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**CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Department of
Natural Resources

**CALGARY, ALBERTA,
Canada**

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Herald-Western Co., Ltd., Calgary



**GET YOUR CANADIAN
HOME**

FROM

The Canadian Pacific

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
REGARDING

ALBERTA

AND THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED YOU
BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN
THAT PROVINCE

Presented by
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Department of Natural Resources
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA
1913



WHAT THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL DO FOR YOU

In presenting literature regarding the desirability of Western Canada as a field for agricultural endeavor, the Canadian Pacific Railway is firm in its conviction that there are very few tillers of the soil in other parts of the North American continent, in Great Britain, or in Northern Europe, who would not benefit greatly financially and find increased happiness by changing their scene of endeavor to the Canadian Prairies.

This Company is not urging the settlement of a district still in the frontier class. The Canadian West is law-abiding, God-fearing, has an educational system unexcelled, a constantly extending system of railways, and progressive city, town and rural governmental organizations. Few, even among the older settled districts, have more of the requisites necessary to the material, moral and mental development of a community than has Western Canada.

In addition, and of primary interest to the farmer, the Prairie Provinces offer lands, returning crops of wonderful yield and quality, at prices and terms unheard of in long-cultivated districts. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers, at prices from \$11 per acre up, virgin lands that will give greater returns than many districts where farms sell for \$100 and over per acre. This Company sells farm lands to actual settlers only, on payments extending over a period of twenty years, also offering such settlers loans to the extent of \$2,000 in farm buildings, fences, wells, etc., the loan also repayable in the twenty-year period. Interest on both purchases and loans is six per cent. per annum.

\$2000 LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

The \$2,000 Loan to Settlers is absolutely the strongest, most positive and convincing answer that any one could ask to any and all questions as to the quality of the Canadian

Pacific lands, and as to the profits that can be made in farming these lands. Think of this—if a farmer purchases 160 acres of these lands at \$20 an acre, his first payment on our twenty-year terms is only \$1 an acre, or \$160 on 160 acres. Now, against this investment of only \$160 in the land, the Canadian Pacific is willing to prove its faith in the productiveness of the land by investing \$2,000 in improvements on this land. And this investment is made absolutely without any security but the land itself and the positive knowledge that the land will produce great crops. In other words, for every dollar the farmer puts into the purchase of 160 acres of \$20 land the first year, the Canadian Pacific stands ready to put \$12.50 into improving the farm. Seeing this, can any reasonable man doubt that the soil of the lands offered is as rich or the profits that may be made are as great as the Canadian Pacific has always claimed they are? "Money talks" is a saying that may well be applied in this case. The money put up by the Canadian Pacific for farm improvements without outside security speaks convincingly of the fertility of our lands.

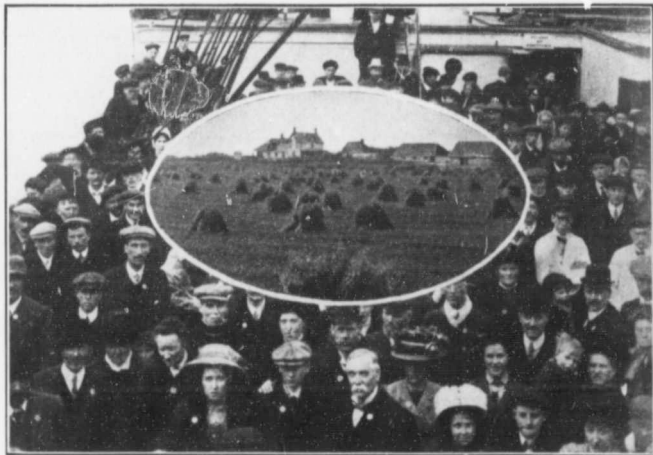
ADVANCE OF LIVE STOCK ON LOAN BASIS

The Company, in the case of the approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right methods of mixed farming.

HELPS TO SETTLERS. EXPERT ADVICE. PRIZE COMPETITIONS

The Canadian Pacific Railway does not lose interest in the settler when he has purchased land and settled thereon. The

Company will supply the new-comer with seed of proved quality at cost prices, and, through its Agricultural Branch, will assist him to get the right kind of a start. At all times, experts of long years' experience in all branches of husbandry are at his command; market experts stand ready to advise him of the best methods for disposing of his produce. The Company has under process of development twenty-five demonstration farms at various points throughout the Prairie Provinces; these will be operated on a mixed farming system, and full accounts kept. The practical experts in charge of these farms are expected to make them pay; were this not so, little of real value would be demonstrated. The books are open for inspection, and the farm manager is always ready to give aid and advice.



WHY THEY COME TO WESTERN CANADA—Many a farmer possessed of but limited means, settling in Western Canada, finds himself at the end of a few years the owner of a profitable farm and comfortable home, free of incumbrance.

The Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and other branches are constantly carrying on competitions which are not only valuable for purposes of demonstration, but afford progressive farmers opportunity to acquire cash prizes. At the present time the Company has in progress competitions with prize lists aggregating some thousands of dollars. Among these is a steer-feeding contest for farmers' sons; the boys are each furnished with 8 head of prime feeder steers, and are feeding them according to their own methods. In the spring the animals will be sold, the contestants receiving the advance in price. In addition, the ones having the greatest success will receive cash prizes. The Forestry Branch is offering \$2,400 in cash prizes to farmers in certain districts raising the best wind-breaks. Alfalfa culture has

received a great impetus by past and present competitions conducted by the Agricultural Branch.

At various central points the Company will place high-grade bulls for service, the only charge being the negligible one of 50c., which will go to remunerate the caretaker. To farmers having quantities of feed on hand, the Company furnishes cattle, hogs and sheep at cost, making mutually satisfactory terms of payment. In conjunction with the provincial departments of agriculture, the Company runs agricultural demonstration trains, through the Prairie Provinces; the trains are in charge of experts, and lectures and demonstrations are given at central points. At some of its farms the Company has installed creameries paying the highest cash price for milk brought in by farmers, and turning back the skim milk for feeding purposes. At certain points the Company has established egg circles, taking all eggs brought in by farmers, and paying cash for them. The Company is interesting itself in the formation of circles for the cooperative breeding, care, feeding and marketing of live stock.

MIXED FARMING YIELDS GREATEST PROFITS!

The above is but a brief resume of some of the paternal policies by which the Canadian Pacific Railway betters the lot of settlers. Even a casual perusal of them will show the reader that all efforts are being made to direct the agricultural activities of Western Canadian farmers toward a safe and sane system of mixed farming. Time and again it has been proven that such a system returns the greatest profits,—and in what country or district could such a system be more profitable than in Western Canada? Here grains, grasses, roots, vegetables, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all flourish and add to the farmer's bank account. Stock diseases are practically unknown, and millions of bushels of feed are exported yearly. And yet the Canadian West is today an importer, instead of an exporter, of live stock and dairy and poultry products; as a result, prices for crop on the hoof are high, making an exceptionally attractive market.

To sum up, the Canadian Pacific Railway has no land for sale to speculators, but to actual settlers it offers fertile lands at low prices on twenty-year terms of payment, interest at six per cent. per annum. The Company will extend aid to the value of \$2,000 for farm improvements, and \$1,000 worth of live stock, and assist the settler in every possible way. The Company has never yet foreclosed on a farmer making any sort of an effort to get on his feet. To the

progressive farmer, Western Canada offers greater opportunity for advancement than any other district on the face of the earth.

