

CALGARY

# CALGARY

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DISTRICT ON THE CONTINENT—  
CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING POINT  
FOR WESTERN CANADA—A GREAT  
LIVE, PROGRESSIVE CITY, ORGAN-  
IZED FOR BIG BUSINESS, WHOSE  
PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE MUNICIP-  
ALLY OWNED AND OPERATED.



THE  
CITY OF CALGARY  
YEAR BOOK

*Compiled by*  
S. ARNOLD WARK

Price \$1.50 per copy



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CITY OF CALGARY YEAR BOOK

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WATER SCENE, SHAGANAPPI PARK

## History of Calgary

The transformation of Calgary from the time when the Bow Valley was the favorite wintering quarters of the buffalo, up to the present, is a story of more than ordinary interest.

Available records show the first white men who made any pretence of settlement in the Calgary district were Fathers Lacombe, Remus and Seolen, missionaries of the Catholic Church. In the spring of 1875 Fathers Remus and Seolen built a log cabin, eight feet by ten, on the bank of the Elbow River, east of the site now occupied by the Grand Trunk Station and freight sheds.

### First Building Was a Log Cabin

This was the first building erected in Calgary, and was in fact the first within a radius of a great many miles. The roof was of spruce bark and buffalo skins were used as doors and windows. Shortly after the Reverend George McDougall, a Protestant Missionary, reached the banks of the Bow, and travelling west to the Town of Morley, established a mission in the heart of the Stoney Indian District.

### R.N.W.M.P. Established in Calgary

In the summer of 1875 the mounted police reached Calgary and immediately commenced to build suitable quarters for the establishment of a Fort. During the fall of the same year the Hudson's Bay Company of Adventurers built a trading post to the south of the Mounted Police fort. This was followed by the erection of a store by the I. G. Baker Company, of Fort Benton, Montana, which controlled the freight traffic of those early days, and inaugurated the first transportation trust in the Bow Valley. They controlled all the six-yoke spans of oxen on the trail from Fort Benton to Edmonton, and any one who raised any objection to freight charges or service along this route had the privilege of doing his own freighting.

Outside of the periodical arrival and departure of the Baker Company's ox teams, very little of interest happened at the police fort at the delta of the Bow and Elbow, until 1881, when reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway building through the Valley were circulated and adventurers of all kinds flocked here to see what they could pick up.

### Tented Town Springs Up In Brewery Flats

The first results of the reported coming of the C.P.R. was to transform that part now known as East Calgary into a tented town. So certain were the early settlers that the advancing railway would locate its depot on the level flats of East Calgary that they squatted on every available inch of land and sat tight, mentally subdividing their holdings into picturesque townsites, but unfortunately their fondest hopes were blasted. The advancing steel crept nearer day by day, until one black Monday the steel passed them by on its westward march, and the Canadian Pacific Railway for reasons of its own, located its depot on the present site and the disappointed pioneers were compelled to fold their tents and pack them to the city's present site.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Arrives in Calgary

The next epoch in Calgary's early history was the coming of the railway. In trying to settle the exact date when the first train reached the City, a good many bets have been made, and it has been accepted as fact that the first passenger train arrived August 27th, 1883. Shortly after the arrival of the first train, the president of the C.P.R., then Mr. Stephen, on his trip of inspection, reached Calgary in his private car, accompanied by the presidents of three American roads, a number of English bond holders, and the Count Bassano (after whom the town of Bassano was christened.)

Calgary was now in direct touch with the East with a band of 3,000 miles of steel, along which the street bred people of Europe would come to plow the land, subdivide the forest, to build up cities, and from the ribs of the earth exact tribute in precious metals for the toil and sweat of labor.

Thus ended the old order, giving place to the new. The railway was an accomplished fact and Baker's ox teams were sent to the Chicago packing houses.

### Calgary Becomes a Municipality

On January 4th, 1884, at a meeting convened by the late James Reilly, steps were taken to obtain for Calgary the rights and privileges of a municipal charter, and it was then decided that an election of a civic committee of seven should take place on January 14th. The following candidates were nominated: Messrs. Reilly, Lindsay, Loughheed, Van Wart, King, Cushing, W. H., Swan, Armour, Bretin, Murdock, Tennant, Butler, Hardisty, Moulton, Stewart, Ramsay, Oswald, Col. Walker, Col. Henderson, Clarke.

An election the following December resulted in the election of George Murdock as Calgary's first mayor, with Messrs. S. J. Hogg, Dr. Lindsay, J. H. Millward and S. J. Clarke as aldermen.

The success of these men at the polls was celebrated by the firing of a cannon followed by a fusillade of small arms by a group of cowboys, who had watched the City's first municipal ceremony and could not restrain their desire to participate in the festivities.

### Just a Question of Time

In these days Calgary was without a town clock and the first duty of the council was to provide some means by which the timepieces in the community could be regulated with agreement. To this end it was decided to fire a gun in some public place every day at noon, until arrangement could be completed with the C.P.R. to check up the time daily by telegraph.

### Educational Facilities Considered Without Delay

At the second meeting of the council, the question of establishing a school was taken up, but before it was settled it was found that a census would have to be taken, with the result that the population was discovered to be 428.

# Cushing Brothers Co., Ltd.



Napoleon said: "An army marches on its stomach."

We say: "A business prospers by the service it renders, by the quality of workmanship which it develops and by its persistent adherence to the idea of giving full value—dollar for dollar—"skin for skin", as the fur-traders said.

We have been at the business of supplying the needs of the builders of the West for over a third of a century—our real start was made in 1885.

It took us ten years to get really started. During that time we were binding friendships, establishing business relations, in fact, building goodwill. That is worth more to us today than any other asset.

A friend of ours asked a prominent Western contractor what he thought of the products of the Cushing Factory. His answer was, "They make it a little better." That is the testimony we want from our business friends. We make it a little bit better than anybody else.

Not alone do we make it better, but our facilities enable us to distribute it at a more reasonable price.

We have our factories in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon—our own lumber yards at Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan, and Morinville. We are large purchasers of raw material. We are quantity producers. We are equipped to do the best work, to give the best service at the most reasonable prices. We mention price last because it is the least important. **VALUE** is really what you want—for mere lowness of price without value is a fundamental extravagance.

We are looking forward to big developments within the next few years. We are prepared for it. We ask for your co-operation—frankly, we are after your orders—we want your business. We ask it on no other basis than our ability to give you the best service. That should be capable of proof—put us to the test.



## Cushing Brothers Co., Ltd.

CALGARY

REGINA

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

SASHES - DOORS - WINDOWS - BUILDING SUPPLIES

## History of Calgary

Calgary received its charter of incorporation on November 10, 1884. During this year the Calgary Horticultural Society was formed, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its conference in Eastern Canada, visited Calgary, its members being taken on a sight-seeing tour of the City in rigs. This was the beginning of Calgary's informal publicity bureau.

### First Agricultural Exhibition in 1914

The promoters of the first agricultural and exhibition board in 1884 little thought that it would grow to such proportions as the Calgary Industrial Exhibition. However, the best of everything that the province provided was gathered for the first exhibition in 1884, which was established at this date to counteract the reports printed in the Eastern Canada press to the effect that the great North West was good for nothing except the raising of cattle, and that on account of the summer frosts, nothing in the way of vegetables or grain could be grown. At the first meeting Augustus Carney was elected president; Colonel Walker, vice-president; J. G. Fitzgerald, secretary. A plan of campaign was formed, the exhibition was held and was successful. A creditable display of spring wheat, oats, barley, beets, carrots, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables were arranged and Calgarians of that day were able to refute with little trouble the unjust criticisms from the East.

From the first it was recognized that if the exhibition was to be a permanent institution it would be necessary to have suitable fair grounds. Consequently negotiations were entered into with the Dominion Government with the result that a grant of 99 acres, the present site of the Industrial Exhibition, was made to the Fair Association in 1886.

The benefit that the Calgary Fair has been to the province of Alberta since its inception cannot be over-estimated. It was the pioneer fair and blazed the trail for the agricultural exhibitions which are to be found in almost every town of any size in the West.

### 1885 Rebellion Year

The next point in history affecting the civic development of Calgary was in March, 1885, when news was brought in that twelve men had been killed and several wounded in an engagement with half-breeds at Prince Albert. Mayor Murdock at once called a public meeting, the following notice posted on the door of the old Royal Hotel, brought home to Calgary the seriousness of the rising of 1885, which became known as the rebellion year. The city soon presented all the activity of an armed camp and military activities became the order of the day.

#### NOTICE!

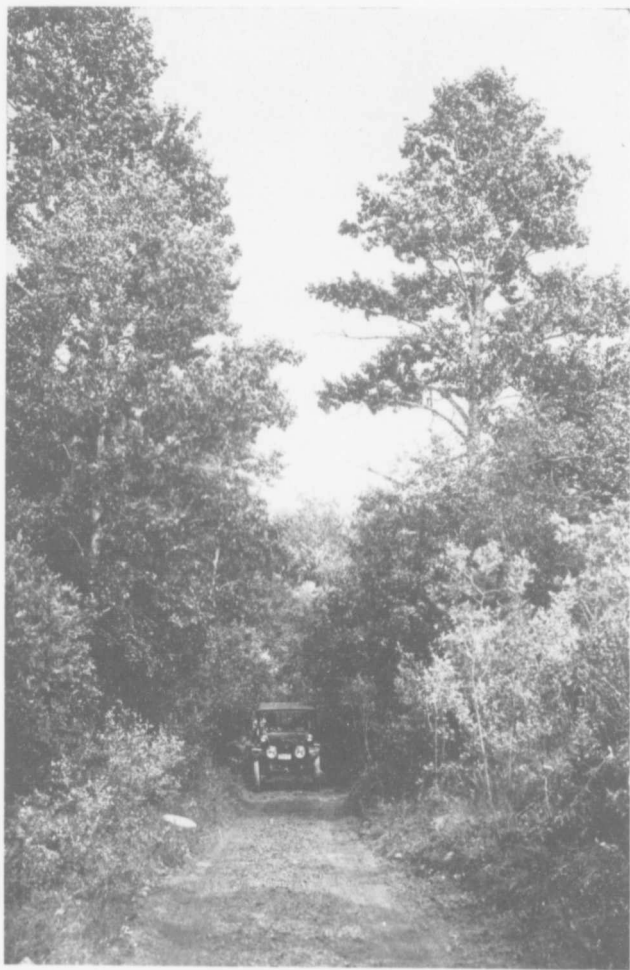
*We are requested by the mayor to give notice that there will be a meeting of the citizens in the Masonic Hall tomorrow afternoon (Friday, March 27th, 1885) at two o'clock, to obtain a general expression of opinion on the precautionary steps it may be deemed advisable to take for mutual protection throughout the district at the present juncture of affairs. Ranchers are particularly requested to attend.*  
(Signed) HENRY BLEECHER.

On Tuesday following the posting of the public notice, Col. Herchmer, with 30 men of the K.N.W.M.P. and 24 horses, left Calgary for Regina in obedience to an order from headquarters, for immediate service



CALGARY'S FIRST HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK

Built by Cushing and Jarrett, Calgary, in 1885



A DRIVEWAY IN ONE OF CALGARY'S BEAUTIFUL PARKS

## History of Calgary

at Prince Albert, to Edmonton, where the supporters of Louis Reil were causing the most trouble. As a precaution against any outbreaks in the city itself by excited Indians, the chief of police was instructed to warn storekeepers against selling ammunition to the red men.

Some of the Blackfoot Indians came to the city for the purpose of procuring firearms and cartridges, but were in every case turned down. These were anxious days. The pent-up passions of the full bloods and half-breeds living near the city boundaries might break forth at any minute and precipitate bloodshed. In reply to a telegram from the citizens requesting leave to raise a mounted troop, Sir John A. MacDonald replied: Authority has been granted to raise four troops in Alberta under General Strange.

### Calgary Raises Mounted Troops

Upon receipt of that wire, 76 volunteers were enrolled and the first detachment set out for Edmonton a few days later. As the troops were marching out of the city an incident occurred which will give a clear impression of the bitterness of feeling existing between the white man and the Indians. When Gen. Strange at the head of his troops, reached the corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street, now Eighth Avenue and First Street East, a halfbreed interpreter commenced to read what purported to be a petition from the Blackfoot chief, setting forth the plea that one of his tribe had been shot at Gleichen by white troops and suggesting that the chief did not propose to let the incident pass without some recompense. Gen. Strange, without dismounting, called out: "Go back to Crowfoot and tell your chief that if he does not behave himself, I'll clean him out and his whole gang and Sir John A. MacDonald or Dewdney either won't be able to save him. He knows I tell the truth." Then setting spurs to his horse, he rode on to rejoin his troops.

### Calgary Troops in Three Hot Engagements

On reaching Edmonton, Gen. Strange's column was made up for a dash at Big Bear and his band of rebels, who were harassing the country around Fort Pitt. The General's command was made up of the following details: Major Steele's Mounted Police corps, the Calgary Scouts, four companies of the 65th regiment under Colonel Hughes, and four companies of the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

During the last engagement, Big Bear sent in a flag of truce. The Indian Chieftain's band was now broken up into two retreating sections, but as he still had his white prisoners with him, Gen. Strange decided to follow both trails with his mounted men. A few days later Big Bear was captured at Caltron by Colonel Irvine and the Calgary Scouts immediately afterwards started for home. The trouble was over. The Battle of Batoche had been fought and Louis Reil taken prisoner and later hanged after his trial at Regina on November 18th, 1885.

The Calgary boys were given a rousing reception on their return and after a couple of days' jubilation settled down to business.

Thus ended Calgary's first contribution to Empire warfare. The second contribution took place at the time of the Boer War.



THE CALGARY FIRE BRIGADE IN 1895





# PURITY FLOUR

## History of Calgary

### Dual City Councils in Operation

The years that followed the quelling of the Reil Rebellion, were years of comparative quiet for the City of Calgary. Municipal dissensions afforded far the greatest excitement. In 1886 the City had two mayors and two boards of aldermen, claiming the right to carry on the affairs of the city at the same time. Against the return of George Murdock as mayor, and Messrs. Freeze and Millward as aldermen, James Reilly, the unsuccessful candidate, presented a petition on the counts of bribery and corruption. Mr. Reilly's objections were sustained by the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Justice Travis, who amended the declaration of the returning officer and proclaimed James Reilly mayor, with Messrs. Soulis, Bannerman, Grant and Davidson, councillors. The court granted costs and \$200 to be paid in ten days. If the bill of costs was not met within the stipulated time executions and attachments were threatened to enforce payment.

Mayor Murdock defaulted and levy of distress was made on the goods in his harness shop and when the authorities had realized the amount of their claim the auction sale was called off, but complications did not end there. A firm of solicitors at Ottawa, who were consulted as arbitrators, pronounced in favor of the council elected by the people, with George Murdock as Mayor, as the only persons entitled to act as a council for the year 1886. This opinion exasperated the Reilly forces to such an extent that one of the members purloined the city seal and documents, and the deadlock was complete.

The slogan at the municipal election the next year was "The resurrection of the Missing Seal and Municipal Documents." When the election was over they were forthcoming.

### Calgary Has Disastrous Fire in 1886

In 1886 Calgary suffered from the greatest fire it has ever known. On Sunday morning, November 4th, a fire broke out in the flour and feed store of S. Parish on McTavish Street (First Street East). A strong wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread with great rapidity. In a short time the corner was in flames, the fire bell was rung and the alarm soon spread. The whole town was aroused and turned out to fight the flames. The Mounted Police were marched to the scene and maintained order, giving every possible assistance to the citizens who had formed a voluntary brigade. An attempt was made to blow up some buildings adjoining the Royal Hotel, which was in a direct line of the flames, and thus save the city's principal hotelery from destruction, but the dynamite failed to explode and the flames crept up the lane between the hotel and the centre of conflagration. Willing workers concentrated the whole of their attention on the "Old Royal."

### Saved the Hotel

And by hard work, the hotel, outside of being badly blistered and slightly charred, was saved. The total loss of the fire was estimated at \$100,000, of which only \$22,000 was covered by insurance.

### Sir John A. MacDonald Visits Calgary

The political event of the year was the arrival of Sir John A. MacDonald on a visit. The distinguished statesman delivered a speech in the roller rink, after which he held a review on the banks of the Bow River of the troops who had taken part in the Reil Rebellion of the previous year. He was later on in the day entertained at a banquet by his admirers and political allies.

### Bootleggers and Whiskey Runners in the Old Days

Probably the most important historical event for 1886 was the adoption by the council of the license system in lieu of prohibition. The North West Territories' partial prohibition law had proved a decided failure as far as the suppression of the drink traffic was concerned, and the adoption of the license system appeared to be the only practical solution of a very complex problem. Whiskey smuggling had assumed such proportions, and crimes of every sort were increasing to such an extent that it was decided to restrict dealing in alcoholic liquor to the bar-room, where strict police supervision could more readily cope with the difficulties incurred in dealing with intoxicants of all kinds.

### St. George's and Princess Islands Become the Property of the City

It was in this year, too, that St. George's and Princess Islands became the property of the people for all time. The grading of streets was commenced, a sewerage and scavenging system established, a public market and stockyards founded, and bridges were built over the Bow and Elbow rivers. It was also a year of phenomenally low temperature. During January and February the meeting of the council were suspended on account of the cold, and the fuel famine occasioned much discomfort in Calgary and the surrounding district.

### The Birth of Municipal Ownership

It was in 1888 that the ratepayers of Calgary awoke to the advantage of public ownership. The granting of charters by the North West Council had occasioned considerable dissension, and the aldermen requested Alberta's representatives on the North West Territories Assembly at Regina, not to allow any private company exclusive rights for the purpose of laying water and sewer systems. This request, after some debate, was granted, and although the City's first water supply was laid down by a private company, it was not long before the city council passed a resolution to appoint a committee to examine into the feasibility of acquiring the waterworks as a public utility, and a well-defined arrangement for the purchase of the system was agreed upon, and carried. This was the beginning of the principle of public ownership,

# The Organized Farmer in Business

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND OBJECTS  
OF THE FARMERS' WHO MAKE UP UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

## THE COMPANY

The Organized Farmers of the West carrying on their own business. There are now 35,000 farmer-members. United Grain Growers Limited was formed on September 1st, 1917, as a result of the amalgamation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.

## THE OBJECT

To do the farmer's business through co-operative effort better than it could be done otherwise.

## MEMBERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP

Only farmers, or members of farmers' families, may become shareholders.

No member may hold more than 100 shares of \$25.00 par value each.

Each member has one vote only. Members are organized in 33 Locals, each of which elects a Local Board with a secretary and a chairman, and also appoints a delegate to the annual meeting. There are 12 directors, 5 from Alberta, 4 from Saskatchewan and 3 from Manitoba.

## SERVICES

Complete grain marketing service, including over 300 country elevators. Terminal elevators are operated at Port Arthur and Fort William, and an export business in grain is carried on.

Livestock Department, selling stock on Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg markets, and supplying carloads of stockers and feeders for farmers.

Co-operative Supply and Machinery Department, handling general supplies and farm implements.

Lumber Mill, manufacturing lumber on the Company's own timber limits.

Farm Land and Insurance Departments.

## COUNTRY AND TERMINAL ELEVATORS

In Alberta 146 country elevators are operated. 35 in Saskatchewan and 145 in Manitoba.

At Fort William terminal elevators "B" and "E" with combined capacity of 2,500,000 bushels are leased and operated as one elevator. Since 1912 over one hundred million bushels have been handled.

At Port Arthur, elevator "H" with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, was built by the Company. It is operated as a private elevator for the handling of 'A' grades of grain.

## VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Total farmers' grain handled from September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1918, by The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited and United Grain Growers Limited—is over 327 million bushels.

## LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Livestock offices and expert salesmen are maintained at markets in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Livestock are now handled at the rate of more than 5,000 cars a year.

## CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The Company maintains warehouses for the storage of machinery and supplies and show rooms for exhibiting goods handled in Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon. Into these warehouses goods are moved in carload quantities at carload freight rates and they are shipped out again as required.

Machinery, Binder Twine, Lumber, Coal, Flour, Apples, Salt, Wire, Fencing, Fence Posts—these are some of the supplies in handling which the Company acts as the Farmers' Purchasing Agent.

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited is a subsidiary company, owned and controlled absolutely by United Grain Growers Limited, and under the same general management. It was organized for the more convenient handling of land, insurance and the special businesses that might be engaged in. The Land Department handles farm lands throughout the West, at prices set by the owner, and charges the owner a fixed rate of commission. The Insurance Department acts as general agent for hail, fire and other lines of insurance, to supplement the insurance obtained through government and municipal schemes, and farmers' mutual companies.

The manufacture of lumber on the Company's own timber limits at Hutton, B.C., is carried on by means of another subsidiary company—U.G.G. Saw Mills Limited.

The Grain Growers' Export Company Limited handles the Canadian end of the Company's export business, while the New York office is carried on by the Grain Growers' Export Company Inc., under a United States charter.

United Grain Growers (B.C.) Limited, with offices at New Westminster, B.C., looks after business on the Pacific Coast.

All these companies are owned and controlled absolutely by United Grain Growers Limited and were organized to give better efficiency in their different departments.

## OFFICES

The executive offices of the Company are situated in Calgary and Winnipeg. A private telegraph wire connects these two offices and enables the officers of the Company to keep constantly in touch with the different departments of business. This wire is also found extremely important by the farmers of Alberta in connection with the handling of their grain on the Winnipeg market.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

*The Organized Farmer in Business*

## History of Calgary

which has become the outstanding feature in Calgary's extraordinary municipal growth. Calgaryans of years to come will have increasing reason to thank their stars that the city fathers of 1888 introduced into municipal affairs the principle of making the ratepayers the owners of utilities necessary to civic welfare. The council lent its assistance to a local company formed to bore for natural gas, but records fail to disclose the success of the venture. Indeed, it is not certain that any drilling actually took place until three years later, when Sir William Van Horne, of the C.P.R., loaned the company a diamond drill. After a few months' digging and delving, gas was struck, but not in commercial quantities, and operations were abandoned.

### Calgary Pretty Near Goes to the Dogs

Calgary in these days was infested by stray dogs. Mongrels apparently belonging to no one in particular roamed the streets, causing the citizens considerable annoyance. To rid the city of these pests a reward of twenty-five cents was offered the boys of Calgary for each stray dog brought to the City Hall. The business acumen displayed by the youth of the city and the enthusiasm with which it entered into the chase, soon made inroads into the civic purse. Every dog that was found running loose was dragged to municipal headquarters on a piece of string and dogs that were chained were unchained in the dead of night and captured as strays the following morning. The boom in homeless dogs became so absorbing that the city was compelled to rescind its resolution authorizing this canine bounty if it would escape civic bankruptcy.

### Electric Light and Fire Departments Organized

Electric light was introduced into the city that year, and the first regular fire department was organized under the temporary command of the late Andrew Grant. Under Grant were ten men, whose first official duty was the supervision of the installation of fire alarms. To increase the efficiency of the service, the City offered ten dollars to the owner of the team that first reached the City Hall and was hitched up to the steamer after an alarm was sent in. This bonus made competition lively and the service was prompt and effective. The estimates for the year were \$62,805.64, necessitating a rate of 18 mills. For its street lights of 36 candle power, each Calgary citizen was paying \$6.00 a year, the lights to be left burning all night.

### Calgary and Edmonton Linked by Rail

On April 24, 1890, the Governor-General gave the royal assent to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Bill. Within two hours the necessary money was subscribed. Mr. James Ross, the contractor, immediately went to England and arranged with the English money market for the sale of the bonds and within one month was back again in Canada. July 21st was declared a holiday by the mayor, and the citizens decorated the town to welcome the Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, who had come to the city to turn the first sod of the proposed railway. Mayor Lafferty opened the proceedings with the reading of an address of welcome to the visiting minister, to which the honorable gentleman suitably replied. At the conclusion of speechmaking, a spade and wheelbarrow were given the minister, and he walked down a plankway and cut the first sod amidst great cheering. Then the real festivities of the day commenced. An ox was roasted whole on an open space close by. Loaves of bread by the hundred were put on long tables with cake, ice cream, lemonade and ale, and 1,500 people sat down to a hearty meal. In the evening of the memorable day a public dance was held in the Boynton Hall, which was largely attended.

### Calgary Incorporated as a City, 1893

In 1893 Calgary became a City. The North West Territories Assembly at Regina was petitioned for incorporation as a city. The request was complied with and Lieutenant-Governor MacIntosh, accompanied by Miss MacIntosh and a distinguished party, visited the City and the Lieutenant-Governor was the first to sign the charter. He said in part: "Every day the people in the East are becoming more interested in this splendid country. In a short time they will be coming in great numbers to settle among us." Telegrams were received from many large centres congratulating Calgary on its incorporation.

### Late Sir Wilfrid Laurier Visited Calgary in 1893

The political event of Calgary's incorporation year was the visit of the then Hon. Mr. Laurier, accompanied by prominent members of the Liberal party. The distinguished statesman delivered a speech in the Hull Opera House and his name was enrolled on the City Charter as one of its first and most celebrated freemen.

### Immigration Assumes Large Proportions

Immigration into the Province of Alberta assumed considerable proportions at this time. It was the beginning of the American trek of settlers which subsequently assumed such remarkable proportions. During September 1,900 settlers came to Alberta, of whom two-thirds were from the United States. It was a common sight on the streets to see incoming settlers drive into the city with immigration outfits consisting of two four-in-hand teams of pack horses coming in from the south and going out over the northern trail.

## History of Calgary

### Foundation Stone of General Hospital Laid

A movement which had taken place in Calgary some years past was brought to a successful issue this year. The foundation stone for the General Hospital was laid. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. T. M. Daly, at that time member of the North West Territories Assembly, who in after years became the most celebrated police magistrate in the City of Winnipeg. Two days after the laying of the foundation stone of the Hospital one of the outstanding figures in the history of the Canadian West passed away in the person of Judge Macleod, of the N.W.T. supreme court. Judge Macleod had a distinguished career as a soldier. He served with Sir Garnet Wolsley in the Red River Expedition and was created C.M.G. for his services in the campaign. He was appointed Captain in the R.N.W.M.P. in 1873; assistant commissioner in command of the force and a member of the North West Council, October 7th, 1876.

### Judge Macleod Christened Calgary

It was Judge Macleod who christened the City of Calgary, after a town in the Island of Mull, Scotland, where the Judge hailed from and his friends lived.

"CALGARY" in the Gaelic language means "CLEAR RUNNING WATER."

The town of Macleod was also named after the Judge in recognition of his invaluable services to the country in the early days of settlement.

### North West Territories Split Up

Among other interesting things that should be mentioned, W. H. Cushing, the Mayor, and T. Underwood were appointed a committee to present an address of welcome to General Booth on his first visit to this part of the Dominion in the interests of the Salvation Army. Ex-Alderman McBride was also promulgating the idea of provincial autonomy, although the idea was attracting little public attention. The city council, in appreciation of Mr. McBride's efforts in this direction, granted him some money for publicity through the North West Territories. The city council also passed the following resolution: "That it is imperative that some change should be made in the form of government now in force in that part of Western Canada between the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia known as the North West Territories of Canada, and a readjustment made of the boundaries thereof. The creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the term of office of Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada, in the year 1906, was the realization of the dream of these early reformers for provincial government.

### First Consideration of Irrigation Possibilities

The C.P.R. land and irrigation offices were established in Calgary in 1895 and the question of irrigation was widely discussed. Since that time the irrigation system has developed steadily until it has become the biggest project of its sort on the continent. One of the greatest boons that irrigation has conferred on mankind is the practical demonstration of the profitableness of the small farm acre for acre as compared with the large farm. The increased prosperity which will accrue to Calgary and district from the multiplication of small farms as compared with the large tracts previously held, is being felt more and more every day, and tends to place Calgary more firmly as the wholesale and distributing centre of the Province of Alberta.

### Calgary's Assessment from 1891

To satisfy those who prefer statistics to descriptive matter, in telling of a city's growth and development, we are giving herewith the following table of Calgary's assessment for the last twenty-nine years:

1891	\$1,011,735	1906	\$ 7,771,921
1892	2,745,204	1907	12,832,496
1893	2,488,690	1908	17,941,678
1894	2,782,487	1909	19,824,978
1895	2,628,062	1910	30,796,092
1896	2,676,530	1911	52,747,600
1897	1,994,300	1912	112,544,400
1898	1,937,760	1914	133,023,618
1899	2,018,140	1915	134,886,425
1900	2,165,520	1916	113,807,735
1901	2,307,040	1917 (war reduction)	85,198,091
1902	2,383,325	1918	80,938,781
1'03	3,221,549	1919	78,473,414
1904	4,099,437	1919	77,949,260
1905	5,433,469		

### Bow River Floods Calgary

Calgary, built on a lake bottom, has not been immune from floods. These floods have been periodic and have provided old-timers one of their most popular subjects of prophecy and reminiscence.

One of the most serious floods in the Bow Valley occurred when the river, swollen with the heavy and continuous rains extending over many days, together with the melting of the snow in the mountains, rose with sudden and menacing rapidity and alarmed the residents of the houses in the low-lying districts along the banks. Before midnight the river overflowed its banks, flooding several houses.

## History of Calgary

The R.N.W.M.P. and the fire brigade promptly turned out with teams and wagons and were kept busy all night rescuing women and children from floating houses and removing furniture, etc., to places of safety. About five in the morning a portion of the bridge across the Bow was carried away by the rushing waters. The Elbow rose six feet during the night and washed away the new stone pier which had been erected to carry the steel bridge which was then in the course of construction for vehicular traffic. Large sections of the Calgary Irrigation Company's flumes were swept away and the old race track was flooded. No lives were lost, but the destruction of property was estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

### Calgary Raises Troops for South Africa

On January 21, 1900, the Calgary contingent raised to join the Second Canadian Contingent to assist the Mother Country in the Great Boer War, left the city, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, for the east, where there were shipped without delay to South Africa. Mayor Cushing, on behalf of the city, addressed the men at the depot, expressing what was in the mind of every member of the vast audience who had come to wish the soldiers "God speed."

### Lord Minto Visits Calgary

Lord Minto, governor-general, the countess and a distinguished party from Ottawa, visited Calgary during that year, and drove to the Sarcee Reservation, where an elaborate Indian pageant was staged. War, ghost and scalp dances were given by the tribes on the reservation, and some excellent field sports were indulged in by the Indians. The old chief, "Bull's Head," was an object of interest for the regal party as he rode at the head of his followers, dressed in full fighting regalia of the savage warrior. His followers were in war paint, mounted on wiry cayuses, with strings of Shaganappi in their mouths for bridles, who, as soon as the war whoop was given, swung into line and rode past the governor-general and his party.

### Prince and Princess of Wales Next Royal Visitors

The following year the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Calgary, and on this occasion presented medals to the South African veterans at Victoria Park. Shaganappi Point was the scene of a reception by the Prince of Wales of Indian chiefs, Bloods, Sarcees, Creses, Stonies and Piegans, who were represented at the ceremony. Great crowds of people from Calgary took advantage of the C.P.R. excursion trains which ran to Shaganappi every few minutes, to take part in the celebration. Later in

the day the Prince and Princess were treated to an exhibition of broncho busting and steer roping at Victoria Park, and during the night resumed their tour to the coast.

### First Annual Banquet for Old-timers' Club

Old-timers held their first grand banquet that year. It was given at the Criterion restaurant, and to it all those who had squatted on the flats (East Calgary) came. Honory old pioneers were there who had been allowed to retain their scalps by virtue of the "Winchesters," and many were there who had whacked bulls out of Fort Benton for Baker's famous transportation company; whilst others were friends of "Hip-O" Johnson, that picturesque cattle thief.

### Old-timers Had Plenty of Grit

It might be well to relate at this juncture a story told at the Old-timers banquet by J. J. McHugh regarding his entrance into the life of Calgary. It was in 1880 that Mr. McHugh first came to Calgary, having been in the north for a couple of years previously, and while trekking south he met the late Rev. John McDougal, who was going north. During the conversation that followed, Rev. McDougal informed McHugh that the ice on the Red Deer River had broken up and was in a very dangerous condition for crossing. Nothing daunted McHugh and his half-breed guide built a willow canoe; then, ordering the breed to fry all the bacon on hand, they saved the fat and gave said canoe several coats of bacon grease, lined it with their sleeping tarpaulin, and launched it. What the boat lacked in sea-going qualities was made up by the river lore possessed by the guide, and Mr. McHugh reached the southern banks of the river in safety. To people who have come to Calgary in standard sleepers, Mr. McHugh's experience will prove interesting.

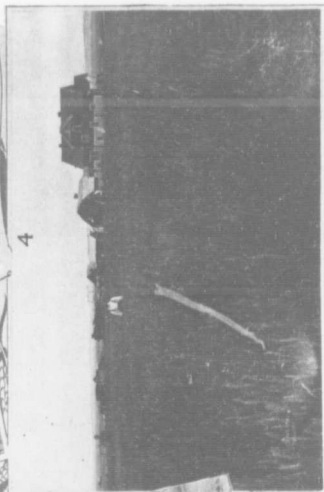


SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL STATUE  
CENTRAL PARK



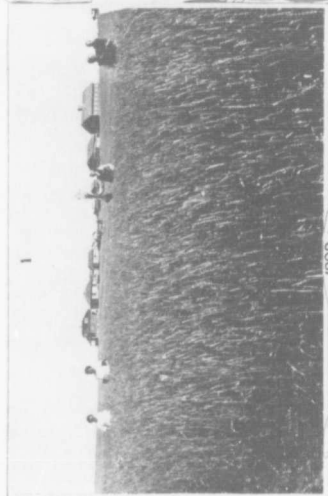
No 2 ON  
WHEAT GROUNDS  
"SHUBBLE"  
near ROSBUD,  
ALTA.  
in 1919

2



W. E. HYMAS FARM BUILDING  
THIS ROSEBUD,  
ALTA.  
No 4 SHOWING 1919 WHEAT CROP

4



No 1 SHOWING PART OF THE 1800 ACRE  
WHEAT FARM OWNED BY  
MR. SCHMIDTZ  
near ROSBUD, ALTA. 1919

1



STOCK RANCH  
No 3 owned by  
W. E. HYMAS  
near ROSBUD,  
ALTA.

3

# GILBERT BROS., LIMITED



GILBERT BROTHERS LIMITED, dealers in Western farm lands, have been established in business continuously since 1911, with offices in the Grain Exchange Building, Calgary.



They enjoy the distinction of being the largest operators in their business in Central Alberta, being instrumental in breaking up and developing over 30,000 acres of the choicest wheat land in the province. They have been successful in interesting buyers from the United States and other countries with sufficient capital in the purchase of large tracts of Alberta farm lands, who have developed and brought the same under a state of cultivation and have been a great asset to the province. Special attention is also given to the buyer with limited means in securing for him a smaller tract to meet his requirements.



They were the first firm in the province to advertise the sale of Alberta lands on the crop payment plan, through which large acreages have been brought under cultivation and proven satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.



The Gilbert Brothers have substantiated their belief in this province by developing large tracts of land themselves. In 1912 they began operating in what is now the famous Rosebud district, and which at that time was a large cattle range, with a very small acreage under cultivation. By their confidence in the future of this country and their untiring efforts, Rockyford, Redland, Rosebud and Beynon districts are one vast wheat field as the illustration on the opposite page shows.



The Canadian National Railway now runs into the heart of this great farming country, making it accessible to market and to the growing city of Calgary, "the home of the firm." This district is easily reached by motor, many people making the trip to assure themselves of the prosperous conditions.



The members of this firm are also interested in the Three Hills, Drumheller and Bassano districts, and through their wide experience in the various parts of this country are recognized as authorities on valuations, and take pleasure in consulting with their clients and prospective purchasers as to the requirements required in developing and operating lands. A visit to their office will demonstrate the satisfaction that prevails among their clients, as some of the best farmers and operators may be found there, many making further investments through their office.

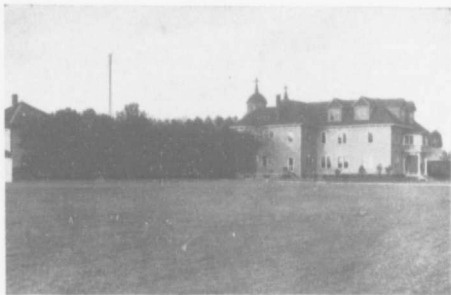


The members of Gilbert Brothers Limited are: Wm. F. Gilbert, president; H. N. Gilbert, vice-president; O. N. Gilbert, secretary-treasurer. O. N. Gilbert is also president of the Alberta Land Settlement Association.



# ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL COLLEGE

219B EIGHTEENTH AVENUE WEST  
CALGARY, ALBERTA



*Dining Hall and Administration Office*

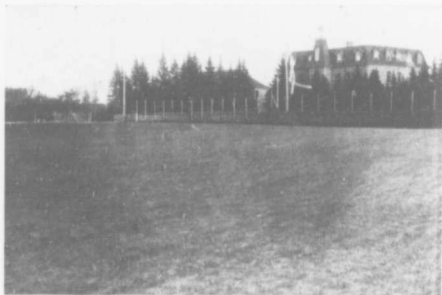


*A Shaded Avenue in Recreation Grounds*

**S**T. MARY'S CATHEDRAL COLLEGE is conveniently situated near the C.N.R. Station on Eighteenth Ave. West. It has a splendid location with spacious playgrounds and campus unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

The appointments and sanitary arrangements are of the most approved and modern type.

An experienced matron attends to the clothes and the special wants of the younger boys.



*Football Campus and Playgrounds*

**CURRICULUM:** The course of studies consists of the usual subjects taught in the Public and High Schools of the Province of Alberta, and is calculated to prepare the boys for the Departmental and the University Matriculation Examinations, as well as to fit them for a professional or a commercial life.

Boys are received from the age of nine provided they are grounded in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

There are a number of private rooms for the larger boys.

## Description of Calgary's Coat of Arms

The upper third of the shield shows the Rockies—our pride and glory. The lower two-thirds bears the Red Cross of St. George, mounted by the Maple Leaf (Canadian Emblem), which again is inset by a Buffalo Bull, the former master of our great country. The supporters, a Horse and a Steer, represent our wealth.



The Crest shows the Royal Crown (a sign of loyalty), and a Sunburst. Below are the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock, declaring our ancestry. Calgary was founded in 1882, and in 1894 she received her City Charter. Our motto is "ONWARD" and the Union Jack and Canadian Ensign speak of the Imperial Empire.

The Seal of the City of Calgary is similar to the above design.

## City of Calgary

Calgary is named after a small town in Scotland; the word "Calgary" is of Gaelic origin, and means clear water.

### Locality and Advantages

The City of Calgary is the business centre of the Province of Alberta, and the largest and most important city between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Its location on the C.P.R. main line is picturesque, situated in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. This site is most commanding, geographically, and by reason of its strategic and geographical situation, the abundant supply of pure water, the untold wealth of the surrounding country awaiting development, and above all by reason of its cheap power, both natural gas and electric, the City offers most desirable inducements for the establishment of manufacturing industries. An extract from "*Townships of the North West Territories*" reads as follows:

"At the junction of the rivers (Bow and Elbow) on Section 14, is the town of Calgary, which will soon become one of the most important places in the Northwest. Its geographical position, picturesque site, proximity to the Rocky Mountains, access to wood and timber by way of both rivers, and its ample supply of excellent water all contribute to this end. C. E. LaRue, 1883."

At the time the above was written, Calgary had a population of less than 500, and Calgary's present status surpasses the forecast.

The business section and part of the residential district has spread over the valley which was the original townsite, and is rapidly expanding over the surrounding heights, from which views of the Rocky Mountains are obtainable. Calgary is approximately 840 miles west of Winnipeg, 620 miles east of Vancouver, 138 miles north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America, and 80 miles from Banff, "The Playground of Canada" and the "Canadian Alps."

### Surrounding Country and Resources

Tributary to Calgary is one of the most prosperous agricultural, beef raising and ranching districts in Canada, comprising an area of some thousands of square miles, and by virtue of the nutritious and abundant grasses growing throughout the surrounding territory, cattle raised in this locality are in demand by purveyors of high-grade meats, and by reason of its favorable climate and the extraordinary fertility of the soil, grain and vegetables produced in the Calgary district are of the highest grade.

### Irrigation and Farming

Calgary is the headquarters of the second largest irrigation project in the world, giving precedence only to the Nile undertaking. Water for irrigating the fertile irrigation belt stretching from Calgary, north, east and south, is obtained from the Bow River. The head-gates of the main canal are located inside the City limits.

In the agricultural world, Calgary, being the centre of thousands of acres of both irrigated and non-irrigated lands famous for spring, fall and winter grains of all kinds, vegetables and wild and cultivated grasses, is highly attractive to prospective settlers and investors. As a direct result of this location and the productivity of the surrounding areas, a "Grain" or "Stock" Exchange was established some years ago and is rapidly assuming large proportions. Calgary's importance as a grain centre has been officially recognized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the said Government has built a terminal elevator in this City.

### Railways and Markets

With three transcontinental railways operating into the City and other branch lines projected, Calgary accords to the wholesaler and the retailer great facilities for trade throughout the whole of the Dominion. This, coupled to an ideal location in the heart of a rapidly and ever-growing market, in the centre of tributary lands containing bountiful supplies of raw materials, and enjoying the benefits of preferential freight rates, places Calgary conspicuously before the prospective manufacturer, and industries building in Calgary operate under the most favorable circumstances.

The majority of prominent men in Western Canada consider that when the Panama Canal is in operation the greater portion of the products of the fertile western prairies will be shipped via Calgary to the Pacific Coast, and it is noteworthy in this connection to consider the fact that the C.P.R. is expeditiously reducing grades and double tracking their road between Calgary and Vancouver.

CITY OF  
CALGARY



GENERAL  
HOSPITAL

### City of Calgary—Health Department

#### The Departments Are:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Bureau of Vital Statistics.               | 5. Bureau of Infant Hygiene (including Pure Milk Depot, Baby Welfare Station and Pre-natal Work). |
| 2. Bureau of Communicable Diseases.          | 6. Bureau of Sanitation.  |
| 3. Bureau of Food, Milk and Meat Inspection. |   |
| 4. Bureau of Laboratory Work.                |   |

*Vital Statistics.*—A careful record is kept of all births and causes of death so as to enable the Department to publish an accurate account of Births and Deaths in the City. This procedure is as essential to proper administration of public health affairs, as auditing and accounting is to the successful conduct of the large commercial institutions.

*Communicable Diseases.*—This important branch of the Department attends to the registering of all cases of communicable disease and it has always been the aim of the Department to prevent disease and the work of our propaganda along these lines is now bearing fruit. The use of prophylactic serums has for the last few years been general and has greatly aided us in the prevention of communicable diseases. These antitoxins and prophylactic serums are provided free by the Department and are also given at the request of any physician in charge of a case of communicable disease.

*Infant Hygiene.*—The Department is carrying on a Baby Welfare Campaign every year and the results obtained have been excellent. The educational campaign in Baby Welfare has borne fruit and has attracted country-wide attention because of its sane purpose. It is well known that a large class cannot afford—and would not if they could afford to do so—to take their babies to a physician for advice as how to keep them well, or, in other words, for education in Infant Hygiene and feeding. It is this class that the Baby Welfare Nurse reaches. A Clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, when mothers have an opportunity to bring their babies to a doctor and have them examined free of charge. The Baby Welfare Nurse also has charge of the Little Mothers' League, to which she demonstrates and teaches the care of the baby. During the summer months parents in straitened circumstances receive pure milk for their babies.

*Food, Meat and Milk Inspection* is carried out rigidly in this City and great care is exercised to ensure a pure food supply for the citizens. It has been found that educational propaganda along these lines is more efficient than recourse to the Police Court in cases where ignorance in the handling of foodstuffs is displayed.

*Laboratory.*—This is an important factor in connection with the work of the Health Department; the work carried on for the protection of the City water supply, the efforts made to ensure pure milk by rigid tests, are all in the day's work. The laboratory makes tests of sputum for traces of tuberculosis and for all other communicable diseases. All foods in the least way suspicious are tested. Other tests made bear important points in connection with the department.

*Sanitation.*—This branch of the service attends to the keeping of the City in a clean and sanitary condition; the investigation of all complaints and the abating of nuisances, also the enforcement of all Health Bylaws, house inspection, etc. The connecting of houses with the City water and sewer come under the supervision of this department.

Health has been shown to be the results of proper education. It is the mainspring of pleasure, happiness, comfort and wealth; it is a Science.

Bulletins and leaflets have been published and the activities of this department, which were somewhat hampered by the retrenchment plan in the earlier days of the war, were directed along educational lines to a greater extent than ever before.

The Department monthly report and the pamphlets published from time to time are excellent health educators; also a propaganda has been started by the use of moving pictures dealing entirely with Public Health Work.

## City of Calgary

### Administration of Hospitals

The hospitals of Calgary, which were hitherto managed by private individuals and latterly by the Calgary Hospitals Board, are now administered by the City Government and classed as a Public Utility.

In December, 1918, the majority of the electors voting thereon declared for Civic Administration of Hospitals in preference to private or semi-private Boards. The change in control took place April, 1919.

A Tuberculosis Hospital is operated by the Hospitals Board for the treatment of sufferers from this disease, Calgary's excellent climate having drawn many patients to this vicinity.

### Library

Those of our citizens possessing literary tastes may, on becoming members of the Calgary Public Library, have access to various works of literature by the world's best authors. A short review of the history of the Calgary Public Library appears in another portion of this book.

### Charitable Institutions

The unfortunate, destitute and needy are cared for by the Associated Charities, and food, coal and clothes are provided those asking for help, and work for same if able, thus eliminating so-called charity.

### Municipal Ownership

Calgary is essentially a City owned and operated for its citizens' benefit through their elected representatives, and owing to this fact its inhabitants enjoy a service from the various municipal undertakings seldom equalled. Having decided in the year 1900 that municipally-owned utilities were for their best interests, as a first venture the then waterworks system was purchased from the private company operating it and steps were instituted to remodel and modernize the system. Success attended this venture and demonstrated to all that municipal ownership could, when properly administered, be successful, and accordingly in due course Electric Light and Power, Street Railway and Asphalt Paving Plant systems and a Public Market were successfully instituted.

