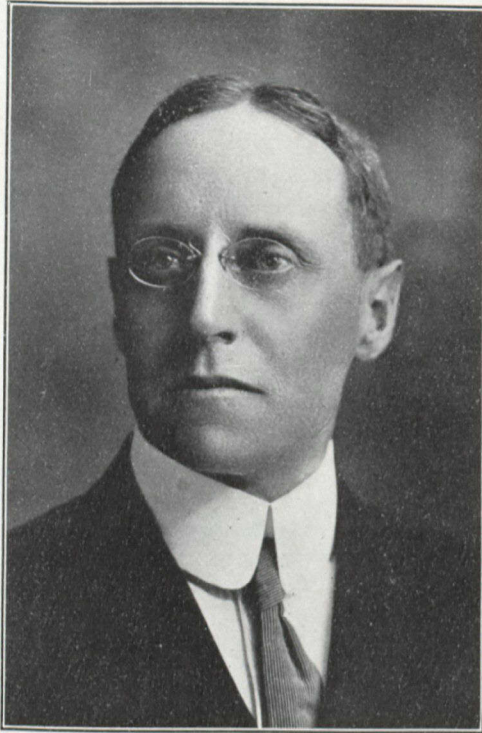




Bird's Eye view of Owen Sound, from The James A. Frost Estate

Showing two miles of the Valley and looking far into the Georgian Bay



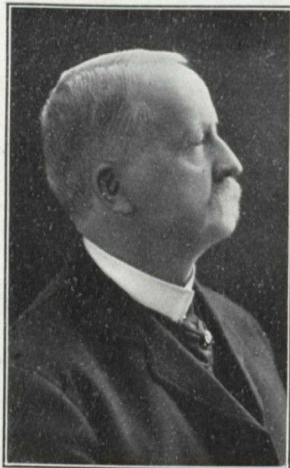


Law

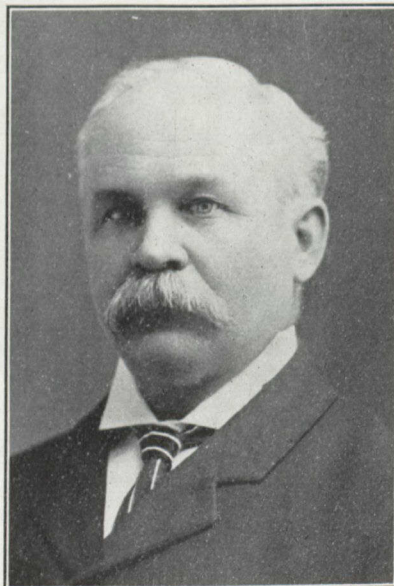
His Honour  
Judge C. T.  
SUTHERLAND,  
of the County  
Court



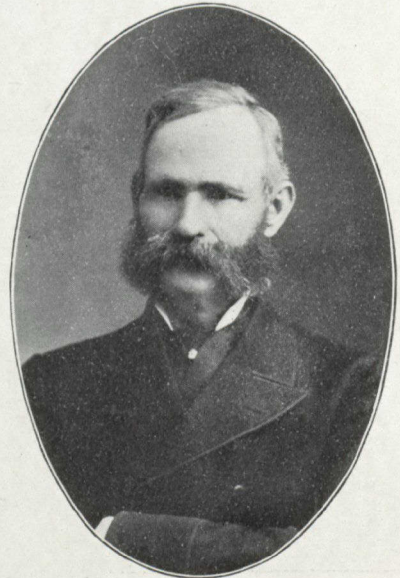
His Honour Judge C. H. WIDDIFIELD



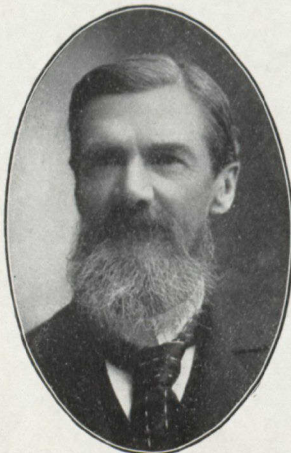
Mr. S. J. PARKER, County Treasurer



Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, County Crown Attorney

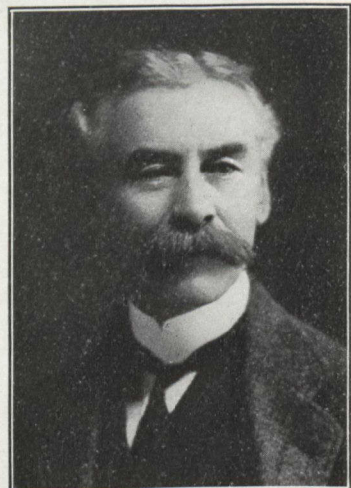


Mr. R. McKNIGHT, County Registrar



Mr. C. H. MOORE,  
Sheriff of Grey County

Legal Representatives of  
Grey County  
and  
County Officials



Mr. A. D. CREASOR, Police Magistrate



Lam

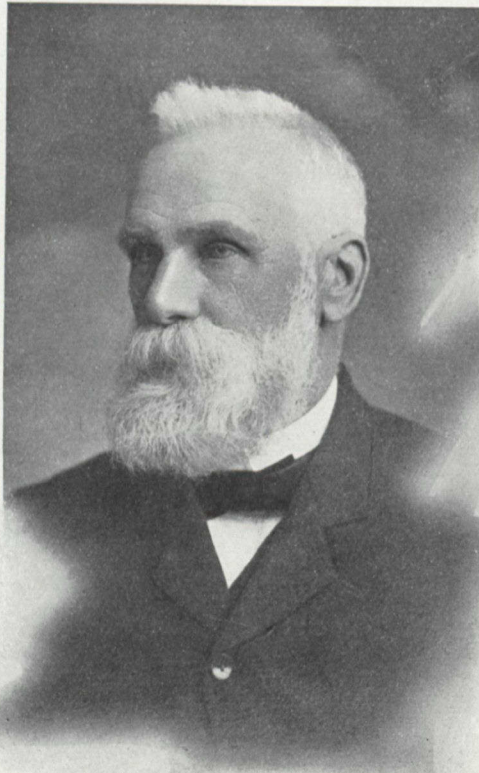


Grey County Court House, Owen Sound



## Medical

Representing the Physicians and Surgeons of Grey County



ALLAN CAMERON, ESQUIRE, M.D., Glasgow and Ontario  
Pioneer Physician and Surgeon of Grey County  
First President of the Trustee Board of the General and Marine Hospital





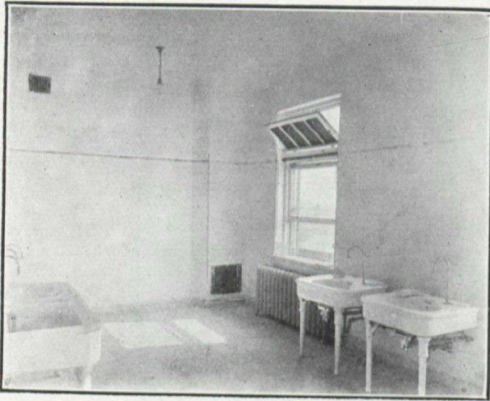
One of Eight Sun Balconies

General and Marine Hospital

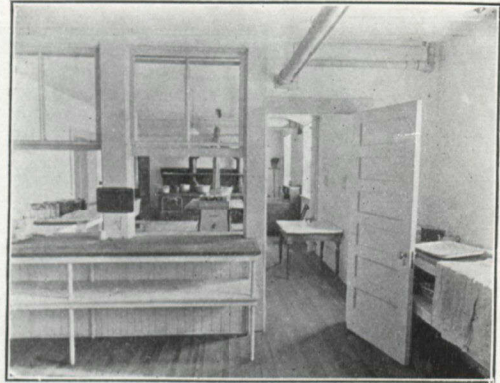


Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital





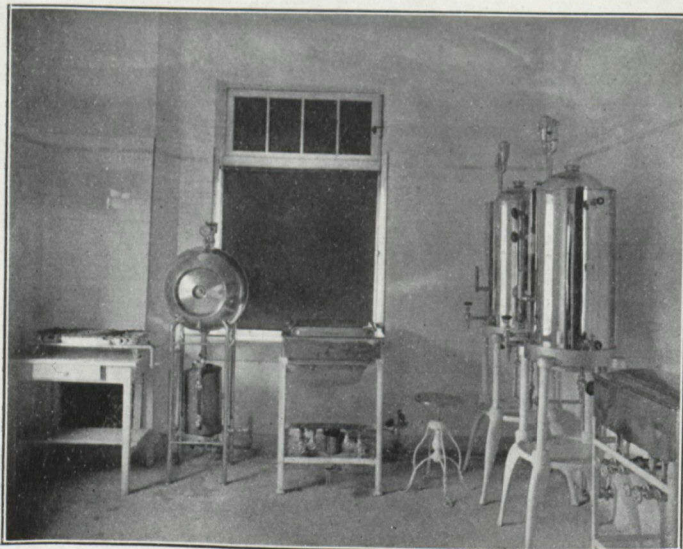
First Sterilizing Room



One View of Kitchen Premises



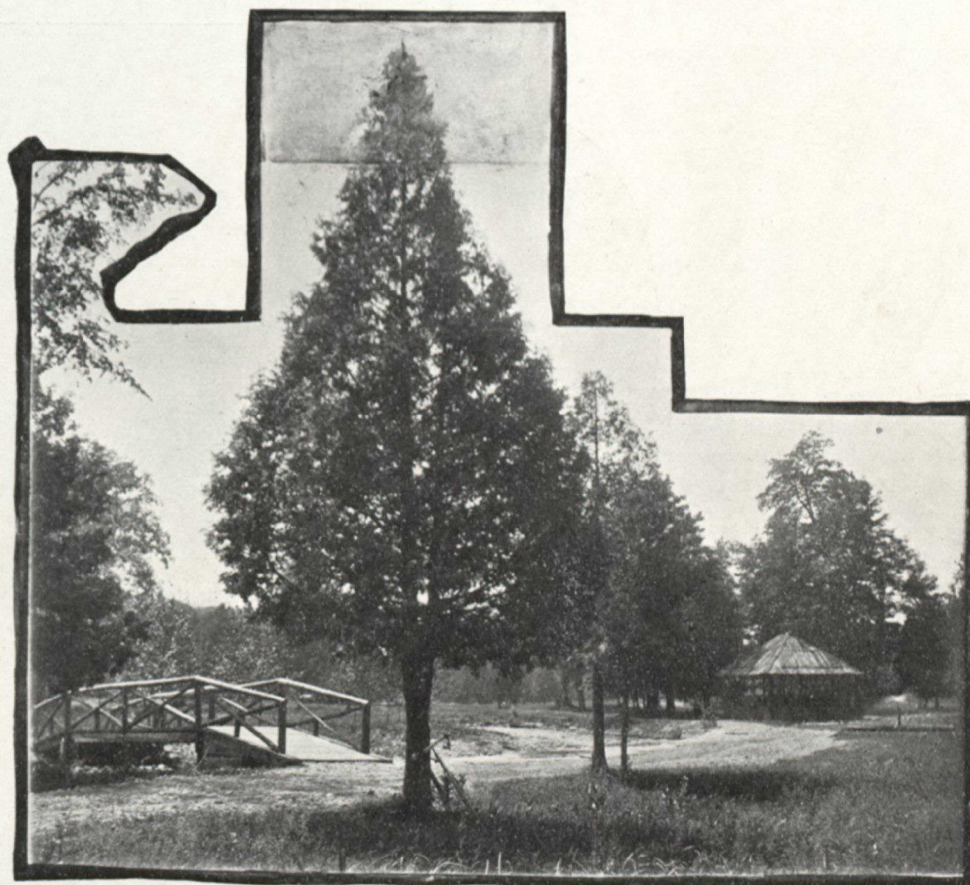
Operating Room, equipped with newest scientific devices Six rooms in Operating Suite



Second Sterilizing Room

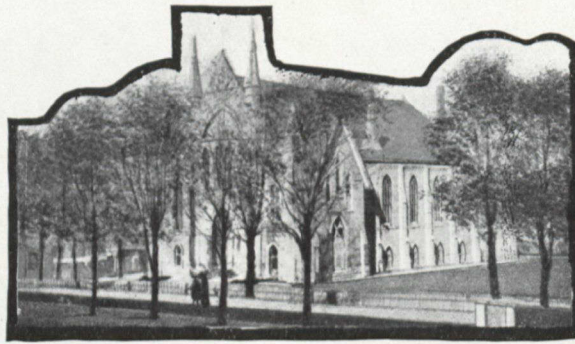
Interiors  
General and Marine  
Hospital



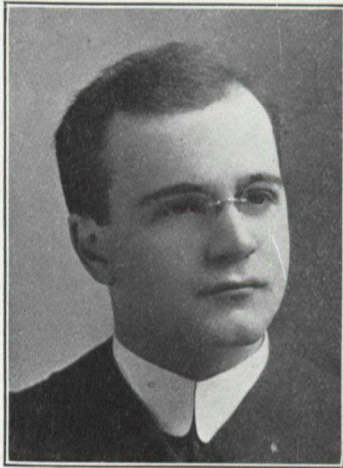


Harrison Pleasure Grounds  
One of Owen Sound's Six Natural Parks

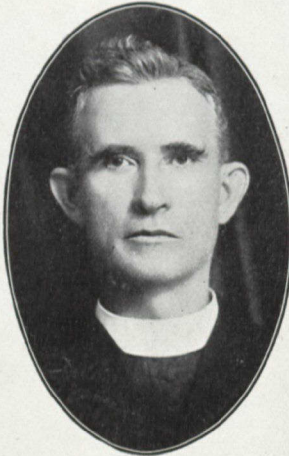




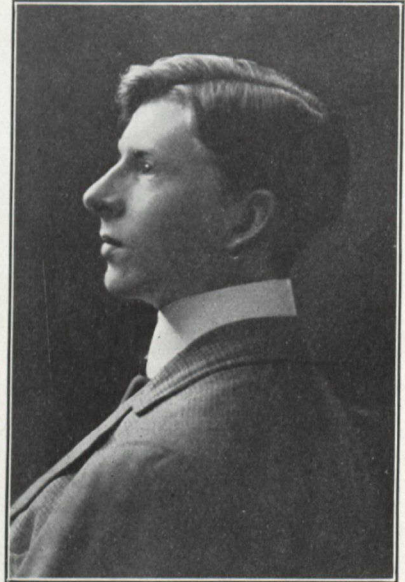
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



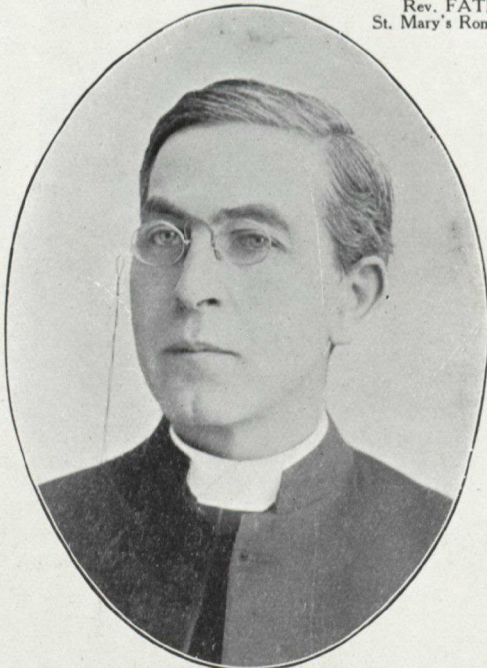
Mr. J. L. YULE, Organist, Division Street Presbyterian Church



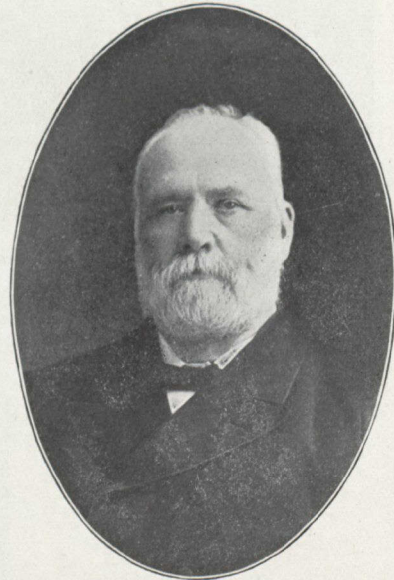
Rev. FATHER BURKE,  
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church



Mr. R. G. GEEN, Organist, St. George's Church



Reverend RURAL DEAN ARDILL, Rector, St. George's Anglican Church

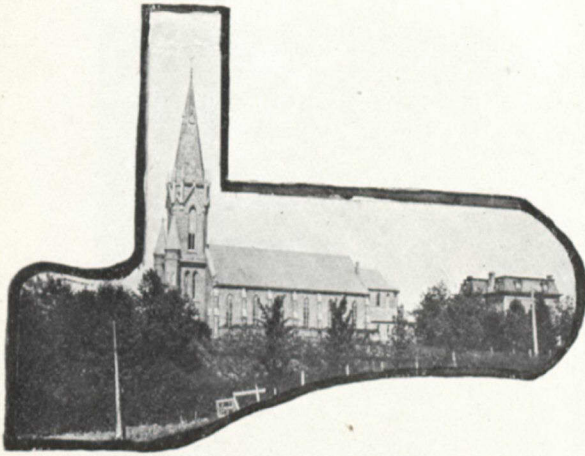


Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD,  
Representing the School Board

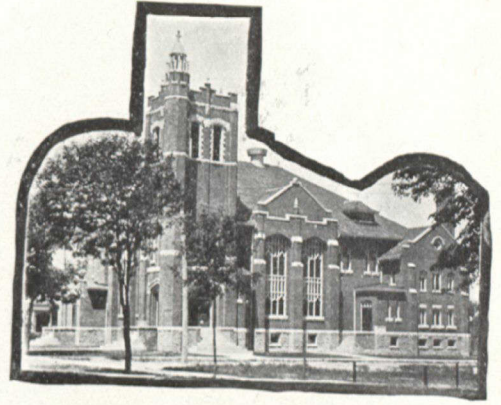
Representing Owen Sound's Ecclesiastical, Educational and Musical Interests



