



**FORT CALGARY IN 1875 AND IN 1878.**—As is mentioned elsewhere, the Fort of Calgary was erected in 1875 as a Mounted Police Station. The contractors for the work were Messrs. I. G. Baker, who have ever since been associated with the progress of the town. The first officer in charge of the Fort was Inspector (afterwards Superintendent) Brisebois. Before 1875 Calgary was without a name, but the neighbourhood, if not the immediate site, was a local habitation. In subsequent years the Fort, originally a specimen of the Hudson Bay Company's stockade style of architecture, was considerably modified, and it has comparatively recently undergone changes that have greatly improved it, as to means of accommodation, comfort and appearance.

**THE LOUGHEED BLOCK.**—The Hon. James A. Lougheed, Senator, has had a large share in building up Calgary. He opened his office there in October, 1883. Later the firm name became Lougheed & McCarthy. To-day it is Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck, barristers, etc., Stephen Avenue. The portrait of Senator Lougheed has already appeared in the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. The Lougheed Block, which bears his name, also bears witness to his enterprise. It is situated in Stephen Avenue and is one of the handsomest suite of offices and stores in the town, composed entirely of sandstone quarried within a few miles of Calgary. On the first floor the offices are occupied by Mr. H. J. Curley, a promising young English architect and surveyor; that huge undertaking, the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company, of which Sir John Lister Kaye was formerly manager; by the firm of Messrs. Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck, advocates and barristers; and the firm of Bown & Cayley, advocates.

**A BUSINESS BLOCK IN STEPHEN AVENUE.**—In this fine block are comprised Messrs. I. G. Baker's store, the Imperial Bank of Canada, Mr. Field's drug store, and Messrs. Rankin & Allen's, the leading dry goods store.

**MR. R. H. MOODY.**—Perhaps there is no man in the whole community who has shown such unswerving confidence and faith in Calgary as R. H. Moody, the subject of this sketch. He arrived in Calgary in the spring of 1886, and it did not take him long to make up his mind that the town had a future, and a great future, before her. When trade was dull, property stagnant, and the general outlook dark, Mr. Moody always kept up a cheerful heart and his faith never wavered. He came to Calgary a comparatively poor man, and will leave off a rich one. He is the only "straight out-and-out" real estate agent in Calgary, that is to say, his sole business is real estate, which subject he has deeply studied. His clients are to be found in all quarters of the globe, and once to have dealings with this popular gentleman, is to know him as a man of thorough integrity and sterling worth. He has the perfect confidence of his fellow-townsmen, which confidence is well deserved, for he makes the interests of all who do business with him his interests. Those wishing to invest in Calgary real estate cannot do better than consult Mr. Moody. They will find him, from personal experience, all that has been said of him.

**LUCAS AND EASTMAN'S RANCH.**—This is a picture of one of the most flourishing ranches in the vicinity of Calgary. The owners have some of the best stock in the North-West, and are constantly importing valuable additions.

**THE ALEXANDER BLOCK.**—The Alexander Block is another specimen of a freestone building, and is perfect in its construction and equipment. It is occupied by Mr. Glanville, clothing store, and Mr. Gillespie, famous for the excellent quality of his teas and coffees. The latter gentleman is represented in the act of superintending the unloading of several chests of the much valued leaf.

**C. F. B. BAND.**—The band in connection with the Calgary Fire Brigade has lately been formed, and is rapidly improving. It gives great pleasure to the townspeople.

**MCTAVISH STREET, LOOKING NORTH.**—To the right is part of the Royal Hotel, exactly facing Messrs. I. G. Baker's handsome stone store. In the distance the spire of Knox Church, and to the left Messrs. Hull Bro.'s meat store.

**STEPHEN AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.**—Part of the Alberta Hotel is seen on the right. This building is one of the finest in town, and is run in a manner which makes it equal to an eastern hotel.

**FIRE HALL AND BRIGADE.**—For more than six years Calgary has enjoyed the boon of municipal government. Its Fire Department, which is in charge of Chief E. R. Rogers, is a credit to the young city, and those connected with it are proud to keep it in a state of efficiency.