The Municipal Public Market furnishes an ideal medium of exchange as between the producer and the consumer and a most beneficial effect in lowering prices of foodstuffs has resulted from its successful operation. Write to the Market Superintendent for details.

Calgary is noted for its clean and well-paved thoroughfares, its beautiful residential districts, its remarkable evidence of substantial growth, its municipally-owned utilities—particulars of which may be found in this publication—its educational buildings, its school system, and above all, its healthy climate.

The largest and most modern reinforced concrete bridge in Western Canada spans the Bow River at Centre Street, Calgary, and another bridge of similar construction links the northern and southern banks of the Elbow River at Fourth Street West.



CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
CENTRAL PARK

## City of Calgary

### Method of Civic Government

The "Initiative, Referendum and Recall" is in operation in Calgary. By this means legislation may be initiated by the ratepayers, elected officials recalled or a referendum demanded on any public question or policy which may be an issue, not unanimously agreed upon by the electors. It is necessary to obtain the signature of a number of qualified voters equal to 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively of the number of votes cast at the last election for mayor before these powers may be invoked.

The government of the City is carried on under powers granted by the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories, and amendments thereto from said body, and later from the Provincial Legislature of Alberta. The Council is composed of a mayor and twelve aldermen. The mayor is elected annually by a vote of the electors of the City at large.

### Continuity of Council, Etc.

In order that some members of each year's council may be on intimate terms with the City's business, the Aldermen are now elected from the City at large to a two-year term of office, six aldermen retiring, in the ordinary course of events, on December 31st of each year. The transition from a one to two-year term of office was accomplished in December, 1913.

A commissioner is elected annually on a vote of the electorate of the City to hold office for a term of two years. The public and separate school trustees are also elected annually from a vote of the entire City, the number of members to be elected each year being determined by vacancies on the respective boards. The number of members composing the Public School Board is 7, and the Separate School Board 5, elected from the city at large.

### Qualifications for Mayor, Etc.

The mayor is the chief magistrate of the City. Persons eligible for election as mayor, commissioner, aldermen, public or separate school trustee, must be British subjects, male or female, of the full age of 21 years, owners of real property (defined in the City Charter as land and buildings), rated on the last revised assessment roll of the City to at least the value of \$500.00, or personal property rated on the last revised assessment roll of the City to at least the value of \$1,000.00 over and above all encumbrances against same, and who are not disqualified under the ordinances incorporating the City of Calgary. The above assessments being made in accordance with the provisions governing each year.

### Elections, Nominations and Voting

All elections for officials are held under the "Proportional Representation System," which was finally adopted by the City in the year 1917.

The nominations are held annually on the first Monday in December, and the election on the second Wednesday following. The hours of polling are from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and "the persons qualified to vote in the above connection are those persons, male or female, 21 years of age or over, whose names appear on last revised assessment roll, and resident British subjects, male or female, 21 years of age or over, who have resided continuously in City for at least six months prior to the first of June in the year the voters' list is being prepared, and who register according to law. Register open during the month of June in each year." Qualifications for voting on by-laws same as above but as owners of real property only, to the value of \$400.00 or more.



CALGARY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
FROM MOUNT ROYAL

## City of Calgary

### Council's Duties

The Council as a whole is the legislative body and carries on the legislative work through standing committees in the usual way.

### Commissioners' Duties.

The Board of Commissioners is the executive body and as such regulates and supervises expenditures, directs and controls departments, nominates all heads of departments, Comptroller excepted, prepares specifications for estimates, advertises for tenders for work, materials and supplies required, inspects and reports to the Council on the municipal work being carried on or in progress within the City; administers the affairs of the City, excepting as to schools.

The Aldermen receive no remuneration for their services, although the question is under advisement, but the Mayor and Commissioners receive a salary of \$5,000.00 and \$4,000.00 per annum, respectively.

Calgary's form of Municipal Government (Commission) has proven in this City of large municipally-owned utilities and undertakings to be a safe and sane method of administering the community's affairs.

The Commission form of government had its inception, in so far as Calgary is concerned, in 1907, the Commission then consisting of the Mayor, City Clerk and City Engineer, said Board being appointed by the City Council. After a brief trial this Board was found to be unsatisfactory, as no matter what good policies the Board might institute or desire to institute, at least two of the members were not in a position to uphold their policies against the possible and probable opposition of a number of the Aldermen.

The afore-described Board was supplanted in 1908 by a Commission consisting of the Mayor (chairman) and two Commissioners, the latter two appointed by the Council. Our citizens and electors deemed it their privilege to say as to who should or should not administer the civic affairs, and the Council adopted the policy by holding a plebiscite, the two names submitted for this office of Commissioner and receiving the highest number of votes to be appointed by the Council. This method in 1913 gave way to straight election of Commissioners.

The electors at the Municipal Elections held in December, 1919, declared by a large majority to retain the present form of Municipal Government.

A Board of Commissioners, acting with a Council, is considered by many to be the ideal method of City government, as the Commissioners cannot legally act (except in minor instances) before submitting the facts, policies and recommendations to the Council and receiving the endorsement of the said Council.

### Returned Soldiers.

The Returned Soldier question is prominent in Calgary, owing to the large number of Calgary men who, after their service overseas, have returned to civil life. Various Government activities are in operation or pending to help solve the various problems, and the City's policy is to employ all returned men possible.



CALGARY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
FROM MOUNT ROYAL.

# *Municipal Industrial Sites*

*On Attractive Terms*

## *Calgary's Inducement to Manufacturers*

*Splendid industrial sites, located in various parts of the city, afford the manufacturer opportunity to get in on the ground floor.*

Among the inducements Calgary offers to manufacturers are the industrial sites owned by the Corporation. These are located in various parts of the city and the first were purchased in 1911 to provide for industrial development in Calgary.

"Manchester," immediately within the southern limits of the City and situated on the Calgary-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., is offered manufacturers desirous of locating in Calgary, on the following terms:

1. Cost price \$1,200.00 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in equal instalments divided over a term agreeable to the purchaser, up to six years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable annually.

(The question of leasing these lands for a period of 99 years, at a rental nearly approximate to the amount of taxes due thereon, is under consideration, April, 1919.)

2a. The purchaser or purchasers must agree that all buildings erected on land bought by them shall conform to the requirements of the second-class fire limits of the City.

2b. To use the land for 10 years from the date of purchase for manufacturing purposes only, and after 10 years for the same purpose until otherwise allowed by by-law of the City of Calgary.

2c. To begin building operations on the land purchased within six months from the date of purchase and to complete the buildings within a reasonable time, and if the purchaser or purchasers fail to carry out this provision the agreement shall be void and the land revert to the City.

2d. That he or they shall not assign or sublet without the consent of the Council of the City of Calgary.

2e. To pay the City of Calgary its proportionate share of the rental of the main spur or spurs constructed to serve the subdivision.

Street cars, sewer, water and electric light and power are extended to and in use in "Manchester." This property is approximately two and one-half miles from the post office. Applications for sites in this estate should be made to the Railways and New Industries Committee of the City Council, and addressed in care of the City Clerk.

Two miles east of the city limits and about five miles from the post office lay other industrial sites. This property is served by the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railroads.

The city also owns several blocks of land in the Subdivision known as Calgary Junction.

Another site owned by the city within easy reach of the business districts of Calgary lies about two miles northeast of the post office. The Calgary-Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. runs through this property.

The three sites last mentioned have not yet been placed on the market, but the City is prepared to consider offers.

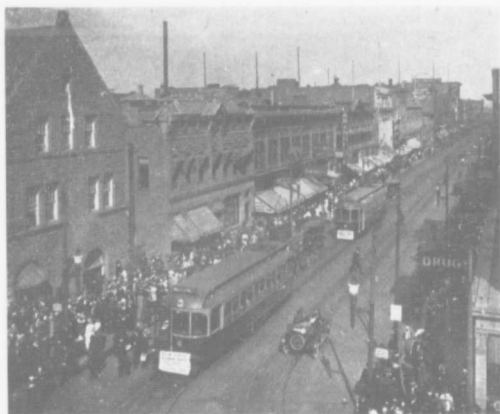
Industrial sites will be sold only to bona-fide manufacturers fulfilling the aforementioned terms.

The city has power to limit the assessment on lands used for manufacturing purposes to \$8,000 per acre up to date of January 1, 1918, and to \$5,000.00 per acre until January 1, 1923, and to exempt from taxation buildings, improvements, machinery and stock being used on said land *subject* to a by-law providing for such limited assessments and exemptions being ratified by the people as in the case of a money by-law.

The above clause does not mean that the industrial concerns are exempt from local improvement taxation.

If the aforesaid land, buildings, stock or improvements cease to be used or occupied for the purposes aforementioned such land, etc., so ceasing to be used or occupied shall be liable to taxation in the usual manner.

Further information in respect to the above will be gladly furnished by the City Clerk.



EIGHTH AVENUE BUSY WITH SHOPPERS

### *Openings for Industries in Calgary*

Calgary being centrally located, in a province rich in natural resources, is an ideal manufacturing centre. The following are but a few of the industries which could be successfully operated:

AUTOMOBILE	GAS ENGINES	STRAWBOARD
BISCUIT	NAIL	SUGAR REFINING
BINDER TWINE	PLOW	TANNERY
BOOT AND SHOE	PULP	TRACTOR
BRUSH	PIANO AND ORGAN	TIN PLATE
BURLAP	PAPER	TENT
CEREAL	PAINT	UNDERWEAR
CLOTHING	RUBBER GOODS	WIRE
ENAMELWARE	STOVE	WIRE FENCING
FURNITURE	SMEALTER	WOOL CLOTH
FARM IMPLEMENT	STOCK FOOD	WINDOW GLASS



## City of Calgary

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

(First Floor of City Hall)

#### Assignment of Departments and Works, 1919.

*His Worship, R. C. Marshall*, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

City Clerk, Treasurer and Rentals, Assessor, Police, License, Comptroller, Auditor, Solicitor.

*Commissioner A. G. Graves*—Public Utilities; Street Railway, Electric Light and Power. Electric Wiring, Public Market, Garage, Water Works, Storekeeper and Machine Shop.

*Commissioner A. J. Samis*—Public Works and Street Cleaning, Health, Fire, Parks, and Cemetery Departments, Sewers, Engineer, Laboratory, Paving.

Office hours, 8.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. Saturdays, 8.45 a.m. to 1 p.m.

*City Clerk*—Office, Main Floor of City Hall. Clerk—J. M. Miller. Phone M1151; local 46-47. Residence—3415 6th Street West. Phone M4467.

*City Treasurer*—Office, Second Floor of City Hall. Treasurer—J. H. Mereer. Phone M1151; local 50. Residence—Suite 1, Houlton House. Phone W4203.

*City Comptroller*—Office, Second Floor of City Hall. Comptroller—W. C. Wood. Phone M1151; local 45-48-49. Residence—322 13th Avenue East.

City Assessor and Tax Collector—Office, First Floor of City Hall.

*Assessor and Collector*—Richard Wallace. Phone M1151; private phone, local 58. Tax Department phone, local 54. General Office, local 67. Mail Address, P.O. Box 1343. Residence, 3217 6th Street West. Phone M6748.

*City Solicitor*—Office, Second Floor of City Hall, next Council Chamber. Solicitor—Clinton J. Ford. Phone M1151; local 62 and M6671. Residence—1412 31st Avenue, South Mount Royal. Phone W1664.

*Storekeeper and City Stores Department*—Victoria Park (Exhibition Grounds). Storekeeper and Purchasing Agent—J. B. Chandler. Phone, Private Office, M1092; General Office, M1151; local 7. Receiving and Shipping Dept.—M1151; local 5. Transformer and Meter Testing Room, M1151; local 20. Machine and Blacksmith Shops—M1151; local 6. Residence—135 34th Avenue West. Phone M5487.

*Public Works, General, and Street Cleaning*—Office, Second Floor. Superintendent—W. H. R. Gardiner. Phone—M1151; local 64. Residence—2631 1st Street East. Phone M1151; local 21.

*Timekeeper*—Office, Second Floor of City Hall. Timekeeper—J. R. Elliott. Phone M1151; local 49. Residence—Harvetta Heights. Phone—Rural 3404.

Health and Sanitary Department—Office, Fourth Floor of Police Building, 7th Avenue East.

*Medical Health Officer*—Dr. C. S. Mahood, M.D. Phone M1151; local 36. Residence—529 19th Avenue West. Phone—M5367.

*Sanitary Inspector*—J. J. Dunn. Phone M1151; local 35. Residence—715 5th St. NW. Phone M4581.

*City Auto and Electric Garage*—5th Street and 9th Avenue West. Superintendent—R. Mackay. Foreman—Geo. Bird. Phone M1151; local 19. Municipal Labor Bureau—Closed temporarily.

*Public Market and Office*—Location, 4th Avenue and 4th Street East. Superintendent—D. G. McKenzie. Residence—628 18th Avenue N.W. Phone M6252.

Phone—M1151; local 38, or M4390. Market Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

#### CITY OF CALGARY MARKET AND WEIGH SCALES DEPARTMENT

The Calgary Public Market is situated on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street East, and the following Street Car Lines pass the door:

Crescent Heights route line; Tuxedo-Manchester line, and Hospital and Centre Street line.

Our Public Market is operated in the interests of the farmers or producers and the citizen. Tuesdays and Saturdays are known as Farmers' Market days, and space is reserved for farmers at 25¢ per day.

Farmers bringing fresh killed meats to market are permitted to cut them up and sell in any quantity without license. All meats are inspected, the City Inspector having his office in the building.

The City has also a produce department under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Market, where the farmer living at a distance can ship his produce direct, having same sold in open market at the least possible expense, with prompt returns. The Produce Department during the last three years has increased the volume of its business three-fold, and has every prospect of making same an important department of the Market.

This market is the only municipally-owned or public-operated market in the City and every facility is afforded the farmers bringing produce to market.

Space is rented at a nominal fee with every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

*Weight Scale and Pound*—M1151; local 77.

*Electric Light Department*—Office, ground floor of City Hall. City Electrical Engineer—R. A. Brown. Phone M1151; local 30. Residence—1721 11th Street W. Phone—M1151; local 24. Electrical Superintendent and Wiring Inspector—R. Mackay. Phone—M1151; local 34. Residence—302 3rd Avenue East. Phone M1151; local 15.

*The  
Calgary Fire  
Department*

Chief JAMES SMART



The first real organization of a fire department for Calgary took place in 1885, when a hook and ladder company and a bucket corps were organized and a chemical engine procured. The officers elected were as follows: Captain, Steve Jarrett; lieutenant, Ed Donohue; treasurer, W. H. Cushing; laddersmen, Joe Rodway and James Smart; hookmen, Jack Summers and Walter Jarrett; axemen, J. H. Millward, J. Lambert; property committee, John Soules, Mr. Turnbull and J. Ellis.

From this meagre beginning the Calgary Fire Department has made steady progress until today it stands second to none for a city of its size in North America. It is one of the best equipped and best manned departments in the country.

During its early stages, the Department used the best equipment available in the way of hand and horse-drawn apparatus which was considered modern in its day but which has gradually given place to the very newest and most modern of motor equipment.

The first motor equipment was purchased in 1910. The Department is now completely motorized with the exception of one team at Fire Station No. 3, and this will be substituted by motor in the next few months.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm System was installed in 1910 with 56 boxes. This has been added to from time to time until now there are 150 boxes conveniently located in all parts of the city and are indicated by a red incandescent light suspended from the pole.

In 1914 the most up-to-date traffic Semaphore Alarm System was inaugurated for notifying traffic at intersections, and this is being added to yearly, thus preventing many accidents.

The Calgary Department was amongst the first to adopt the two-platoon system, which went into effect in April, 1919, and is proving very satisfactory and is rendering the highest degree of efficiency.

At present the Department has nine fire stations in service manned with the authorized strength of 101 men.

Out of the 94 men on the Department in 1914, 54 volunteered for military service, of whom many were wounded and three were killed or died as the result of wounds. Many received high honors for their conduct upon the field of action.

The highest commendation is due those of the present administration of the Department, and especially Chief James Smart, who by his untiring efforts has succeeded in giving Calgary a Fire Department of which every citizen of the city is proud. Chief Smart first joined the Department in 1885. From the pulling of apparatus by hand to the modern motor machine is a long way, and so it is that the present chief does not want for anything from lack of experience to guide him in his official capacity. He was appointed chief on March 21, 1898.

As for the efficiency of the Calgary Fire Department, it might be said that the per capita fire loss for Calgary is among the lowest of any city in Canada. Covering a four-year period, of the twelve leading cities of Canada, the average per capita loss for Calgary was \$1.69. Only one other city in Canada showed a smaller loss, that being Halifax with \$1.60. For the year 1918 the loss for Calgary was extremely low, it being only 85 cents per capita, on an assumed population of 70,000.



MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, CALGARY

## MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE CALGARY, ALBERTA

REV. GEORGE W. KIRBY, B.A., D.D., *Principal*

*High Class Residential School for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women.  
A safe place to send your young people We train young men and young women  
for any vocation in life.*

### *Academic Department*

Students prepared for Public and High School Grades, University Junior and Senior Matriculation, Teachers' Diploma Examination. Special Courses arranged for those not wishing to take full grade work. Classes in Household Science and Dressmaking.

### *Business Department*

Thorough instruction in Book-keeping, Short-hand and Typewriting. Graduates from this department are filling some of the best positions in the province.

### *Conservatory of Music*

Instruction in Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Theory, etc. Students are prepared for all Conservatory Examinations under Teachers of distinction and long experience.

### *Expression Department*

Comprehensive course in Expression, Dramatic Art, Physical Culture, etc., leading to a Diploma.

### *Fine Art Department*

Individual and class tuition in the study of Oil and Water Colours, China Painting, Drawing and Leather Work.

*Write for College Calendar and for information in regard to any of the Courses you are interested in. Or Phone M2191.*

## Calgary's Park System

Calgary has realised that a progressive Park extension and development program is inseparably associated with the public welfare; that it is not nowadays a question whether parks can be afforded, but rather whether we can afford not to have them, and there is a strong and constantly-growing sentiment in favor of Park work, both as regards amusements and beautification.

The work of the Parks Department is by no means confined simply to Park work, its activities being extended into many branches of the community service, as is shown in the following pages.

A by-no-means unimportant part of the work of the Parks' Department is that of encouraging home gardening, and the beautifying of home grounds, by giving expert advice, through personal visits by members of the staff, through information published in the press and demonstrations made in the Nurseries and Farm, also by making exhibits and generally assisting in the work of the several Horticultural Societies in the City.

Calgary's Park System is unique in that each park has a distinctive character.

Central Park, situated in the centre of the City, better described as a public garden, is 4.42 acres in area. It is modelled in harmony with modern ideas, with a geometrical arrangement of flower beds, which are admirably adapted to brilliant color schemes, and produce a wealth of beauty during the summer months. Calgary's principal beauty spot and a favorite summer evening resort, particularly on Sundays. The Calgary Public Library, a substantial stone building, occupies a prominent place in this park. Stretching across the west end is a Bandstand designed after the fashion of that in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Band concerts are frequently held here. Along the south side is a series of rustic arbors covered with climbing plants, which give welcome shelter from the rays of the brilliant sunshine of Alberta.

This Park was acquired in 1889.

Mewata Park, on the banks of the Bow River, 33 acres in area, is a spot dear to the hearts of the athletes of Calgary. Besides football fields, a trap shooting ground, and a completely equipped children's playground, this park has what are considered the finest baseball diamonds in Western Canada. Bleachers are provided, with a seating capacity of 10,000, and these are frequently used to full capacity. There is also a bandstand in this park, and a very fine Armoury Building has recently been erected in the south-east corner. This park is in the west end of the city, about one mile from the Post Office, and has a good car service.

Mewata Park was the gift of the Dominion Government.

Riley Park, 20 acres in area, situated in a north-west suburb, has been developed from bare prairie land into a beautiful park since 1913. Many thousands of trees, shrubs and flowering plants have been planted. A natural depression has been converted into a miniature lake, with an island in its centre. A flag-pole 120 feet high stands in this Park. This flag-pole is a gift from the Dominion Government to the city and is preserved as a relic of the old R.N.W.M.P. Barracks, having been removed from what is now the site of the depot of the G.T.P. Railway. This Park has a well-equipped playground and two excellent cricket grounds, with pavilion for the use of the players. Adjacent to this park are the Hillhurst Athletic Grounds, with grandstand and pavilion, used for football during the summer and skating rinks during the winter.

Riley Park was the gift of a prominent citizen, after whom it is named.

St. George's Island Park, comprising an area of 45 acres of well timbered land, is Calgary's principal park. It consists of three beautiful islands, St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's, on the Bow River, linked together by rustic bridges. It contains a band stand, a fully-equipped playground, with accommodation for a large number of children, a merry-go-round and other amusement features. The cool shady walks of this park are favorite promenades and are visited by citizens during the summer months en masse. This is also a favorite resort for picnic parties, and 1,000 picnics were held here during the summer of 1918. Steel bridges give access from either side and the channels that intersect the island are crossed by artistic rustic bridges. It is proposed to construct a large lagoon for boating, bathing and skating in the immediate future.

One may go far without meeting a more lovely spot than this island is during the early summer months. The driveway around it, especially during the evenings, when the long rows of electric lights throw a soft radiance across it, is really very lovely, whilst the flower borders, filled with a mass of the most gorgeous blossoms, the children's playgrounds, the numerous pleasant seats, and the shady groves, with the vivid waters of the Bow on either side, comprise a series of attractions of which any city might be proud. Strangers, when taken through it, are unable to refrain from expressing their wonder that such luxuriant foliage should exist in the midst of a locality that is generally understood to be treeless.

This park, together with Mewata and Shaganappi, was the gift of the Dominion Government.

Shaganappi Park, better known as the Municipal Golf Course, is 96½ acres in area, and has one of the finest 18-hole Golf Courses in Western Canada. A large pavilion, with dining-room, visitors' room, ladies' and gentlemen's locker rooms and shower baths, has been erected. This course was opened in 1915, and immediately became very popular.

Shouldice Park, 100 acres in extent, situated on the Bow River, two miles from the City Limits, and about five miles from the Post Office, is one of Calgary's Suburban Parks, and is reserved for future development as the city's growth demands.

Bowness Park, an island on the Bow River, containing 80 acres of beautifully treed lands, is one of the latest parks to be acquired by the City. It is under the control of the Street Railway Department.

## Calgary's Parks

and is rapidly being developed into an amusement centre, with boating and swimming facilities, a dancing pavilion, and numerous other amusement facilities.

Reservoir Park, 83 acres in extent, is three miles from the Post Office. The City's reservoir for storage of water is located here.

Boating



Swimming

BOWNESS AMUSEMENT PARK  
OPERATED BY MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY

### Children's Playgrounds

These are operated by the Parks Department of the City, and provide all forms of physical and mental enjoyment for the smaller children. There are 32 of these in operation, the principal ones being in the parks, and the others so distributed on public and private property as to bring them within reasonable distance of the homes of the children. During the holiday period, supervisors are placed in charge of a number of these playgrounds, and competitive games, story-telling and kindergarten work are carried on. The season closes with a Field Day, when the various centres compete one with another, and exhibitions of dancing, drills, etc., are given.

### Athletics

Calgary has done much for the encouragement of good clean sport in all lines. There are first-class baseball and football fields in several of its parks. Facilities for cricket and tennis are also provided, whilst in the winter, from 30 to 40 skating rinks are constructed in all parts of the city. \$6,500.00 was appropriated for this work alone in 1919. The skating rinks are a very popular feature, thousands of people frequenting these during the winter months.

Numerous other small areas, the principal of which are the City Hall Gardens, Tompkins Gardens, Royal North West Mounted Police Memorial, and several other open spaces at street intersections and bridge approaches have been beautified by the Parks Department and add considerably to the appearance of the city.

Calgary has 52 miles of boulevard on its streets, with 10,000 trees planted on these. The citizens of Calgary have always been very enthusiastic in regard to the planting of trees, with the result that thousands are planted annually both on the streets and on private property. Fifteen years ago Calgary was almost treeless and former residents revisiting the city after some years' absence are invariably struck with the remarkable change the tree growth has made in its appearance.

The word boulevard as used above means the parking strip on the sides of the ordinary street and does not include the boulevards skirting the Bow and Elbow Rivers, which can be so developed as to connect the various parks and several bridges, including that very fine structure known as Centre Street Bridge, about which a civic centre is to be developed. This development will provide one of the finest boulevard driveways in the West.

The tree planting on each individual street is, as far as possible, confined to one species, which gives a uniformity of effect that is very pleasing.

## Calgary's Parks

The Municipal Greenhouses, Phone Local 1, situated at the entrance to the Cemetery, supply the Parks Department with about 100,000 plants annually for the embellishment of the parks, also with cut flowers and plants for decoration work in connection with public functions, etc.

The Civic Nursery, adjoining the Greenhouses, is used for the purpose of raising trees, shrubs and hardy plants, not only for use in the Parks, but for the purpose of supplying the general public.

These two branches also supply large quantities of plants and cut flowers to the Hospitals and patriotic, charitable and public institutions. Much experimental work is also carried on in the Nurseries, and this Department has been the means of introducing and proving the hardiness of 28 species of trees, 37 of shrubs, 14 of vines, and 182 species and varieties of herbaceous perennials. These are now being grown, not only by the Parks' Department, but by citizens generally.

Experiments have also been made in the growing of many kinds of vegetable and flower seeds, with excellent results.

Trials of numerous kinds of Potatoes and other vegetables are also made annually, and the results published for the benefit of the citizens.

Calgary's Cemetery, Phone Local 0, is owned and controlled by the City authorities and is in charge of the Parks Department. It is 56 acres in extent. The undulating nature of the land on which it is situated and the nature of the soil afford excellent landscape possibilities, so that this Cemetery is rapidly becoming a real beauty spot. In moments of sadness and sorrow there is perhaps no better solace than to be able to retire to some quiet spot amidst the beauties of Nature, to meditate, and in beautifying this spot the City authorities have endeavored to make this Cemetery a place for quiet meditation, rather than a mere burying place of the dead, a repulsive place that, by constantly reminding one of man's mortality, is shunned and avoided, as so many burying places are.

At the entrance of the Cemetery is a beautiful sandstone arch, and on the hillside facing this entrance is a statue and drinking fountain.

### Municipal Farm

This also is under the care of the Parks Department, and consists of some 50 acres of land adjacent to the General Hospital. It is used principally for the production of a supply of vegetables for the use of the Hospital and other public institutions, and incidentally serves the purpose of a demonstration garden. The grounds are being ornamented with shrubbery and flower borders to give them an attractive appearance.

## Bowness Amusement Park

With a pleasurable ride of about forty minutes, Bowness Amusement Park (Calgary's Coney Island) is reached. Bowness is a typical Western park, holding forth all the attractions of Nature. Thousands of dollars are being spent for the comfort of the public. Bathing pools and boating facilities are of the best; 84 passenger boats and canoes are always ready for use. A merry-go-round is installed in the wooded district, where the children can be amused to their hearts' content.

As a picnic ground, Bowness is hard to equal. Hot water is provided by the Street Railway for picnics free. A palatial refreshment booth and dancing pavilion is situated near the old rustic bridge; good music is provided, and those who wish to trip the light fantastic can do so in surroundings which make dancing a pleasure.

The catering at the park is under the control of the city. All refreshments are handled at city prices, and the service is of the best, and nothing

goes undone that will add to the pleasure of Bowness Park patrons.

A fast street car service is in operation to Bowness Park. Starting at 12 o'clock noon each day, cars leave the corner of Centre Street and Eighth Avenue every thirty minutes. The ride to the park is a dandy, and many people avail themselves of this ride in the cool of the evening just to inhale the fresh, invigorating country air.



RUSTIC BRIDGE, BOWNESS



17th YEAR

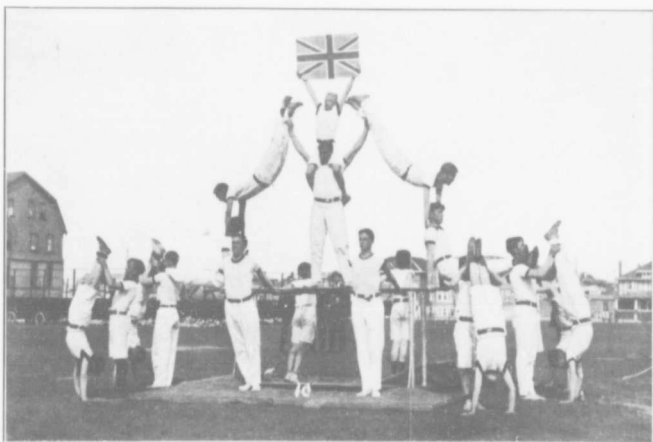
ESTABLISHED 1903

## WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE, CALGARY

UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOLS

Oldest and largest boys' residential and day school in the Middle West. Splendid matriculation record. Preparation for professional and commercial examinations. Individual tuition. Eight highly certified instructors. Experienced matron for small boys. Excellent gymnasium. Large playing fields.

For full information write  
*Rev. Dr. A. C. McRae, Principal*



## The Story of the Calgary Schools

The first school in Calgary was supported by private subscriptions and was held in a log building which formerly stood between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, east of Second Street East. This building, known as Brynton Hall, has since been torn down, but the next building used as a school still stands on Ninth Avenue, near the corner of Fifth Street East. The late Mr. J. W. Dostello, for many years the Inspector of Weights and Measures for Calgary, was the first teacher in this school; the building was owned by Howard Douglass, later known as Parks Commissioner at Banff. The trustees of this school, which opened in 1884, are said to have been Mr. Howard Douglass, Mr. W. N. Costello, and Mr. McNeill, father of Mrs. C. Stirrett, a resident of Calgary at the present time.

Calgary School District No. 19 was brought into existence on March 2, 1885, official notice thereof being given in the N.W.T. *Gazette*. The first formal election of School Trustees for the district was held April 11th, 1885, the trustees elected were: Stephen N. Jarrett, J. A. Loughheed and C. W. Peterson. Mr. J. Spencer Douglass was the first teacher employed by the Board. In the same year, 1885, the building which still stands at 234 Eighth Avenue East, was rented for use as a school from J. S. Freeze and a second teacher was employed for the junior class, which met upstairs. Some seventy small children were crowded into this room before a new school was built. Mr. Joseph Boag was appointed Principal to succeed Mr. Douglass. In the early part of 1887, Mrs. Ada Costigan, then Miss Dowling, came to Calgary from Fredericton, N.B., and was engaged to teach the Junior Department, which position she held from March, 1887, to April, 1888.

The south half of the old Central School, since torn down, was built in the summer of 1887, and three teachers were engaged for the fall term that year. The Chairman of the Board when this building was erected was Mr. S. J. Hogg. It is interesting to recall that among the pupils of these earliest of Calgary's schools, are some well-known Calgary citizens of today, Mrs. P. J. Nolan and her sister, Miss Lee, Mrs. J. C. Linton, Mrs. G. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Mrs. C. Stirrett and Mrs. Toney. Thomas Douglass, son of Howard Douglass, was one of the first pupils. Unfortunately, the old registers of the first five years are not to be found and most exact information is not available.

In January, 1889, Mr. James Short, B.A., succeeded Mr. Boag, as Principal. In the summer of that year the first two High School Departments in the North West Territories were organized, one under Mr. Short at Calgary, the other being opened at Regina about the same time. Mr. Short, who was one of the pioneers in education in the Territories, was for many years intimately associated with Calgary School affairs, first as a teacher, then as Secretary of the Board, and later as a member of the Board for many years and Chairman in 1909.

On Mr. Short's resignation from the principalship in 1892, to take up the study and practice of law, Mr. D. P. McColl, B.A., now Superintendent of Education for Saskatchewan, became Principal. When he was appointed Inspector six years later, Mr. J. F. Boyce, B.A., now Inspector of Schools at Red Deer, and soon to be stationed at Calgary again, was appointed Principal to be followed by Mr. J. K. Johnston, after whose time the work was divided in Public and High School Departments.

In 1903, Mr. H. A. Sinnott, B.A., D.C.L., present Chairman of the School Board, was appointed Principal of the High School, and Mr. H. R. Parker, now Inspector of Schools at Vermilion, Alberta, became Principal of the Public Schools.

The next change in the administration consisted in the appointment of a Superintendent of City Schools in the summer of 1906, soon after the organization of the Province of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The present Superintendent, A. M. Scott, B.A., Ph.D., was called from a professorship in the University of New Brunswick to accept the new position, the first appointment of the kind in the new provinces.

The growth can be briefly illustrated by some figures. The school opened in 1884 with about 25 pupils and one teacher; in the fall of 1887 there were three teachers; in the first half of 1889, four teachers and 208 pupils registered. The second half of that year showed 298 in attendance, with five teachers and a High School class started. In 1898, that had grown to nine teachers, one doing High School work, and in 1903 there were nineteen teachers, two of whom, Mr. H. A. Sinnott and Miss E. J. McPhail, were in the High School. Statistics as to total registration are uncertain up to 1905, in which year there were 1,571 enrolled, with twenty-eight teachers in all, three of them in the High School. Since that time enrolment and teachers have been as follows:

Year	Total Enrolled	Total Number of Teachers	High School	Teachers
1906	1,911	34	104	3
1907	2,527	45	142	4
1908	2,980	58	172	5
1909	3,545	67	240	6
1910	4,421	80	344	7
1911	5,800	115	376	9
1912	7,385	148	254	12
1913	8,659	201	532	17
1914	9,587	220	697	17
1915	10,163	225	972	24
1916	10,566	227	1,039	26
1917	11,093	238	1,223	29
1918	12,156	255	1,496	33



*Note the Steady Growth of the*

## CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY

*A business built up by square dealing and efficient management*

Year	Pounds of Butter Manufactured	Year	Pounds of Butter Manufactured	Year	Pounds of Butter Manufactured
1910	46,222	1913	560,000	1916	1,448,000
1911	233,286	1914	1,000,000	1917	1,619,000
1912	300,121	1915	1,278,000	1918	1,794,000

Business Established May 1, 1910; Dairy Built in 1912; Creamery Built in 1914.

### *Quality as well as Quantity*

During the last five years we have taken more prizes at the leading exhibitions than any other creamery in the whole Dominion of Canada.

## CENTRAL CREAMERIES, LTD.

(P. PALLESEN, Manager)

MANUFACTURING BRANCHES—CALGARY, CAMROSE, OLDS, ECKVILLE

### *The Story of the Calgary Schools*

As to buildings, the north half of the Old Central School was erected in 1891, the New Central School in 1904, to be followed by the Victoria School, Alexandra, Haultain, Mount Royal, Riverside, Earl Grey, Connaught, Hillhurst, Colonel Walker, King George, King Edward, Ramsay, Sunalta, Stanley Jones and Balmoral Schools.

These, as well as the Central High School, a very beautiful building, and the handsome Normal School, built by the Provincial Government, gave Calgary a most enviable reputation in the matter of school buildings. There are in addition to these, ten four-roomed buildings, sixteen two-roomed cottage schools, and a class-room at the Children's Shelter, and two rented buildings, a total of forty-seven buildings now used for school purposes.

The School Board has forty-nine sites, of which thirteen are not yet in use. The present investment is held at \$2,029,536 for grounds; \$2,155,052 for buildings; \$150,233 for equipment, a total of \$4,343,821.

The expenditure in recent years is as follows:

Years.	Total Expenditure.
1904	\$ 89,041.97
1905	52,074.65
1906	137,226.75
1907	134,382.18
1908	235,538.04
1909	242,880.13
1910	265,955.96
1911	797,769.16
1912	971,767.59
1913	618,522.21
1914	1,070,590.88
1915	638,085.87
1916	595,436.93
1917	653,645.27
1918	702,669.97

## Some of Calgary's Schools



### *The Story of the Calgary Schools*

The High School Principals from the inception have been:

Mr. James Short  
 Mr. D. P. McColl  
 Mr. J. F. Boyce  
 Mr. J. K. Johnston  
 Mr. H. A. Sinnott  
 Mr. J. A. Smith  
 Mr. W. G. Carpenter.

Mr. T. E. A. Stanley  
 Mr. F. W. French  
 Mr. G. R. Dolan  
 Mr. J. M. Hutchinson  
 Mr. W. Aberhart  
 Mr. A. C. Newcombe

With a salary schedule not exceeded by any city in Canada, Calgary is attracting some of the brightest teachers in the Dominion, and ranks as one of the first cities of Canada educationally.

Provision is made for many special subjects and departments; Manual Training, including Elementary Hand Work, Wood and Metal Work, and extending from Grades I. to X. inclusive; Household Science and Arts, including Sewing, Cooking, Home Nursing and Household Economics, Grades V. to X. inclusive; Art in Public and High Schools, Physical Training, in all Grades and Cadet Drill for the Senior boys; Music in all grades with a highly qualified supervisor, and all departments having specialists in charge.

For pupils of 13 years of age and over to whom books do not appeal as strongly as tools and hand-work, the Victoria Prevocational School supplies a place where, with half the time spent on academic subjects, and the other half on industrial, many boys and girls find a welcome opportunity to continue at school while busy with the things that interest. Here are taught Wood, Metal and Leather Work, Printing, Sewing, Millinery, Household Science and Stenography.

Advanced courses in Manual Training and Household Science are provided in the High Schools, and a special Commercial High School is now being organized to succeed the Commercial Department, which, for a number of years, has played an important part in the Central High School.

Evening Commercial Classes and evening continuation classes are part of the programme of the schools and soon will be started day continuation or part time classes, where boys and girls in stores and offices may have their special classes during the day, by the co-operation of the employers and the School Board.

A look into the future gives promise of further expansion to meet the growing needs of the community. A new modern Normal School is to be erected by the Provincial Department of Education, a large High School is now being planned by the School Board to include technical and other courses leading up to the Institute of Art and Technology. This latter is to be established on the same site as the Normal School, and with the growth of the Province is expected to develop into a Standard Engineering School, where training will begin in the various branches of Applied Science.

## Calgary School Board, 1919

Offices—Third Floor, City Hall.

Chairman—H. A. Sinnott, B.A., D.C.L. Phone—M3233.

Superintendent of Schools—Dr. A. Melville Scott. Phone—M6208.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Hanna. Phone—M6304.

Building Superintendent and Director of Technical Education—C. W. Fairn. Phone—6105.

### Trustees:

H. A. Sinnott, Esq., 4 Royal Bank Chambers. Phone M3233.

Mrs. A. E. Langford, 304 Superior Avenue. Phone W4992.

Mrs. G. S. Corse, 2202 14-A Street West. Phone W1558.

Lieut. L. L. Johnson, M.C., Lancaster Building. Phone M4651.

A. Scott Dawson, Esq., Department Natural Resources, C.P.R. Phone M811; local 103.

W. A. Geddes, Esq., 18 Central Building. Phone M3518.

F. S. Selwood, Esq., Ross, Short, Selwood, Shaw & Mayhood. Phone M1118.

### Committees and Chairmen of Each:

Education Committee—F. S. Selwood, Esq.

Building Committee—A. Scott, Esq.

Finance Committee—H. A. Sinnott, Esq.

School Health Committee—Mrs. A. E. Langford.

Grounds and Recreation Committee—W. A. Geddes, Esq.

### Admission of Pupils

Pupils coming into the city are admitted to school at any time of the year, except in the case of beginners in the Primary or Grade I. class. Beginners are admitted twice each year, at the first of September and the first of February. Application for admission of a pupil should be made to the Principal.

### Free Text Books

The necessary Text-books and supplies, including exercise books, pencils, etc., are supplied free to all pupils in the Public Schools, Grade I. to VIII.

### Medical Inspection

The School Board, in conjunction with the Separate School Board, carry on a thorough system of medical inspection with a staff of five nurses under the medical inspector, Dr. Oakley. In addition to the inspection there are two regular clinics, one for treatment of the teeth of the school children, the other for treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat affections. The large number of cases treated at these clinics is good evidence of the value of the work. These clinics are open, without charge, to all school children of the city.

## School Furniture and Equipment

Moyer's School Desks have been adopted by Public and Separate School Boards of Calgary and Edmonton, Soldiers' Training Schools, hundreds of large centres, Rural and Consolidated Schools

**WHY?  
BECAUSE WE SUPPLY  
ONLY THE BEST**

Their merits have been proven

We have the only complete stock of all  
lines in Alberta

**E. N. Moyer Company  
LIMITED**

*"Canada's School Furnishers"  
"Since 1884—Still Leading"*

10187 104th Street, Edmonton  
Toronto, Winnipeg

## The W. R. Brock Company (Limited) Calgary

Importers and Dealers in

**Dry Goods, Woollens  
Carpets and  
Gents' Furnishings**

WAREHOUSES  
TORONTO MONTREAL CALGARY

CALGARY WAREHOUSE  
Cor. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. W.



CORNER OF EIGHTH AVENUE AND FIRST STREET WEST

## Calgary School Board

### Practical Nature of Course of Studies

In all the Public or Elementary Schools of the city the practical subjects occupy a foremost place. Woodwork is taught in the Manual Training Shops to all the boys in Grades V., VI., VII. and VIII., Grades V. and VI. receiving 1 hour per week and Grades VII. and VIII. 2 hours per week. The girls of Grades V. and VI. spend the corresponding time in sewing and those of Grades VII. and VIII. in cooking and the study of Household Management. These subjects are taught in fully equipped laboratories by teachers especially qualified for the work.

In all the classes from Grades I. to IV. a well-planned course of Elementary Hand-work is carried on throughout the year; this has proved itself of a most valuable and interesting training.

Art, Music and Physical Culture, including Cadet Drill for the Senior boys and Stratheona Trust Exercises for the Senior girls give a further enrichment to the Course of Studies.

### Pre-Vocational School

In the Victoria Pre-Vocational School, classes in Grades VII., VIII. and IX. are taught the ordinary bookwork subjects, and also woodwork, metal work, leatherwork, printing, typewriting, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, home nursing art, design and mechanical drawing; half time being devoted to bookwork and half time to industrial work. The following classes of pupils are recommended for the Pre-Vocational classes: those who are not getting along in their ordinary Grade work; those who do not intend to go to University or to take a full High School course; those who must go to work on leaving school; those who intend to take a course in the Institute of Technology, fitting them for better positions in industrial pursuits.

The purpose of the school is to arouse interest in *doing* and transfer this interest to *studying*. There are now five classes comprising about 200 pupils.

### High Schools

The High Schools offer the regular prescribed courses leading to Teachers' Certificates and Matriculation, and give at the same time, a strongly practical or industrial course to all students. All pupils in Grades IX. and X. have the benefit of practical courses in Household and Manual Arts. These include for the girls, Sewing, Drafting and Study of Textiles in Grade IX., Cooking, Study of Fuels and Foods, Food Values and Household Management in Grade X.; for the boys, Mechanical Drawing, Wood Turning, Cabinet Work, and use of wood-working machines in Grade IX., with advance woodwork and machine shop practice, in Grade X. Two hours per week are given to those courses which are recognized by the Department of Education as part of the qualification for teachers' certificates. In addition to these, there are practical courses in Science, including Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Agriculture and Art.

## Calgary Separate School System

The education of the Roman Catholic children of Calgary is provided for in seven Separate Schools:—

- St. Mary's, Girls—Second Street West; 12 rooms.
- St. Mary's, Boys—219 Eighteenth Avenue West; 4 rooms.
- Sacred Heart—Thirteenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street West; 8 rooms.
- St. John's—1309 Centre Avenue N.W.; 4 rooms.
- St. Joseph's—Nineteenth Avenue and Sixth Street N.W.; 2 rooms.
- Bridgeland—Second Avenue and Sixth Street N.E.; 4 rooms.
- St. Anne's—Twenty-first Avenue and Ninth Street East; 4 rooms.

Thirty-two of these class-rooms are at present in use; those not yet occupied being three at the Sacred Heart, one at St. John's, one at Bridgeland, and one at St. Anne's.

To relieve the congestion which has been present in the St. Mary's district for some time, the Board is this year building a four-roomed school on Block R, corner of Royal Avenue and Five-A Street West. This building, with some necessary changes, is of the same plan as St. John's School in Hillhurst. It is of one storey, brick construction, has a cottage roof, and as well as being most suitable for school work, will, in beauty of architecture, compare favorably with the other buildings in the district. The cost of the grounds, building and equipment, will be in the neighborhood of \$33,000.

The estimated value of the sites, buildings and equipment of all the Calgary Separate Schools, is \$354,700. The Debitenture indebtedness is \$133,330. The total insurance on buildings, furniture and boilers is \$1,814.50. The assessment is \$71,179.44, and the estimated income for 1919 is \$77,300.

The school grounds, with one exception, are ample in size for play purposes. In several schools, swings and other apparatus for the younger children, have been installed. During the recesses, the teachers supervise the activities of the children, and without repressing their individuality, endeavor to direct the play. An idea of the rights of others, the development of a school spirit and kindred characteristics of the child as a member of the school society, are here presented to him.

The total enrollment is 1,270. Of this number, 81 are taking the High School Course, which comprises the work of Grades IX. to XII. and requires four years for completion. The instruction given in this course follows strictly the curriculum laid down by the Department of Education of Alberta. The optional subjects, Domestic Science and Manual Training, have not yet been introduced into the schools, but the Board is looking forward to their organization in the near future.

The elementary work, Grades I. to VIII., is in charge of twenty-seven teachers, three of whom are male, and the remainder female. They are well-qualified to conduct the work, one being a graduate in Arts, five holding First Class Professional, nineteen holding Second Class Professional, and two Third Class Professional Certificates. Most of the staff obtained their training at the Alberta Normal Schools, though a few have graduated from training schools in the Eastern provinces and have been granted equivalent standing in Alberta. Six of the elementary teachers are, this year, taking the Summer Course at the University of Alberta.

The secondary school work is conducted by five teachers of whom two are graduates in Arts from Canadian universities, and one a graduate of Oxford. Three hold First Class Professional Certificates. Two are this year attending the Summer School at Edmonton. This secondary school course, consisting of Grades IX. to XII., is taught in St. Mary's Girls' and in St. Mary's Boys' Schools. The Departmental course is carefully followed, and all students take the regular examinations held in June of each year. At the 1918 examinations, fifty-two High School candidates wrote, and forty were successful. This year there were eighty students who wrote on these examinations, the results of which are not yet announced.