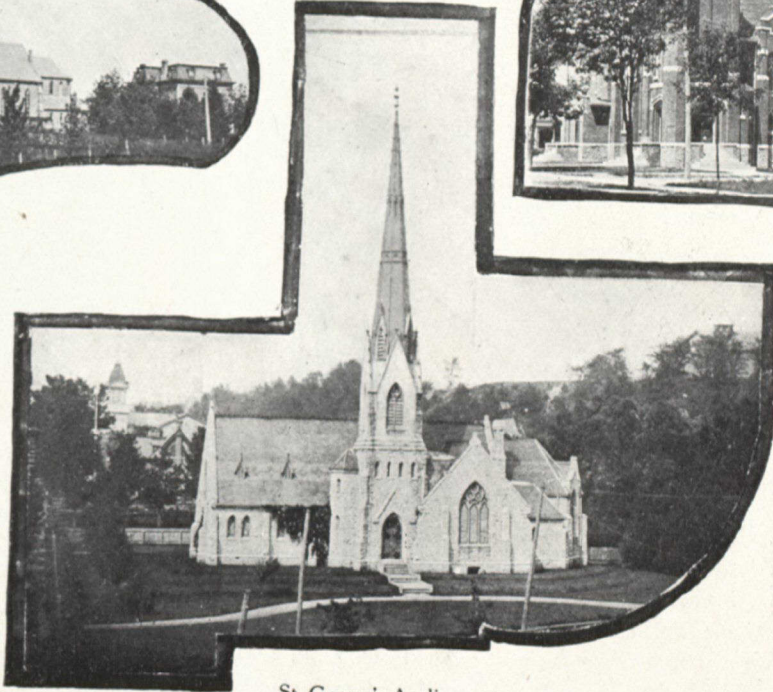
OWEN SOUND



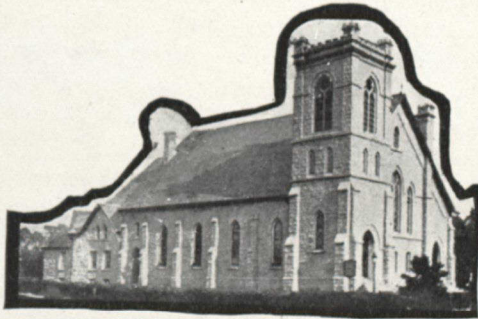
St. Mary's Roman Catholic



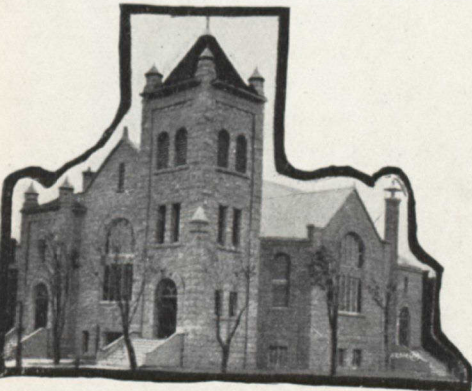
West Side Methodist



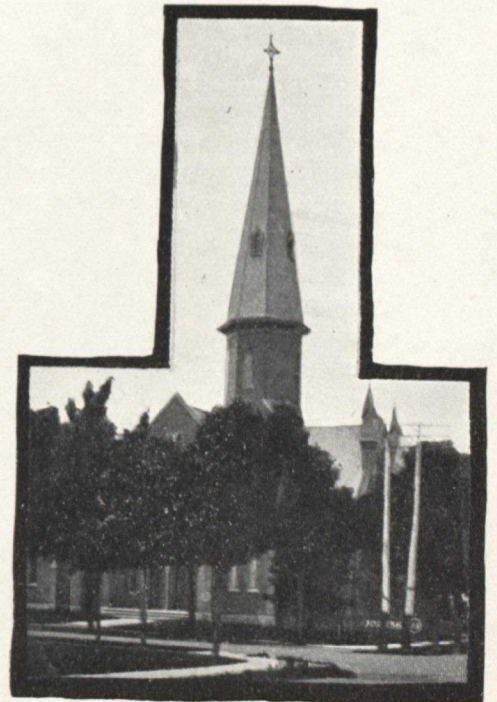
St. George's Anglican



Division Street Presbyterian



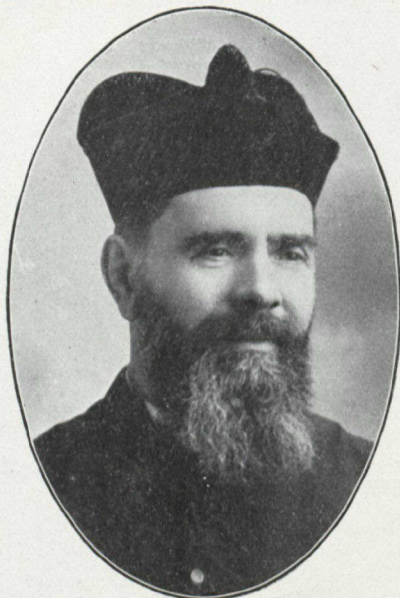
Baptist Church



Knox Presbyterian

Some of Owen Sound's Churches





## Fifty Years a Priest

By Mr. W. C. G. MOFFATT



REV. FATHER GRANOTTIER



IT WAS IN JULY—about forty-nine years ago this month—that a sturdy young Frenchman, dressed in ministerial black and with a smattering of the English language conspicuously fresh upon his tongue, arrived in the uncut forest that has since been transformed into the City of Owen Sound. The young traveller was alone in a strange land. He knew no one in the place in which he had landed. He knew not even the location of the cabin that was to be his home, but from an officer of the boat with whom he had struck up an acquaintanceship on the trip from Collingwood, he received vague directions as to the path he should follow on his arrival. It was dark when the boat scraped along the shore, but the figure in black was not afraid. He was young and he had a mission to accomplish and accomplish it he would. Consequently he stumbled up a tortuous and confusing roadway that had been blazed in the woods and finally arrived, after considerable difficulty, at a little stone cabin of which he at once took charge and which was but the beginning of what is now known as St. Mary's Church on the east hill, for the sturdy traveller was none other than the Rev. F. X. Granottier, C.S.B.—Father Frank Granottier then—who on November the 18th, 1912, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and who, in his long sojourn in Owen Sound, has well earned the right to a place in the front rank of the town's most energetic pioneers.

There are few in Owen Sound or its vicinity who do not know or who have not heard of Rev. F. X. Granottier. It is not by that name though that he is known. The one time pastor and the present patriarch of St. Mary's is too humble for lengthy titles, hence the use of the more unpretentious one of Father Granottier, by which he is known and revered throughout this northern section of the country. As the town's sole surviving pioneer missionary, Father Granottier will always hold a foremost place in the history of Owen Sound, while as a citizen—genial, benevolent and kind to all—with the best interests of his adopted home at heart, he will be always remembered, not only by his parishioners, but also by those who have at one time or another had the pleasure of coming in contact with such a pleasing personality. Of the hardships which followed his arrival in Owen Sound, the long rides on horseback through trackless swamps and over unbroken roads, and the strenuous labours incurred in the hewing down of the trees, the clearing of the land, and the building of his magnificent church, very little need be said, as no one save those whom experience has taught can have any inkling of the strenuous life of the pioneer.

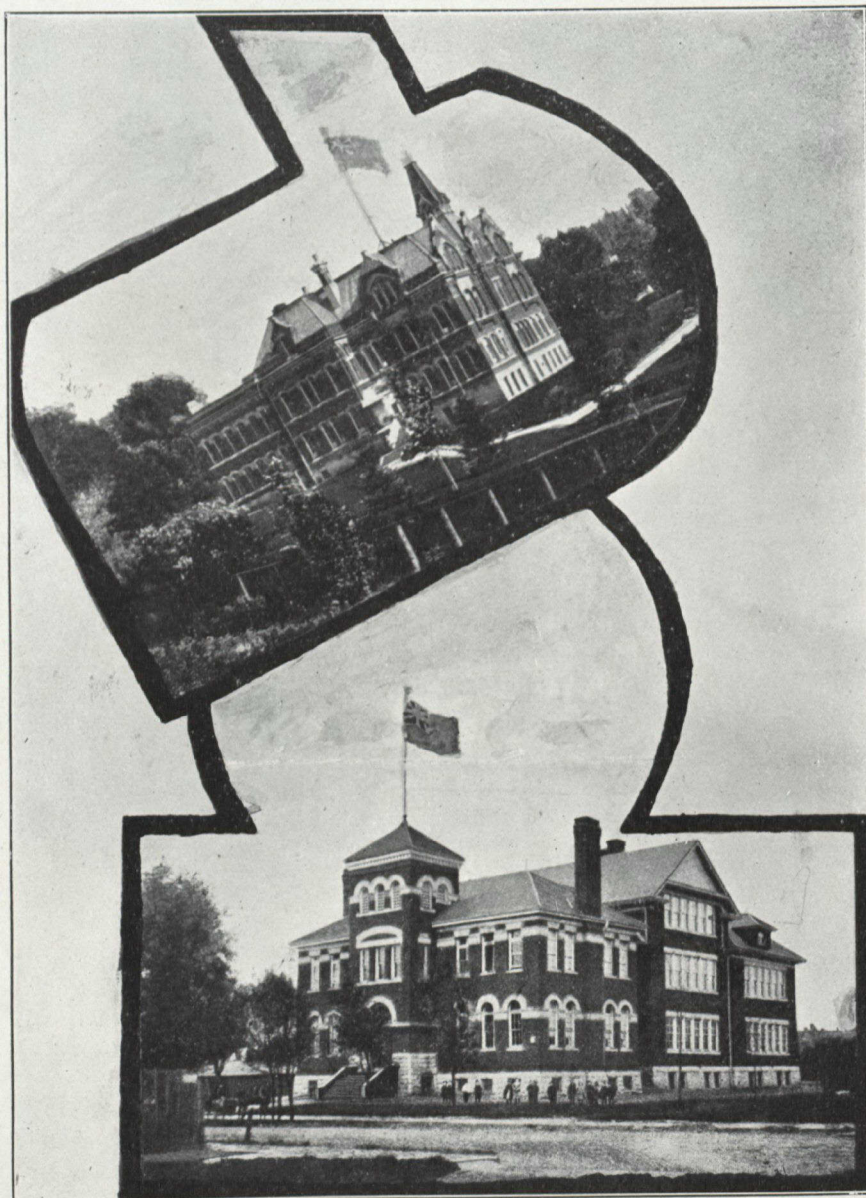
Suffice it to say that, for a man who has passed the three score and ten allotment by six years, Father Granottier is exceptionally lively. His step is still firm, his frame still strong and his spirits as high and as buoyant as in the old days. There is nothing of the pessimist or brooder in his nature. He is a man who has looked always on the brightest side, so that now, even when he is being borne rapidly onward on the tide of life, his cheerful nature and kindly disposition is reflected strongly in his face. It is the hope therefore, not of one but of many, that Father Granottier may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of the labours to which he sacrificed the best portion of his life.





Interior, St. Mary's Church





Collegiate Institute  
And one of Owen Sound's Seven Public Schools





### Representing the Children of Owen Sound

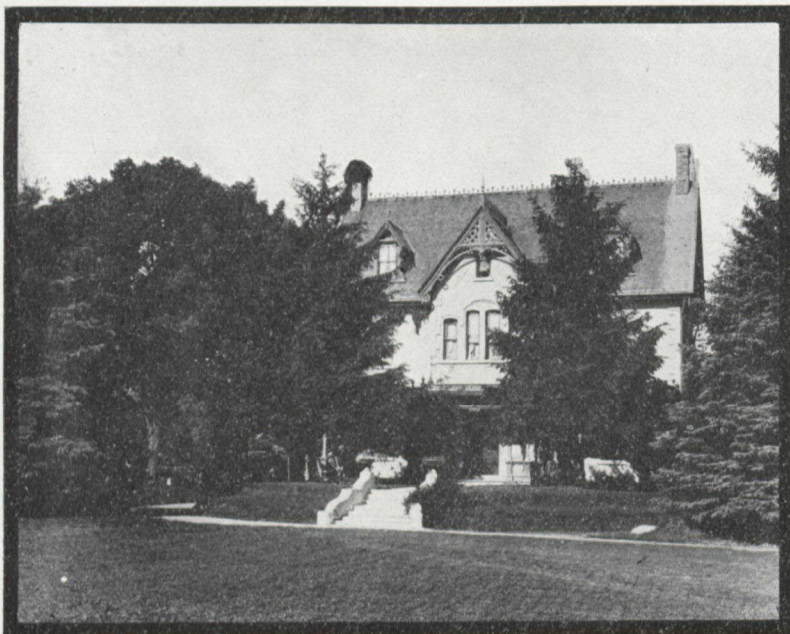
Winners of Prizes for Essay on Owen Sound.

Public School Pupils between the ages of 12 and 14 years

- |                                |                  |                    |                       |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Ray Goldblatt, Gold Medalist | 2 Alberta Young  | 3 Blanche McClarty | 4 Bessie Welch        | 5 Freda Blum     |
| 6 Louise Straith               | 7 Goronwy Reesor | 8 Closson Kennedy  | 9 Gladstone Wilkinson | 10 David Coleman |



## Homes and Gardens



Sheriff Moore's Home



A Corner in Miss Jean Maughan's Garden



## Homes and Gardens

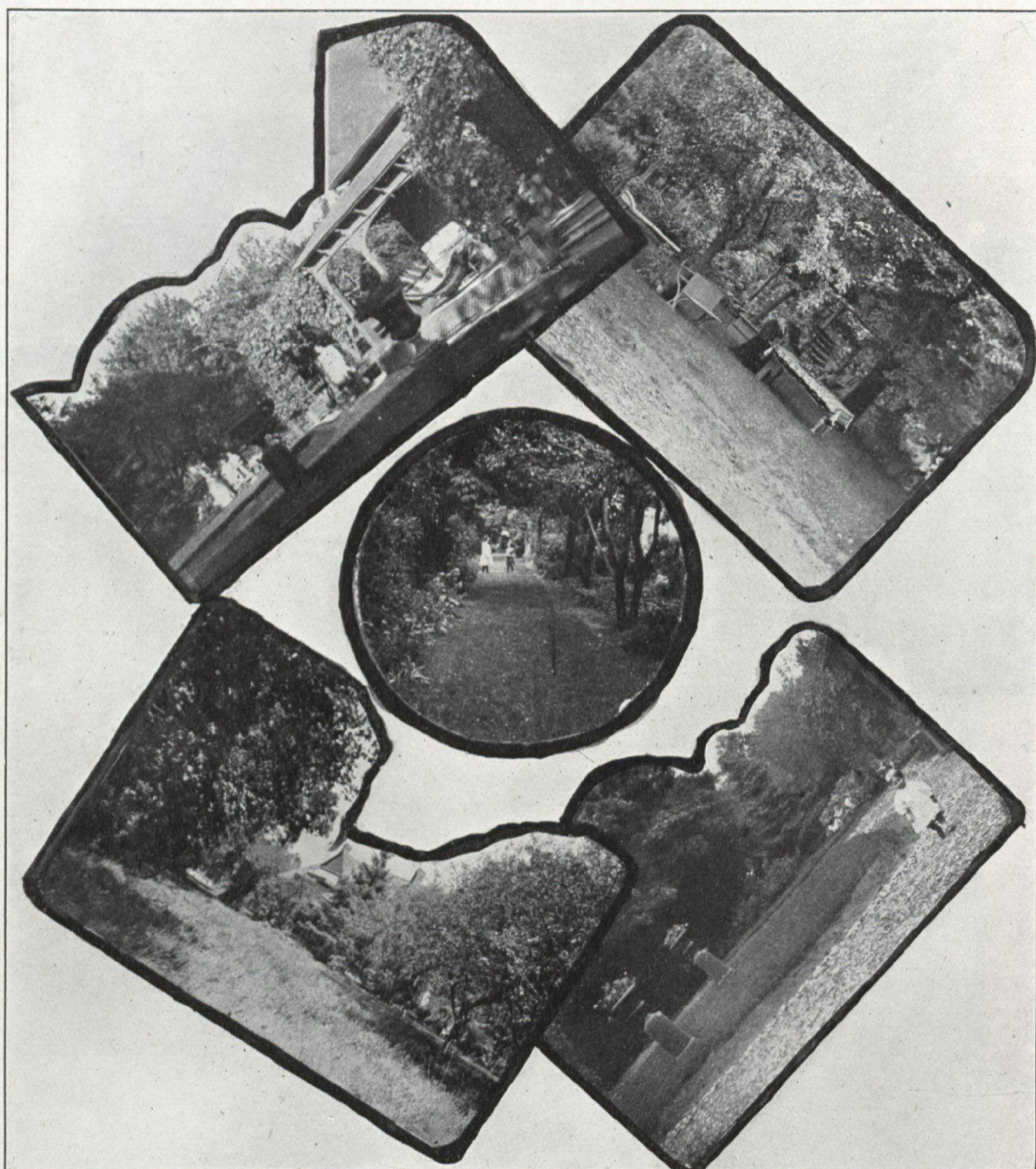


"Eagle's Nest"

The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Eaton



## Homes and Gardens



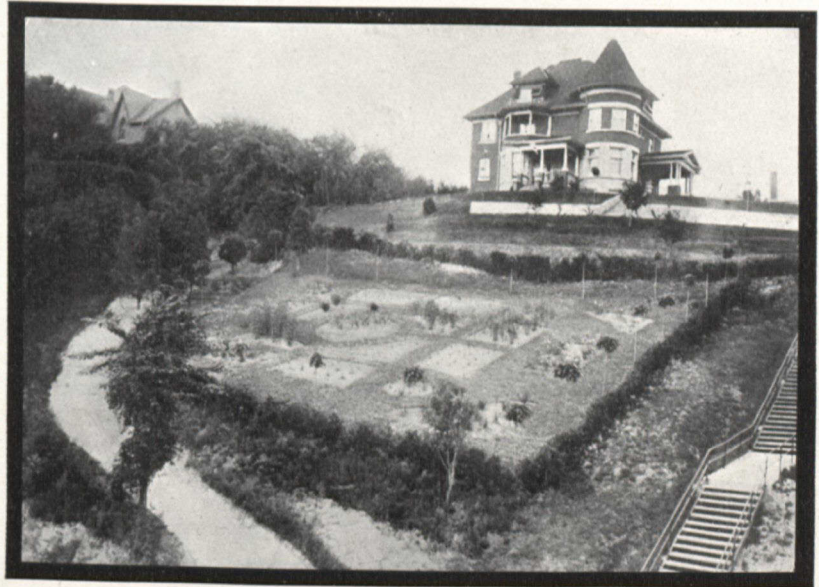
Garden Spots in  
"Maitland Place," the Home of Mrs. M. Rossiter, and  
"Mount Royal," the Home of Mr. James McLaughlan



## Homes and Gardens



Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McLaughlan



"East Cliff" Home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Brigham



Home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harrison



## Homes and Gardens



Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton Merritt



Tenth Street West looking towards the River

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Parker to the left





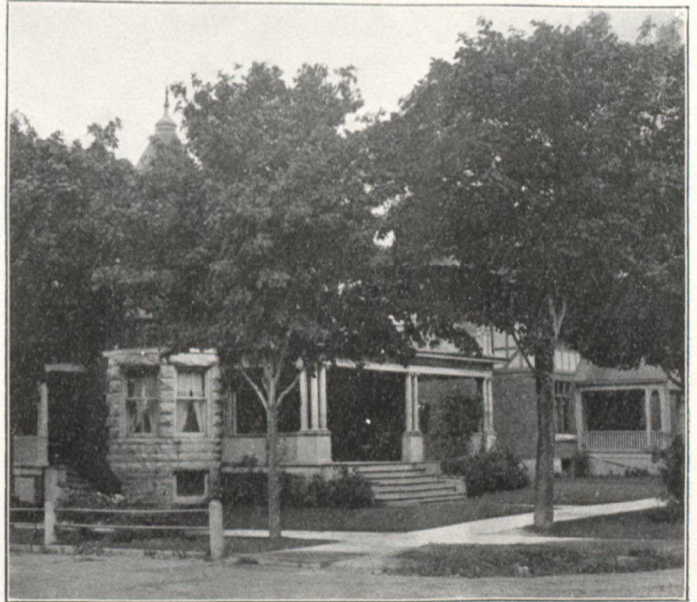
"Hazledean"  
Home of Mr. and Mrs. George Menzies



Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Legate



Home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fleming

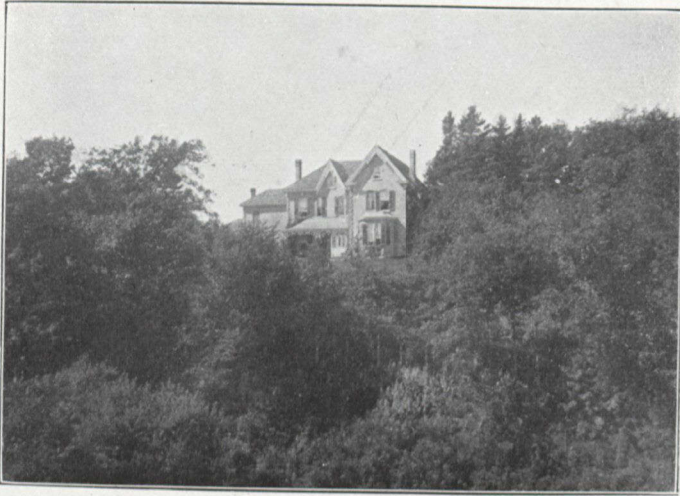


Home of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hershey

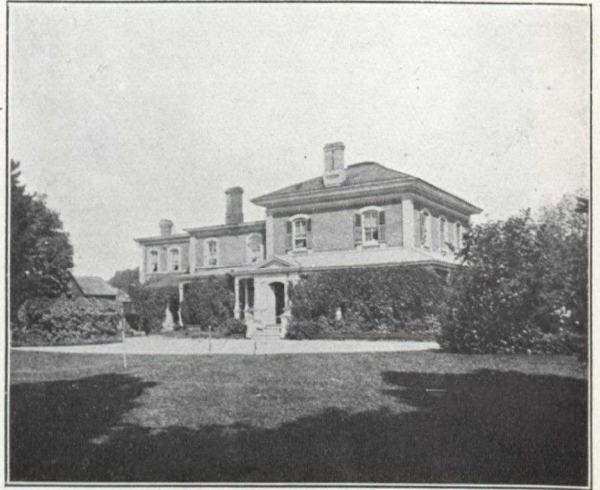


Home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Frost





Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong



Home of Mr. Robert McKnight



Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McLaughlan



Home of Mr. and Mrs. John McQuaker



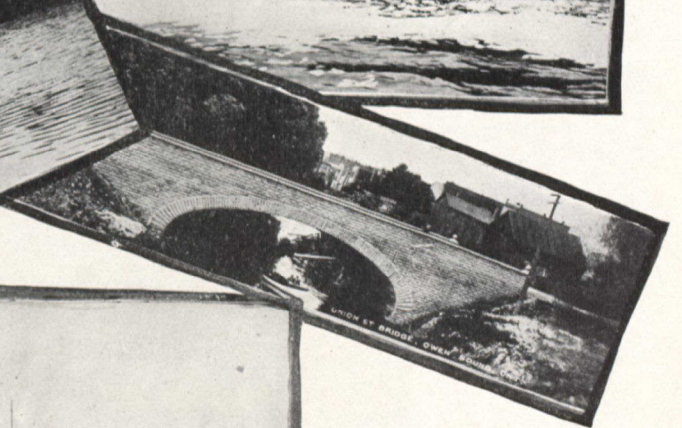
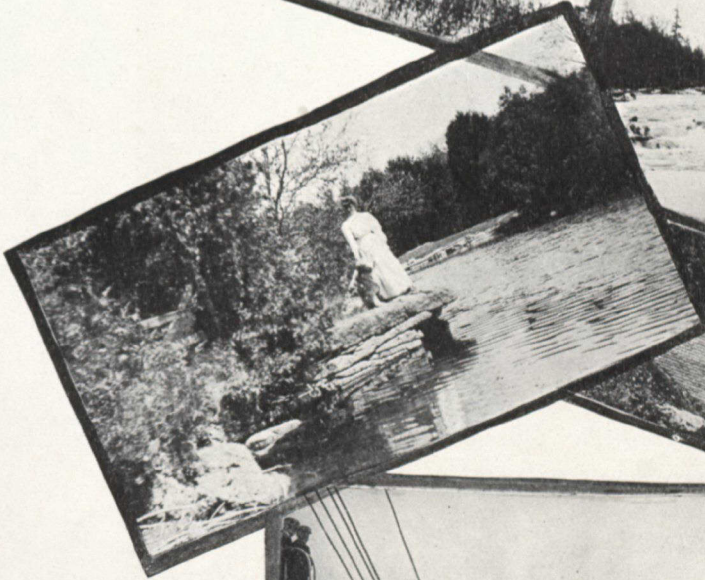
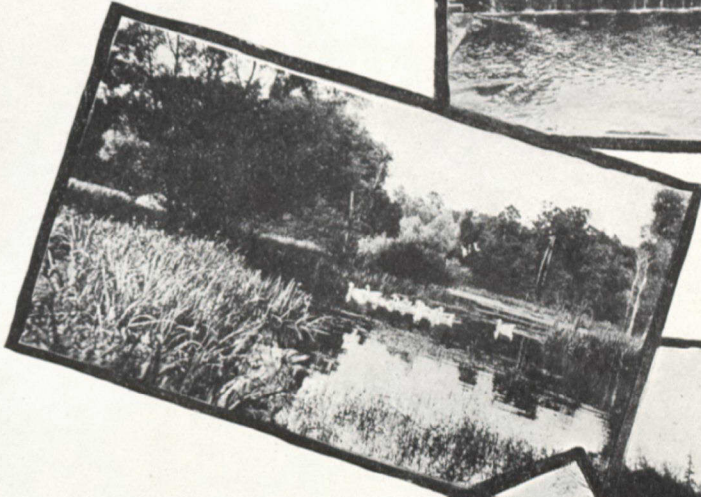
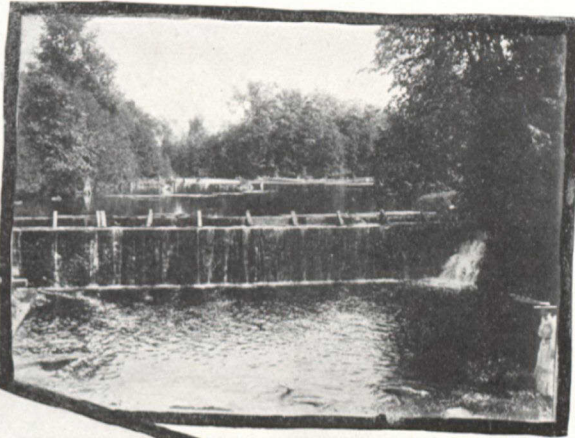
Home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Smith



OWEN SOUND



Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White



Down the Sydenham River  
through the  
City of Owen Sound





The Old Arch Rock on the Owen Sound Cliffs

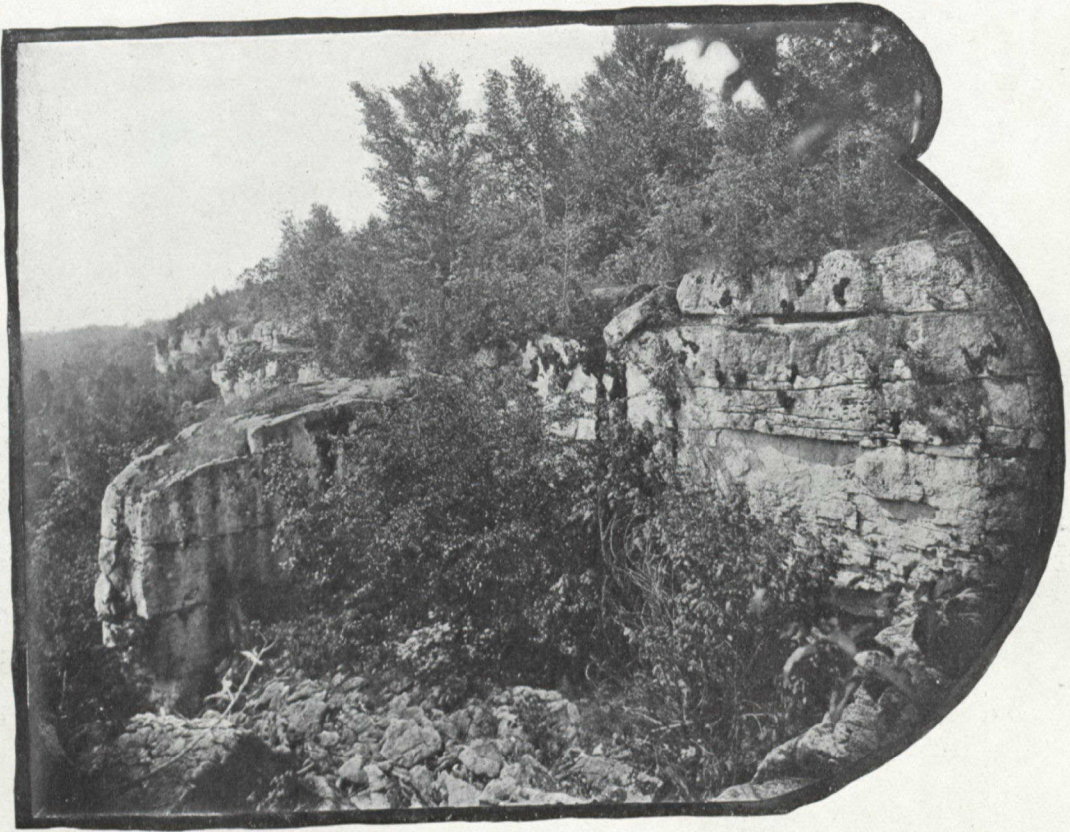




Indian Falls

On Indian River, near Owen Sound





West Side Cliffs, 300 feet above Georgian Bay



Inglis Falls  
On the Sydenham River, South of Owen Sound

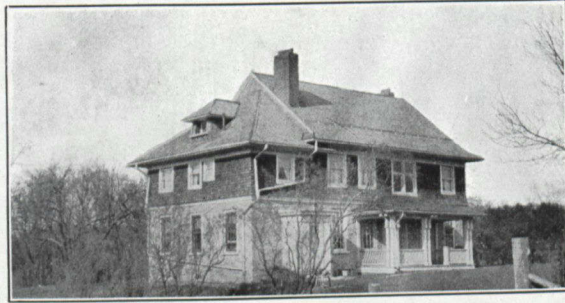




King's Royal Hotel at Balmy Beach, on Owen Sound Harbour



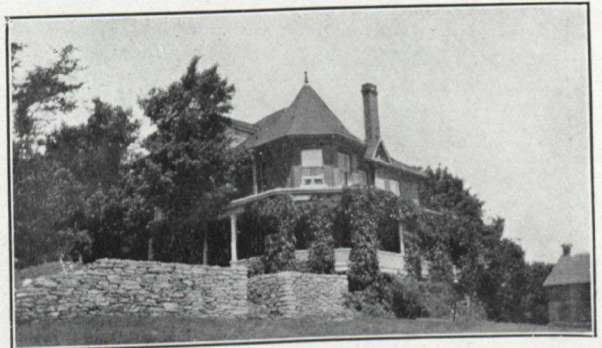
# Farming



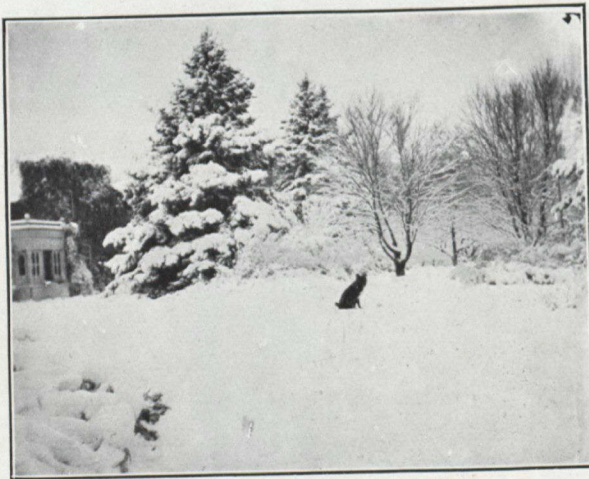
Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Inglis



Home of the Misses Doyle



Home of Mr. Arthur Robertson



"Royston Park" Home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison Winter and Summer

Farm  
Homes

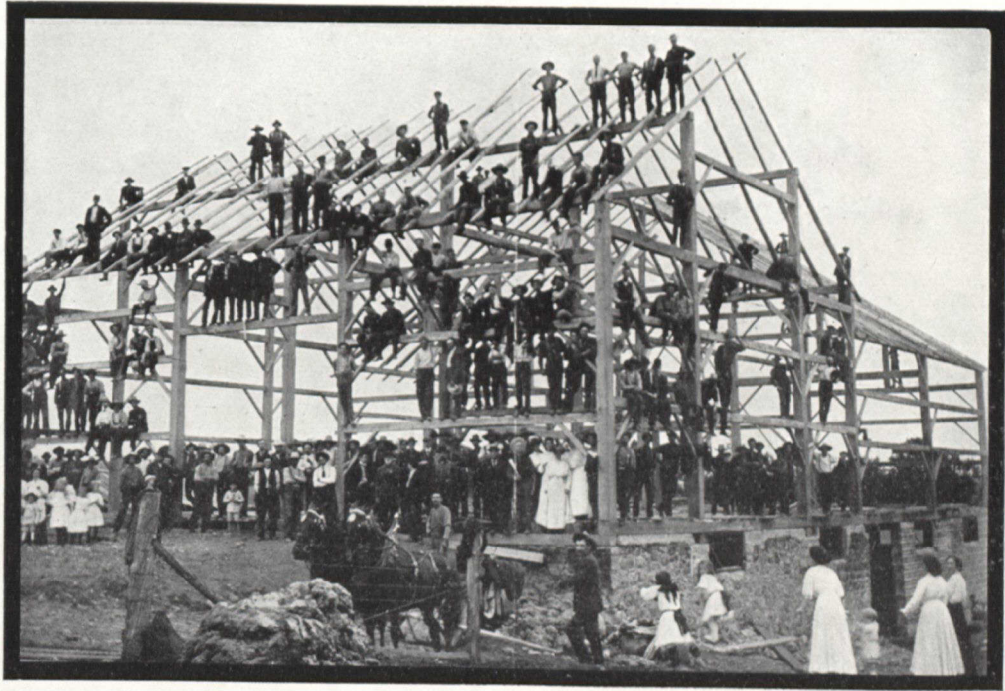
within two  
miles of  
Owen Sound



"The Glen" Home of the Glen-Airstons



# Farming

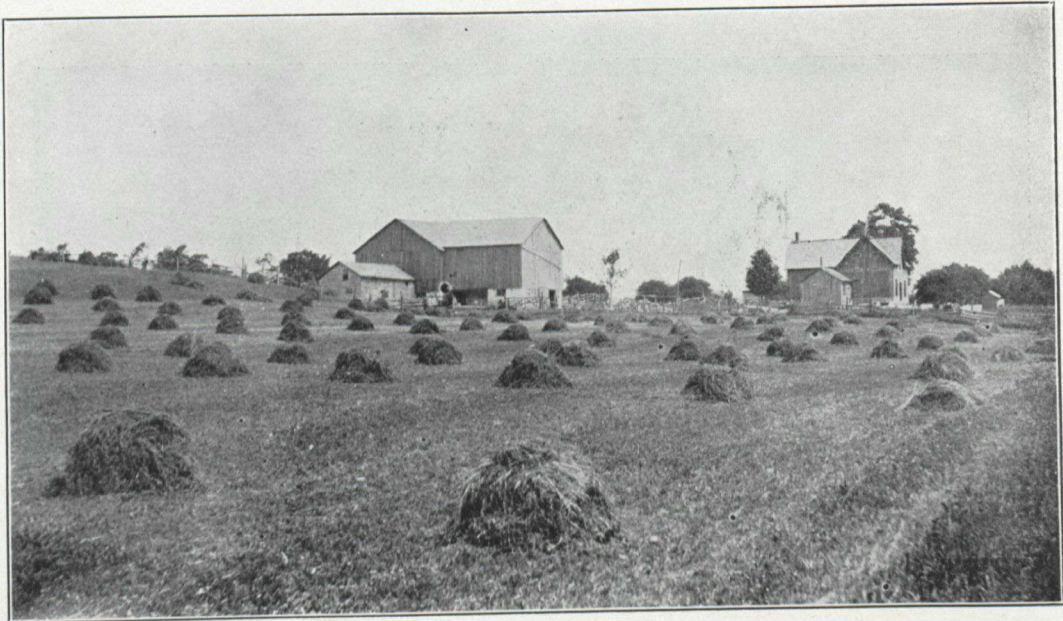


Barn Raising Bee near Owen Sound

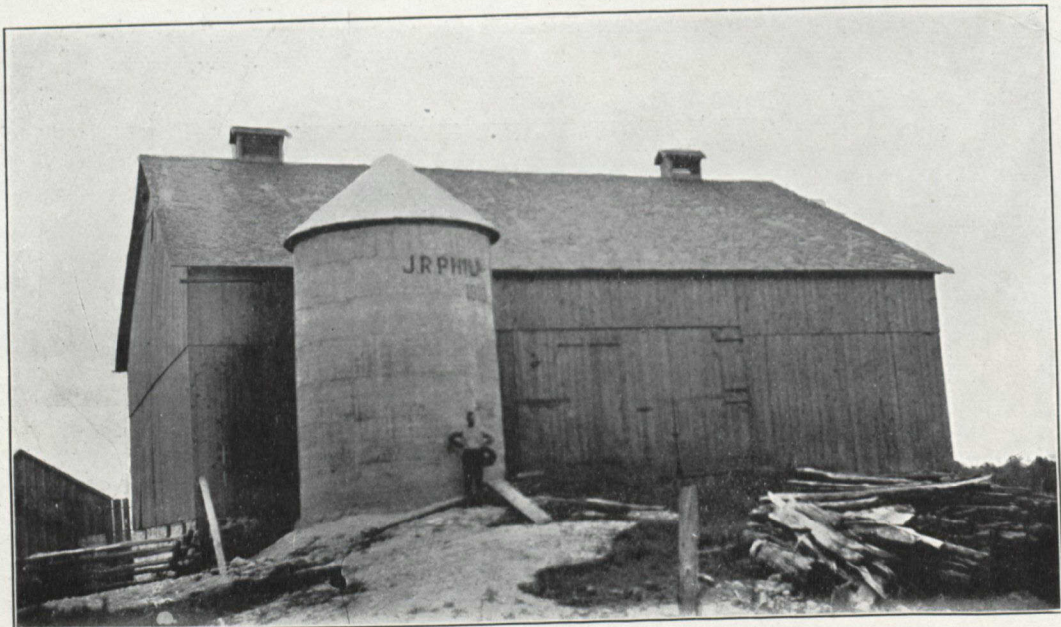




# Farming



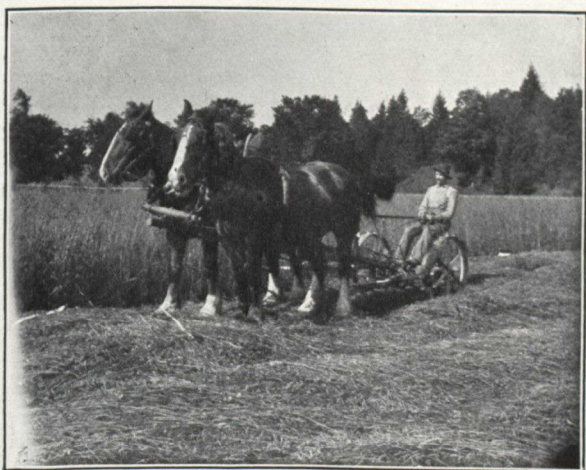
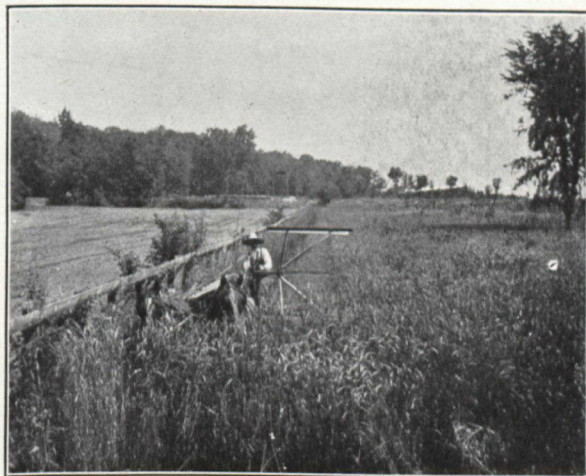
First Cutting of Alfalfa on the Farm of Mr. J. Hill, Markdale, Grey County



Barn and Silo of Mr. J. R. Philp, Holstein, Grey County



# Farming



Grain : Standing, Cutting, Shocking  
At Royston Park Farm Owen Sound



## Farming



Spraying Apple Trees

Royston Park Farm

Owen Sound



## Farming



Orchard of Mr. J. G. Vickers, Heathcote Grey County      Sprayed and Pruned



Trees in the Demonstration Orchard on Mr. W. T. Ellis's Farm, Kimberley, Grey County



## Farming

# Grey County

By MR. H. C. DUFF, Government Representative of Agriculture



THE COUNTY OF GREY, which lies on the south shore of the Georgian Bay, is the largest county in the province and one of the most wealthy. It possesses over a million acres of assessed land, of which over one-half is now in tillable condition. This tillable land, together with farm buildings, implements and live stock, is worth between fifty and sixty million dollars.

The presence of three lines of railroad running into the city of Toronto and several excellent shipping points on the shore of the Bay give the farmer excellent opportunities for disposing of their produce—live stock, fruit and many other things common to a general farming district.

The introduction of Hydro-Electric power is the next important step to be taken in the improvement of marketing facilities. This will be an additional and a valuable new feature of Grey County agriculture.

