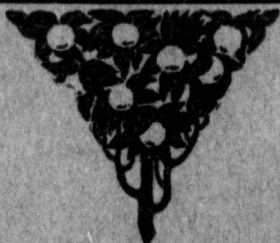


# Greater Ontario

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PUBLISHED BY  
TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO  
RAILWAY COMMISSION  
OPERATING ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Reproduced from  
**The Globe**  
July, August and September,  
1917

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HON. SIR WM. H. HEARST, PREMIER

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T. & N. O. R. Commissioners:  
J. L. Englehart, Chairman      W. H. Maund, Sec.-Treas.  
Geo. W. Lee

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Head Office:  
56 Church Street, Toronto

# GREATER ONTARIO



*CATTLE FARMING IN NORTHERN ONTARIO*

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## FOREWORD

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THE agricultural and mineral possibilities of Greater Ontario can only be comprehended and understood by a close study of the country, its climate, and its harvests, etc. The articles in this booklet, which tell of development and progress in this country, were written for *The Globe*, Toronto, by Mr. Edward W. Reynolds, a staff correspondent, after covering the territory from North Bay to Cochrane, at the request of the Managing Editor of *The Globe*. Settlers, established farmers, business and mining men, were all seen and interviewed as a means of obtaining information regarding general conditions. As to the crops, he saw for himself, and the story is herein set down. Like other writers who have toured this country, Mr. Reynolds gleaned for himself; no railroad or Government official accompanied him. The prospective harvest referred to has since been gathered in. It has proven the richest yet garnered by the farmers and new settlers in the district between New Liskeard and Cochrane. This year's results spell greater productivity and prosperity next year, and the years to come.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1917.

## INTRODUCTION

**T**O the outside world Greater Ontario, or Northern Ontario as it was named by those who did not comprehend its greatness, is a land of mining development, but that is not all. Untold wealth is being hewn from the bowels of the earth, and will continue to be so for a long time to come. The end of the mineral development of this vast hinterland is not yet. It may not arrive during the lifetime of the present or next generation. What of agriculture? The greatness of Greater Ontario really lies in the potentialities of its soil, which, providing it is properly tilled and cared for, will never lose its wonderful wealth-producing properties.

Nothing but a vague conception of what Greater Ontario means and will mean to humanity can be given in a series of short articles on development and progress. Its wonders never cease. Its possibilities are inestimable, because its mines and its farms produce surprises every year. It is the hunter's paradise, the poor man's hope. It is the mining man's El Dorado, the summer home of the continent. Apart from the Peace River District, it is agriculture's really last chance of development on a big scale, and now is the accepted time for all those who would go back to the land and partake of the good things in store.

Ontario contains millions of acres in which the geological formations are favorable for the occurrence of minerals, seventy per cent. of the rocks being of pre-Cambrian age. The rich silver mines of the Cobalt region occur in these rocks, so do the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the iron ore of Helen, Magpie and Moose Mountain mines. Other products mined and obtained in this Province are cobalt, iron pyrites, arsenic, quartz, graphite, talc, feldspar, mica, corundum, molybdenite, platinum, palladium, actinolite, apatite, fluorite, salt, gypsum, petroleum and natural gas. Building materials such as cement, brick, marble, limestone, sandstone, trap, lime, sand and gravel, are in abundance. Was there ever such a heritage for mankind?

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Then, Ontario has pulpwood areas that are practically illimitable. These are in Greater Ontario too. No drought can visit it. It has an abundance of water for beast and mankind, and for power. Some of the biggest pulpwood mills and centers are to be seen in the north. Besides feeding the paper and allied industries, they feed the farmer and his children during the process of clearing the land. The pulpwood buys his home, his farm implements, and his stock. It gives him creature comforts from the outset, and inspires in him the will to do, and keeps his pioneering enthusiasm undimmed. Nature was never so bounteous. Never did happier communities inhabit a land like those in Greater Ontario. There is no fulsomeness in this. Those who disbelieve can prove for themselves. Greater Ontario's greatest critics, if it has any, are those who never go there, but talk of the "dreary winters up north."

"The nearer you go to the point where cultivation cannot be carried on successfully, you produce the better quality of produce," says an expert agriculturist. In plainer English he meant this, that the climate enjoyed by Ontario generally, is admirably adapted for growing the best apples, pears, small fruits and farm products on the continent. And it does.

The product of the farms in Greater Ontario compares with the product of any other region. In many cases it reaches higher grades, while giving bigger yields. Providing early maturity is considered, and it must be, the following are some of the results:

Wheat, winter: Dawson's Golden Chaff. Yield, 30 bushels to the acre.

Wheat, spring: Marquis or Prelude. Yield, 35 bushels to the acre.

Oats: O. A. C., No. 3 (not threshed). Yield, 50 bushels to the acre.

Barley: O. A. C., No. 21. Yield, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Peas: Sippinaw, Prince Arthur, Albert, Early June. Yield, 35 bushels to the acre.

Turnips: (All kinds). Yield 500 to 700 bushels to the acre.

Potatoes: Eureka, Empire State, Beauty of Hebron, and Early Rose. Yield as high as 450, but the normal yield is 250 to 350 bushels to the acre.

Mangels: (All kinds). Yield, 475 to 600 bushels to the acre.

Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy. Yield, average for red clover, five bushels to the acre.

## GREATER ONTARIO

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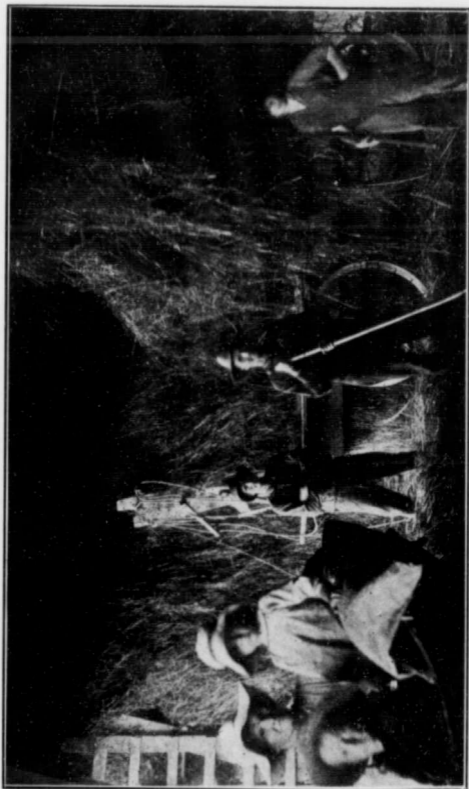
Those who would wish for better or greater yields should not go to Greater Ontario. This land needs settlers. Hundreds of families move in in the course of a year, and instead of filling it up, they only open more territory. They become widely diffused, so that while the farmers can be counted in their thousands, the country is yet more or less sparsely populated. The area is so wide that it could contain hundreds of thousands where there are thousands. It needs people, but they must be of a type that can stand the toil of the pioneering stage. Nothing worth while is gained without toil.

“This is the law of the Yukon,  
And ever she makes it plain;  
Send not your foolish and feeble,  
Send me your strong and sane;  
Send me the best of your breeding,  
Lend me your chosen ones;  
Them will I take to my bosom,  
Them will I call my sons.”

Thus wrote Robert Service of the Yukon. No words were ever more applicable to Greater Ontario.

EDWARD W. REYNOLDS.

AN ABUNDANCE OF HAY



Hay-lifters are much-needed implements in Greater Ontario barns, as the crops are large.

**CROPS ARE NO GAMBLE**

**Safe and sure yield is promised all who  
sow their seed—Wonderful productivity.**

**C**OCHRANE, July 19.—J. Ogden Armour says that agriculture is mostly a gamble. He has not yet visited Greater Ontario, where all people should go who would talk and write of the world's food supply. True, the Greater Ontario output, aside from pulpwood and minerals, does not materially affect the world's markets, but wait awhile; it will prove a potent force long before many of the most optimistic now feel called upon to prognosticate. Gambling in Greater Ontario is confined to the mining "wildcats," which, it happens, are becoming more scarce as development proceeds. While "chance" was included in the vocabulary of the early pioneers, it is never uttered now. The growingly-prosperous farmers know what to expect when harvest time comes round. But if there is a semblance of chance, it is the "chance that crops will be greater than ever." And this chance has proved a reality.

Travelling strictly unattached through the highways and byways of Greater Ontario, among the farming communities now springing up in the forest clearings, discussing matters of agriculture with the individual settlers, the traveller can discover many remarkable instances of what the clay belt has to offer all who would enter and participate in the good things in store. Thousands of settlers "from Missouri" have come here, seen, believed, and stayed.