Western Canada's best advertisement is the success that has attended the efforts of those already here. They are calling on their brothers to follow and the result is strikingly shown in the following quotation from an article by Edward Porritt, America's best known writer on economic and governmental subjects:

"Of the 2,118,712 immigrants who arrived in Canada in the years from 1900 to 1912, the destination of 1,202,497 was in the provinces west of the lakes. A large proportion of the 903,000 immigrants who arrived in the Dominion in these twelve years, not booked through to the West, migrated there later on; and in these twelve years also, tens of thousands of Canadians, born in Ontario or Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, joined the stream of new-comers from over-sea or from the United States that has been continuously pouring into the Prairie Provinces."

The following pages take up in detail the various branches of agriculture, showing exactly what Western Canada has to offer. Soil, climate, crops and kindred topics are discussed, and schools, churches, taxation—in fact, all items of interest to the intending settler are treated.

Part I.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Alberta is one of the two provinces formed in 1905 out of that portion of Canada known as the Northwest Territories, occupying the great central plain lying between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Province of Manitoba on the east. It is a province with almost illimitable assets, and is one of the largest of the Canadian Federation.

Alberta has grown rapidly in wealth and population. Its development during the past decade has been marvelous. Its possibilities, however, are so vast, its natural resources so rich and varied, that the province has as yet hardly passed the threshold of its wondrous and inevitable development.

BOUNDARIES

With the Rocky Mountains to the west as a background, and the International Boundary separating Canada from the United States to the south as a base, the Province of Alberta extends north and east comprising an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of St. Petersburg; and its southerly boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English Channel, through France a few miles north of Paris through the southern portion of the German Empire, and through the middle of Austria-Hungary.

AREA

Few people outside of the Province of Alberta have any adequate idea of its vast size. To grasp it, one must conceive of Canada with its 3,745,000 square miles of territory as larger than the continent of Europe, larger than the whole of the United States. One must regard the various provinces of Canada as budding young nations greater in size and richer in natural resources than many of the great nations of the Old World. Alberta is larger than any state of the Union, excepting Texas. It is as large as the combined areas of California, Oregon and Washington, or the combined areas of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. It is larger than Germany, France or Austria-Hungary and contains a greater proportionate area of agricultural land than these countries.

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 160,755,200 acres of land. Allowing the odd 60,000,000 acres for the rough land of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, other mountains and hills, together with waste places that will not likely be suitable for cultivation, there still remains the enormous area of 100,000,000 acres available for settlement. Of this less than 4,000,000 acres were actually in crop during 1912. In other words, not four per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been brought under the plow.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS

Alberta's progress during 1912 was almost unbelievable, practically inconceivable to the person who has spent his life in the older settled districts. Nearly 20,000 acres of land was settled every day in the past year; 2 new towns were placed on the map every week; 6 miles of railway were built every working day; every school day a new school district was opened. Great coal properties have been opened up; hitherto unexploited deposits of natural gas have been tapped; great beds of merchantable clays and shales have been uncovered and factories erected for their manufacture; more farmers, merchants and manufacturers—more settlers of every description—have taken up residence in Alberta during the year just passed than during any similar period in the history of the province.

Alberta's entire history is a record of advancement. Ten years ago her population was well under 100,000; in 1906, it had increased to 185,412; in 1911, to 374,663; 1912 population is estimated at 425,000. Railway mileage in Alberta in 1905 was but 946; on Jan. 1, 1913, the mileage had increased to 3,055.

Part II.

WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN TRADE

Although Alberta farmers are fast taking up mixed farming methods, grain is, and for some time will be, the crop that is raised to the greatest money value each year. Thus, the first



PICKING STAWBERRIES—Every Western Province will raise extremely profitable crops of small fruits.

thought of every farmer contemplating settlement on an Alberta farm is of the crops of grain he may reasonably expect to raise, the price he will probably receive, storage and transportation facilities—in fact, of everything connected with the grain trade of Western Canada.

Grain Production.—In general terms, Western Canada's (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta's) record of grain production is one of phenomenal progress. The table below shows how each year, with a few exceptions, the grain crop of the three Prairie Provinces has shown an increase:

Year.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Barley.	Bushels Flax.
1901	63,311,632	38,909,654	7,331,255	266,420
1902	67,034,117	45,139,455	12,718,839	722,625
1903	56,146,021	47,215,479	10,448,461	884,000
1904	54,390,678	44,620,520	10,920,850	535,543
1905	84,506,857	66,311,800	13,447,800	733,700
1906	94,201,984	94,244,000	16,888,000	1,023,510
1907	70,922,584	74,513,561	19,187,449	1,732,065
1908	96,863,689	108,987,855	24,050,645	3,165,320
1909	118,109,000	163,998,752	30,542,000	4,833,167
1910	101,236,413	108,301,090	16,993,170	4,038,950
1911	194,083,000	212,819,000	24,043,000	7,720,000
1912	183,367,000	221,857,000	26,671,000	21,534,000

Storage Capacity.—The elevator capacity of Western Canada is being constantly added to, as evidenced by the following table which includes the elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin and prairie points; figures given are for January 1 each year:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1900	20,908,000	1907	55,600,000
1901	21,000,000	1908	60,808,600
1902	21,298,000	1909	63,190,100
1903	30,356,400	1910	77,901,100
1904	41,186,000	1911	84,917,700
1905	46,640,630	1912	89,514,900
1906	50,453,200	1913	est. 104,000,000

(Note—If anything, the 1913 estimate given above is much too low. Storage capacity at Fort William alone was increased by 10,000,000 bushels during 1912.)

Milling Capacity.—The following table shows the great increase in capacity, during the past two years, of mills located in Western Canada. As the 1912 figures were compiled early in the year, it is safe to state that the capacity has more than doubled in the period mentioned:

	1910.	1912.
	Bbbs.	Bbbs.
Daily capacity, flour mills	41,530	77,740
Daily capacity, oatmeal mills	1,425	2,150

In addition to the above increase, work is now under way on 5 large mills at various prairie points.

Grain Prices.—The following tables show the monthly average prices for cash grain in store at Fort William, as bid on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the close of each day's business:

No. 1 Northern Wheat

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
January.....	\$0.99½	\$1.03½	\$0.94½	\$0.95½	
February.....	1.05½	1.02½	.90½	.97½	
March.....	1.10½	1.04½	.89½	.98½	
April.....	1.19½	1.02½	.90½	1.02½	
May.....	1.24½	.95½	.95½	1.04	
June.....	1.29½	.92½	.96½	1.06½	
July.....	1.29	1.11½	.96½	1.06½	
August.....	1.08½	1.04½	.99½	1.06½	
September....	80.98½	.93½	1.01½	1.00½	
October.....	.98½	.97½	.96½	1.00	
November.....	1.01½	.98½	.92½	.98½	
December....	.98½	.99½	.90½	.94½	

Note—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange's year is from September 1 to August 31.