Our rolling land, abundance of spring water and luxuriant pastures have made the county famous for the raising of heavy horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs. The suitability of the soil to growing alfalfa and corn has done much towards increasing the profit of livestock farming and appeals to those who wish to purchase land. For this kind of farming, good land can readily be purchased from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

Adjoining and between the towns of Owen Sound, Meaford and Thornbury, and in the Beaver and Big Head river valleys are thousands of acres of land that are ideal for fruit growing. The climate is so tempered by the Georgian Bay that even such tender trees as peaches can and are being grown. But this great stretch of land is best known to the world because of the fact that it is producing the highest quality of the most famous Canadian apple, the Northern Spy. Other apple districts can produce beautiful colored and strictly high class Spies, but none can equal those of the Georgian Bay district for flavor and keeping qualities. In addition to the production of early and late winter apples, there are splendid opportunities for orchardists to make a specialty of early varieties, such as the Duchess. These find a ready market in Winnipeg and the Western cities, and the demand is such that anyone interested in fruit growing should consider the possibilities.

An idea of the possible profits of orcharding in the Georgian Bay fruit district may be obtained from the results of one of the demonstration orchards conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. On  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, consisting of 198 trees, the total receipts were \$1,355.28 and the profit was \$918.91. The profit is certainly big, but nevertheless a fair indication of what can be done in any good orchard in the Grey County fruit belt if up-to-date orcharding is practised.

Although some of our orchards cannot be purchased for less than \$500.00 per acre there are many uncared for orchards that are not valued above general farming land. In fact, there are beautiful farms ideally located and containing fair sized orchards, which can now be bought from five to eight thousand dollars but will soon be worth two or three or even more times that money.

Other phases of farming are promising but almost wholly undeveloped. The growing of crops suitable for canning and pickling purposes has been started and farms in certain localities are going in for this highly specialized method of farming. Truck gardening, particularly in the vicinity of Owen Sound, offers splendid opportunities, and suitable land can be purchased very reasonably. Anyone interested in bee-keeping should also consider the possibilities of our county. We have the food to produce the honey, and no less an authority than our Provincial Apiculturist considers Grey to be among the most promising districts for the establishing of apiaries.

To the prospective buyer it might also be stated that Grey County farmers are rapidly becoming well organized. There are now many local organizations that aim to improve social, educational and economic conditions. This work has been greatly strengthened by the recent formation of a county organization, the Grey County Board of Agriculture, which has already proven itself invaluable. One of the most successful lines of work of the Board has been in connection with the labor problem. A large number of the best available type of laborers have been induced to settle in the county and everything possible has been done to make the men permanent residents.



## Farming

### Grey County—Continued

To the laborer, the man of small means and the man with a fair or a large amount of capital, Grey County offers golden opportunities. We have valleys that will rival the Kootenay or the Annapolis; we have soils to suit the most exacting of prospective buyers; we have a beautiful county that charms the eyes of the artist and meets all the requirements of those who are desirous of securing homes where contentment and plenty can be obtained by industry and thrift.

## The Georgian Bay Spy Apple



KNOWING THAT COLONEL SEYFERT, the American Consul at Owen Sound, whose home is Lancaster, Pa., ships apples to his home every fall, the compiler of this book called on him for an opinion of Canada's favourite apple, the Northern Spy, grown in this locality.

When asked if he was fond of apples, he replied by saying, "Yes, I have always been a great fruit eater; the apple for winter and the strawberry for summer are my favourite fruits."

"Don't you grow apples in Pennsylvania, or why do you send some home every year?"

"We grow apples in great abundance in every locality of the state, but the reason I prefer the Georgian Bay Spy, is the fact that the farther north you can grow apples the better the flavour. My experience is that the Northern Spy grown in this latitude is the best winter apple for flavour and as a keeper that is grown on this Continent."

"A Canadian apple was somewhat of a novelty at my home when I first introduced them, now they are in great demand. I have given many away to my friends, who, without any exception, have pronounced them the finest and best apples they ever tasted."

"Do you think we are paying enough attention to our apples grown here so as to get the best results?"  
 "No, I do not. I am of the opinion, if the packer, be he the man who owns the orchard or the buyer, would be more careful in packing the best only in bushel crates instead of barrels, a market could be found for every first-grade apple grown in this latitude at a price far exceeding that which is now received. It seems to me the sooner your apple growers appreciate that fact and make use of it, the better will they be paid for the products of their orchards."

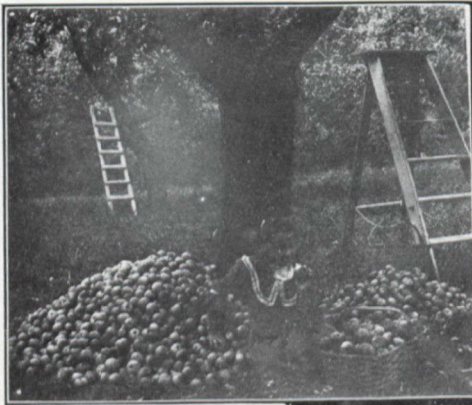
## Apples That Keep

By PROF. J. W. CROW, Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph.

**G**EOORGIAN Bay apples have an excellent reputation for keeping quality. I believe this reputation to be founded on actual facts of the case. Some of the most reliable apple buyers and handlers in the Province inform me that Georgian Bay apples are a safer proposition for storage purposes than apples from almost any other part of Ontario. The reasons are, I think, because the Georgian Bay district enjoys a moderately cool summer season, and apples ripen there at comparatively low temperatures. The district has a short fall season, and apples ripen so close to winter that they do not begin to break down until late in the season.



# Farming



Fruit Gathering, Bay View, Grey County



Berry Picking, Bay View, Grey County



## Farming



One of Grey County's best crops of Alfalfa



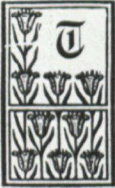
View of the Experimental and Demonstration Plots conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Markdale, Grey County



## Farming

# Making Fruit Hay in Georgian Bay District

By "WILL SILO," in the *Toronto Globe*



THE COUNTRY for a distance of thirty or forty miles bordering on Georgian Bay and extending from Wiarton to Penetanguishene possesses possibilities for fruit production that the farmers of that district little dreamed of a few years ago, and which they are now only beginning to appreciate. It has been within the last five years that the awakening, which is at present stirring that long stretch of country, took a serious form, and, although much interest has been manifested in a number of localities, there are yet many farmers unaware of their opportunities. Protected by the waters of the Georgian Bay, which render the climate cooler in summer and milder in winter, the majority of the smaller fruits thrive well on the fertile, sandy loam which covers a large part of that area. Because the country lies so far north of Niagara and other fruit sections of the Province, the inhabitants have in the past believed it unsuitable for fruit growing.

### Nearest Western Market

Its adaptability to apple production on an extensive and profitable scale is now being realized with the increase in transportation facilities permitting of an attractive market. The Prairie Provinces are believed by many fruit growers to be the great future market for Ontario's fruits, as it is generally conceded that the middle West will never be able to grow its own. No part of this Province is in a better position to put early shipments on the Winnipeg market than the Georgian Bay District, since it is closest and has the advantage of daily connection by boat with Port Arthur. In the case of perishable fruits that demand more rapid transportation, this district has the shortest distance by rail to cover.

### Many Acres in Young Trees

Having awakened to the possibilities of soil and climate, farmers around Georgian Bay are making extensive plantings of fruit trees, mostly apple stock of the hardier varieties, confident that the West will some day draw a large part of its apple supply from the fruit district nearest to it. In fact, a number of farmers have been setting out trees each spring for the past four or five years without having directed the least attention to their old orchards that have not yet served a full measure of usefulness. More farmers are planting new trees than are attending to their producing acreage, ignorant, the majority of them, of the possibilities for greatly increased returns that lie in the unpruned, pest-ridden members of their neglected orchards. But the movement for "more fruit and better fruit" which is extending over the Province is wielding an influence around the Georgian Bay that is soon to improve conditions on the majority of farms.

As in the case of many other awakenings along agricultural lines in the district bordering on the bay, orchard improvement and expansion, to a large extent, dates back to the establishment of a District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in Simcoe County five years ago, and in Grey County a short time later. The work of these men has had a telling influence on the fruit industry within their confines, and what promise of future development exists to-day lies in the continuance of their efforts with the co-operation of the farmers.

With careful treatment, apple trees planted in the Georgian Bay district can be brought into bearing in five years' time, and before fifteen years old they may be in a state of high productiveness. Mr. A. Gifford, of Meaford, has had even four-year-old trees average one barrel per tree. His is a large orchard that has received intelligent cultivation, and is a fair example of what can be accomplished in that district. Mr. Gifford has trees that have produced over 25 barrels of first quality apples, and recently thirty-eight Spy trees gave a total of 300 packed barrels of No. 1 grade, with 15 per cent. culls additional. In the orchard of Mr. M. Snetsinger, near Thornbury, a twelve-year-old Spy tree produced eight barrels in the same season.



## Farming

### Making Fruit Pay in Georgian Bay District—Continued

#### Big Trees With Big Yields

There are other instances of high productivity too numerous to mention, all pointing to the profits that are possible, even with small acreage. The orchard of Mr. W. A. Johnstone, near Meaford, last year gave a gross return of \$440 per acre. In the same vicinity Mr. W. H. Bumstead has an old orchard that he has kept productive by the adoption of better methods. The trees are very large, giving evidence of many years' bearing. In Mr. W. L. Hamilton's small orchard near Collingwood, that has been only two years under special treatment, with a hope to re-establishing its former productiveness, an old Spy tree gave nine barrels of No. 1 grade apples last fall. This orchard consists of three and a half acres, containing 195 apple trees, one crabapple and two pear trees. A great deal of expense was incurred in caring for it last year, but results were obtained fully justifying the expenditures, and a profit of \$918.19 was realized.

#### Demonstration Orchards

Last year a number of northern orchards were chosen for demonstration purposes by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to give concrete evidence to the surrounding farmers that better methods repay the expense. Following are some of the results of the work: John Alderson's orchard at Elmgrove, consisting of 80 trees, \$40 spent, \$58 returns; F. Campbell's orchard at Randall, with 74 trees, \$19 spent, \$143 returns; David Jennet's orchard of 55 trees at Ivy, \$23 spent, \$74 returns; W. J. McLean's orchard at Ivy, with 60 trees, \$25 spent, \$61 returns; W. Brown's orchard at Cundles, with 100 trees, \$45 spent, \$189 returns; James Lang's orchard of 70 trees, near Owen Sound, \$44 spent, \$128 returns; W. Gauley's 50 trees at Milton Grove, \$23 spent, \$109 returns.

#### Commercial Enterprises

A number of commercial orchard enterprises have recently come into existence in the Georgian Bay district, among them the Meaford Fruit and Land Company, which has purchased 450 acres near Meaford, all of which will be planted at an early date. The first commercial fruit enterprise in the district was planted in 1874 by Dr. Aylsworth, near Collingwood, and consisted of 1,000 apple trees, 600 plums, and 50 pears. Although this orchard has been very successful, it did not give the impetus to the local industry that one might think, chiefly, it is thought, because the farmers believed the success was due entirely to the capital put into the venture. Before 1884, or ten years, the first carload of apples shipped from Collingwood was packed in this orchard.

#### Georgian Bay Orchard Profits

The fact that the trees come into bearing early, that the cost of production is small, and that the yield of apples is comparatively high, are features of Georgian Bay orchards that have contributed to the reputation of that district. An authority quotes the following table of profits, applicable to the Georgian Bay apple belt in general:—

Year from Planting.	Production per tree.	Production per acre (50 trees)	Value per acre on the tree at \$2.00 per barrel.	Cost of production per acre.	Profits per acre.
6th	barrel	25 barrels	\$ 50	(This should be made from crops grown between the trees.)	\$ 50
7th	"	37 "	74		74
8th	1 "	50 "	100		100
9th	1 "	62 "	124		124
10th	1 "	75 "	150		150
11th	1 "	87 "	174	\$10	164
12th	2 "	100 "	200	13	187
13th	2 "	112 "	224	16	208
14th	2 "	125 "	250	20	230
15th	2 "	137 "	274	23	251
16th	3 "	150 "	300	26	274
17th	3 "	162 "	324	30	294
18th	3 "	175 "	350	33	317
19th	3 "	187 "	374	36	338
20th	4 "	200 "	400	40	360



# Farming



Poultry Run on a Grey County Farm



## Farming



"Sugaring Off"

Sap running in a Grey County Maple bush early in the springtime. The sap is boiled in great vats, right in the bush, and converted into Maple Syrup and Sugar.



## Farming



Along the Highway, from Owen Sound to Inglis Falls

## Georgian Bay Fruit

Interview with Mr. ADAM BROWN



OWEN SOUND FRUIT COMPANY, Joint Stock. Sixty-five members. Packing house in the town of Owen Sound. Do not sell stock for the purpose of raising money, but for the purpose of interesting the parties and providing a market for their own fruit. Company supplies the barrels. Large fruit. Evaporate.

Soil: mixture of clay loam and some limestone. Different grades, heavy and lighter.

The Agricultural Department of the Government sent out men to demonstrate, prune, spray and cultivate, to show what could be done.

Varieties: Northern Spy, blossoms from 24th May to 1st June. Usually in bloom about a week. In course of two weeks, apples in the form of peas. Ripen, from the 1st to the 15th November. Should never be picked before the 20th October.

Apple picking. Farmers prefer to pick their own and deliver. Pick by hand and put in barrels. Take out culls and put in barrel slack. Roll in hay wagons, see that they ride easily.

Ship for Lake Trade, sell in the West Canadian towns, F.O.B., per barrel, \$2.00 to \$3.50. In 1910, Northern Spies, from \$4.00 to \$4.50; sell from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per barrel elsewhere.

Wholesaler and Retailer for own use, \$3.50. Baldwins, King, Ben Davis, Greening, Golden and Roxboro' Russets, leading varieties. Pomegrise Russet. Grow as good Spies as anywhere in the world. Have them the year round.

Early Duchess, 15th August. Good Crab Apples. Montreal Beauty and Transcendent, 1st July, 1 1/4 ins. in diameter; in October, 4 ins. in diameter.

PEARS. Bartlett does well. Clapp's Favorite does very well.

PLUMS. Green Gage, Victoria, Yellow Egg, Lombard, all bear heavy and do well. Climate and water on the North protects. Georgian Bay been noted for its plums for 50 years.

RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES. No better opening in the country. Land anywhere from \$50.00 to \$75.00 an acre. Choice properties up to \$100.00.

Fine shipping facilities. Fruit shipped mostly by bulk to Fort William. Good roads, always being improved.

Heretofore orchards were neglected. If there was any spare time it was given to the orchard, but, as the trees had always yielded well, it was expected that they always would.

Ontario Government is now taking hold. Fruit Associations are being organized. More money in fruit than in any other farm crop. Government Demonstrator said in public meeting, "3 acres of orchard worth more than 88 acres of other land in growing crops."



## Farming



Grain Threshing

### Grey County Farms will be Rich for 100 Years and Many More

- I**F the owner's interests are evenly divided between crop production and live stock raising.
- If everything grown on the farm in the way of feed is fed on the farm.
- If a system of crop rotation prevents any needless waste of soil fertility.
- If the application of barnyard manure after specially absorbent crops replenishes the soil with plant food.
- If hay area is pastured two years and crops cut from it two years, then plowed under.
- If rape seed is sown with oat crop, providing pasture for cattle and sheep for more than three months after harvest.
- If the general conduct of the farm is closely in accord with mixed farming principles, which protect any soil from depletion.

### To Old Country Farmers

**T**HE COUNTY OF GREY, Ontario, of which Owen Sound is the County Seat, has sent more settlers to Northern and Western Canada than any district of its size in the United Kingdom.

The men and women who have gone "Further West," are the grandsons and granddaughters of the pioneer farmers, and have in them the longing to be in at the beginning of conditions and to work towards the completion of affairs.

The farms, which their grandparents hewed out of the virgin forests or reclaimed from swamp lands, are magnificent properties now, and their parents who inherited them and have seen the younger generation go, are now nearing Life's eventide and need help and companionship. Some of them would like to sell their farms.

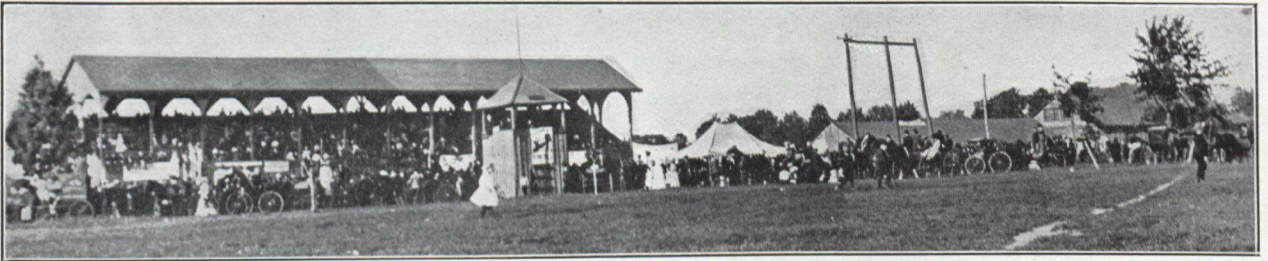
For people across the sea, in England, Scotland and Ireland, these well-kept farms are waiting, and a farmer from the homeland will not feel the strangeness of Canadian life to a great extent if he can step into a property ready cultivated and awaiting him. All that British people need to do is to write and make inquiries about these properties. The compilers of this book will be glad to answer their questions and help them in every possible way.



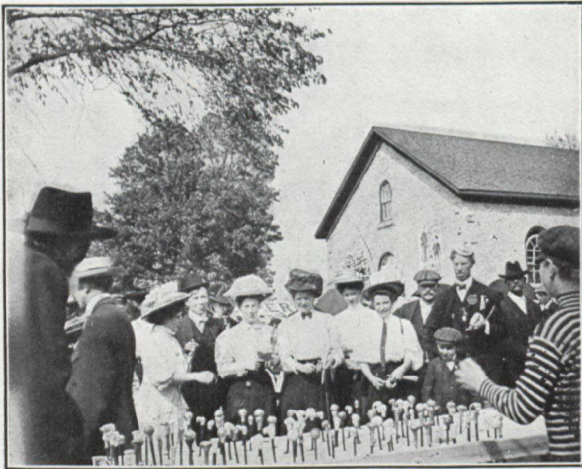
# Farming



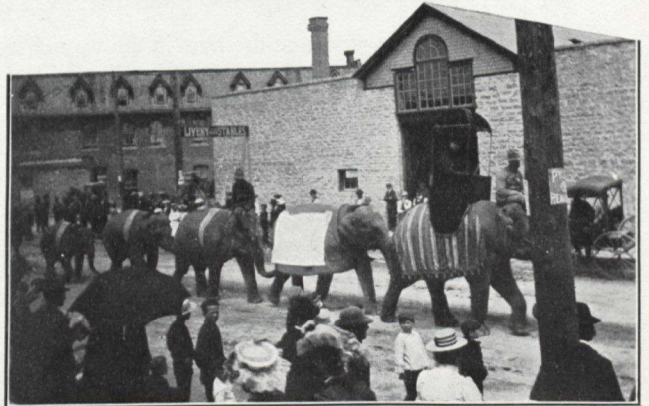
Going to the Fair



Judging the Cattle



"Who Wins?"



The Parade



When the Circus comes to Town  
A Break in the Working Week



## Pets

# Some of the Things "Buller" Does

Told by MR. JOHN A. MacKENZIE



AT DAYLIGHT every morning Buller walks quietly into my bedroom, stands upon his hind legs, reaches over and touches me gently with his paw, never missing a morning. If I wish to take another nap, I tell him so, and to come back in a little while again; he will do so in about 15 minutes. If told to awaken anyone else in the house, he will go to them and bark to awaken them. Now that navigation is open (he having always carried the key to and from the lighthouse at Presque Isle), he brings the key in his mouth when he comes to awaken me to put out the lights after daylight. If water is wanted, just say "Buller, take the pail and get some water," he at once goes to the bay, dips the pail into the bay himself, and comes back with the water.

When any of the family are late getting home at night and require the lantern, just light it and he takes it out to the barn. He will hold it for you to see to put the horses away as well as a boy can. Then, too, while you are getting the feed ready, just untie the horse, tell him to water the horse; the dog takes the halter strap in his mouth and away he goes to the bay to water. He would almost pull the heads off the horses if they stop to take a bite of grass on the way. As to cattle, it is his work for years to bring the cows to the barn to be milked and take them back to the pasture again. If any visitors are stopping with us and they are away in the park or strolling on the beach or fishing, when the meals are ready, just say, "Buller, go and call them to dinner," and it is done, as many a tourist can testify.