\* \* \* \* \*

A previous writer stated that "clover" should be written in letters of gold across the escutcheon of Greater Ontario—it deserves all this and more. Cattle wander breast-high in the luxuriant clover fields. Boys fourteen and fifteen years of age can play in the timothy and remain unseen. Roots grow to enormous proportions. Cereals produce abundant crops. "Tickle the soil with the plough and she will laugh to the harvest," applies to Greater Ontario in a much larger degree than to the land which brought about the epigrammatic construction.

Of course, early maturity must be the prime consideration of those who farm in the north, but the season is lengthening out as wider stretches of land come under cultivation.

Along the southern border of the clay belt agricultural development has attained a greater degree of perfection than that which naturally characterizes the districts to the north, and a greater variety of crops is now under



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cultivation. The farms abound in clover, timothy and alsike. There are root crops galore. Cereals are coming on first-rate. Just a month ago, owing to the abnormal winter season, which also left a marked effect upon the more southerly climates, there was comparatively little growth, but in that period red clover had grown to an average height of three feet six, and just heading out so thick that men could walk through it only with extreme difficulty. Timothy was over four feet high. Roads that were ploughed over and repaired last year are now literally covered with high grass, and give the appearance of having been neglected for many years.

The "greater production" cry has not gone unheeded in this land. No plots lie idle. In the towns the vacant lots and kitchen gardens offer to the visitor unparalleled examples of much growth. It is exceedingly hard to be conservative when such fertility and productivity is evidenced. All crops are on the heavy side, and, providing the sun is permitted to shine with more regularity and consistency, bumper harvests will be gathered by the farmers.

The market gardens here would strike envy in the hearts of the vacant lot cultivators of the cities. Potato patches exhibited plants that stood over two feet high, bushy and blossoming out. Beans had bloomed, and root crops, such as carrots, beets and parsnips, getting ready to be thinned out. Such growth has not been witnessed in Southern Ontario to date. As to the expected yield, it is above anything that has yet been anticipated by these northern gardeners.

\* \* \* \* \*

Everywhere, between New Liskeard and Cochrane, and along the Transcontinental Railway where clearings have been made, the same magnificent growth is to be seen. Travellers and those interested in agricultural development do not have to go to the Government Demonstration Farm at Monteith to see what can be grown. The settlers themselves can give a more accurate idea of what can be produced up here under ordinary farming conditions. "We can beat the Demonstration Farm to a frazzle," declared W. H. Hartford, of Shillington, but originally from Kent county. "We can sow what we like, except corn yet awhile, and it will give us exceptional returns. What we need is more roads that will help us hasten our crops to the railheads, and we will surprise those who are even acquainted with the north. If a settler has a kick, it is not about the country; we cannot say anything too good of it, but we need the roads and more means of transportation." This will come in due course. These are war times. But of the crops, stories of hay crops yielding three tons to the acre; peas over thirty-five bushels to the acre; oats over fifty bushels to the acre;

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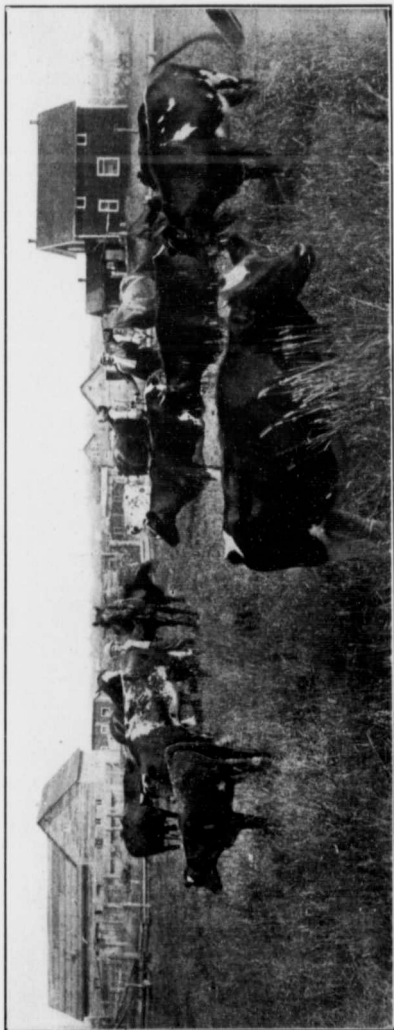
potatoes as high as four hundred bushels to the acre; can be cited *ad infinitum*.

As to the personnel of the farmers in this country, there is only a small percentage of men who have moved up north from farms in the south. The settlers are largely from the urban areas, having their first taste of farm life, and liking it well. A watchmaker is one of the most successful crop producers in this great land, while a citation of all the trades and professions to which the settlers first claimed allegiance would run through the whole gamut of industrial and professional life. Expert farmers, while desirable, are not absolutely essential to the well-being of the north; it offers a great "free for all," and those who have taken the step have no legitimate cause for regret so far as the soil is concerned.

Throughout the past few years the development has been so rapid that a change of name has been suggested for the district. The name "Northern Ontario" creates impressions of the frigid north, while "Greater Ontario" tells the truth. Greater Ontario is the new Canaan in Ontario, and in the Dominion, which offers wealth and independence to those who would go back to the land.



A GOOD DAIRYING PROSPECT



Scene on Mr. A. W. Skinner's farm at Englehart. There are good nearby markets for dairy produce.

## CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING

A profitable market lies at the door  
of man who farms in the Clay Belt.

**N**EW LISKEARD, July 17.—The land where “clover is a weed” provides an ideal location for the development of a great dairy industry. The pioneers who will continue the policy of peaceful penetration must, and are listening to the advice of the agricultural experts to learn lessons taught by the pioneers of old Ontario; that sustained success in farming in this great agricultural hinterland is obtained by bringing the fertilizer back to the soil. This can only be done by the production of live stock.

In this land of great potentialities, with its unprecedented cereal and root producing possibilities, its greatest source of established increment lies in the development and permanent establishment of dairy farming and other lines of live stock. The mines of the mineral belt may become exhausted; the farm land may also become exhausted as it did in old Ontario because the poverty-stricken pioneers were forced to raise crops for quick returns, but dairy farming can go on to the end of time, reaping riches offered by a kind Providence, and giving back that more may be regained.

\* \* \* \* \*

A soil possessing a full share of lime and humus, on which timothy stands 4 feet 4 inches and clover 3 feet 3 inches and just heading out, is all that is necessary to attract an established expert dairy farmer; that is all the inducement he needs. But the man who must give heed to his investments and returns must think of markets and quick returns. Here, then, is where the door of opportunity stands wide open to the dairy farmer, be he rich or poor. The market is there waiting the production of the supplies; the mining camps must be fed, and the rapid development of the pulp industry creates other demands that must needs be met.

Inaccessibility or proximity of markets have often proved the bane of farmers. Sometimes during the height of their producing season their producer has returned little because of inability to secure a market. On the other hand, proximity of markets, and absence of proper distributing facilities, causes a glut; each way entails a loss, but co-operative handling and distribution and cold-storage is the panacea of most ills in this particular connection. The agricultural authorities of the Province of Ontario have now filled in a much-felt want. A co-

NOTE.—Since this article appeared in *The Globe* this dairy has been completed and is now doing excellent work. It will soon be handed over to the farmers as a self-supporting institution.

operative dairy is being constructed here to handle the farmer's cream at cost. What more could the would-be dairy farmer want? A wonderfully fertile soil, an abundance of feed, climatic conditions remarkably adaptable to raising stock, an insatiable demand for his produce, and a system of distribution at cost at his disposal.

But that is not all. Mr. Alfred MacLachlan, an O.A.C. graduate, is stationed in the district to give the newcomer the benefit of his advice and experience. Dairy farming must begin, and begin forthwith, if the lands in the more settled districts are not to be impoverished. More cattle than just suits the farmer's needs must be located on the farms, and the most desirable breeds must be selected. This is why the authorities are taking in Ayrshire and Shorthorns; they are good dual purpose animals, are hardy, and will seek their own pasturage. So far this season four carloads of cattle have been placed in this country. Some are registered and some are not. They will rear stock and produce the cream that will be distributed to the markets by the new co-operative dairy.

The farmers will be paid on a percentage of butter fat. "Of course," said Mr. MacLachlan, "it will take a good deal of trouble and labour to educate the pioneer farmers in methods of getting the fullest benefit from sending finely skimmed cream to us and keeping their skim milk on the farm for feeding purposes. We will distribute the butter and cream throughout Northern Ontario, from North Bay to Cochrane, at cost, and in time the dairy will become entirely self-supporting."

Mr. MacLachlan has only been a few months in the country, coming here from Norfolk county. He is already imbued with the spirit of the north.