No. 2 Canadian West Oats.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911.....	\$0.32½	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.33½	\$0.35½	\$0.36½
1912.....	.38½	.41	.42½	47.½	.46½	.44½
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....			\$0.35	\$0.32½	\$0.33½	\$0.32½
1911.....	.37½	.37½	.41½	.42½	.40½	.37½
1912.....	.39½	.40½				

No. 1 Northwestern Flax

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911.....	\$2.35½	\$2.45½	\$2.41½	\$2.39½	\$2.29½	\$2.14
1912.....	1.94½	1.83½	1.85½	1.94½	1.99	2.05½
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....			\$2.37½	\$2.38½	\$2.42½	\$2.13
1911.....	2.01½	2.07½	2.19½	2.22½	1.84½	1.79
1912.....	1.83½	1.68				

Part III.

AGRICULTURE IN ALBERTA

The past year has been a most notable one for the agriculturists of Alberta. The crops, generally, have been the best in years and, besides, Alberta products have won fame by capturing prizes in many important events contested by grains and fodders from all sections of the continent. Last year Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy \$1,000 cash prize at the New York Land Show, with Alberta second, and Manitoba third. Entries were from all parts of North and South America, and yet the three only samples from Western Canada far surpassed everything else shown.

This year, at the International Dry Farming Congress, there were several hundred entries from 15 States and provinces and 7 foreign countries. Besides winning the \$2,500 sweepstakes prize for wheat, Alberta took a great majority of the prizes offered for grains of all varieties, and the greater part of the fodder and

vegetable awards. Western Canada won 48 out of 54 prizes offered for wheat, oats and barley. In fact, the whole Congress was one continuous victory for Alberta and the Canadian West.

But Alberta's success in agriculture is not limited to the snow-hall; her products have gained an enviable commercial reputation,—millers call for Alberta wheat; feeders often insist upon Alberta oats, and Alberta barley stands in high favor with brewers. One does not have to search far for the reason:—Alberta's soil and climate make a combination that cannot be beaten.

SOIL

Professor Shaw, probably the best known agriculturist and agricultural economist on the continent, gives as his opinion: "There is greater wealth in the upper 12 inches of Alberta soil than in all the gold mines in America." Be that as it may, Alberta's soil always does return extraordinarily good crops to the farmer who uses judicious tillage methods.

The soil of the province varies from a rich, chocolate loam, with a slight admixture of sand, in the south to a very fertile, black, vegetable loam in the north. The soil varies in depth from 12 to 30 inches, and the two classes seem equally desirable for agriculture; in fact, it is seldom that farmers will agree on which returns the greatest yield. The sub-soil is clay, underlaid and mixed with gravel.

CLIMATE

From an agricultural point of view, Alberta's climate leaves little to be desired. It is an extraordinary season that has not precipitation sufficient to being crops to their full volume. True, some years are not as good as others, but there has never been a general crop failure.

Alberta's summers show no extremely high temperatures; it is true that in winter low temperatures are registered, but these are exceptional and are soon broken by the warm Chinook winds which blow across the mountains from the warm currents of the Pacific Ocean. These winds often clear the ground of snow in an extremely short period of time. It must not be understood that Chinooks are rare in the winter, the opposite is the case. The result is that Alberta has one of the most enjoyable winter climates that can be found.

Temperatures.—The following table gives the mean temperature for each month for the past 6 years:

	Mean Temperature					
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
January..	6.3	25.34	4.11	19.74	18.90	12.83
February	20.8	21.9	12.17	18.89	21.10	26.39
March	22.01	21.6	30.22	39.85	34.60	21.96
April	33.50	42.50	32.10	46.00	36.28	41.25
May	43.96	49.80	47.01	50.48	47.25	50.03
June	54.56	54.60	57.06	59.96	57.58	59.81
July	59.90	63.42	61.30	62.20	58.00	56.32
August	54.80	57.55	59.05	55.06	54.35	57.38
September	48.80	52.93	55.00	49.73	47.38	46.48
October	47.35	39.03	40.48	43.52	40.33	40.00
November	35.56	33.10	19.65	26.70	18.56	31.60
December	23.75	22.04	13.45	22.90	20.90	28.10



SEAGER WHEELER



HENRY HOLMES



THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES GROW CHAMPIONSHIP WHEAT—Henry Holmes, of Raymond, Alberta, won the \$2,500 tractor sweepstakes wheat prize, open to the world, at the 1912 International Dry Farming Congress. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy \$1,000 cash prize, for the best hard wheat at the 1911 New York Land Show, in competition with all America.

Rainfall.—It is a notable fact that practically all of Alberta's precipitation is in the form of rain during the growing season. The following table gives the precipitation for the past 16 years, as recorded at the Calgary station of the Dominion Government; at Edmonton the average would be somewhat higher:

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1897	20.58	1900	15.41
1898	16.79	1901	21.31
1899	23.01	1902	35.71

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1903	21.98	1908	17.96
1904	11.16	1909	16.15
1905	16.51	1910	11.89
1906	16.14	1911	20.04
1907	16.45	1912	21.30

Average 16 years:—18.90

Healthfulness.—The open character of the country in the Province of Alberta, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of

sunshiny days, its elevation (from 1,400 to 3,400 feet above sea level), and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. The Central and Southern parts of the province have a continental reputation for healthfulness.

GRAIN GROWING IN ALBERTA

The province of Alberta has always been noted for the high quality of her cereals. Another proof of the existence of this high quality was furnished at the 1912 New York Land Show, when a valuable silver cup was awarded the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the best exhibit at the big show. The judges styled the exhibit "the finest display of grain ever made in America."

Alberta's grain statistics bring out some important and interesting facts. They show that every year the province has raised a good crop; Alberta's poorest is better than a great many districts' best. Perhaps the most important point brought out is the fact that as the area under crop has increased there has been no diminution of average yield per acre; on the contrary, the opposite seems to be the case. For instance, 1912's spring wheat yield on over 1,200,000 acres was nearly 4 bushels per acre more than 1900's crop on 30,000 acres, and 3.38 bushels per acre better than the average for the past 13 years. 1912's oats crop was more than 12 bushels per acre better than the 13-year average, and at that was beaten by the 1911 average. The following tables are worthy of a great deal of attention:

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta during the last 13 years.

Year	Crop area in acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Average yield	
1900	77,616	2,625,581	33.82		
1901	104,533	4,253,284	40.68		
1902	118,997	3,776,976	31.74		
1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95		
1904	180,698	5,609,496	31.04		
1905	242,801	9,514,180	39.18		
Oats	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39.12	36.12
	1907	307,093	9,274,914	30.11	
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36.93	
	1909	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	
	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68	
	1911	1,178,300	56,964,000	48.34	
	1912	1,359,300	62,936,000	46.30	

Year	Crop area acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Average yield.	
1900	30,361	583,806	19.22		
1901	34,890	857,714	24.58		
1902	45,064	850,122	18.86		
1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65		
1904	47,411	786,075	16.58		
1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46		
Spring Wheat	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	19.55
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	
	1908	212,677	4,001,503	18.81	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65	
	1911	1,299,989	28,132,000	21.64	
	1912	1,256,200	27,059,000	21.54	
	1903	3,410	82,418	23.95	
	1904	8,296	152,125	18.33	
	1905	32,174	689,019	21.41	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	
Winter Wheat	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	22.01
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	
	1911	316,910	8,011,000	25.28	
	1912	161,000	3,515,000	21.83	
	1900	9,256	234,974	25.37	
	1901	13,483	442,381	32.81	
	1902	22,204	473,108	21.31	
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27.36	
Barley	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	26.42
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	
	1908	77,867	1,949,164	25.03	
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1911	156,418	4,151,000	26.54	
	1912	174,900	5,780,000	32.87	
	1902	373	4,476	12.00	
	1903	830	7,753	9.34	
	1904	367	5,003	13.63	
	1905	581	8,337	14.34	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	
Flax	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	10.36
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	
	1910	14,300	64,000	4.48	
	1911	40,275	418,000	10.39	
	1912	111,400	1,429,000	12.83	

