

# ALBERTA: PROVINCE OF PROGRESS

ALBERTA was originally part of the Northwest Territories, and came in to being as a separate province in September, 1905.

Alberta lies between the province of Saskatchewan on the east and British Columbia on the west, and from the international boundary at the 9th parallel on the south to the 60th parallel on the north.

Alberta is larger than any state in the United States excepting Texas. It has an area greater than New York state, and is as large as the combined areas of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Alberta is served by three transcontinental railroads: Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific; and a large number of branch railways, the total mileage in the province being 4,423 miles.

The population of Alberta at the last Dominion census in 1911 was 375,434. It is now estimated at 539,000.

Alberta is a vast, sloping plateau from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The foot hills comprise more than one-half of the western boundary, and by far the greater portion is undulating country, diversified by forests, rivers, streams and hills, not unlike Ontario or New York state.

Two of the great river systems of the North American continent—the Saskatchewan and the Mackenzie—have their source in Alberta, thus giving great fertility to the extensive plains along these rivers and their tributaries.

Embraced in Alberta are 161,872,000 acres, of which it is estimated 1,510,400 acres are covered by rivers and lakes, leaving 160,361,600 acres of land. Allowing approximately 60,000,000 acres for the rough land of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and

other mountains and hills, together with certain waste acreage in some small sections of the province not suitable for cultivation, leaves at least 100,000,000 acres available for cultivation.

The agricultural soil of Alberta varies from a rich chocolate brown with a slight mixture of sand in the southern section, to a very fertile black vegetable loam in the northern section. The soil varies in depth from twelve to thirty inches. There is abundance of upland and lowland grasses and among the profitable crops are alfalfa, fodder corn, field peas and clovers. The low cost of feed, combined with favorable climatic conditions, makes the province especially adapted for all branches of the livestock industry. Horses, sheep, beef cattle, swine and poultry are sources of large and profitable revenue.

Alberta's legislative assembly consists of 56 members. The speaker is Hon. C. W. Fisher, Cochrane. The clerk is John R. Cowell, Edmonton.

## War Facts

Alberta was the first Canadian province to make a war gift to the empire—500,000 bushels of Alberta oats. The province afterwards made a donation of 5,000 bags of flour to the sufferers of Belgium.

More men have enlisted in Alberta in proportion to population than in any other Canadian province. The total enlistment in Alberta has been over 30,000. Over 18,000 have enlisted in the Edmonton district alone. One battalion of these came from the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts.

The province of Alberta has voluntarily contributed three-quarters of a million dollars to the Canadian Patriotic fund.



R. N. W. M. POLICE ON PARADE  
These men have been actively identified with the growth and progress of the country. To them is due the credit for law and order that prevails throughout the provinces.

## Laws

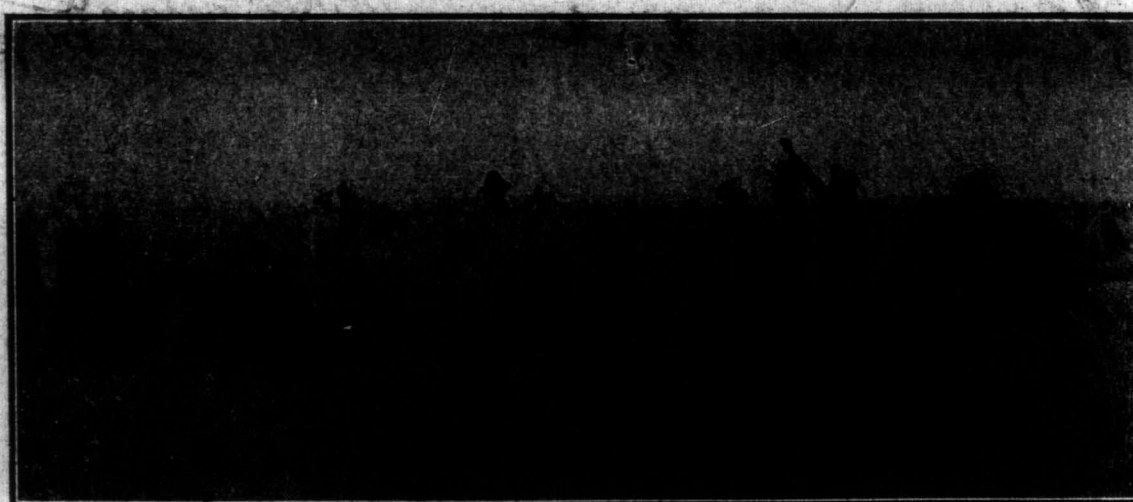
All Alberta women now have the franchise. Premier Sifton was the first Canadian premier to announce the reform.

In addition, thousands of dollars have been contributed to the Red

any act which is not a charge upon the public revenue may be referred to the people for their endorsement or rejection.