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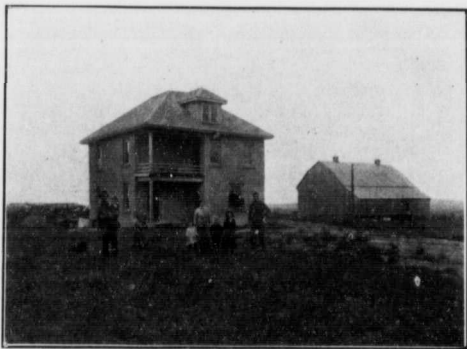
"I am simply amazed at the dairying possibilities of this country," said he. "Everything is at hand waiting the dairy farmer. Now is the psychological moment to establish the only method of permanent farm work which will perpetuate the wonderful agricultural prosperity of the north. In short, the dairying prospects of Northern Ontario are the best in Canada, southern counties notwithstanding."

When completed and in operation the new dairy will have an up-to-date making, can-washing and pasteurization plant. "Cleanliness" will be the watchword of the institution. Organized milk routes will stretch out into North Timiskaming so that the farmers will be assured regular collection as soon as facilities for collecting are completed. This will enable farmers fifteen and sixteen miles back in the bush to participate in the new dairy enterprise which will give them ready money, month by month, and help them to retain their crops until they are turned into cattle and the productivity and prosperity of the north thereby perpetuated.

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### GOOD HOMES AND BARNES



Bricks have to be imported, but the farmers can afford brick homes up north.



Some of the best barns in the country are to be found in the clay belt.

## IRREPRESSIBLE OPTIMISM

Matheson, and the whole burned area, rises out of the dust to renewed, even greater, prosperity.

**M**ATHESON, July 20.—Many an unmixed blessing comes in disguise. The whole continent was stirred last August when the northern forests were swept by fire, and settlers lost families, homes and every worldly possession. Many lost their own lives in the battle against the terrible holocaust. Wide stretches of territory were made temporarily bleak and miserable. The train of destruction and misery stretched many a mile. People who had never seen the north shook their heads and declared that the clay belt had lost its reputation; that people would never again be encouraged to go into that territory and "risk so much."

A year has passed and the statements of the urban pessimists can be judged by results. The downtown district of Toronto was swept by a devastating fire in 1904. The locality for years has been an eyesore to tourists and visitors, and to Torontonians generally. The burned, barren buildings have been permitted to rot and decay, to fall in crumpling heaps. Nature has endeavored to cover up the mess, but has only succeeded in telling the visitor that the destruction by that fire has been allowed to remain untouched for years. The land is very valuable, judged by its assessment, but the most of it remains unused to-day, and has remained so for thirteen years.

\* \* \* \* \*

Tremendous contrasts are drawn between this city fire zone and the fire zone in the north. In the city, industry seemed discouraged by the loss. In the north, the irrepressible settlers were energized and steeled into more determined effort. Every cloud has a silver lining. These farmers, town residents and storekeepers bored through this cloud to the brighter side, and to-day the broad fields are waving masses of timothy and sweet with red clover. The cereal crops are rising to a full and richer harvest. Peace, contentment and renewed prosperity has revisited this land. Matheson, Homer, Nuskha, Wataybeag, and many other communities which experienced the direst effects of this calamity, where each was reduced to ashes and many families wiped out, have risen out of the dust, and once more taken their place in the vanguard of thriving communities of the north.

A few charred stumps marked the main street of Matheson after the fire had exhausted itself. To-day, a better, more regularly-planned, more modern town in all its conveniences and facilities stands on the same site.

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Storekeepers are doing a thriving business; it is said of one that he has a bigger cash turnover besides his credits. The homes are larger, bright and airy, and tell practical stories of re-awakened effort and undimmed enthusiasm.

The storekeepers and townsfolk have shown exceptional faith in the future of the country. If they did not receive the support in rebuilding their homes they think they have a right to, more credit is due them for showing such interest in the welfare of the community, and concern for the future of the country, by re-investing their money, and, in many instances, going into debt to rebuild the town, that the community might retain its place as the centre of business activity in that particular district.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many individual cases of irrepressible optimism were brought to the writer's attention, especially so with the women. I saw one mother who barely escaped with her life. She was busy tallying off the lumber that will make her new home, while the children played in the ruins of the old one. It is people like this who spell success with a big "S," and prove such valuable assets to the country at large.

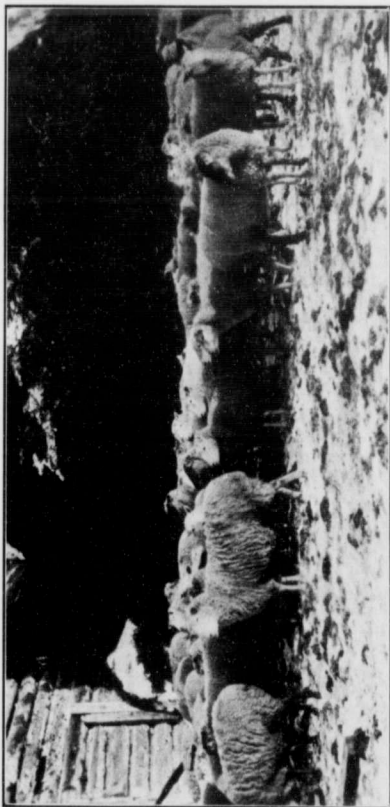
Out through the townships the farmers are going on with the work as though nothing had happened. Many speak of the profit gained by the visitation. They lost much pulpwood, but "look what they saved in the reduced costs of clearing their land." Discussion of the loss and destruction is not countenanced in these districts. The dead past buries its dead; the people live in the future.

Cochrane has also been sorely tried by fire. After the latest visitation the town looks dreary and forlorn. But the citizens are not despondent; they are only waiting to provide ways and means of rebuilding the district, and they will go ahead by leaps and bounds.

Every pioneer community must bear the brunt of the battle against nature until nature can be harnessed for the common weal. Greater Ontario has had hardships forced upon it by the neglect and carelessness of people not primarily interested in agricultural and industrial development, but it has risen out of the slough of despond by force of its own innate strength and virility. The fire-swept zones can never be scorched by another visitation. They will prove a greater source of wealth and prosperity to many thousands of settlers in the years to come.



SHEEP RANCHING IS PROFITABLE



Sheep thrive in Greater Ontario. Disease is practically unknown. Feed is plentiful.

## SHEEP RANCHING PROFITABLE

Mr. Stewart's experiment demonstrates  
that sheep rearing pays in the North.

**E**ARLTON JUNCTION, August 2.—Those who think that sheep ranching cannot be profitably carried on in the clay belt should be referred to Mr. Daniel Stewart, of New Liskeard, who has made an experiment in sheep ranching on a large scale, and has succeeded.

On his farm here, he has a flock of 600 sheep, for which he paid about \$11,000. They have been here a year now, and have exceeded his expectations. Of the original number, he lost fourteen, these while in transit. Not a single sheep has been lost through disease of any kind. His ewes yields him 95 per cent. lambs, while the wool clip netted him a good amount, especially at the wartime price of wool.

Does Dan. Stewart think sheep farming is a failure in Greater Ontario? Not a bit of it. "It is the only game," said he. While there may be a difference of opinion, as to it being the only game, the writer has every reason to believe that it is a great source of profit.

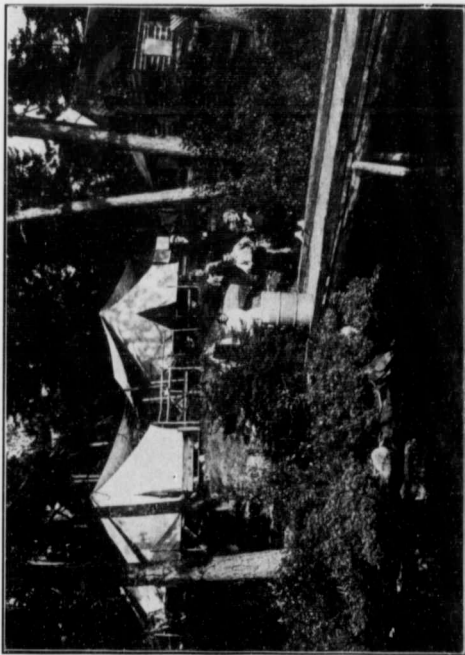
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Everything is in favor of sheep ranching. There is an abundance of feed, the climate is good for sheep, disease is conspicuous by its absence. The land in many localities is admirably adapted for sheep ranching, and there are no burrs that ruin the fleece.

Mr. Stewart kept his flock out-doors all last winter. The sheep thrived at 50 below zero. There are no intermittent thaws and wet weather that tell so hard on sheep and cattle. When the wind blew and the mercury dropped the flock just sought a sheltered spot under a hill, and nestled down comfortably.

"I have every reason to feel thoroughly satisfied with my experiment," declared Mr. Stewart to the writer. "In three years I expect to receive back my initial outlay, and have my flock to boot. The overhead charges are very low. Feed costs very little. There is practically no expense entailed in housing the flock, and when it comes to a turn-over, well, everything is on the credit side."