Oats.—There is no section of Alberta where oats of the very highest quality cannot be produced successfully. While the Southern portion of the province has become famous as a section, admirably adapted to growing a high quality of winter wheat, the Central portion has become equally well known as a district that grows large crops of a superior quality of oats. A yield of 115 bushels per acre is not uncommon in the central district, and from 50 to 60 bushels is a commonplace yield. While 34 pounds is the standard weight for a bushel of oats, those that won the 1st prize at a recent Provincial Seed Fair, weighed by the Dominion Grain Inspector for the province, tipped the scale at 48 pounds. The same official stated that Alberta was prepared to advocate a standard grade of oats calling for a weight of 42 pounds to the bushel, and also made the statement, under oath, that 85 per cent. of the Alberta oats examined by him would weigh over 42 pounds to the bushel. It is this fact which has led to the establishment in the province of large oatmeal mills. It is not unusual to see a large field of oats standing over 5 feet high.

United States. The following figures tend to show Alberta's importance as a wheat-producing district; the United States figures are from the "Crop Reporter," issued by that Department of Agriculture, while the Canadian are from the "Census and Statistics Monthly," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture:



Harvesting 700 bushels of potatoes to the acre in Southern Alberta.

Oats Production

	Average	Ten
	yield	years.
	per acre	
	1912	
All Canada	39.25	.....
United States	37.40	.....
Alberta	46.30	36.12
Minnesota	41.70	31.20
Iowa	44.40	29.40
North Dakota	41.60	28.50
South Dakota	33.80	29.60
Kansas	32.00	24.20
Nebraska	24.80	26.50
Wisconsin	37.10	33.20
Illinois	43.30	31.20

The triumphs of Alberta oats have been many at the great shows in the United States and Canada. At the last International Dry Farming Congress, Alberta won 1st for bushel of medium white oats; 2nd for long white oats; 1st for oats, any other variety; 1st for sheaf of short white oats; 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th for sheaf of medium white oats; 1st and 3rd for sheaf of long white oats; 1st, 2nd and 3rd for sheaf of black oats; 1st and 2nd for sheaf of oats, any other variety. All oats prizes, save only 2nd and 4th for sheaf of short white oats, not captured by Alberta, were taken by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The contests were open to the world, and entries totalled several hundreds, a large portion of them being from below the line.

Spring Wheat.—Only once has Alberta's spring wheat crop averaged less than 16½ bushels per acre for the entire province; only twice has it been below 18¾ bushels, and the average for 13 years, including these two worst years, is close to 20 bushels per acre. Alberta's poorest crop shows nearly as high a yield per acre as the United States' 10-year average; Alberta's 10-year average for spring wheat is 5 1-3 bushels per acre ahead of the

Spring Wheat Production

	Average yield	Ten year
	per acre, 1912	Average
All Canada	20.37	.....
United States	17.20	.....
Alberta	21.54	19.55
Minnesota	15.80	13.30
Iowa	17.00	14.20
North Dakota	18.00	11.60
South Dakota	14.20	11.80
Kansas	15.60	10.40
Nebraska	14.10	12.80
Wisconsin	18.50	14.50

So many and varied have been the victories of Alberta spring wheat, that it is only possible here to give a resume of the most important during the last few years. Nearly 20 years ago, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Alberta spring wheat sprang to fame by capturing first place in the judging. Since then hundreds of Alberta farmers have decorated their mantels with silver cups, and increased their bank accounts from the gleanings of the show hall; but perhaps the most sweeping triumph was at the last International Dry Farming Congress, in October, 1912. What is purported to be the most valuable prize ever offered in a grain competition, viz., a \$2,500 traction engine, was the sweepstakes award for the best bushel of hard wheat entered in the contest, open to the world. Hundreds of farmers from all over the Western States and Western Canada entered for the big prize. Henry Holmes, of Raymond, Alta., won with a bushel of Marquis wheat, which one of the judges, a prominent miller in the State of Washington, stated was "as near perfect as possible, taking into consideration commercial value, weight and color." In addition to this big prize, Alberta captured the following, all open to the world: 1st, 4th and 6th for best bushel Red Fife wheat; 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th for best bushel Marquis wheat; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th for hard wheat of any other variety; 2nd, 4th, 5th

and 6th for best sheaf Red Fife wheat; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th for best sheaf of Marquis wheat; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th for best sheaf of hard wheat, any other variety. Western Canada won every prize, both for threshed and sheaf grain, in the hard spring wheat classes, Saskatchewan and Manitoba capturing those not taken by Alberta.

Winter Wheat.—"Alberta Red" winter wheat is counted, wherever men farm or make flour, the best winter wheat that grows. Both in Southern and Central Alberta, the crop has always been successful, and generally gives a few bushels per acre greater yield than the spring variety. For the past 5 years, Alberta winter wheat has given an average yield per acre of 23.39 bushels per acre; for the past 10 years, 22.24 bushels per acre. Comparative figures follow:

	Bushels.
Average yield per acre, 1912, all Canada	20.99
Average yield per acre, 1912, United States	15.10
Average yield per acre, 1912, Alberta	21.83
Average yield per acre, 10 years, Alberta	22.24
Average yield per acre, 10 years, United States	14.50

In the show hall, Alberta's winter wheat record is equal to that of her spring wheat. "Alberta Red" winter took 1st prize at the Portland Exposition, and was second only to Seager Wheeler's champion Marquis at the New York Land Show in November, 1911. Until this year, Alberta winter wheat was supreme at the various meets of the International Dry Farming Congress, capturing the sweepstakes prize in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, being displaced by Alberta Marquis spring wheat in 1912. However, at the 1912 Congress, Alberta Red won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th for the best bushel of hard winter wheat, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th for the best sheaf of hard winter wheat, both contests being open to the world.

Barley.—Both 2-rowed and 6-rowed barley give very satisfactory crops in all parts of Alberta, the former being used for malting purposes, and the latter for feed. The establishment of plants in Alberta during 1912, that will use a total of more than 2,000,000 bushels of barley per year for malting, has caused a great increase in the acreage planted to the 2-rowed crop. Comparative figures follow:

Barley Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada	31.10	.....
United States	29.70	.....
Alberta	32.87	26.42
Minnesota	28.20	24.80
Iowa	31.09	25.80
North Dakota	29.70	21.90
South Dakota	26.00	24.00
Kansas	23.50	18.60
Nebraska	21.00	23.60
Wisconsin	29.40	28.40
Illinois	31.50	28.70

Alberta's barley is in great demand; one eastern malting house has established elevators in the southern part of the province and is paying a premium for the grain; another firm has established a 1,000,000-bushel malting plant at Calgary, the malt going to breweries in the East. The latter firm claims that Alberta barley is much superior to that obtainable in the vicinity of the breweries. At the Dry Farming Congress, Alberta barley won the sweepstakes prize for the best bushel of that grain, open to the world; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th for the best peck of 2-rowed barley; all prizes for best peck of 6-rowed; 1st, 3rd and 5th for best sheaf of 2-rowed; 1st and 2nd for sheaf hull-less; 2nd for sheaf 6-rowed; all except two of the barley prizes were won by Western Canada.

