

water; the absence of mosquitoes and of flies, with our provincial creameries taking charge of the cream, manufacturing it into butter and finding the best market, all at a nominal charge of four cents per pound, a cheque to the farmer the first of every month and a home market already greatly in excess of the production and constantly and rapidly expanding.

Poultry Raising.

There is a large field in Southern Alberta for the industrious poultry raiser. A few acres and a few hundred chickens will yield a good income. With eggs at 25 to 50 cents a dozen and dressed poultry at from 15 to 22 cents a pound on the Calgary market, little need be said about the profits of this valuable feature of the Southern Alberta farm.

An excellent market exists in the province of British Columbia for poultry products, and this market is enlarging every year. An egg gathering station is maintained in Calgary by the Government, where the highest market price is paid for eggs, and from which periodical shipments are made to Western points. No less than \$367,950 worth of poultry and eggs were imported into Calgary by jobbers alone during 1908 for distribution at Alberta and British Columbia points. It only remains for our farmers to go into the poultry business on a larger scale in order to have this money circulated in Alberta. Our climate is ideal for poultry raising, and our market is the best in Canada.

Turkey raising has come to be an industry of importance. In parts of this section, where range is good, thousands of these birds grow and fatten for market in the coast cities, and thousands of dollars are brought into the country every year through this business alone. Where large areas of wheat stubble may be utilized for forage ground, the expense of putting turkeys upon the market is small indeed.

Markets.

Farm land values are largely governed by six things—climate, soil, moisture, settlement, railroads and markets. But the greatest of these is Markets. No matter how fine the climate, or how rich the soil, or how sufficient the water supply, without a market for that which the land produces there will be found no settlement.

In support of the foregoing statement the lands of Western Canada may be used as an illustration. Lands that a few years ago could not be sold for a dollar an acre—in fact, they could not be sold at all, are today attracting more people than any other agricultural section of the world. Here for centuries have been the climate, the soil and the moisture. But, possessing these three great natural advantages, it was still practically uninhabited. It was lacking that one great essential—a market. Here were millions of acres possessed of great potential wealth that were but awaiting the awakening touch of man to be added to the available wealth of the world. The awakening came slowly, and it was only after the promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway had constructed that road, and spent years in educational work, that the world at large began to realize that here was a country possessing all the natural advantages claimed by older communi-

ties; that land here just as good as could be found in the older settlements could be had almost for the asking.

With the realization of the foregoing facts came the people, who found that a railway had preceded them and that markets already existed for anything that they might care to raise. These markets are capable of great expansion, and assure to the agriculturist the prevailing prices of the world. An assured market means added value to every acre of land in Western Canada, and the near future will see lands that are now selling at exceptionally low prices begin to increase in value, just as they have done in the United States during the past few years. For all of which, markets made possible by the railways are responsible.

Domestic Water Supply.

Anywhere within this Company's tract of land in the Bow River Valley, an abundance of good water may be obtained by driving a well from 50 to 100 feet. The cost ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per foot completed.

Experimental and Demonstration Farms.

As a general rule, once a corporation that is in the land business has sold a new settler a farm, its interest in the transaction ceases. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is in an entirely different position. When a parcel of land has been finally sold, that Company's interest in the transaction does not cease. In fact, it only commences. The railway company is vastly interested in the success of every individual purchaser, who at once becomes a valued patron of the road.

The Company realizes that the bulk of the settlers coming into occupation on its irrigated lands, will be more or less ignorant of the proper methods of handling and applying water, and it, therefore, places at their disposal expert advice and assistance. The Company operates at central points farms devoted to demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of the tract. The staff of the Company's demonstration farms is always ready to assist new colonists. On some of the farms are maintained pure-bred bulls and boars for the free use of the settlers.

The maintenance of these demonstration farms is in line with the general policy of endeavoring to create a prosperous agricultural community. The Company realizes the difference between land selling and colonization, and that a somewhat paternal administration accelerates the results the Company is striving for, namely, the greatest possible measure of development in the shortest possible time.

Advanced Development Policy.

In its efforts to encourage actual settlement at the earliest possible moment, the Company goes a step further. A great many purchasers of land are unable to move on to their farms at once and prefer to have the preliminary work done by contract, so as to get a crop growing and a cash revenue coming in shortly after going into occupation the following year. The Company, therefore, agrees to initiate farming operations for absentee land owners on a contract basis. No charge is made