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# THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

A CANADIAN PICTORIAL WEEKLY.

(TRADE MARK)

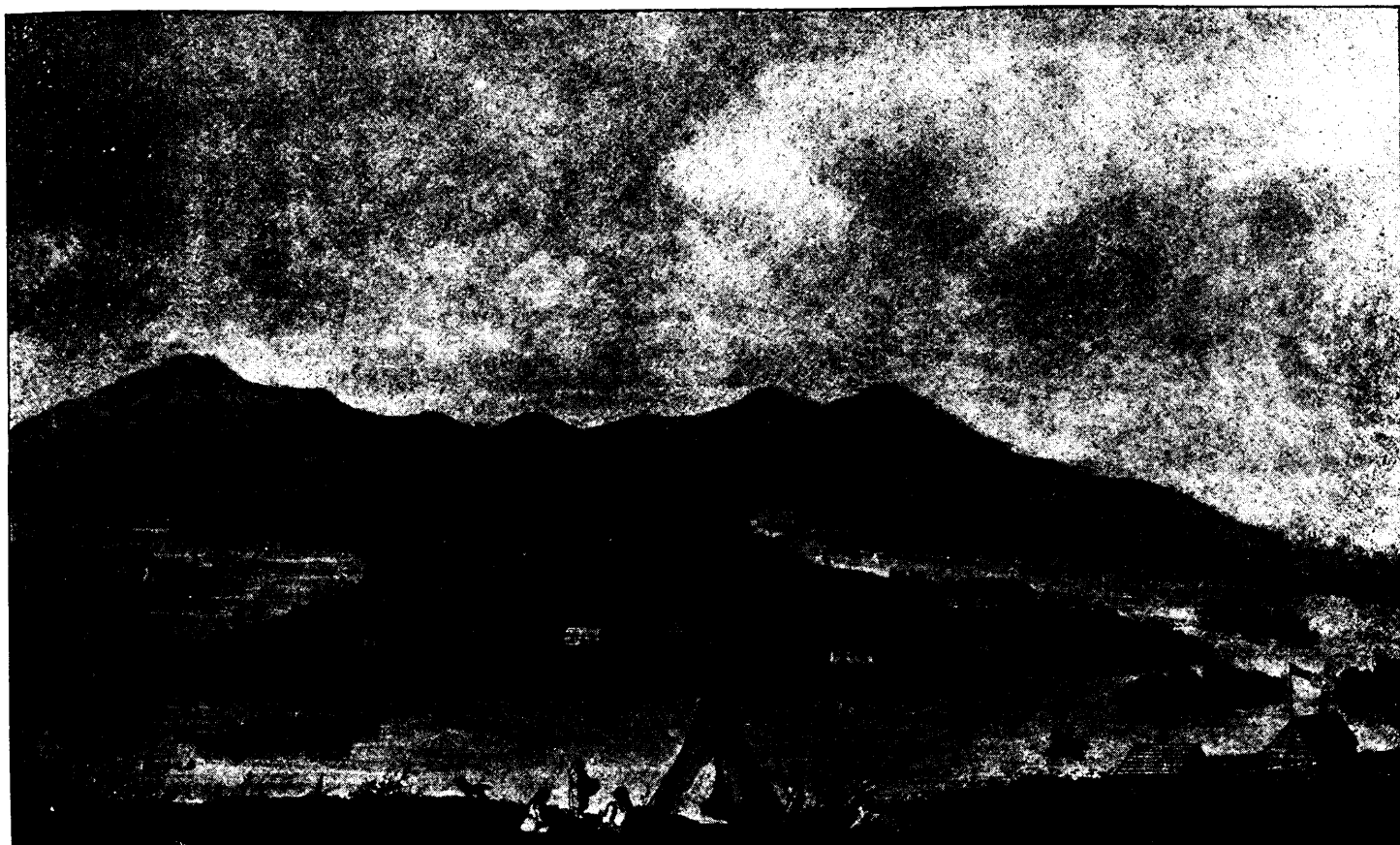
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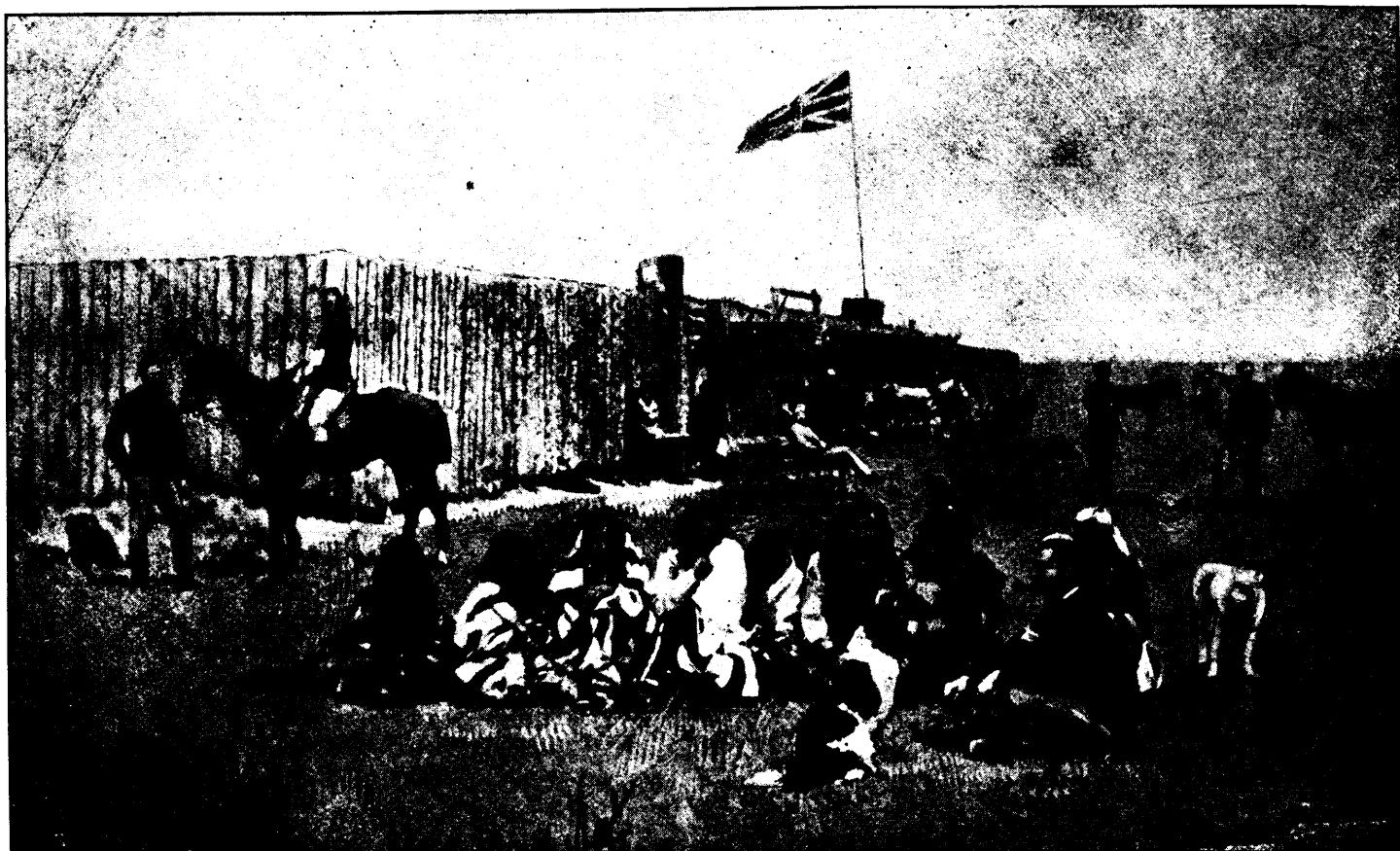
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CALGARY IN 1875.  
(From a painting by an old trader.)



FORT CALGARY IN 1878.  
(From a photograph kindly lent by R. W. Fletcher.)

# The Dominion Illustrated.

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28th JUNE, 1890.



It is a pity that the historical significance of the name of Alberta's capital should be impaired by the omission of a letter—the right designation being Calgary. It was so named in 1875 by Col. McLeod, under whose supervision the Fort, which was the nucleus of the town, was erected at the junction of the Elbow and Bow rivers as a Mounted Police Station. Calgary is next to Regina, which is the headquarters of the force, the most important centre of that valuable service, being the residence of the assistant commissioner. The civilian pioneers of the place were Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co., fur traders, who built the Fort, and at the same time erected a cluster of log buildings for their own business. It was not until 1881 that any important additions were made to these primitive structures. In that year Mr. Fraser, of the Hudson Bay Company, put up a log building on the east side of the Bow, opposite to the Fort, and began trading on behalf of the company. In the following year rumours reached the locality that the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway would probably be changed to the valley of the Bow, instead of the valley of the North Saskatchewan, and before long the rumours were confirmed. The announcement gave an almost immediate impulse to the sale of land and to building enterprise. A tract of land pre-empted by Mr. Denny, was sold to Col. Irvine and Capt. Stewart, and these gentlemen surveyed it and laid it out in town lots. But the Railway Company and North-West Land Company subsequently changed the site to their own property, about a mile distant from that originally selected. That proceeding was the signal for a stampede, and ere long the dwellers in tents on the east side of the Elbow had followed the course of empire indicated by the companies, and the new town began to grow. "In the winter of the following year," writes the local historian, "the balance of the population, with their buildings on sleds, came over and located on their new lots, and many amusing incidents happened during this exodus. From this time forward the growth of Calgary has been rapid." That was in the summer of 1883.

Before the close of 1883 there were not far from two hundred buildings of every description on the site of the rising town, exclusive of the Fort buildings and those of Messrs. Baker & Co. In the enumeration there were several large stores and fine residences, though, as might be expected in so young a settlement, the greater number were of small dimensions and not very imposing in their style of architecture. In November of the same

year the town was incorporated, and on the 3rd of December, 1883, the first election for mayor and councillors took place in the Calgary Theatre Hall. The new council at once set to work in framing by-laws and regulations for the government of the town. In this task, Mayor Murdoch and his colleagues persevered, in the face of various obstacles, till success crowned their efforts.

The new town of Calgary was laid out on the 14th January, 1884. The terms offered by the North-West Land Company were \$300 a lot on Atlantic and Pacific avenues; \$450 for corners; \$50 to be paid down and a rebate of one half if proper buildings were put up before the 15th of April following. The company gave the preference in purchasing to persons who had already resided on the spot. The offer was for the most part gladly accepted, and the terms were generally complied with. The site of the town was universally recognized as in every way eligible, and its development from the first was rapid. By the close of 1884 there were nearly 200 buildings erected on the new site. Mr. Geo. Murdoch, the first Mayor, had come from St. John, N.B., in March, 1883, the railway having at that time advanced as far as Swift Current. He erected the first frame building in the vicinity on the west side of the Elbow. Subsequently, when the graders of the line reached that point, he built a log hut on the east side, each log costing \$2. He made an addition to it later on, but in February, 1885, he moved the whole concern to Atlantic Avenue, opposite the C.P.R. freight warehouse. Mr. Murdoch was from his first arrival noted for his public spirit. Soon after his election as Mayor, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He is now Police Magistrate, secretary of the Turf Club, and has a handsome residence at Nose Creek. The first councillors were Messrs. S. J. Hogg, J. H. Millward and S. J. Clark, and Dr. N. J. Lindsay.

Calgary is at no loss for churches. The first Roman Catholic Church was a building partly log and partly frame, half a mile south of the C.P.R. track, which served the twofold purpose of a mission house and chapel. It was in charge of Father Lacombe, O.M.I., well known as a missionary to the Indians and for his knowledge of the native languages. A new church is now in the course of construction. The mission is at present in charge of Father Leduc. There is a school attached to it. The Anglican Church of the Redeemer was built in 1884 by Mr. Henry Smith, under the supervision of Mr. E. McCoskrie, architect. It is one of the handsomest places of worship in the town. It is being enlarged and beautified in accordance with its character as a cathedral church. It is situated on McIntyre Avenue East, and is in charge of the Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, rector. The Methodist Church is between Sections 15 and 16, and has for pastor the Rev. J. J. Leach, Ph. B. In 1884 the congregation erected a handsome parsonage. There is a flourishing Sabbath School in connection with the church. The Presbyterian Church is situated at the corner of McTavish and McIntyre streets. The Rev. J. G. Herdman, B.D., is pastor. The congregation was first organized in 1884 by the Rev. Mr. Robertson and has since steadily increased. The Rev. Geo. Cross, B.A., is pastor of the Baptist congregation. The Right Rev. W. C. Pinkham, Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, has his residence in the town. His

Lordship was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 1844; was ordained priest in 1869; was appointed Chief Superintendent of Protestant schools for Manitoba in 1871; in 1881 was created Archdeacon of Manitoba, and in 1886 was chosen Bishop of Saskatchewan, as successor to the late Bishop McLean.

The population of Calgary has quadrupled in five years. In the spring of 1885 it was estimated at 1,000. It is now at least 4,000. Its industries and trade have had a corresponding development. In 1885 it was credited with 9 general stores; 2 dry goods and millinery stores; 3 bakeries; 2 meat markets; 8 carpenter's shops; 3 blacksmith's shops; 1 furniture store; 3 book-stores; 5 hotels; 2 saddler's shops; 6 boarding houses, and 107 dwelling houses, besides professional offices, photograph galleries, barber's shops, and places of amusement. This enumeration is shown by the last directory to be trebled in almost every instance, and in some cases quintupled.

It is interesting to find that among those at present doing business in Calgary the pioneers who began their western career with or soon after the foundation of that thriving young city, are well represented. Messrs. Bain & Hamilton, for example, still conduct the livery stable started by Bain Brothers; the great firm of I. B. Baker, which is associated with the erection of the Fort, is to-day carrying on, through Mr. J. L. Bowen, the general business which was inaugurated fifteen years ago; the name of Bannerman retains its influence in mercantile circles; so does that of Freeze; while the occurrence of such names as Jarret & Cushing, King & Co., Linton Brothers, Millward, Pettit, Shelton, and several others, testifies to the perseverance and energy which have triumphed over all obstacles.