Flax.—On new breaking, flax is a very popular crop, not only in Alberta, but in all of Western Canada. As in practically all agricultural districts, flax is not considered an absolutely sure crop, though the high price at which it has been selling for the past few years has made its culture extremely profitable. Both as to quality and quantity of yield, Alberta compares favorably with other districts, as the following figures show:

Flax Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada	12.92	.....
United States	9.90	.....
Alberta	12.83	10.36
Minnesota	10.60	10.00
Iowa	11.50	10.40
North Dakota	9.70	8.40
South Dakota	8.50	9.00
Kansas	6.00	6.90
Nebraska	9.50	8.80
Wisconsin	12.50	13.00

STATEMENTS BY GRAIN GROWERS

Of course, in the space of this pamphlet, it is impossible to reproduce the statements of any great number of farmers. However, under each head a few representative letters have been selected. The following show what some grain growers have been able to do when using proper methods of cultivation:

Getting Into Mixed Farming

Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 12th, 1912.

Five years ago I came to the Lethbridge district from Gettysburg, Potter County, South Dakota, where I had been farming and ranching. I am of the opinion that this is a farming district that offers greater opportunities than any I have ever seen, not excepting the highest-priced lands in the States.

Last year I raised 22 carloads of wheat, most of which was in the milling grades, and gave an average yield of over 20 bushels per acre. And yet we considered last year as not anywhere near



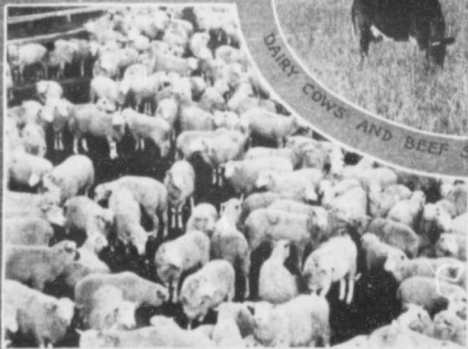
HEREFORD STEERS



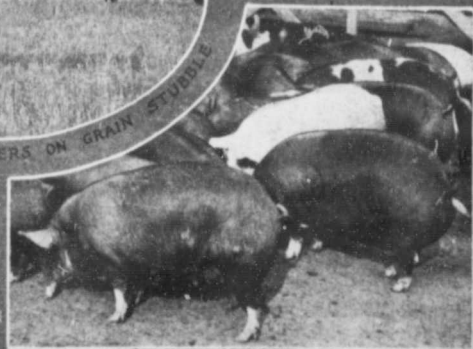
PERCHERON HORSES



DAIRY COWS AND BEEF STEERS ON GRAIN STUBBLE



WESTERN CANADIAN RANGE SHEEP



BARLEY FED HOGS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ALBERTA—Alberta holds exceptional attraction for the farmer who desires to enter any branch of the live stock industry; an abundance of feed, plenty of pure water, a virtual absence of disease, and a climate which allows the animals to remain outside all winter, combine for the success of the feeder and breeder.

up to the usual season. Taking an average, we get yields here very much higher than we ever did in South Dakota, and our land here cost much less per acre.

This year I have 1,600 acres of wheat that will go over 25 bushels to the acre, and it's going to be in the high grades. But this is the last year that I will confine my efforts to straight grain growing. Already I've got 200 hogs on the farm, and I'm going into mixed farming entirely. That's where the money is in this country. All stock is remarkably free from disease in this district, and there is a great demand for every head of live

stock we can raise. I have no hesitation in saying that I think there is no better farming country out-of-doors than this one. (Sgd.) D. B. MILLER.

Grain and Hogs

Red Deer, Alta., April 16th, 1912.

If I were going to start farming again, I would come here to Alberta. I have been here 14 years, and have gone in for straight grain growing, with just enough stock to eat the straw. Oats and fall wheat are money-making crops, and in 14 years I

have averaged at least 50 bushels of oats to the acre, 30 bushels of fall wheat, and have grown over 60 bushels of fall wheat per acre and 35 bushels of barley.

I have never lost but one crop of fall wheat in 9 years, and then I sowed oats on the land in the spring and took off a crop of over 80 bushels to the acre, about one-third of which was wheat. I sold this mixed grain at 50c. a bushel. I have grown "Banner" oats, and the straw makes good feed. I raise about 10 or 12 head of cattle, and feed them on the straw, and have never fed grain or stabled them, and they have paid well. I have raised a few horses for sale, and have done well on pigs, but I never went in heavy on them. It is best to have some pigs to feed. If the grain market price does not suit him, a man can do well to feed grain to his pigs.

Any industrious man can do well here. I came here with less than \$300, and can pull out \$10,000, and have never worked in winter, except to care for the stock. I never left my place to earn money. The roads are good. We have phone connection and good schools and churches within reasonable distance, and a man can live as comfortably as in any place in the world.

(Sgd.) E. McCONNELL.

FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS

There is practically no fodder, indigenous to temperate climates, that cannot be grown in Alberta. Years ago the ranchers depended upon the native range grass to feed their herds, and even now many farmers cut their winter feed from prairie land that has received no cultivation or attention. But the greater number of farmers now have their fields of tame grasses and all are extremely successful. It may be safely stated that no country can grow better fodder crops than Alberta. This was clearly demonstrated at the Dry Farming Congress in October, when Alberta took 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for the best sheaf of alfalfa; 1st for best sheaf of Western rye grass; 1st and 2nd for best sheaf of alsike clover; 1st for best sheaf of red clover; 1st, 2nd and 3rd for best sheaf of timothy. Several of the Western States, most famous for their fodder crops, had entries in these classes.

Native Grasses.—Wild or native grasses grow luxuriantly all over the province, the varieties being those most favorably looked upon by stockmen. They vary in height from a few inches to 3 feet and more. The upland grasses include: Beard grass, feather grass, mountain timothy, drop-seed grass, tickle grass, oat grass, grama grass, western hune grass, June grass, blue grass, sheep fescue, bunch grass, wild bromo, bearded wheat grass, Northern wheat grass, Colorado blue steam, Western rye grass, wild barley, downy wheat grass, Canadian lyme grass. Lowland grasses found include: Beckman's grass, cord grass, reed canary grass, drop-seed timothy, reed bent grass, pony grass, meadow grass, white top, manna grass.