If you wish an errand run to a neighbour, just give the dog a note saying what you want. He takes it and soon is back with the answer. If you shoot a duck in the bay, he will bring it to you; if you are rabbit hunting and he is running a rabbit, if you can't get a shot just call to Buller to wait and he will stop right where he is. When the rabbit misses the dog, it will soon stop too and look back for him, and I have been able to walk up close to the rabbit on these occasions. He will open and shut doors, gates, and fetch and carry anything; stay and watch articles whenever and wherever told to do so.

If out shooting blackbirds, this dog will carry a basket, gather the birds, put them in the basket and will be with you ready for the next shot to pick up the game. If there is any new thing you want to have him do for you, just show him how to do it as you would a person, and the dog has learned it right away. As for fool tricks such as blowing his nose, carrying the cat outdoors, catching a hen, carrying an egg in his mouth into the house, fetch your shoes to you, pull off your oilskins, overalls, pants, stockings, or any old thing he is asked to do. When showing my mare and colt at the Fall Fairs, this dog will hold the mare in the ring while I show the colt; will lead the mare to the ring, take her back to the barn when shown and carry the blankets and whips. He is about ten years old.

I came near forgetting to mention an instance showing the wonderful intelligence of this dog. All lake captains will recollect the dense fog and smoke of 1908. When we tried to keep the Presque Isle fog-horn blowing for all boats that we possibly could, the regular line boats, and especially the C. P. R. boats as they passed to and from Owen Sound in the morning and evening, someone was on hand to blow the horn. The result was the dog came to know the whistles of the C. P. R. boats, owing to them invariably saluting the light and old friends here. On the occasion I will mention, the "Manitoba," Capt. John McIntyre, was delayed owing to the thick weather around St. Mary's River and did not arrive abreast of Presque Isle light until three or four o'clock in the morning. The weather being thick, the "Manitoba" was giving fog signals; the dog recognized the whistle and came into my room, barking, and woke me up in time to return the signals to the steamer.

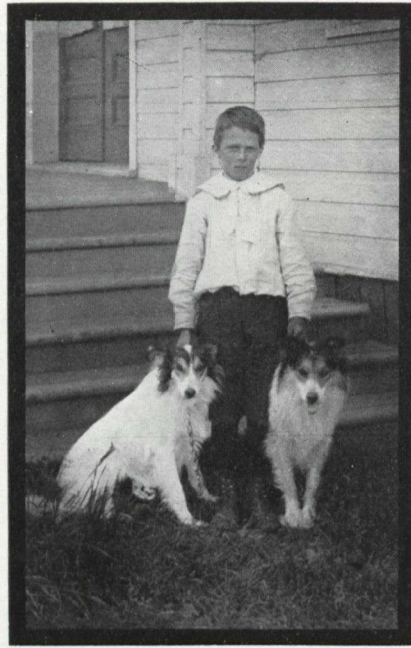
When only a year old he did a very cute thing; he was given a full pail of apples to carry, and finding it too heavy to carry clear of the ground, he touched the bottom of the pail on the ground without letting go of the handle, tipped it over to roll out enough apples to lighten the pail, then trotted off with it to the house.



# Pets



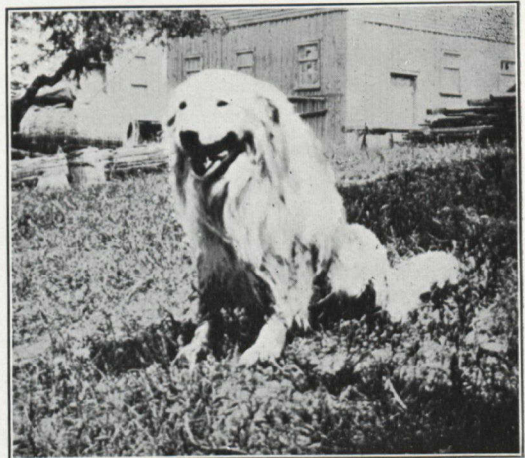
"Buller"  
(see page 83)  
owned by  
Mr. J. A.  
MacKenzie



"Gladly"  
and "Jewel"  
owned by  
Stewart A.  
McKenzie



"Scotty" owned by Miss Jean Armstrong



"Terry" owned by Louis Inglis

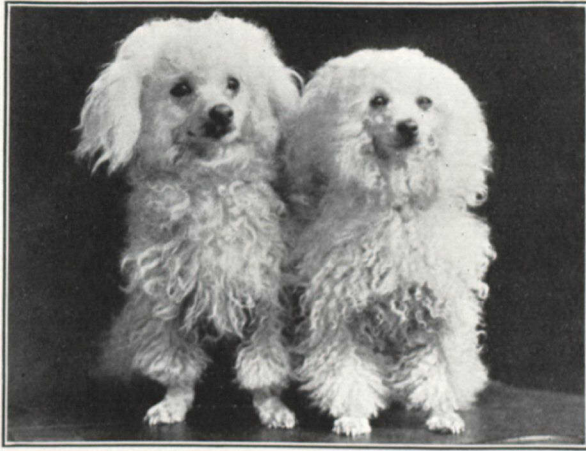


"Togo"  
owned by  
Miss Louise  
Bishop



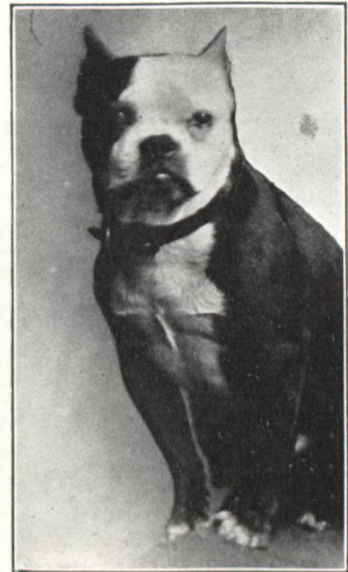
"Pix"  
owned by  
Miss Madge  
Williscroft





"Buster and Tottie" owned by Mr. Whit. R. Hammond

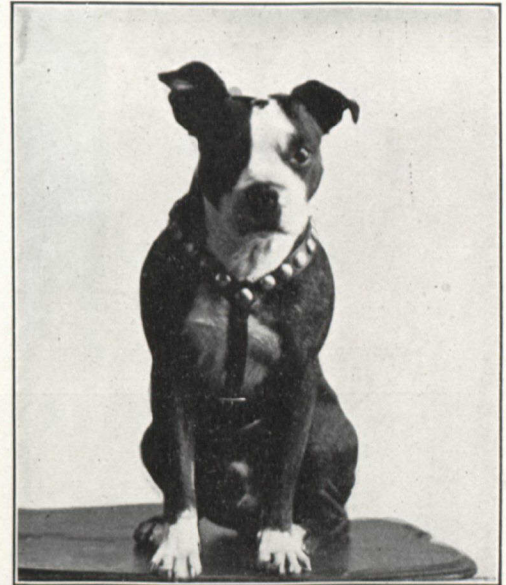
# Pets



"Booze"  
owned by  
Mr. F. Carney



"Dennis"  
owned by  
Mr. Van Patter



"Paddy"  
owned by  
Mrs. Rolston



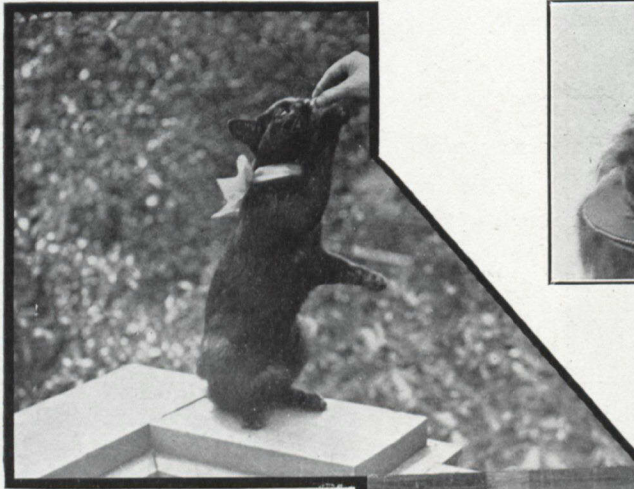
"Fluff" owned by Mr. W. F. Wolfe



"Rideau" owned by Mr. W. F. Wolfe



Pets

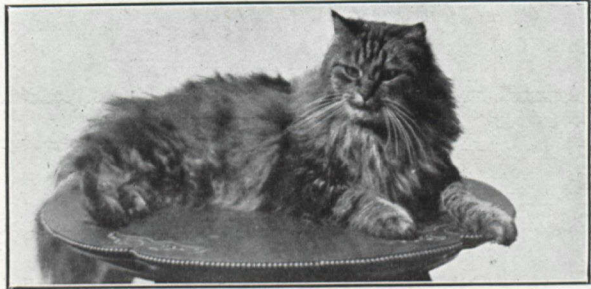


"Polly" won

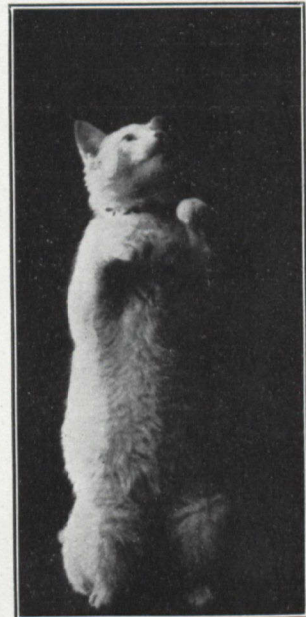
and

"Polly" too

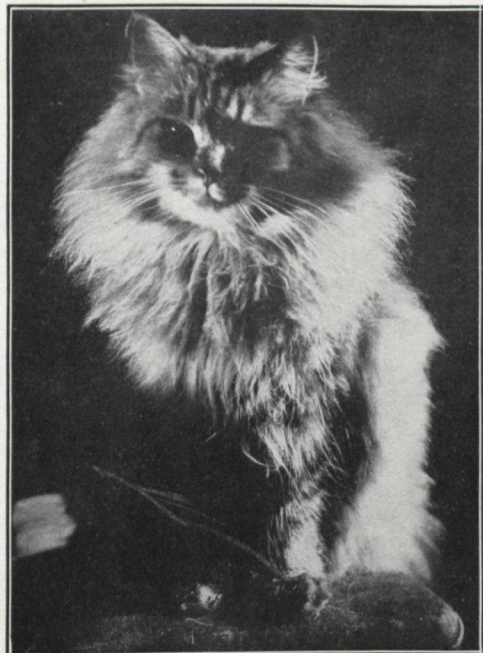
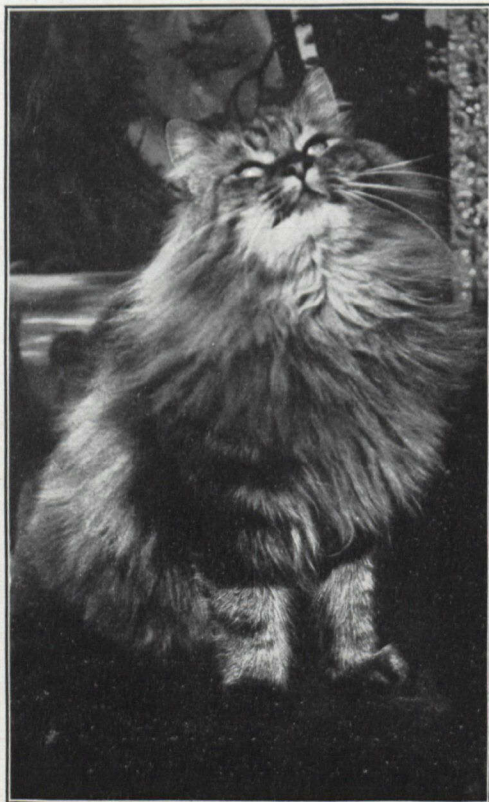
Manx, owned by Miss Eleanor Hay



"Cæsar" owned by Mrs. Dobie



"Puff" owed by Mr. W. A. Craig



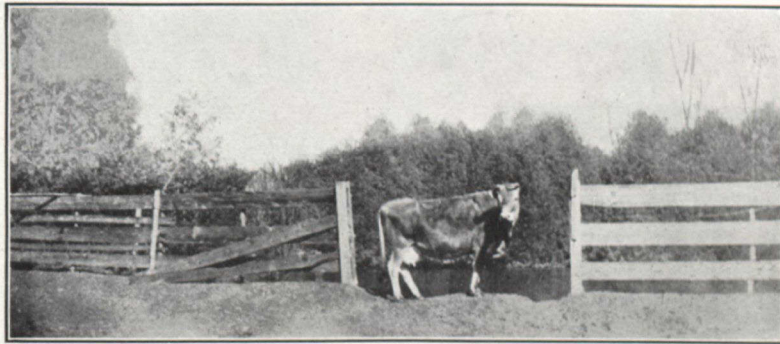
"Casey 1st and Casey 2nd" owned by Mrs. J. W. Marshall



## Pets



The Howey Chicks  
owned by  
Harvey Massey,  
Grey County

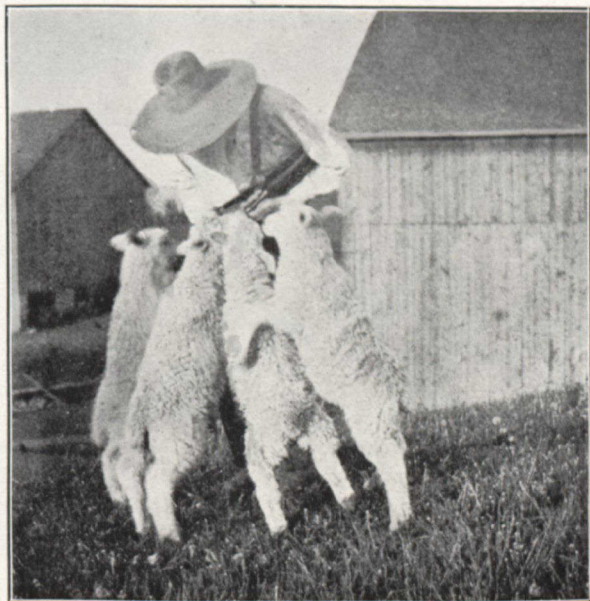


"Inlette" Owned by Mrs. Inglis

"Sammy" Feeding from the Bottle

"When I call 'Sammy!'  
they all come."

So says Mr. W. Howey, of Massie  
Grey County





# Hets



"Prince F" owned by Mr. Pat Fox



"Jessie-Hal," owned by Mr. G. O. Douglas



"Pony King,"

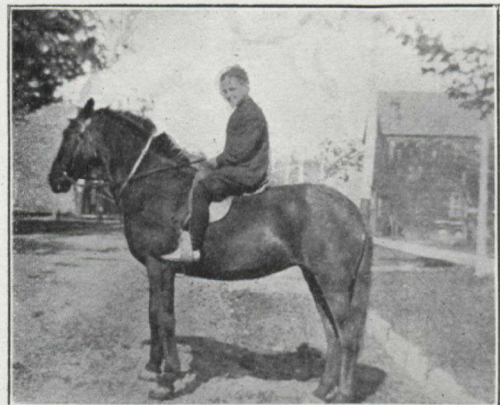
Owned by Winnie and Frances Patterson



"Jack," owned by Elkin Armour



"Jim and Doll," owned by Mr. Wm. Morton



"Cleopatra," owned by Miss Pearl Butchart



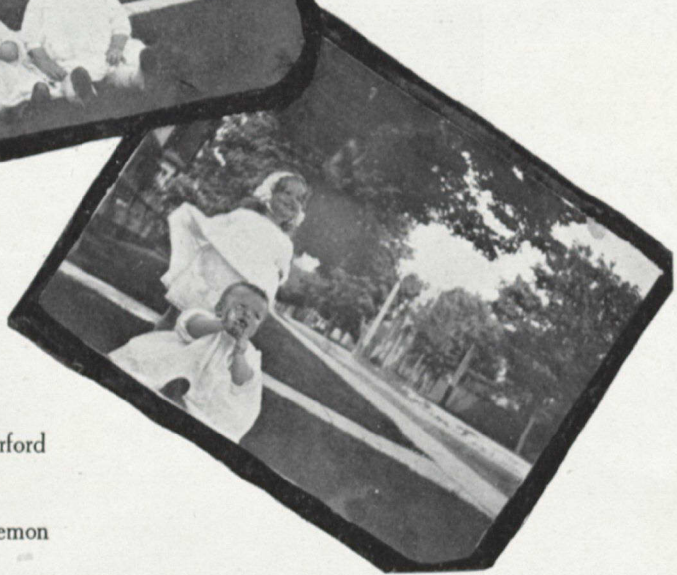
## Pets



Fan-Faun at The Inglis Farm



Pets



Eleanor Rutherford  
and  
Billie Basset Lemon



Chums



**Pets**

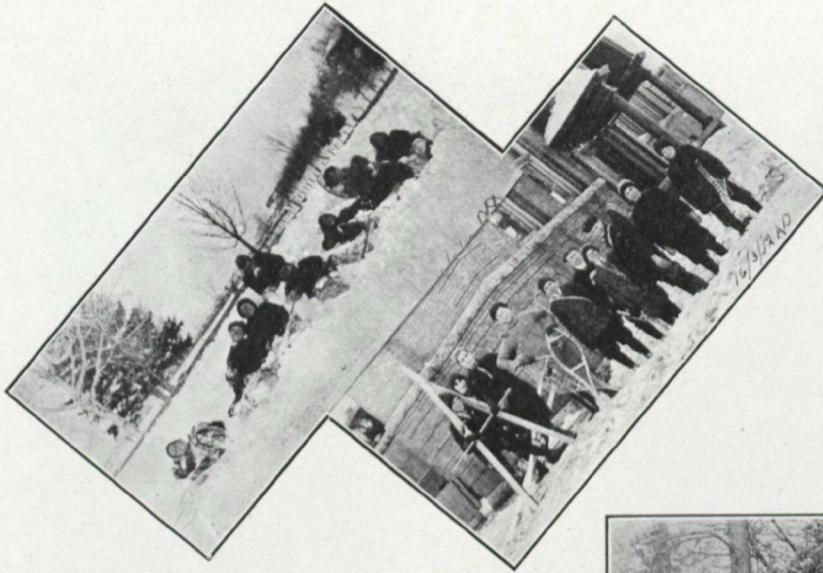


“The King's Swans”

Sent by His Majesty King George the Fifth to His Worship Mayor Lemon for the people of Owen Sound  
The Mayor and Mrs. Lemon feeding the swans in front of their home in Queen's Park