Those who had settled in Alberta before the troubled year of the North-West Rebellion will be the patriarchs of the next generation. There five years are as a score in the staid eastern provinces. We have already mentioned a few who were considered old-timers even in ante-bellum days. Some of these are still to the fore; others have left the fruit of their labours behind them to be still further developed by sturdy successors. Among these pioneers in the Calgary district were Samuel Livingston, John Glenn, James Vottier, James and William Barris, Augustus Carney, John Lowry, Messrs. Wilkinson, May, Lynam, Kirby, Jardine, Clark, and others too numerous to mention.

Among the professional men who have helped to make Calgary what it is to-day, may be mentioned Senator Lougheed, whose portrait has already been published in this paper. He opened his office in the town in October, 1883, first near the establishment of I. G. Baker & Co. About a year after he moved next door to the Hudson Bay Company's office. He is at present head of the firm of Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck, on Stephen Avenue, his residence being on McIntyre Avenue. Senator Lougheed, Q.C., is connected with some of the most important companies and enterprises of the place.

Among the industries of Calgary are two large saw mills, a sash and door factory and planing mill, a sandstone quarry and brick kiln. Public opinion is represented by the Calgary Herald and the Calgary Tribune, the former published by the Calgary Herald Company, of which Mr. John

Livingston is manager; the latter is owned by Mr. T. B. Braden. The *Herald* is the pioneer journal of the district, having been established in 1883 by Messrs. Armour & Braden. The Herald Printing and Publishing Company was organized in the fall of 1884. Calgary has a well equipped fire department. The streets and business houses are lighted by electricity, and a company has been chartered to build and operate a street railway during the present year.

The old staging system will soon be a thing of the past, not only in the vicinity of Calgary, but throughout the whole of Alberta. Contracts have just been completed for the construction of the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and from the same centre to Fort McLeod. In addition to a land grant of 6,400 acres a mile, the Government makes a money grant of \$80,000 a year, to be paid in transport out of the cash subsidy, in the carriage of mails, Indian, Mounted Police and other supplies—the Government retaining as security one-third of the land grant. Mr. James Ross, who has undertaken the work, has succeeded in placing the bonds of the company and completed all preliminary arrangements with the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is to operate the new road for the first six years. Work will be begun without delay, and it is expected that before the end of the year the rails will be laid to Red Deer on the northerly line and to a point fifty miles from Calgary on the southern line. The whole distance to be covered is 330 miles, and by the fall of next year it is hoped that the crops of the Edmonton district can be carried south by rail. This will give a fresh impulse to the development of a country unsurpassed for the richness and variety of its resources.

"The situation of Calgary," writes the local historian whom we have already quoted, "on the main line of the Pacific Railway, its central position in the district, and its proximity to the mining district of the Rockies, and to the great stock district stretching north and south, indicate it as the great distributing centre for a vast extent of country." The waters of the Bow and Elbow cannot easily be excelled, and for manufacturing facilities Calgary has no peer in the North-West. Much of the town overlies a bed of gravel varying from extreme fineness to the coarseness of cobblestones—material which has proved of use in street and drain building. In the beginning of 1885 Calgary had a population of about a thousand—the number of buildings of all kinds being about two hundred and fifty. The old town site, though temporarily abandoned, was ere long utilized for suburban residences, and at present the east side of the Elbow is one of the prettiest parts of the young city. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is extremely picturesque. Away westward stretches the valley of the Bow till it blends with the foot hills, or is lost in the shadows of the great granite cones beyond, while to the south are seen dome-shaped hills as far as the eye can gaze, sometimes rearing up between the spectator and the mountains in the further distance.

The exceptionally mild climate of Alberta has often been noted by meteorologists. It is said to be mainly due to the vapour-laden winds that, at certain intervals during the winter months, blow through the passes of the mountains and shed their benign influence to some distance east of the 109th meridian west from Greenwich. "These winds,

which are termed 'Chinooks' or 'Sou'-westers, are even more marked in their effect south of the Bow River valley than in it or north of it. In the latitude of Fort McLeod, which is situated a hundred miles from Calgary, the effects of the Chinooks are more distinct, and consequently more felt than they are in any other part of the district. The temperature during the prevalence of these winds, even in midwinter, will ascend to fifty or even seventy degrees above zero, and the snow will disappear with great rapidity while they last. These warm winds are not experienced, except rarely, in Saskatchewan, Central or Eastern Assiniboia, and in Manitoba they are unknown. In the district of Athabasca they are frequently felt in the southwestern portion, near the 58th parallel, but in no portion of the North-West are they more marked and certain in their visitations than in the valley of the Bow and in the great stock raising country lying south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and extending to the international boundary line on the south, and comprising within their scope of influence an extent of country varying from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles in width east of the mountains." These winds are naturally welcome, as they disarm the winter of its severity, and are a boon of no slight value to man and beast alike. "Cattle and horses," writes Professor Fream, "can graze all through the year almost anywhere south of latitude 52 degrees and longitude 110 degrees." This would indicate that Calgary is on or near the line of the northern limit.

The best known of the Alberta ranches (at least in the Province of Quebec) is that of the Hon. M. Cochrane. A few years ago, Mr. Colmer, C.M.G., secretary to the High Commissioner, furnished Prof. Fream with a list of the leading ranches, some thirty in all, existing at that time, with a statement of the cattle and horses maintained on each of them. The Walrond ranch, at Pincher Creek, had 8,000 head of cattle and 173 horses; the Cochrane ranch, 6,000 cattle; the North-West Cattle Company (founded by the late Sir Hugh Allan), 4,500 cattle and 420 horses; the Oxley ranch (in which Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., is interested), 7,000 and 500 horses; Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co.'s ranch, 2,300 cattle and 300 horses; Lord Castletown's ranch, 1,500 cattle and 600 horses; the Stewart Ranch Company's ranch, 2,400 cattle and 400 horses; Messrs. Jones & Inderwick's ranch, 1,450 cattle and 80 horses; F. Stimson's ranch, 1,450 cattle and 100 horses; and Sir F. de Winton's ranch, 900 cattle and 100 horses. A good cattle ranch, according to the same authority, should cover an area of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres. Many of the cattle are of the old Spanish breed, but on the Cochrane ranch thoroughbred bulls—Shorthorns, Hereford, and especially Polled Angus—are used. The Polled Angus stood the long journey by rail, by boat and on foot admirably well, and were in excellent condition on arriving at their destination, and also showed their hardiness during the severe winters of 1882 and 1883. Thoroughbred bulls are also employed on the Walrond, Oxley and other ranches.

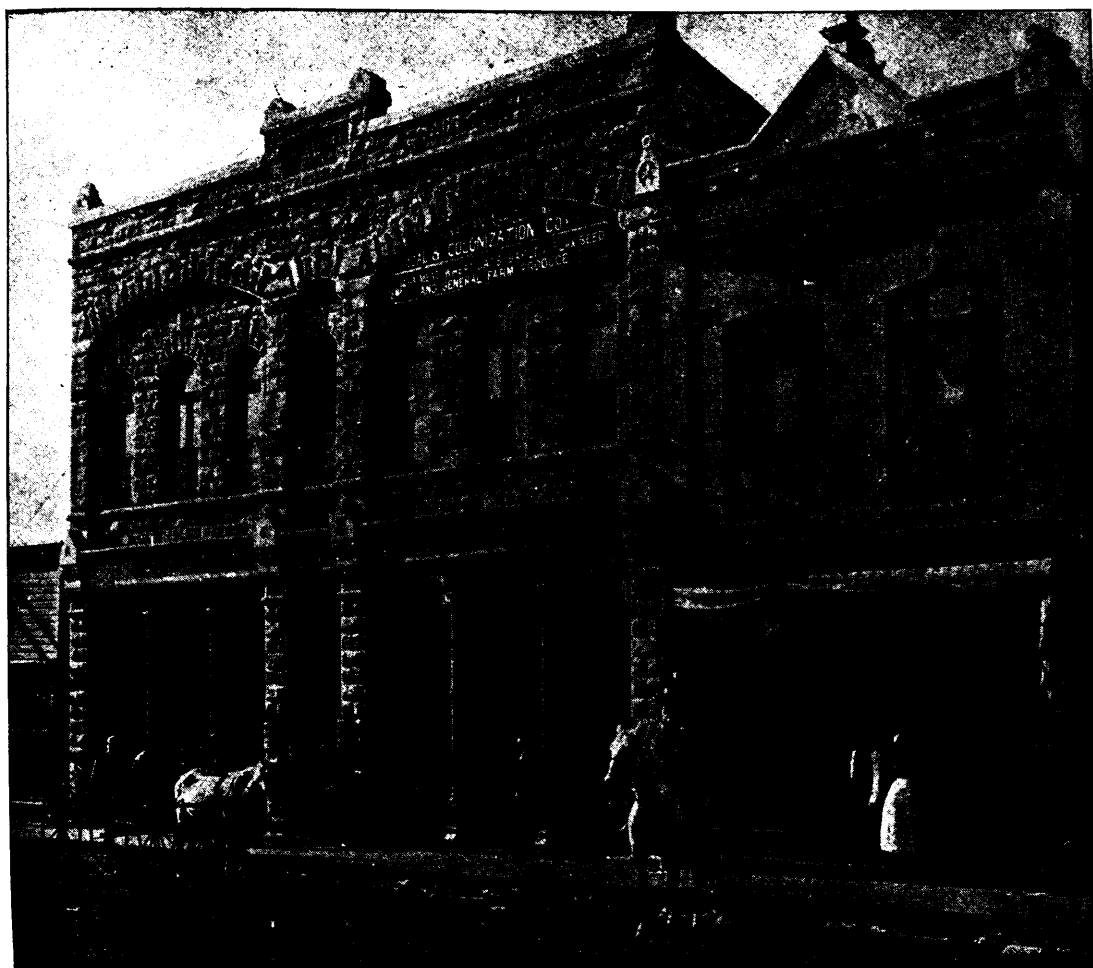
The method of working the Canadian ranches is the same as in the Western States. The life of the cowboy (some features of which have already been depicted in this journal), is rough and arduous, necessitating the spending of much time in the saddle. The articles in a cowboy's

outfit are a California saddle, with fittings complete, a rifle, a pair of leather leggings, Mexican spurs, an overcoat and a sombrero or soft hat of large size. "The stockmen of Alberta," says a contributor to the *Week*, "have formed a powerful association known as the 'South-Western Stock Association,' for the protection and advancement of their interests. This association has the management of the annual 'general round-up,' which usually begins in May and lasts for about six weeks. All the stockmen in the country send representatives in proportion to the number of their herd, and each cowboy brings with him from four to six horses. It can be imagined that, with sixty men in camp, and a band of over three hundred horses, the scenes that occur are often lively and sometimes exciting. In the autumn local 'round-ups' in the different stock districts are held for the purpose of branding the summer calves, which by the following spring would probably have left their mothers, becoming 'no man's cattle,' or, as they are technically termed, *mavericks*. The life of the cow boy is sometimes a hard one—but withal picturesque and somewhat romantic. It is true he almost lives in the saddle, but he rides over a splendid country and enjoys (if he has the faculty) magnificent scenery. The numerous streams and rivers abound in trout, and prairie chicken, grouse, ducks and geese afford abundance of game for the gun."

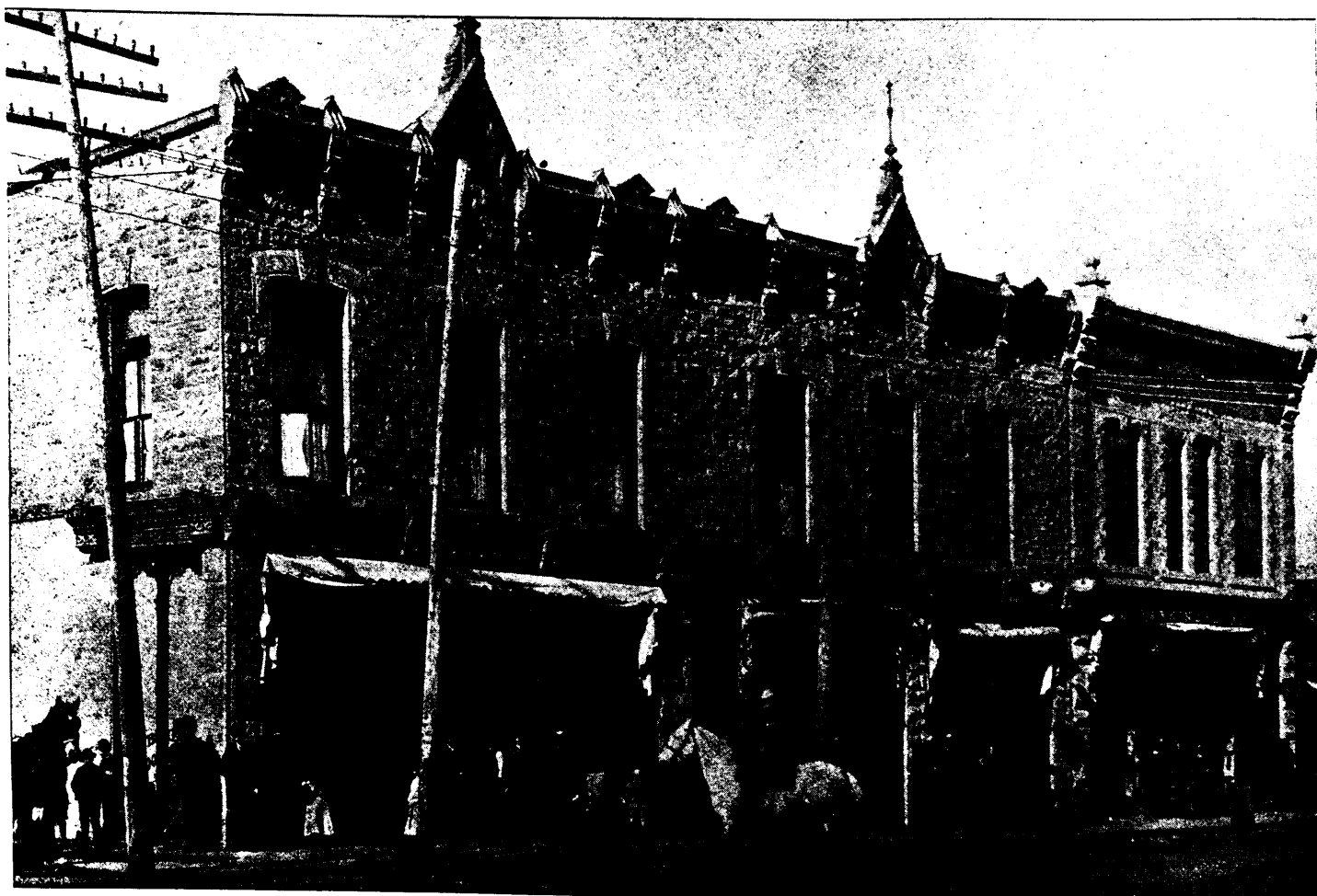
The following pictures of scenes not infrequent in a cowboy's career, are not without animation:— "There are few more interesting sights than the cowboys at work on their well-trained, sagacious ponies, 'cutting out' cattle from an immense herd, frightened and bellowing, and only kept from a general stampede by men continually riding round them. Again a herd crossing one of our large rapid rivers is a grand spectacle. One or two old steers, perhaps, wade up to their knees and then, becoming suspicious, attempt to break back. But the main body of the herd presses on them, driven by a dozen cowboys, yelling and cracking their whips, in a cloud of dust behind and at their sides. The leaders are forced into deep water and soon have to swim, striking out boldly for the further shore; the others follow, while the cowboys ride into the current to 'keep them agoin'." Last of all come the calves, with the rest of the cowboys riding behind. But by this time the leaders are climbing up the opposite bank and the main body is drifting down stream in a confused mass. A couple of men gallop down the bank, plunge into the river, and head them up stream again, and in a few minutes the whole band, calves and all are crossed in safety."

