

CALGARY

A city which the Gods have smiled upon—where Nature has showered her manifold blessings in a most lavish manner—a sun-kissed land that responds to the heaven laden gifts with a bountiful crop of health, wealth and prosperity.



CANADA

By SERVICE

I am the land that listens, I am the land that broods; Steeped in eternal beauty, crystal-line waters and woods. Long have I waited lonely, shunned as a thing accursed, Monstrous, moody, pathetic, the last of the land and the first; Visioning camp-fires at twilight, with a longing forlorn, Feeling my womb over-pregnant with seeds of cities unborn, Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway, And I wait for the man who will win me; But I will not be won in a day.

CALGARY, ALBERTA: THE MAGNET CITY

Story of Its Growth and Progress from a Cow Town in Its Inception to a Metropolis in the Making

CALGARY is a modernized magnet. It is a city with a personality that appeals, that draws you, as one human being draws another, or as a magnet draws a piece of steel. Once you enjoy Nature's gifts that Calgary possesses, of life giving properties, of invigorating air and health-giving sunlight, you are wedded as close to Calgary as an eagle is wedded to its mate.

Many settlers have come to Calgary, and many others have gone away, since the town was discovered some thirty or more years ago, but few have ever left that did not have that intense yearning for the Magnet City near the foothill of the Great Rockies.

Calgary is an ideal city. With its beautiful homes, notable public and private buildings, growing manufacturing plants, progressive commercial organizations, and with a population of bright, skilful and energetic citizens that are fast increasing to the hundred thousand mark, it is no wonder that it is called The Magnet City.

Originally Calgary was a cow town. A meeting place for the ranchers and cow-punchers and headquarters for the Royal North West Mounted Police—a noted organization of men that are responsible to a marked extent for the growth and progress of the western Canadian country.

Calgary has charm. This charm is what drew the early settlers and ranchers to congregate here, to indulge in riotous pleasures, and to do their trading and shopping. This same charm has since predominated throughout the years and drawn together upwards of seventy thousand people who vie with each other for a daily existence while they breathe in the life-giving properties, buoyant and joyful over the exhilarating effect which nature has so blessed this wonderful city.

Calgary is located in the heart of the prairies of Southern Alberta. It is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

road, almost midway between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Two great railroads run out of Calgary besides the mighty Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk railroad. These roads tap a country rich in natural resources, and while yet in its infancy is proving to be the richest in production of any country in the world.

From its earliest days Calgary has been progressive. Its people have been imbued with energy and personality that Nature has endowed the city and these proclivities have been the foundation responsible for this remarkable growth and progress.

It has always been alive. Its citizens have been among the first to adopt modern methods of government with the result that its utilities, its schools and colleges, its parks and streets, are modern and up to date.

Owing to its position geographically it is bound to be a great trading center, and as the country around it becomes more thickly settled and populated the business of the city is bound to grow and expand.

The city owns its own water, which it procures from the mountains fifty miles away. This assures the people good water at a reasonable tax. It owns its own street railway, which has been proven a success financially while the service is equal to a city twice its size.

It has every modern convenience of progressive cities. High class schools, where children are taught the latest method of progressive education. Hospitals of modern type, electric lights and natural gas, where reasonable rates are always assured; and city government where civic pride predominates and where public graft is an unknown quantity.

The Public Library and the grounds adjoining draw many crowds, particularly in the summer evenings when free band concerts are given by the city for the enjoyment of the people.

The city government is good.

Every provision is being made as the opportunity arises to give the people greater pleasure and comfort. Taxes are low, and no hardships are ever imposed upon the citizens. Grafts are unknown in the city or provincial affairs, and the whole atmosphere of the city and its surroundings is one of peace and contentment.

The educational advantages of Calgary are unexcelled for a city of this size. Many schools of various kinds and conditions pre-

dominate, from primary to high, with special colleges, namely, the Mount Royal, Western Canada, Alberta Technical, and other buildings of learning throughout the city. Church edifices are a great source of pride to the citizens, and the religious element have a full quota of the inhabitants enrolled in their various orders.