# Boy Scouts



A Snow Battle. Before and After



A Thirsty Crowd



Gymnastics in the Y.M.C.A. Yard



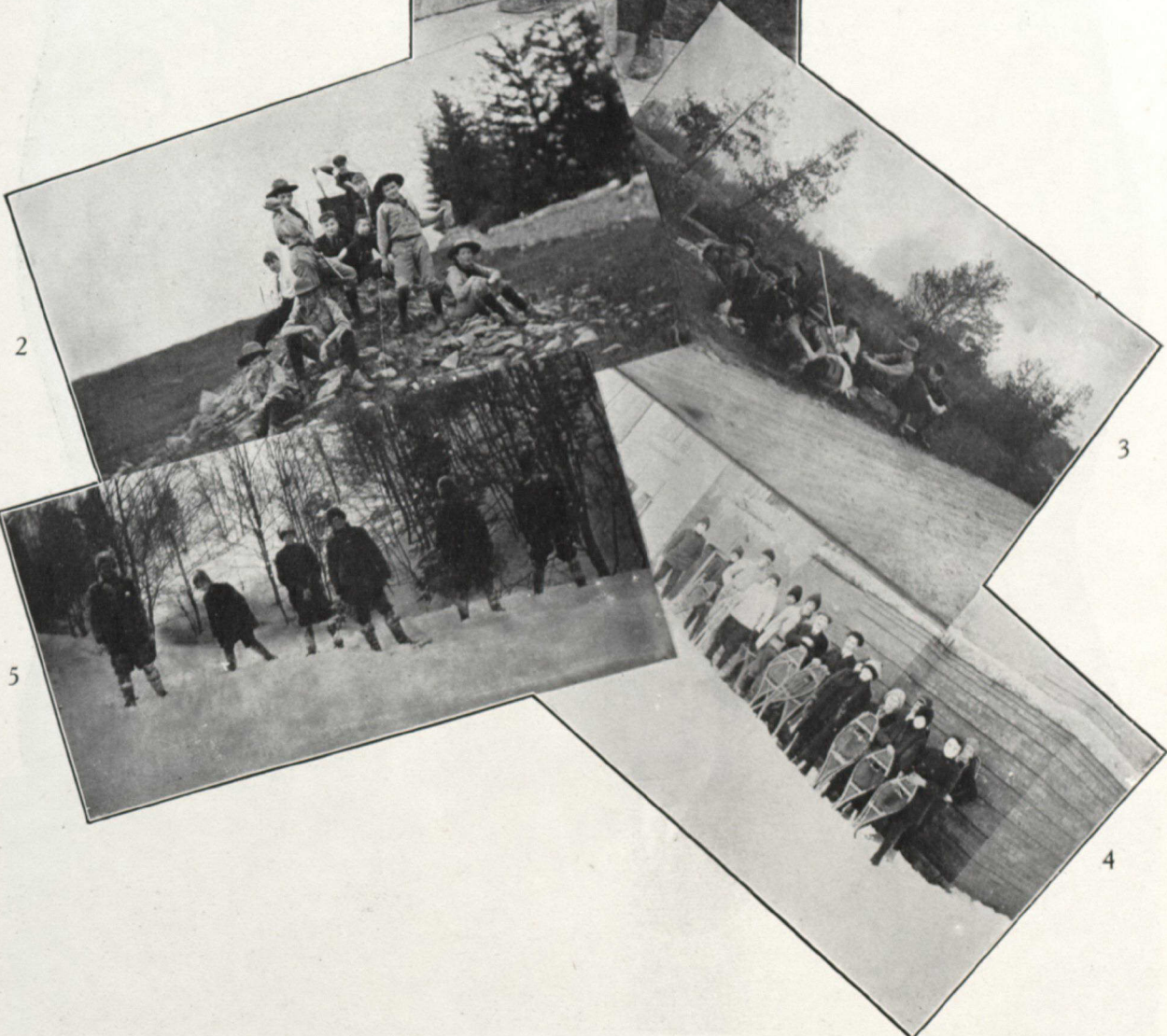
# Boy Scouts

1

Patrol Leader  
Jack M. Wainwright



Representing Owen  
Sound's Boy Scouts



2 Holding the Fort  
4 Off for a Snow-shoe Tramp

3 Rest by the Wayside  
5 Snow-shoeing



# Sports

ALEXANDERAS

CHAMPIONS

F. LEE  
CENTRE

P. WHITE  
OUTSIDE

B. LEE  
3RD DEFENCE

J. DOWKES  
INSIDE HOME

W. CUMMINGS  
COVER POINT

T. NEVING

D. YEO  
1ST HOME

J. GUTCH  
GOAL

H. ELLIOTT  
2ND DEFENCE

J. HILTS  
3RD HOME

W. FLETCHER  
1ST DEFENCE

H. WILKIN  
POINT

INTERMEDIAT TROPHY 1911

L. BUTCHART  
PRES.

HON. A. G. MAC KAY  
HON. PRES.

J. SKINNER  
SEC. TRES.

E. J. NEVING  
VICE PRES.

OWEN SOUND



## Sports

# Lacrosse



IN all lines of sport Owen Sound has always been well to the fore. Particularly is this true of the national game, Lacrosse. Years ago Owen Sound boasted a senior professional team, the Grays, who were noted province wide. In 1904, the Wellingtons, a junior organization of home brews, played wonderful lacrosse, losing out in the finals. In 1909, the Alexandra Lacrosse Club was formed, Messrs. A. E. Rankin and Jno. Ramsay being moving spirits in the now famous organization. In the first year of its existence the Alexandra Intermediate had a very successful season, winning all their games until they reached the finals. The year following, 1910, the old Intermediate team was broken up, and a team of Juniors was entered in the C. L. A. The team consisted of youngsters, all local boys, many of whom were mere novices at the game, but all of whom were actuated by the desire to win, and were proud of their Royal colors, Red, White and Blue. Under careful training they rapidly became a highly efficient lacrosse playing machine, and, defeating everything in Junior C. L. A. circles, wound up the season in a blaze of glory by bringing home the junior championship—the first lacrosse championship ever brought to Owen Sound. The players on this team were: H. Turcotte; H. Wilkin; H. Elliott; R. Lee; T. Lee; R. Stevens; Geo. Fields; J. Hilts; T. Neving (Capt.); R. White; R. Yeo; W. Fletcher.

In 1911, feeling that they were strong enough to wrest the Intermediate C. L. A. honors from all comers, the Alexandra Lacrosse Club entered the 1910 Junior champions as Intermediate for 1911. A junior team, composed of youngsters, with a few of the former year's winners who had not passed the age limit, was also placed in the field. It was a triumphal march for both teams all season, and when the autumn came and the dust of battle cleared away, it was found that the Owen Sound Alexandra Lacrosse Club had achieved a record, unique in the history of lacrosse, by winning two championships in one season. The achievement was all the more gratifying in that practically every man on both Junior and Intermediate teams was a born Owen Sounder, boys who had lived here all their lives, and who for the honor and glory of their club colors, the Royal colors, had gone out and met the best amateurs the province could produce, and had defeated them fairly and squarely in a game where skill, endurance, speed and strength are marvellously combined. The achievement of the Alexandras of 1911 is singular in the annals of lacrossedom, and will in all likelihood be unsurpassed for years to come in Canadian Lacrosse Association circles. The 1911 Alexandra Intermediate team comprised these players: Jas. Couth; W. Cummings; H. Wilkin; W. Fletcher; H. Elliott; R. Lee; T. Lee; J. Hilts; T. Neving (Capt.); R. White; J. Dowkes; R. Yeo. The 1911 Alexandra Junior team comprised these players: H. Turcotte; H. Wilkin; W. Fletcher; W. Dixon; B. Orford; G. Fields; T. Lee; J. Hilts; T. Young; A. Neving; J. Huenemoerder; R. White.

The following is a list of the games played by the Intermediates and the scores:

	Alexs. Oppnts.			Alexs. Oppnts.	
Alexs. vs. Eatons (Senior) Toronto, at Owen Sound	6	4	Alexs. vs. Preston, at Preston	12	1
Alexs. vs. Fergus, at Owen Sound	12	1	Alexs. vs. Preston, at Owen Sound	14	1
Alexs. vs. Fergus, at Fergus	7	6	Alex. vs. Maitlands, of Toronto, at Orangeville	5	2

Goals scored by Alexs., for the season 50, Scored against the Alexs. 11

The above is a record never before equalled by an Intermediate C. L. A. team.

For the present year the Alexandras have three strong teams in the arena, Seniors, Intermediates and Juniors, all of whom will in all probability win out.

The active officials of the Club for 1912 are as follows: Pres., Jas. Skinner; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Thomson, T. H. Stewart, E. J. Neving; Sec.-Treas., Thos. Neving (also Captain of team); Executive Committee—W. Fletcher, H. Wilkin, J. Dowkes, J. D. Campbell, Geo. D. Fleming.



# Sports



Owen Sound Bowlers on their Green



Speckled Trout caught in the Sydenham River (See page 112)



Sports

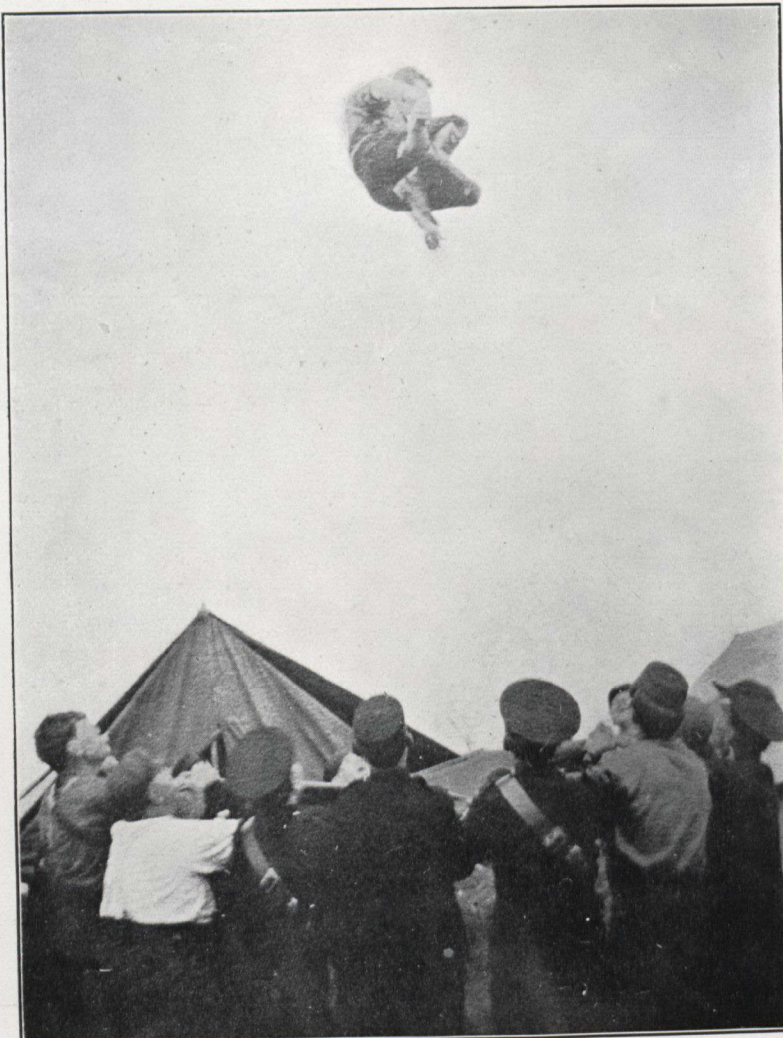


Speckled Trout An Artistic Catch





Snow-shoeing in  
Harrison Park



Owen Sound's  
Grand Blanket  
Bounce



# Sports



"Hist! a bird"



Camping near Owen Sound





Beavers building on the Sydenham River



# The Early Days of Owen Sound

By Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD



EARLY in the eighteen-hundred-and-forties, the farming lands in the neighboring townships of Derby and Sydenham, which had been surveyed by Charles Rankin, Esq., P.L.S., were thrown open for settlement, and Mr. John Telfer of Galt, was appointed Crown Land Agent. In the township of Sydenham sections were thrown open in free grants for actual settlement; and very soon the Lake Shore Line was settled with a class noted for their industry and frugality, the majority of them being recent importations from the "Land o' cakes." The privations consequent upon the settlement of a tract of land so far removed from the older settlements, were numerous and severe: but the success which crowned their efforts is apparent to-day in the cosy homesteads and comfortable surroundings of the descendants of those sturdy pioneers.

An idea of the sense of isolation felt by the early settlers may be had when we think of the postal accommodation, or rather, want of accommodation in those early days. The old post office building still stands, adjoining the fire hall. In 1851, and for some years later, the mails were brought by stage from Guelph. Prior to 1851 the mail route was from Barrie, via Meaford; and on some of the old maps of the County, the "trail" of the mail courier may be traced. On the Guelph route, the stage left Owen Sound every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, reaching Guelph Wednesday p.m.; and returning, the bags were handed over to Postmaster Brown, late Saturday evenings. In the fall season when the roads, always bad, were generally worse, the arrival of the stage was frequently too late to admit of the mail being distributed that night; and the obliging Postmaster was usually at his post behind the wicket, to hand out the mail matter as the people were on their way home from church on Sabbath. And, talking about the churches, they were not noted as the "expression of architectural beauty," and had they possessed "spires," these would have been of little use, for with their forest surroundings they would not have been apparent. The congregation of St. George's held service in a log building, the worshippers being called together by the rather unmusical tones of an immense triangle suspended from the upstairs window. Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, now the Ven. Archdeacon, was Rector of St. George's, and from the first manifested a deep interest in the educational affairs of the County, the Collegiate Institute being notably the outcome of his forethought, and the joint efforts of those associated with him in the fostering care exercised in the early days of which we speak.

The Presbyterians had a log church on the East Hill. Rev. John McKinnon was their Pastor, and he also had a hand in administering the educational affairs of those times, holding the position of Superintendent of Schools for the County. Knox Church is the lineal descendent of the "Old Kirk," ministered to in those early days by Mr. McKinnon.

The Wesleyan Methodists—the only body of the Methodist family here then—worshipped in a log building, which stood just about where the Salvation Army Barracks now stand, on 3rd Avenue East. During 1852 or '53, they built on the site of their present church edifice the front part of the old stone building, which was demolished by the falling in of the roof about the year 1875. In 1851-'52 their minister was Rev. John Williams. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Fear, who died in 1896.

The Disciples had a log building, separated by but a few feet from that in which the Wesleyans met. Mr. W. A. Stephens was their leader, usually assisted by Mr. A. M. Stephens and Mr. W. C. Boyd. In 1852 they erected a small brick church on 10th Street East, which, becoming too small, gave place to their present tasty church home. In 1853, Rev. Peter McDonald gathered the Baptists friends together, and for a considerable time preached in "Union Hall," a building which stood about where the Molson's Bank now stands, and which was built by Messrs. Butchart, and in which public meetings of the citizens were frequently held. In 1855, Rev. Ludwick Kribbs, who had been a Congregational Missionary to the Indian Band located at what is now the village of Oxenden, removed to Owen Sound, and commencing his labors as a Pastor, succeeded in drawing good congregations. A frame church was subsequently built a little to the south of the footbridge on the West side of LaMarchand Place, and adjoining the stone chapel erected at a later date by the Congregationalists. To contrast the buildings in which the people of those days worshipped with the "temples" used by the worshippers of to-day, gives one a very good idea of the great advance in material prosperity which has taken place in the past forty years throughout Ontario, and especially in this section.



THE SHIPPING from the port of Owen Sound in 1844, and for some years after, was confined to the steamer "Gore," of which Capt. Murray McGregor, was at one time captain. Her route was between Sturgeon Bay and the "Soo," calling at Penetanguishene, Manitowaning, Owen Sound, Little Current, and Bruce Mines. The round trip occupied the full week. At Sturgeon Bay, connections for Toronto were by stage across the *portage* to Orillia, whence passengers took steamer across Lake Simcoe to Holland or Bradford Landing, and thence by stage down Yonge Street, a distance of thirty miles to Toronto. The steamer "Gore" gave place, in 1852, to the "Kaloolah," which plied on the Sault route till the opening of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to Collingwood, in 1855. On the opening of the O., S. & H. Railway, the steamers "Mazepa" and "Oxford" were put on the route between Collingwood and Owen Sound. The latter was in command of the late Capt. Smith, and was superseded in the following year by the "Canadian," replaced after two or three seasons by the "Clifton," followed by the "Frances Smith," afterwards rebuilt and named the "Baltic." To note the growth of the town, one has only to think of the many magnificent steamers of to-day, on the route to the Sault and Port Arthur.

THE NEWSPAPERS. In 1851 the *Comet* made its appearance in this northern horizon, and true to its name, periodically it might be seen scintillating with more or less brilliancy, and endeavoring to enlighten its subscribers with "the latest foreign and domestic news," "things wise and otherwise," "market reports," "editorials on the leading events of the day," "funny column," etc. It was quite a venture in those days, when telegraph lines were scarce and rates were high, and post offices—like the proverbial angels' visits—few and far between, to undertake the establishment of a newspaper. For years the *Comet* appeared with more or less irregularity, finally going out, as comets generally do, gradually disappearing, until lost to unaided vision. In the fall of 1853, the *Lever* was founded by Messrs. Campbell & Boyd, and seemed in a fair way to receive sufficient favor to secure its permanency; but the newspaper field was hardly large enough for the support of all the aspirants for public favor, and subscriptions; the *Times* being launched in the journalistic sea only a few weeks later than the *Lever*, the latter had but a short lived career, and was finally absorbed by the *Comet*. The *Times* was established by the late Mr. Richard Carney, but removing to Sault Ste. Marie in 1857, he handed over the *Times* to his son-in-law, Mr. P. G. Laurie, who published it until 1859, when it was bought out by Mr. Edward Todd, who conducted it till 1863, when he disposed of it to Mr. W. W. Smith, who, in 1864 was superseded by Messrs. Rutherford & Creighton, in whose hands it remained until 1868, when the business was divided, Mr. David Creighton assuming the proprietorship of the newspaper, and Mr. Jno. Rutherford the Job Printing department. In 1862, Messrs. Pratt & Little established the *Advertiser*, continuing its publication for a few years, when Mr. Little bought out his partner's interest, and controlled it until 1912, when it was taken over by Mr. Russell Dobie. The *Tribune* was a later, but unsuccessful venture in the journalistic line. In the summer of 1890, Mr. Joseph Lang commenced the publication of the *Sun*. His connection with it terminated in 1891; Mr. C. J. Pratt then took charge until it passed into the hands of Messrs. C. A. Fleming & Son. Two later papers are, *The Herald*, controlled and edited by Mr. J. Pratt & Mr. W. C. A. Moffat; and *The Women's Realm*, edited by Miss Wrenshall.

INCORPORATION. Until the year 1856, the village was named "Sydenham," and for municipal purposes was attached to the township of Sydenham. At one time Derby township laid claim to the territory, and it is a matter of history that both municipal councils struck a rate upon the village, and that their respective collectors were traversing from house to house, endeavoring to collect their respective assessments at the same time. The matter in dispute was referred to arbitration, and in the spring of 1851, Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General, made a personal visit to the town, and settled the matter in favor of Sydenham. In 1855, application was made for a special Act of Incorporation as a town; the population was under the statutory number by several hundreds to demand this, but it was represented to Parliament that if the growth continued for a very short time longer at the rate it had been, the population would soon be up to the required number, and an Act was asked for and obtained, incorporating it as the TOWN OF OWEN SOUND. It was just about this time that the Indian Peninsula was surrendered, and settlers were flocking in and taking up lands in the neighboring townships of Keppel and Amabel, many of them making their homes temporarily in the town, thus augmenting the population very considerably. The first meeting of the Town Council was held on the 19th of January, 1857, and was composed of the following named gentlemen: Geo. James Gale, A. M. Stephens, Thomas Lunn, John Creighton, Thomas Scott, William Harrison, Richard Carney, George



Snider and William Miller. On motion, Richard Carney, Esq., was elected Mayor for 1857; Thos. Gordon Esq., was appointed Town Clerk; Wm. Miller, Esq., was elected Reeve; John Miller, Esq., was appointed Town Treasurer; Messrs. Geo. Brown and Geo. Spencer were appointed Assessors; John Blyth, Collector; John Mills, Constable. Now in the year 1912, Owen Sound is on the eve of Cityhood, and rapidly becoming a foremost manufacturing centre.

There are few towns in the Dominion of Canada possessing more natural advantages than does Owen Sound. Its situation on the great inland waters, affording unsurpassed shipping facilities, by which the products of the prairie, the forest and the mine to the North, the development of which is still in its infancy, may find an outlet to the seaboard. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway assumed the management of the old Toronto, Grey and Bruce system, widening its gauge, and otherwise greatly improving the service, the town has made rapid strides.

We remember hearing an old settler say that Owen Sound was noted, in its early days, for a large natural increase in its population, the number of children, as compared to that of the adult population, being out of all ordinary proportion. Judging from the number of pupils on the School Registers, we feel justified in saying that its early reputation in this respect is still maintained. Few towns can boast of so large a school population, or of its facilities to furnish the pupils with all that is embraced in a liberal education.

## Owen Sound Harbour

By Miss NORAH THOMSON



THE BEST ON THE LAKES," said Captain Anderson, ex-commodore of the C.P.R. fleet on the Great Lakes, when commenting on the Owen Sound Harbour. "Have sailed these Lakes for sixty years and I know. Once find Cove Island at the head of the Bruce Peninsula, eighty miles from port, and by chart and compass a captain can guide his ship safely to the Owen Sound docks, where a mere heaving line will hold her."

Cape Commodore on the west and the Clay Banks on the east guard the entrance to this harbour, whose deep waters, free from rocks and sandbars, afford safe anchorage to any vessel, no matter how fierce the storm or wind. Nine miles across at point of entry, its beautiful shores narrow gradually through its twelve miles of length until it reaches the harbour proper, formed by the mouth of the Sydenham River. This part of the harbour is two hundred and fifty feet wide at point of entry, one mile long, and twenty to twenty-two feet deep.