Public School Leaving candidates are prepared at six of the schools. In June, 1918, there were fifty-two candidates for this examination, of whom forty-four passed. This year the number writing was fifty-seven.

The Medical Inspection and Dental Department is operated in conjunction with the Calgary Public School Board. The number of children in the Separate Schools being approximately one-tenth of the number in the Public Schools, the Separate School Board bears one-tenth of the cost of this department. A marked improvement in the general health of the pupils, as well as a decrease in the spread of children's diseases, is apparent since this department was organized. The officials are Dr. Geraldine Oakley and Nurse Margaret Brown.

The Truant Officer, Mr. Barber, attends to the enforcement of the School Attendance Act by the terms of which, all children between the ages of seven and fifteen must attend school regularly.

In general terms, the aim of the Calgary Separate Schools is to direct the activities of the children that they may become moral, patriotic, healthy, and socially efficient citizens. They are being fitted to be, not only competent men and women from an individualistic standpoint, but also to bear their share of responsibility in solving the problems of the wider community life.

### Officials of the Board for the Current Year:

#### Trustees:

- Mr. G. D. Venini (Chairman), Manager Mason & Risch Piano Co.
- Mr. John Burns, Manager P. Burns & Co.
- Mr. J. M. Sullivan, Manager Calgary Furniture Co.
- Mr. P. J. McCrohan, Manager McCrohan's Lunch.
- Mr. R. J. McLean, Treasurer, Crown Lumber Co.

#### Superintendent and Secretary-Treasurer:

Mr. J. F. Kinahan, B.A., 619 23rd Avenue, West.

Board Rooms—214 P. Burns Bldg. Phone M3684.  
Office Hours: 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.



HEADGATES FOR MAIN CANAL C.P.R. IRRIGATION SYSTEM, EAST CALGARY

## *Institute of Technology and Art*

In 1916 the Provincial Government, through the Department of Education, arranged for the establishment of the Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary as a Provincial Institution. The Calgary City Council and Calgary Public School Board co-operated actively with the Government by placing at its disposal for the accommodation of the Institute for a limited period the East End Fire Hall No. 7 and the Col. Walker School Buildings and grounds.

By arrangement with the Provincial Government, the Federal Government, through the Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment, early in 1918 took over the East End Fire Hall, No. 7, and the Colonel Walker School buildings, which had previously been used by the Provincial Government as the Institute of Technology and Art. This transfer was made necessary when disabled soldiers were coming back in ever-increasing numbers.

These buildings have since been utilized by the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldier Civil Re-Establishment as a part of the Calgary Re-training Centre; the work of the Vocational Branch being to furnish Industrial Re-Training for the partially disabled soldier, whose disability, due to service, prevents him from following his former occupation. As this great work grew, the buildings previously used as the Institute of Technology and Art were found inadequate, and numerous additions and extensions were built from time to time.

At present the Calgary Re-Training Centre is one of the largest in Canada, and has a daily attendance of 465 students.

The following trades and occupations are taught: Farm Mechanics; Motor Mechanics; Wood Working; Manual Arts; Gas Engine and Tractors; Machinist; Ignition and Battery Work; Steam Engineering; Electricity; Vulcanizing; Commercial; Draughting; Sign Writing; Surveying, and Moving Picture Operation.

THE NEW UNDERWOOD BLOCK, FIRST ST. WEST



*"The Home of Snell's"*

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## NEW FALL MERCHANDISE

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The newest modes, typical of autumn in coloring and development, are presented here, for the first time, in alluring variety.

**The New Furs** *offer rare style distinction, whether in COAT, SET or separate piece. The workmanship and quality have never been more satisfying.*

**Fall Coats** *of rare distinction, showing choice of fabrics from the looms of famous weavers, in attractive Autumn colorings.*

**Latest Millinery Creations--** *In contour and ornamentation these smart autumn modes are strikingly beautiful and becoming. Of beaver cloth, hatter's plush, duvetynes, velvets, etc., in fascinating array.*

**A. E. SNELL**

*1301-1309 First St. West, Calgary  
Phone MI146*

## *Calgary Schools*

### *Public School Business Courses*

#### Commercial Department

The Commercial Department, while furnishing training in Typewriting and Stenography and Bookkeeping, aims to equip students for the higher business pursuits, by giving thorough training in English, History and Commercial Law. This Department is conducted at the Central Collegiate Institute by practical business teachers.

The High Schools, as well as the Pre-Vocational and Elementary Schools, are organized so as to give all students who desire to enter industrial life, the proper equipment of academic knowledge and practical training to enable them to enter the Institute of Technology and profit by the training offered there for the various type of industrial activity adapted to the conditions and needs of the Province of Alberta.

#### Night Classes

Evening classes in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Commercial Law, etc., also in general school subjects, are held from September to April in various schools throughout the City.

#### Schools and School Sites

There are 56 public schools and school sites owned by the Calgary Public School Board.  
Public School Debenture Debt, December 31, 1918, \$2,417,749.66.

### *Provincial Normal School*

Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street West, Calgary, Alta. Principal—E. W. Coffin, Ph.D. Telephones—M1533, M3307, M2812.

Established on the formation of the Province of Alberta in 1905 for the training of teachers for the Public Schools.

Length of course—Four months.

Educational standing required for admission—For First Class, Grade XII, or equivalent from abroad, or at least two years in University; for Second Class, Grade XI, or equivalent from abroad.

Fees—For First Class, \$15.00; for Second Class, \$10.00.

On the completion of this course candidates receive a First Class or a Second Class Interim Certificate, valid for one year. This Interim Certificate is made a permanent Professional Certificate after two satisfactory reports from the Inspector and on his recommendation.

The Normal School is controlled directly by the Provincial Department of Education. The sessions extend, respectively, from January 1st to April 30th, and from August 20th to December 31st. Application for admission must be made to the Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton. Beginning with September, 1919, the Normal School course will be eight months in length, closing on the 30th April.

Further particulars on application to the Principal.



SECTION OF CALGARY'S SUBSTANTIAL SHOPPING DISTRICT



## Calgary a Sporting Centre

Horse Racing has a popular following in Calgary, and many of the top-notch horses that travel the circuits are owned by Calgary horsemen. The sport has been popular here for ten or twelve years, and judging from the number of horses in training around Calgary it bids fair to grow even more popular with the public.

Baseball of the best variety is played in Calgary. The Senior City League, with four teams, is in full swing; games are played Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at Mewata Park, which is at the head of Eighth Avenue to the north of the new armories. Many other leagues are conducted in this line of sport, there being Intermediate, Junior, Juvenile and Commercial Leagues in operation.

Football—the grand old game of Soccer—has won a home for itself in Calgary and championships come to Calgary with regularity. About sixty teams are entered in the various leagues—and the weather is certainly rough if there is no Soccer match being played.

Cricket also has its devotees here; there are several good clubs, and many good players. The games for the best part are played during the afternoon at Hillhurst Park (take Red Line car to gate).

Golf! Well, and then some—Calgary is golf mad; practically everyone plays golf, even the kids—to such an extent that caddies are scarce and balls disappear as by magic ('nuff said). There are five good courses, and the visitor is able to get a game without much trouble. The Municipal Golf Links are always available, visitors are welcome, and the course exciting. Take Killarney car (marked with yellow arrow) running from First Street West and Eighth Avenue. Cars run every twenty minutes except rush hours, when a ten-minute service prevails.

Rugby—that old red-blooded game—is strong here. Calgary always had a couple of good teams in the Provincial League, and generally held the championship. The Tiger Club in Calgary held the Western Canada championship and are re-organizing after a four-year war rest, to again gain possession of the silverware. Rugby is very popular in the schools and colleges, and a snappy brand of game is played in Calgary.

Basketball is popular here, and has many followers. The local "Y" has been the home of many championship teams in this sport.

Bowling as a winter pastime flourishes, and the game of "five pins" has a larger patronage in Calgary than in any city in Canada. Three different bowling establishments are kept busy.

Hockey, the prince of winter sports, thrives in Calgary. The boys like it and the people here show their appreciation by their patronage and support. The games are played in the big Horse Show Building, which is the largest rink on the continent. An artificial plant will likely be installed for next season and guaranteed ice will insure the continuance of hockey as the sport of sports.

Tennis.—This splendid pastime is very popular in Calgary. There are many clubs operating each season and individuals without number have their own private courts. Inter-city play between Calgary and Edmonton players, and Alberta Championship tourneys tend to keep rivalry keen and improve the calibre of play.

Running.—Road racing is not as popular in the West as in some parts of Eastern Canada, but any such racing pulled off is well patronized. The Calgary *Herald* have an annual road race which is run on Christmas morning, over their own course around the outside of the city. There are always plenty of entries, and some exceptionally fast time has been made over the course.

Track Meets.—All track events have been at a standstill since the outbreak of war, but now that a reign of peace is in order, pole vaulting, jumping, sprinting, etc., will have a new lease of life and field days will come along regularly.

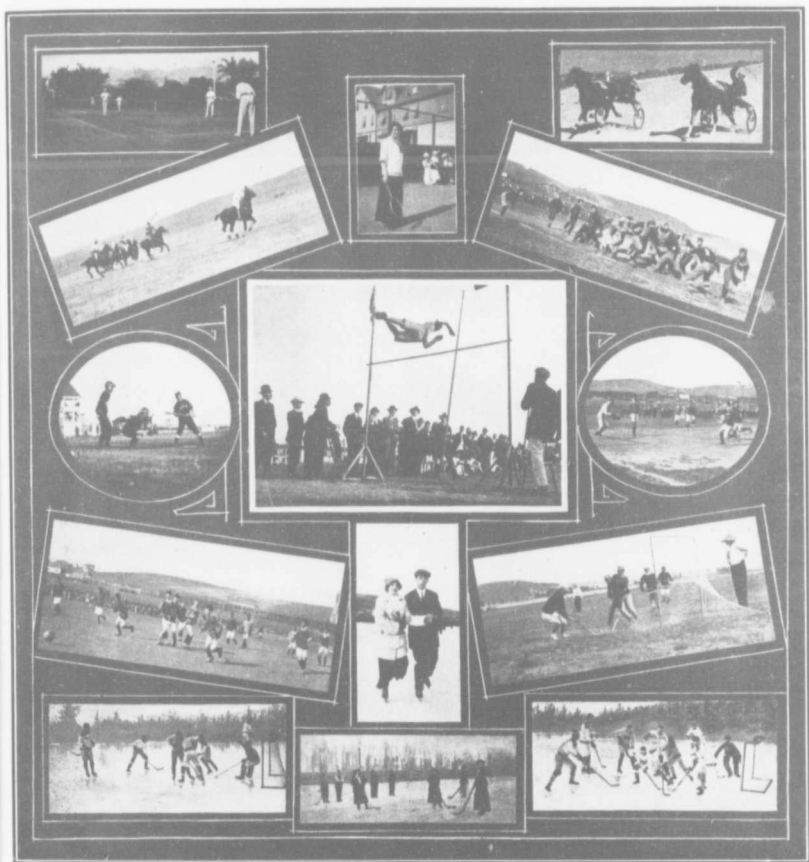
Lacrosse.—This sport is pretty near dead as far as Calgary is concerned. Much money and muscle has been invested to put the game on a sound basis, but apparently to no avail.

Shooting.—Duck and prairie chicken shooting is plentiful around Calgary within easy motoring distance. Followers of this line of sport are plenty many trips being arranged for the weekly half holiday and over week ends. Rabbits also afford the gunner plenty of practice in the winter months.

Fishing.—The Bow and Elbow and the mountain streams abound with trout and grayling and much fishing is done by Calgary sports, in fact one does not have to go out of the city limits to successfully cast a line. Of course the larger game fish are caught further up stream, and the fisherman's slogan is "the farther you go for them, the bigger they are."

Trap Shooting.—Calgary has many ardent trap shooters. A splendid set of traps is located in Mewata Park, and the clay birds are smashed in great quantities every evening.

Flying.—This of course is the latest and most exciting sport, Capt. Fred McCall, Frank Donnelly and others have introduced the game and many people are taking advantage of the opportunity of making trips over and around the city. Capt. McCall has taken up the game commercially with headquarters in Calgary. On another page of this publication are shown a group of pictures taken by Bill Oliver, press photographer for the Herald, from McCall's machine.



## PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Represent the best combination of seaworthiness, beauty and strength that it is possible to obtain in small craft. We make a complete line of both wood and canvas covered Canoes, Skiffs, Dinghys, Outboard Motor Boats, and Launches. *Send for Illustrated Catalogue*

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., Limited  
Peterborough, Canada

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES  
FREDERIC SARA & CO.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

## Calgary's Schools

Name:	Location:
Alexandra	9th Ave. and 9th St. E.
*Belfast	Belfast Subdivision.
*Bridgeland Cottage	2nd Ave. and 10th St. N.E.
Central	5th Ave. and 1st St. W.
Colonel Walker Cottage	9th Ave. and 19th St. E.
Connaught	12th Ave. and 10th St. W.
*Capitol Hill	21st Ave. and 14th St. N.W.
Balmoral	16th Ave. and 2nd St. N.W.
Children's Shelter	Harvetta Heights.
Earl Grey	Hillcrest Ave. and 8th St. S.W.
*Elbow Park	36th Ave. and 7th St. W.
Erton Cottage	28th Ave. and 2nd St. E.
Glengarry Cottage	21st Ave. and 28th St. S.W.
Grand Trunk Cottage	5th Ave. and 24th St. N.W.
Haultain	14th Ave. and 2nd St. W.
Hillhurst	7th Ave. and 13th St. N.W.
Sumalta Cottage	12th Ave. and 16th St. W.
*Tuxedo Park Cottage	27th Ave. and Centre St. N
*Twenty-fourth Avenue	24th Ave. and 5th St. W.
Victoria	11th Ave. and 3rd St. E.
*Gordon Block	2nd Ave. N.W.
Central High School	13th Ave. and 8th St. W.
Balmoral High School	16th Ave. and 2nd St. N.W.
Prevocational	11th Ave. and 3rd St. E.
Sunnyside	2nd Ave. and 7th St. N.W.
South Calgary High School	30th Ave. and 16th St. N.W.
*Sereni Cottage School	4th St. and 8th Ave. N.E.

Schools marked with \* have Junior Grades only.

There are 39 Public and 3 High Schools in operation in the City.

## SAFE, SANE INVESTMENT!

## ALBERTA FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

6000 BARRELS OF FLOUR PER DAY

The Calgary Daily Herald, Saturday, April 5th, 1919

**MILLING STOCKS ARE  
SURE MONEY MAKERS**

**ARE COUNTED AS FIRST COUSINS  
TO GILT EDGED GOVERNMENT  
SECURITIES**

All industrial investments are bound to be more or less speculative. Yet it is in industrial investments that the world's greatest profits are made. Because of this there will always be a healthy disposition on the part of the people to take a money chance in industrials. What is necessary is judgment as to the safety of the investment made.

Some industrial stocks are a gamble, pure and simple, and should be touched

only by those who have surplus cash to play with. Others are so close to a "sure thing" that they may be counted as first cousins to gilt-edged government bonds, with this advantage over the latter—that their dividend-paying ability is much greater. These are the industrials the average man looks for when he seeks an investment.

In this class of industrial stocks come the milling companies—not the little fellows with small capacity and high production charges, but the big fellows, whose plants are planned to produce in immense quantities and at lowest possible production cost. With these big fellows the assurance of large dividends is as certain as the rising and setting of the sun. History has proven this to be the fact in Canada, where the profits of the large milling concerns have been a cause for criticism in the past. There will always be a

demand for flour, for the world must eat to live. Canada grows the wheat and can manufacture the flour for which there will always be a ready market, domestic and foreign.

That is the whole story, and all that need be said in presenting the proposal of Alberta Flour Mills Limited, to the favorable consideration of Herald readers who are looking for a safe and profitable investment for their money. If anything further is needed to emphasize the certainty of this investment, it is found in the fact that London (Eng.) financiers, notoriously the most conservative and careful in the world, think so well of this proposal that they have stated their willingness to finance to the extent of one-half the five millions capital, provided the other half is raised in Canada. Old country financiers do not pick dead ones when they place their investments.

For information regarding an investment in the Stock, apply to the Head Office of the Company

213 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST

CALGARY, CANADA

**Palliser Hotel**  
*Million Dollar Hotel*  
 operated in Calgary  
 by Canadian Pacific  
 Railway



## **Ratepayers' Associations**

This Association was inaugurated in 1916, with the "object of uniting the various local organizations" known as "Ratepayers' Associations," and to establish an organic unity tending towards the highest type of civic government, greater efficiency in citizenship, to act as a clearing house for progressive civic ideas, and to use every endeavor at all times to advance the social betterment of all associations, considered in regard to the betterment of the whole.

At the present time there are in existence ten such Associations, covering the greater part of the city, and include North-West Calgary, North-east Calgary, Tuxedo Park, South Calgary, Millican Estate, Ogden, Parkhill, Glengarry and Killarney, East Central Calgary and Grand Trunk and District Ratepayers' Associations. The regular meetings of the Federated Ratepayers takes place on the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October. Special meetings are called as occasions arise. Meetings have for the most part been held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, through the kindness of the Mayor and Commissioners granting the privilege.

Each Association is entitled to send six delegates (male or female) to the Federation, and the fee is nominal.

The Federated Ratepayers Association can rightly claim to be the pioneers of some of the great progressive movements in this City, notably among these: the mid-week half holiday and the municipalization of the City Hospital, besides which the various associations have been the means of many local improvements, such as Improved Street Car Service, Voting Facilities, Playgrounds for Children, better lighting and grading of outlying districts, etc. In 1917 this Association nominated three successful candidates for civic honors, viz., Mrs. A. Gale to Council, Mr. D. Ormond as Hospital Trustee, and Mr. W. E. Geddes to School Board, who are still acting.

It also takes a keen interest in City finance and welfare generally and is recognized by the governing bodies as an asset to the City at large; the last phrase being especially true of our lady members, who find much scope for good work owing to the large amount of female labor, and who are ever ready to do what is possible to lighten the burden of their less fortunate creatures.

Every citizen should take an interest in the good management of their own City, and this cannot be accomplished than by joining this Association; by doing which you not only help yourself to better conditions of living, but assist others.

Our motto is: "Progress."

The Secretary, G. A. Fallwell, 1706 Twenty-eighth Avenue S.W., Phone W1843, will be pleased to give any information.

# Irrigated Farm Lands

In Sunny Southern Alberta

## Will Produce Good Crops Every Year

### SOME 1918 EXPERIENCES WITH IRRIGATION

Laurity Selgeisen, of Strath-  
and, Alberta, irrigated 70 acres  
of wheat and oats. His irri-  
gated wheat yielded 15 bushels  
an acre more than that which  
was not irrigated. His oats 30  
bushels more.

W. Smith broke 34 acres new  
prairie land in the spring near  
Brooks, Alberta. This he  
seeded to wheat and irrigated.  
His crop averaged nearly 40  
bushels to the acre.

V. C. Chapman, of Rocky-  
ford, Alberta, had an average  
of 40 bushels an acre of No. 1  
wheat from 46 acres of irri-  
gated land. Part of his land  
irrigated earlier yielded more  
than 50 bushels an acre.

M. C. Hanson, of Blainville,  
threshed 1250 bushels No. 1  
wheat from 35 acres of irrigated  
land, an average of more than  
36 bushels to the acre.

F. J. Meech, who is farming  
80 acres near Lethbridge,  
harvested 1500 bushels of  
wheat, 250 bushels of oats,  
6 tons of oat hay, 25 tons of  
potatoes and from an acre  
set aside for a garden sold \$75  
of vegetables besides growing  
sufficient for his own family's  
needs for the year.

H. B. Ramon, who settled at  
Duchess, in 1917, on a quarter  
section harvested 1500 bushels  
of wheat, 700 bushels of oats  
and 550 bushels of potatoes.  
This crop was worth \$4,360.  
In addition he grew water-  
melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes,  
sweet corn in his garden.

C. A. Waltemath, of Gem,  
harvested a crop of 55 bushels  
to the acre of oats which were  
not seeded until June 5th.

ONE of the most valuable assets to the City of Calgary is the large area of Irrigable Farm Lands east of the City. This is the Largest Irrigable Area on the American Continent, comprising about three-quarters of a million acres of irrigable land. The soil here is most fertile, and with the natural rainfall supplemented with irrigation from the mountain streams produces enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, alfalfa, timothy, brome grass and all kinds of fodder, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, roots, vegetables, small fruits, etc. These lands will support considerable numbers of livestock and are an

### IDEAL MIXED FARMING PROPOSITION

The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering these lands for sale to settlers at low prices and on easy terms. Only one-tenth cash, and balance in twenty years. \$2,000 loan for buildings, etc.

*Free Booklet containing full information gladly forwarded  
upon request to—*

**ALLAN CAMERON**

*General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R.*

916 FIRST STREET E., CALGARY

or  
LA DUE NORWOOD, C.P.R. Land Agent, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec

## Vacant Lots Garden Club

The Calgary Vacant Lots Garden Club is the largest institution of its kind in the Dominion of Canada. It was organized in March, 1914, being the outcome of the Town Planning Commission. The idea of having a separate organization to improve vacant lands was first suggested by Ex-Commissioner James H. Garden. The late Harry Grey Burrows was the first secretary. For three years he gave unstinted devotion to the work of the Club.

The laws of the Club first drawn up were crude, but in the fall of 1918 a new constitution was adopted which is unique in its character. The cultivators at the annual meeting which is held the second Tuesday in November elect one member of the executive for every hundred cultivators. The present number is twelve representing about 1200 members. If a vacancy occurs by resignation or removal among the representatives elected by the cultivators it is filled by the remaining number. The City Council of Calgary appoint two members, one representing the Council and one the Parks Department. The constitution provides that every society, institution or organization that holds a fair, agriculture show or exhibition is entitled to a representative on the Executive Board. Ratepayers Associations that cultivate land not less than ten lots on the co-operative plan are also entitled to one member on the board. The constitution further provides that organizations and corporations may have one representative, provided that they assist the Club financially by contributing fifty dollars per annum. This money is not used for general expenses but the intention is that it will form part of the prize fund.

This Executive which numbers about 21 meets monthly and have the power to elect three additional representatives. The officers are also elected at the 1st Executive meeting. The officials for 1919 are:

Hon. Pres., Mayor R. C. Marshall; Pres., Jas. A. Wallace; 1st Vice-Pres., Jas. A. Hornby; 2nd Vice-Pres., John Barneat; Secretary, L. U. Fowler; Treasurer, Alderman (Major) J. McCoubrey; Chairman Office Committee, G. W. Mayers; Chairman Prize List Committee, A. J. Cowling; Chairman Land & Plowing Committee, J. D. McLellan; Chairman Publicity Committee, Wm. Meadmore; Journal Secretary, T. B. Williams.

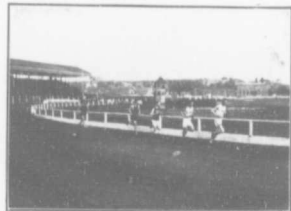
The Club is very popular as evidenced by the liberality of the citizens in subscribing funds for the prizes and the land owners in giving free use of their property, Col. Jas. Walker giving over 150 lots and J. C. Coekburn upwards of 100.

From a small beginning in 1914 the work of the Club has increased rapidly there being 1128 members and 1992 lots under cultivation (a lot being 3000 sq. ft.). The membership fee is \$1.00 per annum. This entitles the member to the use of one lot. Additional lots if available are fifty cents each. The Club plows and harrows the lots for the members at cost, this averaging about \$1.25 a lot. The gardens are supervised by the Executive, a large number of whom are practical gardeners giving advice and instruction in the best methods of gardening. The lots are also inspected and prizes are given, the following scale being used:

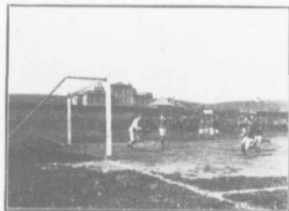
Freedom from weeds, 30 points; Cultivation, 20 points; Appearance, 15 points; Arrangement and Condition of crop, 10 points; Varieties, 10 points; Flowers and shrubs, 10 points; Economy of space, 5 points; making a possible total of 100 points.

It is estimated that three years ago the importation of potatoes to Calgary amounted to \$125,000, not including thousands of dollars spent for roots and vegetables. At the present time the people of Calgary are enjoying the use of roots and vegetables grown from land in their own city that a few years ago was bald prairie, as there is within the city limits 42½ sections (27,200 acres). There is a great future for the Vacant Lots Garden Club and others whose ambition lie in the direction of making Calgary the greatest agricultural centre in Western Canada.

Office: Fourth Floor of Police Headquarters Building.



RUNNING—VICTORIA PARK



FOOTBALL—RILEY PARK

# CALGARY BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, Limited

## “Chinook Beer” and “Chinook Cider” and Buffalo Brands Aerated Waters CALGARY, ALBERTA

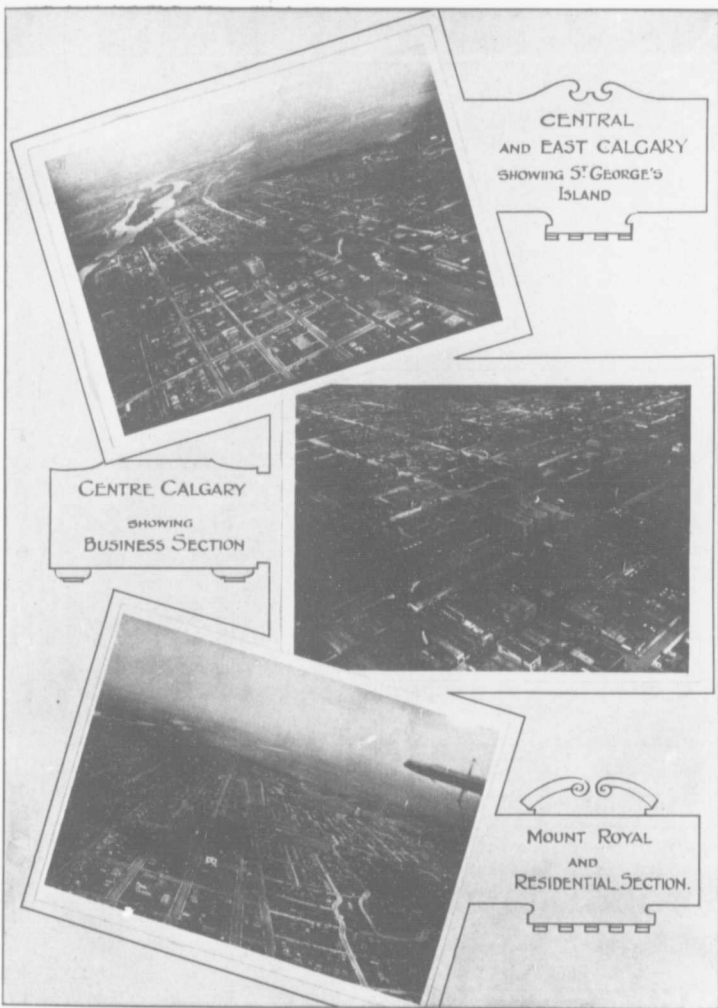
The Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, was incorporated under Dominion Charter in the year 1892. The original incorporators were residents of Calgary or near vicinity and with very few changes, the original members still continuing to control the affairs of the company.

The chief product of the company up to the advent of prohibition was the famous “Calgary Export Lager,” which very soon made a name for itself throughout the whole Dominion and was even shipped as far as Australia and China, although the sales were confined chiefly to the Western Provinces. In order to encourage the growing of good barley for malting purposes, the company imported seed barley from Ontario and distributed it amongst the farmers of Alberta, which resulted in a good class of barley suitable for malting purposes being grown. As a further encouragement, the company guaranteed a price on this barley 25 per cent. higher than the regular market price. The company also encouraged the growth of a high grade of hops in British Columbia by offering the highest market price for this article.

For years the company turned back the greater part of the profits into the business, few and small dividends having been paid. This resulted in building up a large business very quickly and also enabled the company to assist in the financing of hotel business in the Western Provinces, they having been instrumental in the building of a number of hotels in the rural districts which materially assisted in the growth of the country. One of the finest of these hotel buildings is the Ogden Hotel, which for the past four years has been used as a military hospital.

In order to assist in the financing of the hotel properties, an issue of 5 per cent., 30 year bonds was made in 1912, and quite a large percentage of these bonds were sold in Great Britain. Prohibitory legislation, which was enacted in 1916, curtailed the operation of the company to a great extent and resulted in a great depreciation in the hotel properties. Since that time the efforts of the company have been devoted to turning out temperance beers and soft drinks, which have been of such a high standard that they have met great favor in the Western markets. While no profits have been made for the shareholders, the last few years, the company have been able to meet its bond interest and Sinking Fund requirements.

From a very small plant, this business has grown until today the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., have one of the best equipped and finest plants on the North American Continent.



CENTRAL  
AND EAST CALGARY  
SHOWING ST. GEORGE'S  
ISLAND

CENTRE CALGARY  
SHOWING  
BUSINESS SECTION

MOUNT ROYAL  
AND  
RESIDENTIAL SECTION.

GROUP OF AERO PICTURES OF CALGARY TAKEN BY W. J. OLIVER, PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE CALGARY HERALD, FROM CAPT. FRED McCALL'S AEROPLANE.

*Practically all the illustrations appearing in this publication have been supplied by W. J. Oliver, Commercial and Press Photographer, 21 Edge Block --- 1211 First Street West, Calgary*





INTERIOR VIEW PRO-CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

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& Baker, Limited

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Limited**

Cable Address "TOPECO," A. B. C. 5th Edition

*Real Estate and Appraisers*

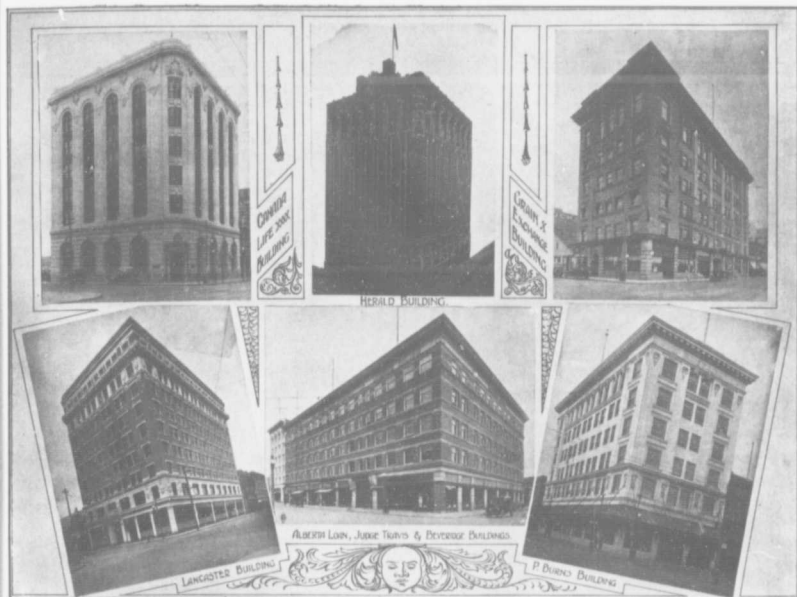
*Insurance in All Branches  
Mortgage Investments*

Investment Managers for Alberta:

Calgary Townsite Agents  
Agents for Lloyd's London  
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada  
Canadian Pacific Railway

We give special attention to the investment  
of funds on first mortgage securities and the  
management of funds for non-resident clients.

**Toole, Peet & Co., Limited**  
Canada Life Building, Calgary



JUST A FEW OF CALGARY'S MODERN OFFICE BUILDINGS

### *Calgary's Palatial Jewelry Store*

The history of D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., diamond merchants, manufacturing jewelers and opticians, of Calgary has been one of steady progress from the beginning, the results showing plainly that D. E. Black has been a man of vision as well as of application.

In 1904 the business started as a small repair shop on the main street, then called Stephen Ave., with the humble sign "D. E. Black, Watch-maker," hung over the usual emblem of the trade, a large dummy watch. The whole staff consisted of the present proprietor, but so satisfactory was his work that it was soon necessary to employ an assistant.

Two years after this beginning, larger premises were secured and a small stock of jewelry and watches made the start of the present business. This required a staff of some five workmen besides the owner.

Still another move was made in 1910 a fine store in the Doll Block saw an extensive and flourishing business continued in these splendid premises. This store was well equipped and a jewelry factory was added.

The last move was to the present beautiful location in the Herald Bldg., the finest corner being occupied by this well known firm. Being on a corner, the window space is very extensive and the artist employed to dress them has excellent opportunity to display his skill with the result that there is nothing their equal in the city.

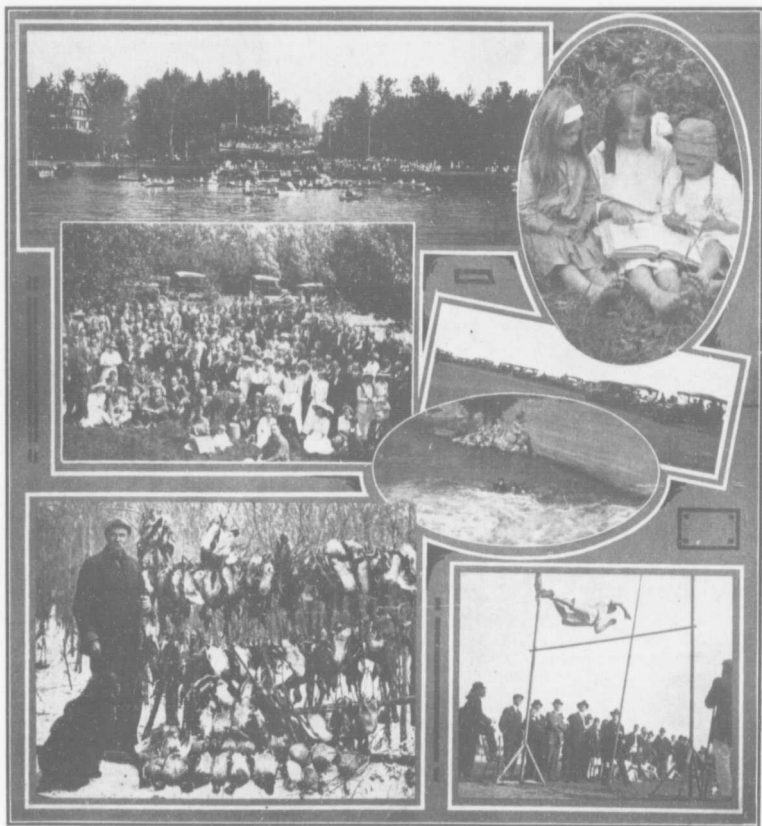
The palatial appearance of the interior is gained in several ways. The tall white pillars give it height and stateliness, and the inlaid floor harmonizes with them in color and detail, the electrolites suspended from the ceiling are of brilliant cut glass, and those from the sides are white with shades white and the glass show cases are arranged so as to be used as counters. This main room is a gem in itself.

Partitioned off from the main store, by mahogany and glass, is the optical department, which is in charge of a graduate optician of long experience. It is equipped with the latest and best scientific instruments for eyetesting and correcting.

It was when the new premises were being equipped for this splendid store that it was found advisable to incorporate into a limited company and the heads of departments became members of the company. There is, therefore no outside capital in the business, and a very personal interest and pride in the store extends throughout the entire staff.—*Jean Grant.*

**D. E. BLACK & CO., Ltd. - - HERALD BUILDING**

## *"Alberta, the Province of Good Health"*



*Splendid Lakes, Magnificent Scenery, Good Sport and Healthy People*

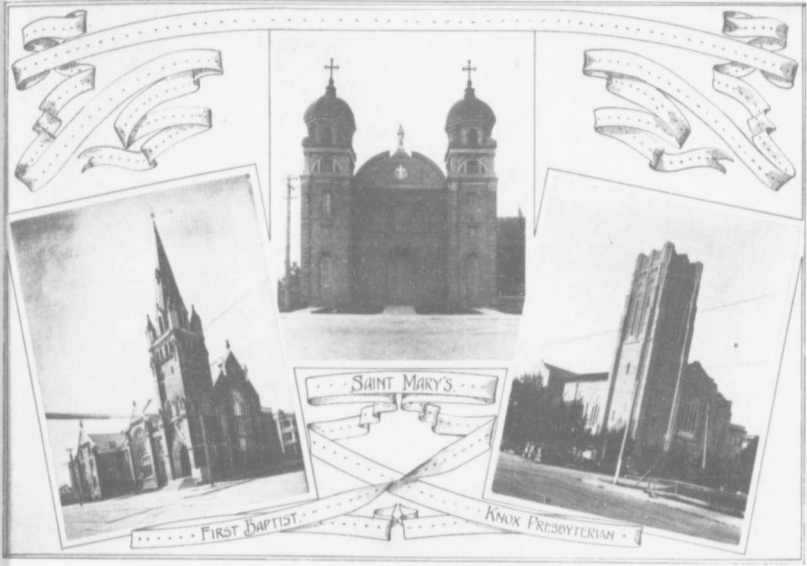
### ***Alberta has Large Acreage for Cultivation***

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this, 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 161,254,800 acres of land.

According to Dominion Government estimates, there are some 105,000,000 acres of agricultural land in this province. Of this enormous area less than eight million acres were in crop in 1918; in other words, only about eight per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been brought under the plow.

None of the other Prairie Provinces presents the variety of climatic and geographical features to be found in Alberta. The topography of the country ranges from the vast, level, treeless plain to the wildest and grandest mountain scenery. The climate of the southern and south-western portions of the province is the mildest in Canada, with the exception of some parts of British Columbia. In the district lying southward from Calgary the snowfall is so limited that sleighs are seldom used.

*Some Calgary Churches*



CENTRAL METHODIST

## Great War Veterans' Association

(Calgary Branch)

To perpetuate the close and kindly ties of mutual service in the Great War, the recollections and associations of that experience, and to maintain proper standards of dignity and honor between all returned soldiers—these are the first aims of the Great War Veterans' Association the Calgary branch of which, with a membership of over 7,000, is taking an important part in the welfare and advancement of our city; particularly in the interest of dependents of those who gave their lives in the great struggle and those who have returned to resume civilian life. Members of the association continue in their service to Canada as citizens the same spirit of sacrifice and loyalty which they have shown towards the Dominion and the Empire as soldiers.

The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada has now fully justified its existence. When it was organized in 1917 it was the object of much adverse criticism throughout the entire Dominion the pioneers of the movement being given very slight encouragement. Despite this it is most apparent today that the desired recognition has not only been given by the whole country but the Great War Veterans' Association is now recognized as a steady influence in all Canada with tremendous power that has been used and will continue to be used for good alone as far as the future welfare of Canada is concerned.

Although the ink of the Peace Treaty is not long dry there are many who show signs of forgetting that which our glorious dead helped to accomplish. The grim reality of war is gone and only memories remain but as long as there is a Great War Veterans' Association to remember there shall never cease to exist those who will see that those noble women bereaved through a great sacrifice, little children who became orphans and men who today are crippled, physical wrecks and worse, will have a power behind them to see that they shall not want.

It is with sorrow and regret we think of those young lives that have gone forever. Our debt to them never can be repaid by the ages but we know there is still something to be accomplished. There is the answer to the unspoken prayer of so many; "Look after my wife and little ones." Who can be more fitted to do so than comrades who were with them at the last, who know what kind of death was theirs and who might have had to utter the same request. Our obligations do not cease there; one almost as sacred is that which we owe to the maimed and the helpless. Only too well do we realize that some who suffer most, seemingly are enjoying robust health. The unfortunate comrades who contracted "T.B." those with internal troubles caused by bullets or shells, the amputation cases now equipped with artificial limbs. We realize they fought for the good of the world and of mankind and it is for the Great War Veterans' Association to carry on the good work, not only to battle for them but to fight for advancement, industrial progress and development.

Such ideals and ambitions cannot be gained without much hard work. It is the G.W.V.A. policy to support constituted authority and to strengthen the hands of governments when they appear to be striving to grapple with and solve great problems. It is not a new ideal. The ambition is shared with thousands who strongly desire to see Canada become the great country she deserves to be. Thanks to the gallantry of Canadians the Dominion has now gained her proper position among the nations of the world. Her sacrifice is recognized by the Great Powers and it is for us all to carry on the good work accomplished by Canadians 1914-1918. It can only be accomplished by co-operation; by wholehearted effort and by exchange of views and opinions. Not alone can the G.W.V.A. accomplish this, by co-operation and unselfish effort among all classes and all sects may Canada maintain the proud position she holds today.

The Calgary branch of the Great War Veterans' Association alone has over 7,000 members and owing to the wonderful growth of the local branch it may be of interest to review how this was accomplished.

Realizing the good work being accomplished by the G.W.V.A. citizens of Calgary are now preparing for a monster campaign through which they hope to raise not more than \$300,000.00 with which to present the veterans with magnificent club premises. The city fathers have granted a 99 years' lease on a most central and desirable site for the building which will revert to the city on termination of the lease. Thus citizens will not only be giving the veterans a home during their lifetime but will be providing a splendid asset for posterity. While the growth of the G.W.V.A. has been phenomenal it could not have been accomplished but for the magnificent spirit of the citizens and their wholehearted support. The veterans appreciate this and value it as a greater incentive towards greater effort.

"What of the work of the G.W.V.A.?" you ask. The good works accomplished by the 97 locals in Alberta alone are so multitudinous that this publication would be too small to contain them all. Secretary S. G. Petley who has seen the Calgary branch grow from 1700 to over 7000 members would not even mention them, let alone detail them. It is a work of comradeship. During the concluding stages of the war hundreds of noble women were widowed, little children were made orphans and they had to be looked after. Without publicity the G.W.V.A. saw them through that period during which no pay cheque or pension announcement was received.

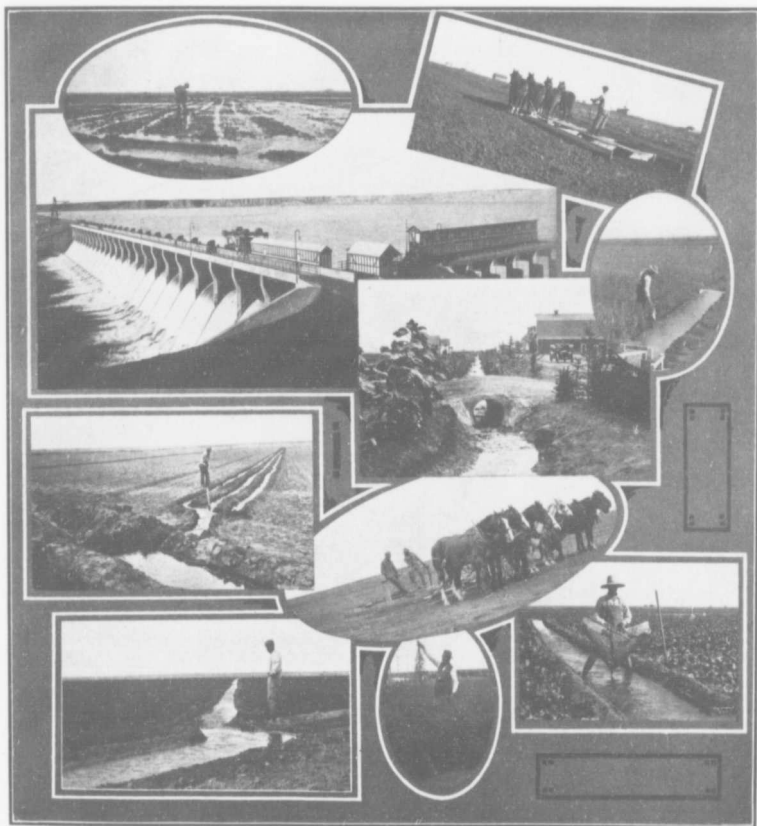
Comrades arriving with wives and children were looked after. Comrades with financial difficulties and want staring them in the face were assisted. At all times these wards of the association were made to feel they did not ask for anything other than a right. Thus a great load was removed from those citizens who realized there must be some trouble with the thousands of men coming home but could not realize how it was all smoothed over. While the military and pension authorities were striving to wrench aside the red tape of officialdom the G.W.V.A. was carrying the responsibility and to-day thousands of our citizens cannot tell how it all was done. As a prominent citizen publicly remarked (he is a man known in every English speaking land), "I support the G.W.V.A. because they support the veterans and relieve me from many worries. Who knows exactly what these boys have done for their comrades and comrades' dependents."

Recently the Calgary branch, G.W.V.A. officially opened its home for children left destitute through the Great War. Thus it accomplished a silent pledge. The home is situated in most desirable environment and is well equipped. A war widow is in charge and being a mother with patience and a knowledge that each little one has personality from birth, the children are happy. Among the achievements of the Calgary G.W.V.A. are the establishing of its own employment bureau, weekly newspaper "*The Alberta Veteran*," pension committee, amputation section, land committee, band of much excellence, sports committees, besides having an entertainment committee which is its chief source of revenue within the club.

It provides a home for veterans without a permanent home. It is a meeting place for comrades who fought for Right, Christianity and Advancement. The Great War Veterans' Association HAS justified its existence.

W. S. WOODS,  
Acting President, Calgary Branch G.W.V.A.  
S. G. PETLEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### Scenes in the Irrigation Districts East of Calgary



The Greatest Single Irrigation Enterprise in America is located in Alberta

## Army and Navy Club

(Calgary Unit, Army & Navy Veterans in Canada.)

The Army & Navy Club, which is the Headquarters of the Calgary Unit of the Army & Navy Veterans in Canada, is situated at the corner of Second Street and Seventh Avenue, West.

The club house is built in the centre of well kept and spacious grounds, which include a Lawn Tennis court and a fine bowling green. The Club House has its Billiard Room, Pool Room, Card Room, Reading and Writing Room, Dining Room, Bed Rooms and a comfortable dormitory for the use of veterans who happen to arrive in the city with no place to go. It is a real home away from home and is conducted as a citizens' association of veterans and as a purely democratic body.

The primary purposes and objects of the association are, in brief, as follows:

The membership of this association is made up of soldiers and sailors and ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces of the mother country and the Overseas Dominions, and included in its membership of today are veterans of all campaigns dating as far back as the Crimea and up to and including the Great European War.