#### OUR ENGRAVINGS.

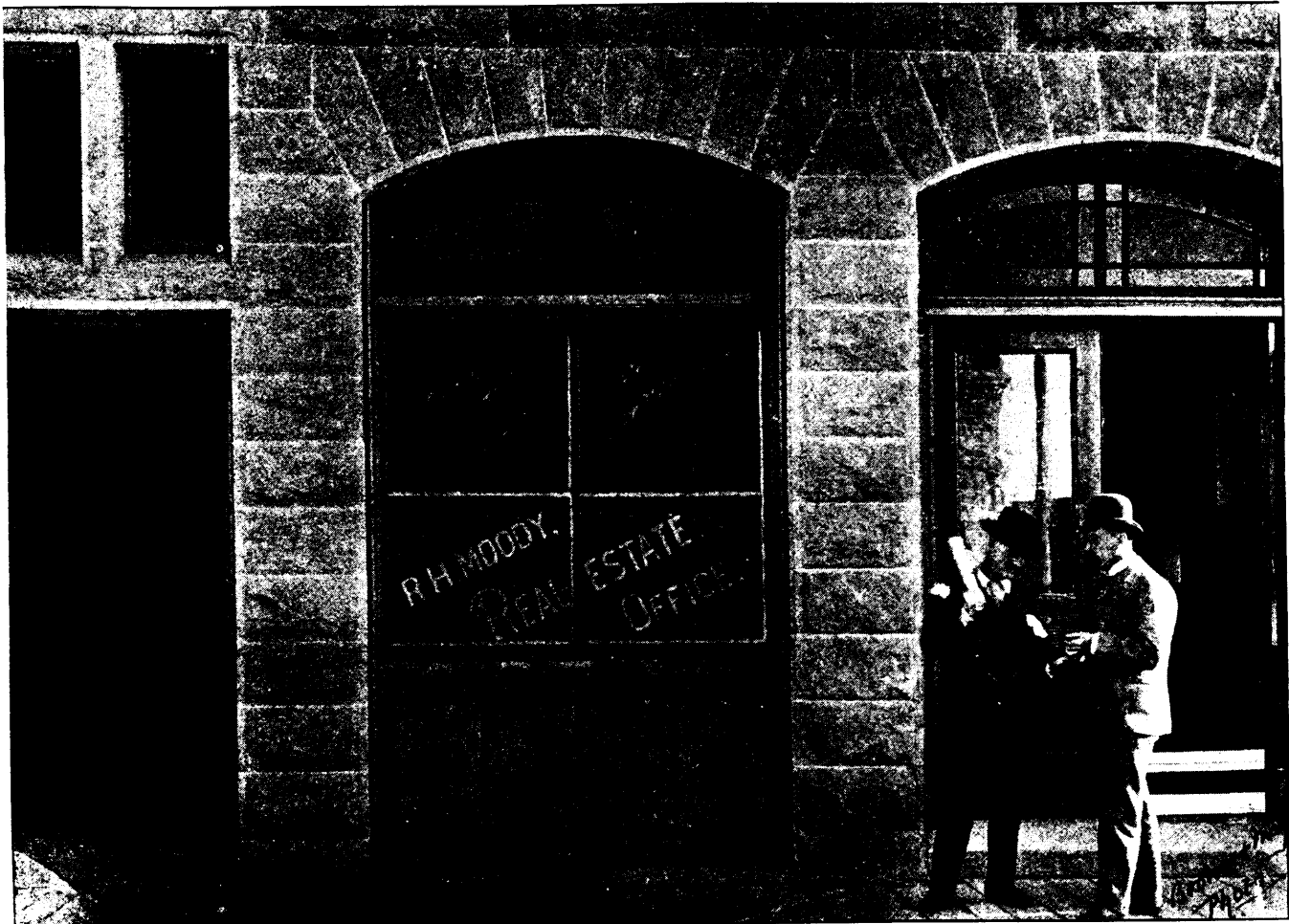
Most of the engravings in this number are from photographs taken by Messrs. Boorne & May, of Calgary, our special artists in that centre and throughout the North-West. This enterprising firm of artists have made a specialty for some years past of the noble scenery of the prairie, the foothills, the mountains and the diversified Pacific slopes. No description in writing can convey so vivid an impression of the scenery, resources and general characteristics of Western Canada as these illustrations from life and nature. The region on the hither side of the Rockies, especially that which is comprised within the limits of Alberta, offers rare features of interest to the capitalist.



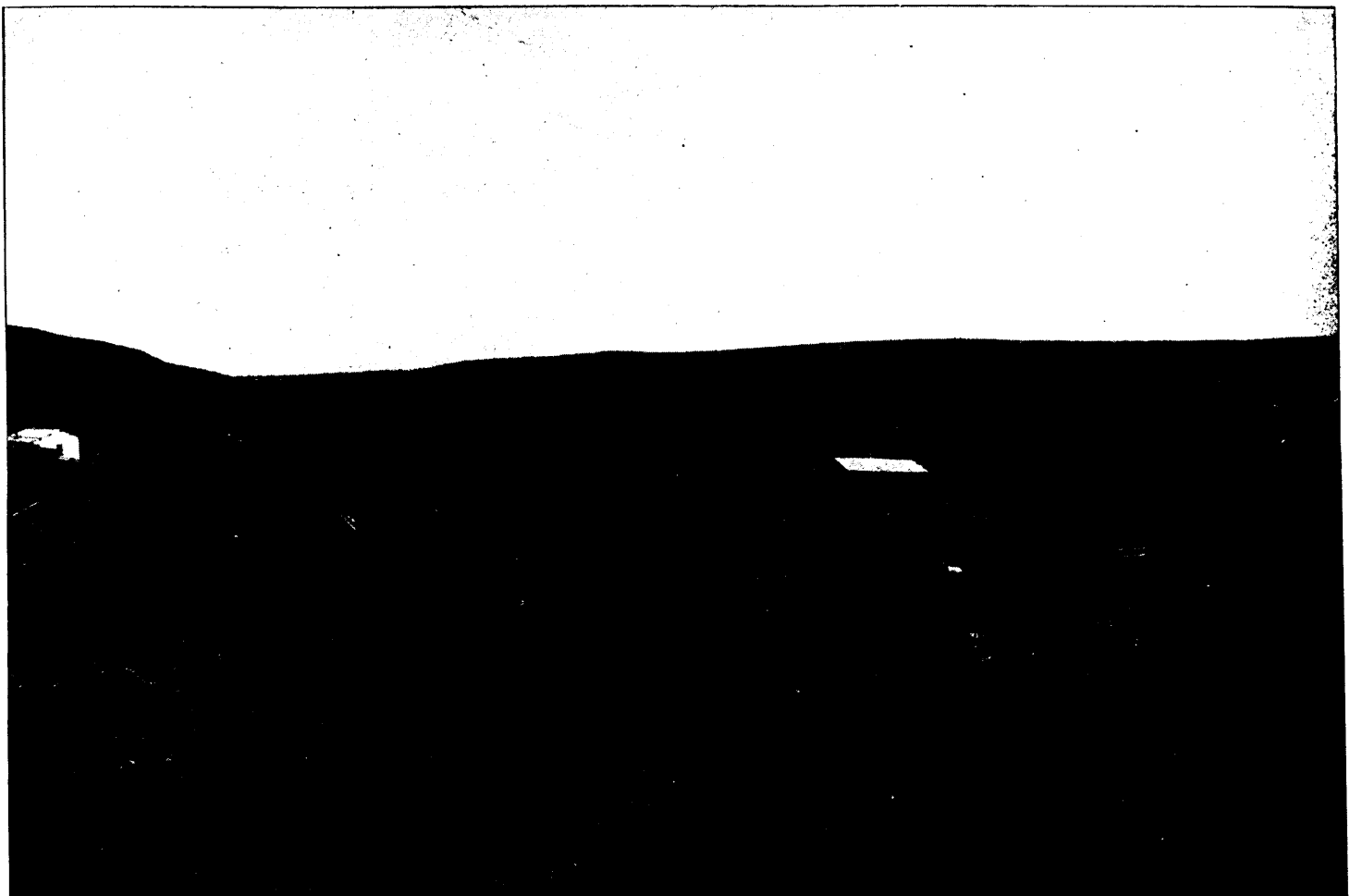
CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—THE LOUGHEED BLOCK.



CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890—A BUSINESS BLOCK ON STEPHEN AVENUE.  
(From photos. by Boorne & May.)



CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—MOODY'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

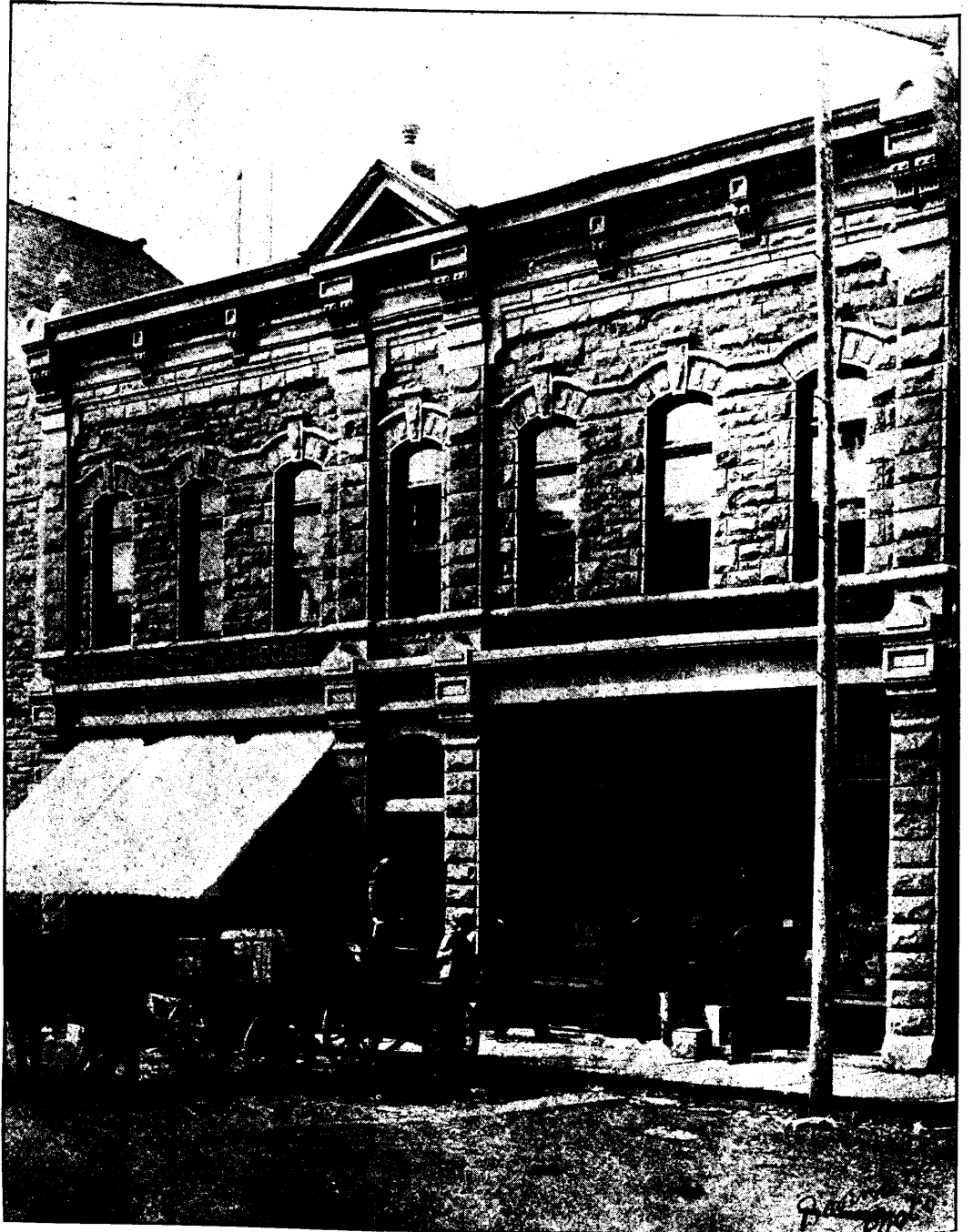


CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—ALEX. LUCAS' RANCH.  
(From photos, by Boorne & May.)