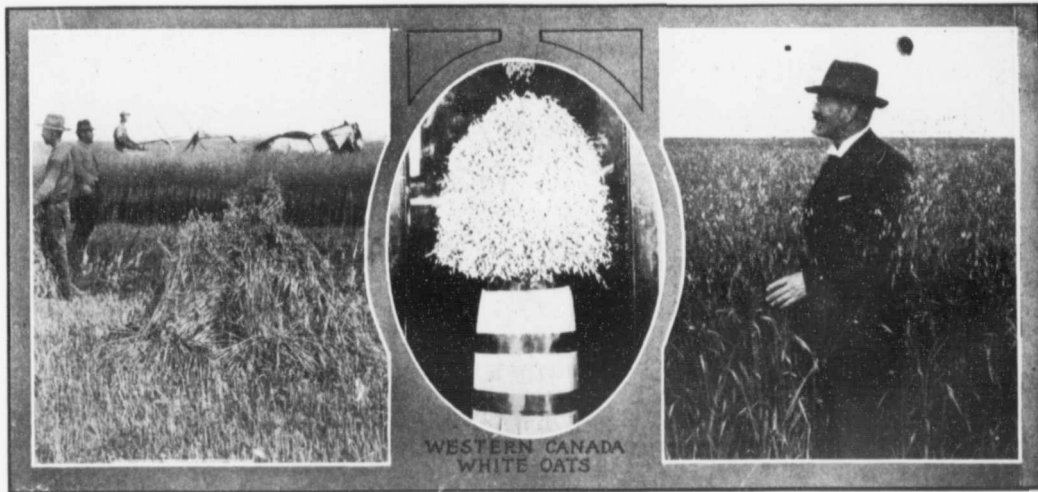
Alfalfa.—The growing of alfalfa in Alberta has long passed the experimental stage; it has proven one of the surest and most profitable crops in the province, especially in the district from Red Deer south to the International Boundary. Several fine stands are thriving in the Edmonton district, though the crop there is not yet as general as further south.

Alfalfa gives 2 and 3 cuttings per season, and yields from 3 to 5 tons per acre, starting the second year; even first-year crops give substantial returns. Marcilleus Bolinger, who farms near Gleichen, writes: "My 15 acres of alfalfa I sowed on May 28th, 1912, made, when I cut it the last time in September, 1½ tons to the acre, and I am selling it now at \$15 per ton, which makes \$22.50 to the acre the first year seeded." Charles Parry, near Lethbridge, has 90 acres in alfalfa that he states yields 6 tons per acre each year; the lowest price he has received for this crop is \$13 per ton, and the highest \$20 per ton. In the older sections of the States it has long been taken as an agricultural axiom that the success of any section that can produce alfalfa is assured; how much more profitable it should prove in Alberta, where higher prices are realized.

Other Fodders.—The fact that alfalfa is a heavy crop in Alberta, coupled with the practical absence of any stock diseases, suggests immediately to the mind of the experienced farmer that the province is especially adapted for all branches of animal husbandry. In addition to the so-styled "King of Fodders," the Alberta farmer finds at his service a variety of other crops held in high esteem by feeders. There are, of course, oats and barley, the former often cut green for fodder, as well as low-grade wheat, which is extensively used. Field peas give large crops in Alberta, and are accounted among the best feeds by the farmers of the province. Timothy and clovers of all varieties give heavy yields. From 2 to 3 tons of timothy per acre can be raised; in fact, John Turner, who farms near Calgary, last year reported 4 tons to the acre. The success of timothy and clover culture in Alberta is well illustrated by the experiences of farmers who have grown these crops. In the course of a letter, W. A. Bogue, of Piteox, writes:—

"My father's farm in Pennsylvania is worth \$200 per acre, and they think down there that one ton of timothy per acre is a good crop. Here, two tons per acre is only a fair crop; and they don't get any better prices back there than we get here. Last year my neighbor cut three tons to the acre off of six acres of land, put it in the stack, and was offered \$18.00 per ton in the stack. Think of the money my neighbor got out of six acres of land."

Roots and Vegetables.—All varieties of roots and vegetables usually grown in temperate climates are profitable crops in Alberta, and there is scarcely a farm without its garden, some only large enough to supply the needs of the family, others large enough to give a surplus for marketing. Writing of his 1912 crop, W. S. de Mattos, Strathmore, under date of November 5th, says:



ALBERTA'S OATS CROP—Average per acre, 1912, 46.30 bushels; ten year average, 36.12 bushels. Dominion Grain Inspector states more than 85 per cent. Alberta oats weigh over 42 pounds to bushel.

"Potatoes were an exceedingly good crop, producing between 500 and 600 bushels of fine, saleable tubers from about 4 acres. Cabbages, also, grew wonderfully, several reaching 15 to 20 pounds each, and were sweet, succulent and tender, and of compact texture. Cauliflower did exceedingly well, some heads measuring eight inches across, and weighing 4 pounds apiece. They were also white, firm and tender. Turnips, white and yellow, produced a first-rate crop of fine flavor, and were free from pith. Swedes gave an exceptionally heavy return of excellent quality, producing some 15 tons from about half an acre. Carrots, also, did well, and were of No. 1 quality and flavor. Parsnips produced a heavy crop, and were large and sweet. Beets gave fine results, the roots being deep red, finely flavored and well matured. Onions did well. Peas gave most excellent results; the vines were crowded with pods of large size, filled with sweet and tender peas.

"The soil here seems well suited to raising all kinds of vegetables; it is naturally rich in the materials required to ensure rapid growth with the result that although many of the vegetables reached an exceptionally large size, they were in all cases crisp and tender, and wholly free from any tendency to pithiness or stringy texture. The long days and large amount of sunshine also produced a flavor hard to beat. For all the vegetables grown a market was found locally and in Calgary. There is a large demand for high-class produce."

(Sgd.) W. S. de MATTOS.

Part IV.

FRUIT CULTURE IN ALBERTA

It is true that no Western Canadian province, except British Columbia, has attained any great renown on the fruit market; but, nevertheless, very satisfactory and profitable crops of small fruits can be grown in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Those that give the best crops are strawberries, raspberries, red and black currants and gooseberries. The few Alberta farmers who have gone into fruit culture have found it a paying business. The prairie strawberry grower has the advantage of his fruit ripening when the supply from other sources has practically ceased. Berries seldom sell below 30c. per quart, which returns a fine profit to the grower.

H. P. Gattrell, a farmer near Lethbridge, is showing the profits attainable by fruit culture in Alberta. During the summer of 1912, a half acre of raspberries returned him a net profit of \$400, while six acres of strawberries gave a net return of \$500. These figures represent profit after paying for picking, boxes, etc. Another Lethbridge farmer, this year shipped over a ton of currants to the city. At the Canadian Pacific demonstration and supply farm at Strathmore, strawberries are grown in commercial quantities, a great part of the needs of the dining cars on Alberta divisions being supplied during the season. The production of a patch less than an acre in extent is over 72 quarts per day, when at its best bearing.

Those who have experimented with crabapples in various parts of the province have found that they give good returns and have no trouble with winter-killing.

Part V.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ALBERTA

Some of the general advantages for the stock-grower and dairy-man have been touched upon in preceding parts of this pamphlet. There can be no gainsaying that Alberta is especially adapted for all branches of live stock husbandry; a climate with few extremes of temperature, an abundance of feed, plenty of pure water, and a practical absence of disease are attractions that cannot be overlooked.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is in the van of the movement toward better farming. The Animal Husbandry Branch is carrying on a most important work for this advancement, and is doing everything possible to get the settler to start his agricultural operations on a mixed basis. This Branch furnishes farmers with high-grade stock at cost prices; if necessary, giving credit in approved cases to the extent of \$1,000. Experts assist the farmer stockman with advice and demonstration, and the growing of stock is encouraged by competitions with cash prizes. The Canadian Pacific Railway regards the promotion of stock-raising by farmers as among the most important of its policies, and will give substantial aid to all farmers desiring to enter upon such operations.