To unite fraternally all persons who have served as soldiers or sailors under the British flag, and are entitled to become members under the constitution and By-Laws of the Association, into a body of retired soldier or sailor veterans of a non-partisan and non-sectarian character, for purposes of goodfellowship, mutual improvement and assistance, and patriotic endeavor to the Empire.

To stimulate the spirit of patriotism in Canada and to promote, on sound and enduring principles of equality of rights, a Greater Britain, by a closer unity and co-ordination of the Overseas Dominions with the mother-country.

The Army & Navy Veterans Association is affiliated with the ancient and accredited Association of Army & Navy Veterans in England, whose charter dates back as far as 1866.

In the year 1917 the various units of the Army & Navy Veterans in Canada, then holding charters from their respective Provincial Governments, united and petitioned for incorporation by the Federal Government. With the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, an Act to Incorporate the Army & Navy Veterans in Canada was assented to on the 20th day of September, 1917, (7-S George V. Chap. 70).

The Calgary Unit of the Association is only registered under the War Charities Act, and is therefore an authorised war charity under the signature and seal of the Honorable The Secretary of State, to whom certified statements of receipts and disbursements of monies have to be rendered every six months for inspection and approval.

The Benevolent Fund of this Association has done and is continuing to do excellent work relieving distress due to sickness and unemployment, of veterans and their dependents, and to this fund are appointed three Trustees from the Executive Council of the Unit, and these Trustees are sworn to secrecy, so that any financial aid extended to veterans or their dependents is performed within the knowledge only of those in charge of the Trust Funds, and of the Department of the Secretary of State. This causes no embarrassment to those receiving relief. It is more particularly on account of this method of rendering assistance where assistance is necessary that the good work of this splendid organization is not generally known by the public at large.

The Association invites interested citizens to call in and inspect the club premises at any time by asking for the Secretary or the Chief Steward who will be pleased to wait on them.

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## The Kiwanis Club

(International)

International president, H. J. Elliott, K.C., Montreal; International secretary, O. Samuel Cummings, Chicago.

### Officers of Calgary Club

R. A. Darker, president; H. A. Howard, vice-president; A. J. Davis, secretary; C. A. Chestern, treasurer; Rev. J. McCartney Wilson, chaplain.

Executive Committee: J. M. Carson, Dr. D. S. McNab, E. S. McRory, M. B. Green, D. G. Inverarity, C. W. McMillan.

*Kiwanis* stands for service, in business and for the community.

*Kiwanis* stands for helpfulness to others as individuals and to the public at large.

*Kiwanis* stands for brotherhood, broad enough to embrace all mankind, but local enough to see a neighbor's need.

*Kiwanis* stands for co-operation with all forces and influences making for better men, better communities, better nations and a better world.

*Kiwanis* stands for the things of the heart as well as of the mind. Its members believe that "a laugh is just like sunshine" in its benefits to all who indulge in it. They enjoy fun and share it with others and so take cheerfulness wherever they go.

*Kiwanis* stands for the good that is past and looks for the better things to come, but holds that "the past and the time to be are one, and both are now."

*Kiwanis* stands for applied citizenship, not merely a theory of what a citizen should be, and while the membership is limited it is not exclusive in its spirit. The idea is that small groups are easier of control, more united in sentiment and more effective in action, in work or play, than is the larger organization.



*Mill and Log Pond of the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company  
one of Calgary's Oldest Industries*

THE Company was organized in Eau Clair, Wisconsin, in 1883 by a party of lumbermen of that state for the purpose of developing timber limits which they had secured in the Province of Alberta, or the North West Territories as this part of the country was called at that time.

The mill was built a few years later in 1886 and has been operated continuously ever since, turning out millions of feet of high grade spruce lumber every year, which has been used for the construction of buildings of every description in the city of Calgary and throughout the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In order to supply the increasing demand for lumber the mill has just been remodeled and enlarged. Its present capacity being 75,000 feet per day.



## Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association is looked upon as one of the greatest forces for good in the community. An inter-denominational organization, it embraces within it an active membership composed of those who believe in its Christian origin and programme, and of whom its committees and working force are composed, and an associate membership by which any young man of decent moral character may avail himself of its many privileges.

The headquarters of the Association is in the building, corner Ninth Avenue and First Street East. Here are located the offices, club rooms, billiard, writing and reading rooms, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, lecture hall and dormitory, with accommodation for thirty-five men. A complete separate department is operated for boys between twelve and eighteen years of age.

In addition to this building, the Association has maintained a Red Triangle Club for soldiers, with sleeping accommodation for 125 men at 25¢ per night. Fine buildings were also erected at Sarcee Camp and at Victoria Park Barracks for the work among the soldiers.

A corps of trained secretaries carry on the work, including a General Secretary, Physical Director, Boys' Work and Military Work Secretaries and office staff.

The membership fees are kept very low, much below the actual cost of operation, in order to make the splendid facilities available to the young men of the city. The annual deficit is taken care of by the generous subscriptions of the citizens of Calgary.

In addition to the work carried on among its members, the Association seeks to extend its influence throughout the entire community in a programme of athletics, swimming campaigns, instruction in a Chinese organization, and in the Riverside district, promotion of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training programme for boys through the Sunday Schools, training of supervisors for Playgrounds.

The Association programme is a four-fold one and seeks to promote among the citizens an ideal of healthy bodies, trained minds, Christian fellowship, and active community service, and its organization is characterized by a virile aggressiveness along all these lines.

The Calgary Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1905. Its present Officers and Directors are as follows:

*President*—John H. Hanna.

*Vice-President*—Archibald McTeer and A. J. Sayre.

*Recording Secretary*—E. Roy Mosher.

*Treasurer*—George C. Robinson.

*Directors*—Dr. J. N. Gunn, Thos. Underwood, G. H. Morton, C. J. Campbell, C. J. Ford, C. B. Johnson, R. B. Hood, A. W. Trickey, F. G. Garbutt, P. A. Wintemute, W. E. Hall, R. M. Edmanson, W. G. Hunt, R. J. Hutchings, Dr. G. A. Anderson, N. I. McIvermid, A. S. Dawson, T. M. Carlyle, R. C. Marshall.

### Executive Officers:

*General Secretary*—Stanley Brent.

*Boys' Work*—George G. Emery.

*Physical Director*—Harry P. Ellis.

*Social and Membership Work*—James Spence.

*Office Secretary*—Paul Page.

### Committee Chairmen:

*Finance and Executive*—John H. Hanna.

*Membership*—P. A. Wintemute.

*Social and Educational Work*—F. G. Garbutt.

*Boys' Work*—T. M. Carlyle.

*Property and House*—Thos. Underwood.

*Religious Work*—Arch. McTeer.

*Physical Work*—G. H. Morton.

*Military Service Work*—C. J. Ford.

### Some Statistics for Year Ended April 30, 1919

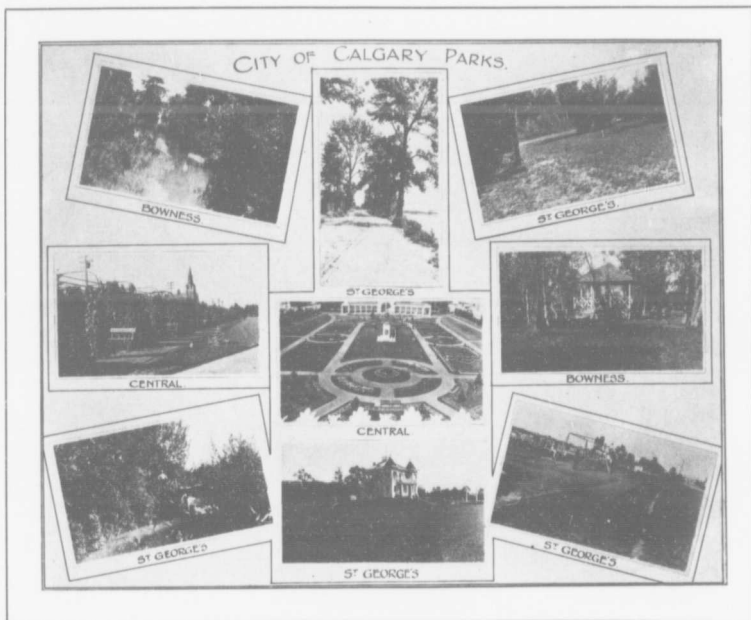
The membership on May 1st numbered 1,267 men and boys.

Social events: No. held, 135	Attendance	3,216	Baths used by soldiers	7,000
Dormitory: total times used		10,500	Number of students in Bible classes	148
Employment found for		63	Total gross attendance at all religious meetings	30,160
Directed to Boarding houses		260	Enrolled in gymnasium classes	626
Members enlisted for Military Service		625	Free Physical Examinations	138
Members of staff on special War work		3	Persons taught to swim	201
Special entertainments for soldiers		56	Total gross attendance at gymnasium classes	23,433

THE CLUB HOUSE



ARMY AND NAVY CLUB



## Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Association of Calgary was organized in July 1917. The Home provided for girls proved altogether too small to meet the demands of young women coming to the city and the Board of Directors with indomitable courage undertook the purchase of the lots and the erection of the present building on Twelfth Avenue West which was formally opened in February 1911. The Association Building surrounded by its spacious grounds, is one of the finest public buildings of the City. The beautiful lawn, well-treed and flower-bordered, and the well kept tennis court give the citizens of Calgary a sense of pride and the visitor a feeling of welcome. The building which is three-storied provides accommodation for a large number of girls, young business girls and students, as well as rooms for transient guests. It is, however, inadequate for the demand and daily the Board and Room Directory is consulted for addresses of private homes where young women may obtain room and board.

The Association Residence seeks to provide a home away from home, to give wholesome well-cooked meals under the direction of a graduate dietitian, to care for the social life of its family and to give a welcome to the stranger.

The Boarding Home, however, is but one department of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. The reception rooms, reading and club rooms give moving pictures of the activities of the Association. Some fifteen women's organizations take advantage of the hospitality and central location of the building for their monthly meetings. It is often difficult to arrange for all the meetings and clubs. An office becomes a room for a club supper and a club room a lecture hall.

The Girls Department has several large clubs of Public and High School girls. During the fall and winter these clubs have their club suppers, enthusiastic meetings, social gatherings and jolly times in the gymnasium and swimming pool. Under the new policy of the Association the Girls' Work Secretary becomes even more a community worker as she is placed at the disposal of the committee for Girls' Work and will give her services of leadership in assisting with girls' clubs in the churches, the Association providing the equipment for the development of the physical side of the club work and when desired the rooms for the weekly meeting following the hour for recreation.

The Y.W.C.A. Gymnasium while too small for the work is, nevertheless, often the scene of exciting basket ball games. Classes in gymnastics, folk and aesthetic dancing are held during the winter months. The Swimming Pool is popular all the year round. Younger girls, business girls and married ladies learn

### Young Women's Christian Association

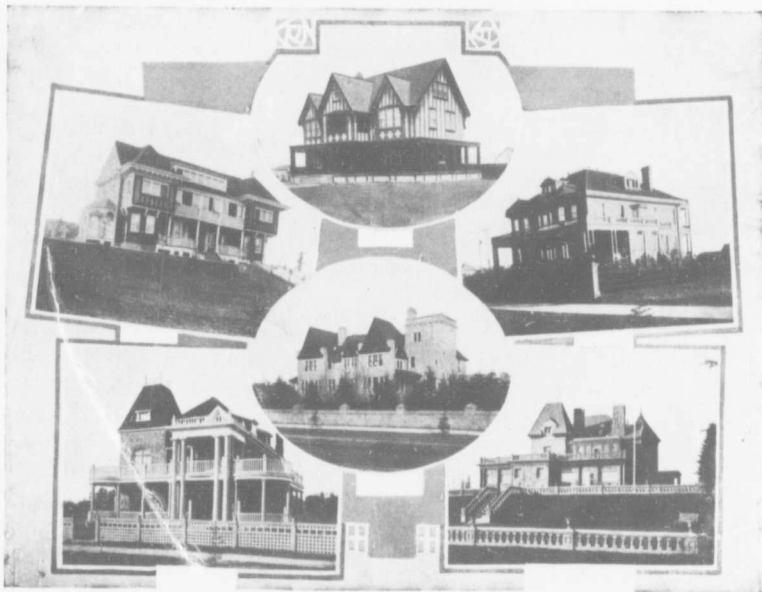
to swim, to dive to life-save and from the peals of laughter it would be difficult to decide which class has the greatest fun and enjoyment. Each year some two hundred school girls are given three free swimming lessons. It is remarkable the number who learn to swim in three lessons some even swimming fifty feet. The Physical Department also gives its contribution to the welfare of the children of the City in the Playgrounds for in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A. the Physical Director gives part of her time to the training of the workers and the supervising of the Playgrounds.

The Travellers' Aid is an important branch of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association throughout the Dominion. In Calgary the work is carried on in conjunction with the W.C.T.U. A day and a night worker meet all trains and when we consider that some of our through trains arrive during the night, we realize how important is this twenty-four hour service of the Travellers' Aid. The plan of co-operation between all Travellers' Aid Societies and the Travellers' Aid of the Y.W.C.A. makes it possible to safeguard travellers going from coast to coast or from one country to another. The shield-shaped badge is known all over America and the traveller feels perfect confidence in its wearer. The Port Secretaries meet the newcomer and names and addresses are forwarded to the Associations of the cities or the corresponding members of the towns and rural districts. A welcome to Canada and the Y.W.C.A. is extended and often assistance is given in the finding of a suitable location or employment.

The Employment Bureau seeks to find employment for all who apply and as far as possible to give satisfaction to the employer and the worker. The Employment Secretary tries to keep in touch with those whom she meets in this way and to give the stranger that bit of friendliness which drives away loneliness.

The vacation of the girls of our City has not been overlooked and each year the Association opens its Banff Club House for tourists and those seeking rest and recreation. Trips are arranged, lunches provided and everything done to make the vacation a most enjoyable one for the guests.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Calgary has a membership of 1425, almost five hundred of whom are Junior members. This year a number of business men gave the membership and privileges of the Gymnasium and Swimming Pool to young women in their employ and this has been greatly appreciated by the business girls. The interest and support of the employers and of the women of the City make it possible for the Y.W.C.A. to carry on its work and show a wider understanding of the needs of girls, their housing, employment, health, recreation and the effect of these on their spiritual life and a recognition of the Y.W.C.A. as one of the agencies affecting the lives of the young women of the City of Calgary.



CALGARY HAS MANY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES

## Rotary Club of Calgary

### Officers

*President*—James W. Davidson.

*Directors*—George W. Craig, Fred. W. Hess, W. R. Marshall, Lorne E. Glover, Capt. Fred Shouldice, M.C., Fred E. Osborne, E. L. Richardson, L. A. Cavanaugh.

*Secretary Pro Tem.*—James S. Ryan.

*Treasurer*—Fred. E. Osborne.

Meets every Tuesday at 12.30 noon at the Palliser Hotel.

### Scope and Purposes of a Rotary Club

A Rotary Club consists of men selected from each distinct business or profession, and is organized to accomplish:

*First:* The betterment of the individual member;

*Second:* The betterment of the member's business, both in a practical way and in an ideal way;

*Third:* The betterment of the member's craft or profession as a whole;

*Fourth:* The betterment of the member's home, his town, state and country, and of society as a whole.

### The Betterment of the Individual Member—Personally

For its members, Rotary provides activities which will: (1) Extend their horizon of business experience; (2) stimulate their minds to travel in unfrequented channels of thought; (3) arouse them to service for others; (4) help them attain their greatest possibilities; (5) make them leaders among men.

### The Betterment of the Member's Business—Practical and Ideal

On the practical side, the Rotary activities provide an opportunity for increased business through the establishment of cordial, intimate, friendly relations between members. Mark! They provide an opportunity—nothing more—nothing less. If, by participation in club affairs the member gains the confidence of his fellow members, and if, with this fundamental business asset, he combines satisfactory goods, correct prices, and service, his opportunities are often translated into results. Business between Rotarians is not an obligation of Rotary—is not its essence—nor is it the reason for Rotary's existence—it is only an incident.

On the ideal side, the Rotary activities provide members with codes of correct practices and high standards in business. In Rotary, ideals are not mere dreams of aspiration—they are working models for the member's daily life. They are equally applicable to his personal habits as to his business conduct. The ideals of Rotary cover all phases of business morality as well as the whole range of the various elements which enter into what is called "service." The practices and ideals connected with the member's business are happily blended in Rotary's slogan: Service, Not Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best.

### The Betterment of the Member's Craft or Profession as a Whole

Rotarians are representatives from Rotary to their respective classifications. The betterment of the member's craft or profession can be accomplished by carrying to the craft or profession Rotary's ideals of business morality and service. While a member of the Rotary Club, filled with Rotary spirit, may make his business practices conform to Rotary ideals, this does not relieve him from the Rotary duty of trying to influence others of his classification who are outside of Rotary to do likewise. Let all Rotarians pay their debt of service in this way, and by this heaven can the whole business world be leavened. This is Rotary's great opportunity for service.

### The Betterment of the Member's Home, His Town, State and Country and of Society as a Whole

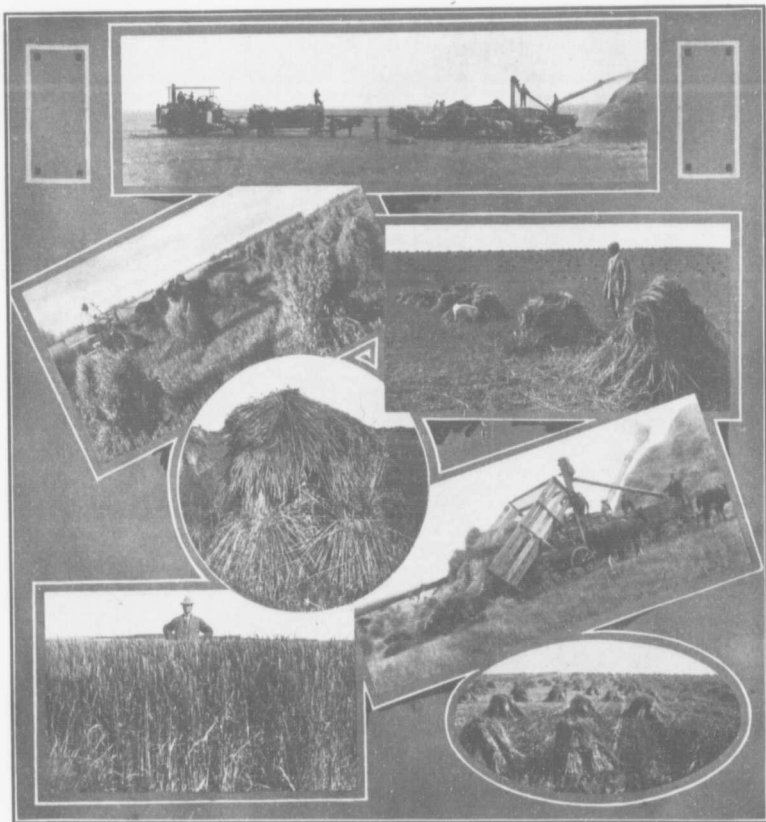
The activities of Rotarians in accomplishing these betterments naturally group themselves into two main lines of effort—Civics and Charities. Rotary's province is to train each of its members to be a better citizen, a better member of the Chamber of Commerce, a more loyal American, Briton, Canadian, etc. All phases of local civic activity should be freely discussed at meetings, and it is the duty of the club officers to provide the members with knowledge of and inspiration for active participation in civic betterment. As a general rule, the manifestation of the Rotarian's interest in civics should result in his activity as an individual or as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, etc., rather than in concerted action in the name of the Rotary Club. There are specific instances, however, where service to the community demands that the Rotary Club shall act collectively, but such action should take place only after the most careful prior consideration. The activities of the Rotary Club should not duplicate the work of the many highly efficient organizations which are found in all towns and cities.

No limitation or suggestion covering Rotary's work in charity has been attempted, and therefore, the activities along this line are as numerous as the many forms of charity.

Rotary has a distinct field of its own, and it is mainly educational in character. It is differentiated from other organizations (1) by its limited membership, and (2) by its activities concerning the individual member and the individual member's business, and (3) by its placing on the members the responsibility of awakening their respective crafts and professions to higher standards.

Rotary arose in 1905 out of an inspiration—literatureless. Since then much has been written on Rotary and some precedents established. There are two which are of sufficient importance to be kept constantly before us. One is: "Rotary meetings must never rely for enthusiasm on the false exhilaration of liquor." The second precedent is: "No unworthy jest should be told by speakers at Rotary gatherings." This excludes not only the smutty story, but also the double-meaning impromptus hurled at the speaker from the floor. There are many other precedents, but none so strongly entrenched as the two just mentioned.

## *Reasons for Calgary's Prosperity*

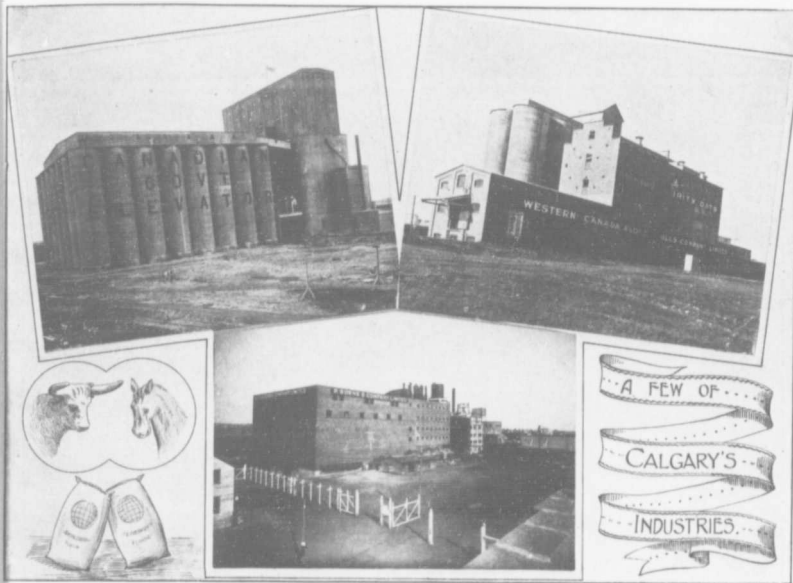


### *Calgary is in the Heart of Alberta's Wonderful Grain Fields*

This province, especially the southern part of it, enjoys what is probably the best agricultural climate on the continent. The winters are severe at times, but the periods of low temperature are short, and during the greater part of the winter no discomfort whatever is experienced from cold. The sky is bright and cloudless, and the climate very much more enjoyable than the wet, shivery winters of the east and south. The snowfall is scanty, the precipitation being practically all in the summer months. There is no rain in winter.

Winter usually breaks up in February with a warm wind from the west which carries away such snow as there is as though by magic. The spring is short, there being only a brief period of transition between winter and summer. The rains come mostly in June and July with fine weather from that time well into November, when, after a brief interruption, there is usually good weather until Christmas. The summer is never extremely hot and the nights are invariably cool. The whole climate of Southern Alberta is tempered by the warm Chinook winds which blow across the prairies from the regions formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians on the banks of the Lower Columbia River.

## Some More Reasons



### *Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited*

The Calgary branch of this well known Company is composed of two handsome mills, one producing 1,200 barrels per day of the famous Purity Flour, and the other, the main mill, Canada's well known breakfast food, Purity Oats.

All the Company's mills are equipped with the latest and most modern milling machinery and are directed by the best brains in the milling industry, the result of which are products of unequalled standards of quality.

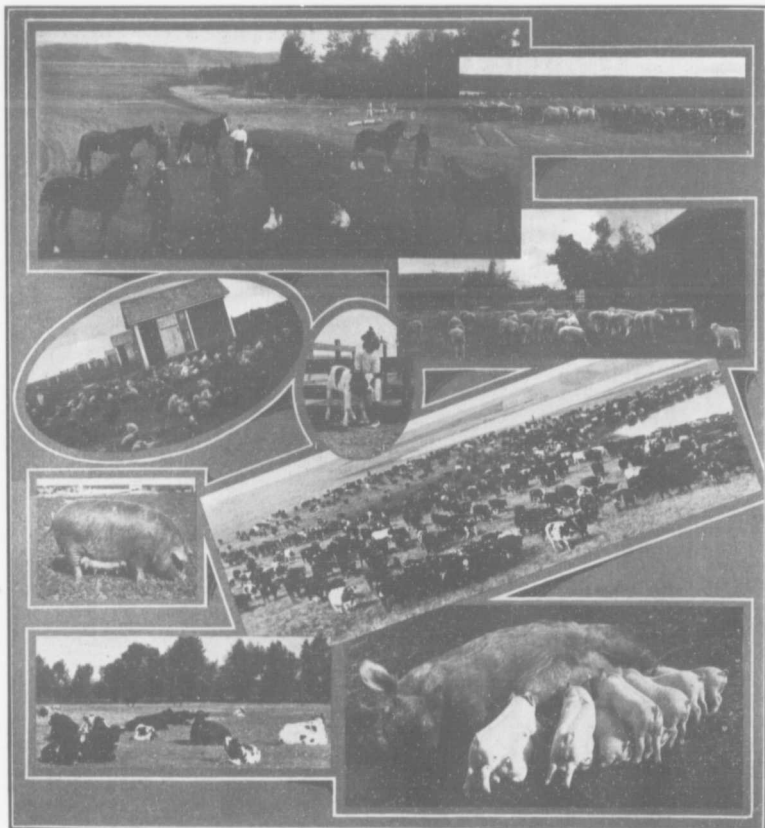
Machinery does practically all the work from the time the grain is received at the mill until the flour is put aboard cars by the shipping department. With the exception of expert superintendence the human factor is eliminated in the actual milling and handling of the product.

The mill laboratories are conducted by skilled analytical chemists. Samples from each car of grain received are taken and ground in miniature laboratory mills for testing and baking purposes. If the flour from these samples does not attain the required standard of excellence, the particular cars of wheat are sold. In pursuing this policy the Company is able to maintain a high and uniform quality of flour. The increasing output of the Company's mills is attributable largely to this strict maintenance of evenness of quality.

The Company's elevators situated in different parts of the West have a total capacity of 2,725,000 bushels of grain. As the storage capacity of the St. Boniface mill is 800,000 bushels, of the Goderich mill 800,000, of the Brandon mill 250,000 bushels, and of the Calgary mill 250,000, the total storage capacity is 4,825,000 bushels of grain.

Visitors to Calgary are cordially invited to call at the Company's East Calgary plant, or by making appointment by phone, to East 5656, arrangements can be made by which they will be shown through the process of manufacture.

## —and still a Few More Reasons



### LIVESTOCK IN ALBERTA

Alberta is pre-eminently noted for her horses, which have become famous for their endurance, lung power, clean bone, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases. With the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, the British Government at once turned to Alberta for a supply of army horses, and large purchases were made in this province. The drain upon the horse supply of the world which the war has occasioned assures high prices for horses for years to come, and the Alberta farmer who includes horse-raising with his agriculture will undoubtedly find it very profitable. The horses in Alberta at the beginning of 1914 were valued by the Dominion Government at \$67,199,375.

### Comparison of Livestock in Alberta for Four Years

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Horses	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246
Milch Cows	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702
Other Cows	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,262,880
Total Cattle	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,591,382
Sheep	238,579	292,620	276,906	322,179
Swine	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534

Long before Alberta's fame as a grain-growing country had gone abroad it was the recognized home of the rancher and stockman. The remarkable nutrition of the prairie and foothill grasses, the pure water and moderate climate combine to favor the livestock industry. The foundations of many very comfortable fortunes have been laid by Alberta ranchers and farmers engaging in the livestock business.



CITY HALL, CALGARY, SHOWING POLICE BUILDING ON SEVENTH AVENUE

## City Hall

Calgary's city hall is located at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Second Street East, on a site which was obtained by the City Council during the year 1885.

Construction work on the erection of the present building was begun in the year 1907, and the corner stone laid by the then Mayor, A. L. Cameron, Esq., in the same year.

The building is a solid sandstone structure, with reinforced concrete floors, of the most modern and up-to-date fireproof construction, and cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.00. The building has a frontage of 112 feet on Second Street East, to a depth of 128 feet on Seventh Avenue, and a floor space of 33,280 square feet. The height of the tower from the sidewalk is 100 feet.

Calgary is proud of its city hall, as most of the materials for the building were obtained in the neighborhood of the Municipality. It was formally opened for business in the month of January, of the year 1911, by His Worship, Mayor J. W. Mitchell.

As a result of the rapid growth and development of Calgary, and the corresponding increased volume of civic business, it has been necessary to erect in close proximity to the existing hall, a commodious building, of modern fireproof construction, consisting of a reinforced concrete framework and floors, and brick filling with stone trimmings, to be used as a Police Headquarters, and for other civic departments. The present City Hall has not sufficient space to accommodate all the City's executive offices, and the interior has been remodelled in part to try and solve the difficulty.

## Mayors of Calgary

From the Date of Its Incorporation in the Year 1883, down to the Year 1919

1884- 5—George Murdoch.	1900 —W. H. Cushing
1886- 7—G. C. King	1901 —J. S. Mackie
1888 —A. E. Shelton	1902- 3—Thomas Underwood
1889 —D. W. Marsh	1904 —S. A. Ramsey
1890 —J. D. Lafferty, M.D.	1905- 6—John Emerson
1891 —Jas. Reilly	1907- 8—A. L. Cameron
1892- 3—A. Lucas	1909-10—R. L. Jamieson
1894- 5—W. F. Orr	1911-12—John W. Mitchell
1896 —A. McBride	1913-14—H. A. Sinnott
1897 —W. F. Orr	1915-18—M. C. Costello, M.D.
1898 —A. L. Cameron	1919 —R. C. Marshall
1899 —Jas. Reilly	



## Assessments—Board of Revision

### Qualification for Voters, Etc.

The General and Business Tax Assessment Rolls are compiled in the fall of each year for use, after confirmation by the Board of Revision, for taxation purposes, etc., during the following year.

The Board of Revision shall sit each year to hear appeals against assessments, or non-assessments, and to revise and confirm the assessment rolls.

Appeals against assessments or non-assessments must be in the hands of the City Clerk at least five days before the first meeting of the Board of Revision.

Assessment notices covering the city as a whole are mailed on the last day in December in each year, and giving particulars of the assessment for the succeeding year. Every property owner and tenant of business places, offices, etc., should make it his, her or their particular business to secure this notice of assessment, and if dissatisfied with the Assessor's valuation appeal in the proper time and manner.

### Business Assessment and Tax

Laws in re above became operative in 1916. All businesses, trades, professions, etc., etc., must be assessed each year on the Assessment Roll of the City a sum equal to the full annual rental value of the premises, whether land or buildings or both, used by the said business, etc., but if a license is required to engage in any business, etc., taxed hereunder, the license so paid shall apply in respect of the business tax, and if in excess of the business tax, all the license will be retained by the City, but if less than the business tax the difference between the cost of the license and the amount of the business tax must be paid the Tax Collector. Further details on application.

Being assessed as a tenant does not mean that the person so assessed has to pay taxes on that property. It merely implies that he was resident on that property at the time the assessment was made and therefore, if the property is of sufficient valuation, entitled to vote on all questions which tenants vote on.

The mere fact that you pay taxes does not qualify you for a vote. See that your name appears on the assessment roll and Voters' List, or if the roll is confirmed, apply at the City Clerk's office to have your name added to the list of voters. *Do not leave it until too late.*

On purchasing property you should notify the Assessor, giving description of the property in lots, block, section and plan and your address. This is best done by appearing at his office with the papers connected with the sale of the property, and filling out blank supplied for the purpose. If you are a non-resident and compliance with the above suggestion is impossible, write him.

### Tax Notices

Tax notices are then mailed, giving particulars of the mill rate, taxes due, time of payment, discount, etc. Taxes should be paid at once on receipt of said notice.

If taxes are unpaid at certain dates, legal steps will be taken by the City to enforce payment. In this connection it is well to note that the taxpayer in arrears suffers a double penalty inasmuch as the discount for prompt payment of taxes is lost and interest of 8 p.c. per annum charged on overdue taxes.

### Number of Votes to Which a Qualified Elector is Entitled

No elector is entitled to vote more than once at the same election on the same question, and the elector should vote at the booth set out opposite said elector's name on the Voters' List, which booth will *so far as possible*, be for Polling Sub-division wherein the elector resides, failing which one P.S.D. only where said elector qualifies to vote.

One vote at one booth on the following:

By-laws (if qualified to vote on by-laws); Plebiscites.

Mayor, Commissioner, Aldermen.

Public School Trustees or Separate School Trustees, one or the other, but not both.

(For number required to fill vacancies for each office, see head of Ballot).

Only those qualified voters whose address is given as in Calgary are entered on the Voters' List. A qualified non-resident voter, who is in the City on Election Day, and wishes to vote, must apply in person to the Assessor's Office for a certificate.

## Fur-Bearing Animals of Alberta

We will place the quiet, industrious Beaver at the top, followed by the little Muskrat, and then the Weasel (known as "Canadian Ermine"), Mink, Martin (the best or darkest pelts are given a more classified name of "Hudson Bay Sable" and in the same family of another strain is the Skunk, to whom the furriers have given such a handsome name as "Alaska Sable"), and, following in their train may be caught, also, the Fisher, Lynx, Lynx Cat, Wolverine, Black, Red, Cross and Grey Fox, Prairie and Timber Wolf, Black, Brown and Grizzly Bear, Puma or Mountain Lion—and the latest is the industry of raising Russian and Persian Lambs.

All these are in great demand and are, by the artistic, designing and masterly workmanship of Mr. Bell and his staff of experienced employees, turned into many handsome garments that find ready sale at all times.

When, therefore, thinking of furs and you are in Calgary, remember Bell, the Furrier, will be glad to welcome you to the city and his store, and show you what he has or can tell you about Furdom. W. W. Bell, Calgary's Leading Furrier, cor. 7th Ave. and 2nd St. West.

## Calgary City Council for 1919

### Mayor R. C. Marshall

Born, Ingersoll, Ont, 1884.  
 Educated, Public School, Ingersoll.  
 Served in council, three years; elsewhere, no.  
 Married July 9, 1919, to Miss D. McGregor, of  
 Ottawa.

Religion, Baptist.

Occupation, secretary-treasurer and manager,  
 Crown Paving Co., Calgary; president Crown Coal  
 Co., Edmonton.

Activities, pres. local Y.M.C.A., member of the  
 National Council, Y.M.C.A.; belongs to Rotarian,  
 Masons and Oddfellows; member First Baptist  
 Church, Calgary. Is a strong promoter of live,  
 clean sport. Legislation introduced, tax sale.

### Public Utilities



Commissioner A. G. Graves

Commissioner Graves was born in the county of  
 Lincoln, England, in 1877, and is a son of Mr.  
 Thomas Graves, contractor and farmer. He  
 was educated at the public school near his native  
 home and entered public life in Calgary in 1905  
 when he was elected alderman, holding the position  
 of chairman of the Water and Light Departments  
 until the end of 1908, when he was elected on the  
 first Board of Commissioners of the city, charged  
 with the carrying on of the executive affairs of the  
 municipality.

Since that time he has been at the head of the  
 Electric Light and Power Department, the Water  
 Works Department, and from 1913 the Street  
 Railway Department, the total capitalization of  
 which exceeds \$9,000,000.00. Besides he has  
 taken a keen interest in everything pertaining to  
 the general welfare of the community and has  
 watched the city grow from a small beginning  
 to one of the most important in Western Canada.

Mr. Graves is an associate member of the American  
 Institute of Electrical Engineers.

### Public Works



Commissioner A. J. Samis

Commissioner Samis was born in Sarnia, Ont.,  
 in 1873, being the fourth son of the late Rev. Jas.  
 Samis. Coming out West with his people, Mr.  
 Samis spent several years in journalistic work  
 on various Alberta newspapers. About twelve  
 years ago he located in Calgary and shortly after-  
 wards became a member of the city council,  
 and has served as alderman or commissioner almost  
 continuously ever since.

Mr. Samis has given a great deal of attention to  
 municipal legislation, having taken a leading part  
 in establishing Calgary's present form of commis-  
 sioner government. The question interesting him  
 most is taxation. He never tires of explaining the  
 virtues of "taxation of land values," and the  
 vices of exempting special privileged persons and  
 corporations from taxation. He believes that if all  
 land were publicly owned and leased to the people  
 on long, renewable leases, the revenues derived  
 would be sufficient to warrant abolishing our  
 present vicious and expensive methods of tax-  
 gathering by means of tariffs, licenses, fines and  
 permits. He argues that under the system he  
 advocates, land speculators and other idlers would  
 have to join the ranks of the workers and pro-  
 ducers, and that the burden of taxation would fall  
 much more equally upon the people.

### Alderman A. G. Broatch

Born, Newcastle, England.

Son of Andrew Broatch, locomotive engineer.

Educated public schools Owen Sound & Toronto.

Served in council three years.

Married Miss E. McLellan.

Religion, Presbyterian.

Occupation, machinist.

Lodges, I.O.O.F. and I. A. of M.

(Continued on page Sixty-nine)

## How the Mill Rate is Struck

In compiling the mill rate, the amount necessary to be raised by general tax is first ascertained by estimating the expenditures of the various departments of the city for the current year, which, when confirmed by Council, is set against the general assessment of the city, the result being that a certain mill rate is found which, when levied against the assessable property, will raise sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure.

For the year 1919 the amount necessary to be raised by general tax is \$3,129,092.92, made up as follows:

Estimated Departmental Expenditure	\$3,013,597.92
Provincial Supplementary Revenue Tax	57,037.85
Special Levy to cover Losses and Deficits	58,457.15
	\$3,129,092.92

This was met by a levy against the assessable property in the city as follows:

34.75 mills on \$77,943,010.00 Assessment	\$2,708,519.60
Sundry Revenue	305,197.96
.75 mills on Assessment for Special Levy	58,457.15
	\$3,072,174.71
35.50 mills being General Tax Rate, and	\$3,072,174.71
1.00 mills on Land Assessment alone for Provincial	
Supplementary Revenue Tax	57,037.85
	\$3,129,212.56

Leaving a Revenue Surplus of \$119.64.

The details of the above general tax rate are as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Mills</i>
General Rate	\$ 691,040.70	8.8661
Schools	796,628.46	10.2206
Debenture and Bank Interest, etc.	912,101.50	11.7022
Hospitals	211,911.35	2.7188
Parks	76,637.59	.9832
Library	20,200.00	.2591
	\$2,708,519.60	34.7500
Special Levy	58,457.15	.7500
	\$3,072,174.71	35.5000

The assessment for 1919, upon which the foregoing levy is made, consists of—

Land, 100 per cent. of assessed valuation	\$57,037,855
Buildings, 50 per cent. of assessed valuation	20,355,155
Franchises, 100 per cent. of assessed valuation	550,000
	\$77,943,010

The mill rate is confirmed annually by by-law of the City Council, which is the authority upon which the Assessor makes the levy for taxes.

MUNICIPAL  
GOLF LINKS



OPENING SEASON,  
1919

*Alderman Ike Ruttle Driving off the Tee*

## City Council for 1919

### Alderman S. H. Adams

Born, West Flamboro, Ontario, September 3rd, 1880.

Son of Samuel and Mary Adams, farmers. Educated at Dundas High School and University of Manitoba.

Served in council 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919. Married Margaret N. Ross, December 27, 1910. Religion, Presbyterian. Occupation, barrister-at-law. Activities: Lodges, K. of P., L.O.O. Church, Presbyterian. Recreation, football, baseball, etc.

### Alderman D. E. Black

Born, Westport, Ontario, April 30, 1880. Son of David Black, farmer. Educated at Westport, Ont. Served in council, first term. Married to Mae L. Sinclair. Religion, Presbyterian. Occupation, jeweler. Activities, member Rotary Club. Church, Knox. Recreation, golf.

### Alderman Frank B. Freeze

Born, Penobscus, King County, New Brunswick, October 22, 1883.

Son of Byron Freeze, prosperous farmer and land owner.

Educated at public and grammar school and St. John College.

Served in council, 1918. Was formerly member of Kings County Municipal Council, elected at age of 21 and served seven years.

Nominated to represent Kings constituency in the New Brunswick Provincial Legislature, February 13th, 1911.

Married July 23rd, 1919, to Clara May Anderson, daughter of Mrs. M. Elizabeth Anderson, Victoria, B.C.

Religion, Baptist. Occupation, manager The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, and director of a number of commercial institutions.

Activities, director of the Calgary Board of Trade since 1916. Lodges, member Ashlar Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Clubs, Rotary Club. Recreation, Municipal and Bowness Golf Clubs.

### Alderman Mrs. A. Gale

Born, Netherton, Worcestershire, England. Daughter of Henry Robinson, a manufacturer and councillor and guardian of the parish of Dudley.

Educated at the Proprietary School for Girls, Dudley, Staffordshire, England.

Served in council, two years. Married (two sons) to William John Gale, C.E.

Religion, Anglican. Occupation, housewife.

Activities, secretary of Free Public Hospital's League; church, hon. pres. of St. Mark's Guild; recreation, tennis and golf, music, reading.

Legislation introduced or advocated, Municipalization of Retailing and Wholesaling of Farm Produce and Fruit; establishment of City Market. Advocated reduction of Butchers' License, appointing of Fair Weights and Measures inspector, amending of Health Act, regulation to permit farmers to bring in carcasses with viscera unattached; advocated free tuberculin testing of cows in city of Calgary, municipalization of hospitals.

### Alderman F. Johnston

Born, North Wakefield, Quebec, 1879.

Son of Robert H. Johnston, farmer.

Educated in Manitoba.

Served in council, 1919.

Married to Bertha Clarke.

Religion, Baptist. Occupation, merchant.

Activities: Lodges, A. F. & A. M. and Shriners. Clubs, Board of Trade and Rotary. Recreation, horse races, baseball, hockey, etc. Legislation introduced, Exhibition improvements.

### Alderman A. Mahaffy

Born, Bowmanville, Ontario, 1867.

Son of James Mahaffy, flour mill owner.

Educated at McGill University.

Served in council, 1918, 1919.

Married to Jean Robertson, of Elora, Ont.

Religion, Presbyterian. Occupation, lawyer.

### Alderman J. McCoubrey

Born, Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland, September 22nd, 1885.

Son of John McCoubrey, farmer.

Educated at Belfast, Ireland.

Served in council, 1919.

Married to Florence Frederick.

Religion, Presbyterian.

Occupation, clothing merchant.

Activities: Lodges, Masonic, Orange and Moose.

Clubs, United Service and G.W.V.A. Church, Presbyterian. Recreation, golf, baseball, hockey.

### Alderman F. E. Osborne

Born, Belleville, Ontario, January 10th, 1878.

Son of Richard and Sarah A. Osborne. Occupation of father, leather merchant.

Educated at Belleville Collegiate Institute and Ontario Business College.

Served in council, 1919.

Married in 1901 to Florence A. Curlette, of Belleville, Ont.

Religion, Methodist. Occupation, stationer.

Activities: Lodges, Perfection Lodge No. 9, A.F. & A.M. Clubs, Bowness Golf and Rotary.

Church, Central Methodist. Recreation, motor-

ing, golfing.

### Alderman I. G. Ruttle

Born, Chatham, Kent County, Ontario, January

21st, 1864.

Son of John Ruttle, farmer.

Educated at Chatham, Ont.

Served in council six years.

Married November 23rd, 1885, to Ida F. Hunt.

Religion, Methodist.

Occupation, garage and automobile dealer.

Activities: Lodges, American Elks, Odd Fellows,

Yeoman and Modern Woodmen. Club, Rotary,

Church, Methodist. Recreation, all outdoor sports.

Has advocated a great many things that have

been for the good of the city of Calgary.

### Alderman F. J. White

Born, Port Credit, Ont., Sept. 27, 1886.

Son of Wm. White, gardener.

Educated at public school, Hamilton and

Guelph, Ont. Served in council, one year.

Married to Edith Louise Hever, of Guelph, Ont.

Religion, Anglican. Occupation, printer.

Activities, pres., Calgary Trades and Labor

Council, secretary International Typographical

Union, No. 449. Church, Church of the Re-

deemer. Recreation, Baseball and football.

## Calgary's Public Utilities

In regard to its utilities the city has adopted Public Ownership growing from small, though practical, beginnings to their present sound and efficient status.

The aim of the City has always been to give real and efficient service at the lowest possible cost and at the same time have the utilities self supporting; provide adequate contingent and sinking fund accounts from revenue; and keep the system efficient and modern in all respects.

A brief outline of the various utilities which are under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Utilities, is given hereunder:—

### WATERWORKS.

In 1887 Calgary's water supply plant consisted of Water Tanks of 30,000 gallons capacity, and in 1888 a contract was let for the purpose of constructing Waterworks and supplying the town with mains and Hydrants. In 1898 the Council went on record as favoring Municipally owned Waterworks and in 1900 the Waterworks System of the Calgary Gas & Waterworks Co. was purchased by the City for the sum of \$90,000.00 This was the start of a utility which is now capitalized as \$3,812,616.00 and a plant capable of supplying by gravity 8,000,000 gallons of water from the intake 14 miles west in the Elbow River and a pumping station on the Bow River capable of supplying 20,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. Two emergency reservoirs of 18 and 32 million gallons capacity stand in the west end of the city, 200 feet above the level of central Calgary. A minimum pressure of 85 lbs to 100 lbs per sq. inch is maintained in the mains, and pumps can increase this pressure when needed. An elevated tank of 100,000 gallons capacity is used to increase pressure in the south western portions of the city.

Only the large services are at present metered but the policy is to gradually introduce Meters for the whole system.

Water rates are very low, and schedule will be forwarded on application.

### Statistics, Dec. 31st, 1918.

Water Mains	207.52 miles	Revenue	\$ 403,822.55
Gravity Line	13.00 miles	Expenditure	379,415.92
Water Connections	13,155	Assets	3,812,616.00
Hydrants	1081,	Yearly Deb. Int.	162,195.41
		Sinking Fund	77,047.87

### ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER DEPT.

In the year 1905 an extension of the policy of Municipal Ownership was decided upon and a bylaw for the sum of \$60,000 initial investment as the nucleus of the present modern extensive and efficient Electric Light & Power Plant was passed.