## ALBERTA.

"The surface of the prairie region of British North America occupies," writes Professor Fream, "three extensive steppes or table-lands, the lowest of which is on the east, the most elevated on the west. The western boundary of the prairie region is constituted by the magnificent natural rampart of the Rocky Mountains, the junction of plateau and mountain being usually flanked by foot hills, such as those to the south and west of Calgary, among which the Canadian cattle ranches have been established. \* \* \* Though cattle are to be found in some numbers in the rich pastures around Turtle Mountain, Moose Mountain, the Wood Mountains, the Cypress Hills and in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, it is in the Bow River district, south of Calgary, that the best grazing lands occur. \* \* \* Luscious herbage, abundant and nutritious grass grows in this favoured region, and it is here, in the south of the district of Alberta that the Canadian ranches are to be seen." This portion of the Territories, so rich in scenery and resources, so exceptionally adapted for the pursuit of all the industries of civilization—for mixed farming, for mining, for lumbering, for various branches of manufacture and of trade—has only within a comparatively recent period been brought within the ken of capital and enterprise. Some of our readers can doubtless recall the time when it was a *terra ignota* outside of the initiated circle of the Hudson's Bay Company. It seems like yesterday since we were reading Butler's romantic record of his adventurous journey through the "great lone land" that lay west of the Red River settlement. Yet its history can be traced to a date long antecedent to the publication of that epoch-making volume. Mr. Kingsford is, indeed, inclined to dispute de la Verendrye's claim of having caught a glimpse of the giant peaks in the western horizon, but he must have come near enough to that goal of so many explorers to merit mention in any account of the third prairie steppe. The northern limits of the district were not unknown to Sir A. Mackenzie. The valleys of both the Peace and the Bow were familiar to Sir George Simpson and several of his colleagues. Mr. M. McLeod, Barrister-at-Law, has saved from oblivion the journal of a canoe voyage from Hudson Bay to the Pacific, made by Sir George in 1828, which was kept by one of his companions, the late Chief Factor, Archibald McDonald. The Rev. Prof. Bryce has drawn up an admirable historic outline, with careful bibliography, of the whole series of famous journeys in Western Canada (Canada beyond Lake Superior) from the time of de la Verendrye to our own day. The record is signalized by many illustrious names—beginning with the great French explorer and his valiant sons, and closing with Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., and the Rev. Principal Grant. The long interval is made glorious by heroism, brightened by discoveries of far-reaching import, and sometimes made dark with disappointment and sorrow, or crimsoned with disaster and tragedy.

Leaving behind us the era of adventure and romance, of trade rivalries and persistent struggle, we come to the modern period—that of colonization and civilizing enterprise. This, too, is not without its features of romance. Half a century intervened between the carrying out of Lord Selkirk's humane schemes and any successful attempt on the part of the pioneer to occupy



THE ALEXANDER BLOCK.

the land of promise beyond. The first undertaking of the kind was prompted, however, not by reports of the natural wealth of the cismontane region, but by the gold boom in British Columbia. The emigrants who first took the route of exile westward were satisfied with no goal higher than the Pacific slopes. The Canadians who in 1862 made their way to Edmonton *via* Fort Ellice, Carlton House and Fort Pitt, earned a glory as discoverers which the historian has been slow to recognize. For it was to them that the world was indebted for a knowledge of the facilities offered by the Leather Pass for establishing communication between the valley of the Athabasca and that of the Fraser river. The particulars of that pioneer journey were related by Dr. Henry Y. Hind in the following year (1863) in the pages of the *British American Magazine*. At Fort Garry the party separated into two divisions—the first, consisting of about a hundred emigrants, took the north route by Edmonton; the second, of sixty-five persons, took the southern trail. At Edmonton they all changed their carts for horses and oxen. Of the latter animals one hundred and thirty were taken

through the Rocky Mountains; of the former, about seventy. A few oxen were killed for food; others were sold to Indians and others were rafted down the Fraser to the Forks of the Quesnelle. A portion of the party left the main body at Tête Jaune Cache and by an old well-worn trail made their way to the wintering station on Thompson river and Kamloops Lake. Others, on rafts or canoes of cotton-wood or ox-hide, constructed by themselves at the Cache, descended the Fraser. The success of these unpretentious explorers—explorers by the grace of the great mother of invention—was a revelation to those who had been misled by deterring descriptions of the formidable obstacles that the mountains were supposed to present to travel. But it must be remembered that the Rocky Mountains are a long range, and that in the far north they sink gradually to mere hills.

But though the journey of the emigrants of 1862 belongs to the history of this western region, it was not until many years had passed by that its development as an abode for civilized man was to begin. The emigrants passed out of sight and left no impress on Athabasca or Alberta. Still

## DAIRY FARMING IN THE CALGARY DISTRICT.

Mr. James Ruby, of Calgary, writes on 17th November, 1888:

"The conditions being so favourable, you ask would I advise new settlers in Alberta to begin dairy farming at once? Most decidedly I do, as it is the surest road to success and wealth. No matter how small his beginning, let him get a few cows, as many as possible, as many as he can milk and properly care for. For instance, a settler arrives here having means to put up a small house on his 160-acre homestead, and has also means to get a span of horses, a plough and harrow, with enough seed to plant a few acres. Then, if he has a wife, and \$100 left, let him buy two cows; if more money still, more cows—say five cows the first year. From these he will be able to make five pounds of butter daily during five months, worth in our market 25 cents a pound. This will support himself and wife. The milk will also feed three calves and a couple of pigs. Now, it must be remembered that the care of these need not prevent him from cultivating a good garden and attending to a goodly number of acres of crops besides. And it must be also remembered, in connection with all this, that no matter how favourable the season may be, the garden and the cultivated acres may prove a failure, but nei her hail-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milch cows.

"Of course, the above applies to individual beginnings of an industry that will unavoidably merge into co-operative dairy farming, when the creamery will be established in the centre of the township, where the individual or company will gather the cream from the surrounding farmers, and employ a practical and trained butter maker, who will produce from the uniform and unequalled cream of Alberta the gilt edged creamery butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.

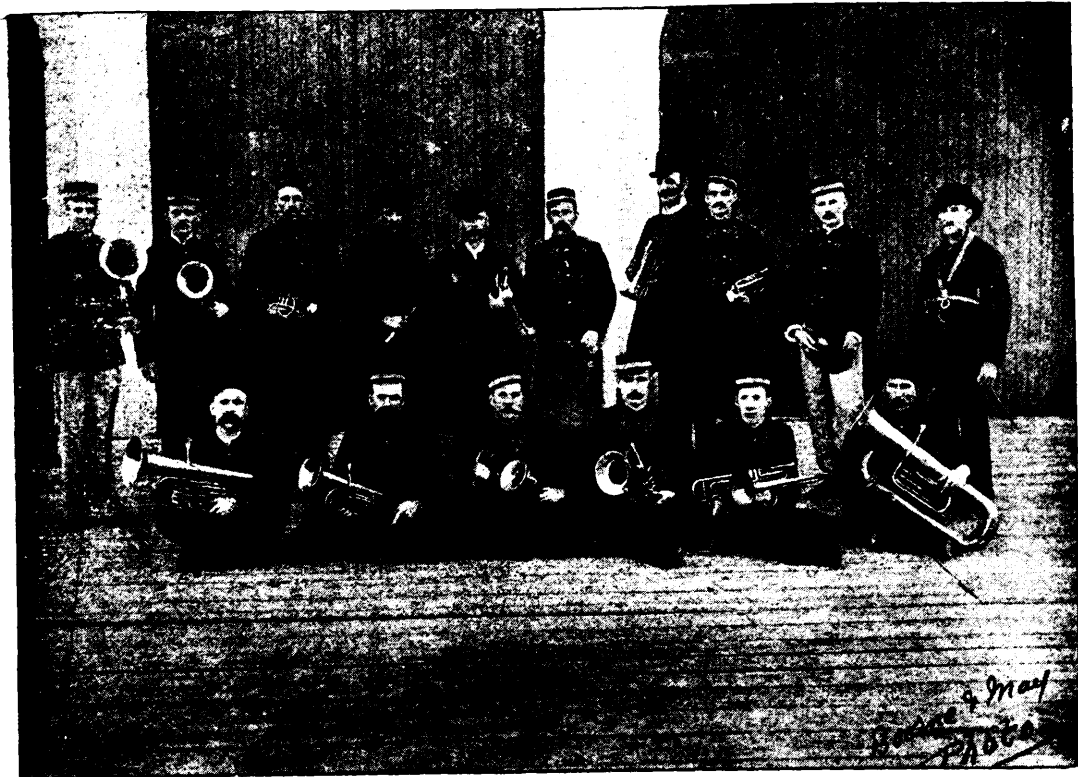
"Now, I will get down to figures, and show the practical possibilities of a single township of Alberta land. A township is six miles square, and contains 36 sections of 640 acres each. Let us suppose this divided into 12 farms of 320 acres, each farm capable of sustaining, both summer and winter, 20 cows; this makes 1,440 cows in the township. It will be admitted that a fair average cow will yield sufficient milk and cream to make one pound of butter a day for five months in each year. Now, 1,140 lbs. of butter at, say, 20 cents per pound, will amount in a season to the handsome sum of \$43,200. Just think of this sum coming into a single township every season; and remembering all the while that after the farmer milks his cows in the morning he can then, until the milking of evening, attend to all the demands and duties of his profitable mixed farming besides.

"But it may be asked, Where will you find a market for all this butter? Well, the question of a market need give little trouble. I feel certain that if there were a hundred creameries in Alberta, each making a greater output than the above, there would be twenty commission merchants in active competition to control the production. Butter being a prime necessity of civilization, must not only be of good quality, but must be produced in large quantities to make the handling and control of it profitable. It is the most concentrated form of agricultural production, shrinking less in value by transportation than any other when properly prepared for exports. And it is perfectly safe to predict that the time is coming when train-loads of Alberta butter will be shipped to both the eastern and western seaboard, finding a most ready market in Europe, when its excellence and reputation is once established.

## REAL ESTATE.

The value of real estate in Calgary and its immediate vicinity during the last five years has advanced with rapid strides, such advancement being made on the genuine increased value of estate, and not forced by groundless booms. Handsome sums are being made daily as the result of judicious speculation, and there is no doubt that this town, with its brilliant prospects assured, will be the field on which many mighty fortunes will be built. As an example of the increase in value of estate since 1885, a lot was bought on Stephen avenue at that time for \$200, and the owner now refuses an offer of \$5,000. There are many such instances. The size of the lots are 25x140, and the prices on Stephen avenue range from \$100 to \$5,000. Lots round the town have in proportion kept pace with the business centre, and their value is from \$50, according to the proximity to the main street. A splendid opportunity for investment offers itself in building transactions; every train is bringing a number of fresh people, and the question occupying the minds of the townspeople is "Where are they to be put?" for at the present time almost every house is occupied and the hotels are full. The want will be all the more apparent when the construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway commences, when there is little doubt that the fresh arrivals will be counted by hundreds per week.

An astonishing fact presents itself in the difference of price between town property and farming lands within easy distance, and here again is afforded an opportunity for sound investment. The yearly result of farm produce in this district is sufficient to prove the unequalled quality of the soil, and that added to the short distance from and easy access to town will make that land invaluable. At present first-class farm land, within three hours drive from Calgary, can be had from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre, which price, no doubt, will be doubled within a year.



THE CALGARY TOWN BAND.

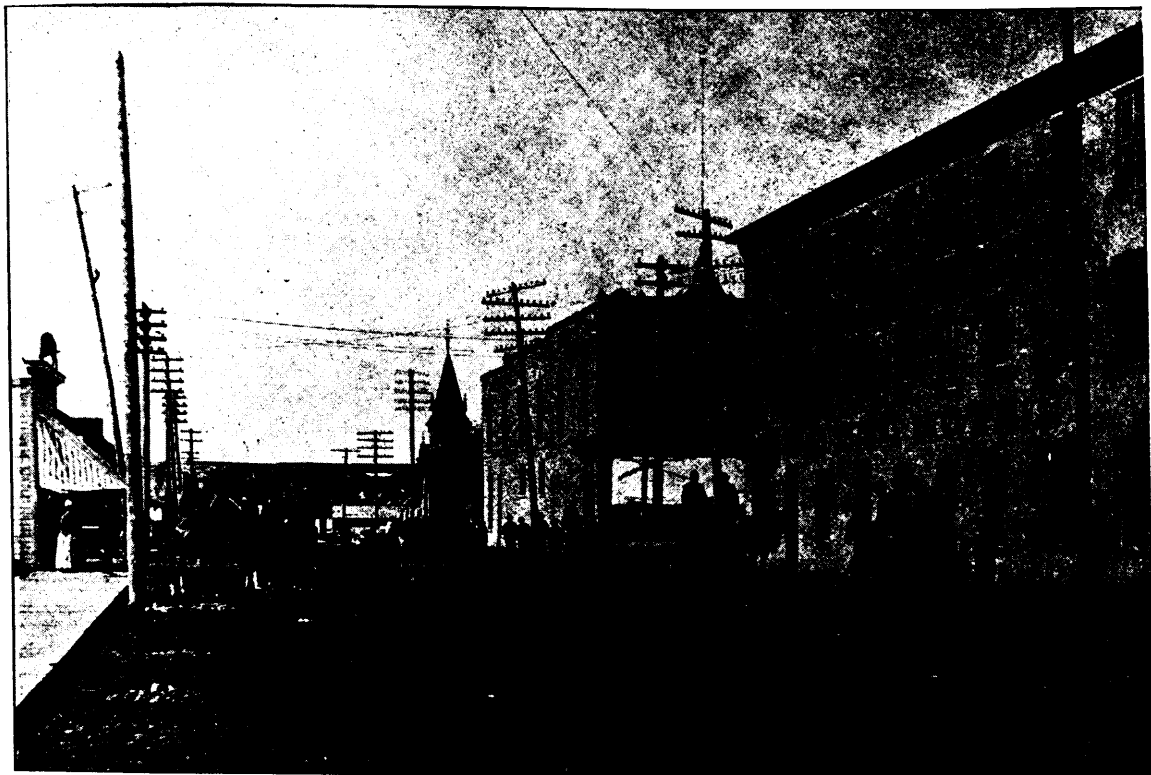
their coming was a happy forecast of the future. Before ten years had gone the whole vast North-West had become part and parcel of the Dominion. The Geological Survey was commissioned to ascertain the physical features of the new world, for whose development our Federal Government had been made responsible. The land surveyor was entrusted with another and equally important task, and, though for some years Manitoba virtually monopolized attention, the gradual extension of railway communication to and across the mountains opened up for settlement the whole wide region from Lake Superior to the foot hills. In October, 1876, all the territory west of Manitoba was erected into a separate government, with the Hon. Mr. Laird as Lieutenant-Governor, and a council was organized to advise and assist His Honour in the administration of the country. In May, 1882, the Territories were divided into four districts—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca. Ultimately (before very long, probably) the three former of these districts will be organized into provinces. The population of the Territories at the last census was 56,446 souls. In 1885 a special census was taken, which showed that Assiniboia had a population of 22,083; Saskatchewan, of 10,726, and Alberta, of 15,533. During the five intervening years a large increase has taken place, and several flourishing towns and villages have grown up both along the line of the Pacific and to the north and south of that route. The chief of these are Calgary, Edmonton and Fort McLeod. Calgary, which is situated at an altitude of 3,388 feet, and has a population of 2,500, is the most important, the handsomest and the most progressive town between Brandon and Vancouver. It is charmingly situated in a hill-girt plateau, overlooked by the white peaks of the Rockies, is the centre of trade to an extensive ranching country, is the chief source of supply for the surrounding mining districts and the seat of a thriving lumber industry. In 1884 it was created an electoral division. In 1886

Alberta, with Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, was given representation in the Parliament of Canada, and two years later the districts were granted a Legislative Assembly. The area of Alberta is about 100,000 square miles. The climate is exceptionally favourable, the soil remarkably fertile, the supply of coal is virtually exhaustless, and of the precious metals there is no lack. The pasture lands are the finest in Canada, while much of the district is suitable for mixed farming. The rivers abound in fish and there are forests of great value covering thousands of square miles. Elsewhere in this number will be found some details concerning these varied resources, with special reference to the district of which Calgary is the thriving centre.