THE CAMPERS' PARADISE



Holiday-makers go to the north from all over the continent. These are campers from Seaforth at Lake Temagami.

## FIGHTERS FOR THE FARM

The Ontario Government is encouraging returned men to take up farms along the Transcontinental Railway.

**M**ONTEITH, July 14.—Winning soldiers back to civilian life is no mean task; it is one that entails an unusual amount of tact and diplomacy, and is fraught with many perplexing difficulties. While under military discipline the soldier is robbed of a great deal of his individuality; he is absorbed in his unit, and temporarily loses his free will and personal initiative. Food and raiment are provided him without a thought, from him, as to the wherewithal. He is told when to come and when to go. He acts constantly under orders from others. Discharged from the service, the soldier is suddenly confronted with the old condition of affairs. He is suddenly thrown upon his own resources, and must provide everything for himself.

If properly directed the average discharged soldier soon rehabilitates himself in civilian life; if not, he becomes the regular "old soldier," very often no use to himself and to society, and, as has often been the case, ends his days in a house of refuge, or in complete dependence upon his relatives and friends.

One phase of this task of "unsoldiering" men who have passed through the ordeal in France has been taken up at the Government Demonstration Farm here, and early reports indicate that the work will prove successful. From the battle-line in Europe to a settler's home in Kapuskasing is a far cry, but there are men here who are taking that broad jump, and will undoubtedly make good. They are already disproving at least one assertion, namely, "that the returned soldiers will never leave the white lights of the city."

Under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Nixon, B.S.A., an expert in all lines of agriculture, who himself carries enthusiasm as excess baggage, and has passed through all the stages of pioneer life, twenty-eight returned men are taking lessons in agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., to finally fit them for the work on their own farms at Kapuskasing. Naturally the men are not taught the science of agriculture, but the practical end that will fit them for their tasks ahead.

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**NOTE.**—No greater compliment could be paid any agricultural district than the placing of war-worn warriors on its soil. It must be attractive and productive or these new settlers will not stay. But Greater Ontario provides both, and if this colonization scheme is not a success it will not be the fault of the land.

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From early morning to 6 p.m. these men work as "hired help" are expected to work. Apparently carefully selected, thoroughly enthusiastic, and very eager to learn, these returned men go about their respective duties, attend their classes, and do their practical work with the enthusiasm that characterizes the work of college freshmen. Their military life is now but a memory; they are absorbed in their task at hand.

Everything from stumping land to growing fine crops will be accomplished by these men before they are placed on their own resources. The day the writer visited them here they were engaged in a multiplicity of tasks. One party was erecting slash fences, another a wire fence. Others were stumping trees and roots, and being taught the use of high explosives for other purposes than blowing Huns to kingdom come. Some men were tending cattle, still more were inspecting farm machinery. In general, all were possessing themselves of a working knowledge of the farm and farm life.

A portion of the day is set apart for lectures, when Mr. Nixon gives the men the benefit of his life-long experience and training at the O.A.C. During the visit, a horse lecture was under way. The men's knowledge of horses was being tested by means of a judging contest. The soldier-students were asked to discriminate between four horses, and give reasons for their choice. They demonstrated an unusual knowledge of horses, and, with but one exception, placed the first horse first, and the last horse last.

The temporary home erected for the men is admirably situated and excellently fitted up. It is well suited for the purposes for which it was constructed. After the long day's toil the men spend their evening hours in very happy surroundings. Spacious, well-ventilated recreation rooms have been placed at their disposal; they are provided with billiards and other games, plenty of music and reading matter. The bedrooms are just as suitable, fitted up and furnished with a view to producing a maximum of comfort.

\* \* \* \* \*

When their course at the farm is completed, the men with their wives and families will be transferred to Kapuskasing, about seventy miles west of Cochrane, where interned aliens have been at work getting ready for their reception; doing some of the initial work all settlers are called upon to do before getting their patents. It seems the irony of fate that men who would probably have preferred to meet these Canadians in Europe under different circumstances, have been kept here to add to the comfort rather than the discomfort of the men at Monteith.

The men express every satisfaction with the arrangements under which they will go to Kapuskasing. The

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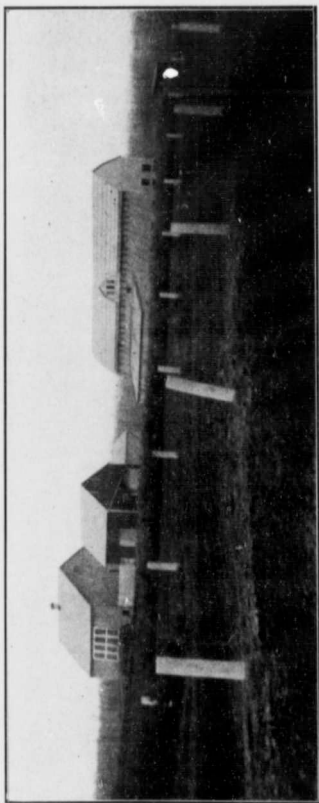
authorities will give them a "lot," clear ten acres, loan them \$2,000 for twenty years at six per cent. With this they will purchase equipment and stock as they require it, and erect suitable dwellings on each homestead. In these townships the community idea will be developed. Major Thomas Kennedy will have charge of the "colony" buildings, and will generally supervise the district. Inter-family intercourse will be fostered. In short, the pleasures of city life as far as possible will be transferred to the new "soldier colony" at Kapuskasing. As time goes by and more men choose to become farmers, the colony will be enlarged, or new colonies will be created, and Greater Ontario will be richer by the results that will accrue from the work of these men.

Any doubt that may exist in the minds of the men more interested in the actual development of Greater Ontario than the general settlement of soldiers on farms in that country, will soon be dispelled when the soldiers themselves get down to work. The settlers with one voice acclaim the greatness of the soil and the surroundings, but, perhaps actuated by a passing pang of jealousy, some hint that the soldiers "won't stick," that the men will go back to the city and speak ill of the country. Mr. Nixon, though qualifying his remarks by stating that the work is just in an experimental stage, said that the results will wholly justify the venture, and that it will eventually prove to be Greater Ontario's gain.

"These men show more enthusiasm as the days go by," declared Mr. Nixon. "They are apt students and take great interest in their lectures. This is the finest country in the land, possessing potentialities with which even the settlers are not yet fully acquainted, and we welcome these men into the country, knowing that they possess the qualities that help men make good."



SOLDIER FARMERS' NEW HOME



The Government Demonstration Farm at Monteith, where returned soldiers are being taught farming.

## COBALT MINING CAMP

Science and invention are playing a big part in increasing the yield from the silver mines.

**C**OBALT, July 14.—The mining industry still comes first in Northern Ontario. It is the backbone of all development work from Sudbury to Cochrane, and beyond. But this, of course, does not detract from the importance of the agricultural industry. The T. & N. O. Railway was originally built for colonization purposes between North Bay and Cochrane, but it was the discovery of the mineral wealth, and its subsequent exploitation, that hastened agricultural development in the great clay belt. Northerners primarily interested in agriculture are prone to dispute any statement to this effect. They claim that the amount of agricultural produce conveyed over the line proves the preponderance of this industry over the mining industry, but they forget that it is the market created by the miners and the mines that first made agriculture really possible on a big scale, and is hastening it towards independence years before it would reach that stage if left to its own resources.

Mining at this point has outlived the "wildcat" stage. Legitimate enterprise and development now characterize the camp, and the mines are producing the wealth that makes all things possible, even in this country of great agricultural potentialities. The freight figures for the T. & N. O. Railway amply demonstrate the meaning of the mining industry to Northern Ontario. During a recent five-year period 47 per cent. of the freight revenue was attributable to the mining industry, and 13 per cent. to agriculture. Naturally, more recent figures show that agriculture is coming ahead by leaps and bounds. The comparison is given, not to discriminate, but to place a fair share of the credit that is due these pioneering interests of the north.

\* \* \* \* \*

So far as Cobalt is concerned, it may be stated that, as a silver camp, it has reached its climax, but there are many years of great prosperity still ahead, with the authoritative opinion that another Cobalt camp will be found in the diabase region. Untold wealth still lies awaiting development, and when the distractions of war have passed, and the prospectors may once more spread out into the mineral regions awaiting discovery, further developments are expected to occur.

But present-day production is by no means inconsiderate. Three thousand miners and mine workers are



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engaged producing silver at the rate of two and a quarter tons a day. For fourteen years this has been going on at an average rate of two tons per working day. During the first six months of the present year the Cobalt silver mines paid dividends amounting to \$2,923,624, and the aggregate dividends since the opening of the camp amount to \$70,242,500, while the average annual payroll is \$3,240,000. Based on the present average, and providing the mines keep up their present degree of development, they will pay out wages totalling \$110,960,000 during the second fourteen years of their development. Providing agricultural development goes on apace and efforts are made to supply the demand from the mining areas, much of this vast wealth ought, in the main, to find its way into the pockets of the Greater Ontario farmers.