### HEADQUARTERS

For First Class

*Saddles and Harness*

*Boots and Shoes*

*Trunks and Bags*

## Riley & McCormick, Ltd.

133 8th Avenue East, Calgary

Can Be Relied Upon  
Catalogue Issued

## Calgary's Public Utilities

The original Electric Light Plant was a steam one of 350 h.p. and soon proved too small. The modern and efficient Steam Turbine plant of 10,500 K.W. capacity, located in Victoria Park, generates power required in excess of the Hydro-Electric purchased, which insures an efficient and continuous supply of current to all customers of the Municipal Plant.

In addition to its steam generated power, the city purchased from the Calgary Power Co. a minimum of 5000 h.p. of Hydro-Electric current, generated about 50 miles west of Calgary. The price is \$26.00 per H.P. year.

Electric Light & Power rates and Inspection fees are given elsewhere in this publication.

This Department is in a strong financial condition, as for the past 10 years it has created a large surplus over and above operating expenses and charges, fixed but owing to abnormal conditions, there was a small deficit in 1918. The revenue returns for 1919 indicate a return to healthy financial conditions.

### Statistics, Electric Light & Power, 1918

Capitalization, Bonds	\$2,608,745.49
Revenue	593,039.09
Expenditure	622,218.47
Assets	2,608,745.49
Liabilities	2,599,664.81
Sinking Fund	337,942.60
Depreciation Account	308,263.86
Yearly Debenture Int.	107,747.30

One main power stations and five substations.

Steam Generated Current, 1918: 6,664,740 K.W. hours.

Hydro Current purchased, 1918: 33,398,900 K.W. hours.

Hydro Current purchased, 1918: Rate, 478¢ per K.W. hour.

Steam Plant Equipment: Boilers, Water Tube; Automatic Stokers; Superheaters.

Alternating Currents: Units 4; total capacity 10,500 K.W.

Exciter Units: 3 at 110 to 140 volts; total K.W. 250.

### STREET RAILWAY

The City of Calgary on July 5th, 1909, with 35,000 population, successfully inaugurated a Municipally owned and operated Modern Street Railway System.

A \$250,000.00 by-law was passed in 1907, and one for \$226,000.00 in 1909, providing for the building and equipping of a Municipal Street Railway System.

With twelve modern, pay-as-you-enter cars the first six months' returned operation and interest charges and \$10,000.00 surplus for Contingent Account.

Construction was begun in September, 1908, and one half mile of track was laid that Fall. On May 1st 1909, work was proceeded with in an endeavor to have a portion of the system operating during the Alberta Fair Week, which endeavor succeeded. The Power Generator arrived July 1st, and the first two cars on July 2nd. The Railway officially opened at 8 a.m. July 5th, 1909.

With an original capital investment of \$476,000.00 the system and equipment has been extended as deemed necessary from time to time, until at December 31st, 1918 the capital invested according to Auditor's Report is \$2,439,942.44.

Owing to greatly increased cost of operation, one-man cars were introduced on all city lines in 1917, and proved to be satisfactory.

The Power Department of the city charges the Street Railway for power as follows:—

1¢ per K.W. hour for first 400,000; all over 400,000,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per K.W. hour. \$2,300.12 per month overhead charges.

### Classes of Tickets Used.

"School" good to and from school for adults and any time for children, 8 for 25 cents. "Ordinary" 22 in book form, \$1.00. Single fare being 5¢. Transfers are made from the various routes at 10 different points.

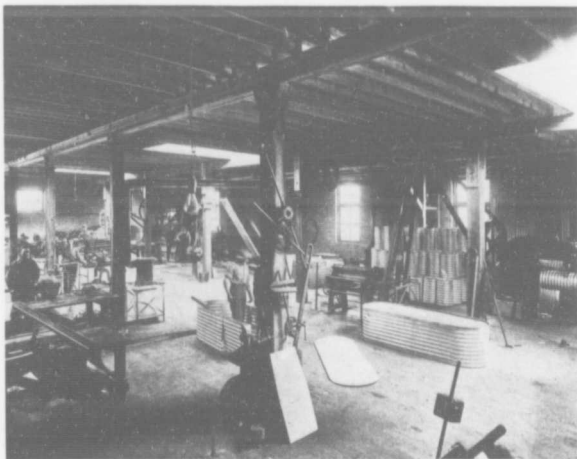
Bowness Park, operated by the Street Railway, is gradually being developed into Calgary's chief picnic and pleasure resort. Boating, swimming, bathing, playground apparatus, dancing and athletic field, accommodations are provided.

### Statistics, 1918.

Cars—Motor	79	Assets, less Depreciation	\$2,828,361.98
Trailer	6	Liabilities	2,753,705.11
Observation	1	Expenditure	644,697.90
Sweeper	1	Yearly Deb. Int.	110,182.85
Sprinklers	3	Capitalization	2,439,942.44
Derrick	1	Sinking Fund	359,211.67
Miles Trackage	75	Accrued Revenue Account	74,656.87
Employees	196	Depreciation Account	366,873.57
Passengers	16,725,842	Car Miles	2,735,264

# SHEET METAL MANUFACTURERS CO., Ltd.

## Manufacturers



A Corner of Our Plant

CORRUGATED IRON  
METAL SHINGLES  
METAL SIDINGS  
METAL CEILINGS  
METAL DOORS  
METAL WINDOWS  
METAL CORNICES  
METAL SKYLIGHTS  
EAVETROUGH  
CONDUCTOR PIPE  
CORRUGATED  
CULVERTS  
CORRUGATED  
WELL CURB  
CORRUGATED  
GRANARIES  
SMOKE STACKS  
OIL TANKS  
OIL DRUMS  
WAGON TANKS  
STOCK TROUGHS  
WIRE SCREENS

### Everything in Sheet Metal

1902 ELEVENTH STREET EAST

CALGARY, ALBERTA

#### WILL START CONSTRUCTION OF STREET CARS HERE THIS FALL

It is the intention of Superintendent McCauley to commence construction of street cars here some time this fall, and if they prove a success, all the cars of the Calgary street railway will no doubt be made here. Three will be built this fall, and, though certain parts will have to be shipped in, all the woodwork will be constructed here. The ordinary staff of the barns will be able to do this work, and there will be no need to employ any larger staff than at present unless the industry develops. Mr. McCauley expects that perhaps they will not be as fancy as those which are built at the old established car shops in the east, but they will render exactly the same service and will be just as comfortable. Car No.60 was built in Calgary.

#### STORES & PURCHASING DEPT.

Whilst hardly a Public Utility, in the usually accepted sense of the term, the "Stores" have, by combining the similar requirements of several departments and purchasing in bulk, saved much money for the City and in addition, the department keeps posted as to the state of the markets, assuring when possible the purchase of materials at the lowest possible cost.

The Storekeeper controls also the Machine, Blacksmith, Carpenter & Shoeing Shops operated by the Municipality. Much work is done by these shops.

The Department also keeps a Machinery-in-use Account, by which the original cost, Repair Bills, work accomplished, and in fact a complete history and the present location and use of any particular piece of machinery owned is instantly available.

In 1918 the sum of \$297,994.46 was expended in Purchasing Supplies.

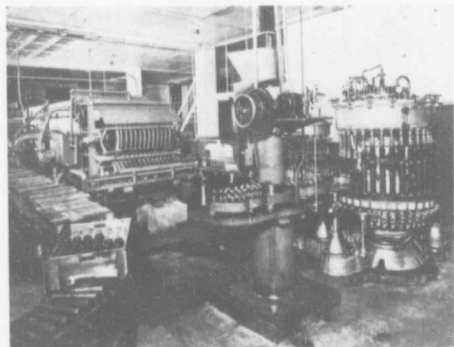
#### MARKET & GARAGE

The Municipal Public Market and the Civic Garage are also under the charge of the Public Utilities Commissioner.

OFFICES AND SERVICE FLEET, COCA COLA COMPANY, CALGARY, ALBERTA

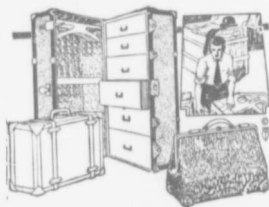


NEW PLANT OF THE  
COCA COLA COMPANY  
*Calgary, Alberta*



INTERIOR VIEW COCA COLA COMPANY SHOWING MODERN EQUIPMENT





## LEATHERCRAFTS LIMITED

*Specialists in*

WARDROBE, TRUNKS, STEAMER  
TRUNKS, HAT TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,  
CLUB BAGS AND ALL HIGH GRADE  
TRAVELING EQUIPMENT

Ladies Hand Bags, Purses  
and Fine Leather Goods

214 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST  
JUST WEST OF REGENT THEATRE

*Estates Managed  
Money Invested  
Farm Land and City Property  
Stocks and Bonds Bought and  
Sold*

## LOTT & CO., Ltd.

*(Established 1895)*

GROUND FLOOR  
DOMINION BANK  
BUILDING

*References:*

Imperial Bank of Canada  
The Dominion Bank

## LASHER & GILLILAN LIMITED

*Farm Lands  
City Property*

Map and Literature on Alberta  
mailed on request



*Head Office:*  
809 Centre Street  
Calgary  
Alta.

*Branches:*  
Three Hills  
Gleichen  
Acme

## Calgary Artificial Limb Factory

603-A-605 1st Street East

Manufacturers of  
LEGS, ARMS,  
SPINAL JACKETS,  
SPLINTS, EXTEN-  
SIONS, AND ARCH  
SUPPORTS

Our motto is Lightness, Neat-  
ness, Durability, Simplicity

We deal in heavy elastic  
and non-elastic webbing,  
elastic bandages and  
also have a fine grade  
of wool and cotton stump  
stockings.



Write for Catalogue or Phone M3909

**Schedule of Water Rates****Meter Schedule:**

	Per 1,000 gals.
First 20,000 gallons .....	25c
Next 90,000 gallons .....	14c
Next 100,000 gallons .....	12c
Next 290,000 gallons .....	10c
Next 500,000 gallons .....	8c
All over 1,000,000 gallons .....	7c

All meter accounts will be rendered and payable monthly and a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed if paid within ten days of the date of the account.

**Minimum charge on Meters:—**

1 inch service—per annum .....	\$18.00
2 inch service—per annum .....	48.00
4 inch service—per annum .....	96.00
6 inch service—per annum .....	150.00

**Domestic Water Rates Payable to the Collector.**

No. of Rooms	Rate per Annum	Additional conveniences as follows:	Rate Per Annum
5	\$ 9.00	Basin in private dwelling, each .....	\$1.00
6	9.50	Water Closet, each .....	1.00
7	10.00	Baths, each .....	2.00
9	11.00	Terraced lawns, per 1,000 square feet .....	1.00
10	11.50	Lawns or gardens, per 1,000 square feet .....	.50
11	12.00	Urinals, each .....	2.00
12	12.50	Horses, each .....	2.00
13	13.00	Carrriages, each .....	2.00
14	13.50	Automobiles, each .....	2.00
15	14.00	Cows, each .....	2.00
Each additional Room	.50	Water Motors, each .....	5.00
		Public Standpipes or taps, each .....	6.00

Discount of 5 per cent. off above rates if accounts are paid within 10 days of date of account. Commercial, and Special rates on application.



CENTRAL FIRE HALL

## CALGARY'S LEADING TOBACCONISTS

THE BOND STREET SHOPS situated in the Alberta Corner, Calgary's shopping centre and at the Palliser Hotel are an asset to Calgary and a credit to the west. Since its inception the foremost desire of this firm has been to please the public and to place before them the choicest selection & variety of merchandise obtainable in both the domestic and foreign markets.

In addition to a complete stock of imported and domestic cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos, their range of pipes comprise one of the largest assortments to be found in the west. In smokers' sun-



dries they have specialized and endeavored to obtain for their trade at all times the newest productions in the e lines. Service, value and courtesy has rewarded them with an ever growing and satisfied patronage

## THE BOND STREET SHOP

### Public Works Department

*Superintendent:* W. H. R. Gardiner; *Chief Clerk:* J. Robinson; *Foremen:* F. Harbidge and F. Foster.

*Public Works, General.*—This section is directly responsible for the maintenance and general up-keep of unpaved streets and lanes, temporary improvements of all kinds, such as: Re-surfacing and Draining, Light Grading, Gravelling, Raking, wood and cinder walks, culverts and bridges, sprinkling and all miscellaneous work, the appropriation for this year being \$93,055.42.

*Street Cleaning.*—Foreman T. F. Robbins.—62 miles of paved streets are kept clean with an equipment of white wings, electric broom and flushers, assisted by a number of teams, also the cleaning of 1,350 catch basins; in winter the removing of snow from sidewalks and gutters, and sprinkling sand on icy streets and walks. Appropriation, \$70,703.00.

*Garbage Collection.*—Foreman J. H. Jackson.—The scavenger section is operated by 27 horses and two gasoline trucks. We have in use two tipples where collectors dump their loads into trailers and afterwards hauled to the Incinerator.

The central business section is visited daily, apartment blocks and outlying business houses, three times weekly, residences once each week.

One Incinerator working two shifts burns up all obnoxious refuse, equal to about 51,288 cubic yards yearly. Other refuse and ashes are used for fills.

The appropriation for the department for the year is \$80,470.00, covering all charges.

### Telephones

The Telephone System in use in the City of Calgary is a portion of that owned by the Provincial Government and affords telephone communication throughout the Province of Alberta.

Persons whose business takes them to the rural districts, or the population of these districts, can, for a nominal sum, converse with their friends in Calgary, or order supplies, repairs for machinery, etc., from said City without the necessity of visiting the aforementioned Municipality.

Automatic 'phones are the order of the day in Calgary and "Central" has employment only with those firms who have installed private switchboards.

## Calgary Horticultural Society

By W. R. Reader

This society was organized twelve years ago and was the pioneer organization of its kind in this city. It has been the great factor in developing the "City Beautiful" idea, by encouraging the beautification of home surroundings and the cultivating of gardens. It annually holds a competitive horticultural exhibition, which is one of the social events of the year.

Each winter a course of meetings is held for giving of lectures and the discussing of subjects connected with the theory and practice of gardening.

It has always taken an active interest in the city parks and boulevards, and it is possibly through its representations that a Parks Department was established and a Parks Superintendent appointed for the following resolution appears on the pages of its Minute Book in 1912:

"That this society welcomes the action of the City Council in the appointing of a Parks Board for the city;

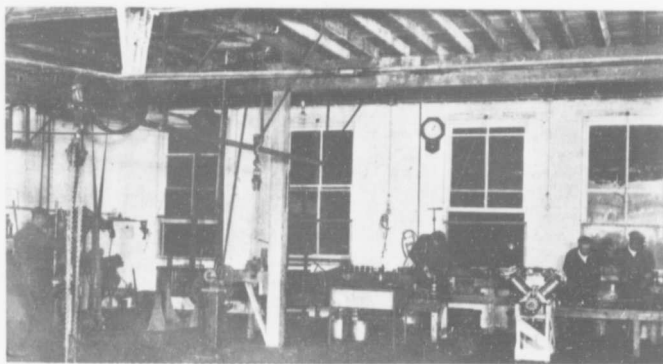
"That, while appreciating the activity already displayed by the newly formed Parks Board and recognizing the desirability of converting certain of the city-owned parks into real recreation grounds and pleasure resorts, the society is of opinion that the most need at the present time, is the adoption of the most excellent suggestion made by Dean Paget in his recent lecture made before the society, that this city should acquire, ere the prices become prohibitive, a sufficient number of parcels of land right in the city itself to be converted into 'green restful spots.'

"That, in the opinion of this society, a comprehensive scheme for dealing with parks, boulevards, etc., should be drawn up without delay and submitted to the people for their approval, such scheme to provide for the needs of the city for many years ahead, and that all moneys voted each year, for use by this Parks Board, should be devoted to carrying out some definite portion of the main scheme, thus ensuring continuity of action and gradual development along more or less definite lines.

"That, in the opinion of this society, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of obtaining the most expert advice in drawing up such scheme and that, in order to obtain the best results combined with truest economy, the services of a first-class thoroughly qualified landscape architect should be requisitioned by the Parks Board for the purpose."

It has held active campaigns from time to time on behalf of money bylaws for parks purposes, to arouse an interest amongst the school children in home and school gardening, to encourage tree planting, and against the weed nuisance.

The objects of the society are to encourage horticulture and tree planting in all its branches and the general beautification of the city by both public and private effort.



A CORNER OF OUR MACHINE SHOP

Equipment ——— System ——— Sincerity

# SATISFACTION

WEBBER'S GARAGE, LIMITED

M5665

"THE ACE OF GARAGES," 121 FIFTH AVENUE WEST

M7474



**Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.**  
*Commission Merchants  
 Track Buyers*

Our prices for ground  
 feeds are the lowest

Elevator 11th Ave. and 11th St. E. Phone E5720  
 Office 715 Lancaster Building. Phone M3901

**Grand Theatre**  
*The Show Place of Alberta*

PLAYING

**Orpheum Supreme  
 Vaudeville**

Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 8.15  
 Matinees Tuesday and Wednesday, at 2.30

and

**First Class Road  
 Attractions**

Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 8.15  
 Regular Matinee Saturday, at 2.30

*Seating Capacity 1,500*

THE THEATRE BEAUTIFUL

***Dominion Government Elevator***

The Canadian Government Elevator of Calgary is a reinforced concrete terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity. This interior terminal elevator, together with similar elevators of 3,500,000 bushels capacity each, at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Sask., were constructed for the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to operate in conjunction with the Board's Lake Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., and with the Board's Ocean Terminals at Vancouver, B.C. and at Port Nelson, Hudson Bay, which latter mentioned elevator is now under construction. The purpose of the Calgary elevator is to provide storage and cleaning facilities for grain grown in the Province of Alberta, and to act as a reservoir for shipments to the East via the Great Lakes, or more especially for shipments westward to Vancouver, where it may enter the trade routes of the Pacific, or of the Atlantic via the Panama Canal.

The plant consists of the following units all of reinforced concrete construction and absolutely fireproof:

- (1) A receiving, cleaning and shipping work house having a three-track shed on the receiving side and a two-track shed on the shipping side with a capacity for receiving grain of 18 cars per hour and for loading out of 36 cars per hour. The storage capacity of work house is 500,000 bushels.
- (2) A storage house of 56 circular bins 23 ft. 2 in. in diameter, and 92 ft. high with a capacity, including the interspace bins of 2,000,000 bushels.
- (3) A drier plant fitted with a Morris grain drier which has ample capacity to remove 7 per cent. excess moisture from grain at the rate of 1,000 bushels per hour or about 20 cars per day under average conditions. The heating factor in this drying plant is two 100-horse power marine type boilers located in a special building.

The elevator is electrically driven, power being supplied by the City of Calgary at 12,000 volts and reduced in the elevator sub-station to 550 volts for power purposes and 110 volts for lighting. A separate motor drives each machine, 53 motors being required to run the plant.

A Cyclone Dust Collector system is employed to remove the dust and floor sweepings and a compressed air system for blowing dust from motors is also part of the elevator equipment.

The elevator is especially well-equipped for cleaning grain, its cleaning equipment consisting of 10 receiving separators, each with a capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour, or a small carload; two flax separators; two wheat and oat separators and a screenings separator. These machines provide for all ordinary grain separations as well as for cleaning seed grain.

A screening grinder of large capacity is installed for grinding elevator screenings for stock feed purposes. All grain received and loaded is weighed in Hopper scales located in the warehouse cupola; six in number are installed, each with a capacity of 2,000 bushels, or 120,000 pounds.

The total cost of the Calgary elevator was approximately One Million Dollars.  
 Office—208 Grain Exchange. Manager—S. C. Brown, Esq.

## City Engineer's Department

Under the control of the City Engineer, Mr. George W. Craig, M.E.I.C., is carried on the construction and maintenance of all public works of the city through the following departments: Engineering, Waterworks, Paving, Building and Plumbing, Sewer, Grading, Bridges and Public Buildings. Each department operates under a superintendent responsible to the City Engineer.

The Engineering Department under the personal direction of the City Engineer, designs and prepares the plans, specifications, etc., of all works, improvements and buildings, and has supervision of the carrying out of same by the departments named above. In this department all records of an engineering nature pertaining to the city are kept and all levels and grades in the city are set by the Engineer. The City Engineer is also Waterworks Engineer in charge of the city's system, information as to which is contained elsewhere in this volume.

The Municipal Paving Department was inaugurated in 1912, and successfully competed with paving contractors in the construction of pavements, sidewalks, etc. Stone crushers are operated in conjunction with the plant furnishing the required aggregate. The capacity of the asphalt plant is from 2,500 to 3,000 square yards 2-inch asphaltic concrete pavement per day. The capitalization of the plant of \$100,000.00, which is met by the issuance of the City of Calgary 15-year bonds. The plant consists of the asphalt unit, stone crushers, street equipment, etc.

The records of the operations of the plant from its inception to the end of 1915 in new construction is as follows: In 1916, 1917 and 1918, owing to war conditions, no new construction was undertaken, the department confining its operations to maintenance and repairs alone.

Sq. Yds. Asphaltic Concrete Pavement	315,204	Sq. Yds. Concrete Pavements	5,951
Sq. Yds. Asphaltic Concrete, Surface only	20,172	Sq. Yds. Stone Pavement	14,937
Lineal Feet, Curb and Gutter	185,066	Sq. Yds. Brick Pavement	745
Sq. Feet, Sidewalk	486,345	Lineal Feet, Concrete Header	18,937
Cubic Yards, Retaining Walls	423	Lineal Feet, Concrete Sub-base under Street Railway Single Track	59,775

In addition to the above, all repairs to pavements and upkeep of same were performed by the Paving Department.

The department is operated as a utility of the city, providing its own interest, sinking fund and depreciation, and is not a charge on the mill rate.

The Building, Plumbing, Gas and General Inspection Department require that with the applications for buildings to be erected in the city plans and specifications shall be deposited with same. The building regulations are contained in a by-law of the city, and all buildings under construction are inspected by the Building Inspector and his staff who see that the regulations are complied with. The Plumbing and Gas Inspection Departments are operated in the same manner, under city by-laws. Master and journeyman plumbers and gasfitters are required to pass an examination and to be licensed. Fees for permits for building, plumbing, gas, etc., are fixed by by-law.

### Building Permits Issued

Year	No.	Amount	Year	No.	Amount
1908 and previous	1,028	\$5,914,942.00	1914	1,255	\$3,425,250.00
1909	777	2,420,450.00	1915	272	150,550.00
1910	1,499	5,589,594.00	1916	175	653,300.00
1911	2,619	12,907,638.00	1917	197	548,200.00
1912	3,483	20,394,220.00	1918	473	1,196,800.00
1913	2,078	8,619,653.00			
Total Value of Permits Issued up to and including 1918					\$61,820,897.00

The Sewer Department undertakes the construction and maintenance of the sewer system of the city. The sewers are constructed under by-laws of the city, local improvement and general, the local improvement by-laws providing for the sanitary and domestic sewers paid for by the frontage owners and the general by-laws providing for the trunk sewer system of the city paid for by the city at large. Reference to the statistical chart herewith will give information as to the extent of the sewer system of the city.

With regard to bridges and public buildings, the city has adopted a policy of construction by the city under the supervision of the City Engineer. Two reinforced concrete bridges, the Mission Bridge and Centre Street Bridge, have been built recently and various buildings, with satisfactory results. Centre Street Bridge, built at a cost of approximately \$400,000.00, is a combined high and low level bridge of spandrel arch rib construction, the bridge proper with its south approach having a total length of 1,300 feet; The high level roadway has a maximum grade of 3.85 per cent with a minimum width of 42 feet on the bridge; it provides for two lines of street car traffic and contains two sidewalks each 7 feet wide. The low level; roadway, 18 feet wide, slung from the bridge deck, provides for highway traffic to the residential section of Sunnyside.

The Mission Bridge provides for traffic across the Elbow River to the Mission Road, a main artery leading south to the Macleod Trail.

*Started Business Nov.,  
1903, as Hand Laundry*

THE LARGEST LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING  
BUSINESS IN THE WEST

*"We Want Your  
Business"*



**Ontario Laundry, Ltd.**

Corner Fifth Avenue and Second Street East  
CALGARY

**MEHASCO**  
QUALITY GOODS  
REAL SERVICE

*Wholesalers:*

TOOLS, CUTLERY, AND SPORT-  
ING GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING  
EQUIPMENT, BARN AND FARM  
EQUIPMENT, ROUND OAK STOVE  
AGENTS, MAYTAG MASHER

**Merchants Hardware  
Specialties, Limited**

325 10th Ave. W. Calgary, Alta.  
Phone M4460

**Frico Stores**  
Self Serving

*Reducing the Cost of  
Groceries to you*

*Stores:*

No. 1. 703 Centre St.	Phone M3963
No. 2. Cor. 4th. St. W. and 4th Ave.	Phone M3249
No. 3. 519 Centre St.	Phone M5623
No. 5. Cor. 14th Ave. and 4th St. W.	Phone M7430
No. 6. Cor. 11th Ave. and 5th St. N.W.	Phone M7776

Mail Address: 703 Centre St.

*R. J. FRIZZLE, Prop.*

**General  
Satisfaction**

You will be Satisfied with your  
**STUDEBAKER**  
as thousands of others are

Its a Real Car

BEAUTIFUL IN  
DESIGN



THOROUGHLY  
RIGHT

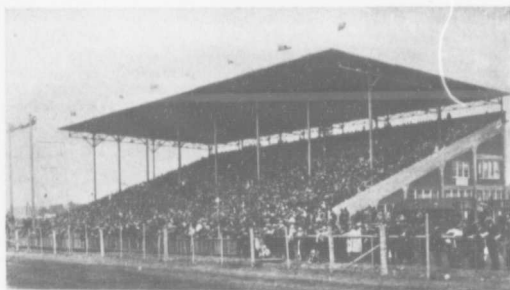
MECHANICALLY  
RIGHT

*"Service that Serves"*

*Service and Sales Station*

**Stone Motors, Limited**

830 16th Avenue West



NEW GRAND STAND, CALGARY EXHIBITION

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition

### New Buildings Erected This Year

Concrete grandstand, seating 6,000; 210 feet long by 100 feet wide; 43 rows of seats; containing exhibit space with concrete floor 210 feet by 100 feet, including accommodation for programme artistes, lavatories, etc.; second floor of concrete, making additional exhibit space 60 feet by 210 feet. The new grandstand proved not nearly large enough on the big days the first year of its use.

First section of cattle pavilion, 100 feet by 200 feet; providing accommodation for 160 cattle, exhibitors' writing room, live stock superintendent's office, lavatories and shower baths and a judging arena with concrete floor and concrete risers for the seating completely around judging ring; seating 2,000 people as a judging ring and 2,700 people when used for public meetings, conventions, etc. Additional fireproof stabling accommodation is to be erected adjoining the building as required. Capacity when completed will be 1,000 cattle.

These two buildings are the first of the fireproof equipment to be provided as rapidly as possible.

*Statistics, 1919:* Attendance, 127,248; Money paid in prizes, \$21,000; Entries, 6,829.

### Equipment for Various Events

At present the exhibition equipment at Victoria Park provides facilities for the following events:

Spring Stock Show and Bull Sale in April.

Calgary Exhibition in July.

Assembling and Co-operative Sale of Wool in August.

Horticultural Show in August.

The Stampede the last week in August.

Annual Show and Sale of Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine the last week in October.

Poultry Show in November.

Alberta Winter Fair and Auction Sale the second week in December.

Skating in the Horse Show Building.

Curling in the Agricultural Building.

Facilities will also be provided in the new cattle pavilion for fourteen sheets of ice for curling.

Facilities will also be provided for permanent professional baseball.

The exhibition equipment is also used for various celebrations and competitions throughout the year.

For further information, apply to E. L. Richardson (see page 109).



## Central Power Station

Victoria Park. Exhibition Grounds. Superintendent—J. F. McCall. Private Office Phone M5666. Residence Phone M1151; local 23. Residence, 1227 13th Avenue West.

Power House Phone—M1151; local 25. No. 1 Substation—M1151; local 26. No. 2 Substation—M1151; local 80. No. 3 Substation—M1151; local 81. No. 4 Substation—M1151; local 82.

### Current Output

Current generated by the steam plant during the year 1918, 6,664,740 k.w. hours alternating current. Current purchased from the Calgary Power Co. and distributed through the Central Power Station and sub-stations during the year 1918, 33,398,900 k.w. hours.

Current supplied to the Street Railway Department during the year 1918, 6,921,287 k.w. hours. The City pays the Calgary Power Co. for power at the rate of \$26.00 per h.p. year on a peak load basis of 5,000 h.p.

The current purchased from the Calgary Power Co. during the year 1918 was at the rate of .478c per k.w. hour.

The Electric Light Department during the year 1918 purchased power generated by the steam plant to the extent of 33,142,353 k.w. hours.

The Street Railway Department paid for current during the year 1918: 1c per k.w. hour at the switch-board for the first 400,000 k.w. hours per month;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c per k.w. hour for all power over 400,000 k.w. hours per month. And the fixed charges on the cost of the Street Railway Power Generating Plant in the Power House and sub-stations amounting to \$2,300.12 per month.

The Department employs a staff of 40 men for the operation of the Central Station and the four sub-stations.

The maximum peak load during the year 1918 was 14,401 h.p., 90 per cent. load factor.

### Equipment of Central Power Station Consists of:

Boilers—Water tube, equipped with chain grate stokers and superheaters. Area of heating surface is 78,252 square feet, producing nominal power of 7,600 boiler h.p. at a working pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch.

Alternating Current Units—Four, total capacity of 10,500 k.w.

Direct Current Units—505 to 500 volts. Street railway service, 7 machines, total capacity, 5,000 k.w.

Exciter Units—Three at 110 to 140 volts; total k.w., 250.

Transformers—2,000 k.w. 3-phase step up or down, 12,000 to 24,000 volts.

There are a number of transformers in various sub-stations.

# BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited

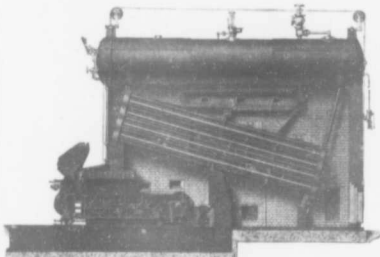
of London, England

Head Office for Canada: College St. (St. Henry) Montreal

## Babcock Patent Water Tube Steam Boilers

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

*Accepted as the Standard Boiler of the World for Highest Economy, Safety, Durability—Over 20,000,000 H.P. in Use*



*Babcock & Wilcox Patent Water Tube Steam Boiler, Superheater and Mechanical Stoker*

Steam Superheaters  
Mechanical Stokers  
Coal-Handling Machinery  
Piping, Feed Water Heaters  
Water Softeners and Purifiers

ALSO

ELECTRIC CRANES

## Police Department

There are three Police Stations in operation, as follows:—Headquarters—Seventh Avenue E. Chief Constable—Capt. D. Ritchie. Phone M6681. Residence Phone, M5771. Detective Department, M6681. Police Office, M6681. Inspector's Office, M6681. Sergeant's Office, M6681. No. 4 Station—Crescent Heights. No. 5 Station—Ogden.

Police Court is held in the Police Headquarters every morning at 10 o'clock.

Police Magistrate—Col. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., C.M.G.

Police Court Clerk—James C. Duguid.

Police Court Stenographer—G. A. Morrison. Phone M6681.

The number of persons arrested or summoned by the police for the year ending December 31st, 1918, reached a total of 3,575.

Males	3208
Females	367

Amount of Fines and Costs collected in Police Court during the year 1918, and disbursements of same:

Amount collected	\$46,135.36
Amount paid City	9,919.10
Amount paid Government	29,432.24
Fees, etc., paid out	2,205.05
Cost of operating department for 1918	76,203.69

The Police Force is a department of the civic government and as such is controlled by the Council of the City, through the City Commissioners.

## License Department

The first record of licenses in Calgary was in the year 1884, when the Town petitioned the Government for power to issue licenses, the revenue to become the property of the municipality.

Of the first hundred By-laws passed in Calgary, nine dwelt directly or indirectly with the regulating of businesses requiring a license.

The Chief of Police was appointed License Inspector on the 16th June, 1900.

In the year 1909 a separate department was formed and an inspector appointed whose duties consisted of collecting license fees and keeping books of accounts, the staff during 1913 consisting of one inspector, two assistants and one bookkeeper.

The Department was reorganized during the early part of 1914 and amalgamated with the Police, the Chief of Police being appointed License Inspector.

Below is a list of the number of licenses issued during the past three years and the amount collected for same:

	No.	Amount
1916:		
Sundry Licenses	3435	\$32,499.61
Dog Tax	1947	4,436.00
Bicycles	2360	1,180.00
Refunds	7742	38,115.61
		906.80
1917:	7742	\$37,208.81
Sundry Licenses	3154	\$34,891.47
Dog Tax	1935	4,392.00
Bicycles	2389	1,194.50
Refunds	7478	40,477.97
		927.92
1918:	7478	\$39,550.05
Sundry Licenses	3101	\$35,635.44
Dog Tax	1971	4,432.00
Bicycles	2589	1,294.50
Refunds	7661	\$41,361.94
		920.40
	7661	\$40,441.54

CALGARY  
EDMONTON

WEAR  
**Tom Campbell's**  
HAT and "SMILE"

**Municipal Testing Laboratory**

Chemist—F. C. Field. Residence—1221 15th Ave. W. Office Phone—M1151, local 75. Residence Phone—W1141.

Office—Second Floor of City Hall. Engineer—George W. Craig. Phone—M1151; local 73. Residence—624 26th Avenue West. Phone—M5205.

Through this department considerable amount of construction work is done, and which otherwise would be executed by private firms. When advisable the Engineering Dept. is requested to compete with contractors by tendering on City works.

**City's Asphalt Paving Plant**

Under the control of the City Engineer, City Hall. All paving construction and maintenance have been carried out by this plant since 1914.

**Permits, Building and Plumbing; Engineer's Enquiry Office**

Phone—M1151; local 61. Building Inspector—H. Walshaw. Local 72. Plumbing Inspector—J. Bewick. Local 72. Gas Inspector—E. S. Morton. Local 72.

Master and Journeyman Plumbers are required to pass an examination and to be licensed. Information in regard to the above can be obtained from Mr. Bewick.

Plumbers' Licenses—Master	\$20.00
Journeyman	2.00
(Renewable each year)	
Master	5.00
Journeyman	1.00
Plumbing Permit—5 fixtures or under	1.50
All over 5, per fixture	.30
Drainage Permits—Each	.50

**Gas Permits**—For first run of pipe to meter, with not over ten (10) outlets, a fee of fifty cents (50c). All outlets above ten a fee of five cents (5c) for each outlet.

For each additional run of pipe to meter loop, a fee of twenty-five cents (25c) shall be charged.

Plans and elevations of all plumbing to be filed. Soil pipe to be medium in a building under five stories. Soil pipe to be extra heavy in buildings over five stories.

**LINTON BROS.**

ALBERTA'S OLDEST AND  
LARGEST

**Book, Stationery, Toy and  
Wallpaper House**

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Books, Stationery and Office Supplies  
All the Newest Toys and Games  
Latest Designs in Wallpapers  
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**Manufacturers Agents**

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Representing the following well known lines:  
J. EVELEIGH & CO., LTD., MONTREAL  
Manufacturing Trunks and Travelling  
Goods

SAMUEL HART & CO. MONTREAL  
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THE MONTREAL WATERPROOF &  
CLOTHING CO., LTD., MONTREAL  
Waterproof Clothing

Open for good Hosiery Lines or Ladies  
Ready-to-wear

**A Strong, Aggressive Organization**  
WRITE US

# Confidence

Thirty-three years ago we established our first branch in Alberta, ours having the distinction of being the first branch of any bank to establish in this Province. It was at once an expression of confidence in Alberta's future, a confidence that has been borne out by our rapidly expanding system of branches in an effort to extend to Albertans the fullest possible measure of banking accommodation.

From 13 branches in 1890 to 370 branches in 1919 is immediate evidence that our earliest confidences in Canada were not misplaced; tribute, too, to the confidence which the Public, and particularly the West, in turn placed in us.

We attribute our remarkable progress to several factors, chief of which being our unflinching confidence in Canada which prompted us in many instances, and notably in the West, to become pioneers in the development of the banking field and in the development of the community, and to our policy of assistance and service to our customers.

Calgary Branch:  
C. A. Chesterton,  
Manager

**UNION BANK**  
OF CANADA

Resources of  
\$153,000,000

## Public Library

### Central Library

Twelfth Avenue and Second Street West (Central Park). Secretary-Treasurer and Librarian—Alexander Calhoun, M.A. Library Board—See Index. Phone—M3524.

Hours of Opening.—Week days 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.  
Sundays 2 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

The library is closed entirely on Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, and Christmas Day; and is open for reading only on New Year's Day, Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day.

### Crescent Heights Branch

1806 First Street N.W., in the Hicks Block. Open from 1 to 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and 2 to 5.30 Saturdays; and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

### Membership

Any citizen of Calgary is entitled to a free membership card, providing his address and furnishing the names of two friends.

### History

It is now about twelve years since a little group of Calgary citizens began to interest themselves in securing for Calgary a Public Library. Calgary was at that time a city of only about 15,000, and it took time for the scheme to mature. However, in 1908, a library board was formed; in 1909 the building was begun, and on January 2nd, 1912, it was opened to the public.

The building and equipment has cost \$100,000.00. Of this sum \$80,000.00 was provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and \$20,000.00 by the City Council.

It is noteworthy that this library was the first public library in Alberta and the second between Winnipeg and the Rockies.

### Constitution

The Calgary Public Library is administered by a Library Board of seven members, the Mayor being an ex-officio member, and the remaining six being appointed by the City Council for two years.

The Library is organized under the Provincial Libraries Act, which empowers the City to levy a library rate not exceeding one mill on the dollar on all assessable property.

### Statistics, 1918:

Total number of volumes	30,511
Total number of borrowers	13,626
Total circulation	210,594

## O. K. SHOE CO.

E. T. ARNOLD, Proprietor

Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers



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IMPERIAL BANK BUILDINGS  
CALGARY

*Real Estate  
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CITY PROPERTY

### *Method of Numbering Streets and Houses in Calgary*

Calgary streets are numbered from Centre Street east and west, and from Centre Avenue north and south. Example: The first street west of Centre Street and south of Centre Avenue would be First Street S.W., commonly called First Street West. The first street east of Centre Street and north of Centre Avenue would be called First Street N.E.

The avenues are numbered from Centre Avenue and Centre Street. Example: The first avenue south of Centre Avenue and west of Centre Street would be First Avenue S.W., etc.

Half streets or intervening streets are designated "A" or "One-half."

Houses are numbered as follows: Even numbers on the north side; odd numbers on the south. On the streets the even numbers are on the east side and the odd numbers on the west. Each block numbers from 100 as follows: 116 Ninth Avenue West would be on Ninth Avenue between Centre and First Street West. 418 Seventh Avenue East would be between Fourth and Fifth Streets East on Seventh Avenue. The same manner with the streets. Each block starts numbering from the hundred following the block preceding it.

**DO YOU READ?** Of course you do, and you read more than your forefathers did. Reading puts a strain upon the eyes which Nature never intended them to sustain. We must help Nature—assist the eye—adjust it to new conditions. Very few savages need glasses—almost every civilized person needs them. If you neglect your eye welfare now, the time will come when the eyes will neglect your welfare. We can furnish you with glasses before it is too late. Consult us at once.

THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., Ltd., 128 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.



## NIBLOCK & TULL, LIMITED

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, FINANCIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE

813 FIRST STREET WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.

## Light Rates

For the first 500 K.W. hours, seven cents per K.W. hour.

All over 500 K.W. hours, five cents per K.W. hour.

Discount of 10 p.c. on all light bills paid within ten days from date of bill.

Minimum charge, \$1.00 per month for the first Kilowatt of connected load; and fifty cents for each additional Kilowatt of connected load.

Note.—The Municipal Light Rate was 14c at the commencement and has been reduced from time to time to above rates and terms.

## Power Rates

When the characteristics of the combined electric light and power load are such as will insure a fair Kilowatt hour consumption per month, per Kilowatt of connected load, the following special power rates will be given:

<i>Consumption from</i>	<i>Per K.W. Hr.</i>
1 K.W. Hour to 750 K.W. Hours, each	2c
751 K.W. Hours, to 1750 K.W. Hours, each	1.8c
1751 K.W. Hours, to 3500 K.W. Hours, each	1.6c
3501 K.W. Hours, to 12500 K.W. Hours, each	1.3c
All over 12500 K.W. Hours, each	1.1c

When the current is used during off peak load hours only and the amount of current exceeds 130 Kilowatt hours per connected H.P. per month, the following discounts shall be allowed:

Five per cent. discount for consumption of 130 to 250 Kilowatt hours per connected H.P. per month.

Ten per cent. discount for consumption of 251 to 300 Kilowatt hours per connected H.P. per month.

Fifteen per cent. discount for consumption of 301 Kilowatt hours and over per connected H.P. per month

Minimum charge of 75 cents per H.P. up to 20 H.P.; over 20 H.P., 50c per month.

## Building Department

A few words on the Building Department and its operation would not be out of place in a City Year Book.

The Department is attached to the Engineering Department, under the City Engineer, Mr. G. W. Craig, with Mr. H. Walshaw as Building Inspector.

The Building Code is of comparatively recent date and is one of the most advanced codes in existence, both as to construction and in regard to the health of the community at large.

The section on reinforced concrete construction allows for the admittance of the very latest methods and design in this class of construction and the foresight in drafting the present by-law gives the department ample scope to take in any proved and advanced ideas in this most modern construction.

The new departure in Building Legislation requiring a 20 foot set-back from lot line in residential property is beginning to make itself appreciated by the layman and the Department compliments itself on the very satisfactory results that have been obtained.

The requirements as to theatres, hospitals, schools, etc., are apparently drastic, but no one today can gainsay that fireproof buildings for this class of construction are not necessary.

Apartment houses have a section to themselves and these follow the latest requirements for buildings of this class; in fact the Department considers that fireproof buildings taking into consideration the present prices of building materials and the saving in insurance and upkeep, are as cheap to erect as buildings of any other class.

The Department takes pleasure in noting that the class of residence now being erected is far superior in design and construction to those erected in pre-war times.

One thing to be noted is the number of houses that are being moved and brought closer to the centre of the City, vacant property not costing anywhere near the price previous to the war.

This 1919 has seen a revival in building operations, the returns to the end of May being over \$1,000,000, with good prospects of reaching the \$5,000,000 mark before the end of the year.

All men connected with the Building and Allied Trades are busily employed and the demand for carpenters (the criterion of the trade) is exceeding the supply.

The Department of Buildings has always tried to keep themselves in the forefront, taking advantage of the very latest practice in materials and construction and are ever ready to consider and try out any inventions.

With the Laboratory at their disposal, they never hesitate to call upon Mr. Field to make analysis or tests of any materials submitted for their approval. All concrete is tested before any form work can be removed, and thus any failure in construction is arrested before any danger develops.

The Permit Office is maintained in conjunction with the Engineers, Building, Plumbing and Gas Departments, and is the intelligence department for the whole of these offices.

The application cards are a result of years of experience, and the beginner can understand the requirements contained therein. The Department recognizes they are the servants of the public and are always willing to give information and assistance appertaining to their branch of Civic Improvement.



## Quality—

Is the word that describes our modern institution. Here you will find an organization that maintains the highest standards rendering you superior service at fees that are fair to all.

Phone M3030

# A. M. SHAVER

*Funeral Director*

1206-1210 1st St. E., Calgary, Alta.

AMBULANCE

## Prince of Wales' Visit to Calgary

Arriving in Calgary Sunday morning, September 14th, the Prince and his party attended divine service at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer. Large crowds of people crowded the thoroughfares to welcome the royal visitor. In the evening he was guest of honor at the Ranchmen's Club. On Monday morning 35,000 people thronged Victoria Park, where the Prince reviewed cadet corps, boy scouts and veterans of the Great War. Later in the day the civic reception took place at the City Hall, followed by a luncheon at the Palliser Hotel. A visit to George Lane's ranch the following day was thoroughly enjoyed by the Prince, who rode the range and spent a pleasant day in the open. A grand ball in the new armories completed the visit in Calgary, and the popular Prince departed acknowledging that he had enjoyed every minute of his all-too-short visit.

## Farm Mortgages and Debentures

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IMPROVED FARMS and  
STOCK RANCHES

Our terms are reasonable and our  
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MAYOR MARSHALL  
MAKING PRESENTATION.



ARRIVAL AT C.P.R. DEPÔT



PRINCE PRESENTING DECORATIONS  
AT VICTORIA PARK.



AT FALLISER HOTEL.



EVERY INCH  
A PRINCE



PRINCE CHATTING WITH LIEUT-GOV. BRETT.

CALGARY'S WELCOME  
1919  
TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.





BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF EUGENE COSTE, MOUNT ROYAL.



R. C. ("BOB") EDWARDS

*The "Calgary Eye Opener" was started at High River in the spring of 1902, moved to Calgary the following year and soon became the most famous and widely read of all Western publications. Though small in size, it wields an influence in the social and political world second to none.*

*This unique paper is owned and edited by Robert Chambers Edwards, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a graduate of Glasgow University and grandson of Dr. Robert Chambers founder of the old Scottish publishing house, W. & R. Chambers.*

*The "Eye Opener" is regarded as one of the institutions of Western Canada. Calgary, being its home, derives much publicity from its enormous circulation, which in fact, is the second largest of any publication, outside of daily papers, in the whole of the Dominion. The paper enjoys a popularity which increases with the years.*

*It may interest "Eye Opener" fans to learn that the Musson Publishing House, of Toronto, recently made the Editor an attractive proposition to publish a "Bob Edwards' Annual," to appear each year. Business arrangements with this object in view are now under way. The Mussons are of the opinion that such a publication should command a large sale throughout Canada.*



RECEPTION  
AT COUNTRY CLUB.



VISITING GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB.



RENEWING VETERANS  
OF GREAT WAR.



SALUTING 'THE BOYS' IN FRONT OF  
VETERANS' CLUB.



PUBLIC SCHOOL CADETS  
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ENJOYING  
HIS CALGARY VISIT



INSPECTION OF  
HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.