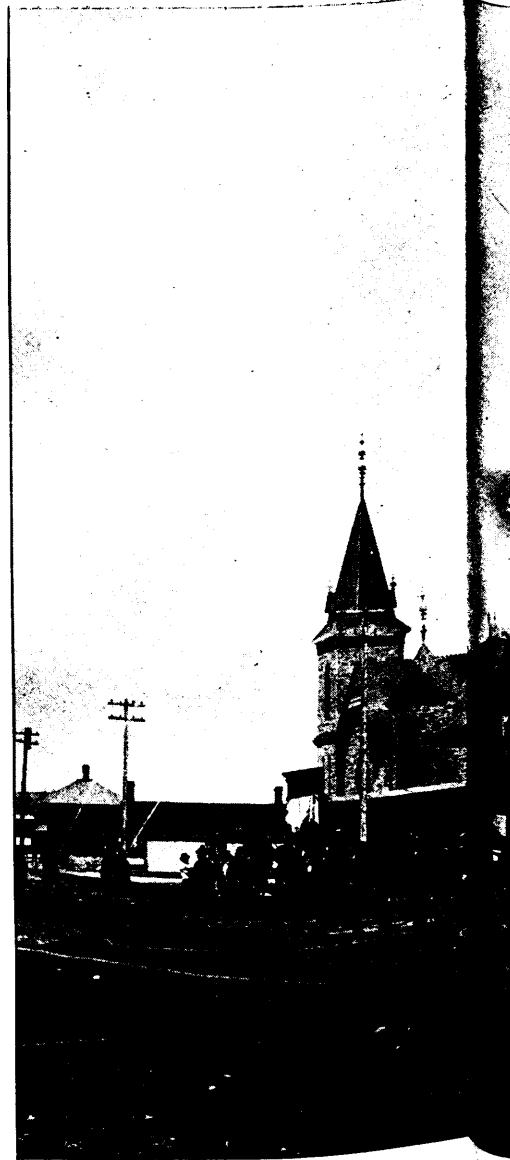
## COKING COAL IN ALBERTA.

The *MacLeod Gazette* says: It is pretty generally known that the whole of Southern Alberta is underlaid by one vast coal bed. The supply of the very best quality known of bituminous and anthracite coal is practically inexhaustible. Notwithstanding the existence of these vast deposits of coal, a quantity of coal which will coke has not to our knowledge been discovered in the North-West until quite recently. This discovery was made by Mr. John Nelson, a North Fork ranchman. The coal is located on the middle fork of Old Man's River, not very far distant from the falls. Good authorities pronounce it to be genuine coking coal. Mr. Nelson brought some to Macleod, and gave it to blacksmiths to test, and they pronounce the product of this coal to be coke, and it certainly answers the description of this valuable fuel. The *Gazette* interviewed Messrs. Foster and McCrae, who are using it in their forges, and they assured us it was the best coal for their purpose they had yet seen in this country; that it certainly coked, and that it compared, so far as they could see, most favourably with the Pittsburg article. The mine is being worked at present by Mr. Nelson. It is probable a company will be formed, to be called the Alberta Coal Coke Co. At present the face of the seam being worked is eight feet thick, above water level. They sunk three feet below the water level, and have not yet struck the bottom of the seam. There seems every reason to believe that a valuable discovery has been made. The mine is located right on the track of a line through the Crow's Nest Pass, and thus will be easily available for export. With railway communication west and south, the demand for this coal will become immense, for it is just the kind required for the important smelting works in Montana, and the similar ones that will be erected in British Columbia. Some of the former have been obliged to shut down because they could not be supplied with the right kind of coal as rapidly as they required it.

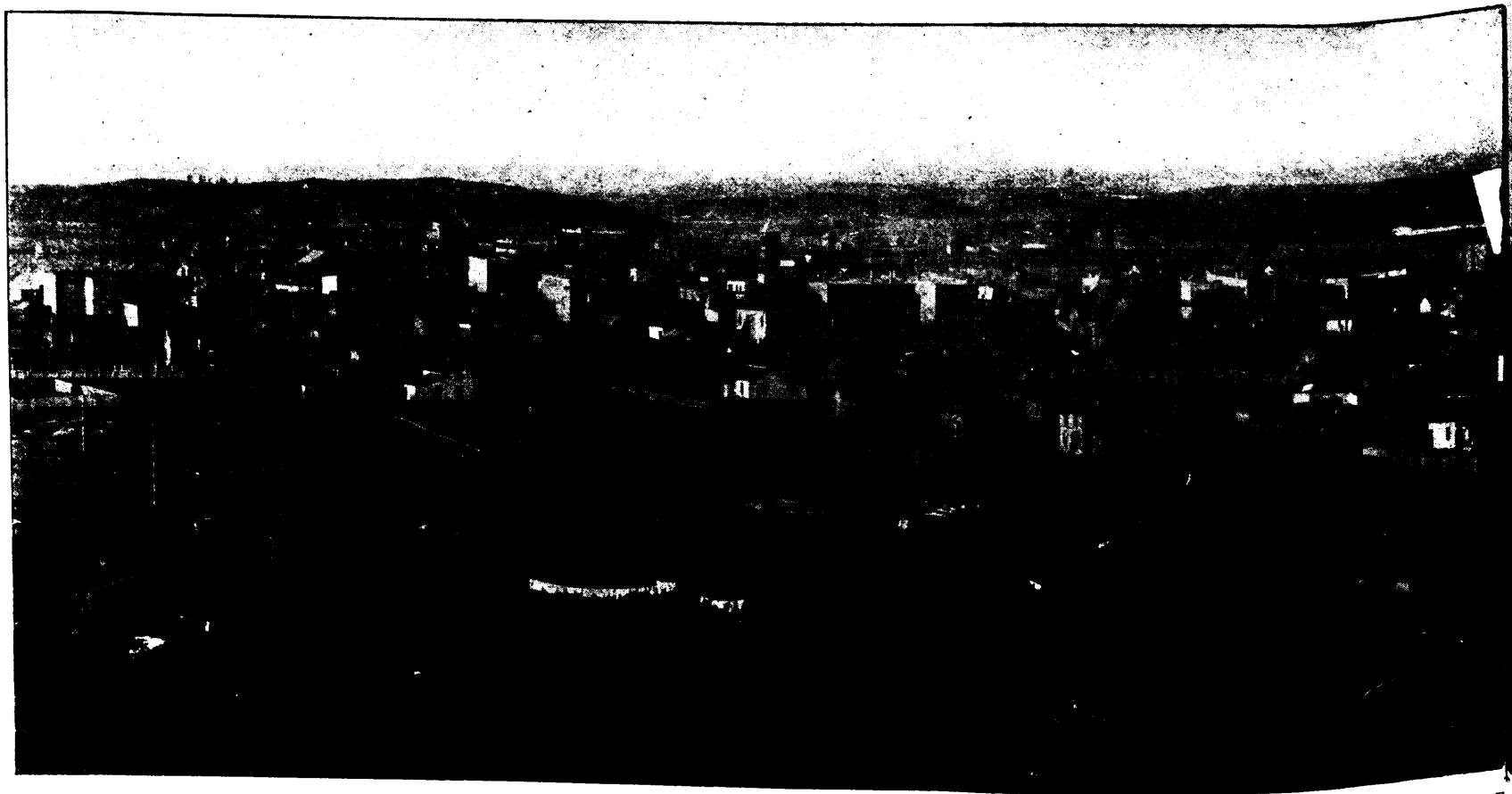




McTAVISH STREET, LOOKING NORTH.



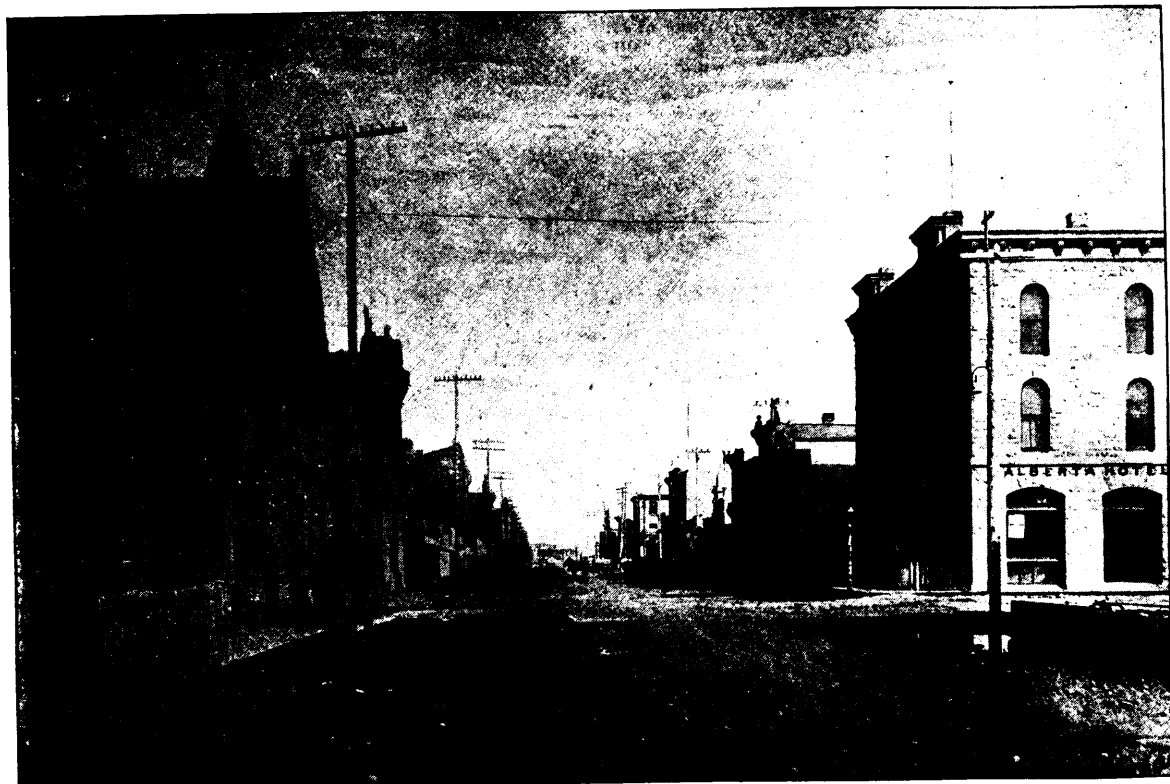
FIRE HALL AND FIRE



CALGARY IN 1890. (From P



ND WIRE BRIGADE.



STEPHEN AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.



(From Photos. by Boorne & May.)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### EARLY DAYS OF CALGARY.

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

### CALGARY AS IT IS TO-DAY.

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

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

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

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



MACKIE'S EXHIBITION OF STUFFED HEADS,  
BIRDS, ETC.

three months of wet and slush, as is experienced in the other parts of the Dominion. The winter is usually sharp, short and decisive, rarely commencing before the New Year. The spring opens out about the same time as in Manitoba and Ontario; but when the summer is entered upon the weather is superb. Between the days of bright life-producing sunshine, copious warm showers fall, bathing the rich soil like a hot-bed and forcing vegetation forward in rapid and rank profusion. It is unnecessary to give in detail the results of crops raised here. The yearly reports prove beyond doubt the unequalled excellence of the oats, wheat, barley, and every conceivable crop the earth is capable of raising. Great attention is paid to garden produce, with the most gratifying results. The Pacific coast, China and Japan are large and profitable markets for the grain of this country, and Calgary and the smaller towns along the line afford a ready market for garden and dairy produce. As a horse-breeding country, Alberta bids fair to be to Canada what Kentucky is to the United States—a country where the horse attains the very height of perfection. There are at present over 25,000 head of horses varying in point of quality from the hardy (Cayuse) Indian pony to the beautifully, well-formed thoroughbred—thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France, and trotting stock from the United States, and the result is that the young horses of Alberta will compare with any in Canada. As an investment, horse ranching in Alberta offers bright inducements, and the farmer or capitalist coming to this country and wishing to engage in this business will find millions of acres of unoccupied meadow lands, possessing every attraction and advantage from which to choose a location, and will find, too, a country where the cost of raising is surprisingly low. Alberta also offers to-day what the Australian colonies had to offer thirty years ago—millions of acres of rich grass lands well watered and adapted in every respect for growing first-class mutton and fine wool. The Calgary district is *par excellence* the sheep country of North America. There is now on the plateau and undulating prairie lands east and west of Calgary a country capable of supporting ten million sheep, a country of sweet, thick grasses, such as sheep thrive best on—this, too, outside the limits of the larger cattle ranges. To day the Calgary district stands peerless among the cattle countries of the world. An unknown land a few years ago, it is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British market. In the spring of 1884 it was estimated that some 40,000 head of cattle were on the ranges of Alberta. Now over 120,000 head of range and dairy cattle roam at will on the plains and foot hills of our great grazing district, and of all Alberta, the Calgary district is the best suited in every respect for this industry.