**CALGARY IN 1890.**—Here we have a faithful representation of the flourishing town of Calgary, with the foot hills in the distance, and still further away, rearing their lofty snow-clad heights to the heavens, the magnificent Rocky Mountains. The most conspicuous building in the picture is the Union School-house to the right, but one can also distinguish the Skating Rink, the Fire Hall, the Presbyterian Church, and one or two of the hotels. On the other

side of the C.P.R. track, on the property known as the Mission, are to be seen the Convent and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's. And all this has been done in six short years! With such a beginning, the future of the town is assured. With what patience the early settlers watched the growth of their little town! First tents and a fort, a few shacks, then more substantial buildings, later large wooden stores; these soon to be replaced by handsome stone blocks, such as would not disgrace any city in the east, and all done in a few years, without hurry and excitement. Gradually built up in such a manner as proves the solidness of its foundation, such solidness, as, humanly speaking, nothing can overturn, the town is presently situated, with its two sparkling gaily flowing rivers, its rolling prairie, and in the distance the grand old Rockies.

**MACKIE'S STUFFED BIRDS, ETC.**—Mr. Mackie, who is a gunsmith, is also something of a naturalist, enough, at least, to make him a respectable taxidermist.

**MR. JOHN FIELD.**—This gentleman, who has been some time out from England, and who in that country carried on a very prosperous business, is one of the most familiar figures in Calgary. He is immensely popular, and his sign, "John Field, the English Chemist," is well known throughout the Territories.

**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.**—This engraving shows Mr. G. C. Marsh, agent, in the foreground, standing on the right of the dog. This gentleman is one of the smartest agents in town and does a very large business.

**A TYPICAL BUSINESS BLOCK.**—This engraving represents the office of the Calgary Herald, Messrs. Hutchings & Riley's harness and saddlery store, and the offices of Messrs. Pettit & Ellis, and Messrs. Lejeune & Smith's bank. Above, the buildings are occupied by Messrs. J. B. Smith, Q.C., and F. L. Bernard, and the hall of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

**PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**—This engraving shows the residences of Dr. Lafferty, Chas. Watson, Esq., and W. Hanson Boorne, Esq.; to the right of which is the residence of His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary. Those of Judge Rouleau and Messrs. D. W. Marsh, E. Cave, and W. Pearce, need no description, as they speak for themselves. They are well built, comfortable houses; indeed, Mr. Pearce's is said to be the best built and most admirably arranged house in the North-West.

**SAM LIVINGSTONE ON SELF BINDER.**—This engraving shows us a harvest scene with that noted character, Sam Livingstone, the pioneer settler of Calgary, driving his team through the ripened corn.

**PETTIT & ELLIS.**—These gentlemen do a large insurance and general agency business, as a glance at their boards will show. The partners are both men of business and have a large number of clients.

**EDMONTON STAGE LEAVING CALGARY.**—The stage system will soon be a thing of the past in Alberta, as in Eastern Canada. The Edmonton stage has only a short time to live. The fiat has gone forth, and before eighteen months the whole route from Calgary to Edmonton in the north and to Fort McLeod in the south will be transformed into an iron road. Our engraving gives a fair impression of a mode of travel and transportation which has played an important part in the development of the North West.

### EARLY DAYS OF CALGARY.

The Hudson Bay Company's post was established at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers on the south-west quarter of section 14, east of Elbow river. The post consisted of several log buildings, used as general stores, dwellings and stables. John Bun was the company's agent. The buildings have all disappeared. In the same year I. G. Baker & Co., an American trading firm, built a log store in a beautiful spot, part of south-west quarter of section 14 and on the west bank of Elbow river, where they carried on an immense trade with Indians and half-breeds for several years. Part of their old buildings still stand, being in the outskirts of the present town of Calgary. The first fort of the North-West Mounted Police was built on a beautiful elevation just west of the Elbow river and near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow, being the same point where the fine new barracks now stand, the first dwelling erected on what is now the town limits. Calgary was at first known by different names, such as "The Mouth," "Elbow River" and "The Junction." Inspector Brisebois, of the North-West Mounted Police, tried to have it called Fort Brisebois. But Assistant Commissioner Irvine overruled him, and later on Commissioner Col. McLeod was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to name the place. The Colonel called it by the Gaelic name of his father's place in Scotland, "Calgary," which is said to mean "Clear Running Water." The first dwelling apart from the trading posts and barracks erected in what is now Calgary, was a small house close to the west bank of the Elbow river, built by one Louis Roselle in the fall of 1875. Roselle Lachine to the West in 1842, but had hitherto lived in tents. The second dwelling was built on the east bank of the Elbow Railway track. The first passenger train reached Calgary in August, 1883, but no part of the town was surveyed till 1884. The earliest picture of Fort Calgary is a photo taken in 1878, a copy of which will be found elsewhere.