# LIGGETTS-FINDLAY DRUG STORES

*The Safe, Dependable  
Drug Stores*

*Two Stores in Calgary*

104 EIGHTH AVENUE  
EAST

CORNER FIRST ST. W  
& EIGHTH AVE.

## Banff—the Beautiful

“In the Heart of the Rockies”

Nature has thrown up the Canadian Rockies on so vast a scale that the human mind can with difficulty grasp their greatness, except by some comparison. The transcontinental trains take twenty-four hours to pass from Cochrane, at the entrance to the Rockies, to Mission, some forty miles east of Vancouver.

### Beautiful Banff 80 Miles West of Calgary

Beautiful Banff, 80 miles west of Calgary, is situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, a great national playground covering an area of over 2,700 square miles and plentifully supplied with trails in every direction.

At Banff the Canadian Pacific has erected a first-class mountain hotel—the Banff Springs Hotel.

Banff, the gateway to the Canadian National Park, is the chief objective point for tourists, and without a peer as a holiday resort. The scenery in the vicinity is incomparably grand and diversified. It has an excellent golf course with an unrivalled scenic setting. Fishing, hunting, climbing, riding, driving, exploring, Alpine flower gathering, wonder-photo taking—these are the “frill” doings in the Rockies. The biggest and most solid pleasure is just living—living where the air has never been contaminated with soot, where you can go from summer to snow any time you want to, where you don't need any alarm clock to get you up, any cordial to put you to sleep, any dinner bell to tell you when it's time to eat.

### Swimming

Excellent swimming in warm sulphur water is afforded at the Hot Sulphur Springs, the Cave and Basin Bath House, and at the Banff Springs Hotel. The first-named, situated on the wooded slopes of Sulphur Mountain, at an altitude of 5,500 feet, is accessible by an excellent road from the Bow River bridge (2½ miles) or by trail from the Banff Springs Hotel. The Cave and Basin is one mile from the bridge, and here the government has erected a handsome \$150,000 swimming bath. The Banff Springs Hotel has its own beautiful sulphur pool, with fresh water pool adjoining and with expert masseurs in attendance at the Turkish baths attached. The temperature of this sulphur water averages 90 degrees Fahrenheit (at the Hot Springs 100 degrees).

### Golf

A nine-hole golf course (now being enlarged to eighteen holes), situated on the banks of the Bow River at the base of Mt. Rundle, is open to all visitors to Banff for a small fee. A professional is in attendance.

### Boating

Boating facilities—rowing, canoeing and motor-boating—are available one hundred yards from the bridge. A paddle up the Bow brings one to mirror-like Lake Vermilion—one of the most beautiful lakes in the Park. A ten-mile motor-boat trip into the heart of the mountains is also offered. Another trip is up the Echo River, with two miles of excellent paddling and rowing through clear water and sylvan shade. An exciting and interesting trip can be taken by running the rapids of the Bow from Castle, sending the canoe to Castle by train. Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff, affords splendid boating amidst unexcelled scenery, steam launches being also available.

### Fishing

Six game fish have their habitat in the waters of the Banff National Park—the Cut-Throat Trout, the Lake Trout, the Dolly Varden, the Bull Trout, Brook Trout and the Rocky Mountain Whitefish. Any point on the Bow River upstream for several miles from the bridge at Banff affords Dolly Varden and Bull Trout. The Vermilion Lakes, half a mile from the boat-house, and Forty-Mile Creek, a beautiful stream that joins the Bow River at Banff, can be profitably fished. A little farther afield, the Bow River offers capital fishing.

A favorite and delightful trip is by canoe from Castle station, down this lovely river to Banff, fishing the various pools for Cut-Throat Trout, etc. Castle is seventeen miles by rail west of Banff and can also be conveniently reached over the splendid new motor highway. While the run can be made in a day, to do the trip justice it should be extended over two or three days. There are fine camping sites along the route. Canoes can be taken by train from Banff and easily carried the short distance necessary to the river at Castle.

# Bow River

WM. MATHER

Banff, Alberta

# Boat House

LAUNCHES, MOTOR BOATS, ROW BOATS AND CANOES FOR HIRE

*"Incomparably Grand and Diversified" Scenery at Banff*



## WHEN IN BANFF

Stop at

### The King Edward Hotel

*"The House of Comfort"*

Rates on Application  
American Plan

For Reservations write  
L. C. ORR, Manager

## BANFF

Have You Visited Banff?  
IF NOT——WHY NOT?

THERE is a reason—why you, your family, your friends should avail themselves of the opportunity to visit a place where tired business men receive the necessary pep that makes them 100 per cent. efficient, and enables them to compete with the army of women and men that have already benefited by a visit to the Paradise of Canada.

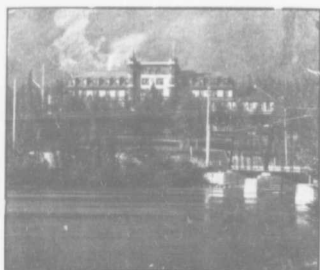
Short or long fishing and shooting trips can be arranged under the supervision of the pioneer of the mountains, James Brewster.

Motor trips start from the Mount Royal Hotel, the hotel that aims to please and makes you feel at home.

For full information apply

**Brewster Hotel & Transport Co.**  
BANFF ALBERTA

## The Sanitarium Hotel BANFF, ALBERTA



*American Plan, inclusive, \$4 per day and upward*

Special Weekly and Family Rates on Application.  
Free Garage for our Guests. Carriage and Auto  
Livery. Lawn Tennis Courts. Theatre and Dance  
Hall.—All in connection with the Hotel.

W. H. SCARTH, Manager

## *If You Want* PICTURES *of* THE ROCKIES

IN ALL THEIR GRANDEUR,  
OF BANFF, OR THE SUR-  
ROUNDING RESORTS,  
LAKES, ETC., OR TO RE-  
MIND YOU OF CANADA'S  
NATIONAL PARKS AND A  
PLEASANT HOLIDAY

SEE

**BYRON HARMON**  
DRUGS, CURIOS, PICTURES  
BANFF ALBERTA

### *Beautiful Banff*

#### Recreation Grounds

On the shore of the Bow River, 500 yards west of the bridge, is the government recreation grounds and building, with special picnic, baseball, tennis, football and cricket grounds.

#### Walking and Climbing Trips

There are a large number of beautiful walks, trails and roads leading from Banff, offering excellent tramping outings. Bow Falls, at the junction of the Spray and Bow Rivers, and three minutes' walk from the Banff Springs Hotel, is one of the most beautiful spots in Banff. A lovely pine-canopied avenue also runs from the Bow bridge to the foot of the falls below the hotel, passing enroute the fish hatchery of the Department of Fisheries. On the east side of the Bow Falls is the road which switchbacks up Tunnel Mountain, the highest point being reached by a series of short switches called the Corkscrew. It affords splendid views of the Bow Valley and the surrounding mountains.

Sulphur Mountain, a long wooded ridge rising to an elevation of 7,455 feet, at the summit of which is an observatory, and on the slopes of which is the clubhouse of the Alpine Club of Canada; Cascade Mountain, a massive giant facing the station; Mount Rundle, the sharp, pointed edge of which forms one of the most striking features of the landscape; Mount Edith, Stony Squaw, are all within easy walking distance, and afford climbs not exceeding one day.

The Animal Paddock, 1½ miles from the town towards Lake Minnewanka, and containing buffalo, elk, moose, mountain goat and mountain sheep, the Zoo and Museum, and Sun Dance Canyon should not be omitted.

FOR  
**Fine Furs**

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**McKay & Dippie**  
Calgary & Banff

Banff's Departmental Store

DAVE WHITE  
& COMPANY

COMPLETE STOCKS  
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TOURIST SUPPLIES

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**Beautiful Banff**

**Drives or Automobile Trips**

Some of the walking trips mentioned may be taken by carriage or automobile. In addition, there are others that are too far for the ordinary walker. The Hoodoos (curious giant-like forms of glacial clay and gravel formed by the weathering of the rocks), Lake Minnewanka, a lake of somewhat stern beauty with a plentiful supply of fish, Bankhead and its anthracite mines, Johnson Canyon, with a fine waterfall, westward sixteen miles from Banff, and situated in the midst of a panorama of snowy peaks, and the "loop drive"—are some of these splendid driving trips.

**Saddle-Pony Trips**

There are over 300 miles of trail in Rocky Mountains Park, and many worth-while trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be made from Banff or Lake Louise. In addition to those which come under the head of walking or driving, the visitor may find his way, by pony, to Mystic Lake, in the heart of the Sawback range, to Ghost River and through the Indian Reservation to the town of Morley, the Kananskis Lakes, forty-five miles south, Panther River, etc.

A particularly fine pony trip from Banff and one on which several days can profitably be spent, is that to Mount Assiniboine—the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached via White Man's Pass and the Spray Lakes, and the return made by traversing the beautiful summit country in the vicinity of the mountain through the flowers of Simpson Pass and along the pools and waterfalls of Healy Creek. Some of the best trout fishing in Canada may be had at the Spray Lakes.

**Indian Pow-Wow**

There are a number of Indians in various reservations near Banff. An annual "pow-wow" of sports, races, etc., is held during the month of July.

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**Commercial & Press  
Photographer**

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## Calgary in Historical Briefs

Calgary was so named in 1876 by Col. Macleod, then commanding the Mounted Police detachment at this point. He named it after his old home, Calgary, a small estate on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. "Calgary" is said to mean "clear running water."

- 1875—The first detachment of the Mounted Police arrived under command of Captain Brisbois, who built Fort Brisbois near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. This was the first white settlement at this point, which continued to be known by the outside settlers as "The Elbow." The I. G. Baker Co., of Montana, and the Hudson's Bay Co. shortly afterwards opened the first trading post.
- 1876—Col. Macleod took command of the post and renamed it Fort Calgary. The word came later to be spelt with one "r," Calgary, which is its correct Scottish spelling.
- 1881—Calgary consisted of the Hudson's Bay Store, I. G. Baker's Store, Mounted Police Barracks and the house of the commanding officer.
- 1883—First train from Winnipeg reached Calgary, 28th August. Dominion Land Office opened.
- 1884—Incorporated as "Town of Calgary." Area approximately 1,000 acres. Population, 500. Sections 14, 15 and 16, South of the Bow River, within the Town limits. First Council meeting, December 4th, 1884, in Boyton Hall; Mayor George Murdock; Councillors, S. J. Clarke, N. J. Lindsay, J. H. Millward, S. J. Hogg.  
Railway time adopted.  
Design of Corporation Seal completed and adopted.  
Government petitioned by Town for power to issue licenses, proceeds to be property of municipality.
- 1885—Calgary asks for arms for the protection of the City. Site for town hall, market place and fire hall donated. Combined town hall, police court and police cells erected; cost \$1,694. Fire brigade, hook and ladder company organized. Seal received and adopted. All bylaws repealed and passed under seal. Government asked for 50 acres of land for cemetery. Sir Hector Langevin petitioned re bridge across Bow River. (Hence name "Langevin Bridge.") Public Market established. Wells sunk to provide water for fire protection. Night watchman appointed. Cemetery site selected—located on Section 18, Township 24, Range 1, West 5th. Holloway chemical engine purchased. Land for park granted to the Town.
- 1886—First train from Montreal to the Pacific Coast passed through Calgary with Sir John and Lady Macdonald as passengers.  
Auditors appointed. Fire limits arranged. Building restrictions enforced. Safe purchased for storage of papers and records. Steps taken for stock yards, site in Section 11. Permission given to erect poles in lanes of City. First grading started on streets and avenues in Calgary. Six special constables appointed as night watchmen. Contract let for erection of fire hall and tank, \$4,775.00. First loan arranged, \$6,000.00. Fire brigade organized.
- 1887—Fire hall built. Council offers to lease land to C.P.R. for 21 years for stock yards. Electric light poles to be erected on streets. Contract for building sidewalks let. Water tanks, 30,000 gallons capacity, constructed. Recommend contract to be executed with Electric Light Company to light streets for one year with ten 32 c.p. lights at \$6.00 each. Agitate to increase number of councillors by two. Town Band turns over instruments to charge of Council. Proposed to pay Mr. Prince \$1,500 for purpose of building bridge across the Bow River at west end of town.
- 1888—Government Bridge across Bow River at Dewdney Street completed. Transient traders licensed. Dog tags procured. Bids asked for construction of waterworks and supplying town with water and fire hydrants. Town debt, September 12th, 1888, \$27,283.00, with \$12,000.00 debentures on hand—balance \$15,283.

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# ALBERTA'S SOAP INDUSTRY

**R**OYAL CROWN SOAP is manufactured in Calgary. This factory, owned by The Royal Crown Soaps Limited, has been established since 1905. The company specializes in the manufacture of cleansing products which are particularly adapted to Alberta conditions. The principals of the company, being old residents of Western Canada, have an insight into Western conditions not to be obtained in any other way. Years of study and the application of the most modern methods of chemistry have brought wonderful results. The products of this factory are now known everywhere as the "Efficiency Line," and Royal Crown Soap is by far the largest seller in Alberta. The four principal products are here described:—



um department. largest seller in Alberta and always gives satisfaction.

This is a facsimile of the **Royal Crown Soap** 5-bar package. Each package contains five large bars of Alberta's best laundry soap. On the end of each package is a coupon to the value of five Royal Crown Soap wrappers, which may be redeemed for valuable premiums at the company's premium department. Royal Crown Soap is the largest seller in Alberta and always gives satisfaction.

You like a quick lathering, sweet smelling, mild, pure toilet soap, don't you? Then **Witch Hazel Toilet Soap** is just what you require.



This is the same soap that is used on the C.P.R. on their trains, boats and in hotels, from end to end of the immense C.P.R. system. Always ask for Witch Hazel Toilet Soap.

The packages shown below is the most useful aid to soap and to general house cleaning. Used in the laundry or kitchen along with soap, it is a great time saver and economizer.



Where a water softener may be employed, always use **Golden West Powdered Ammonia**. The coupon on the end of each package is worth two Royal Crown Soap wrappers for premiums.

For washing dishes, for making soft soap, scrubbing floors, for greasy pans, **Golden West Washing Powder** is best.



The coupon on the end of the package is worth five Royal Crown Soap wrappers for premiums.

Be sure you get **Golden West Washing Powder**.

These "Efficiency" Products are all made in the factory of

## The Royal Crown Soaps Limited

CALGARY - ALBERTA

**Calgary in Historical Briefs**

- 1889—Visit of Lieut.-Governor. Negotiations re establishment of flour mill and damming Bow River. Government memorialized re islands in Bow River for parks purposes. Tender of \$675.00 accepted for erection of market building.
- 1890—Visit of H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, ex-Governor-General of Canada. Official celebration on the occasion of first sod turned on Calgary & Edmonton Railway. Three islands in the Bow River opposite the Barracks acquired for parks purposes. Assessment \$1,821,000.00. New sewer line to be constructed.
- 1891—Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. started operation.
- 1892—\$800.00 grant for Tannery site. \$5,000.00 grant to Flour Mill of 150 barrels capacity. \$3,000.00 invested by town in boring for gas. Cable ferry across Bow River instituted. Petition Government to establish remount depot in this unparalleled horse-raising country.
- 1893—Charter for City of Calgary under preparation. Macleod branch of the C.P.R. started operation.
- '894—Incorporated as the "City of Calgary." \$800.00 paid as purchase price of site for Indian School. Consul appointed for Norway and Sweden.
- 1897—Klondyke rush started. Bridge over Elbow erected—cost \$1,248.00.
- 1898—C.P.R. locate repair shops, etc., at Calgary. City gave a bonus of \$25,000.00. Council goes on record as favoring municipally-owned waterworks. All monies received from tax sales to be placed to credit of sinking fund established. Pound established. Governor-General visits Calgary; \$200 forwarded to relieve New Westminster sufferers.
- 1899—General Hospital incorporated. Steps taken to purchase waterworks from Calgary Gas & W. W. Co. Medical Health Officer appointed.
- 1900—Calgary Gas and W. W. Co.'s water system purchased.
- 1901—Limits extended to include Victoria Park. City assumes control of Victoria Park. Public receptions to Albertans returned from Boer War. Visit of Lt.-Governor and Legislative Assembly. City Clerk instructed to secure seal for City.
- 1902—Considered advisable to retain sufficient land for future stock yards.
- 1903—City limits extended to include small portion in the N.E. quarter of Sec. 11-24-1—west of the 5th M.
- 1904—Decided to number streets and avenues and dispose of names. C.P.R. irrigation works started east of Calgary. Foundation stone of Church of the Redeemer laid. Fire Hall enlarged. Hose wagon and chemical engine purchased.
- 1905—Engineer instructed to prepare plans of Electric Plant. Natural gas franchise granted. Tender in the amount of \$4,632.00 for construction of new power house accepted. Bridge over Elbow at Second Street East completed—cost \$7,678.79.



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THE PETER SMITH  
HEATER COMPANY  
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*Calgary in Historical Briefs*

- 1906—Construction of Electric Railway considered. Committee appointed to consider establishment of Public Library. \$5,000 granted to New Industries Committee for publicity campaign. City Limits extended to include a small portion of N.W. quarter of section 11-24-1 West of the 5th Meridian
- 1907—City Limits extended to include Sections, part N. half 4 and part N.W. quarter 3, N. half, 5, all 8-9-10-11, Sec. 12 and 13, 8, and W. of Bow River, 15 and 16 N. of Bow River, all 17 park in Sec. 18 and S. half of Sec. 20-21-22 and 23. Primitive commission form of government introduced. Subways to be built at Elbow River, First Street West and subway at Second Street East to be altered. City Limits extended. Decided to build municipal street railway. Tenders called for street railway necessities. Decided to petition Legislature for power to elect board of control or commissioners. Gravity system of water supply installed.
- 1908—Municipal Railway started construction. Municipal blacksmith shop erected. St. George's Island bridge built. Mr. Carnegie offers \$50,000.00 to establish public library.
- 1909—Commission form of civic government introduced. Calgary Public Library Board start the erection of the first public library in Alberta. Bow River tunneled for water mains.
- 1910—City Limits extended to include Tp. 24, R. 1, W. 5. Hydro-electric power for Calgary. Industrial sites purchased. Plans of entrance of G.T.P. submitted for approval. Riley Park donated to the City. Sir Wilfrid Laurier visits Calgary. C.N.R. submits tentative plans of entrance into the City.
- 1911—G.T.P. Ry. and C.N. Ry. submit revised plans for entrance to Calgary for the approval of the City Council. C.P.R. Co. and the Hudson's Bay Co. start erection of very large buildings. Present city hall opened for business. New fire headquarters built. City limits extended to include N. half of Sec. 34 and all Sec. 25 and 36, Twp. 23, R. 1, West of the 5th Meridian, and Sec. 33 and 28, Twp. 23, R. 29, West of the 4th Meridian.
- 1912—Visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. C.P.R. car shops, the greatest in Western Canada, located in Calgary. Municipal paving plant installed. Natural gas piped to the City from Bow Island. C.N.R. submit plans for station. Library opened to public.
- 1913—Wards abolished insofar as elections of Aldermen concerned. Two-year term for Aldermen instituted. Agreement authorized with Hospital Board bringing the control of General Hospitals in Calgary under the jurisdiction of the "Calgary Hospitals' Board." G.T.P. steel laid in city limits, March 27. C.N.R. steel laid in city limits April 21. Hudson's Bay Co. removed to their palatial new building. Municipal Laboratory opened. "Made in Calgary Show" first held. Union Stockyards proposed. Oil discovered in Calgary district October 7, 1913, at depth of 1,562 feet. Industrial building authorized. \$350,000 authorized for purchase of site and erection of abattoirs, etc.

*Calgary in Historical Briefs*

- 1914—G.T.P. first passenger train arrived February 26th, 1914. Visit of Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia curtailed by reason of war outbreak. Dingman "Discovery Well" producing 25 barrels oil per day; bi-weekly shipments of high grade oil, nearly pure gasoline. Monument to South African Veterans unveiled. Concrete and Steel Bridge By-laws passed. Purchase of Alberta Stockyards rejected by ratepayers. Feb. 23rd—First regular passenger train arrives over C.N.R. May—1,000 feet oil in Dingman Well. C.P.R. Hotel "Palliser" opened for business. All church property exempted from taxation. Magnificent Herald Building completed. International Irrigation Congress held at Calgary. Delegates attend from all quarters of the globe. Calgary mobilizes 4,500 soldiers for Empire's defence. Low death rate, 8.8 per 1,000 of population. Crime—no murders or very serious crimes committed. Fires—none serious. Industrial Building project was abandoned.
- 1915—Preponderance of Military Effects at Industrial Exhibition. High floods in June. Old Centre Street Bridge washed out; F. C. Lowes' Elboya Bridge carried away. Bonnybrook Bridge pier undermined, endangering the bridge and necessitating extensive repairs. Large loss of lumber by Eau Clair Co., owing to booms, etc., breaking. Three men drowned; one in Elbow, two in Bow; other near drowning. June 26th.—Temporary bridge built at Centre St. Governor-General and later Gen. Lessard inspect large number of troops recruited in Calgary Military District No. 13. Three Aldermen and about 250 civic employees enlist for Active Service overseas. Mission Bridge, municipally built, opened in August. Prohibition (Liquor Act) carried in Calgary and Alberta by large majority in July. \$375,000.00 reinforced concrete bridge, Centre St., started construction by City Engineer (grades commenced, piers, abutments, and north arch and retaining wall nearly completed). Charter amendment obtained providing for Business Tax on Rental Basis to be effective in 1916. Charter franchise extended to include all British Subjects 21 years of age or over, resident in the City six months prior to June 1st of each year. Daylight saving scheme approved. Eighty-one munition workers leave Calgary for England. Number of Calgarians make the supreme sacrifice fighting for the Empire. Number of War Veterans return from the trenches. Medical inspection of schools inaugurated. Gas Co. sued by City to ascertain the extent of their franchise; City wins first trial. Municipal Golf Course opened. Australian Cadets visit Calgary.
- 1916—Reinforced Concrete Bridge, spanning the Bow River at Centre St. and costing \$375,000, completed. By a vote of the electors of the Province of Alberta, taken on the 21st of July, 1915, it was decided by a large majority that the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors containing more than 2 per cent. alcohol be forbidden on and after the 21st July, 1916.

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**Calgary in Historical Briefs**

- 1916—Population of Calgary, as ascertained by census, June, 1916, was 56,203. Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, visits Calgary, Dec. 18th, in connection with, and for the purpose of stimulating National Service, with the idea of pursuing war to a successful end. Dec. 17th, Dominion Election.
- 1917—First street car passed over the new Centre St. bridge, Jan. 7th. March 11th—Revolution breaks out in Russia, people rising against government for corruption and incompetency in conduct of war. March 13th—Czar Nicholas abdicates throne. April 6th—U.S. House of Representatives declare state of war to exist with Germany by a vote of 373 to 50. April 7th—Cuba declares war on Germany. June 7th—Alberta Provincial Election Day. Dec. 1st—Duke of Devonshire visits Calgary. Dec. 10th—Jerusalem captured from Turks by British. Dec.—Elections first conducted under proportional representation.
- 1918—Postmen strike. October—Partial civic strike. November 11th—"Armistice Day." November—Board of Assessment Commissioners supplants Court of Revision. Soldiers' Homes exempted from taxation for 1918.
- 1919—April—Soldiers' homes exempted from taxation from date of enlistment. April 29th—Aeroplane first used in Calgary for commercial purposes. Aerodrome built at Bowness Park. May 3rd and 4th—Very bad blizzard rages.

COURT HOUSE



CALGARY

**Province of Alberta—Judicial District of Calgary**

Court House—Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street West.

*Judges of the Supreme Court*—Hon. Chas. A. Stuart; Phone M2887. Hon. C. W. Simmons; Phone M2887. Hon. W. L. Walsh; Phone M2887. Hon. M. S. McCarthy; Phone M2887. Hon. W. C. Ives; Phone M2887.

*Judges of the District Court*—His Honor J. L. Jennison; Phone M5447. His Honor W. Roland Winter; Phone M5447.

*Sheriff*—Frederick M. Graham. Phone M3513.

*Assistant Sheriff*—John J. McCaffrey. Phone M 3513.

*Accountant*—C. Mitchell. Phone M3513.

*Agent of the Attorney General*—James Short, K.C. Phone M1118.

*Clerk of the Supreme Court*—Laurence J. Clarke. S. P. Barth, *Deputy Clerk*. Phone M2501.

*Clerk of the District Court*—W. E. Hall. Phone M3130.

*Supreme Court Reporters*—C. D. Jenkyn, Geo. Taylor, H. E. Cutter. Phone M3959.

*Coroners*—Dr. T. A. Wright; Bruner Block. Phone M2149. Dr. D. A. Rose; Residence—2120 Second Street West. Phone M1848.

**Provincial Offices and Officials in Calgary****Land Registration District for South Alberta**

Being composed of all of Townships 1-34, inclusive, of the Province of Alberta.

Land Titles Office—Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street West. Registrar—W. Forbes. Phone M1107.

**Provincial Department of Public Works**

Old Court House Building, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street West.

*Inspector of Public Works*—M. Calder. Phone M2042.

*Assistant Engineer*—Frank Hardy. Phone M2286.

*District Surveyor and Engineer*—W. H. Young. Phone M2286.

*Inspector of Boilers*—Joseph Buxton. Phone M5287.

*Assistant Inspector of Boilers*—A. W. Dick. Phone M5287.

*District Inspector of Mines*—Wm. Shaw. Phone M2140.

*District Inspector of Mines*—Duncan McDonald. Phone M2140.

*Trade Commissioner for Alberta*—E. F. Fitzsimmons. Phone M2140.

*Inspector of Motor Vehicles*—C. A. Mitchell. Phone M7632. J. C. McLellan (Chauffeurs' Licenses.)

## Provincial Offices

### Provincial Garage

Sixth Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets West. In charge—M. B. Steel. Phone M3817.  
Certain other minor offices under the charge of Mr. Calder.

### Provincial Department of Agriculture

Rooms—17-22 Crown Building, 705 First Street East.  
Deputy Commissioner—C. P. Marker. Phone M6206.  
Accountant—Henry J. Donnelly. Phone M6206.  
Foreman, Government Cold Storage—James R. Flan. Phone M2750.

### Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths

Registrar—Mrs. E. McDougall, 230 Sixth Avenue East. Office Hours—9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Vital Statistics Act of the Province provides for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths; the issuance of the necessary certificates; the division of responsibility for the registration and penalties for non-compliance; and the fees and forms. For particulars, write the Registrar.

## Dominion Government Offices and Officials in Calgary

### Inland Revenue

District Inspector—X. Saucier. Collector—R. W. Fletcher. Deputy Collector—A. W. R. Markley.  
Offices—Customs Building. Phone M5049.

### Weights and Measures

Office—231 Eighth Avenue West. Assistant Inspector—W. Green, Calgary. Assistant Inspector—(Lethbridge)—T. E. Kirkham. Mechanical Inspector—G. D. Fyfe, Calgary.

### Military District No. 13

Headquarters Offices—The Armouries. Telephone Exchange connecting all Departments, M1191.  
General Officer Commanding—Brig.-Gen. H. K. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. Residence—808 Royal Avenue. Phone W4137.

A.A.G. Administration—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Bennett, D.S.O. Phone—Local 11.

Commanding Royal Canadian Engineers—Capt. N. M. Sutherland, C.E. Phone—Local 12.

District Intelligence Officer—Capt. L. Usher.

Senior Ordnance Officer—Major G. P. Loggie, C.O.C. Phone W4930.

Assistant Director of Medical Services—Lieut.-Col. C. F. McGuffin, D.S.O. Local 4.

Assistant Director of Transport and Supplies—Major Chas. Adams. Local 6.

D.A.A. and Q.M.G.—Capt. W. R. Herbert, M.C. Local 1.

A.D. of P.S.—Capt. G. D. Edwards. Local 22.

A.D. of V.S.—Lieut. W. B. Price.

Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps—Major G. W. C. MacNeill.

### Dominion Government Reclamation Service, Irrigation Branch

Office—513 Eighth Avenue West. Commissioner of Irrigation—F. H. Peters, C.E. Phone M2688.  
Assistant Chief Engineer—G. N. Houston, C.E. Phone M6495. Chief Hydrometric Engineer—P. M. Sauder, C.E. Phone M3963.



LAND TITLES

BUILDING

**Dominion Department of Agriculture, Seed Branch**

Office—North West Commercial Travellers' Building. Phone M3494. Seed Analyst—Jas. R. Fryer.

**Calgary Inspectorate**

**Post Office Department**

Office—44 Canada Life Building. Inspector—David A. Bruce. Phone M3766.

**Post Office**

Postmaster—G. C. King. Phone M3992. Office—Second Street West and Eighth Avenue.

**Letter Carrier Deliveries**

In all residential districts there are two deliveries each week day, commencing at 7.45 and 14.45. In the central or business district there are four deliveries each week day at 8.00, 9.00, 13.30 and 16.45.

On week days the street letter boxes (according to location) are searched from 9 times a day in the central districts to twice in the outside, except Sunday.

On Sunday, street letter boxes are searched at 6.00 p.m.

On Public Holidays—New Year's Day Good Friday, 24th of May, June 3rd (King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, there is a morning delivery only. The outgoing mails will close as usual. Street letter boxes will be collected twice during the day, viz., 10.00 and 19.00 o'clock. The General Delivery, Registration and Enquiry Wickets will be open from 8 to 11.

**Railway Mail Service**

Office—Canada Life Building. Superintendent—George D. Davidson. Phone M1595.

**H. M. Customs**

**Port of Calgary**

Office—Government Building, Eleventh Avenue and First Street East.

Inspector of Ports for Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia—H. C. Graham. H. Legg, Secretary to Inspector. Phone M2729. Collector—T. F. English.

**Immigration Hall**

Corner of Tenth Avenue and First Street East. Agent—James Craig. Phone M2773.

**Department of Trade and Commerce**

Dominion Grain Inspector's Office—402 and 403 Grain Exchange. Grain Inspector—George Hill. Office Phone M3839.

**Dominion Lands Office**

Offices—509 Eighth Avenue West. Agent—William E. Talbot. Phone M1531.

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## *Facts About Calgary*

### *Calgary is—*

- The second largest city on the Western Canadian plains. Population, 70,000.
- The gateway from the Canadian plains to the Pacific.
- The centre of large flour milling operations.
- The headquarters for the farm organizations and grain companies of the province.
- Headquarters for coal operators' organizations.
- The point at which the Canadian Pacific Railway has centralized all its larger institutions, shops, etc., for the Western Canadian plains.
- The location of large government grain elevators.
- The headquarters for many life insurance companies operating in the province.
- One of the leading railway terminals of Western Canada.
- A centre of large wholesaling and jobbing operations.
- An important centre of banking and financial institutions.
- Municipally-owned, controlled and operated.
- The distributing centre for over 165,000 square miles.
- Death rate is phenomenally low.
- Was the first city in the Dominion to adopt city planning.
- The centre of live stock businesses of the province.
- The tourist centre of the West.
- In the heart of the mixed farming industry.



C. P. R. DEPOT AND TRACKAGE





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*"A New and Different Store"*

Many of the floors are to be re-modelled—new fixtures installed to meet the requirements of the new firm. The store is now open for business, and alterations for a greater and better store are progressing rapidly.

THE NEW  
FIRM



EXTENDS  
A HEARTY  
WELCOME  
TO ALL

# Calgary the "City of Opportunity"

## in Alberta—Canada's Wealthiest Province in Natural Resources

### Calgary has—

- Three transcontinental railways besides branch lines.
- Direct rail connection with Vancouver, Pacific port.
- Direct rail connection with Portland, Pacific port.
- Direct rail connection with Seattle, Pacific port.
- The prospect of a large population.
- A big chance of development through Oriental trade and the opening of the Panama Canal.
- Cheap power, both steam and hydro-electric.
- Splendid possibilities for the manufacture of tanned and leather goods, harness, boots and shoes, wool, flax, cereals, biscuits and binder twine.
- Good housing and labor conditions.
- Modern schools. Up-to-date office and business buildings.
- Beautiful climate and fine scenery, including clear view of the Rockies.

### Calgary, Centre of Alberta's Wealth

- COAL.**—Calgary is surrounded by the second greatest coal deposits of the continent. These deposits contain all grades of coal, from lignite to anthracite, and there is an almost unlimited quantity of each. In this connection the manufacture of the bi-products of coal is looked upon as a great possibility and the government of the province is to assist in the development of this industry. Eighty-six per cent. of the coal of Canada is in Alberta.
- CLAYS.**—There are many deposits of clay in the Calgary district. Some of these are of a very high grade for the manufacture of nearly all classes of clay products.
- TIMBER.**—The timber reserves west of Calgary and to the north-west of this city make the manufacture of certain wood products feasible. The provincial government is to make a survey with regard to the possibility of pulp manufacture.
- IRON.**—There are possibilities of obtaining iron in the province, and the provincial government is at the present time engaged in ascertaining what these possibilities are.
- GRAIN.**—The wheat production of this province is growing at the rate of approximately twenty per cent. annually, with a normal production at present ranging from 40,000,000 bushels to twice that figure. Trial shipments of grain have already been successfully sent to Liverpool by way of the Pacific and the Panama Canal.  
Large quantities of oats, flax, barley, vegetables, hay and sugar beet are also grown.
- LIVESTOCK.**—The ranges of the foothills country just west of Calgary produce the finest grass-fed cattle sent to the Chicago market; beef of such quality that it vies to some extent with the corn-fed steers of the Mississippi Valley. These ranges are fast becoming the most popular cattle-grazing country of the continent. The increase in cattle production is so rapid that correct calculation is difficult to make. The sheep ranges to the south of Calgary produce more wool and mutton than any corresponding area within the Dominion of Canada, and production in these lines is increasing rapidly. Forty-seven per cent. of the wool of the whole of Canada last year was produced in Alberta.
- NATURAL GAS.**—Within the province of Alberta, to the south and east of Calgary, are vast gas fields regarding which the claim is made that they are the largest gas reservoirs of the continent. This natural gas is piped to Calgary, where it is used for fuel and domestic purposes. The analytical properties of this gas are also numerous and important and are already yielding commercial results.
- OIL.**—Oil is as yet in the embryo stage in this area, though many oil experts confidently predict vast production in the future. Already a few small wells are producing. A great deal of exploration and drill work is now being carried on with the purpose of developing oil. Gasoline is being produced in promising quantities.
- OTHER RESOURCES.**—Gypsum, tar-sands, asphaltum, glass-sands, phosphorus, the bi-products of coke manufacture, salts, fish and many other natural resources are known to exist in this area, though further investigation is necessary to determine their exact value from a commercial standpoint.  
The government of this province has established a Department of Industrial Development and is actively promoting scientific and industrial research with a view to the reasonable encouragement of manufacturing enterprise.

## Coal Mining in Alberta During 1918

Substantial Gains Have Been Made as a Result of Coal Scarcity—Markets Should Be Held

By John T. Stirling.

It is estimated that the production of coal in Alberta for the year 1918 will be slightly in excess of six million tons, and as the production for the year 1917 was 4,863,414 tons, this means that there will be an increase during 1918, over 1917, of approximately 20 per cent. Exact figures are available only for the nine months ending September 30th, 1918, and these figures show that there were produced during that period 4,594,200 tons as compared with 3,182,826 tons during the same period in 1917.

It is gratifying to note that the market for Alberta coal has been extended to such an extent that 384,622 tons of domestic coal were shipped into the province of Manitoba during the first nine months of the present year as compared with 153,243 tons during the same period of 1917. The reason for this large increase is, of course, due to a great extent to the statement made several months ago, by the Fuel Controller for Canada, that shipments of anthracite coal from the United States to Canada would be very considerably decreased during 1918 and also to the fact that an extensive publicity campaign was started by the Provincial Government of Alberta warning customers to put in their supply of fuel at the earliest opportunity. As a result of this campaign a great deal of fuel has been stocked throughout the western provinces, ready for use during the winter months, to such an extent that no shortage of fuel need now be anticipated in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, even although a severe winter is experienced.

Several new mines have been opened during the year and several abandoned, making the total number now in operation 263. There are employed at the present time 2,782 men above ground and 6,195 men underground.

Although the output produced in Alberta has increased so considerably during the past few years, I am of the opinion that if the mines were worked steadily during the whole year without increasing the present labor employed and with the present amount of development work done that between nine and ten million tons of coal could be produced annually. This is a safe estimate, as during four or five months of each year 80 per cent. of the miners are idle owing to lack of orders. Even with the wide publicity that has been given the question of fuel during the last twelve months very few of the domestic coal mines of the province have worked to more than 50 per cent. of their capacity during the months of September, October and November. The same conditions exist in the steam coal mines, although in a lesser degree, and a number of the operators of these mines are becoming seriously alarmed regarding the outlook for market during the next few months.

### The ALBERTA CLAY PRODUCTS CO., Ltd.

MEDICINE HAT

Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPES  
HOLLOW BUILDING TILE  
VITRIFIED WELL CURBING  
FARM DRAIN TILE  
WALL COPING  
FLUE LINING  
FACE AND COMMON BRICK

Sewer Pipe manufactured by this company has been used in all the Western Canadian cities, and in quality holds its own with any possible competitor.

Hollow Building Tile is now recognized as the best insulation against the extremes of heat and cold and for this reason, and for its fireproof qualities, has been installed in all the important towns from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

Agricultural Drain Tile is a paying investment for the farmer in reclaiming wet lands.

Vitrified Clay Well Curbing is sanitary and will not rot.

Write us for particulars.

### CROWN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office

403 Beveridge Building  
Phone M1536-7

Calgary Yard

Corner 10th Avenue & 9th Street W.  
Phone W2443

MUCH BETTER  
GRADES

QUICKEST DELIVERY

PRICES THAT WILL  
SAVE YOU MONEY

Yards in all the principal towns of Alberta

## Moloney Transformers for Power and Service

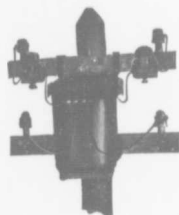
MADE IN CANADA

Used by the City of Calgary

### MOLONEY ELECTRIC CO. OF CANADA, Limited

GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
TRADERS' BANK BLDG.  
TORONTO, ONT.

FACTORY  
WINDSOR, ONT.



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Stocks Carried by

**General Supplies, Ltd.**

District Agents  
Calgary, Alberta

## General Supplies LIMITED

DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS  
OF ALL KINDS OF

### Electrical Equipment and Supplies For Power, Mines, Wiring

STOCKS CARRIED

LAMPS, HEATING GOODS, WIRE AND  
CABLES  
BATTERIES OF ALL KINDS

### General Supplies Limited

122 11th AVE. W. CALGARY, ALTA.

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition Company

Offices—Victoria Park (Exhibition Grounds). President—E. J. Dewey. Secretary—E. L. Richardson. Phone—M2506. Residence—1027 Prospect Avenue. Phone—W4233. Exhibition, 1919—June 28th to July 5th.

#### Statistics, 1918:

Attendance, 115,665; \$20,795.00 paid in prizes. Entries, 5,772; exhibits, 1,683. Further particulars from Mr. E. L. Richardson.

#### Allied Associations:

*Alberta Horse Breeders' Association*—President—D. Thorburn, DeWinton. Horse Show, 1919—March 25th to March 28th, at the Horse Show Building.

*Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association*—President—Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe.

Shows (pure-bred males)—1919, Calgary, April 7th to 10th. Lacombe, annual sale, May 27-28. At Calgary a total of 792 males were sold, realizing \$212,325.00, and constitutes the world's largest Association Auction Sale of pure-bred beef sires. Entires for 1919 sale approximately 800. Receives and ships to and from all parts of the province. Sells to British Columbia and Saskatchewan and Manitoba. During last 18 years, 4,782 animals sold for \$801,875.00.

*Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association*—President—Richard Knights, R.R. No. 1, Calgary. Holds annual co-operative wool sale at Calgary, when wool from 500 members is received, graded and shipped. The 1918 sale aggregated over 300,000 lbs.

*Alberta Swine Breeders' Association*—President—W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake. The Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations hold on October 30th and 31st, a sale of pure-bred male, pure-bred and grade female, sheep, swine and dairy cattle.

These three Associations also hold the Alberta Winter Fair and attend to matters relating to their respective breeds of stock throughout the province.

*Alberta Winter Fair*—The executive is composed of the presidents, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' and Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, is president. Annual Show, 1919, first week in December, in Horse Show Building, Calgary.

Entries, 2,000 cattle, sheep and swine.

Mr. E. L. Richardson is secretary of all the aforementioned associations.

# The Hudson's Bay Company was Granted its Charter by King Charles II., on May 2nd, 1670

It Is Therefore in the 250th Year of Its Existence

THE Generous Monarch gave the Company "the whole trade of all these seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson Straits, together with all the lands, countries and territories upon the coasts and confines of the seas, straits, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds aforesaid, which are not now actually possessed by any of our subjects, or by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State."



*Fort Garry, Built 1835, Site of the City of Winnipeg*

In full two centuries, The Hudson's Bay Company, under its original charter, undertook financial enterprises of the greatest magnitude, promoted exploration and discovery, governed a vast Dominion, and preserved to the British Empire the wide territory handed over to Canada in 1870.

For nearly a generation since that time, the Company has carried on a successful trade with all competitors and has shown the vigor of youth in all its undertakings.

The history of Canada, and more especially Western Canada, is bound up with that of the Hudson's Bay Company. Many of the cities and towns have their origin in a Hudson's Bay fort. Fort Garry, built in 1835, was the nucleus of the city of Winnipeg; Fort Victoria, built in 1842 on the site that is now the city of Victoria; Fort Edmonton, built in 1880, now the city of Edmonton, are but a few of the Hudson's Bay posts that opened up the country for following generations.



*The First Hudson's Bay Store in Calgary, 1884 to 1891*

The Company today operates 13 departmental stores in the principal cities of the West, and over 135 fur trading posts in the North Lands.

The Company has been governed in its career by many famous Governors—Prince Rupert, 1670 to 1682—James, Duke of York, 1683 to 1685—Lord Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), 1685 to 1692—Sir Stephen Evance, 1692 to 1700. Coming to later years, the destinies of the Company were worthily conducted for a period of twenty-five years by the late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

The first Hudson's Bay store in Calgary was built in 1884, and until 1891 this small store supplied the wants of a rapidly growing city.

In 1892 the Company moved to more spacious quarters on the corner of Centre Street and Eighth Avenue, where for 22 years the needs of a greater Calgary were catered to.

On August 18th, 1913, the Company opened up its present palatial store, and no object lesson of Progress and Advancement could be greater than to view this magnificent structure. It is not only the most modern departmental store in the Dominion, but it is a fitting tribute to the wonderful enterprise of the Company which gave it birth. It is but one of several now erected in Vancouver, Victoria, and in process of erection at Winnipeg.

Could the original founders of "The Governor and Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson Bay," commonly known as The Hudson's Bay Company, view this building, they would indeed realize they had built better than they had known.



HOME OF HUDSON'S BAY CO., CALGARY

## *Calgary, Alberta's Most Progressive City*

Calgary is the largest and by far the most important city between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Its location, at an altitude of 3,389 feet, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, at the junction of Canada's three transcontinental railroads, the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P., is unusually picturesque. Calgary is one of the most up-to-date towns in North America, possessing, as it does, every modern municipal improvement, and a climate, the healthfulness of which is unsurpassed. Calgary is a city of beautiful homes, spotlessly clean streets, splendid schools, efficient hospitals and, most important, successful businesses and industries.

### **Public Utilities Owned by the City**

Municipal Calgary is a model which other cities might well copy. Owned and operated purely for its citizens' benefit, its municipally-owned utilities give excellent service to Calgarians. Electric light and power, street railways, public market, hospital, water, sewage, parks, and asphalt paving plant systems, all are successfully operated by the city. Water is obtained in abundance, for Calgary is situated at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, from whence an unceasing supply is secured.

Calgary covers 40½ square miles. Its population is about 65,000. During 1917 there were 2,118 births, against a death rate of only 7.2 per thousand.

The city contains 400 miles of streets; 75 miles of street railway; 160 miles of concrete walks; 200 miles of sewers; 179 miles of water mains; 36 public schools; 10 public parks; 71 churches; four colleges; normal school; high schools; nine large theatres; 24 hotels; Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.; a Carnegie Library; two well-equipped hospitals and every public utility calculated to increase the comfort of its citizens.

### **Living Conditions Ideal**

Calgary is an ideal town to live in. Business, health and pleasure—all can be enjoyed in full measure by its happy and uniformly prosperous citizens.

### **Alberta's Chief Industrial Centre**

The progress and prosperity of Alberta and Calgary is best reflected by the continuous increase in Calgary's bank clearings. The last three years' official Calgary figures are as follows:

Bank clearings for 1915	\$169,758,509
Bank clearings for 1916	\$233,097,671
Bank clearings for 1917	\$348,663,426
Bank clearings for 1918	\$331,334,577

## Calgary, Alberta's Most Progressive City

### Industries Many and Varied

The chief industries of Calgary are farming and ranching; manufacturing of flour, biscuits, breakfast foods, rolled oats; ale, beer and temperance drinks; bricks, cement and cement blocks; rough and finished lumber; beds and mattresses; saddlery; show cases; tents; confectionery; cigars; meat products; soap; wagons, etc.

Calgary is the industrial and farming hub of the Province. It has large flour mills; 22 grain commission merchants; 13 grain elevators, including one operated by the Dominion Government; 27 branches of Canadian chartered banks; 190 wholesale houses; excellent police and fire protection. The C.P.R. shops for the Western lines are located here and employ over 1,500 men. Lumber is largely made in Calgary from logs floated down the Bow River.

Greater production and high prices have created undreamed of prosperity for Alberta and Calgary. From every corner of the Province reports come of broken business records. Bank clearings have previously been shown to be steadily increasing. Buildings are being erected in town and country. All kinds of machinery are being purchased in great quantities and manufacturers are finding it difficult to fill orders.

In 1915 Alberta contained less than 5,000 automobiles. Up until May 1, 1918, 21,080 licenses had been issued. In addition, tractors are being bought in very large numbers by farmers from every part of the Province. During 1917 customs receipts increased over \$1,000,000, against 1916.

Alberta's remarkable prosperity is being reflected in every line of business in Calgary. It is safe to state that trade conditions in this city were never so good and are rapidly improving.