Alberta has a wild lands tax act, which prevents speculation in agricultural lands and already has compelled the cultivation of thou-

coal deposits in the world. It is estimated that the province contains 14½ per cent. of the world's known coal supply, its actual and probable coal reserves being estimated at 1,075,089,000,000 metric tons. There has been a steady growth in the coal producing in-



WHEAT FIELD OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA  
The wealth of Alberta lies in the crop production principally. The production for 1916 was unprecedented in the province's history.

## Cross funds.

Alberta carried prohibition on a plebiscite by a majority of two to one.

Alberta has a direct legislation act, by which, upon presentation of a sufficiently-signed petition,

sands of acres of unused land, resulting in closer settlement. The presented to the legislature or re-tax is ten mills on the dollar of assessed value. The act does not affect bona fide resident farmers, who may have under 640 acres of idle land within nine miles of their homesteads, nor does it affect those non-resident owners who have at least one-fourth of their land under cultivation.

The Farm Machinery act passed in 1913 protects the farmer from misrepresentations made by salesmen of farm implements, and against a written contract that is unreasonable.

## Telephones

Owned and operated by the provincial government.

One for every 15 persons over a telephonic area of 80,000 square miles, connecting 331 towns and villages and providing 592 distinct communities with telephone service.

Wire mileage: Rural, 32,322 miles; long distance, 16,780 miles. Subscribers: Towns and villages, 16,498; rural, 10,645.

Long distance service with 53 points in Saskatchewan and 35 in British Columbia.

## Minerals

Alberta has one of the largest

about 7,000 men.

The value of the output in 1915 was \$8,136,527.

During 1915 \$4,000 of alluvial gold was recorded as discovered in Alberta.

Two copper mines were started in the province in 1915.

## Agricultural Facts

Total grain crop, 1915, 164,332,483 bushels.

About 4 per cent. of the arable land is under cultivation.

Total area tilled in 1915, 3,668,238 acres.

Total area tilled in 1914, 2,586,169 acres.

Peace River country has 45,000,000 acres of agricultural land.

Alberta's wheat yield in 1915, 60,088,689 bushels.

Alberta's oat yield in 1915, 90,582,694 bushels.

Alberta's barley yield in 1915, 12,761,187 bushels.

Other principal crops, 6,028,913 bushels.

Total dairy production in 1915, \$11,000,000.

Head of livestock valued in 1915 at \$110,625,000.

Horses, 620,000.

Cattle, 1,125,000.

Sheep, 525,000.

Swine, 400,000.

Exhibitions held annually at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.

Number of country fairs, 97.

Number of Co-operative Elevators, 87.

## Livestock in Alberta

	1901	1906	1908
Horses	93,001	226,534	246,922
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979
Swine	46,163	114,632	115,769

## Dairy

cows . 46,295 101,345 110,383

Other horned

cattle 329,391 849,387 934,326

1910—

Horses . . . . . 254,192

Cows . . . . . 94,671

Beef cattle . . . . . 133,068

Other horned cattle . . . . . 444,972

Swine . . . . . 171,323

Sheep . . . . . 155,301

1912—

Horses . . . . . 577,571

Swine . . . . . 536,916

Cows . . . . . 366,946

Dairy cows . . . . . 164,989

Other cows . . . . . 142,249

Beef cattle . . . . . 161,935

Other cattle . . . . . 475,249

1914—

Horses . . . . . 609,125

Swine . . . . . 750,739

Sheep . . . . . 501,188

Dairy cows . . . . . 192,905

Other cows . . . . . 165,035

Beef cattle . . . . . 190,929

Other cattle . . . . . 533,020

1915—

Horses . . . . . 620,000

Swine . . . . . 400,000

Sheep . . . . . 525,000

Dairy cows . . . . . 210,000

Other cows . . . . . 175,000

Beef cattle . . . . . 200,000

Other cattle . . . . . 540,000

## Education

Number of schools, 2,531.

Number of consolidated schools

20.

School taxes: Municipalities

can levy a rate not exceeding 12c.

The average rate is 10c.

## Roads and Bridges

Road mileage, 113,400 miles.

Number of bridges, 2,500.