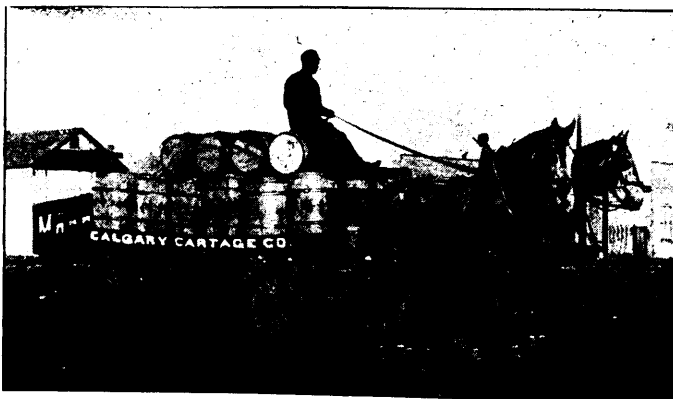
PLEASURE RESORTS.—The chief amongst the pleasure resorts is, of course, Banff, the National Park of Canada, and it is probably one of the most picturesque "bits" of scenery in the world. It is surrounded by a chain of mountains whose snow-capped peaks, dark pine clad sides, in a setting of green foliage of every conceivable hue, have delighted the eye of many an artist from distant climes, and which tourists from all parts of the world revel in. It is not, however, the tourist and artist alone who visit Banff—

poor suffering humanity flock here in large numbers to be cured of their ills through the medium of the wonderful sulphur springs, which exist in great numbers. All the hotels, the chief of which are the Sanitarium, the C. P. R. and the Grand View, have their own baths, besides which the Government own several of them, a small fee being charged for admission. Invalids are well looked after by Dr. Brett, the able and attentive physician of the park. All the advantages of this charming and health-restoring place can be obtained by Calgarians by the outlay of a few dollars and a four hours' ride on the C.P.R.

NEWSPAPERS.—There is probably no other town in Canada of the same number of residents as Calgary which has two daily newspapers, with weekly editions, circulating throughout the North-West. The two papers—the Calgary *Tribune* and the Calgary *Herald*—compare very favourably with papers published in similar sized towns. The proprietor of the first named, Mr. T. B. Braden, has been identified with the town since the commencement of its existence, and is held in high respect by all who know him. The *Herald* is owned by a company, the manager and editor being Mr. John Livingstone, one of the oldest and best newspaper men of the East. Both papers have first-class job departments, and turn out work which would be a credit to an Eastern house.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Like most Western towns, Calgary is well supplied with churches, all the most important denominations having more or less handsome buildings in which to assemble for worship. The Presbyterians have a pretty little stone building; the Methodists have just put up a commodious church, and have also built their pastor a very handsome residence; the Roman Catholic church, a large stone building, is in course of construction, the first part having been finished last year; the Church of England people have decided to enlarge their edifice, which is a cathedral church, owing to the residence of the Bishop of the diocese being in Calgary; something in the neighbourhood of \$5,000 will be spent, while the total cost of the church is estimated at \$20,000. The people are very fortunate in their clergy at present, the pastor of the various denominations being very popular with their respective congregations. As regards schools, the town is well off, both as regards quantity and quality. First of all comes the Public school, with an attendance of children whose instruction is in the charge of teachers, of whom Mr. Short is the head; then there is the Convent school attached to the Catholic church, and last of all an excellent institution lately started by the Church of the Redeemer—a high school for girls. This, although only in its infancy, has every prospect of growing into a decided success.

SOCIETY.—One of the most noticeable features to the newcomer is the marked broad-mindedness existing in Calgary society. All churches, creeds and religions meet on one common platform, and whatever differences of opinion there may be on these matters, and of course there are many and great differences, they are sunk, from a social point of view. For instance, if an entertainment be given



CALGARY CARTAGE COMPANY.

by one denomination it is liberally supported by every other denomination. In fact, there is as great, if not greater, religious tolerance than in any other town in the Dominion. Calgarians believe in taking recreation, and the number of dances and entertainments given for sweet charity's sake is exceedingly large, while the talent displayed at the musical fêtes is of no mean order. It is probable that before long Calgary will possess a first-class opera house, a scheme being on foot to erect such a building, and there is no doubt the speculation would be a paying one, as the opera house now in existence is by no means suited to present requirements.

INDIANS.—The nearest reserve to Calgary is that of the Sarcees, where from 250 to 300 Indians are located. They are an unpleasant people, and the sooner the reserve is removed to a considerable distance from town the better for everybody. On the day on which the Indians receive their treaty money, Calgary presents a curious sight to the stranger. Every store where food, blankets, etc., are to be purchased, especially the Hudson Bay Company and T. C. Power & Co.'s stores, is filled with Indians spending their few dollars, and stealing whenever they get the chance. The Blackfoot reserve is at Gleichen, about 80 miles distant. The celebrated chief of this tribe, Inuxima, or



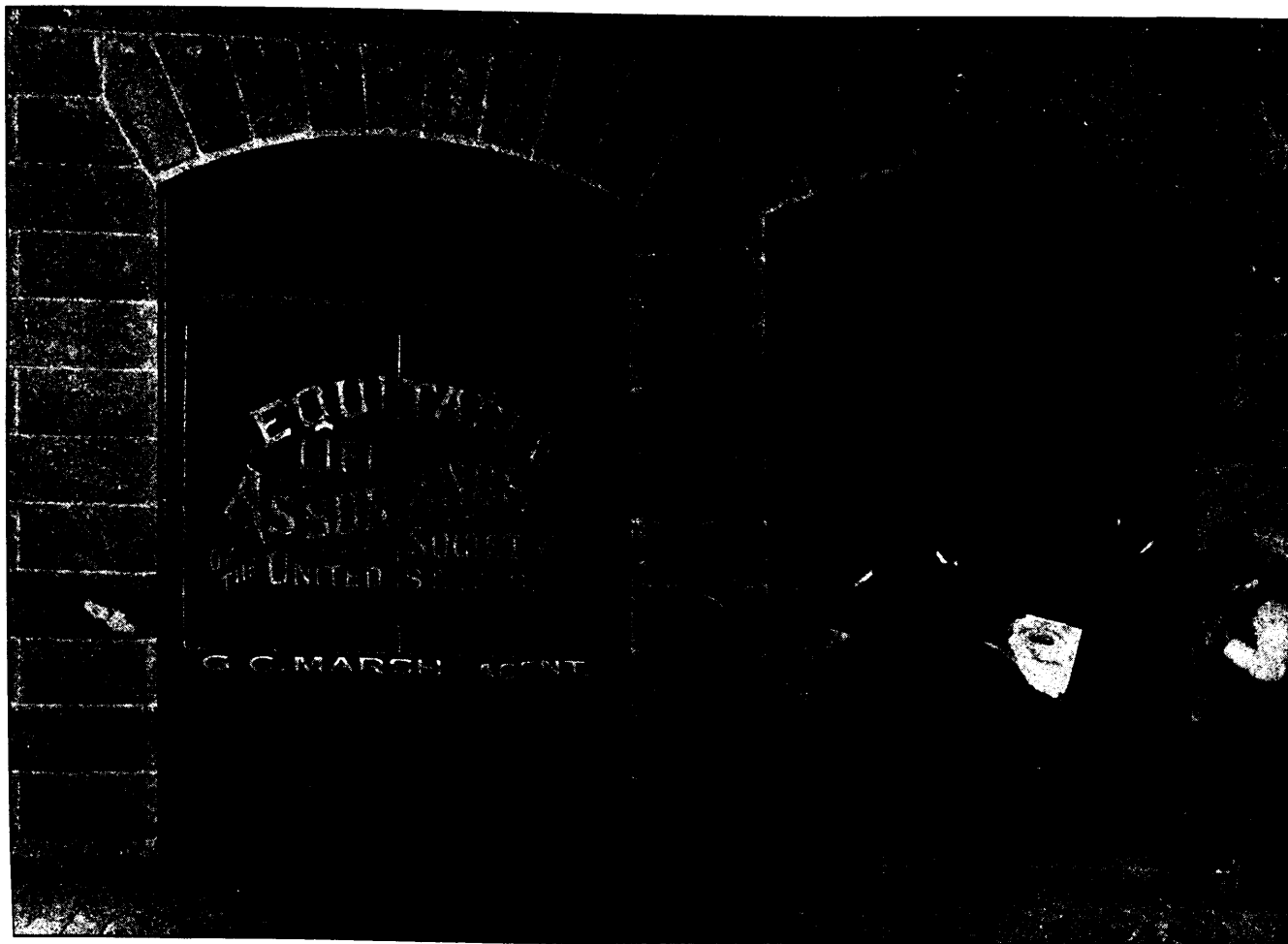
JOHN FIELD,  
THE ENGLISH CHEMIST, CALGARY.

Crowfoot, died a short time ago, to the regret of both whites and Indians. Wonderful to relate, he was a good Indian before he was a dead Indian. The Cree Indian Reserve is situated at Morley. It is suggested that the Sarcee Reserve shall be removed from its present situation—about seven miles from town—and the lands thus freed thrown open to settlement, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that this suggestion will be acted on.

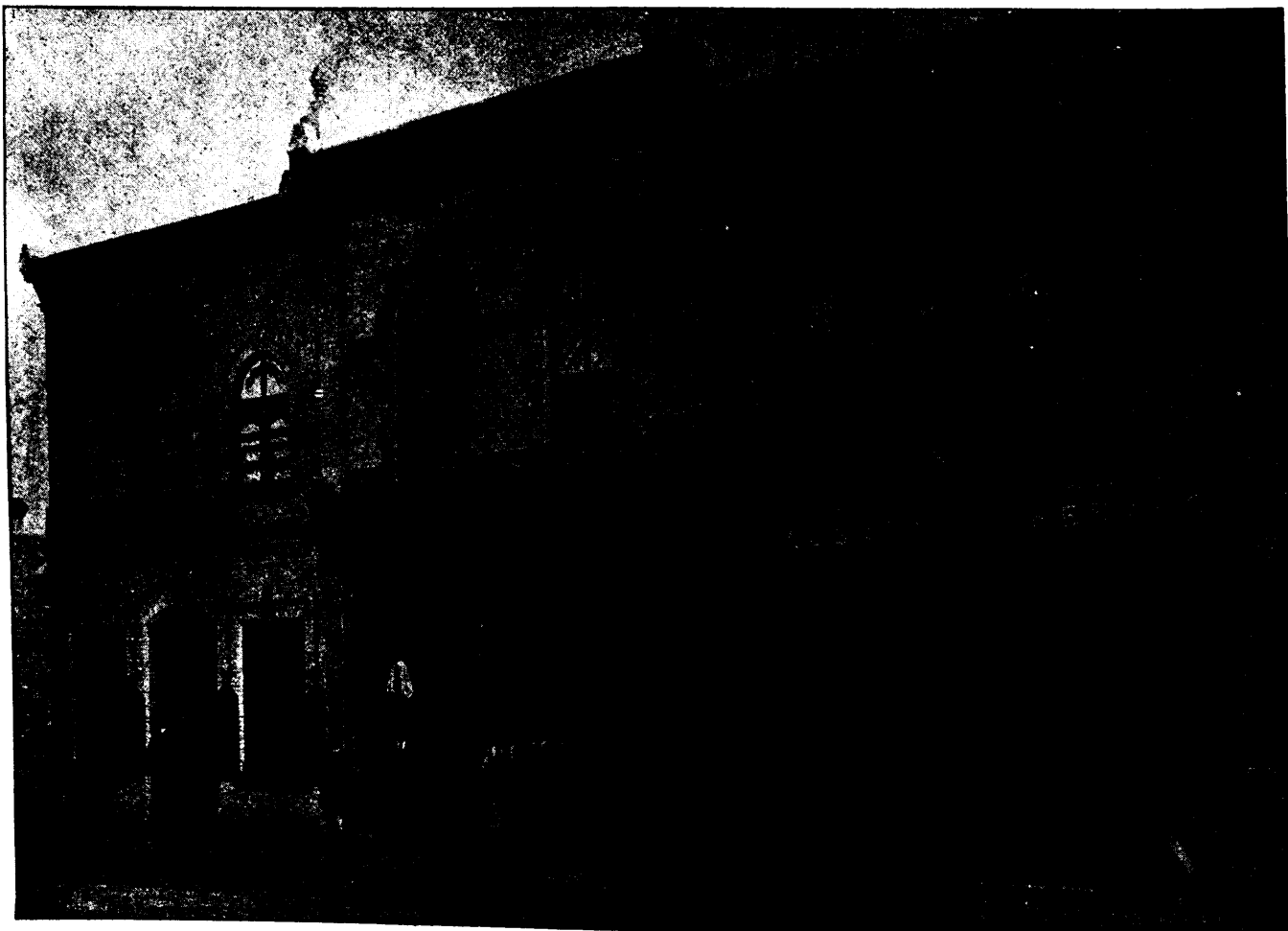
MOUNTED POLICE.—It is scarcely necessary to say anything about that efficient force, the North-West Mounted Police, as it is so well and favourably known throughout Canada. A few words, however, about the detachment at Calgary may prove interesting. The commanding officer is Capt. McIlree, a thorough soldier, and a man held in the highest estimation by both his superiors and the men under his command. The assistant commissioner, Colonel William Herchmer, also has his headquarters at Calgary, and it is not too much to say that this officer is probably the most popular in the force with both men and officers. The men composing this detachment are a fine body of soldiers, and the good feeling between them and the civilians is most gratifying to witness.