### \$250,000 Will be Expended on the Stockyards Here

#### J. M. Cameron States That Modern Office Building Will Be Erected

Work has already started on the improvement of the Alberta Stockyards and a modern office building is to be erected this year, the expenditure to run between \$250,000 and \$300,000. This statement was made during July by J. M. Cameron, President of the Alberta Stockyards Company, and a large army of men will be engaged in the work which is already under way.

Although this improvement is to be pushed forward with all haste, Mr. Cameron would not make any estimate as to the time in which the work would be completed. The erection of the office building is one of great importance to the Stockyards, for the need of such a structure has been long felt by the stockmen in this city.



Fowler's  
Products  
are Better

Fowler's Wantmore Peanut Butter  
*"The Finest Spread for Bread"*

Fowler's Electropure Ciders  
*"The Great Refreshers"*

Fowler's Wantmore Salted Peanuts  
*"Nuts That Taste Better"*

**R. L. Fowler & Co. Ltd.**  
MANUFACTURERS

CALGARY, SASKATOON, REGINA.

Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.

Millers

of

**ROBIN HOOD  
FLOUR**

and

**Robin Hood Porridge  
Oats**

**Names and Addresses of Mayor, Commissioners and Aldermen for 1919**

Name:	Business Address:	Residence Address:	Phone		Term of Office
			Bus.	Res.	
<b>Mayor—</b>					
R. C. Marshall		47 Lorraine Apartments	M1151	W1333	1919
<b>Commissioners—</b>					
Graves, A. G., City Hall		314 Scarboro Ave.	M1151	M1449	1918-19
Samis, A. J., City Hall		312 Mount Pleasant Boulevard	M1151	M6096	1919-20
<b>Aldermen—</b>					
Adams, S. H., 117 8th Ave. W.		1340 16a Street N.W.	M1151	M3914	1918-19
Broach, A. G., 1203 8th Ave. E.		1203 8th Ave. E.		E 5067	1918-19
Black, D. E., Herald Building		2707 Wolfe Street	M6341	W1553	1919-20
Freeze, F. R., 206 Underwood Block		311 Underwood Block	M2832	M6887	1918-19
Gale, Mrs. A.		7 Wilson Apts, 14th Ave & 15th St.		W4832	1918-19
Johnston, F., 204 8th Ave. E.		500 Lougheed Block	M1444	M3463	1919-20
McTaggart, A., 1405 8th Ave. E.		1405 8th Ave. E.	E 5553		1919-20
Mahaffy, A., c.o. Short, Ross & Co.		1315 1st Street N.W.	M1118	M3838	1918-19
McCoubrey, J., 214 8th Ave. E.		1917 10½ Street W.	M1032	W1393	1919-20
Osborne, F. E., 112 8th Ave. W.		411 6th Avenue W.	M3599	M2279	1919-20
Ruttle, I. G., 319 6th Ave. E.		333 14th Avenue W.	M6447	M1810	1919
White, F. J., 109 6th Ave. W.		337 8th Avenue N.E.		M6835	1919-20

**Public School Trustees**

Name:	Term of Office	Address:	Phone
Dawson, A. S.	1918-19	Department Natural Resources	M811; local 103
Corse, Mrs. G. S.	1919-20	2202 14a Street W.	W1558
Sinnott, H. A. (Chairman)	1919-20	4 Royal Bank	M3233
Selwood, F. S.	1918-19	Imperial Bank	M1118
Geddes, W. A.	1918-19	Central Building	M3518
Langford, Mrs. A. E.	1918-19	304 Superior Avenue	W4992
Johnson, L. L.	1919-20	Lanester Building	M4651

**Cut Flowers****Potted Plants****Wedding  
Bouquets****Funeral Designs****We Lead!  
Others Follow****17 Greenhouses****Ship Anywhere****Stores at Calgary & Edmonton** J. E. Hammond  
President



CITY OF CALGARY YEAR BOOK

**Commissioners and Standing Committees of the Council for the Year 1919:**

His Worship, the Mayor, is ex-officio a member of all committees.

*Commissioners:*

R. C. Marshall, Chairman.  
A. G. Graves, Commissioner.  
A. J. Samis, Commissioner.

*Finance:*

R. C. Marshall, Chairman.  
Aldermen Ruttie, Freeze, Black, McCoubrey.

*Legislative:*

Alderman S. H. Adams, Chairman.  
Aldermen Osborne, Broatch, McTaggart, White.

*Receptions:*

Alderman I. G. Ruttie, Chairman.  
Aldermen Johnston, Osborne, McCoubrey, Mrs. Gale.

*Railways and New Industries and Power and Development:*

Alderman F. Johnston, Chairman.  
Aldermen Broatch, Black, Mahaffy, White.

**Special Committees:**

*Library Board:*

	<i>Term</i>
Dr. A. M. Scott, Chairman	1918-19
Mrs. E. P. Newhall	1918-19
Mrs. A. Gale	1918-19
Alex. Ross	1919-20
Rev. McCartney Wilson	1919-20
Mr. W. D. Spence	1919-20

*City Representatives on Exhibition Board for 1919:*  
Aldermen Osborne, Black, White, Freeze.

*Board of Health:*

Mayor, City Engineer, Medical Health Officer, Ald. Mahaffy (1919-20-21), Jas. Marr (1918-19-20), 1010 12th Ave. W.; S. G. Freeze (1917-18-19), 233 8th Ave. E.

*Advisory Members:*

Mrs. M. Lewis, 408 17th Ave. N.W.; Dr. Fisher, General Hospital; Dr. Oakley, School Board; Mrs. H. T. Whittemore, 910 Royal Ave.; Dr. Egbert, Empire Block; Dr. Lincoln, 515 Gerald Building.

*City Representatives, Victorian Order of Nurses:*  
Commissioner A. J. Samis and Ald. Mrs. A. Gale

*City Representative, Vacant Lots Garden Club:*  
Alderman McCoubrey

**Calgary Hospitals Board, 1919**

Mayor R. C. Marshall, Chairman

*City's Elected Representatives:*

C. F. Adams	D. Ormond
S. S. Savage	D. D. Davidson
Mrs. F. A. Davis	H. T. Whittemore

*Hospital Board Appointees:*

A. Allen	E. G. Pescod	Col. Walker
----------	--------------	-------------

*Medical Men's Appointees:*

Dr. Francis	Dr. Wilson
Dr. Richardson	Dr. Dean

## Crandall, Carpenter and Read, Limited

Manufacturers Agents



Branches:

Vancouver, B. C., Calgary, Alta.,  
Winnipeg, Man.



Sole Agents Western Canada for

### Charles Fawcett, Ltd.

Sackville, N.B.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES  
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



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## BIRNIE LUMBER & COAL CO., LTD.



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POLES  
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PILING

FENCE  
POSTS  
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SHINGLES

SHIPPERS OF LUMBER TO THE  
PRAIRIES, EASTERN CANADA AND  
UNITED STATES

SHIPPERS OF ALBERTA COAL TO  
THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

WHOLESALE ONLY

CALGARY - - - CANADA

## Statement of Assessment

Year.	Valuation at per cent	Buildings.	Valuation at per cent	Pers.	Valuation	Income	Total
1891	\$1,904,285	with land	"	with land	—	\$ 7,450.00	1,911,735
1892	2,454,504	with land	"	\$ 252,750	—	33,300.00	2,740,554
1893	2,153,190	with land	"	257,000	—	78,500.00	2,488,690
1894	1,733,106	\$ 655,435	"	308,774	—	—	2,782,687
1895	1,509,388	724,835	"	249,500	—	—	2,076,530
1896	1,043,050	833,830	"	180,100	—	19,600.00	2,076,480
1897	1,014,445	788,475	"	161,250	—	29,350.00	1,993,530
1898	1,067,465	675,995	"	171,650	—	22,220.00	1,937,760
1899	1,059,745	688,745	"	250,050	—	19,600.00	2,018,140
1900	1,059,005	764,515	"	288,700	—	39,753.38	2,165,520
1901	1,042,660	824,315	"	347,150	—	44,075.50	2,307,040
1902	1,035,635	911,300	"	343,850	—	48,120.66	2,383,325
1903	1,508,560	1,270,050	"	420,430	—	63,602.18	3,221,549
1904	1,956,140	1,620,587	100	495,250	2/3	27,400.00	4,099,437
1905	2,289,655	2,327,264	"	769,300	"	47,250.00	5,433,469
1906	3,758,341	3,011,290	"	968,690	"	43,600.00	7,771,921
1907	7,861,171	3,716,575	"	1,263,700	"	51,950.00	12,832,496
1908	10,346,893	5,995,660	"	1,550,875	"	48,250.00	17,941,698
1909	12,597,808	5,612,935	"	1,539,585	"	74,650.00	19,824,978
1910	22,433,417	5,747,315	80	2,469,360	"	146,000.00	30,796,092
1911	40,924,800	7,299,895	50	4,522,905	"	None	52,746,600
1912	102,260,915	5,203,405	25	4,138,815	"	"	112,559,400
1913	120,801,588	7,293,090	"	4,928,970	"	"	133,023,618
1914	119,842,255	9,308,525	"	5,735,645	"	"	134,886,425
1915	97,708,425	10,043,780	"	6,055,530	"	"	113,807,735
1916	72,740,609	10,127,570	"	1,999,912	6%	330,000.00	85,198,091
1917	68,606,473	10,130,810	"	1,871,498	"	330,000.00	80,938,781
1918	65,727,733	10,170,985	"	2,024,696	"	550,000.00	78,473,414
1919	77,943,010	"	"	"	"	"	"

In considering Total Assessment on which Mill Rate is payable, deduct the Business Assessment from total.

## CANADIAN WESTERN M'F'G. AND SUPPLY CO., LIMITED CALGARY, ALBERTA

Established June 1915

Capital \$600,000.00

The Company was formed by the amalgamation of the Canadian Equipment & Supply Co., Ltd., the Western Foundry & Metal Co., Ltd., and the International Supply Co., Ltd.

Conducts a wholesale business in Plumbing and Heating goods, Windmills, Pumps, Well Casing and Contractors' Equipment and Builders' supplies.

The members of the above  
Company are T. A. McAuley,  
J. Leslie Bell, and C. E. Morris.



## The Calgary Furniture Store Limited

Established 1896

## Tax Rates

Year.	Total Rate Mills	Mun. Gen'l No. Mills	School No. Mills	Hospital No. Mills	Library No. Mills	Parks No. Mills	Debenture No. Mills
1890	15	8.5	2	—	—	—	4.5
1891	18	12	2	—	—	—	4
1892	13	9	2	—	—	—	2
1893	15	9	4	—	—	—	2
1894	12	8	4	—	—	—	—
1895	16	9	4	—	—	—	3
1896	20	10	6	—	—	—	4
1897	20	10	5	—	—	—	5
1898	20	10	5	—	—	—	5
1899	18	8	5	—	—	—	5
1900	19	10	5	—	—	—	4
1901	20	10	5	—	—	—	5
1902	21	10	6	—	—	—	5
1903	20	10	6	—	—	—	4
1904	22	10	6½	—	—	—	5½
1905	22	10	7½	—	—	—	4½
1906	22	10	6	—	—	—	6
1907	18	9	5	—	—	—	4
1908	18	9	5	—	—	—	3½
1909	21½	10	7½	—	—	—	3½
1910	15	7½	4½	—	—	—	3½
1911	14½	7 19-16	3½	—	—	—	2½
1912	12½	7.4100	2.6313	.2266	.1550	.3750	1.7021
1913	18½	10.2885	3.0298	.5634	.5418	.1505	4.1760
1914	20.75	9.129	5.61	1.0567	.1854	.7376	4.0313
1915	19.50	7.2331	5.5085	.8828	.1757	.5272	5.1727
1916	21.50	2.4919	7.5058	.8058	.1322	.7347	9.8296
1917	26.50	5.2221	8.7012	1.0000	.1773	.5781	10.8213
1918	32.00	5.5674	9.6680	1.2754	.2446	.5053	11.4893
SPECIAL LEVIES, 1918							
			Special Treasury Note	(No. Mills)			2.25
			Provincial Treasury	(No. Mills)			1.00

Canadian Steel Foundries  
Limited

## TRACKWORK

FOR STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

FROGS, SWITCHES, MATES, DIAMONDS  
COMPLETE INTERSECTIONS  
OF ANY SIZE

BUILT-UP, HARD CENTRE OR SOLID MAN-  
GANESE STEEL

We are prepared to manufacture Trackwork layouts to the purchaser's surveys and designs, or ourselves to make the required surveys and design and construct the layout under the supervision of the purchaser. Our long experience in the production of Trackwork is a guarantee of satisfaction. All inquiries should be addressed to our

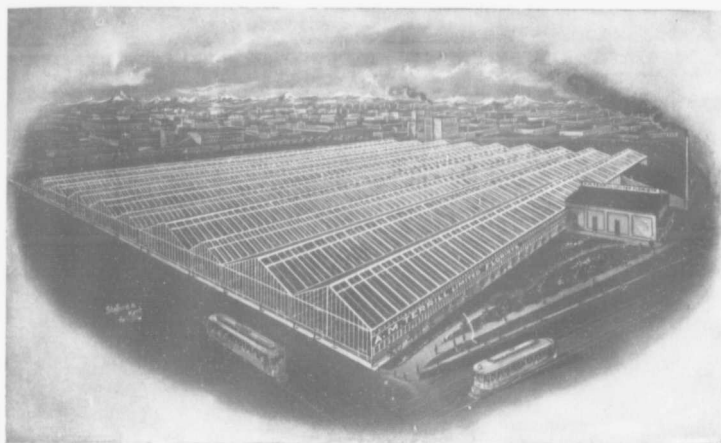
Sales Department  
Transportation Bld'g, Montreal

## W. R. HULL & CO.

*INSURANCE*  
*in All Branches*

PHONE M2694

201 Grain Exchange Bld'g



## A. M. TERRILL, LIMITED *FLORISTS*

Wholesale and Retail  
CALGARY - ALBERTA

The largest acreage of greenhouses in Western Canada devoted to the successful growing of the best quality of **FRESH CUT FLOWERS** and **HOUSE PLANTS** of all varieties.

If you want flowers for house decorations, birthday presents, wedding, or for a sick friend, or flowers for a funeral, give the order to us and we will guarantee prompt service and the utmost satisfaction.

**We can safely fill orders to any place in Western Canada**



# METALS LTD.

Plumbing, Heating, Waterworks,  
Engineering Supplies

Gasoline Engines, Pumps  
Heavy Hardware

Head Office & Warehouse: Calgary

North Branch: Edmonton, Alta.



## Electric Starting and Lighting

NO car has a better starting and lighting system than that now available to purchasers of Ford Cars.

It is a Ford Product built into the motor—  
—a positive starter as reliable as the motor itself:  
—a powerful lighting system, uniform under all engine speeds.

On the open models—Touring Cars and Runabouts—it is OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT.  
On closed cars—Sedans and Coupes—it is STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

On all models the Ford Standard Magneto also provides ignition independent of the batteries.  
See the Ford car with this new equipment.

Ford Runabout \$660, Touring \$690

On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra

Coupe \$975; Sedan \$1175 (closed model prices including Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment)

These prices are F.O.B. Ford, Ont., and do not include the War Tax.

FORD MOTOR CO., OF CANADA, Ltd.  
127-129 11th AVE. EAST, CALGARY

## Licence Rates

Auto filling station (gasoline) (bonded)	\$ 25.00
Advertising with horse or vehicle or auto	20.00
Advertising on foot	10.00
Abattoir	100.00
Automatic Baseball	15.00
Each machine after first	10.00
Automobile dealers, second-hand	1.00
Gum Vending Machines, each	25.00
Automats, each	5.00
Barber Shops, 1 or 2 chairs	12.00
Each additional chair	2.00
Book Agents, resident, per annum (bonded)	10.00
Non-resident, per month (bonded)	10.00
Buffets	1.00
Brokers, Oil Stock	20.00
Brokers' Salesmen	10.00
Brokers, Live Stock (bonded)	.50
Bicycle	1.00
Bicycle dealers, second-hand	1.00
Bottling Works	1.00
Boxing Exhibitions	100.00
Bill Posting, 1 mill per sq. ft. Minimum fee	25.00
Butchers	1.00
Circulating Advertising Matter	25.00
Cabarets	50.00
Chautauqua, each session	10.00
Coal Dealers	5.00
Coal Agents' Office, each	5.00
Chimney Sweep	5.00
Collection Agency (bonded)	20.00
Cigarettes	25.00
Circus, on public holiday or exhibition week per day	500.00
Circus, at other times where the fee is 25c or over, per day	200.00
Where under 25c, per day	100.00
Where under 25c per day on public holiday	200.00
Commission Agents for produce (bonded)	1.00
Dairy, up to 10 cows, each	1.00
Over 10 cows, each	.50
Detective Agency (bonded)	50.00
Dogs, female	4.00
Dogs, female, registered	2.00
Dogs, male	2.00
Kennels	50.00
Window demonstration, per day	5.00
Employment Agency (bonded)	75.00
Electrician, manufacturer	5.00
Renewal	2.00
Electrician, Master	20.00
Renewal	5.00
Electrician, Journeyman	1.00
Renewal	1.00
Exchange, Oil Stock	200.00
Fish Store	1.00
Feed Stable	20.00
Sale Stable	50.00
Feed and Sale Stable combined	70.00
Gasfitter	1.00
Horses, each	3.00
Hotels, 10 rooms or under, per room	1.00
Over 10 rooms and not more than 20 rooms, per room	1.50
Over 20 rooms	50.00
House cleaning, using machinery	1.00
Hawkers of fruit and vegetables	40.00
Hawkers, general	60.00

**Licence Rates**

Halls, up to rental of \$600.00 per year	50.00
Over \$600.00 per year	100.00
Ice Dealers	100.00
Ice Skating Rinks, enclosed	20.00
Not enclosed	10.00
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks	1.00
Junk Stores (bonded)	50.00
Laundries	50.00
Merry-go-round	25.00
Non-resident, first day	15.00
Non-resident, each extra day	10.00
Milk Vendors, per wagon	10.00
Motorcycle dealers, second hand	1.00
News Stand in Hotel	10.00
Pawnbrokers (bonded)	150.00
Peanut Stand	15.00
Phrenologists	100.00
Plumbers	1.00
Photographers not having a studio	25.00
Restaurant	1.00
Real Estate Firm of one or two members	20.00
Over two members, each	10.00
Real Estate Salesmen	10.00
Real Estate Office, each after first	10.00
Rags and Bottles Collector, etc.	5.00
Roller Skating Rink	50.00
Scissors Grinder and umbrella repairer	5.00
Shows, per day	25.00
Sewer Laying	1.00
Second-hand Stores (bonded)	50.00
Shoe Shine Stand, 1 or 2 seats	8.00
Each additional chair	1.00
Shooting Gallery	25.00
Non-resident, each day	10.00
Non-resident, each extra day	15.00
Sand and Stone Dealer, non-resident	25.00
Steam Fitter	5.00
Transient Trader and Canvasser	100.00
Transfer of Licenses, minimum fee	.50
Transfer of licenses, over \$50.00	1 p.c.
Theatres, seating 200 or under	100.00
Over 200 and up to 300	150.00
Over 300 and up to 400	200.00
Over 400 and up to 500	250.00
Over 500 and up to 800	300.00
Over 800 and up to 1000	325.00
Over 1000 and up to 1500	350.00
Window Cleaning	10.00
Wrestling Exhibitions	100.00

**Number, Price and Value of  
Alberta Livestock**

Supplied by Provincial Dept. of Agriculture

Horses	718,317	\$100.00	\$ 71,831,700
Swine	730,237	15.00	10,953,555
Sheep	276,966	8.00	2,215,728
Dairy Cows	325,861	50.00	16,293,050
Calves	363,583	10.00	3,635,830
Steers	187,538	40.00	7,501,520
Other Cattle	616,671	30.00	18,500,130
Bulls	41,861	75.00	3,139,575

1917 \$134,071,088

1916 118,098,685

Increase \$ 15,972,403



LEAD FLANGE



GOOSE NECK

**Corporation  
Brass Goods**Manufactured and Carried in Stock in Various  
Designs

*Our Trade  
Mark Is a  
Guarantee of  
Satisfaction  
and Service*

*Service Boxes,  
Sleeves and  
Valves Also  
Carried in  
Stock*

QUALITY EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**Canadian Brass Co., Limited**  
Galt, Canada

*Wholesale Distributors of*  
**Automotive Equipment  
Electrical Supplies  
Garage and Shop  
Equipments**

**THE MOTOR CAR  
SUPPLY CO., LTD.**

607-609 First Street West

CALGARY

Branch at Edmonton

## Calgary's Fire Stations and Equipment

Fire Headquarters.  
Chief—James Smart  
Chief's phone—M2690. Residence, M3131.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Assistant Chief—A. Carr.  
Phone—M1197.  
Captains—McLaughlin, Smart and Wilson.  
Electrician—C. O'Brien.  
Master Mechanic—Wilson.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose and Engine Combination.  
One Motor Chief's Car.  
One Motor Assistant Chief's Car.  
One Motor Emergency Car.  
One Motor Salvage Patrol Car.  
One Motor Aerial Truck.  
One Motor Hose Car.  
One Motor Supply Wagon.

### Fire Station No. 2

Corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Second St., E.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Captain—J. McKinnon.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Wagon  
One Motor City Service Truck.  
One Waterloo Steam Engine.

### Fire Station No. 3

Ninth Avenue and Eleventh Street East.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Captain—E. Knight.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Wagon.  
One horse-drawn Aerial Truck.

### Fire Station No. 4

Sixth Street N.E., Bridgeland.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Lieutenant—Thompson.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Car.

### Fire Station No. 5

Seventeenth Avenue and Eleventh Street West.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Captain—J. Shelly.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Wagon.

### Fire Station No. 6

Boulevard, Hillhurst.  
Phone—M1197.  
Captain—A. Rogers.

### Apparatus

One Motor Combination Hose and Engine.

### Fire Station No. 7

Sixteenth Avenue and First Street N.W.  
Department Phone—M1197.  
Captain—P. Brooks.  
Lieutenant—W. Kinnear.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Car.

### Fire Station No. 9

Ogden.  
Lieutenant—Thos. Inch.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Car.

### Fire Station No. 10

Glengarry. Phone—M1197.  
Captain—A. Crocker.

### Apparatus

One Motor Hose Car.

THE SOURCE  
OF  
CALGARY'S  
ELECTRIC  
POWER



SEEBE  
PLANT  
CALGARY  
POWER CO.  
50 miles  
West of Calgary

## Interesting Statistics

Area of City—40½ square miles.  
 Population, 1918 (estimated)—70,000.  
 Birth Rate, 1918, per 1,000 of population—29.34.  
 Death Rate, 1918—11 per 1,000.  
 Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 births—57.6.  
 Altitude—3,389 feet.  
 Wages paid, 1918, by Municipality—\$859,990.03.  
 Municipality owns and operates:—  
 Electric light and power system.  
 Waterworks system.  
 Street Railway system.  
 Sewerage system.  
 Parks system.  
 Asphalt paving plant.  
 Municipal public market.  
 Industrial sites (for sale at cost).  
 Stores and purchasing department.  
 Incinerators, and all of the usual executive departments. Hospitals.

### Street Railway—1918

Motor cars: Passenger—74.  
 Trail cars—6.  
 Passengers carried—16,725,842.  
 Railway track—75 miles.  
 Revenue (with interest)—\$637,579.66.  
 Expenses—\$644,697.90.  
 Miles operated—2,735,264.  
 Operating expenses per car mile (including fixed charges)—24.287c.

### Waterworks—December 31, 1918

Mains—207.52 miles.  
 Gravity Line—13 miles.

Water Connections—13,155.  
 Number of Hydrants—1,081.  
 Number of Taps, public—61.  
 Public Water Troughs—6.  
 Drinking Fountains—7.

### Streets—December 31, 1918

Paved—62 miles.  
 Curb and Gutter—74.11 miles.  
 Curb—4.35 miles.  
 Graded—119.60 miles.  
 Boulevard—52 miles.  
 Concrete Walks—160.85 miles.  
 Bridges—13.

### Street Lighting

Street Lights—2,164.  
 Conduits—20.68 trench miles.  
 Conduits—116.8 duet miles.

### Police

Police, including Officers—54.  
 Police Patrol System.  
 Police Stations—3.

### Fire

Men, including Officers—85.  
 Public Street Alarm Boxes—148.  
 Semaphores for Signalling—9.  
 Fire Stations—9 in commission.

### Sewers

Miles of—204.62.  
 Connections—9,031.  
 Manholes—1,986.  
 Catch Basins—1,400.

## Swedish General Electric

LIMITED

Head Office - - - Toronto

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY OF  
 EVERY DESCRIPTION

GENERATORS

MOTORS

TRANSFORMERS

SWITCHBOARDS

Contractors to the Corporation of Calgary

Calgary Representative

## The General Supplies Ltd.

122 12th Ave. W

THE WORLD FAMOUS

# "Eureka"

ELECTRIC  
 VACUUM  
 CLEANER

Phone Us  
 Today for  
 Free Trial

## Cunningham Electric Co.

We Repair Everything Electrical

209 Eighth Ave. West

Phone M3633



ESTABLISHED 1875

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

PELEG HOWLAND. - - President  
WM. MOFFAT. - - General Manager

Capital Authorized	-	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up	- -	7,000,000
Reserve Fund	- - -	7,500,000

A General Banking Business  
Transacted

*Savings Department at All Branches*

## CALGARY BRANCHES

MAIN OFFICE—102 8th Avenue E., Cor. Centre Street  
H. W. Supple, Manager  
EAST END BRANCH—9th Avenue E., Cor. 11th Street  
Geo. I. Bell, Manager

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

*Incorporated 1869*

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Capital Authorized	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	16,084,000
Reserve Funds	16,902,000
Total Assets	463,000,000

President: SIR HERBERT S. HOLT

Vice-President and Managing Director: E. L. PEACE

General Manager: C. E. NEILL

Supervisor of Central Western Branches:  
ROBERT CAMPBELL

Special care given to Savings Accounts  
Savings Bank Department at all Branches  
A general banking business transacted

## CALGARY BRANCHES:

Main Branch - -Manager - J. A. WALKER  
- -Asst. Mgr.: J. G. WICKERSON  
8th Ave. and 3rd St. W. - Manager, A. H. KELLY

## Interesting Statistics

### Schools

Public, number of—46.
Teachers—254.
Pupils—12,156.
Separate, number of—7.
Teachers—32.
Pupils—1,270.
Churches, number of—88.
Number of Street Bridges—16.
Hotels—Prohibition effective July, 1915—24.
Library of 30,511 volumes.
Total number of books loaned, 1918—210,503.

### Births, Marriages and Deaths

Year	No. of Births	No. of Marriages	No. of Deaths
1910	1085	762	700
1911	1316	970	755
1912	1786	1286	1000
1913	2368	1399	976
1914	2362	1128	794
1915	2216	976	712
1916	2161	993	700
May 1st to December 31st, 1917.			
1917	1359	631	443
1918	2054	925	1149

### Calgary's Growth as Shown by Population

1910	50,000
1911	55,000
1912	70,000
1913 Estimated	85,000
1913 Estimated by Directory	90,324
1914 Estimated	90,000
1915 Estimated	80,000
1916 Census statistics (June)	56,302
1917 Estimated	65,000
1918 Estimated	70,000

### Building Permits

Year	No. of Permits	Amount
1910	1499	\$ 5,589,594.00
1911	2619	12,907,638.00
1912	3483	20,394,220.00
1913	2078	8,619,653.00
1914	1255	3,425,350.00
1915	272	150,550.00
1916	175	653,500.00
1917	197	548,200.00
1918		1,196,800.00

### Post Office Revenue

Year	Amount
1910	\$125,749.04
1911	158,513.00
1912	229,036.79
1913	311,400.91
1914—Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	312,454.23
1915	350,293.00
1916	411,384.96
1917	435,831.50
1918	453,831.27



## THE MOLSONS BANK

*Incorporated 1885*

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid Up Capital - - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - \$4,800,000

♦♦

*Having over 100 branch offices in Canada, as well as agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain, this Bank has excellent facilities to transact every description of banking business and invites interviews and correspondence from merchants, manufacturers, farmers and others desirous of opening accounts.*

♦♦

Calgary Branch,

F. MACBETH, Manager

### Customs Returns—Port of Calgary

Year	Amount
1910	\$1,005,555.53
1911	1,740,567.03
1912	2,642,732.77
1913	2,481,680.94
1914	1,336,052.70
1915	878,886.40
1916	1,240,749.36
1917	2,063,331.21
1918	1,868,940.21

### Inland Revenue

Year	Amount
1912-1913	\$1,026,472.71
1913-1914	683,518.35
1914-1915	694,543.83
1915-1916—April 1 to Mar. 31	589,498.56
1916-1917—April 1 to Mar. 31	427,240.13
1917-1918—April 1 to Mar. 31	179,281.38
1918-1919—April 1 to Mar. 31	359,328.48

### Calgary Clearing House Returns

Year	Amount
1909	\$ 98,754,389.00
1910	150,677,031.00
1911	218,681,921.00
1912	275,492,303.00
1913	247,882,928.00
1914	201,669,873.00
1915	169,758,599.00
1916	223,097,671.00
1917	348,663,426.00
1918	331,334,577.00

ESTABLISHED 1873

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GENERAL BANKING  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED

*We have branches in the principal cities of the Dominion of Canada, and correspondents throughout the world.*

*Favourable arrangements made for collections on any point in the Dominion.*

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

CALGARY BRANCH  
F. D. PATTERSON, MANAGER

## The United Assurance Co.

*A Reliable  
Calgary Company  
for Hail  
Insurance*

**H.B. Macdonald Co.**

*Fire, Automobile,  
Casualty and  
General Insurance*

Phone M1949      514 Beveridge Building

## The Security Trust Company, Limited

—ACTS AS—

*Liquidator, Trustee, Receiver,  
Stock and Bond Brokers,  
Administrators, Executor,  
Guardian, Transfer Agent,  
Collection Agent, Rental  
Agent, Insurance Agent*

Official Assignee for the  
Judicial District of Calgary,  
General Financial Agents,  
Safety Boxes to Rent,  
Money to Loan on Improved  
City and Farm Property

*Real Estate Agents*

HEAD OFFICE

211 8th Ave. W. Calgary, Alta.

W. M. CONNACHER, Pres. and Managing Director

## The Northern Trusts Company

Paid Up Capital and Surplus - \$1,916,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

**Executor, Administrator  
Trustee, Guardian  
Estates Managed**

**LOANS**—Farmers are enabled to extend the cultivated area on their farms or increase their livestock by judicious loans on their farm properties.

**AGENCY**—An organization is established to care for properties and estates of absentee owners, and collections of all kinds are undertaken through branches of our service.

**WILLS**—We are able to offer you necessary advice in the important matter of making your will and discussing of your estate, and interviews on this subject are specially invited.

Write us for free booklet: "Something About Trusts, Trustees and Trust Companies"

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE FOR THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF CALGARY

Alberta Branch - J. McMURCHY, Mgr.

**Canada Life Building  
305 8th Ave. West**

## Farmers Fire and Hail Insurance Company

A strong Western Company confining its business and its investments to Western Canada.

*Fire, Hail, Livestock and  
Automobile Insurance*

Help build the West  
by insuring in the  
Home Company

**Head Office - - Calgary**

Saskatchewan Office, Regina

## GREAT NORTH INSURANCE CO.

Head Office: 202 I. O. O. F. Building  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Buildings protected against loss by fire. ¶ Crops protected against loss by hail. ¶ Automobile and tractor insurance. ¶ Stock breeders and importers protected against the death of valuable animals.

*A Western Company*  
**FOR THE WEST**

For information and rates address  
Phone M4661

## THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated 1897)

THE long establishment of this Company in Calgary and its wide experience and organization throughout the province ensures careful, economical and efficient attention to Western Canadian matters entrusted to its care.

Total Assets (December 31, 1918)  
\$20,473,199.36

Western Canada Branch  
220 Eighth Avenue West  
Calgary, Alberta

H. A. HOWARD, *Manager*

### School Statistics

Year	No. Schools	Pupils
1908	58	2980
1909	67	3545
1910	80	4421
1911	115	5800
1912	146	7385
1913	186	8659
1914	198	9587
1915	206	10163
1916	226	10566
1917	237	11093
1918	254	12156

### Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 1

Year	Teachers	Building and Sites	Attendance
1904	5	0	120
1905	5	0	120
1906	7	0	140
1907	8	0	175
1908	8	0	195
1909	8	1	225
1910	10	1	300
1911	11	1	360
1912	15	3	518
1913	17	3	548
1914	22	6	843
1915	24	6	939
1916	27	6	1020
1917	27	6	1104
1918	28	6	1145
1919	32	7	1270

## THE STANDARD AGENCIES LIMITED

Head Office

213 Eighth Ave. W. Calgary, Canada

e

### MORTGAGE LOANS

On farm and city properties  
in Provinces of  
Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
Saskatchewan

Funds invested in first mort-  
gage securities for corporations  
or private individuals.

e

A. J. SCOTT  
General  
Mgr.

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

## BANKING FACILITIES

WITH a world-wide connection and with branches in all the important cities and towns throughout Canada and also in the United States, Great Britain, Newfoundland and Mexico, this Bank has the facilities for handling with despatch every phase of banking. The Manager will be pleased to consult with prospective customers regarding their banking requirements or on any matter pertaining to business and finance.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Paid up \$15,000,000      Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000

Calgary Branch—C. G. K. Nourse, Manager

### Vote Statistics

The Following Votes Under "Proportional Representation" Were Given at the Election Held Dec. 9, 1918.

Note.—Where no vote given, election was by acclamation.

#### For Mayor:

No. of votes required to elect	3332
Costello, M. C.	3234
Marshall, R. C., elected 1919	3428

#### For Commissioner

No. of votes required to elect	3268
Fawkes, A. W. E.	1905
Samis, A. J., elected 1919-20	4630

#### For Aldermen

(Elected Dec. 10, 1917, for 1918-19)

Broatch, A. G.	855
Freeze, F. R.	737
Adams, S. H.	731
Mahaffy, A.	584
Gale, Mrs. A.	582

(Elected Dec. 9, 1918; Quota, 804; Term, 1919-20)

	1st choice	Count	Elected
Black, D. E.	1542	1	
Johnston, F.	476	8	
McCoubrey, J.	843	1	
McTaggart, A.	424	12	
Osborne, F. E.	455	12	
Ruttle, I. G. (1919 only)	496	12	
White, F. J.	651	9	

#### (Defeated Candidates):

Geehan, E.	222
Groves, W. A.	244
Lydiatt, R. J.	308
McDonald, J. W.	75
McLaughlin, T. M.	259
Pettigrew, J.	77
Wright, L.	354

No. of Votes required on Dec. 10, 1917, to elect the following: 941.

Dawson, A. S. (1918-19)	1354
Selwood, F. S. (1918-19)	1032
Langford, Mrs. A. E. (1918-19)	968
Geddes, W. A. (1918-19)	909

No. of votes required to elect on Dec. 10, 1918: 1512 (1919-20)

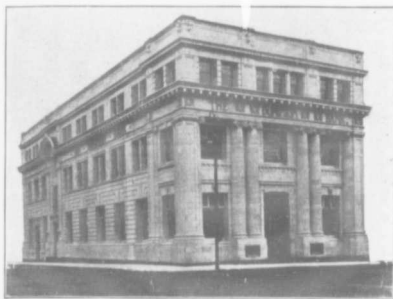
Corse, Mary S.	1047	5
Johnson, L. L.	953	7
Sinnott, H. A.	1467	4

#### (Defeated)

Downey, M. M.	787
Humphries, T.	395
Young, D. J.	680
Parkyn, R. H.	220
Smitten, W.	496

# THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.



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## A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Accounts of Corporations, Municipalities,  
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Special attention given to the business of  
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lumber and grain accounts.

Sterling and foreign exchange bought and  
sold.

Letters of credit and travellers' cheques  
issued.

## FARMERS' AND RANCHERS' BUSINESS

Loans for cattle purchases and farming operations given special consideration. Farmers and Ranchers desiring advances to acquire or to add to their holdings of live stock are invited to call and interview the Manager

### Separate School Trustees

(By Acclamation)

Sullivan, James M. (1919-20).  
Burns, John (1918-19).  
McCrohan, P. J. (1918-19).  
Venini, Geo. D. (1918-19).  
McLean, R. J. (1919-20).

### City's Representatives on Hospitals' Board Commission

(Quota, 544; Elected for 1919)

Adams, C. F.	930	1
Davidson, D. D.	248	8
Davis, Mrs. F. A.	248	8
Ormond, D.	393	8
Savage, S. S.	528	3
Whittemore, H. T.	334	8

### Plebiscite re Municipal Control of Hospitals

Are you in favor of Municipal Ownership of  
Public Hospitals? Yes, 5416. No, 579.

### Plebiscite re Closing Hours—Retail Shops

(1) Are you in favor of retail stores closing at  
9 p.m. on Saturdays? Yes, 4265.

(2) Do you prefer that retail stores be closed at  
6 p.m. on Saturdays? Yes, 1668.

### Plebiscite re Form of Civic Government

(1) Are you in favor of reducing the number of  
Commissioners to one? Yes, 2445. No, 2643.

(2) Are you in favor of permitting the Council  
to appoint the Commissioner? Yes, 677. (Lost).

(3) Are you in favor of having the Commissioner  
elected by the people? Yes, 4436. (Carried).

(4) Are you in favor of removing the Mayor from  
the Board of Commissioners and requiring him to  
give only as much time to city work as the other  
duties of the office may demand? Yes, 1774. No,  
2819.

(5) Are you in favor of the present Commission  
form of Government? Yes, 3568. No, 1093.

### SOME HEAT RECORDS

1897—August 20	91
1898—July 11	95
1899—July 17	95
1900—June 21	92
1901—August 15	88
1902—June 22	87
1903—June 17	81
1904—July 22	94
1905—July 9	91
1906—July 6	86
1907—July 10	84
1908—July 8	89
1909—July 22	84
1910—July 15	92
1911—July 25	88
1912—June 26	90
1913—August 23	90
1914—August 3	96
1915—August 6	87
1916—July 9	87
1917—July 16	91
1918—July 19	94
1919—July 15	97
1919—July 16	96

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(1 to 4 persons)

Time allowed, 15 minutes and under, 1 to 4 persons	\$ .50
Time allowed, over 15 minutes and not exceeding 30 minutes	.75
Time allowed, over 30 minutes and not exceeding 45 minutes	1.00
Time allowed, over 45 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour	1.25
Drives by the hour, for 1 to 4 persons, for each hour	1.25

**Two-Horse Vehicle**  
(1 to 4 persons)

Time allowed, 15 minutes and under	.75
Time allowed, over 15 minutes and not exceeding 30 minutes	1.00
Time allowed, over 30 minutes and not exceeding 45 minutes	1.25
Time allowed, over 45 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour	1.50
Drives by the hour, for 1 to 4 persons, for each hour	1.50

**Automobiles**

(Including taxicabs by the hour)

For 1 to 3 persons	\$3.00
For 4 persons	4.00
For 5 or more persons	5.00
15 minutes or under, 1 to 4 persons	1.00
15 minutes or under, 4 to 5 persons	1.00
15 minutes or under, 6 or more persons	1.25
15 minutes, and not exceeding 30 minutes, 1 to 4 persons	1.50
15 minutes, and not exceeding 30 minutes, 4 to 5 persons	2.00
15 minutes, and not exceeding 30 minutes, 6 or more persons	2.50
30 minutes, and not exceeding 45 minutes, 1 to 3 persons	2.25
30 minutes, and not exceeding 45 minutes, 4 to 5 persons	3.00
30 minutes, and not exceeding 45 minutes, 6 or more persons	3.75

## Calgary Board of Trade

The Calgary Board of Trade, as at present incorporated, was granted its charter under the "Board of Trade Act," in the spring of 1891, and has been continuously in operation since that time. The work done by the Board of Trade is similar to the work carried on by like commercial organizations in Canada, the United States and different parts of the British Empire. The members of the Board of Trade have always taken a very active interest in civic matters and have assisted in every way towards the business of industrial development of Calgary and the Calgary district.

In 1917 the Board of Trade extended its system of operation and opened up members' club-rooms and executive offices in the Loughheed Building, where it is now located. It has been carrying forward a very useful work since that time, as is ably shown in the annual address of last year's president, Dr. William Egbert, which is printed herewith:—

The presidents of the Calgary Board of Trade since its incorporation are as follows: Alex. Lucas, 1891-2-3-4; James Bannerman, 1895; A. McBride, 1896; M. Morris, 1897-8-9-1900; Hon. W. H. Cushing, 1902-3-4; R. J. Hutchings, 1905; C. W. Rowley, 1906; I. S. Q. Van Wart, 1907; A. E. Cross, 1908-9; W. Georgeson, 1910; T. J. S. Skinner, 1911; E. A. Dagg, 1912; J. W. Campbell, 1913; W. H. Berkinshaw, 1914; J. A. Valquette, 1915; F. M. Black, 1916-17; Dr. Wm. Egbert, 1918; William Toole, 1919.

The following comprise the Executive for this year:

*President:* William Toole.

*Vice-Presidents:* T. A. Hornibrook; J. B. Sutherland; R. J. Lydiatt.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* D. G. Campbell.

*Council:* C. P. McQueen, Geo. W. Craig, F. H. Peters, Dr. Wm. Egbert, F. R. Freeze, J. H. Woods, Lorne E. Glover, John Halstead, P. L. Naismith, C. R. Latimer, F. J. Marshall, A. J. MacMillan, H. P. O. Savary, A. S. Dawson, B. C. McMillen, W. J. Illsey, George E. Hughes, H. S. Tims, Wm. Pearce, W. H. Ross.

### The President's Address

Something over a year ago, when I assumed my duties as president of the Board, to which position you had elected me, our organization was still experimenting with the new plan of operation which involved the maintenance of club-rooms. The period of operation up to the time of our last annual meeting had been such as to lead your Executive to have every confidence in the ultimate success of the project. The operations for the year 1918 have clearly demonstrated the soundness of the plan, and I think it safe to say that we have now passed the experimental stage. The facilities afforded for meeting together, for forming acquaintanceship, and for initiating co-operative efforts have been appreciated not only in the furtherance of Board of Trade work but practically every organization in Calgary doing community work has taken advantage of them. The Board of Trade during the past year has assisted so far as it could every organization engaged in patriotic endeavors which has called upon the Board for assistance. At the beginning of the year our organization was able to assist the Red Cross in planning and carrying forward their campaign for funds. Later the same service was extended to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Salvation Army, to the Navy League, and during the fall all our facilities were placed at the disposal of the committee in charge of the Victory Loan. All of this work, while not directly Board of Trade work, is an evidence of the desire of the business men to extend through their organization all the help possible in community work, and I feel sure that our efforts in this direction have been fully appreciated by the citizens of Calgary.

Some idea of the benefit of the Board of Trade rooms to the city as a whole may be gathered from the fact that during 1918 of 180 meetings held at times other than luncheons, 140 meetings were held by organizations or committees doing work other than Board of Trade work. In addition, numerous meetings were held at luncheon, of which special account was not taken. Of all these meetings more than one-half were meetings between employers and employees for the discussion of matters in which they were mutually interested. A great many labor disputes were threshed out at these meetings, where the interested parties were able to get together in the Board of Trade rooms.

The demands upon our space and facilities are becoming greater from day to day. As Calgary grows, the Board of Trade is going to find it necessary to arrange for accommodation which it is not possible at the present time to provide. The problem of providing a Board of Trade building with a proper auditorium, meeting rooms, art room and museum, and proper facilities for an exhibit of the resources of Calgary and the surrounding district will need to be seriously considered by future Executives.

### The European War

When your last year's president delivered his address in these rooms, Canada was still taking its full share in carrying forward hostilities in connection with the terrible European War. The year 1918 has seen some of the greatest changes in the history of the world. During the earlier months of the year the Allied armies staggered under the tremendous blows delivered by the enemy armies on practically every battlefield in Europe. Our enemies during this period of the year were triumphant and it was only the indomitable spirit of the Allies and the knowledge of the righteousness of the cause for which they were fighting that prevented military disasters. Toward the middle of the year it became evident that the enemy armies had spent their force and the Allies, under the centralized leadership of Marshal Foch, were able to bring to bear the strength which they had been husbanding. The pressure exerted upon the Turkish forces in Palestine brought about great changes in that theatre of warfare. The request of the Turks for an armistice was speedily followed by a similar request from Bulgaria; the Italian forces operating against Austria made themselves felt to such an extent that the Austrian government sued for an armistice, and finally, in November of this year, Germany was compelled to acknowledge the collapse of her tremendous military organization.





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ALBERTA

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NINTH AVENUE W.  
CALGARY  
ALBERTA

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## Board of Trade

The position in Russia during the entire year has been chaotic and continues so at the present time. The German Emperor for himself and his family has abdicated and relinquished all claim to his German imperial titles. A similar condition has prevailed in Austria and Bulgaria and in each of these countries efforts are being made toward the establishment of democratic governments. It is reasonable to expect that these changes will affect economic conditions in the different countries for some time to come.

It is time we should have definitely in our minds a proper conception of the effect of foreign conditions upon Canada. For many years our export trade, apart from our trade with Great Britain, was comparatively small, and the Canadian people were not very much interested in conditions in other parts of the world. During the past four years it has been brought home very keenly to us that foreign conditions can have a direct bearing upon conditions in Canada. The foodstuffs we produce are likely to be affected by possibilities of production in other countries; materials for structural purposes will undoubtedly be affected by conditions in Europe. Since the outbreak of war the front pages of our newspapers have been taken up almost entirely with foreign news and we have become accustomed to paying reasonably close attention to what was going on abroad. With the coming of peace we will not be so much interested in the military situation, but the business-man who is wise will pay close attention to business and economic conditions in Europe and in the other countries of the world from this time forward.

### Canada's War Effort

As Canadians, we have reason to be proud of Canada's war effort and war record. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the Canadian government raised for service at home and overseas, approximately 500,000 men. Industrial plants were established on a war basis to equip and supply this great army. The cessation of hostilities will see the demobilization of this military force. Many of the wounded are now returning for treatment in Canada, and others are being discharged from day to day as they become convalescent.