The harbour is a scene of great commercial and industrial activity. Altogether, there are three and one-half miles of wharves. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, the numerous steamship lines, and many of the mills and factories which encircle the shores for a distance of three miles on either side of the Bay, have their own wharves. As the C. P. R. follows the eastern shore and the G. T. R. the western shore for the same distance, shipping facilities by both rail and water are excellent.

With the completion of the \$1,500,000 dry dock, the system of interswitching, the Meaford-Thornbury radial, and the street car system, Owen Sound will be the Liverpool of the north.

Owen Sound is the metropolis and distributing centre for the Georgian Bay and the north-western part of Ontario peninsula. From the west come cargoes of grain; from the north timber, bark, ore, wool and fish; from the south coal and oil. From Owen Sound all kinds of manufactured goods and merchandise are shipped, also farm produce such as apples, vegetables, butter and fowl.

During the summer months thousands of tourists, attracted by the pleasant climate and beautiful shores and islands of the Georgian Bay, pass through Owen Sound. Large excursions are frequently run here from Detroit, Sarnia, Midland and other points on the Great Lakes.

As a wintering port, Owen Sound is unexcelled. Navigation closes the beginning of January, and opens early in April. Free docks, free water, good fire protection, a harbour well lighted by electricity, and first-class foundries and ship chandlery stores for outfitting and repairing boats in the spring are among the inducements that Owen Sound offers hibernating ships.



## Owen Sound's Prosperity

By Mr. JOHN PARKER, President of the Board of Trade. Taken from a speech made at the Annual Meeting.

(1912)



THE PAST YEAR has been one of marked prosperity, not only for our own town, but for the country in general. Our manufacturers have had a profitable year's business and our merchants generally report trade conditions as being satisfactory. Real estate values, which are probably the truest index of a town's growth, have appreciated very materially and building operations have been largely in excess of the previous season. The membership of this Board is at present the largest in its history, and our finances, as you will see by the Secretary's report, are in a very satisfactory condition. Our meetings have been well attended, and we have had some very interesting discussions. \* \* \* \* \*

As a result of the town's industrial policy during the last two years, we now have two large and well equipped furniture factories which, when in full running order, will employ a large number of skilled workmen the year around. Ground for the Nut and Bolt Factory will be broken as soon as building operations are practicable, and a Rubber Factory and a Dry Dock will be built at an early date. From an industrial standpoint the outlook is, to say the least, encouraging.

Resolutions have been passed by this Board on several occasions respecting railway facilities and interswitching. \* \* \* \* \*

Intimately associated with the interswitching problem is the question of a street railway and that of factory sites. Future industries of any size must of necessity be located on the outskirts of the town.

This emphasises the need of a street railway, as competent authorities who are in close touch with the industrial situation throughout the province maintain that street railway service is an important and often deciding factor in the location of large industries. \* \* \* \* \*

During the last year the extensions to our water works system, involving an expenditure of over a hundred thousand dollars, have been completed, and we now have an abundance of water for fire and domestic purposes, with a largely increased pressure.

The publicity campaign inaugurated by last year's Council, and which was unanimously endorsed by resolution of this Board, is to be vigorously prosecuted the coming year, steps having been taken to provide the necessary funds. \* \* \* \* \*

Early in the year your President and Secretary, as delegates from this Board, attended the first annual convention of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, held in the City of Toronto. Nearly every city and town in the Province at large were discussed. Strong resolutions were passed with respect to Government aid to and control of our main highways, the establishments of technical schools in the various centres, the maintenance by the Ontario Government of a London office, with a properly equipped bureau to secure the location in Ontario of the better class of immigrants, and improvement of our water-ways, etc. That the movement for better roads is a live issue may be gathered from the fact that the Dominion Government is at present bringing down legislation to co-operate with and substantially aid the municipalities and provinces in the building and maintenance of standard roads.



## Some Owen Sound Facts

By MR. J. K. MacLAUHLAN, Secretary, The Board of Trade.



THE RECEIPTS OF WHEAT, OATS, etc., at the C.P.R. elevators for the year 1911, 3,424,840 bushels. Westbound freight, consisting of merchandise, etc., amounted to 150,117 tons, and eastbound freight, including flour, etc., amounted to 148,147 tons during 1911, over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Vessels engaged in coasting service during the current year—Inwards, 643 vessels, tonnage of 639,261, and crew 19,300. Outwards, 565 vessels, tonnage 518,827, and crew 15,421

Customs receipts for 1911, \$75,577.62. Sale of postage stamps, \$30,987.36. Money orders and postal notes issued, 17,178 to the value of \$103,286.88. Money orders paid, 14,904—value \$138,761.94. Savings bank deposits, \$38,826.00. Number of registered letters handled, 33,012.

Total taxes collected in 1911, \$195,700. Assessment for the town according to 1912 roll, approximately \$7,336,965.

Permits issued for new dwellings, 105, estimated value of buildings \$167,075.00; for factories, etc., 8, estimated value \$59,900.00; for other buildings, alterations and additions, 53 permits, estimated value \$25,557.00, making a total of 166 permits issued, and a total value of the buildings erected of \$252,532.00.

Vessels wintering in Owen Sound harbour this year were:—Passenger and freight steamers—"Assiniboia," "Keewatin," "Manitoba," "Athabasca," "Alberta," "Caribou," "Manitou," "City of Meaford." Tugs—"Harrison," "Keenan," "Maitland," "Crawford," "J. D. Hammill," "Churchill," "Cynthia," "Sea King," "Evelyn," "James Clark" and "Clucas." Steam yachts—"Venetta," "Wanona" and "Ruth M." Freight steamers—"G. R. Crowe," "W. D. Matthews," "Algonquin," "Iroquois" and "Turret Crown."

Cut of lumber by local mills estimated at 33,000,000 feet, besides large quantities ties, lath and shingles, with regard to which it is not possible to obtain figures. There was also brought in from outside points, for shipment or local use by the various companies, about 8,000,000 feet, making a total of approximately 41,000,000 feet of lumber handled here.

The manufacture of cement is one of our notable industries, and during the past year approximately 400,000 barrels have been shipped from the town.

The following produce has been handled by local dealers:—Butter, 1,686,000 lbs., value \$375,500.00; eggs, 1,500,000 dozen, value \$332,000.00; cheese, 340,000 lbs., value \$44,200.00; fruit, value at about \$250,000.00; vegetables, \$120,000.00; hides, wool, etc., \$90,000.00.

The Creamery Company reports an output of 234,000 lbs. of butter at a value of about \$58,500.00.



# Owen Sound an Industrial Centre

(The Year 1912)

By Mr. R. POLLOCK



THE ROUND SUM of \$1,100,000 is expended annually in Owen Sound at the various industrial concerns. This amount is earned by two thousand men—artisans and skilled and unskilled laborers at the different factories and mills here. From the standpoint of the number of men employed and the total of wages paid, the group of affiliated furniture and woodworking factories on the west side of the river are the most important industries in Owen Sound. The North American Bent Chair Company, the North American Furniture Company, and the Owen Sound Furniture Company, together employ over six hundred men, with a combined annual pay sheet approximating close to \$275,000. The National Table Company, the important furniture concern on the east side, employs about eighty men, who draw and distribute a total pay roll of at least \$35,000 annually. Thus the four big furniture factories employ almost seven hundred men and a wage roll annually amounting to well over a quarter of a million dollars. The Galbraith & Co. sash and door and planing mill is a new concern which employs a score or more men and sets about \$10,000 in circulation in wages yearly. In the list of large and important woodworking concerns the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co. should be included. They employ one hundred and thirty men at an annual wage of well over \$60,000. Between the sawmill and factory Keenan's set about \$100,000 in circulation in wages. The John Harrison & Sons sash and door factory, mill, skewer factory and tie mill employ about two hundred men at an annual wage of over \$80,000. The Carney Lumber Company is the most extensive sawmilling concern in Owen Sound from the view point of numbers employed and wages paid for that one line of work. The total wages at Carney's for the six active months of the year is about \$60,000 for a force of one hundred and twenty men. Rixon, Ainslie and Stoddart put out about \$30,000 in wages annually, and employ from forty to sixty men for the summer season. Keenan's sawmilling concern employs about a similar number of men at approximately a similar wage. Pedwells, Brook, sawmill affords employment for twenty to thirty men during the summer, and the wage runs from about \$12,000 to \$15,000 annually.

Next to the woodworking industries are the ironworking concerns. The largest is the Wm. Kennedy & Sons steel and iron foundries and machine shops, a thriving industry employing about one hundred and fifty men, and paying \$90,000 in wages each year. The Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company, whose product is known the country wide, employ seventy-five men whose yearly wage is \$45,000. The Owen Sound Iron Works, a growing and healthy concern, employs about sixty men who draw an annual wage of about \$30,000. The Owen Sound Wire Fence Company employs about a dozen men, with an annual wage of \$7,000. Corbet's Foundry and Machine Shop employs thirty-five men with an annual wage roll of about \$21,000. The big extension to the concern, which will be built this summer, will about double the number of employees and the wage roll.

The cement manufacturing industry is a most important one for Owen Sound, two large concerns being in operation. The Imperial Cement Company is one of the important industries of Owen Sound, not only from the standpoint of the yearly pay roll, but from the excellence of its product. The firm employs seventy-five men for about seven months, the wage roll being at least \$5,000 monthly, or a total of \$35,000 annually at least. The new Doric Cement Company will employ about eighty men for about seven months yearly, and the annual pay sheet will run to \$40,000 at the most conservative computation.

The McQuay Tanning Company is a growing concern, employing at least twenty-five men all the year round. The annual wage sheet runs up to about \$17,000, which places the concern among the most desirable.

McLauchlans & Sons Co., Limited, is one of the important industries of Owen Sound. In the manufacture of their varied and excellent lines of confectionery they employ about one hundred and thirty hands, at an annual wage running to about \$65,000. Taylor & Pringles pickles are known far and wide. They employ forty people and pay about \$20,000 yearly in wages. The Davis-Smith-Malone Co., with various activities, employ from thirty to fifty men, with a wage roll of about \$20,000 annually. Oliver & Webster, with large quarry activities, employ about seventy-five men, with an annual wage of upwards of \$40,000.



The various printing establishments in town employ about fifty hands for twelve months in the year, and the annual wage roll will run up to about \$25,000, probably more. Among the growing concerns is that of J. C. Sloane, in manufacture of brooms and mattresses, employing twelve men with an annual total wage of about \$5,000. The Owen Sound Brick Company employ seventy men at an annual wage roll of over \$14,000, for an important industrial concern. The lime companies, O. C. Brown and D. Chalmers, employ about twenty men each, with a yearly wage of \$6,000 for each. The Harrison quarry employs about a score of men at an annual wage of from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The Eaton Milling Company, with fourteen men, expends \$7,000 annually in wages. The Rutherford & McKay Carriage Works employs half a dozen men and the wage roll runs to about \$2,500 annually. Ferguson's Carriage Factory employs six or eight men with a wage of approximately \$4,000 annually. The milling plant of Jno. Wright & Sons employs half a dozen men, and pay out about \$4,000 annually in wages. The wage roll at the Harrison Woolen mills and flour mills may be considered equivalent to a similar amount. The J. A. Stewart Estate, manufacturers of candy and cake, make seventy-five kinds of chocolate bon-bons, and more than one hundred different sweets for export trade. They employ fourteen hands, with an annual wage roll of between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The Owen Sound Dairy, a recent and fast growing industry, paid about \$5,000 to seven workers during its initial business year. The Owen Sound Creamery Company, working six months of the year, employs from twenty-five to thirty helpers, with a wage sheet of from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Besides these are The Northern Varnish Company; Barss Bros., Pump Manufacturers; three Marble Works; Doyle & Julian; The Williscroft Company, and James Lawson; five Ice Cream Factories; The McPhee Conservatories; The Owen Sound Tent Company, only known makers of absolutely water-proof tents and awnings; altogether employing about thirty hands and paying at least \$10,000 per annum in wages.

## Cement : Rocks : Clay

**L**AYERS from one inch to twelve inches. Dolomite runs about 55% of lime to 45% magnesia, varies in the different stratas. All around the upper peninsula and following the Georgian Bay shore to about 20 miles north of Owen Sound. Starts in at Lion's Head up to past Cape Commodore. Trent formation is south. 150 feet under. Formation of calsite or gypsum rock about Meaford and passes further into red granite. Between layers of rock are fine layers of sand. On the highest points of the cliffs are evidences that they have been covered with water. Different theories as to Owen Sound. It has a wash through here, only hemtitite on the N. E. shore of Lake Nipigon.

Across the town one half mile. Below the town, from Jones Falls across, between 3 and 4 miles.

Three to five feet of soil, very rich, heavy black soil wash, muck and lime rock mixed, fine for garden truck. Dig down anywhere and find a quarry.

Cement : All lakes outlying from Owen Sound have more or less deposits of marl. Gravel has been washed up into Griffith's Island from deep depths, gravel loses magnesia and becomes lime gravel.

Quarries : 3 good sized. 3 lime kilns. Great deal of stone shipped to Toronto, daily average 15 to 20 cars.

Lumber : Maple, beech, elm, chestnut, hemlock, tamarack, pine. Draining assisting reforestation to a great extent.

Banks of Clay : Different from anything seen elsewhere. Find heavy or blue clay at the top of the different weights of lime clay. Red clay high in iron, on the west side blue clay high in lime. Suppose that the clay is worn away from the rocks. Not so, rocks high in magnesia and in the clay scarcely anything but lime. Clay intrusion from the lower depths. Been down about 1000 feet.

Until within a few years brought pine flint from Norway. Now, breaking up on the Lake Superior shore, at Jackfish Bay, a pebble in the form of granite and agate, find better than the flint from Norway. Company formed to pick up.



# Facts about the Edison-Beach Storage Battery System of Locomotion

Gathered by Owen Sound's Publicity Department from the Inventors Themselves



THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY is the outcome of nine years persistent toil and research on the part of its inventor, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who considers it the greatest of all his inventions, or, as he phrases it, "the greatest that nature has as yet yielded to the world, because the world set out in diligent search of it."

IT is a combination of iron and nickel in an alkaline solution in which all lead-acid combinations have been eliminated.

IT is disease-free and will give absolutely dependable service under all conditions.

IT is manufactured at present in two types: type "A" being used for driving electric vehicles, motor boats, etc.; and type "B" for the lighter work of ignition and small lighting outfits. Each cell of type "A" contains 4 positive and 5 negative plates. The negative, or iron plate, comprises 24 rectangular pockets supported in three horizontal rows in a nickel plated gird, each pocket being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide by 3 inches long. The pockets are made of thin, nickel plated steel, finely perforated. Each pocket, after being filled with iron oxide (the active material), is subjected to high pressure, so that it becomes practically integral with the supporting gird.

The positive, or nickel plate, consists of two rows of round rods or pencils, 30 in number, held in vertical position by a steel supporting frame. The perforated tubes into which the nickel active material is loaded, are made of nickel-plated steel of high quality. The tube is put together with a double lapped spiral seam and reinforced with steel rings making expansion impossible and thereby insuring perfect internal contacts.

In a cell, the positive and negative plates are assembled alternately, the positive plates being connected with the positive pole, and the negative plates with the negative pole. The plates of each group are hung on a connecting rod perpendicular to, but with, the pole. They are correctly distanced on this rod by nickel plated steel spacing washers and held firmly in contact by a nut on each end.

The retaining can is made of sheet steel. Its seams are welded by the autogenous method, making leakage or breakage from severe vibration impossible. The walls of the can are corrugated so as to give the greatest strength with a minimum weight. The can is electro-plated with nickel, which coating protects the steel from rust.

Comparisons. The Edison Storage Battery can stand, either charged or discharged, for an indefinite period without the slightest injury to any of its parts. There are no fumes given off from it. It is not injured by overcharging. It has double the capacity that a lead-acid battery of the same weight has. It requires very little care; increases in capacity in service; requires only a fraction of the care and attention that lead-acid batteries require; has a much lower cost of maintenance; lives longer; is not subject to sulphation of plate; the jars do not have to be cleaned out.

Tremendous Bumpings: No half completed structure is placed on the market by Mr. Edison. When the Edison battery was completed, after nine years' constant work, Mr. Edison sent word to his general superintendent: "Mount cell in cage apparatus. No cushioning whatever between the cell and the cage. Run the apparatus continuously until the cell has been raised three quarters of an inch, then drop on a solid brick two million times."

"There must be no sediment in the bottom of the car after the test, and the cell must have as great electrical capacity as before the test."

"Having run through six successive cells satisfactorily, mount them in a six cell tray. Secure tray to a truck longitudinally, and project truck against a brick or stone abutment five hundred times at a speed of fifteen miles an hour at moment of impact."

"Then place tray cells laterally across truck and repeat performance."



It took a year to make the tests. When they were perfectly accomplished Mr. Edison said: "Now, the public can mount our cells on trucks, automobiles, street cars, gun carriages, mining locomotives, etc., etc., and forget them as far as physical injury is concerned. We have completed the chemical and electrical development. It is about time to build that factory."

Cars were designed and built by Mr. Ralph Beach for locomotion by the Edison batteries with as great care in the making of every part as was given to the making of the battery cell.

The Cost: The important point to Owen Sounders is, what will the installation and operation of the Edison-Beach Car System cost?

Figures in detail gathered from the twenty-four towns and cities now using the system of Edison-Beach Storage Battery Cars place the cost, approximately, at one-third less than the building-cost and the running-cost of any trolley system.

## Owen Sound Water

**O**WEN SOUND plateau, 120 to 130 feet. Cliffs above the water 290 to 300 feet. Direct fall of water not more than 42 feet. Volume over Inglis Falls averages 13,000,000 gals. per day. Power from Inglis would average 400 h.p. Eugenia Falls, on the Beaver River about 36 miles from Owen Sound, h.p. 1600 if wanted to carry water into town quickly.

Water Works System: Two systems by gravitation. Low pressure system from Springs. Highest pressure 70 lbs. per sq. inch. High pressure by gravity is 104 lbs. per square inch. In case of fire mix for high pressure.

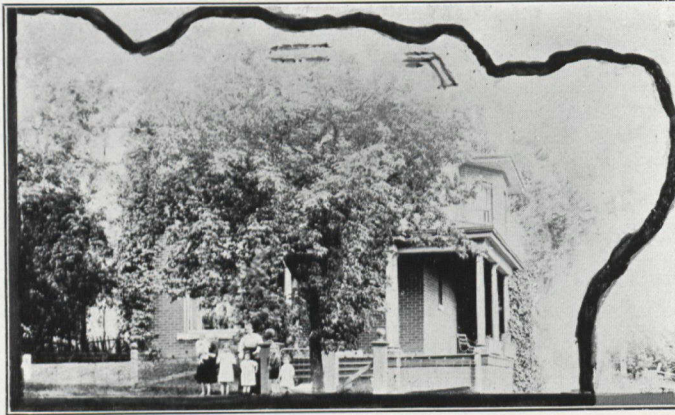
High Pressure Filtered. Taken in from Sydenham river to filter beds, passes through filter beds and thence to the town. Filter beds are duplicate, covering one half-acre. They are formed of groined concrete arches covered with earth to a depth of about three feet. Water in filling passes through three feet of sand and one foot broken stone. Depth of four feet water kept on surface of the sand. Main from the filter beds leads to concrete reservoir and consists of two separate units, each unit containing 2,500,000 gallons, or total of 5,000,000 gallons. Pressure 110 on business street, 114 lbs. at factories. Low pressure direct from Spring.

## The Indian Church Bell

By REVEREND DR. CALDWELL

**I**N the olden days when Owen Sound North was known as the Indian village of Newash, an Indian church was built on the site of the present Fourth Ave. Methodist church. The Indian church had a bell to call the children of the forest to worship. In the year 1856 the place was purchased by the Government from the Indians and the Reserve at Cape Croker was given to them. The Indians loved the bell, that so often had called them to worship, to such an extent that they removed it from the tower one night about fifty years ago and carried it off to Cape Croker where now its sound peals over Reserve and lake and field and forest. The present church is partly the frame of the old Indian church, and it occupies one of the most commanding, romantic and beautiful sites of our city.