TRADE, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.—It takes the new comer some time to realize the large amount of business transacted in Calgary, but when the ranching trade and the trade with the mountain towns is considered, it will be easily understood how great the business is. When we look round us and see such firms as I. G. Baker & Co., the Hudson Bay Company, T. C. Power & Co., and many others, doing a flourishing business and carrying thousands of dollars' worth of stock, no other argument is needed to prove the firm and solid foundation on which Calgary is built. When one considers that some of these firms only a few years ago carried on their business in shacks and tents, and that now they occupy fine stores, comment is unnecessary. Calgary is the head centre of one or two huge undertakings,—foremost perhaps being the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company, which gives employment to a very large number of men, and is continually making great improvements for facilitating the carrying on of the business. Another large enterprise is the Canadian Agricultural Company, of which Mr. T. Stone is the manager. This company has in the course of the last two years spent an enormous sum of money, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this year they will reap some reward for their enterprise, which is fairly well assured owing to the fine appearance of the crops. The old Hudson Bay building is at present being removed for the purpose of erecting a handsome stone block. As regards the banking facilities, they are most ample, there being two chartered and two private banks, viz.: the Bank of Montreal, the Imperial Bank, LeJeune, Smith & Co.'s and Lafferty & Moore's. In fact Calgary, compared with other towns in Manitoba and the North-West, has superior banking facilities.

ONE very wet day, as Bishop Fraser was walking in the street, a wealthy manufacturer stopped his carriage and persuaded the bishop to get in. "Why don't you keep a carriage, my lord?" asked the rich man. "To teach the simplicity of life," replied the bishop. "And how can I do that if I am ostentatious and luxurious myself?"



CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—EQUITABLE LIFE OFFICE.



A TYPICAL BUSINESS BLOCK.



PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN CALGARY.

- 1. Residence of Dr. Lafferty, Mayor.
- 2. Sam Livingston, Esq., the pioneer settler of Calgary, and his children.
- 3. Residence of D. W. Marsh, Esq.
- 4. Residence of Chas. Watson, Esq.
- 5. The School House.
- 6. { Residences of Hanson Hoorne, Esq., and of His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, etc.
- 7. Residence of E. Cave, Esq.
- 8. " " W. Pearce, Esq.
- 9. " " Judge Reulieu.

## COAL DEPOSITS OF ALBERTA SO FAR AS KNOWN.

At Lethbridge the N. W. C. & N. Co. (at present known as "The Alberta Coal Co.") have worked a coal mine for a number of years, and, in connection with the building of a railway line to Grand Falls, M.T., it is anticipated that the output will this autumn be in the neighbourhood of 1,000 per day. The seam lies nearly horizontally, and about 4 ft. 8 in. in thickness, and the quality is semi-bituminous. It is very valuable for fuel and steam coal; it becomes somewhat friable, however, on exposure to the atmosphere for a considerable length of time. It can probably be coked only with considerable expense, but is mined very cheaply.

Some 30 miles below Lethbridge, on the Belly River at Woodpecker, there is an outcrop of coal about 3 feet thick lying horizontally, or nearly so. The quality of this is said by some parties to be superior to that at Lethbridge, and it has been worked to some slight extent to obtain fuel for the steamers when the N. W. C. & N. Co. were running them between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. This property has not been prospected sufficiently to ascertain the area of coal existing; but, like Lethbridge, it is probably a very extensive one.

At Grasse Island, in the Bow River, in Tp. 17 W. 4th I.M., lying about due north of Woodpecker and south-west from Cassill's Station, there is a seam of coal of considerable thickness. This is said by some to be not equal to the Lethbridge deposit in quality; by others to be equal, if not superior. It undoubtedly extends for a considerable area. The thickness of this seam is upwards of four feet. It has been prospected, but not to any considerable extent. Its coking qualities are probably the same as that of Lethbridge.

Along Crowfoot Creek, from the Bow River north, and probably the south of that river, coal is found scattered over a very considerable area. The C. P. R. Co. have done a little development here, sufficient to satisfy themselves that the quality is good enough to warrant the opening of a mine should it be required. The seam is 8 or 9 feet in thickness, divided by two cores several inches wide. The quality of this is about the same as at Lethbridge, except that as there was no drainage, so far as mined, the coal comes out very wet, which has caused it to slack more than if the mine was supplied with proper drainage, which would be the case if properly opened.

On Rosebud Creek, immediately north of this, coal crops out in many localities. The quality, judging by the outcrop would appear to be superior to that at Crowfoot. It is also found in connection with considerable deposits of ironstone, which will probably render it very valuable in the future. Further north, along the Red Deer river, coal can be found in many places.

At Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan river, a first-class lignite is obtainable; at that point the sea contains about 4 feet of coal. Some 20 miles above Edmonton a seam of coal 8 or 10 feet thick is found, the quality of which is said to be semi-bituminous.

As the river is ascended, the coal outcrops continue, and the nearer the Rocky Mountains one gets the better the quality, till Anthracite is reached, and there it is said to be in illimitable quantities.

A short distance west of Cochrane station, on the C.P.R., and lying parallel to the Rocky Mountains, seams of coal are found in many places, which will probably prove on further investigation to be contiguous. It is found on places in the Elbow River, Fish Creek, Sheep Creek (north and south forks) and the north fork of High River. It lies in a very disturbed condition, and has a dip varying from 30 to 50 deg.; the thickness varies from 2 to 4 feet. The quality of this coal for heating purposes cannot be surpassed, being full of resin, and as coking coal it ranks A1. It is, however, too friable where rough handling is required; it lies in a sandstone formation.

Along the north fork of the Old Man's River, and the middle and south fork, also on Pincher Creek and Lee's Creek, coal is found in many places. The quality varies considerably, but as a rule it is valuable as a coking coal; the thickness of the seam varies from 10 to 2 feet. None of these points have been sufficiently developed to enable their values to be reliably predicated, but no doubt many of them will prove very valuable properties. The coal, however, appears in many places to be considerably crushed, owing no doubt to the disturbed formation in which it lies. It will probably be found when sufficient depth has been obtained that the disturbance is less, and the coal will not be nearly so brittle or friable.

The next point to be spoken of is what is known as the Cascade Basin, which is said to extend from near Kanaskis River north-westerly to a considerable distance north-west of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, viz., from about Tp. 23 R. 9 to Tp. 28 R. 13 W. 5th. This basin contains coal varying from bituminous to anthracite. At Canmore, where more prospecting has been done than at any other point, some 13 or 14 workable seams have been discovered, varying in thickness from 2 to 14 feet, and it is reported that to the north of the said park they are found equal to 30 feet in thickness. The lower the seam the harder the coal, and many seams lower than anything yet met with may be found. They all lie in a hard sandstone formation, which will render the expense of propping very moderate. They dip to the south-west at an angle from 30 to 60 deg. They contain considerable gas, and some of the coals are very fair for coking purposes. For forging purposes steam coal, and also for the purposes

to which hard anthracite is put, they cannot possibly be surpassed. It is reported that iron in considerable quantities is found in this locality; if this is the case this must prove a valuable mining and manufacturing centre. Copper, silver and lead are also found in considerable quantities; limestone, dolomites, sandstone and slate, the latter valuable for roofing and other purposes, are also obtainable in unlimited quantities.

The foregoing represents the coals that are known; the probabilities are that the coal area is very much greater than at present known, as coal has only been found from outcrop, no shafting, tunnelling, or drilling having been resorted to for the purpose of discovery.

At Langevin station, C. P. R., just to the east of the eastern boundary of Alberta, and at Cassils station, some distance to the west of said boundary, natural gas wells have been burning for some years, obtained by drilling holes to obtain water for railway purposes, the only points at which any considerable depth was reached, and the probabilities are that these natural gas basins extend mainly, if not fully, to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, possibly to the west of them.

## SPORTING.

It is, of course, impossible that a city situated as Calgary is, at the foot of the Rockies, with rivers marking its north and south limits, should not afford splendid opportunities for sport of every description. The Bow and Elbow rivers abound with fish, and their banks are the favourite resort of the followers of Walton from far and near. The shooting is not to be equaled in the whole Dominion, consisting principally of prairie chicken, wild duck, geese, partridge and rabbit. Within a few day's ride from Calgary are to be found mountain goat, black goat and the formidable "grizzly." The Coyote timber wolf and red fox are constantly to be seen on the prairie, especially in the fall.

## DAIRY INTERESTS OF CALGARY DISTRICT.

There is no doubt that at an early date the dairy industry is to be one of the, if not the most, important in this district. The following letter from a well-known gentleman speaks most eloquently for this interesting and remunerative branch of farming. Although in the course of it he refers to Alberta generally, yet it deals more particularly with the Calgary district. After stating that Alberta must, in his opinion, become in the near future one of the largest producers of the finest butter, he gives the following as his reason:

"To produce good butter the materials that make it must be good; the grass in warm seasons must be abundant, sweet and free from noxious or strong-flavoured weeds, and well-cured hay made from this grass for winter feeding. These, with cool, sweet water in abundance, are the principal materials with which any intelligent man, possessing a well-selected herd of milch cows, need ask no favours of any competitor. Well, how is Alberta in regard to the required pasture for dairy purposes? Let me tell you I have driven through central Alberta from Fort McLeod, on the south, to Edmonton, on the north, a distance of over 300 miles, and from the rolling foot-hills near the mountains to the undulating plains near the eastern border, and do not hesitate to say, without fear of contradiction, that the sun of our civilization does not shine on a fairer or more inviting field of choice, rich, abundant pastures than is to be found along the mountain streams of cool, sweet water that flow from out of the Rocky Mountain reservoirs eastward through the valleys of Alberta. The waters of our streams, flowing as they do from melting ice in the mountains, retain their coolness even in midsummer, the rapidity of the flow ensuring purity.

"Then, the nights, on account of our elevation, are cool and the air peculiarly pure and clear, following the warmest days of our warmest seasons. Now, the greatest obstacle which the Eastern butter maker meets with is the warm, stiff, muggy nights, when the slightest negligence in perfect cleanliness entails tainted cream; a continuation of these nights making every effort to make good butter a comparative failure. Alberta is free from all this, a fact which gives it a decided privilege over all other lands not similarly elevated and situated."

Then, after advising the settlers to commence dairy farming at once, on however small a scale, he says:—

"Now, I will get down to figures, and show the practical possibilities of a single township of Alberta pasture land. A township is six miles square, and contains 36 sections of 640 acres each. Let us suppose this divided into 12 farms of 320 acres, each farm capable of sustaining, both summer and winter, 20 cows; this makes 1,440 cows in the township. It will be admitted that a fair average cow will yield sufficient milk and cream to make one pound of butter a day for five months in each year. Now, 1,440 lbs. of butter at, say, 20 cents per pound, will amount in a season to \$43,200. Just think of this sum coming into a single township every season; and remembering all the while that after the farmer milks his cows in the morning, he can then, until the milking of evening, attend to all the demands and duties of his profitable mixed farming besides!"

As regards markets, he says that it is certainly safe to predict that the time is coming when train loads of Alberta butter will be shipped to both the eastern and western sea-

boards, finding a most ready market in Europe when its excellence and reputation has once been established.

In short, the advantages to be gained by the dairy farmer, both for the making of butter and cheese, are the peculiar luxuriance and richness of grasses, abundance of native hay for (partial) winter fodder, purity of water, coolness of night temperature, home and foreign demand for dairy produce, and ready and fairly cheap means of transportation to such markets.

## CATTLE RAISING IN ALBERTA.

To-day Alberta stands peerless among the cattle countries of the world. An unknown land of a few years ago, it is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British market.

Cattle raising in Alberta may be said to have commenced in the year 1881, when Hon. Senator Cochrane brought over from Montana several thousand head, and placed them on his leasehold, west of Calgary. Since then the cattle industry has grown steadily. In the spring of 1884 it was estimated that some 40,000 head of cattle were on the ranges of Alberta. Now (Dec. 1888), over 113,000 head of range and dairy cattle roam at will on the plains and foothills of our great grazing district; of this number, over 100,000 are owned by ranchers in Southern Alberta, who round-up their large herds every spring for the purpose of branding, etc., and give them no food or shelter at any season other than what nature provides. That this system is the most profitable one, is more than doubtful. Each year experience points out that there is more profit and economy in providing food and shelter for them during the worst winter. Severe seasons will now and again occur, and to insure against losses in such seasons food and shelter is advisable, and the belief is fast gaining ground among cattlemen that the most profitable way of handling cattle in large bands is to be prepared to feed calves and weak cows during severe storms, and thus avoid the risk of loss. The saying among Alberta stockmen is that "you cannot kill a steer with bad weather," as he will keep rustling and come out fat in the spring after the most severe winter. It has been conceded by experienced men of many countries that Alberta stands first as a cattle country, in the abundance of its native grasses, plentiful supply of water and natural shelter; and comparing the losses in Alberta, since cattle ranching commenced, with those of the Western States during the same period, it will be found that when the cattlemen of Montana and Wyoming lost 60 and 70 per cent. during severe winters, the losses on the Alberta ranges did not exceed 15 per cent. That even these losses should occur in a land where millions of tons of hay annually go to waste, shows that judicious economy is not exercised in the cattle business. Attention, industry and intelligent labour are as necessary to success in this as in any other occupation. In point of quality, the cattle of Alberta will compare favourably with those of any country; thoroughbred bulls of all breeds have been imported, and the result is that, taken as a whole, the cattle of Alberta are of a superior class. Alberta is now shipping fat steers to England—range fed beef, which holds its own with the stall fed article of the old country; with a local market which annually consumes over fifteen thousand head, and ever increasing, and with the great markets of the world within easy reach. With such natural advantages, enticing most experienced cattlemen from the American Territories and British Columbia to invest in the business here, who can say what will be the extent of this industry in the future, an industry which has grown with such gigantic strides in seven years?

There are millions of acres of land north of Calgary, stretching away through the verdant valleys of Red Deer and Battle Rivers, which are still unstocked; lands, too, capable of producing prolific crops of hay, grain and roots.