### CALGARY AS IT IS TO-DAY.

The progress made by Calgary during the past few years has drawn to it the attention of capitalists from all parts of the world. It is as well supplied with what may be termed the luxuries of life as any eastern city. It has two electric light companies: the whole of the town and nearly every private house being lighted by electricity. The telephone is in general use. A huge system of waterworks is now being put in throughout the main portion of the town, which will be in full working order before the end of the year, while a sewerage by-law is being prepared, which will be submitted to the ratepayers, and before many months are over Calgary will possess a perfect system of sewerage. The welfare of the town is watched over by a Town Council, consisting of a mayor and six councillors. The following is the list at present: Mayor, J. D. Lafferty, M.D. Councillors—A. McBride, Jas. Reilly, W. F. Orr, J. Maw, H. Douglas, W. H. Cushing. Standing Committees: General Executive and Finance—Messrs. McBride, Lafferty and Orr; Public Works—Douglas, Cushing and Maw; Fire, Water and Light—Cushing, Douglas and Reilly; Markets, Health and Immigration—Maw, McBride and Reilly; By-Laws, Licenses and Exhibitions—Orr, Reilly and Cushing; Police and Relief—Lafferty, Maw and Orr. There are a number of gardens and parks, including several very pretty islands on the Bow river, which have been reserved for that purpose. It is likely that before long we shall have a street railway running through our streets—two companies having been formed for that purpose. The hotel accommodation is excellent, there being some half dozen hotels—the chief of them being the Alberta, the Royal and the Palace, while a small private hotel, the "Park," has lately been opened. All the many fine structures are built of magnificent freestone, taken from various quarries within a couple of miles or so from town. A brickyard is also in a flourishing condition, and the many fine private houses of stone and brick speak very highly for the prosperity of the people. During the present year a large amount of foreign capital has been invested in town property, chief amongst the investors being Mr. George Alexander, an Irish barrister, who has unlimited faith in the future of Calgary. With the advent of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, this town will be the chief railway centre in the Territories, and that it will eventually become a divisional point of the C.P.R. is highly probable. Of the future of Calgary no one need entertain any apprehension.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—It is unnecessary to deal at length with this vast undertaking. Every town, city and village from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that lies within reasonable distance of its route, has grown prosperous through its advent. Two-thirds of those towns en route are of its own creation, while its ready assistance and liberal policy have raised mere shanty towns to important cities. In which of these categories Calgary is to be included it is almost needless to point out. Suffice it to say that the C.P.R. has been a leading factor, from the first, in its growth and prosperity.

**RAILWAY PROSPECTS.**—An event, which for years past has been looked forward to by the land owners and residents of Calgary, is the construction of a railway from Calgary north to Edmonton, and south to the boundary line. The immense advantage Calgary and the district would gain from such a road is so apparent that it needs little comment. Here is a flourishing town, acting as the centre of a district comprising an area not less than Manitoba; or more correctly speaking, it is the capital. A vast extent of country to the north has, by its magnificent soil and mineral resources, already attracted a large population, notwithstanding the disadvantage of deficient railway connection. This fine country, which yearly produces an enormous quantity of grain, is dependent on Calgary for its market, and the fact that all has to be freighted by road, is a serious drawback to enterprise. The result of railway communication to Edmonton, a distance of about two hundred miles from Calgary, would be the opening up of a region unparalleled for its fertility and farming facilities. Once such a country became known to the world, as it is to Calgary, thousands would flock thither, and in a very short time a thickly settled and prosperous district would take the place of the present sparse population. Calgary, as the capital of such a country, would increase rapidly in importance, and it is safe to say that within a few years it would double the number of its inhabitants. This event then, so necessary to the prosperity of Calgary, is shortly to be consummated and will soon become an established fact. Before long (the time may be counted by weeks) the first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway will be turned, and Calgary's prospects assured. The line south to the boundary without doubt will be proceeded with immediately on the completion of the northern route. It is even a matter of speculation whether it will not be commenced at once. This will give Calgary direct communication with the States, where the line will join the Northern Pacific system, leading to the important cities of Helena, Butte and Great Falls. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated.

**AGRICULTURE AND MIXED FARMING.**—The agricultural resources of the Calgary district, and Alberta generally, cannot be over-estimated, as the successful operations of farmers is evidencing year by year. The meteorological records amply prove that there is no part of this western hemisphere that enjoys more bright sunlight during the year round than Alberta, and it enjoys fifty per cent more than the average. There is no rainy season, no two or