Market Prices for Live Stock

On January 15, 1913, the following prices for live stock were quoted at the Calgary stock yards:

	Per cwt.
No. 1 steers (fed and watered).....	\$7.00
Heifers (fed and watered)	6.50
Cows (fed and watered)	6.00
Veal Calves (fed and watered)	8.00
Choice hogs (weighed off cars)	8.50
Sheep (weighed off cars)	5.00
Lambs (weighed off cars)	\$6.00 to 6.50

HORSES.—Owing to her dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, the nutritious grasses, inexhaustible supply of clear, cold water and other favorable conditions, Alberta is noted for her horses, which have become famous for their endurance, lung power, clean bone, and perfect freedom from hereditary and other diseases. There are, in Alberta, several grades of horses, varying in point of quality from the hardy Indian pony (cayuse) to the beautiful, well-formed thoroughbred.

Heavy-draft horses find ready sale at profitable prices. Teams, weighing 3,000 pounds and upwards, are worth \$500 and more. Between 2,500 pounds and 3,000 pounds, the average price is \$400, and the value of teams weighing between 2,000 pounds and 2,400 pounds is \$250 and upward, according to quality.

One recent proof of Alberta's superiority in horse-breeding was recorded at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, when George Lane, one of our pioneer horsemen, competing in a class open to the world, secured practically all prizes in the Percheron class with a string from his ranch. Among the prizes secured by him at that exposition were 16 firsts, including first with 6-horse team, 1st reserve champion and grand champion mares, and 1st, reserve and grand champion stallions. Professor Carlyle, who judged the Percheron class at the exposition, came to Alberta to inspect the home ranch of Mr. Lane and after a two weeks' sojourn, gave out the following report:—

"Mr. Lane has the finest Percherons I have ever seen. I could pick 50 mares from his stud that could not be duplicated anywhere in the world. Of course, there are studs where one can find a few mares as good as those on this ranch, but nowhere can one find them in such numbers. And the marvel of it is that the animals range out all year. The mares are perfect, weighing from 1,800 to 1,900 pounds, showing a quality of feet, bone and tendon that the grass of Alberta apparently develops to a superlative degree. The horses range all year, except the colts, which are kept up for the first year and fed, giving them a good start for the coming years."

BEEF CATTLE.—Two signal triumphs in beef production have fallen to Western Canada during the latter part of 1912. At the International Live Stock Exhibition, held at Chicago during December, J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, and Medicine Hat, Alberta, won the grand championship of the world for beef animals with his Western Canadian-born and bred steer, Glencarnock Victor. Time was when stockmen scoffed at the idea of producing even a passable beef steer unless corn was included in its ration; Glencarnock Victor has never tasted corn, having been fed entirely on Western Canadian-grown feed. Mr. McGregor has issued the following signed statement regarding the grand champion:

"Glencarnock Victor was calved April 20th, 1910, sired by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, out of a high-grade Angus cow. As a calf, he ran with his dam the first summer on pasture, and was fed some whole oats at night, until October, when he was taken up and fed crushed oats and barley during the first winter, still suckling his dam, and was shown as a calf in March, 1911, at Brandon Winter Fair. He ran on grass at night during the summer of 1911, being fed crushed oats, morning and night and during the winter was fitted for the Brandon Winter Fair, held last March, where he was made grand champion. It was then decided to fit him for the International and he ran on native pasture during the last summer at night and was fed oats and barley, being put in the stable during the day until September, when he was stabled for the last three months, his feed being oats, barley, oil cake or ground linseed and Swede turnips, with native hay and oat sheaves for roughness. He made splendid gains all through his feeding period, and was just right when he showed at Chicago, weighing 1,630 pounds. He was a remarkably good feeder, and I don't think ever missed a meal in his life.

"I think we have amply demonstrated that it is possible to breed, feed and develop cattle in Western Canada that will compare favorably with the best the Corn States can produce, and at less cost."

(Sgd.) JAS. D. MCGREGOR.

Glencarnock Victor sold at 50c. per pound, live weight, and dressed 70.7 per cent., the highest of any grand champion ever shown in Chicago.

Earlier in the fall, Alberta broke all Chicago market records for Western cattle. A Chicago wire of October 14, said: "Alberta broke all previous Western cattle records today, a load of 1,554-pound steers, shipped by George Lane, of Calgary, selling above \$9.25 per cwt., breaking the previous record by over 15c. per cwt. They were the best cattle that ever came from the West." Mr. Lane's shipment sold as follows:

	Per cwt.
34 steers at	\$10.25
17 steers at	9.75
34 steers at	9.50
83 steers at	9.25
132 steers at	9.00

A great many of the steers sold above \$125 per head. The fact that these animals came directly off the Alberta range with no special feeding speaks volumes.

There is no question about the future of the beef industry in Alberta. Some idea of what profits are, may be gained from the results of an experiment at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta., during the winter of 1911 and 1912. One hundred and twenty steers were fed out-of-doors. When sold the bunch returned a net profit of \$1,867.20. Every possible expense was figured, and each steer turned into the farm treasury \$15.56 over and above the cost price, feed and expense of care. These steers never saw the inside of a barn; they were kept in an open corral all winter. The feeding period was 155 days, and the average gain per head was 280 pounds. The experience of farmers who have gone into feeding operations, even in a small way, shows that cattle-raising is exceedingly profitable. W. A. Bogue, Pitcox, states:

"I came to the Red Deer district 2 years ago from the State of Washington, and after being here that long I can make a good living here on my $\frac{3}{4}$ section of land, and I can honestly say that there is a great chance here for a man who wants to do well. No man can go wrong if he gets right out into the country. I worked for 5 years on a place in Washington, and had only 1 acre of land that I could plant anything on. This land here does not sell as high as Washington land at the present time, but it is 10 times better for a man to make a living on.

"When I first came here I bought two cows, and gave \$67.50 for the two and their calves. I milked them all summer, and raised the two calves. In the fall I killed one calf and sold three-quarters of the meat for \$12.00. The other quarter I used myself. I sold one cow that winter for \$47.50. I then had left the one cow and one calf.

The next spring I butchered the calf, and it brought me \$37.50. And, from the other cow, we sold milk at 30c. a gallon for three months, which brought me \$45.00. I then sold the cow and got \$76.00 for her (including the hide). From these two cows that cost me \$67.50, I made \$218.00, and have left from them two other calves; besides that I had the milk from the two cows for one summer. Pitcox, Alta. (Sgd.) W. A. BOGUE.

Prefers Alberta to Iowa

"Red Deer, Alberta, March 2nd, 1912.

"Eight years ago this July I came to Alberta from Iowa, and if I was going to choose my location over again I would never go to Iowa, but would come here. This is a mixed farming country, and feed can be produced cheaply. There is money in dairying, in horses and cattle. It pays to feed cattle, even if we have to buy all the steers. We have fed this winter forty-five two and three-year-old steers. These use up a lot of rough feed, and we finish them on hay and chop. These cattle have no shelter, but an open shed, and the other cattle have nothing but the bush. We grow mostly oats, some barley and wheat. Oats are a very heavy crop here, and barley we can always count on being a sure thing.

"This climate is very healthy for stock. Cattle do well, and horses are especially free from disease. When it comes to hogs, there is no hog cholera, and we have never lost a hog by disease, and this year are feeding 175. Stock can be raised at great profit in this country, because feed can be grown so cheaply. A large quantity is produced on an acre, and oats, barley and wheat grow well. I have not seen a year so dry or so wet that we have not had plenty of feed.