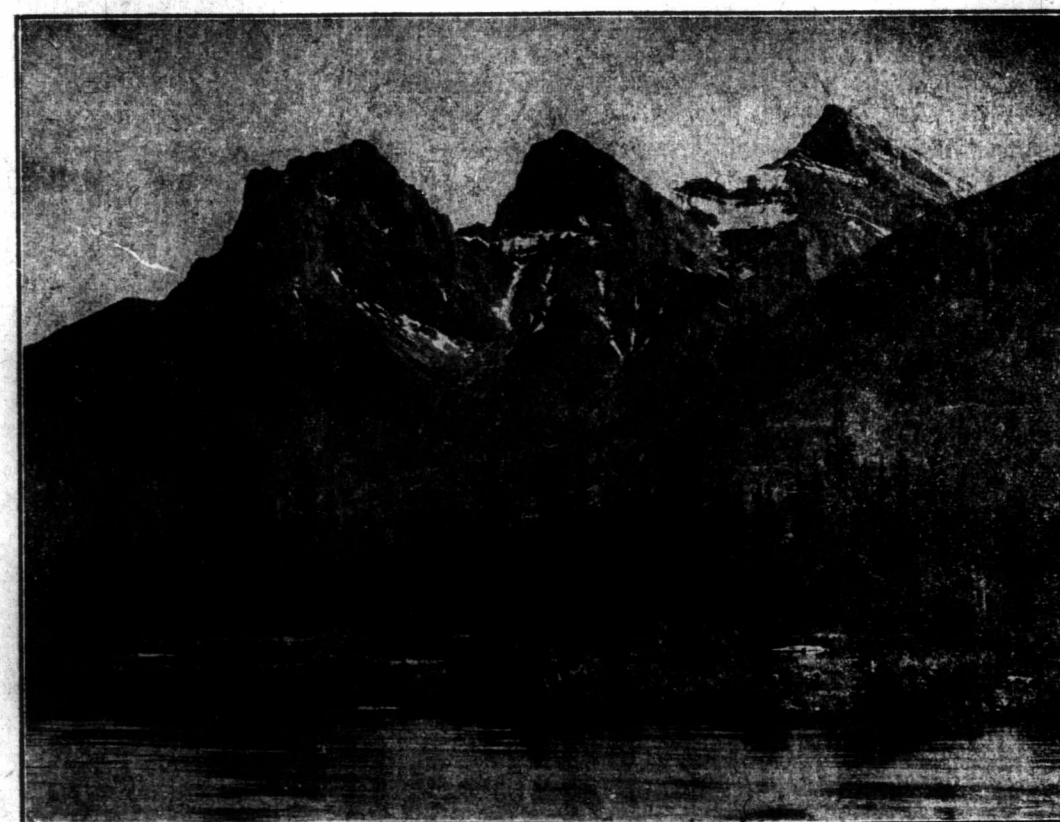
## Railway Expansion

One mile for every 120 persons

Total mileage (to date),

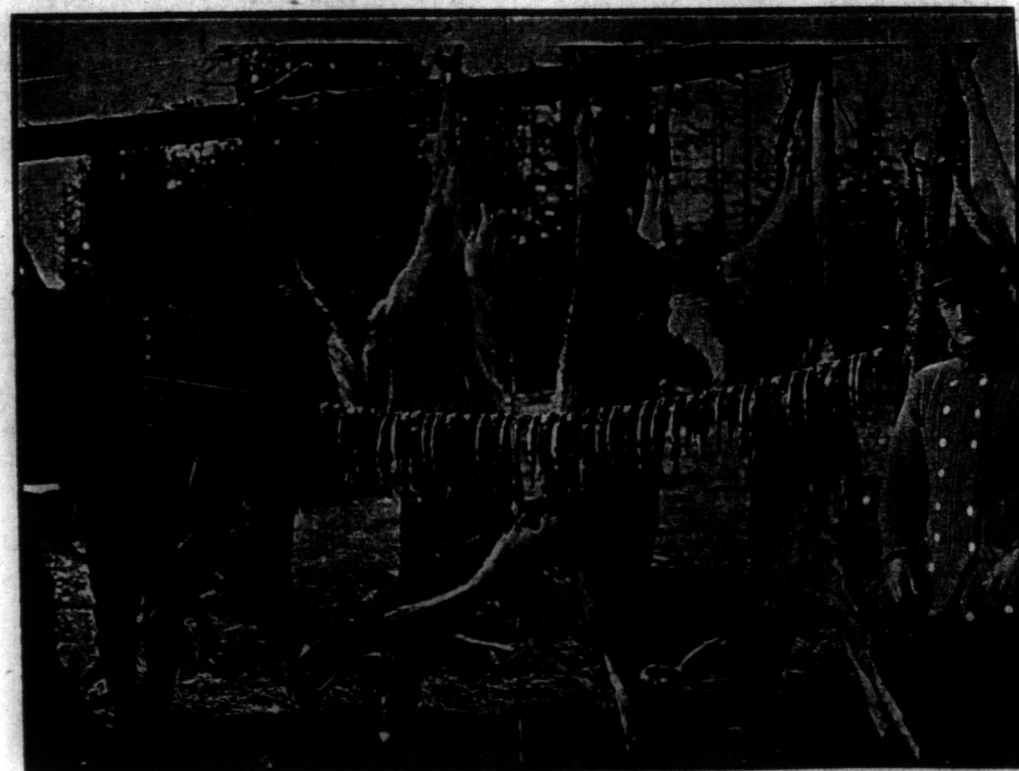
miles. 1905, 1,060 miles; 1910,

1,782 miles 1915, 4,423 miles.



## IN THE ROCKIES NEAR CALGARY

The majesty of the Canadian Rockies is overpowering. The eternal silence of the snow-lad peaks, the crystal sheen of the dripping glaciers, the murmuring wisdom of the swift moving streams, being a wondrous calm to the heart of the tired traveller.



## THE HUNTSMAN'S PARADISE

Alberta and Western Canada offer an unlimited field to the sportsman, whether he is a follower of the Nimrod or the Walton—the hunter will find sufficient opportunities to test his skill in every line of the sportsman's art.