Canada's part in the fighting was in keeping with the high spirit of her troops. The cost in killed and wounded has been very high. The latest figures show that in four and one-half years Canada has suffered a loss of more than 60,000 men killed. At least an equal number have been so badly wounded that they will no longer be able to take care of themselves. Very few Canadians home have escaped the sorrow that comes from the loss of some member of the family or some very dear friend. A common bond of sympathy unites the people and will do much to help in working out in a sympathetic way the tremendous problem of the re-absorption of our military force into civil life.

### Canada's Trade

During the past year Canada's prosperity as measured by the volume of trade has been very great. Our exports for the twelve months ending November were \$1,270,145,762 and our imports \$895,238,297. During the year a large proportion of the exports consisted of munitions of war and a large portion of the imports arose from the requirements of the munition business.

It seems unfortunate that Canada which has such magnificent agricultural areas should import breadstuffs to the value of \$25,920,832, eggs to the value of \$1,020,667, meats valued at \$6,128,239 and wool to the value of \$30,308,773. It seems unfortunate also that notwithstanding the magnificent coal areas in our own province, Canada should have imported last year coal to the value of \$71,101,104. It is of interest that our own mineral resources remain comparatively undeveloped while we imported metals of various kinds totalling \$190,059,655. It is true that a large portion of these metals were exported in a manufactured state and there is doubtless a satisfactory explanation why our own metals were not used, but it would seem desirable that we should have at an early date as possible a complete survey of our own resources so far as metals are concerned in order that we may know just what proportion of the tremendous sums sent out of Canada yearly for metals may be retained within our own borders.

### Canada's Financial Position

In common with all nations which have been engaged in the great struggle which has been going forward for the past four years, Canada now has an opportunity of taking stock and finding out just what the financial situation is. At the outbreak of war the National Debt of Canada amounted to approximately \$360,000,000 with an annual interest charge of slightly less than \$15,000,000. At the end of 1918 the net debt, including the last Victory Loan (allotment of which had not yet been made) will amount to not less than \$1,800,000,000, with an annual interest charge of slightly more than \$85,000,000. To this must be added the cost of our pensions, which are variously estimated at from twenty-six to thirty million dollars. This tremendous increase in the annual fixed charge of nearly one hundred million dollars must be provided for. Certain forms of taxation have been introduced to take care of part of this sum and it must be expected that such taxes as income tax, etc., will continue for some time, perhaps for many years.

The debt of this Dominion, while small in comparison with the tremendous liabilities incurred by some of the other nations at war, is a very grave liability for a young country like Canada, and the best co-operation of all our people will be necessary to carry us through the period of reconstruction which is now approaching.

### Victory Loans

The tremendous success of the popular loans known as "Victory Loans," floated by the government of Canada in 1917 and 1918, should carry a lesson to us. Prior to the floating of the Victory Loan of 1917 the largest number of subscribers to any loan floated by the Dominion of Canada was 40,800. The Victory Loan, 1917, to which was subscribed approximately \$411,000,000, was participated in by 802,000 people. The Victory Loan, 1918, was even more successful than that of 1917, the sum of approximately \$676,000,000 having been subscribed by more than one million Canadians.



## Department of Agriculture for Alberta

The Department of Agriculture is organized to furnish helpful service to the Farm men, women and children of the Province.

### EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The basis of the work of the Department is educational. The educational services consist of fairs, institutes and exhibitions; school fairs, pig clubs and poultry clubs; demonstration trains, short-course schools and farm excursions; the issue of agricultural bulletins and literature; demonstration farms and agricultural schools. Alberta has established a system of agricultural schools for farm boys and girls. Six of these are now in operation. Each school has an institutional or demonstration farm. There are five other demonstration farms in the Province.

### LIVE STOCK AND FARM BUSINESS

The Province is pre-eminent in live stock on account of its wealth of nutritious grasses, its capacity for producing a heavy volume of feed grains, roots and fodders, and on account of its moderate climate. The Department encourages live stock by educational work, by grants to live stock associations, by regulating the quality of stallions, and by the providing of loans to co-operative associations under The Live Stock Encouragement Act.

A million and a half has been guaranteed in loans by the Provincial Government, and twenty thousand head of cattle have been provided for six hundred associations. These loans are serving to give steady revenue to the settler who has no live stock equipment. The Department markets the eggs and butter of the farmer and likewise assists in promoting trade in seed grain, potatoes, hay, timothy seed and other commodities.

### INFORMATION

The Publications and Publicity Branch of the Department furnishes bulletins to farmers and information to inquirers with respect to the agricultural and other resources of the Province, with respect to climate, educational facilities, hospitals, telephones, etc., which go to the satisfaction and comfort of citizens.

### Write for information

DUNCAN MARSHALL  
*Minister of Agriculture*

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

J. McCAIG  
*Chief Publicity Commissioner*

## Board of Trade

It is true that the call of patriotism inspired by a great war effort entered largely into the success of each of these loans, but consideration should now be given to the possibility of floating federal, provincial and municipal issues as popular loans instead of selling to bond houses as has been done in the past. Within reasonable limits the more people there are in Calgary who are holding city of Calgary bonds, the better off Calgary will be. A suggestion has been made that the bonds already authorized for the construction of buildings for our exhibition should be floated in this way. The experiment is one which will be watched with keen interest.

### Agricultural Conditions in Alberta

During the past year crop conditions in Alberta were not so satisfactory as the opening of spring had given us reason to hope. However, farming has become such a great industry in this province and has extended itself over such an area that we need no longer fear complete failures such as were experienced in past years. Final estimates for the province very kindly furnished by Mr. C. S. Hotchkiss, Publicity Commissioner for the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

#### Estimated Yield and Value of Agricultural Products and Live Stock, 1918

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Yield per Acre</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
Spring Wheat	3,848,424	23,090,544	6 bus.	\$2.00	\$46,181,088.00
Winter Wheat	44,065	771,137	17½ bus.	2.00	1,542,275.00
Oats	2,651,548	52,974,265	23½ bus.	.90	56,676,838.50
Barley	470,073	9,461,314	18 bus.	1.25	10,576,642.50
Flax	95,920	479,500	5 bus.	3.25	1,558,700.00
Rye	47,877	876,755	18½ bus.	1.50	1,310,632.50
Mixed grains	27,989	139,945	5 bus.	1.00	139,945.00
Hay	469,000	234,500	½ ton	20.00 ton	4,690,000.00
Alfalfa	31,390	31,390	1 ton	23.00 ton	721,970.00
Potatoes	30,000	3,750,000	125 bus.	1.10 bus	4,125,000.00
Turnips	7,416	1,483,200	200 bus.	.40	593,280.00
Mangolds	1,538	307,600	200 bus.	.40	123,040.00
Other Roots	2,552	710,400	200 bus.	.50	355,200.00
Animals slaughtered and sold					\$50,000,000.00
Dairy Products					27,500,000.00
Wool Clip (2,500,000)					1,625,000.00
Game and Furs					2,250,000.00
Horticultural					200,000.00
Poultry and Products					4,000,000.00

Total acres (grain), 1918, 7,727,702.

<i>Live Stock</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	791,246	\$100.00	\$ 79,124,600.00
Swine	601,534	20.00	12,030,680.00
Sheep	332,179	12.00	3,986,148.00
Dairy Cows	328,702	80.00	26,296,160.00
Calves	397,670	15.00	5,965,050.00
Steers	195,035	100.00	10,503,500.00
Other Cattle	730,949	50.00	36,547,450.00
Bulls	39,226	100.00	3,922,600.00
	3,417,141		\$187,376,188.00

According to returns of the Alberta Stockyards Limited, Calgary has handled this year a greatly increased number of cattle, hogs and sheep. Comparative figures for 1917 and 1918 are as follows:

	1917	1918
Cattle	92,578	145,545
Hogs	127,948	139,675
Sheep	25,231	51,659
Horses	25,694	25,154

### Conditions in Calgary

During the past year business conditions in this city, excepting for the last two months of the year, have been very satisfactory. The epidemic during November and December had an effect upon business which cut down the returns for the year. Building permits show a total of \$1,196,800 as compared with \$548,200 for 1917. Post Office receipts amounted to \$449,337.65 as compared with \$435,831.50 for 1917

BARRISTER  
SOLICITOR  
NOTARY

## A. Morice DeLong

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Regis, 124 Seventh Avenue East, Calgary

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## Board of Trade

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*Western Headquarters for Auto Top Fabrics and Hardware, etc.*

## Board of Trade

Customs receipts amounted to \$2,915,632.72 as compared with \$2,063,822.12 for 1917. Bank clearings also show a slight decline, the figures for 1918 being \$331,334,577 as compared with \$348,663,426 for 1917.

### Civic Affairs

During the past year the relations between the Board of Trade and the City Council have continued on a very pleasant basis. Addresses were delivered at different times by city officials to Board of Trade members, dealing with civic problems. It is desirable that during this year and coming years every advantage should be taken by Board of Trade members of the willingness of city officials to discuss civic problems before them. Similarly Board of Trade members should feel it their duty to take a keener and more active interest in civic affairs and to do all they can to assist the City Council in solving the problems before that body.

Early in 1918 the special committee appointed during the fall of 1917 took preliminary steps toward arranging for the visit to this city of Mr. Thos. Adams, Town Planning Advisor to the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa. It was, however, not until well on in the summer that Mr. Adams was able to come west. Advantage was taken of his presence in Calgary by representatives of the cities of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Edmonton, as well as the Calgary city officials, and a preliminary conference of representatives from the four Alberta cities was held here in June. This was followed by a further conference in Edmonton in September. The principal subject which Mr. Adams discussed with representatives of the different cities was the classifying of lands for assessment purposes. This subject has been brought before the Public Utilities Commission of the province for consideration and an earnest endeavor is being made by Alberta cities to re-adjust their assessment on basis that will be fair to land owners.

### Uniformity of Legislation

During the past year your Council have considered a suggestion regarding uniformity of legislation presented by the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association. This suggestion was placed in the form of a resolution and forwarded to the Provincial government at Edmonton as well as to the governments of the other western provinces. Active steps have not been taken so far toward the carrying out of this suggestion. It would seem to be of importance to Western Canada that something should be done. The variety of business legislation effective in each province in Canada is very confusing and in the western provinces, where much legislation is still in an experimental form, it would not seem difficult to arrive at uniformity, particularly in the three prairie provinces, where conditions are very similar.

### Spanish Influenza Epidemic

During the latter part of 1918 the world has been visited by an epidemic of a disease which originated in Spain and has been popularly called "Spanish Influenza." The number of people affected by this has been very great. The *London Times* estimates that the deaths up to December 1st throughout the world amount to fully six million people, or almost as great as the total deaths which have results from the four and one-half years of warfare in Europe. The epidemic is undoubtedly the worst that has visited the world for the last two centuries, and nothing like it has ever been heard of in this western hemisphere.

The effect upon business has naturally been very demoralizing throughout the entire country and our own city has not escaped.

It might some time be of interest to refer to the condition which prevailed in Calgary, and for that reason I am including in this report a statement giving the number of cases officially reported as having been in this city during the months of October, November and December, together with the number of deaths which resulted. It will be seen that considering the terrible nature of the epidemic, the death rate in Calgary was very small indeed. This is largely due to the excellent work of the Health Department, and the splendid co-operation of all the physicians in the city.

	October	November	December
Total cases	1,004	615	934
Outside cases	51	25	41
City cases	953	590	893
Deaths from Pneumonia, total number	28	28	—
Outside cases	5	2	—
City cases	23	26	—
Deaths from Influenza, total number	11	18	—
Outside cases	11	18	—
City cases	8	29	—

The result of this epidemic naturally brings before us the thought of the health policy of the Provincial government. Sometime ago this Board of Trade forwarded to the government at Edmonton a recommendation for a vigorous health policy. The Provincial Legislature meets on February 4th this year and I trust that the incoming Council will impress upon the government the necessity for seriously considering recommendations made in the resolution forwarded last year, particularly as it applies to the establishment of the ministry of health.

### Re-Construction

Following the armistice which was signed in Europe on November 11th, peace is coming. We have been looking forward and praying for peace almost since the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, and yet its coming finds us in the peculiar position that to even so peace-loving a people as we are in Canada, war has become almost our normal condition. Industrial plants which formerly were engaged in the beneficent activities common to a nation whose pursuits are largely agricultural and industrial, were changed into great establishments turning out the multitudinous requirements of armies and navies for the carrying forward of a great war. As our exports have shown, the industrial expansion in Canada during the past four years has

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Liverpool, England, 33 N. John Street, Liverpool  
Paris, France, 4 Rue Edouard VII.

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Vernon, Victoria, Prince Rupert

### Wholesale Fruit Houses

Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina,  
Moose Jaw

### Creameries, Poultry Fattening and Packing Stations

Vancouver	Moose Jaw
Calgary	Yorkton
Edmonton	Regina
Prince Albert	Lethbridge
Saskatoon	Vernon

### Retail Markets

In all the principal cities and towns of  
Western Canada

### Bankers

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

### Auditors

Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

## *Board of Trade*

been tremendous, but practically all of the expansion has been toward the prosecution of war and at the expense of the normal organization for producing and manufacturing the necessities of a country at peace.

Thousands of men have been attracted from other occupations to the munition plants by the high wages being paid. Nearly five hundred thousand men were drawn from different channels of life for military purposes. With the coming of peace the demand for munitions naturally ceases and a great many thousands of men will be released from the factories. The demobilization of the armies will release approximately three hundred and fifty thousand men within the next year or two. The problem of so reconstructing the nation that these men will be usefully employed is now upon us. Academic discussions have taken place throughout Canada at different times during the past two or three years, having in mind the condition which would likely prevail when the war was over. It is no longer a time for academic discussions, but a constructive policy leading toward the proper absorption of these men in the building up of the nation is something that must be evolved.

The Federal government has two or three departments considering this problem, each Provincial government is considering it; every city, town and village in Canada has the problem facing it, and every commercial organization has been discussing it.

A policy of land settlement for soldiers was suggested some time ago, but the policy of land settlement is only a very small part of the problem of reconstruction. If the man who is going on the land is entitled to a special land grant and the advancement of capital to establish him, unquestionably, the soldier who has fought by his side and who feels that he is not fitted for agricultural pursuits but has a desire to enter upon some other useful occupation is equally entitled to assistance toward his re-establishment in civil life.

Just how far it should be the function of Boards of Trade to go in formulating policies to meet the great problems now arising may be subject to some difference of opinion, but I earnestly urge upon you to discuss these great problems tolerantly, sincerely and thoughtfully, and to give, without reservation, the very best support to those upon whom responsibility for working out these problems has fallen.

The problems presented by the re-absorption of men into civil life are only a few, and a very few, of the problems which require to be faced. In my opinion no opportunity similar to the present has ever been presented to any country for a complete national regeneration. If Canada contents herself with the mere re-absorption of soldiers into civil life and with disposing of the problem of employment in such a way that men will have work, and does not take advantage of the opportunity for the direction of industrial life toward the proper development and establishment of this country, she will have signally failed in meeting the problem that is now before her.

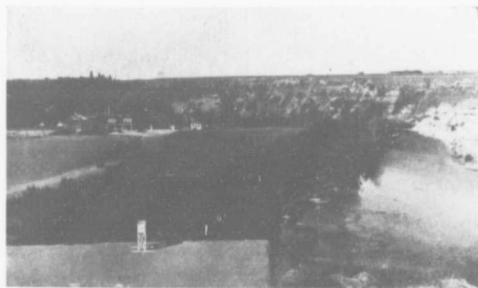
I have dealt with this subject at some length. I consider it the most important subject that has ever been before the Canadian people for consideration and I want to impress its importance upon you in order that everything possible may be done to see that the opportunity now presented is not lost to Canada.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and members of the Board for their splendid support during the past year. The position of president of a Board of Trade as large in its membership and as active in its endeavors as is our Board of Trade, is a tax upon its presiding officer. That, in my own case, would have been too great had it not been for the splendid assistance and support that was so generously given to me from time to time. It has been a pleasure to be associated with you and an honor to have represented you as your president.

I desire to express to the local newspapers my sincere thanks for the space they have always so generously given to Board of Trade activities. The courteous interest of both the reporters and the editorial staffs of the different Calgary papers has been highly appreciated indeed by myself personally and by all members of our Executive.

I am looking forward to a greater period of usefulness for this Board of Trade than you have so far experienced. Undoubtedly Calgary is going to be one of the most important commercial centres in Canada and the problems that will have to be considered by the officers of the Calgary Board of Trade in the future will be greater in proportion as the city grows.

CALGARY GOLF  
AND COUNTRY  
CLUB



CLUB HOUSE  
AND  
GOLF GREENS



# Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment

## MEDICAL BRANCH

The Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, "I" Unit, Alberta, was organized to provide treatment to all members of the C.E.F. suffering from a war disability, or a condition aggravated by war service, or a recurrence of a war disability. Order-in-Council No. 387, February, 1919, further provides free treatment for all ex-members of the C.E.F. for any disease or disability arising during one year after their discharge whether due to war service or not, and not being the result of vice or misconduct.

### ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS:

516 LANCASTER BLDG., EIGHTH AVENUE and SECOND STREET WEST, CALGARY

*Unit Medical Director:* Dr. Geo. R. Johnson

*Asst. Unit Medical Director:* Dr. A. W. Park

#### Calgary Headquarters' Clinic Lancaster Building

##### *Medical Officers:*

Dr. Geo. MacDonald      Dr. J. A. Reid  
Dr. J. E. Palmer          Dr. R. C. Borden  
Dr. C. F. McGuffin, D.S.O.

##### *Surgical Specialists*

Dr. F. H. Mewburn, O.B.E.      Dr. L. S. Mackid

##### *Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists:*

Dr. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O.      Dr. Wm. Hackney

### EDMONTON

616 McLeod Building

*Asst. Unit Medical Director:* Dr. G. G. Stewart

#### Edmonton Headquarters' Clinic McLeod Building

##### *Medical Officers:*

Dr. H. B. Logie              Dr. R. Wark  
Dr. J. P. MacDonald      Dr. Wm. Scott

##### *Surgical Specialists:*

Dr. A. R. Munroe          Dr. W. D. Ferris

*Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists:*  
Drs. Brown and Scanlon

#### Hospitals—Calgary Sunnyside Hospital

*Medical Officer:* Dr. H. H. Johnson

#### Hospitals—Edmonton Strathcona Hospital

##### *Medical Officers:*

Dr. R. T. Washburn      Dr. F. H. H. Mewburn

#### Sanitoria—Alberta

##### *Medical Officers:*

Frank Sanatorium -      Dr. A. H. Baker  
Wetaskiwin Sanatorium - Dr. H. B. Logie

#### Medical Representatives—Alberta

Peace River - - - - Dr. Donald  
Peace River - - - - Dr. Martin  
Grande Prairie - - - Dr. Scott  
Grande Prairie - - - Dr. O'Brien  
Bellevue - - - - - Dr. N. T. Beeman  
Lethbridge - - - - - Dr. G. W. Leach  
Medicine Hat - - - Dr. W. H. Macdonald  
Red Deer - - - - - Dr. C. B. Sanders  
Hanna - - - - - Dr. Wade  
Drumheller - - - - Dr. L. F. Brogden  
Brooks - - - - - Dr. C. E. Anderson  
Pincher Creek - - - Dr. J. J. Gillespie  
Banff - - - - - Dr. G. M. Atkin

#### Dental Specialists

Calgary - - - - - Dr. W. A. Hicks  
Edmonton - - - - - Dr. G. E. Long  
Medicine Hat - - - Drs. MacPherson and  
Dixon  
Lethbridge - - - - Dr. M. J. Gibson  
Banff - - - - - Dr. C. M. Collins  
Blairmore - - - - - Dr. Lillie

## Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment

### VOCATIONAL BRANCH

HEADQUARTERS: 404-418 LANCASTER BUILDING, CALGARY

District Vocational Officer: L. L. Johnson

This Branch was created for the purpose of re-training ex-service men whose disability, due to their war service, prevents them from returning to their former occupation. (Order-in-Council No. 387.)

Provision is also made for the training of men who enlisted under the age of 18, under Order-in-Council No. 814.

The following are some of the occupations now being taught in this province:

Motor Mechanics	Wood Working	Telegraphy	Oxy-Acetylene Welding
Chauffeur	Manual Training	Farm Mechanics	Commercial Bookkeeping and
Electrician	Shoe Repairing	Mechanical Drafting	Municipal Sec.
Power Plant Operator	Harness Repairing	Architect. Drafting	Agriculture
Steam Engineer	Ignition and Battery	Railway Survey	Civil Service, etc.
Gas Engine Operator	Vulcanizing	Moving Picture Operation	

#### Statistics for Month of August, 1919

Courses Approved	2,547	Number at present taking courses	948
Courses Commenced	1,895	Number of men in hospital engaged at	
Courses Completed	728	Occupational Therapy	230



### Blue Label Bottling Co.

(Calgary) Limited

Manufacturers of

**"TRIPURE" Brand**

AERATED WATERS, CIDERS AND  
CORDIALS

"A BIG HOTEL WHERE LITTLE THINGS COUNT"

## Hotel Noble

1st Street W. & 13th Avenue, Calgary

Rates \$1.00 up

THE HOUSE OF COMFORT AND  
SERVICE

136 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, 50 WITH  
BATHS

RUNNING HOT & COLD WATER  
IN EVERY ROOM

TELEPHONE IN ALL ROOMS

SITUATED FOUR BLOCKS FROM  
C.N.R. & FOUR BLOCKS FROM  
C.P.R.

FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

R. E. NOBLE, - - - Proprietor

## Canadian Pacific Rockies

\_\_\_\_\_ and the Prince of Wales said: "The Glories of the Rockies are sublime."

In this His Royal Highness but expressed the thought of the late Sir Edward Whymper and a host of others. At all seasons of the year they are majestic—awe-inspiring.

To those who do not know what the lure of the mountains means, write the District Passenger Agent in Calgary for C.P.R. booklet "Resorts in the Rockies."

Banff in its magnificent autumn and winter garb stands unexcelled—in the succinct language of the Prince of Wales, "The Glories of the Rockies are Sublime."



*Spacious Canadian Pacific Hotels and Mountain Chalets at Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, Glacier and Sicamous. "So easy to reach."*



R. C. THOMAS  
*President and Managing Director*

W. TOOLE  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

## The Alberta Ice Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

1002 CENTRE STREET  
CALGARY

ICE HOUSES AND LAKE:

KEITH  
A SUBURB OF CALGARY

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CAR-LOT WINTER SHIPMENTS DURING HARVEST, OR FROM OUR LARGE STORAGE HOUSES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

C. H. McNAUGHTON  
*Vice-President*

J. P. PEARSON  
*Manager*

BASEBALL &amp; FOOTBALL      TENNIS &amp; GOLF

Sports Outfitters Exclusively

BICYCLES &amp; ACCESSORIES      FISHING TACKLE

**Alex Martin Sporting Goods Co.,  
Limited**

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL

231 8th AVENUE EAST      CALGARY

CAMPING OUTFITS      GUNS &amp; RIFLES

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HOCKEY GOODS      ATHLETIC GOODS

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J. McMillan, *Manager*Largest Telegraph System in  
CanadaDirect Cable Connection to all  
parts of the WorldDirect Through Wires to all  
parts of Canada, New York,  
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Local Office

C.P.R. Depot



Telephone

M6666

**Campbell & Griffin  
Limited****Wholesale Creamery and  
Dairy Products***Manufacturers of*

Velvet Ice Cream

Prairie Lily Brand Butter

**Merchants Cold Storage  
Company**Accommodation for all farm produce, butter,  
eggs and meats. Most up-to-date storage  
systems.**Alexandra Hotel**A. A. DICK, *Proprietor & Manager*  
226 NINTH AVENUE EAST  
CALGARY — ALBERTA

Just one and a half blocks from C.P.R. Depot

FIREPROOF

FREE AUTO

Excellent Dining  
Room in Connection

150 ROOMS

TELEPHONE SER-  
VICE FREERATES: \$1.00 &  
\$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH  
\$2.00

TELEPHONE M4671

## Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment

### INFORMATION and SERVICE BRANCH

ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS:

403 LANCASTER BLDG. (Cor. Eighth Avenue and Second Street West)

Unit Service Officer: Lieut. J. M. Bell

This Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is particularly devoted to placing unemployed returned soldiers in touch with work, and is closely affiliated with the Provincial Labour Bureau.

Information is supplied, prompt service gladly rendered, and immediate action taken in all matters affecting the interests of returned soldiers and their dependents.

Phone M 4651

## DRS. ELMER-WRIGHT & THOS. A. SKINNER

### Dental Surgeons

Dr. ELMER-WRIGHT

Phones:  
Office M7272  
Residence W4146

Dr. THOS. A. SKINNER

Phones:  
Office M7272  
Residence W1977

UNION BANK BUILDING  
8th AVENUE and 1st STREET EAST  
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*The Home of Shelly's Fourx Bread*

## Shelly's Wrapped Fourx Bread and Butternut Bread *Better Than Ever*

Delivered to your home fresh every day. On sale at all grocers within a radius of 125 miles of Calgary

*Visit our factory at any time*

Corner 12th Ave. and 11th St. West  
Phone W4399

## Calgary becoming Popular Convention City

When any of the organized bodies of the city go out with the direct intention of bringing home a convention they have the assurance that the other public spirited citizens of this go-ahead metropolis of the last Great West will stand behind their efforts and lend a hand in making any gathering that may convene here, no matter how large or small, a pronounced success. With the same pride that a careful housekeeper in an attractively appointed home welcomes her guests, Calgary throws open its doors to the thousands of visitors and is prepared to make them comfortable and to see that they have the best time they ever had on any previous convention jaunt.

### Ready for Big Crowds

With its splendid hotel accommodation, which offers housing for over three thousand, and the numerous restaurants and cafes Calgary boasts, the bodily needs of the city's guests are bound to be well taken care of; but that there may be nothing lacking in this respect, additional lodgings may be secured for the overflow and larger staffs taken on at the eating places in order that the service may meet the increased demands that are made upon them.

The beautiful gardens and parks, of which Calgary is justly proud, give the city a very spick and span appearance. To see the profusion of flowers, in their season, and the increasing number of trees and the shrubbery about the many lovely homes of Mount Royal and Elbow Park, one would never imagine Calgary to have been at one time a gravel pit, at least in places. The romance which surrounds the early settling of this district, dealing with the struggles of those pioneer cart men who rode cattle over the vast grazing lands of the North-West Territories when the rest of the world, if it thought of us at all, pictured us as the jumping-off place or a suburb to the north pole, throws an added glamor over the city which few are able to resist.

Situated right in the heart of a province with unbounded natural resources waiting for development, Calgary offers the young man, whom sages have advised to "go West," a greater opportunity than any other locality can and at the same time promise him every modern convenience and a comfortable mode of living.



Top—NEW CENTRE STREET BRIDGE  
Centre—FIRST STREET WEST, NORTH FROM EIGHTH AVENUE.  
Bottom—FIRST STREET WEST, NORTH FROM TWELFTH AVENUE.

## Harrison & Foster

Funeral Directors  
and Embalmers



Who are located in a beautiful residence directly opposite Central Park—to be correct, 320 Twelfth Avenue W.; own their own premises, consequently operating expenses are kept at a minimum, therefore they are in a position to give the public the best work, the best service, at the lowest prices.

They are favorably known for their justice and honesty in their dealings with all whom they serve. Courtesy and sympathetic personal interest shown to rich and poor alike.

Their superior service costs no more than inferior service.

Unexcelled motor equipment, including ambulance.

## Harrison & Foster

320 12th Ave. West  
Phone M6415



## Tavender & Weir

### Insurance, Rentals, Loans and Investments



E. F. L. TAVENDER

A concern of staunch character and high financial influence, which are most valuable factors in one of the most vital phases of Calgary's growth, namely, that of the insurance and investment business, is the firm of Tavender & Weir, consisting of E. F. L. Tavender and R. H. Weir, who have both been residents of Calgary for many years, entering business together and establishing the present partnership in 1914.

Their offices are located at 8 Cadogan Block (corner of Second Street West and Eighth Avenue), where they handle an extensive business in all their departments, and rank high amongst the progressive business men of Calgary.

Messrs. Tavender & Weir are Calgary agents for: Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation; London Underwriters Agency; General Fire Insurance Co. of Paris, France; Quebec Fire Insurance Co.; Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.; London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.; and Ontario Loan & Debenture Co. These firms are known throughout the commercial world for the firm basis of their financial standing and the liberality and reputable methods of their management.

This firm is also in a position to negotiate loans on the most favorable terms, always having on hand private and company funds to offer to reputable borrowers. They also conduct a rental business, securing tenants for rental properties and supplying the needs of renters with the most desirable class of properties.



ROBT. H. WEIR

That these men are capable of carrying on such a business goes without question. Edward F. L. Tavender, senior member of the firm, has had twenty-four years' experience in this business, coming to Calgary over thirteen years ago from Chesley, Ont., where he had been engaged with M. A. Halliday for eleven years in similar work. He is wide awake to Calgary and its possibilities, and is active in any enterprise that will further Calgary's interests. Mr. Robert H. Weir was born in the county of Grenville, Ont., and came to Calgary in 1910, jumping into harness at once in the real estate and building business. He is a man of keen vision and knows western conditions and business. In 1914 he went into partnership with Mr. Tavender, and the prosperity of the firm is the truest indication of the high esteem in which these capable men are held.

E. F. L. TAVENDER.

R. H. WEIR

## TAVENDER & WEIR

### INSURANCE, LOANS, RENTALS

Private & Company funds to loan on Farm & City property  
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Phone M6271

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HOT AND COLD WATER IN EVERY ROOM

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EVERYTHING FOR YOUR COMFORT

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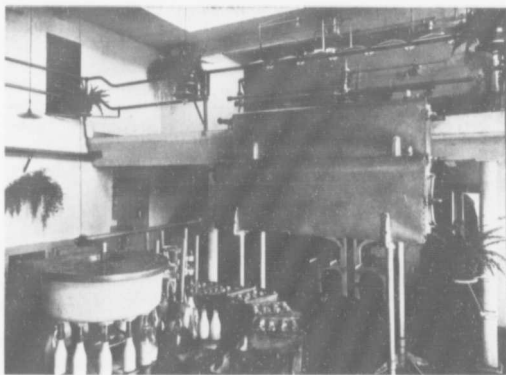
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

EUROPEAN PLAN FIREPROOF

Phone M4641

Phone M4641

# UNION MILK CO., LTD.



**T**HE UNION MILK CO. LTD. was established the first of March, 1918, and was formed by the amalgamation of the four largest dairy companies in the city of Calgary, viz., Carlisle Dairy Co., P. Pallesen Dairy, Hays & Co. Ltd., and The Co-operative Dairy. This fusion was made to facilitate the handling of Calgary's milk supply necessitated by the unusual conditions caused by the Great War, and to give consumers a uniform good quality of pure milk obtained from the farmers at a price commensurate with its distribution to the public at a fair price.

Up to March 1st, 1919, the company paid out over half a million dollars to the producers and approximately \$140,000 to its employees' numbering one hundred. The company's daily distribution of milk is 3,000 gallons, and cream, 250 gallons. This supply is drawn from a producing radius of 75 miles.

The plant of The Union Milk Co. Ltd. is equipped with the most modern machinery for pasteurizing and bottling milk which is handled in the most sanitary way, insuring absolute freedom from harmful bacteria, and perfect cleanliness, and is delivered to the householders in Calgary in faultless condition. This ideal milk supply, combined with Alberta's wonderful sunny climate, pure mountain water and the city's thorough drainage, sewerage, sanitation and food inspection, account for Calgary's low death and infectious disease rate, making it the most desirable place on the continent of America in which to live.



## High Ideals of Service made possible Success of Allens

*Now Largest Motion Picture Interests in Canada—Started on High Road of Success in Calgary—Something of the Men behind this Remarkable Organization.*

While it is scarcely possible to say that Calgary was the birthplace of the Allen Theatre enterprises, now the largest theatre interests in Canada and one of the largest in the world, it is perfectly proper to say that Calgary was the place where this great business organization discarded its swaddling clothes and began the career which has led to its wonderful success. For it was here in Calgary that the real growth began. Today the Allen Theatre Enterprises represent some fifty-five theatres in the Dominion of Canada. Affiliated with the same organization is "The Famous Players Film Service Ltd." and other subsidiary companies which deal with and supply other branches of the trade—a business which today ranks as the third important on the North American continent. Calgary was for a long time the head office of this vast business enterprise and today is the centre for western Canada.

Calgary people point with pride to the development of this organization for it was in this city that the first serious and ambitious effort was made. It was here the principles were laid down, the principles of clean pictures, beautiful theatres and service that have been the fundamental foundation stones upon which this great and ever growing institution has been built.

The first venture of the Allens father and two sons, made into the picture theatre business was in 1908 in Brantford, Ontario. At that time the picture theatre was a little understood and not especially respected organization. The business was just beginning to graduate from the old nickleodeon days. But the Allens were men of vision. They saw the possibilities and potentialities of the business. The original theatre in Brantford was sold and the Allens came west like others "to grow up with the country."

The first "Allen theatre in western Canada was established on Eighth Avenue East. It was called the "Monarch". Shortly afterwards the "Monarch" in Edmonton was established.

It was in 1913 that the first big modern Allen theatre was built—it is the present well known and popular Allen theatre on Eighth Avenue, Calgary. Compared with any theatre in Canada at that time it was a marvel. Imported onyx and marble for the front and lobbies, mural decorations of gold leaf, comfortable upholstered seats, ideal ventilation, in fact it was the ultra of modern picture theatre construction. It was declared to be years ahead of its time but from the day it opened its doors its capacity was limited and compared with some of the new picture palaces which have been erected in various centres within the last year or so it is not now considered a very large theatre.

The growth of the organization has been spectacular. At the present time the following theatres are under the management of the Allens:

Toronto: Allen, Allens' Beaver, Allens' Blocr, Allens' Royal; Montreal: New Grand, Allen; Winnipeg: Province, Dominion, Gaiety, Bijou, Rex; Vancouver: Rex, Dominion, Globe, Broadway; Victoria: Royal Victoria, Dominion; Hamilton: Quebec, Auditorium, Allen; Ottawa: London; Windsor: Calgary, Allen, Bijou; Edmonton: Allen, Monarch, Orpheum; Regina: Allen, Rex, Rose; Moose Jaw; Brandon; Swift Current; Lyric; Nanaimo; Peterboro; Kitchener: Allen, Roma; Cobourg.

New theatres are announced or under construction in the following places:

Calgary, Detroit, Cleveland, Montreal, Winnipeg, London, Halifax, Vancouver, Toronto (Allens' Danforth, Allens' St. Clair, Allens' Pukdale, Allens' Beach, Allens' College, Christie Theatre).

The new Allen Theatre in Calgary, which is being opened in the Spring of 1920 is one of the finest Motion Picture Theatres in the Dominion of Canada, or for that matter upon the North American Continent. The location of the new Allen Theatre is on the south side of Eighth Avenue West, between First Street West and Second Street West and occupies a frontage of one hundred feet on Eighth Avenue. It is a theatre to which every citizen of Calgary can point with pride and is a monument to the business ability and to the success which has been achieved by the Allens. It is the largest theatre of any kind in Alberta and has a seating capacity of one thousand, nine hundred and fifty-two people. Every modern convenience has been installed and is in the literal sense a Picture Palace. In making the decision to erect such a pretentious theatre building in Calgary the Allens were enforced by sentiment as well as by business. It was here in Calgary that the Allens made their initial start and Calgary people have always shown their appreciation of their work by patronizing. Calgary capital supported the Allens in the building of the new theatre and much of the preferred and common stock is held by Calgarians.

Three men are primarily responsible for the success of this organization: Mr. Barney Allen, the father, Mr. Jule Allen and Mr. Jay J. Allen, the sons. The first named is the president of the company and it was his keen business judgment and foresight which guided the destinies of the organization from the start. Mr. Barney Allen is an unassuming man who early learned the business value of service to the public. "Anticipate the wants of the public and give them more than they expect" has been one of the mottoes that Mr. Allen has always believed in and acted upon.

The brothers, Jule Allen and Jay J. Allen who are well known in Calgary, are young men and form a team who work together. They are blessed with ability to plan ahead, to anticipate the tastes of the public and make plans accordingly.

The head office of the Allen Theatre Enterprises at the present time is in Toronto, this being nearer the business centres of the world, nearer the film markets. But Calgary is still looked upon as the original home of the Allens for it was here that they began and it is here that thousands of friends watch with pride the advancement that they have made.

For all of western Canada, Calgary is still the headquarters. Mr. H. J. Allen is the managing director for western Canada of the Allen interests. Mr. H. J. Allen is also a young man, of the Allen school of service and in him is vested the responsibility for carrying out the principles and ideals which lie behind the Allen Theatre Enterprises—a made-in-Calgary organization, recognized as one of the most important and successful business enterprises on this continent.

# CALGARY, the ORIGINAL HOME OF ALLENS



JULE ALLEN



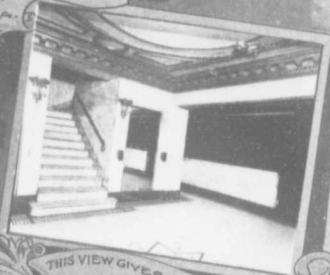
FRONT OF ALLEN THEATRE CALGARY  
THIS IS THE FIRST LARGE THEATRE CONSTRUCTED  
BY ALLENS. NOW THERE ARE MORE THAN  
60 ALLEN THEATRES  
IN CANADA.



JAY J. ALLEN



THE ALLEN THEATRE, WHEN  
FIRST CONSTRUCTED WAS  
KNOWN AS CANADA'S  
GREATEST PICTURE PALACE.



THIS VIEW GIVES AN IDEA OF THE  
INTERIOR FINISH OF THE  
ORIGINAL ALLEN THEATRE.  
FLOORING OF ONYX AND MARBLE CONSTRUCTION.



B. ALLEN



THIS VIEW SHOWS THE  
INTERIOR FINISH  
LOOKING TOWARD BALCONY OF  
ALLEN THEATRE.



H.J. ALLEN

MAR'S



*Heating Expert*

TWO GENERATIONS  
of  
PLUMBERS  
GASFITTERS  
STEAM and HOT  
WATER FITTERS

*Estimates for  
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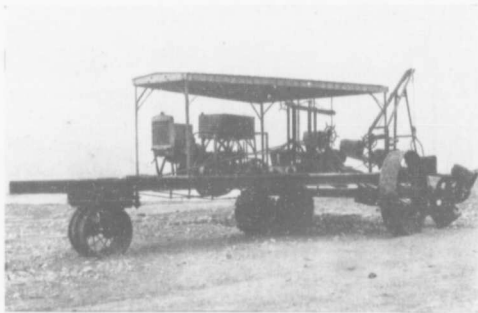
1010 Twelfth Avenue West  
CALGARY



*Plumbing Expert*

## RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS

CALGARY, ALBERTA



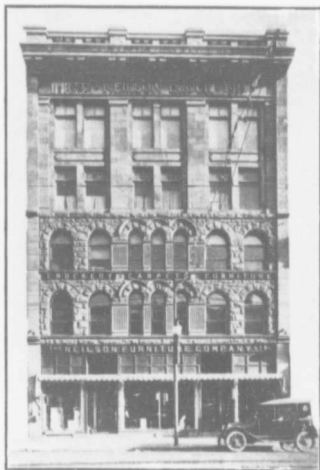
*One of a number of Irrigation Ditch Dredgers made by us for  
the Canadian Pacific Railway*

Six years ago we commenced with three men and since that time our business has so increased that we now have 68 men on our pay roll. We manufacture all kinds of coal mine and grain elevator equipment.

Calgary

NEILSON'S

Alberta



STORE AT 118-120 8th AVE. EAST

**T**HE modern home can be furnished complete from the large and varied stocks we carry.

The basement and three lower floors are used entirely for displaying furniture of every description. The fourth floor houses the large drapery and bedding departments as well as the china and kitchen hardware departments. The top floor is given over to the selling of carpets, other floor coverings and window shades.

Because of the care and attention given to customers and selecting our merchandise we believe it possible for the people of Calgary, and those about to come, to take profitable advantage of the service we offer.

**F**OR a quarter of a century this firm has been giving dependable and careful Home Furnishing service.

The business was established in 1894 by Mr. Hugh Neilson who was its active head for more than twenty years. Beginning from a small business it grew under his wise direction and management. In 1903 larger premises were found necessary and the present site was purchased and a three-story building erected. In 1910 more space was found necessary and two stories were added making the present store.

Again in 1912 the business had out-grown its space and a three-story warehouse was erected giving 13488 square feet of storage and selling space for new development.



WAREHOUSE AT 11th AVE. AND 4th ST. EAST

**The Neilson Furniture Co., Ltd.**  
Complete Home Furnishers

# The Steacy Sheet Metal Works

213 7th Avenue East  
CALGARY



MANUFACTURERS OF  
CORNICES  
SKYLIGHTS  
ROOFING

E. M. STEACY, Proprietor and Manager

Coal and Gas Furnaces Installed  
Estimates Free. Satisfaction guaranteed

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HOT AIR HEATING  
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***Alberta's Wealth shown at Calgary Stockyards***

As representing Alberta's chief industry, the raising of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, the Calgary stockyards are a concrete proof of the magnitude of the business. Up to the present time it cannot be said that they have kept pace with the wonderful growth of cattle and hog raising under the new conditions following on the change from the west as a strictly cattle breeding and fattening country to its present status as one of the great wheat producing centres of western America.

During the early days when the great cattle ranches, like the Northwest Cattle Company, the Waldron, the Cochrane, the Oxley, the Circle and the Quorn, were carrying thousands of breeding cattle on the immense leases, granted by the Dominion Government at nominal rentals, the cattle were simply driven to the nearest shipping point, and went direct to Liverpool or Chicago, without the necessity of passing through a stockyard. Cattle were all bought by the head by experts in judging weight and quality. While some are still bought in this way, the vast majority pass through the yards and are graded and weighed and the daily records published in our daily and weekly papers form a useful guide to the farmer and stock-raiser in placing a value on his stock.

The volume of business done at the Calgary yards results at the height of the season into such an overcrowding of the pens as to make proper handling difficult. The Alberta Stockyards Company have, however, undertaken to spend a large amount of money this season on re-arranging, subdividing and paving the yards so that it will be able to handle the vast and growing business with facility and success.

The new yards of P. Burns & Co., which were finished last year, are an object lesson as to the proper methods of building stockyards and the attention of that company to keeping their numerous pens clean and sanitary is worthy of commendation. The business of handling stock of all kinds at the Calgary yard is in the hands of the Livestock Association, the members of which are men of the highest grade in their profession, and all of whom are bonded, so that loss to a consignor through carelessness or malfeasance is an impossibility. Frequent meetings of the directors of the association are held at which matters of interest to cattle raisers and dealers alike are discussed and dealt with with great advantage to both. Problems like the mange question are brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture and pressed home in a manner as they could not be by isolated individual effort.

The stockyards and the packing plant are worth more than a casual visit, indicative as they are of the magnitude and future possibilities of Alberta's great industry.

## “So This is Calgary!”

So exclaimed Geo. Nickle to himself just five years ago, as he beat it up Eighth Avenue, with an “Eye Opener” in one hand and a shoe-string in the other, having just hopped off one of the C.P.R.’s fast ones.

At that time there were more shoe stores in Calgary than drug stores; still, he was undaunted, and flashed “The Nickle Boot Shops” sign from the first location obtainable on the main jazz, which was at 240 Eighth Avenue West. Two years later he opened another store at 212 Eighth Avenue West. The business grew with such rapidity that in 1917 Mr. Nickle took his two sons into business with him and shortly after they were forced to enlarge their No. 2 store by taking in 210 Eighth Avenue, transforming the store into one of the largest shoe stores in Canada. Business has been brisk ever since, and “The Nickle Boot Shops” are now acknowledged as the biggest exclusive shoe retailers in Alberta. The stock is owned exclusively by Geo. Nickle, M. J. Nickle, Stanton A. Nickle and Samuel C. Nickle.

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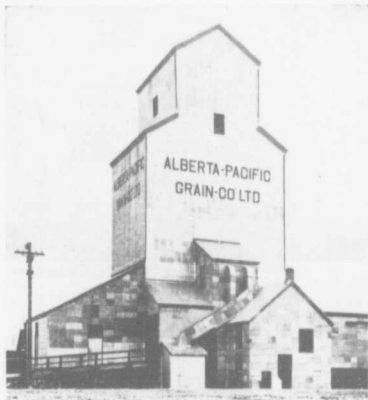
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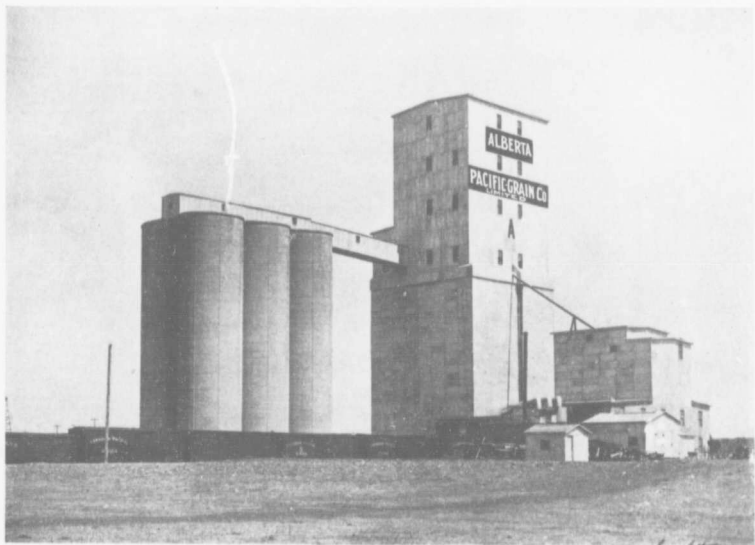
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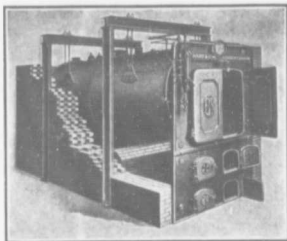
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