Social organizations of all kinds also are a living monument to the progressiveness of the peo-

ple. The board of trade, Rotary club, Ad club, Automobile club, and many others are flourishing and yearly show by their progress the calibre of the members. Such is a resume of Calgary, the magnet city. The details of which require special writers who are versed in the particular branches of the city's progress to properly set forth the advantage and growth of this wonderful city—a metropolis in the making.

What Inducements This Wonderful City of the Western Prairies Have to Offer to the World

PEAKING of Calgary as a prospective future home people naturally ask what inducements has the city to offer. Viewed in the abstract the advantages that Calgary offers the settler are manifold. The climate is healthy; the four seasons of the year—spring, summer, autumn and winter—being distinct by their varied conditions, as they should be. In no case is there an extreme of weather conditions for any great period. A hot summer rarely lasts over two or three days at a time, and never reaches 100 degrees.

The fall is balmy and the most delightful time of the year because of the clear, sunshine days, which are cool in the morning and warm as the sun goes up. The winters are at times very cold, the thermometer sometimes reaching as low as 25 or 30 below zero, but this is in very rare instances, and this condition lasts usually for only a few days at a time. Snow comes frequently during the winter months but as frequently disappears, being swept away by the chinook winds which make periodical visits to the city from the Japanese current of the mighty Pacific. This chinook is one of the God-given gifts that has blessed Calgary and really made the city inhabitable in the winter.

The spring is the usual spring enjoyed by the inhabitants of New York, Chicago, Toronto and Montreal. Rains, intermittent with occasional snow storms, followed by bright, sunshiny days that make one wish to jump to the Great Rockies fifty miles away, the sight of which is visible to all Calgary and makes one long for an early summer that one may go on their annual vacation pilgrimage to these mountains of beauty and strength.

In the past ten years immigration to Calgary has been all that could be expected. People from all parts of the world—United States, Ireland, Scotland, England, France and other lands have contributed their quota to this fast growing prairie city. Some have come to investigate and

have remained and located. Others have gone back loud to their praises of the advantages of the city and its opportunities only to advertise the city so well that many have returned as a direct result.

Those who have remained have in most cases been fortunate no matter in what line of industry they have followed. The city of Calgary has grown so rapidly that equal opportunities abound on all sides for every line of industry, depending only in the fact that the seeker must give due diligence and forethought to his work if he wishes to succeed.

The population growth of Calgary for the past ten or twenty years has been remarkable. It has doubled, and trebled, as the years went by, and today the total population is about 75,000, despite the fact that Calgary has contributed many thousands of its inhabitants to the great war.

Manufacturing is in its infancy but is growing each year as the manufacturers realize the opportunities that the western empire offers for all lines of goods.

Labor conditions are good. Calgary has many expert laborers and mechanics, skilled in their various arts. Many of these artisans own their own homes and are happy and contented. Strikes and labor troubles are rare, and when questions arise between the employer and employee they are usually settled through arbitration entailing little trouble between the two.

Is it any wonder that those who come to Calgary stay, and those who leave long for the great "Magnet City"—the city of sociability and charm?



SCENE ALONG BUSINESS DISTRICT

View of Eighth Avenue and Centre Street on the main thoroughfare of the city. While there are no skyscrapers in this section the business done by these firms along this street runs into many thousands of dollars monthly.

OFFICERS OF CALGARY -- PAST AND PRESENT

Present Officers:

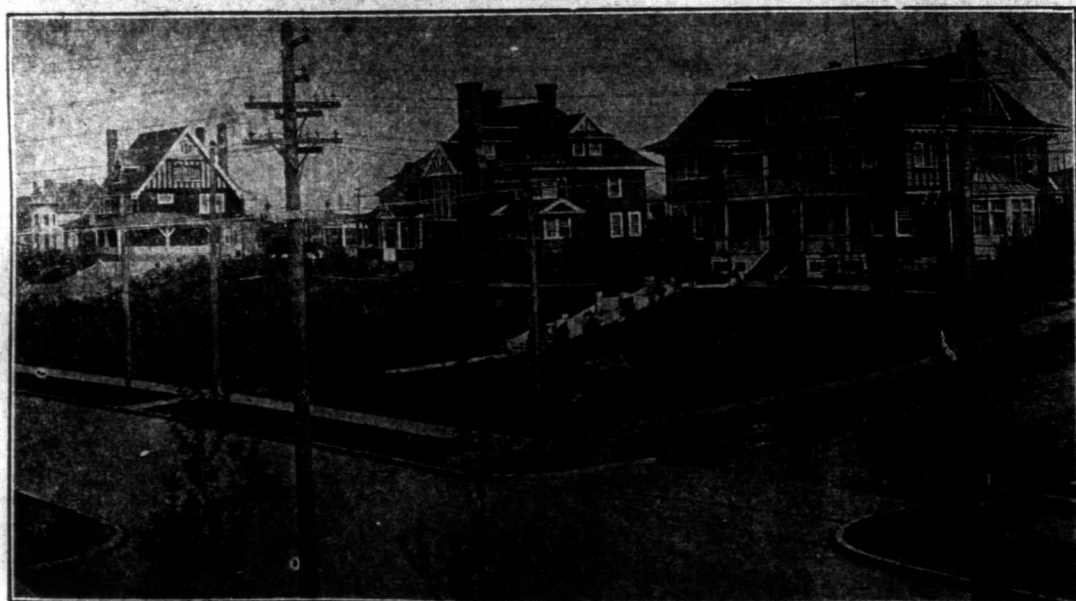
Mayor—M. C. Costello, M.D.
Commissioners—A. G. Graves
A. J. Samis
Clerk—J. M. Miller
Treasurer—J. H. Mercer
Comptroller—W. C. Wood
Assessor—Richard Wallace
Solicitor—C. J. Ford
Health—Dr. C. S. Mahood
Engineer—G. W. Craig

Past Mayors:

From the date of its incorporation in the year 1883 down to the year 1916.
1884-5—George Murdoch
1886-7—G. C. King
1888—A. E. Shelton
1889—D. W. Marsh
1890—J. D. Lafferty, M.D.
1891—James Reilly
1892-3—A. Lucas
1894-5—W. F. Orr
1896—A. McBride
1897—W. F. Orr
1898—A. L. Cameron
1899—James Reilly
1900—W. H. Cushing
1901—J. S. Mackie
1902-3—Thos. Underwood
1904—S. A. Ramsey
1905-6—John Emerson
1907-8—A. L. Cameron
1909-10—R. R. Jamieson
1911-12—J. W. Mitchell
1913-14—H. A. Sinnott
1915-16—M. C. Costello, [M.D.]

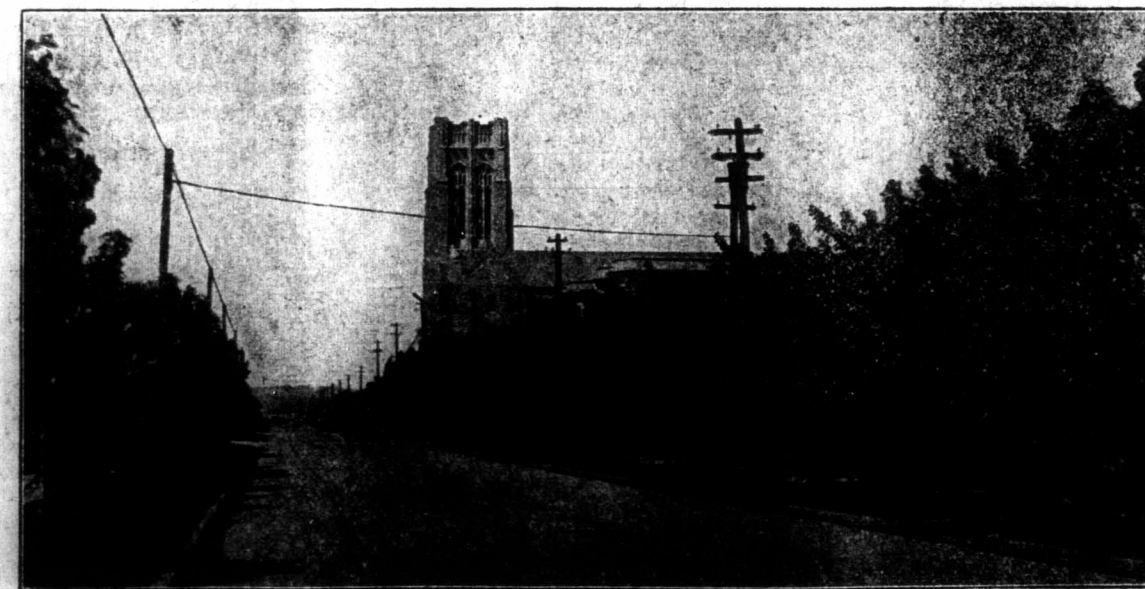
Present Aldermen:

S. H. Adams
J. S. Arnold
J. McNeill
R. C. Marshall
A. P. Patrick
I. G. Ruttle
T. J. S. Skinner
R. J. Tallon
G. F. Tull
H. B. Adshad
A. G. Broatch
A. McTaggart



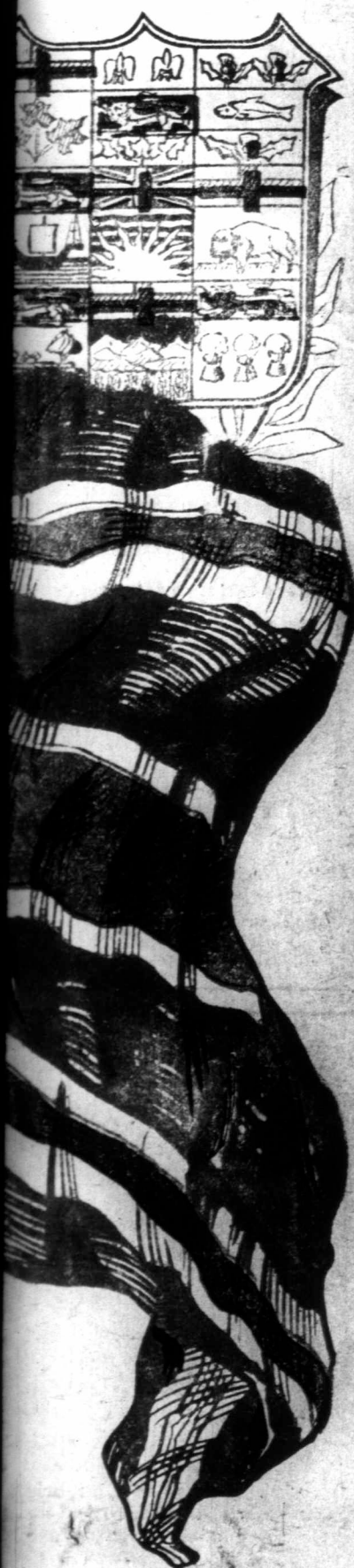
RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF CALGARY

The Residential district has a very up-to-date appearance, the homes are modern in style and have all the aspects of the metropolitan cities. The section where these houses are built was practically waste land ten years ago. Today it is known as Mount Royal—one of the fashionable residential districts.



STREET VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT

This view was taken of Sixth Avenue, looking west, showing Knox Presbyterian Church. It will dispel the erroneous statement that trees do not grow in Calgary. It also shows the modern appearance of the streets.



THE
RIT
OLL

W. H. Moxam
W. E. Vanner
R. McLeod
W. Slason
H. Dewar
D. Woods
P. J. Ferguson
J. A. Warren
F. Nickerson
D. McKay
C. Nichols
A. J. King
W. Meade
W. Taylor
J. Wilson
S. Upton
R. H. Waite
J. S. Parker
W. Davidson
F. Powling
W. E. Earle

BODEL
ware, Toys
HOWE
Meats
WAIN
ary Division