To the capitalist and the farmer who intend engaging in the cattle business, the writer would say: Examine well into the resources and attractions of any other country in which you may be inclined to make a home; compare the advantages it offers with those offered by Alberta, and having done so, there is little doubt but that you will make a happy and prosperous home for yourself under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains—and assist in stocking the fertile valleys of fair Alberta.

## A POET'S MARRIAGE.

OTTAWA, June 25.—This morning Mr. Arthur Weir was wedded to Miss Louise Skead, second daughter of the late Robert Skead, of this city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother on Somerset street, the Rev. J. M. Snowden, rector of St. George's church, being the officiating minister. The bride was attended by her youngest sister, Mr. W. A. Harking acting as best man. The bride was given away by Mr. G. Skead. Only the immediate friends of the bride were present, including Mr. William Weir, of the Ville Marie Bank, father of the groom; Mr. F. Weir, of Montreal and Mr. S. Skead, of New York. The newly married couple left for Newport and other watering places in the Eastern States, where the honeymoon will be spent, followed by the good wishes of a large circle of friends. Mr. Weir was formerly parliamentary correspondent and commercial editor of the *Star*, and is a talented poet, the author of the successful book of poems entitled "Fleurs de Lys."—*Montreal Witness*.

## CALGARY.

A vast and rolling plain, and all around  
As far as eye could see or far imagination reach,  
The same extending. Tall scented grasses waved,  
The air was sweet with perfume, and the ground with  
flowers.

In and out the scent played the fleet footed gopher,  
And now and then a badger raised his wary head.  
Coyotes slouched along unheeded, and the prairie wolf,  
With long and sloping trot, would steal along seeking his  
prey.

The silver river, treacherous but fair, wound ever hurriedly  
along,  
Whirling and panting, as though it strove to reach its  
goal

Before the appointed time; and the speckled trout and  
white fish played luxuriously.  
In the far distance the great Rockies reared their noble  
heads

Undaunted through the ether. The snow flashed on their  
brown and purple sides  
And deep within lay treasures only known to gods.

Sudden over the plain, with shout and laugh and song  
Came a bright cavalcade. At the head riding a nervous  
broncho

Prancing and curveting, was the chief of the tribe of  
Blackfoot;

Gay in his scarlet blanket, and beaded leggings of buck  
skin,  
Over his shoulder a scarf of purple, twisted his hair with  
ribbon and beading;

Stripes of ochre and red on his face, and on his breast  
much tattooing;

So, regal and haughty, rode the head of the Blackfeet.  
After him rode his braves, each with his squaws and ponies,  
While behind followed the patient dogs trailing along with  
their burdens.

By the river they paused, dismounted and set up their  
tepees—  
Chatting and laughing the while. No one was near to  
molest them:

The prairie was theirs by right, they were the Blackfeet  
Indians,

This was their hunting ground, who should deny it them—  
Dashing across the plain and spearing the buffalo yonder.  
So, laying them down to rest, they slept unsuspecting,  
Waiting the sun to rise on the morrow.

A year or more with flying feet has passed away.  
We stand upon the selfsame spot, where once before we  
saw the Indians file.

But what a change!  
In place of scented grasses, gopher tracks  
And badger lairs, stand houses, sidewalks, stores.  
The lofty poles of telephone and the electric light now in-  
tercept the view

'Tween us and mountains grand, and glancing as we walk  
we read

"The Bank of Montreal," "Hudson Bay Company," "I.  
G. Baker's store."

And so on for a mile.  
"Where are we, where the Indians, where the tepees,  
where the prairie?"

We ask agape, and hear the answer prompt:  
"Oh, this is Calgary, the chiefest town of the North West,  
the Chicago of the prairie.

Have you money to invest? Put it in real estate.  
Are you rich? Well, buy town lots. See, here's a snap.  
I'll let you have it cheap." And thus until our brain is in  
a whirl.

Oh! modern science, modern push and modern pluck,  
Where will you end! 'Tis like a chapter in th' Arabian  
Nights—

"He claps his hands. Hey, presto! Here's a city with  
railways, waterworks and churches."  
We marvel and admire.

## SHEEP FARMING IN ALBERTA.

Alberta to-day offers what the Australian colonies had to offer thirty years ago—millions of acres of rich grass lands well watered and adapted in every respect for growing first-class mutton and fine wool; on a land blessed with a climate of sufficient heat and sunshine during two-thirds of the year to keep the yolk in active circulation, thereby insuring a fine fibred wool; with mild winters and early springs, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleeces, are almost unknown, inducements to which Australia never could aspire. A railway runs through the centre of the grazing lands and markets for wool and mutton within easy reach.

Alberta is *par excellence* the sheep country of North America. There is now on the plateau and undulating prairie lands east and north-east of Calgary a country capable of supporting ten million sheep—a country of sweet, thick grasses, such as sheep thrive best on—this too outside the limits of the larger cattle ranges. To men who will engage in this industry in Alberta, with a capital of from three to five thousand dollars, and devote themselves with diligence to the care of their flocks, and use the intelligent judgment so much needed in sheep husbandry to secure the animal whose wool and mutton will be of the highest market value, a fortune is assured, and that too at the end of a very few years.

The first large band of sheep were imported from Montana in 1884; during the following years numerous other flocks were brought in, and it is estimated that there are now (1885) over 40,000 sheep in the district. The losses during winters have been very light, not exceeding two p. c.

As to the breed of sheep most profitable, opinions vary, all breeds pay well when well cared for. For large flocks, merino and merino crosses—merino Leicesters perhaps are the most valuable, both for wool and mutton. Others think the Shropshire and Oxford Downs are a better cross, and still others the Cotswold. Be that as it may, give any breed care and they will pay in Alberta.

There is a splendid opening for stud flocks here, and a fortune will reward the individuals or companies who will first engage in that line. It is not necessary, for the object of this article, to discuss the best mode of handling flocks; enough to say that nature in the bounty of her gifts has granted to Alberta all the essentials to make it one of the great wool and mutton producing countries of the world.

## HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA.

As a horse-breeding country, Alberta bids fair to be to Canada what Kentucky is to the United States—a country where the horse attains the very height of perfection. Its northern location, its high altitude, its invigorating and dry atmosphere, mild winters, with luxuriant grasses and plentiful supply of purest water, are all conducive to the growth and development of the noble animal; and, although the industry is still very young, the Alberta horse has become noted for endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases.

There are at present in Alberta over 20,000 head of horses, varying in point of quality from the hardy (Cayuse) Indian pony to the beautiful, well-formed thoroughbred. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France, and trotting stock from the United States, have been imported at great expense, and the result is that the young horses of Alberta will compare with any in Canada. A better display of horse-flesh than that made at the Calgary Agricultural Exhibition in the would be difficult to find, and there is little doubt that each succeeding year will witness a marked improvement.

As an investment, horse ranching in Alberta offers bright inducements, and the farmer or capitalist coming to this country and wishing to engage in this business, will find millions of unoccupied meadow lands, possessing every attraction and advantage from which to choose a location; will find too a country where the cost of raising horses is surprisingly low; for while it is necessary to provide corrals and winter sheds and a certain amount of hay, to guard against losses in very severe seasons, it will also be found that there is an illimitable supply of nutritious grasses. Timber for building purposes is to be had for the cost of cutting and hauling, and with the small amount of hired labour required to conduct the business, the expenses will be light when compared with the profits which are assured to those who engage in the industry in a practical and intelligent manner.

During the most severe seasons horses will thrive on the ranges along the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains without feed or shelter other than they will provide for themselves, and in the spring will be found fat, with sleek coats. Still, it will pay best to give young stock and brood mares, until they become acclimatized, feed and shelter during the early months of the year.

As to the market, it is continually growing better; a good animal will always command a good price. The North West Mounted Police annually require a number of saddle horses. The officers of the British army will find Alberta the depot from which to secure the best animals for their purposes. The incoming settlers will for years require a large number of animals, and for heavy draught horses there is practically no limit to the demand; Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain require thousands of them each year. To those coming to Alberta, the writer would say bring as many first-class brood mares as you possibly can, and if you should not desire to settle here you will find a ready market for your stock at prices which will yield you a handsome profit on the investment; and indeed the same may be said of all breeds of domestic animals. Bring good trading animals, be they horses, cows, sheep or pigs, and the profits from a carload will probably defray your expenses and pay you well for your time while enjoying a trip to the great ranching and farming country of Canada.

## CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

Under this title Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, with whose wealth of knowledge on all questions of Imperial concern, and admirably clear and vigorous style, our readers have had many profitable opportunities of becoming acquainted, has brought out, in pamphlet form, "A Study of Imperial Federation." However our readers may differ with respect to the subject of Mr. Hopkins's paper, they cannot fail to derive pleasure and advantage from the fund of valuable information, the force of patriotic pleading and the strong economic arguments that he brings to bear on the discussion. It is published by Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, of Toronto, and may be obtained at the trifling cost of ten cents a copy, and no person who is interested in the destinies of Canada and the mighty empire of which it forms so important a portion should fail to read it carefully.

## THE FARMINGTON LECTURES.

The Farmington lectures for 1890 (which are held at Farmington, thirty miles from New Haven, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad) began on the 17th inst. and close on the 2nd of July. This is the third year of this undertaking. The lectures are twenty-four in number, divided into four courses of six each, and covering a wide range in philosophy and ethics. The morning courses are twofold, dealing (1) with the Philosophy of Thomas Hill Green, which has of late been attracting so much attention both in England and the United States, and (2) with the Relations of Church and State. The evening courses are devoted to (1) the Greek Moralists and (2) to the Primary Concepts of Economic Science. Mr. Thomas Davidson, who lectured in this city not long ago, is the organizer of the lectures, in conducting which he is assisted by Prof. Gardiner, of Smith College, Northampton; Mr. Stephen F. Weston, of New York; Prof. John Dewey, of the University of Michigan; Dr. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington; the Rev. Dr. Potter, of New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. Percival Chubb, of London, Eng., and other noted students and professors of philosophy, literature and political economy. Mr. W. Douw Lighthall, M.A., B.C.L., of Montreal, author of "Sketch of a New Utilitarianism," treats of Green's ethical system, viewed in relation to Utilitarianism, with a statement of his own system. Mr. Davidson's course of the Greek Moralists—Æschylus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle—is sure to be exceptionally interesting and valuable. We understand that more Montrealers attend the lectures this year than on any previous occasion—the natural result of Mr. Davidson's visits to the city.

## THE COMING AMERICAN CENSUS.

A United States contemporary says the stationery ordered for the coming census would fill a room three blocks long, 30 feet high and 40 feet wide. In addition to the 20,000,000 population schedules now being printed, 10,000,000 more will be ordered in a few days. This will require 200 tons of papers, which is now being delivered at the rate of 20,000 lbs. a day. Twenty million blanks for statements of recorded indebtedness will be required; 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 manufacturers' schedules and 2,000,000 agricultural schedules. These blanks are all about nine by eleven inches in size. Six hundred different kinds of circulars have already been printed, the average number of copies of each being about 20,000, or, in round numbers, 12,000,000 miscellaneous forms. Besides the printed matter, millions of sheets of other paper are needed, one single order being for 100,000,000 blank cards for the use of the electrical tabulating machine. A part of this stationery will be sent through the mails, and for that purpose 75,000,000 free delivery envelopes have been ordered. These figures give only the amount of the preliminary printing order. When the census is being taken and the returns are being computed, much additional printed matter will be used, and the printed census records will consume more paper than is required both to get ready for and to take the census.

## HUMOROUS.

BEGGING the question—Inducing a young man to propose.

THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE EXPRESSED DIFFERENTLY.—"Please look a little pleasant, Miss. I know it's hard; but it's only for a moment!"

JUDGE: "Do you know what a thoroughly depraved man you are?" "No, your honour. How could I know it? Nobody else but you ever had the courage to tell me so."

WIFE: My new bonnet came home this afternoon, Charlie; won't you take me to see Mrs. Baker to-night? Husband: Do you want to see Mrs. Baker or do you want her to see you.

HARRY: She has jilted me, and I know I shall die. The disappointment will kill me! Aunt Hannah: I know disappointments affect one, Harry. But you'll get over it. I felt just as you do now when I set that yaller hen on thirteen eggs, and only just got one poor chick out of the lot.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN AT THE ACADEMY.—Fair Critic: Now look at that, Mr. Townsend. Aren't you surprised at their hanging such a thing? Mr. Townsend: Er—well—er—not exactly. But, you see, I'm prejudiced—that thing's mine.

A CLERGYMAN TO BE TRUSTED.—"John," said Mrs. Cumso, severely, "you went to sleep in church this morning." "Yes," replied Mr. Cumso, "but I know that Dr. Choker is thoroughly orthodox, and there is no necessity to stay awake and watch him."

FIVE OF THEM.—A little boy of five went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house, who was very fond of children, told him she intended to ask his mother to let her have him. "Don't you think your mother would let me buy you?" she asked. "No," he said; "you haven't got money enough." "How much would it take?" she asked. "Three hundred pounds," he answered promptly; "and you haven't got that much." "I think I could manage it," she said. "If I can will you come with me?" "No," he said, with decision. "Mamma wouldn't sell me, anyhow. There are five of us, and mamma wouldn't like to break the set."





CALGARY IN 1890.—PETTIT & ELLIS, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TO THE

## White Mountains

... AND ...

## SEA-SIDE.

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### Through Sleeping Car

leaves Windsor Street Station on and after SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, at 8.15 p.m. every day, and

### Through Parlor Car

at 9 a.m. every week day, on and after MONDAY, 30TH JUNE.

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266 St. James Street, Windsor Street Station and Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

The following are the  
**Leading Hotels**

In their several localities throughout Canada:

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MONTREAL - THE WINDSOR

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OTTAWA - THE RUSSELL

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VICTORIA, B.C. - THE DRIARD

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## HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, are open for homestead and pre-emption entry.

### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him.

### DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent, residing for 3 months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 in the third year: 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.

3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5 acres, in the second cropping said 5 acres and breaking additional 10 acres, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station.

Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention prior to making application for patent.

Intelligence offices are situate at Winnipeg, Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at any of these offices, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

### A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him prior to the second day of June, 1887.

All communications having reference to lands under control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Dep. tment of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1889.