At present the development work in the camp is at a comparatively low ebb. Development must always be under way in every mining camp, but the war, as in many other industries, has minimized new enterprise here. "Ship everything in bullion," is the aim and object of the mine managers, and special investigations have been made with a view to treating all high-grade ores at the mines. The Nipissing and the Buffalo Mining Companies have erected high-grade mills. The tendency now is for complete refining processes, and all companies will soon be shipping all their product in the form of refined silver bullion.

\* \* \* \* \*

The rush and hurry of development work has simmered down, and the mine managers are turning their attention to the dumps and huge piles of "tailings," in the hope of extracting more ore. Nothing is wasted in Cobalt. True, an orderly disorder prevails, but heaps of apparent waste that seem to be an encumbrance to the mines will yet yield many hundreds of thousands of dollars when the right process is discovered for extracting the remaining ore in these heaps of refuse. Towards the north of the city stands a huge pile of "tailings," representing about 2,500,000 tons of material thrown out by the machinery. There it has stood for years, the people wondering what the mine owners would do with it. But a new "oil flotation" method of extraction has been devised by the analytical chemists, and the owners will extract \$500,000 from that pile. This is one of the reasons why twenty-four mining companies have continued to pay dividends amounting to \$67,460,000, or forty-seven per cent. of the gross production.

"Anyone who looked over the unbroken forest of Northern Ontario a dozen years ago," declared Mr. A. A. Cole, Mining Engineer for the T. & N. O. Railway, "and predicted that this district would soon be producing over \$20,000,000 in gold and silver annually would have been

## GREATER ONTARIO

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put down as a fantastic dreamer, but that figure is surpassed to-day by \$3,000,000, and the output is continually increasing. And yet only a small portion of the country has been prospected. Running northeast and northwest from Cobalt and extending to the Arctic Ocean is the great pre-Cambrian field, the basement formation of the continent. It contains thousands of square miles, and offers to prospectors better chances of locating valuable mineral deposits than can be found in any other country in the world."



COBALT SILVER CAMP



The T. & N. O. has placed excellent railway facilities at the disposal of the mining interests and general public.

**BIG SILVER PRODUCTION**

Total yield up to 1916 is 254,391,494 ounces, valued at \$135,693,020.

**C**OBALT, Sept. 10.—The promise of dollar silver is causing unwonted activity in the mining camps. The output is increasing rather than decreasing. Even the tailing dumps are being retreated for further extractions. Demands from New York for the shipment of silver bullion in increasing quantities to the Far East, which has always been a large buyer of silver ore, continue to come in, and the many mines which collectively produced two and a quarter tons of silver every day, are now laboring to increase it to three tons. While Canada is placed third on the list of silver-producing countries, yielding 28,401,000 ounces, as compared with 74,916,000 ounces extracted from the United States mines last year, it is stated that, contrary to general expectations, the yield for the coming year, including new extractions from surface dumps, as well as from the mines, will be in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 ounces.

\* \* \* \* \*

The silver production of the Cobalt Camp has always been comparatively high, as is seen by a glance at the following table just prepared by the Government:—

Year.	Ounces.	Value.	Year.	Ounces.	Value.
1904....	206,875	\$111,887	1911....	31,507,791	\$15,953,847
1905....	2,451,356	1,360,503	1912....	30,243,859	17,408,935
1906....	5,401,766	3,667,551	1913....	29,681,975	16,553,981
1907....	10,023,311	6,155,391	1914....	25,162,841	12,765,461
1908....	19,437,875	9,133,378	1915....	23,730,839	11,742,463
1909....	25,897,825	12,461,576	1916....	20,000,000	13,000,000
1910....	30,645,181	15,478,047			
				254,391,494	\$135,693,020

Reporting on the new methods of extraction, the Government Engineer states that the adoption of oil flotation methods will not only make available for treatment large tonnages of tailings now being produced by the mills, but many tiling-dumps will also be retreated at a profit. The tonnage of such old tailings dumps will amount to about 2½ million tons. If at least four ounces per ton can be saved at a gross cost of two ounces, "we have a profit on this material alone of nearly four million dollars at the present price of silver." The oils used at Cobalt are pine oil, creosote and coal tar, but recently it has been found that the expensive pine oil, which has to be imported, can be replaced by a hardwood creosote oil of Canadian production.

The constituents of the "Cobalt" ore have also proved valuable, and the refinements of arsenic, cobalt and nickel have also netted large returns. The total production of the Cobalt mines during the past years, according to the special table compiled for the Government, is as follows:

TOTAL PRODUCTION, COBALT MINES, 1904-1916.

Year.	Nickel.		Cobalt.		Arsenic.		Silver.		Total Value.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	
1904.....	14	\$3,467	16	\$19,960	72	\$903	206,875	\$111,887	\$136,217
1905.....	75	10,000	118	100,000	549	2,693	2,451,356	1,360,503	1,473,196
1906.....	160	.....	321	80,704	1,440	15,858	5,401,766	3,667,551	3,764,113
1907.....	370	1,174	739	104,426	2,958	40,104	10,023,311	6,155,391	6,301,095
1908.....	612	.....	1,224	111,118	3,672	40,373	19,437,875	9,133,378	9,284,869
1909.....	766	.....	1,533	94,965	4,294	61,039	25,897,825	12,461,576	12,617,580
1910.....	504	.....	1,098	54,699	4,897	70,709	30,645,181	15,478,047	15,603,455
1911.....	392	.....	852	170,890	3,806	74,609	31,507,791	15,953,847	16,199,346
1912.....	429	14,220	934	314,381	3,166	80,546	30,243,859	17,408,935	17,818,082
1913.....	377	13,326	821	420,386	3,663	64,146	29,681,975	16,553,981	17,051,839
1914.....	90	28,978	351	590,406	2,030	116,624	25,162,841	12,765,461	13,501,469
1915.....	35	28,353	206	383,261	2,490	148,379	24,746,534	12,135,816	12,695,809
1916.....	91	30,684	510	413,760	2,164	100,052	23,849,964	12,622,849	13,167,345
	3,916	\$130,202	8,723	\$2,858,956	36,201	\$816,035	259,257,153	\$135,809,222	\$139,614,415

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GOOD POTATO CROPS



A community potato patch at North Cobalt.



Potatoes from one hill in the garden of Mr. W. Ward, of Englehart.

## ONTARIO'S BIG PULP YIELD

Forests have helped settlers to become independent farmers—good prices for pulpwood.

**P**ORQUIS JUNCTION, August 5.—Ontario stands second in the list of provinces which yield pulpwood. Quebec comes first, but this is a staple industry of that province, whereas it is practically a side issue in Ontario, so far as industry is concerned. To the paper interests of the Dominion the pulpwood resources of the Province are all important, but to the farming communities it is simply an aid to economic independence. In the West the homesteaders must plow their land, sow their seed, and wait in hope of an abundant harvest. In Greater Ontario, the settler must wield the axe, clear his land, and receive immediate increment. The insatiable appetite of the pulp mills can never be appeased. He must work to supply the craving, and the process yields him good remuneration.

The forests in Greater Ontario are the farmers' greatest asset, until he can till his land and devote himself to farming generally. Many a settler in the north would have been swamped financially had it not been for the forests. Thousands have reaped rich harvests with the axe. They have been able to earn money to buy implements and stock. In the winter, when nothing but chores need attention, the men obtain employment in the woods, or clear more of their own land, and thereby earn their daily bread, rather than seek the assistance of the authorities, as has been the custom in other newly-opened agricultural districts in the Dominion.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of pulp in Canada, 1,764,912 cords, valued at \$13,104,458. Of this amount, Ontario provided 637,612 cords, valued at \$5,016,425. The figures for this year are not complete, but it is estimated that while the amount of cords has been reduced on account of the shortage of labor, the net financial gain will be proportionately higher. Many individual cases of men earning large sums through cutting pulpwood on their "lots" came to the writer's attention while passing through the district; it was said of one railroad employee who made \$500. Many settlers had earned up to \$300 and \$350, and were preparing to add to their farm stock next spring. The forests have proved such a boon to the settlers who lack the necessary financial resources to take up farming on a profitable scale from the outset, that some of the more sentimental settlers intend leaving some of their land uncleared. This

## GREATER ONTARIO

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will have a two-fold effect—it will satisfy their sentiment, and leave a well-wooded landscape that is essential to rural life.

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But it is the industrial side of the pulpwood business that attracts most attention from the visitor. Away out in the bush, many miles from civilization, the traveller suddenly comes across huge concerns, handling millions of logs a day. These mills represent the investment of millions of dollars, and are the source of great profit to the investor. What is perhaps the biggest industry of this kind is to be found at Iroquois Falls. This immense institution turns out the finished product, paper, and ships it to all parts of the continent. Ontario has gained much from its forests, and the settlers have much to be thankful for in the financial support given them by the demands of the pulp mills.