## Children's Aid Society

By MRS. J. E. LEDIARD

**T**HE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Owen Sound was organized May 15th, 1894, when the following officers were elected: President, John Armstrong Esq.; Vice-Pres., John Rutherford Esq.; Treasurer, C. H. Moore Esq.; Secretary, A. E. Trout Esq.; Special Constable, D. Shouldice Esq.; Agent, Rev. James Lediard. A strong Committee was also chosen, some of whom are still members of the Executive. The following year the name of the Society was changed, and the work enlarged by taking the County of Grey into the Agent's field of operation. During the seventeen years of the Society's work no less than two hundred and seventy-five children have been made its wards, who have been, in a large majority of cases, rescued from the most destitute and immoral conditions, and who otherwise must, in the natural order of things, have found their way into the criminal ranks or have died of neglect. More than half of these rescued children are doing well, while others, who were incorrigible, have been placed in Institutions where the training and discipline, which they receive, have been the means of saving many of them to lives of usefulness also.

The warmest thanks of the Society are due to its many friends who have so generously helped to make its work successful and possible. May their number be increased!

## Medical Examination of School Children

By H. G. MURRAY, M. D., M. H. O.

**T**HE Medical Inspection of school children includes a complete and detailed examination, physical and mental, of every child in the school. The benefits of the system are plainly evident, after a few years, in the improved health and comfort of the children.

After examination the child is referred to the family physician for treatment. This treatment is, of course, optional with the child's parents, but experience has proven that over 90% of all defects are corrected. Re-examination of defective children at stated periods is provided for and a system of cards so arranged that each case is carefully looked after and improvement noted. Eyes are tested free of cost, and, where necessary, glasses are supplied at moderate cost. Deafness is very largely prevented by treatment of the nose and throat, and such cases can be easily noted by the Inspector and precautions taken to remedy defects. The care of the teeth is emphasized and children are taught how to preserve good teeth. Infectious diseases are reported in their incipient stage and their spread is prevented. Cleanliness of the person is daily emphasized and the ventilation and sanitary condition of the school buildings is carefully looked after. The knowledge that inspectors are visiting schools causes the parents to be more careful of the health and general condition of their children going to school, and in this way much sickness is actually prevented. Experience has proven that our system is the best and good results are sure to follow.



## What Owen Sound School Children Say of their Home City



THE EARL GREY CHAPTER of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire give annually a medal and prizes to the pupils of the Entrance-to-the-High-School classes who write the best essays upon a subject chosen by the members of the Order. This year (1912) the subject of the essay was "Owen Sound," and there not being sufficient space to reproduce the essays in full, a sentence has been selected from each paper and appears over the name of the writer. Then, 1912 was a special year for the pupils, for Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, had been told in London, England, about the Chapter named after him in the County named for one of his forebears, giving prizes for essays, and his gracious thought was to remember the children who won the rewards, so he had ten beautiful engravings of the picture of Sir Walter Raleigh and his step-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, as lads on the seashore listening to a fisherman tell of the wonderful countries beyond the waters, sent to the Earl Grey Chapter in Owen Sound, and these pictures were awarded to the ten best essayists, whose portraits appear upon another page.

"As the slow drift of civilization came westward, the smoky huts of the Hurons gave place to the scattered cabins of the coureurs des bois who, perchance, perished in some obscure raid. Later, Captain Owen sailed in his 'winged canoe' and took possession of the land despite the menace of the few Indians who had again possessed themselves of the 'Beautiful Valley.' The dogged persistence of the Britons in clearing the valley attracted others to the settlement, and so, slowly but surely, it grew to be what it now is, one of the finest towns in the Dominion of Canada, our own Owen Sound."—*Closson Kennedy.*

"Owen Sound, one of most prosperous and promising young cities of Eastern Canada, is situated on the Georgian Bay, an important arm of the Great Lakes, and is in touch with all the leading commercial centres of the world."—*Bessie Welsh.*

"There are some fine summer resorts and camping grounds near the town."—*Gladstone Wilkinson.*

"The city of Owen Sound attracts the attention of strangers, not only by its picturesque location, beautiful streets and handsome buildings, but by its general air of progress and prosperity. Owen Sound has now forty-eight manufacturing interests."—*David Coleman.*

"Transportation is easy and inexpensive."—*Blanche McClarty.*

"A stranger does not need to walk up and down our streets with the sun beating mercilessly down upon him, for the streets are all lined with maple trees, so dear to each Canadian boy and girl, and every place is shaded." "Owen Sound is a town of beautiful homes."—*Freda Blum.*

"Owen Sound has become a great industrial centre."—*Alberta Young.*

"The Rev. Dr. Somerville, after he had travelled through Bonnie Scotland, Merry England, Southern Europe and over the far-famed Alps to Sunny Italy, made this remark: 'For pleasant situation, landscape and scenic beauty, he had seen nothing in all his travels to equal the view to be obtained from the corner of Garafraxa Road and Superior Street.'" "The W.C.T.U. of Owen Sound has the honor of being the first organization of that kind in the Dominion."—*Louise Straith.*

"Many wild flowers grow in the woods, and brooks of clear spring water abound. There is pure drinking water and plenty of it. We have stone quarries from which the stone was taken to build the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, pebble granite used in making cement, red clay in making red bricks, and blue clay also used in making cement."—*Goronwy Reesor.*

"The people of Owen Sound are proud of their country and loyal to their King, having for their motto, 'One Flag, One Fleet, One Throne.'"—*Ray Goldblatt.*





An Early Start

## Speckled Trout in the Sydenham River

By DR. J. WYCLIFFE MARSHALL



THE SYDENHAM RIVER rises in what is known as William's Lake, about fifteen miles from Owen Sound, and flows in a northerly direction through the townships of Holland, Sullivan and Derby, emptying into Georgian Bay at Owen Sound, the estuary of which forms the magnificent harbor, claimed to be the best, safest and most easy of access on the Great Lakes.

At one time the Sydenham River abounded with nearly every species of fur-bearing animal, but was particularly noted as the home of the beaver. In fact, only a few years ago these industrious animals could be seen any evening at their regular work, preparing for the following winter, and to-day there are to be seen the remnants of many of their dams.

More than a century ago a man named Herriman (father of the late A. A. Herriman, who died recently at the ripe age of 90 years), came to Canada with the Hudson's Bay Company and trapped fur for them all through the Georgian Bay wilderness. He it was who carried, quite 100 years ago, the first speckled trout to the Sydenham in a pail from below Inglis Falls and deposited them above. These few thrived till the whole river literally swarmed with the speckled beauties.

In later years unscrupulous persons slaughtered them for commercial purposes until the fish became nearly extinct. Then a club was formed with the view of protecting and restocking the river. The results of this movement are good, for now there is splendid trout fishing, and anyone who is fond of angling, and gets permission from the club, may have the satisfaction of landing some of the finest specimens of this beautiful game fish, the true king of fresh waters.

The accompanying photos give a fair idea of the size of the Sydenham trout. All were caught in that river, and average in weight two and one-half to three pounds.



An Hour's Catch



## How Owen Sound Found Cobalt

By MRS. REESOR



HEN Angus Alexander McKelvie, of Durham, Grey County, determined to take up land in Western Canada, he was advised to wait until the following spring before going westward.

There were the fall and winter months to be lived through and he felt that a little more schooling would be a greater acquisition to forward his life work than anything else with which he could equip himself.

The Owen Sound Collegiate Institute had made a name for itself by the thorough scholars it had sent to the Universities, and young McKelvie travelled to the Georgian Bay port and had his name entered upon the highest class roll. He had already taken a Certificate and had put in time as a rural school master. The work he undertook at the Owen Sound Collegiate was faithfully done, and, when spring time came and the date set for his departure to the West drew near, the Principal of the Collegiate, Mr. Jenkins, and one of the class masters, Mr. Packham, suggested to him that he change his plans and remain at the Collegiate until he took his First-Class Certificate, thus giving credit to the school and making for himself a professional position that would be his for life. Young McKelvie agreed to do this, and the following Fall his desire for Western Farming had left him and he returned to the teaching.

From the West his imagination wandered to the North, and he determined to spend a long vacation hunting in the unknown forests stretching up towards Hudson Bay.

His trip up from Mattawa on Lake Temiskaming was an eventful one, and his summer was such a revelation of the life that could be lived there that he returned to his school in the Fall with his mind fully made up to be a pioneer of Northern Ontario, and the following summer again voyaged up Lake Temiskaming and settled in New Liskeard.

The rich clay soil rejoiced the heart of this son of a farmer and he, with one, John Armstrong, enthused so greatly over the wealth that could be grown in it, that they walked eighty miles the next spring, before the ice broke up, to tell the Legislators at the Toronto Parliament Buildings about it. Their story enthused The-Powers-That-Be, who told them in return that surveyors would be sent North, and, if their reports confirmed Mr. McKelvie's and Mr. Armstrong's statements, then a railroad would be built north from North Bay directly through the clay belt and the lands would be opened for settlement.

The surveyors' report was, if anything, more enthusiastic than that of Messrs. McKelvie and Armstrong, and the railway line was surveyed and building began.

Everyone knows the story of the blacksmith, La Rose, employed in building the railway, who threw his hammer after a fox and chipped off silver almost where the Cobalt station now stands—and how the name of The Cobalt Silver Camp encircled the globe more quickly than a bird can fly.

Stories of Cobalt riches are tradition and yet the camp has not been pinpricked. Tradition, present wealth-yielding and future romance (for marvellous discoveries will be made by prospectors for many years yet), and, with some pride, we say "Owen Sound first found it," and so it is recorded in this book that all who read may know.

But the mineral wealth is only a vestibule to the agricultural wealth that Mr. McKelvie foresaw, and this year (1912 A.D.), the Canadian Government has set aside \$5,000,000, to bring settlers to, and develop the clay belt that the Owen Sound student discovered.



# The Public Library

By MR. J. H. PACKHAM



ON THE 17th day of September, A. D. 1855, a public meeting was held in the Court House in the village of Sydenham for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a Mechanics' Institute. At this meeting a Mechanics' Institute was formed with the following Board of Trustees: Thomas Lunn, President; Sheriff Snyder, Vice; Henry MacPherson, Sec.-Treas.; W. A. Stephens, John Creasor, jr., Samuel J. Lane, Wm. C. Boyd, Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Bull, Joseph Maughan, Wm. Smith, Geo. Lee, Ludwick Kribs, John G. Frances and T. B. Horton. R. Hill was appointed Librarian and granted a salary of five pounds.

With varying success, the Mechanics' Institute continued till 1895, when in accordance with statute, the name became The Owen Sound Public Library and by a vote of the electors, January, 1911, the Library became free to all citizens.

The minutes of the Association show that many of the most prominent citizens of the town have been interested in and identified with the Library. If the Library is indebted to any one man more than another for its existence during years when public interest was small, and for its present position as a free library, with a new building from the Carnegie foundation in course of erection, that man is certainly Mr. R. McKnight, who occupied the chair continuously from 1882 to 1904, and who left the Library Board in 1911, when his position on the Board of Education made him ineligible for appointment.

The present Librarian, Miss Scott, has had charge of the Library since July 1, 1888.

The number of volumes in the early days of the Library was about 500, classified in 1875 as History 122, Poetry 14, Travels 58, Science 52, Biography 29, Fiction 194, Miscellaneous and Reference 32. In 1911 there were 4854, classified as Fiction 2159, Science and Arts 560, Literature 419, History 346, Travel 305, Biography 377, Religious, etc., 594, Reference 94.

The present board is appointed by the Town Council, the Board of Education, and the Separate School Board, and consists of T. W. Harrison, D. M. Butchart, C. Eaton, S. J. Parker, Jas. Keenan, Father Burke, W. H. Taylor, Sec.-Treas., and J. H. Packham, Chairman.

Cana Lily, grown  
to 11 feet 6 inches,  
in the Marshall  
Garden, Owen  
Sound



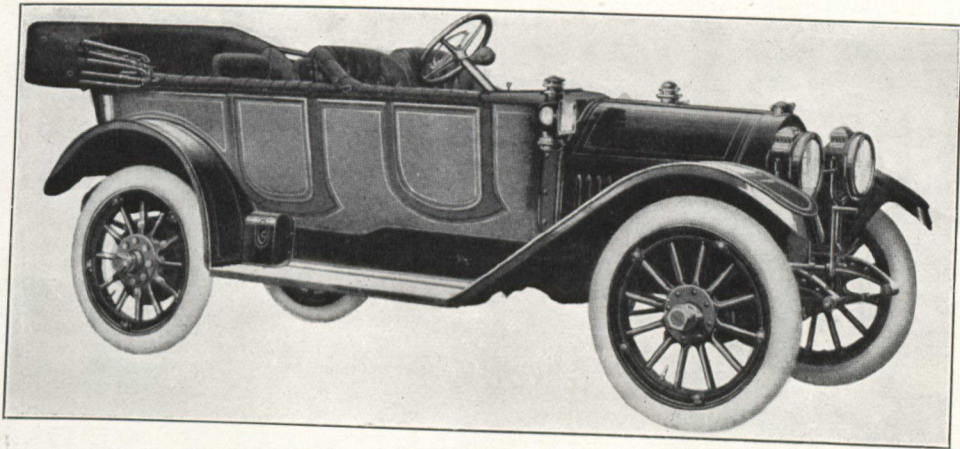
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which does not  
usually grow  
beyond 3 or 4 feet  
in height



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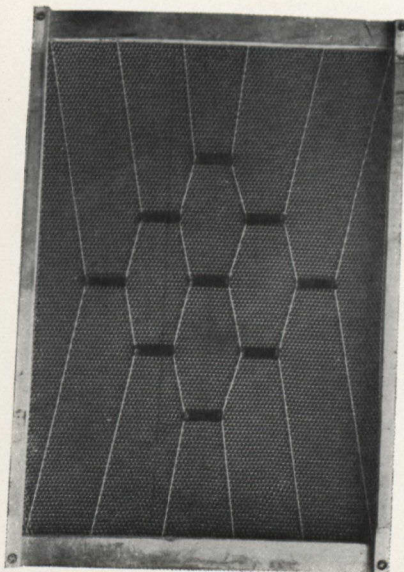
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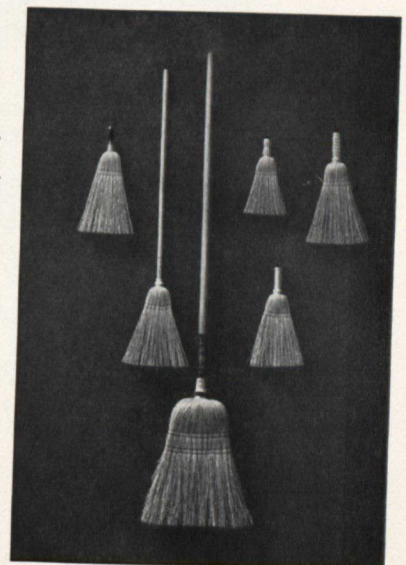
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Loans and Investments .....	27,457,090	38,854,801
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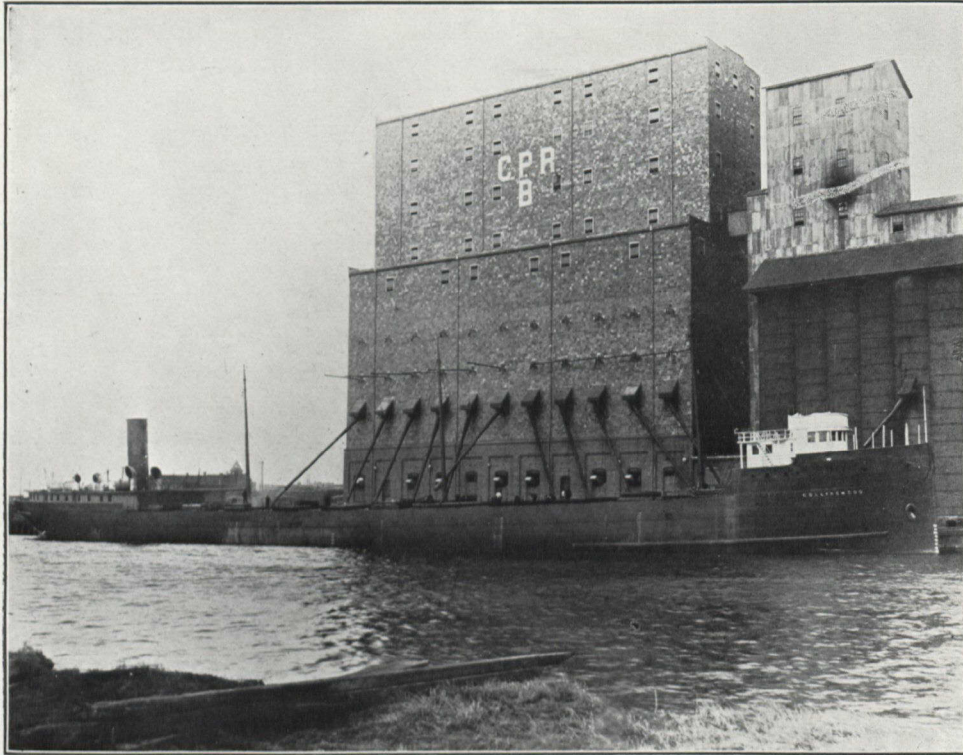
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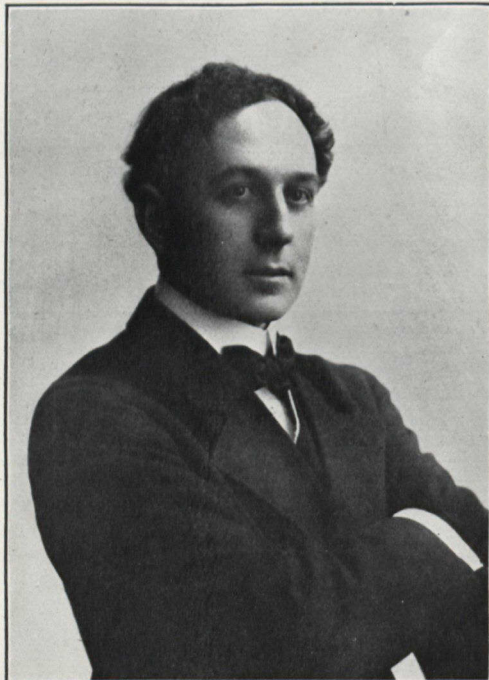


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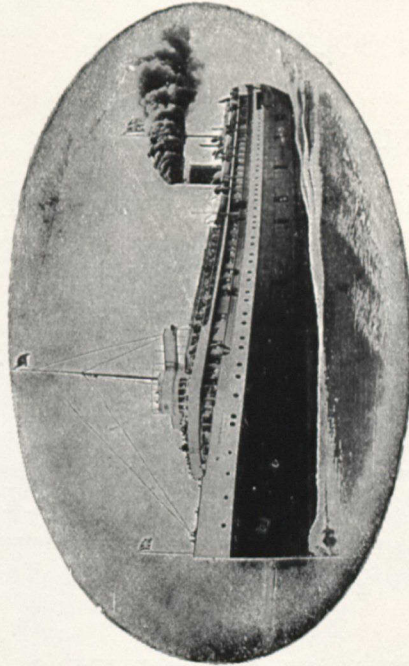
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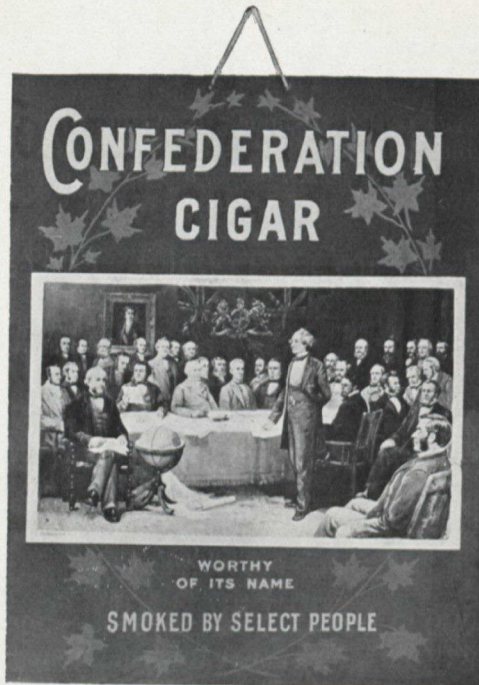
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