

Canadian Pacific Railway

The following table shows the amount of the annual payments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the ten-payment plan:

	Price per acre	Cash payment	First year's interest	Nine instal- ments of
160 Acres at	\$ 9.00	\$215.70	\$ 73.46	\$180.00
"	9.50	227.70	77.54	190.00
"	10.00	239.70	81.62	200.00
"	10.50	251.65	85.70	210.00
"	11.00	263.65	89.78	220.00
"	11.50	275.60	93.86	230.00
"	12.00	287.60	97.96	240.00
"	12.50	299.60	102.02	250.00
"	13.00	311.55	106.10	260.00
"	13.50	323.55	110.19	270.00
"	14.00	335.55	114.27	280.00
"	14.50	347.50	118.35	290.00
"	15.00	359.50	122.43	300.00
"	15.50	371.45	126.51	310.00
"	16.00	383.40	130.56	320.00
"	17.00	407.40	138.76	340.00

TITLE.

When you purchase this land you make your "Contract" direct with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the deed to the land being made by them under the authority of what is known as the "Land Titles Act, 1894." The "Title" is perfect, and you are dealing with a corporation which has assets of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In selling their Bow Valley irrigable land, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers an absolute guarantee of the delivery of water at an annual maintenance charge based on actual cost, which has been fixed at fifty cents per acre for the Western Section, and will also be very low for the Central and Eastern Sections.

Part II.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Alberta, the great stock-raising, farming and mineral province, is situated between the Provinces of British Columbia on the west and Saskatchewan on the east. It embraces 253,540 square miles, or 162,000,000 acres. It is within a few hundred square miles as large as the combined areas of California, Oregon and Washington. Its present population is slightly less than three hundred thousand; but there is ample room for hundreds of thousands of prosperous farmers. The district may be divided into three great sections: Southern Alberta, embracing the area within which lies the famous Bow River Valley; Central Alberta, which includes the rich Saskatchewan Valley; and Northern Alberta, stretching to the north from Athabaska Landing.

Northern Alberta, comprising roughly the great valleys of the Athabaska and the Peace rivers, has not yet been surveyed and opened to general settlement. But for many years, vegetables, coarse grains and wheat, well ripened by the long sunny days of the northern summer, have grown at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and other pioneer settlements.

Central Alberta is lightly wooded and watered, and the settler is thus able to provide shelter for his stock at a small outlay. Pure water can be obtained at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet. River and woodland, hill and dale clad with grass and flowers and dotted with groves of small aspen, poplar and spruce, delight the eye; the lakes, which abound, reflect the bright blue skies above, and the magnificent valleys of the Saskatchewan lend holdness to a landscape otherwise full of pastoral charm.

Southern Alberta—Rolling eastward from the Rocky Mountains, the foot hills extend for some seventy miles, until they merge gradually into the vast prairie plateau of the province. This plateau is one of the finest stock and grain-raising areas on the continent. A few years ago, the whole of Southern Alberta was given up to ranching. To-day it is making marvellous strides in grain producing and mixed farming. It is found that its gently rolling prairies are fairly breaking the hitherto supreme record of Western Canada in the quantity and quality of its wheat, oats and barley production. This division embraces the Bow River Valley, containing the greatest irrigation scheme on the American Continent.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The development of Alberta in 1909 was the greatest ever recorded in any section of the American Continent.

Fully 20,000 acres of land were settled upon every day in the year.

One new school district was opened for every school day.

Two new towns sprung up every week.

Four miles of railway were built every week day.

The above is only a partial record of Alberta's remarkable expansion during the year 1909.

VARIED RESOURCES.

Alberta is first of all an agricultural province. But it is not entirely so. It is wonderfully rich in minerals. There are more undeveloped coal lands of a high class than in any other part of