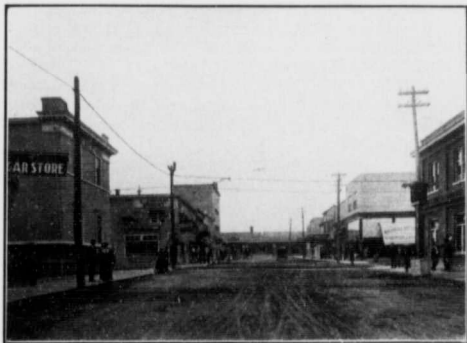




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MINING WORLD



Street scene at Timmins, showing the T. & N. O. Railway depot at the far end.



The surface at Tough-Oakes mine at Kirkland lake.

**TIMMINS THE GOLD CENTRE**

Millions have been paid the investors in gold camp operations, and the end is not yet.

**T**IMMINS, September 24.—The proximity of gold discoveries to the railroad is what has probably shorn this industry of the romance that usually accompanies the discovery of gold. There was something romantic about the early Cobalt days, and it had its replica in the "rush" of prospectors into the Porcupine district in 1909, but it was not akin to the exploits of the men who participated in the Klondike and other stampedes. To travel de luxe in a Pullman car to within a day's journey of the newly-discovered claims was quite a novelty for the old-time mining men. It robbed Porcupine of the chances of being made famous by the writers of adventure stories, and minimized its attractions for the mine camp poet.

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But if Porcupine has not played an important part in current literature, it has, and is playing, a leading role in the industrial development of the Dominion. Its gold is so easily accessible that big findings only get space, and little of that sometimes, on the financial pages of the newspapers. News of the discovery of such immense wealth as is now being gouged from the bowels of the earth at Kirkland Lake is considered of only sufficient importance to be given the mining public, the general public being more or less disinterested because of the absence of adventure and hardships in the hunt for this precious metal. As an ore, apart from its value, it attracts no more attention from the reading public than does iron. Yet \$28,144,948 worth of gold was extracted from the Ontario mines up to the end of 1916. During the first six months of the present year another \$4,584,439 worth was obtained.

Many of the earlier discoveries in the Porcupine region have not materialized, but such properties as the Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre, Porcupine Crown, Vipond, Schumacher, etc., have yielded large sums for its investors. The Hollinger mine is the biggest. It is one of the foremost gold producers in the world. In 1916 it recovered values amounting to \$5,073,401, and paid \$3,126,000 in dividends. It is estimated that \$35,000,000 worth of gold has already been discovered in the various developments of the mine, and more may follow. Such stories, in a lesser degree, can be cited in connection with the other mines.

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Since 1914 Ontario has been the largest gold producing Province in the Dominion. During the past year the production was 489,679 fine ounces, valued at \$10,122,563, being 52.8 per cent. of the total production in Canada, and an increase of 20.4 per cent. over that of 1915 and 82 per cent. over the 1914 production.

The progress of the gold and silver mining in Ontario may be judged to a certain extent by the dividends paid as follows: Dividends and bonuses paid in Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, during 1916, respectively, \$4,958,650, \$4,166,000, and \$260,750. The amounts to date, respectively, are \$67,459,852, \$9,168,000, \$325,937; total dividends and bonuses, \$76,953,789.

According to Engineer A. A. Cole, of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, it was anticipated that the production for the half year 1917 would show a decline as compared with the same period of 1916, owing to labor troubles and labor shortage at the Porcupine Camp. Nearly all the mines, including the Hollinger and Dome, have been developing their ore bodies and increasing milling capacity in preparation for the time after the war when labor will be more plentiful and operating costs decreased. In the meantime production and dividends have been curtailed. The yield during the first six months of 1916 was 235,060 ounces. During the same period this year it was 228,673.

Many new producers have developed during the year. These are as follows: Gold Reef and Tommy Burns at Porcupine, Teck-Hughes at Kirkland Lake, and Miller-Independence at Boston Creek.

Never was a gold camp more admirably situated. All the necessities of mankind are easily procurable, and progressive communities have grown up around the mines. There is perhaps no mining town of its age in the world that can show the same degree of advancement as Timmins. It possesses everything that a community can desire. Wide, properly illuminated streets, good water, up-to-date stores that provide the needs of the people, suitable places of amusement, and excellent places of public instruction. Timmins is virtually the shopping district of the whole district north of Matheson to Cochrane. When the settlers are on holiday they must needs proceed to Timmins. When a celebration is to be held, Timmins is the location selected. Porcupine is but a name to-day. To the initiated, it is Timmins that counts. Timmins is the pivot of the mineral belt.

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It might well be asked, is there any possibility of further gold discoveries being made? There is every possibility. Nothing is expected more than the unexpected. All the gold claims have not yet been worked to the

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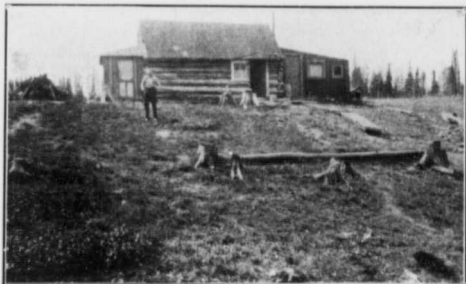
fullest possible extent, and many a Hollinger and Dome awaits discovery. A prominent mining man was asked, "Which district gives best evidence of greater yields?" "Watch Kirkland Lake," said he. The fact is, the whole of Greater Ontario needs watching. Where the precious metals cannot be obtained, there are fortunes in pulpwood, and after the pulpwood has been removed, there is the opportunity of reaping fortunes in the shape of abundant crops. The future is full of promise for all those who would venture out.



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### THE TWO EXTREMES



The first home of a settler in Greater Ontario.



A later home and sample strawberry patch in Greater Ontario.

## WOMANHOOD IN THE NORTH

Pioneer life is eagerly undertaken by Ontario women who are leaving their mark on an erstwhile lonelyland.

**S**ESEKINIKKA, July 14.—The deeds of the Fathers of Confederation have been recorded in history. What of the Mothers of Confederation? To whom does the present generation owe the greatest debt, and deepest sense of gratitude for having carried older Canada through the pioneering period?

The pre-Confederation days—the pioneering period—is being lived over again in Greater Ontario. Pioneer life is eagerly and willingly undertaken by women, who, in the main, have already sampled the joys of city or near-city life. There is still a certain amount of hardship and loneliness about life on the forest clearing, although the many comforts of modern life taken into the bush have tended to minimize the discomforts, but the pioneer spirit still lives. It is being exemplified by the women of the north.

Away in the primeval woods, outside the wide stretch of developed territory belting the T. & N. O. Railway and its branch lines, and in more sparsely populated districts along the Transcontinental Railway from Cochrane to Hearst, and beyond, patient, persevering womanhood is making its mark. Womanhood, indeed, is playing a leading role in the rugged story of northern development. Those who simply look on seem to mistake or overlook the stellar part.

\* \* \* \* \*

In a log hut, several miles from the beaten track, about half-way between New Liskeard and Porquis Junction, lives a woman who has reared eight children. These were brought into the world away from the expert care of nurse and doctor. Most of them have passed into vigorous boy and girlhood, while two little ones still toddle about her feet on the newly-boarded floor.

Her husband is a hardy, rugged woodsman, who is now establishing himself as a successful farmer, but the credit belongs to the wife. He has toiled hard, and labored long, but his wife has faced more hardships than he has, lived through more dangers, yet always her husband's boon companion, and the guardian angel of his children. For many years she lived the lonesome life—lonesome to her city sisters, but not to her—miles from the womanly fellowship of her sister pioneers. Her husband could walk the distance that would give him the companionship of his fellow-settlers, but she stayed at home with her bairns.

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When homesteading was new the trial seemed too great. During temporary fits of depression, when temporarily overcome by the rigors of a climate long since lessened by the cultivation of more land in the north, the husband appealed to her for the courage, friendship and guidance, that revived the determined effort. To whom could she, in turn, appeal for earthly guidance? If she was lonesome she hid her feelings.

To-day the land is almost cleared. Stock is grazing in the partly-cleared bush. Hay, cereal, and root crops are growing in abundance, and the family will soon be living in a better and more up-to-date home. The husband boasts of his independence, of the improved condition of his bank account since moving up from Norfolk county, but if he would tell a family secret he would tell you that the credit really belongs to his wife.

Hundreds of such true stories can be discovered in this new country. The best in womanhood is heroically serving its day and generation just as much as is the nurse in the hospital and elsewhere, perhaps more so. Greater Ontario is the richer for the labor and pain bestowed upon it by Canadian womanhood.

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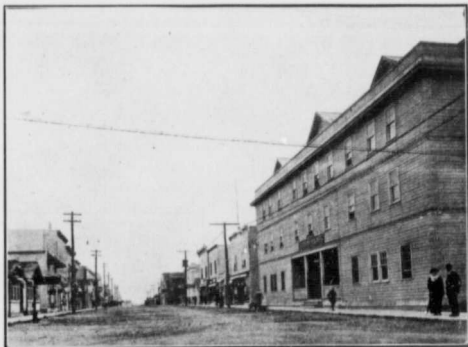
This is a poor man's country, where agricultural wealth lies in abundance. No man will want or suffer privations while women pioneer. The writer was taking lunch in a primitive hotel in the district, when an injured Austrian wandered in at the back door. He had been released from an internment camp because he had promised to obey the law and comply with the King's regulations, and had been injured while at work. Discharged from hospital, he was on his way back to work, but hunger drove him in. Was he turned away? No! Son of an enemy soil he may be, but northern womanhood would not let him suffer unnecessary hardships. "This is a 'white man's' land," said the mistress, who manages that hostel. "Our doors are open to all who may come, rich or poor; we never turn a hungry man away."

Some day, not so very far off, these women of Greater Ontario, too, will enjoy the peace and comfort of rich and fully-developed farming communities, and help rule the destinies of the land that they have done so much to improve.

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MORE NORTHERN MINING SCENES



Street scene in Timmins. Goldfields Hotel on the right.



The T. & N. O. Railway station at Timmins.



## MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

Civic pride dominates the urban activities in Greater Ontario, where municipal administration is very efficient.

**N**EW LISKEARD, July 16.—There is such a thing as civic pride in Greater Ontario. Municipal administration has reached a higher degree of efficiency than was anticipated. The pioneers brought with them the desire for the attendant benefits of civilization. New Liskeard, Haileybury, Englehart and other northern towns demonstrate a more progressive spirit than is shown by older, long-settled towns of Southern Ontario.

New Liskeard is just out of its teens, yet it possesses one of the finest rural libraries in the Province, a splendid waterworks and drainage system, up-to-date municipal buildings, and an almost incomparable fire-fighting service, considering its size, and the fact that the fire brigade is as yet supplied with voluntary labor. New Liskeard's streets are wide and well-kept, illuminated by electric light. Beautiful homes that would do credit to a city "down south" fill the residential district; in short, all the appurtenances of a modern municipality are placed at the disposal of all who would seek their fortune in these northern lands. Civics have a real and vital meaning up here.

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Northern Ontario is not, and never was, "wild and woolly." It is simply a continuance of habits, customs, and every-day life of Southern Ontario, only characterized by a more progressive spirit, and eagerness to surround itself with the comforts of modern life, as well as to make the new homes attractive and worth while to the younger generation, which, in the main, also spent its younger years in the "old homes in the south."

Immediately north of North Bay, above the Trout Lake District, straggling settlers have located themselves on seemly unfertile plots here and there amid the outcroppings of rock. There they eke out a seemingly precarious living. They seem to have cast their seed upon stony ground. These people may have caught the spirit of adventure; may have known of the inheritance that awaited them in the great beyond, but hesitated on the verge of the virgin forests. At least this is how it appeals to the newcomer as he passes through the toilsome bush and rock, though abounding in wonderful lakes and woodlands, from Trout Lake to Timagami.

After several hours of journeying through "rock and soil and wooded land," the traveller is suddenly brought

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into the midst of a bustling civilization; where men are engaged in the hurry and rush of city life. There is a strange and sudden contrast between silences of the Timagami woods and the noises of the Cobalt mining camp. Cobalt is a typical mining camp, but with a semblance of permanence not usually characteristic of mining camps. It has grown as a necessary perquisite to the mining operations. But things are different when the clay belt is reached. Haileybury is termed by some the "suburb of Cobalt." That may be, but it is a town of beautiful homes, the residences of the wealthier mine men.

It is when New Liskeard is reached that the visitor discovers real individualism, where the municipal life is self-contained; where the people are governed by a definite purpose to build up their community in a manner as to convey a genuine sense of permanence, and that everything is being deep-rooted and firmly established. New Liskeard is the real gateway to the north; it sets the example that seems to have been followed by the communities to the north. In New Liskeard the first real semblance of civic pride is evidenced. Pioneers like John Scott, E. F. Stephenson, Harry Leng, who came into the district nineteen and over twenty years ago, have seen their wishes fulfilled; they now live in a community that offers all that Toronto can, except the asphalted streets. Asphalted streets count for naught when the water service is poor and the sewage disposal is not of the best. New Liskeard can boast of water that has never been denatured by chlorine and other chemicals, nor of a sewage disposal system that causes people to shut their windows on hot, stuffy nights. It is a real, live, energetic community, not self-conscious, prejudiced nor Provincial, but eager and active, and willing to improve. New Liskeard is an earnest of what Northern Ontario, in the Clay Belt, will be when the vast agricultural potentialities have been tapped and fully developed.

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Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer for Toronto, boasts of having eliminated typhoid in Toronto. Northern Ontario towns, such as New Liskeard, do not provide typhoid germs to be destroyed; the towns have passed the acid test of initial development with honors. So far as medical equipment, etc., is concerned, it provides an excellent hospital, as does Cobalt and Haileybury, but, as a settler stated, "we people are healthy, and the hospital is only maintained in case of an accident, and those happen in the best regulated communities."

Among the principal buildings of a town like New Liskeard are a \$20,000 public school, \$25,000 hospital, named after Lady Minto; \$20,000 opera house; \$11,000 library, enjoying a membership of six hundred and an annual circulation of 10,000 books; six churches, valued at from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each, with big congregations,

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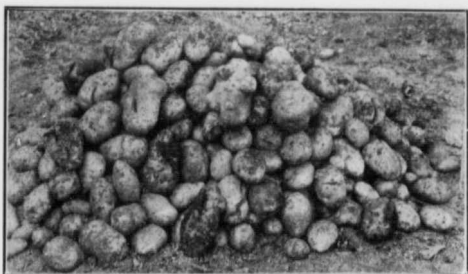
and a host of fine colonial residences, with wonderful gardens, that would do credit to any older city yet visited by the writer.

Northern Ontario now has more than its mines and its wonderful farms to offer to the visitor. In its towns, though some of them were swept by fire just a year ago, are thriving communities that help to make this new country self-supporting, and opens up even bigger opportunities to those who would seek life anew in this hinterland of the north.



GREATER ONTARIO

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Potatoes grown at North Cobalt.



A contented family.

**TERMS OF SETTLEMENT**

**T**HE townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and bona fide occupation within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent. of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required, which will be sent to the department. If the land is vacant and open for sale the applicant must, upon notice from the Agent, pay the first instalment of the purchase money, for which the Agent will give him a receipt. The applicant has then authority to go into possession and commence the settlement duties.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Before arriving at a definite decision to settle in any particular locality, it is advisable for prospective settlers to obtain all the information at their disposal. The Crown Land Agents, and the officials of the T. & N. O. Railway are anxious to be of service to those who would take up farm lots. They can advise newcomers as to the characteristics of districts in which they propose settling, also the number of farms already taken up there.

Therefore before making a selection it is advisable to visit

H. A. MACDONELL,

Director of Colonization,

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

## GREATER ONTARIO

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Or the following Agents in the respective townships:

NEW LISKEARD. AGENT, J. W. BOLGER.

This Agency contains eighteen townships, situated north and west of Lake Timiskaming. It is reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay.

Armstrong	Cane	Henwood
Auld (part)	Casey	Hilliard
Beauchamp	Dymond	Hudson
Brethour	Firstbrook	Kerns
Bucke	Harley	Lundy (part)
Bryce	Harris	Tudhope

Lorrain. Applications should be made to N. J. McAulay, Haileybury.

ENGLEHART. AGENT, JOSEPH WOOLINGS

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the New Liskeard Agency. The Agent resides at Englehart, in the Township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, about 25 miles north of New Liskeard.

Blain	Evanturel	Pacaud
Burt	Gross	Pense
Catharine	Ingram	Robillard
Chamberlain	Marquis	Savard
Dack	Marter	Sharpe
Davidson	Otto	Truax
Eby		

Smyth (part). Applications should be made to A. J. Browning, Elk Lake Acting Mining Recorder.

MATHESON. AGENT, F. E. GINN

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard.

Beatty	Currie	McCart
Benoit	Dundonald (part)	Mountjoy
Bond	Evelyn (part)	Playfair (part)
Bowman	German	Stock
Calvert (part)	Hislop	Taylor
Carr	Matheson	Walker

COCHRANE. AGENT, S. J. DEMPSEY

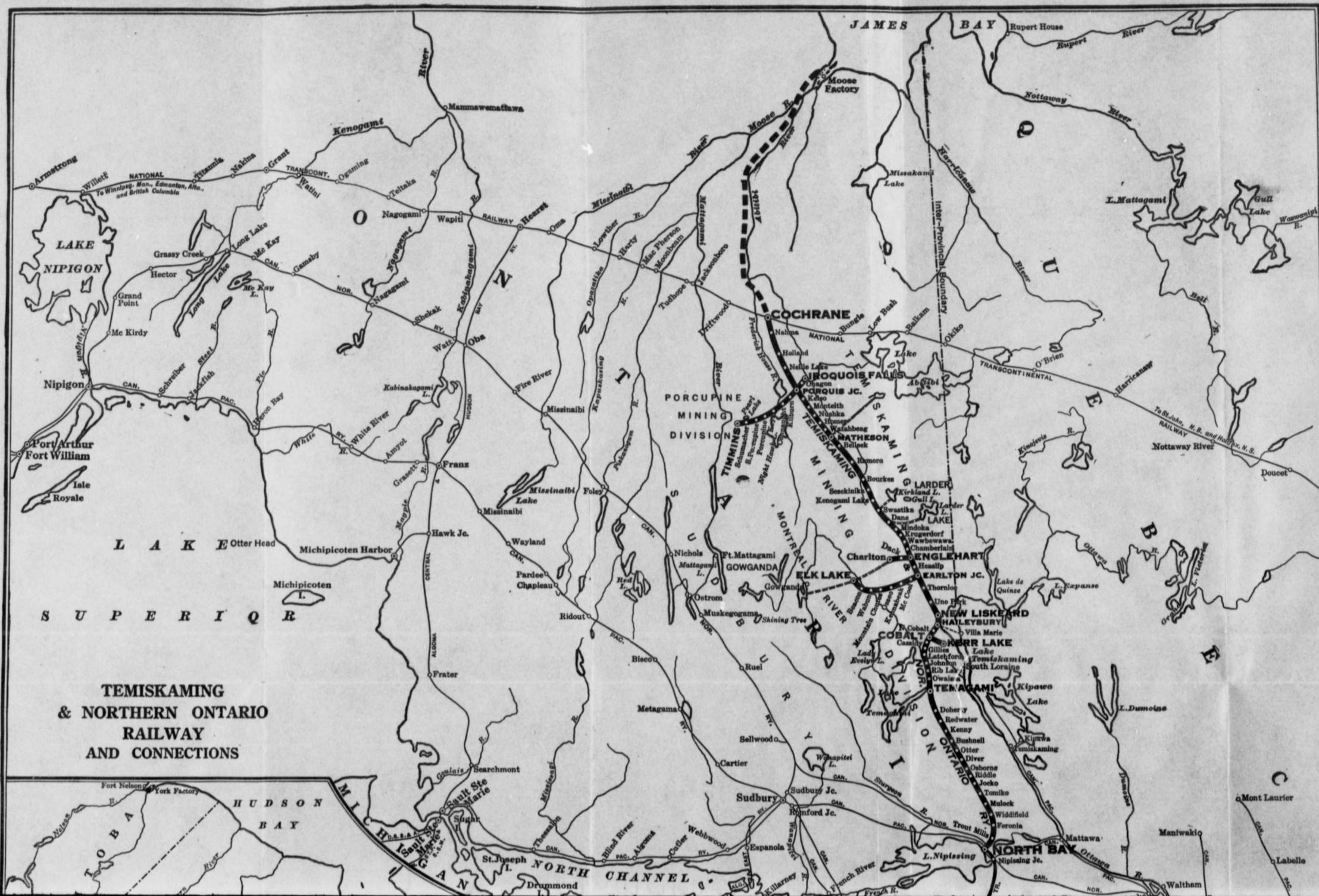
This Agency contains fifteen townships near the town of Cochrane, at the juncture of the T. & N. O. and Transcontinental Railways.

Blount	Fauquier	Lamarche
Brower	Fournier	Leitch
Calder	Fox	Newmarket
Clute	Glackmeyer	Pyne
Colquhoun	Kennedy (part)	Shackleton

# MEMO



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TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS



TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RY. AND ITS RELATION TO WESTERN CONNECTIONS

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

NORTH BAY TO COCHRANE

NORTHBOUND—READ DOWN				SOUTHBOUND—READ UP			
Pass. Daily Ex. No. 1	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 2	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 3	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 4	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 5	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 6	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 7	Pass. Daily Ex. No. 8
10:45	10:57	11:09	11:21	11:33	11:45	11:57	12:09
12:24	12:36	12:48	13:00	13:12	13:24	13:36	13:48
15:30	15:42	15:54	16:06	16:18	16:30	16:42	16:54
18:00	18:12	18:24	18:36	18:48	19:00	19:12	19:24
20:30	20:42	20:54	21:06	21:18	21:30	21:42	21:54
23:00	23:12	23:24	23:36	23:48	24:00	24:12	24:24

CHARLTON BRANCH

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Charlton	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Charlton	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Charlton	14:10
North Bay	14:30	Charlton	15:15

IROQUOIS FALLS BRANCH

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Iroquois Falls	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Iroquois Falls	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Iroquois Falls	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Iroquois Falls	15:15

ELK LAKE BRANCH

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Elk Lake	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Elk Lake	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Elk Lake	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Elk Lake	15:15

ELK LAKE BRANCH

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Elk Lake	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Elk Lake	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Elk Lake	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Elk Lake	15:15

PORCUPINE BRANCH

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Porcupine	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Porcupine	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Porcupine	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Porcupine	15:15

Grand Trunk Railway Connections at North Bay

NORTHBOUND		SOUTHBOUND	
Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Montreal	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Montreal	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Montreal	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Montreal	15:15

Canadian Pacific Ry. Connections at North Bay

Stn.	Time	Stn.	Time
North Bay	10:45	Montreal	11:30
Englehart	12:00	Montreal	12:45
Englehart	13:15	Montreal	14:00
North Bay	14:30	Montreal	15:15

Pamphlet No. 1917 #135

Passengers at or for East and West. Also with Grand Trunk 1st-class coaches, tourist sleeping cars, dining car between North Bay and Englehart.

Flag Stations. Trains timed at these stations will stop only on signal when there are passengers at or for East and West. For further particulars apply to Station Agents. Coldest sleeping cars, electric lighted first-class coaches, tourist cars and standard sleeping cars between Toronto and Winnipeg. Trains 46 and 47 have through sleeping cars between Toronto and Cochrane, and café parlor car between North Bay and Cochrane. Trains 10 and 11 have through sleeping cars between Toronto and Timmins via C.P.R.

Train No. 10 leaves Cochrane Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.



## DISTANCES

### TO SOME OF THE RAILWAY POINTS IN GREATER ONTARIO

TORONTO to	Armstrong	365 Miles.
"	Blind River	363 "
"	Bruce Mines	402 "
"	Chapleau	430 "
"	Charlton	373 "
"	Chelmsford	272 "
"	Cobalt	330 "
"	Cochrane	450 "
"	Coniston	358 "
"	Copper Cliff	263 "
"	Dane	388 "
"	Dryden	1,024 "
"	Barlton Jct.	356 "
"	Elk Lake	385 "
"	Emo	1,123 "
"	Englehart	366 "
"	Espanola Station	310 "
"	Foleyet	425 "
"	Fort Frances	1,102 "
"	Fort William	813 "
"	Frans	513 "
"	Graham	1,004 "
"	Grant	724 "
"	Headlip	361 "
"	Halleybury	335 "
"	Hearst	609 "
"	Hunta	491 "
"	Iroquois Falls	460 "
"	Jacksonboro	511 "
"	Keewatin	1,110 "
"	Kelso	450 "
"	Kenora	1,107 "
"	Latchford	321 "
"	Little Current	344 "
"	Macpherson	549 "
"	Massey	317 "
"	Matheson	433 "
"	Minaki	1,148 "
"	Monteith	444 "
"	Murillo	826 "
"	Nepigon	743 "
"	North Cobalt	332 "
"	New Liskeard	340 "
"	North Bay	227 "
"	Porquis Jct.	452 "
"	Port Arthur	808 "
"	Rainy River	1,157 "
"	Sauli Ste. Marie	443 "
"	Schreiber	679 "
"	Schumacher	482 "
"	South Porcupine	479 "
"	Stratton Station	1,138 "
"	Sturgeon Falls	316 "
"	Sudbury	260 "
"	Superior Jct.	997 "
"	Swastika	392 "
"	Temagami	299 "
"	Thessalon	391 "
"	Thornloe	352 "
"	Timmins	485 "
"	Tomiko	254 "
"	Uno Park	346 "
"	Wabigoon	1,010 "
"	Warren	270 "
"	Webbwood	307 "
"	Widdifield	250 "