"Chickens do well here, and we think they pay. We have kept about 100, and have been selling \$12 to \$15 worth of eggs per month. They get very little attention, as I have to see to them myself. A man with a small capital here, with a few cows, pigs and chickens, can do well, and get a start much better than on high-priced land in Iowa. I would rather winter here than in Iowa, as we have no mud through the winter, and the weather is steady."

(Sgd.) J. E. EVERSOLE.

DAIRYING.—Mr. C. P. Marker, Provincial Dairy Commission, has the following to say regarding the dairy industry in Alberta:

"The natural resources, climatic conditions and markets of Alberta are most favorable to successful dairying. The land is fertile, generally well watered and produces luxuriant crops. The weather is not exceedingly hot in summer and the nights are invariably cool and pleasant.

"Here is our dairying combination; a never-ceasing abundance of the best food for cows; nutritious native grasses, supplemented by alfalfa and peas; an abundance of fresh, pure water; an absence of mosquitoes and flies; and our provincial creameries taking charge of the cream, manufacturing it into

butter and seeking the best market, all at a nominal charge of 4c. per pound; a cheque to the farmer the first of the month, and a home market already greatly in excess of the production, and constantly and rapidly enlarging.

"The farmers living in the vicinity of the growing cities and towns of the province, have in these centres of population a good local market for their dairy produce at all times. Besides, there are in the province a number of cheese factories and creameries vying with each other in giving the best possible service and returns to the farmers who patronize them.

"The great bulk of the butter made in the creameries is disposed of in the British Columbia markets, and in the Yukon (the latter took approximately two-thirds of the butter marketed by the government in 1912), where Alberta creamery butter enjoys a splendid reputation for its uniformly fine keeping qualities. Having due regard to quality, there is no doubt we shall find a market in the West for our surplus butter and cheese production for years to come. The dairy markets are being developed as rapidly as possible upon strictly quality lines this year, and a number of our creameries are furthering this development by paying a premium to the patrons who supply the best cream."

Government Aid

Only second in importance to the ease with which large crops of fodder can be raised in Alberta, is the provincial government's policy for the encouragement of dairying in Alberta. Competent authorities state that no province or state on the continent has a system that surpasses that of this province.

Under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner, co-operative groups of farmers have the establishment of creameries in

their own hands; the government advances, on long-time terms and upon very reasonable conditions, \$1,500 toward the erection of each creamery, and markets the butter.

The system in vogue is briefly as follows: All cream delivered is graded, the farmer supplying the highest quality receiving a higher price. At the end of the month each farmer receives a cheque for 90 per cent. of the estimated selling value for the butter made from his cream. The government takes charge of the butter, grading it and placing it in storage until prices are favorable, each creamery's butter being marked. When market conditions are right, the butter is marketed, and the creamery paid; in turn, the farmer receives a cheque for the balance due him. The government charges 4c. per pound to cover expenses of freight, storage and marketing. The average price received at the creameries during the past season was 27c. per pound. The services of the government are extended to all creameries that grade their cream, whether under government supervision or not.

Returns from Dairying

There is not a district in Alberta where dairying cannot be carried on successfully and profitably. There are already some famous herds in the province. Four exceptionally fine herds are in the Red Deer district, and the owners of all of them declare themselves as more than satisfied with results. Michener Bros. breed and milk Holsteins; C. A. Julian-Sharman, Jerseys; Trimble & Son and J. J. Richards, Ayrshires. Mr. Sharman's herd includes "Rosalind of Old Basing," champion dairy cow of Canada. The official test of 11 cows and 3 heifers from his herd is shown in the following table:

No.	Name.	Milk.	Lbs. fat.	Butter, 80 per cent.	Av'r'ge test.	Age of animal at beginning of test.
1	Rosalind of Old Basing ... Feb. 25, '09, to Feb. 24, '10	10870.75	583.75	727.18	5.37	5 yrs. 5 mos.
2	Rosalind of Old Basing ... May 24, '10, to May 23, '11	11276.5	596.02	745.02	5.28	6 yrs. 7 mos.
3	Queen of Pembroke ... June 16, '09, to June 15, '10	9565.25	389.84	487.31	4.07	11 yrs. 3 mos.
4	Lona of Old Basing ... June 1, '09, to May 31, '10	6825.5	407.98	509.98	5.97	4 yrs. 8 mos.
5	Daisy Craig ... Sept. 14, '09, to Sept. 13, '10	7169.5	385.10	481.37	5.03	14 yrs. 4 mos.
6	Blue Lois ... Feb. 1, '10, to Jan. 31, '11	5110.5	291.15	363.94	5.69	3 yrs. 5 3/4 mos.
7	Croppy of Belvedere ... Feb. 22, '10, to Feb. 21, '11	8350.5	441.58	551.98	5.28	8 yrs. 11 mos.
8	Lady Cicero ... July 13, '10 to July 12, '11	5615.5	282.53	353.17	5.03	2 yrs. 11 mos.
9	Clarice of Old Basing ... Sept. 8, '10, to Sept. 7, '11	8102.	457.37	571.71	5.64	3 yrs. 5 mos.
10	Violet of Belvedere ... Nov. 11, '09, to Nov. 10, '10	10639.	461.64	577.05	4.33	6 yrs. 0 mos.
11	Heroine ... Dec. 30, '10, to Dec. 29, '11	8577.2	399.67	499.59	4.66	6 yrs. 0 mos.
Total per annum		92102.2	4696.68	5868.35	....	....
Average per animal		8373.	426.97	533.48	5.09	Each animal milked for 365 days in the test

Returns from cream sold in	Average	
Calgary, as Jersey cream, and	Each	\$219.94
skim milk fed to calves	Animal	
Less per head for feed		\$ 30.00
		\$189.94

Average value of calf at 12 months with cost of feed deducted	100.00
Average net returns from each animal for 12 months' test	\$289.94
Net returns from 11 head	\$3,189.34

Regarding his operations, Mr. Sharman writes:

"At the present time my herd numbers over 60 head, and each female, as she comes in, is entered for a 12 months' official test, and if she fails to qualify (allowing for accidents), she is not retained in the herd, as I believe, at any rate, the people of the West want, and will pay for, animals that can produce the goods and have an official record that can prove what they can do.

"A quarter-section of land, and 100 head of stock means endeavoring to get the maximum amount of growth from every square yard. Wild hay and straw can be bought cheaper than they can be raised, so we grow a great amount of green feed, a good quantity of roots, some peas and oats and barley hay, and have had gratifying success with fodder corn, for which we hope shortly to put up a silo.

"The outlook for the future for pure-bred dairy stock was never brighter; we, for the last 2 years, have shipped all cream to Calgary (100 miles), and receive a good premium above market quotations for an article which we endeavor to make first-class in every respect. As the produce of the cow is undoubtedly assured of a very remunerative market, it follows as a natural consequence that the real dairy animal will be in great demand.

(Sgd.) C. A. JULIAN-SHARMAN.

Dairy Cows and Hogs

"Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 11, 1912.

"I came to the Lethbridge district five years ago, with a capital of about \$500. Now, I own 4,500 acres of choice land at various points, and this year have 1,100 acres under crop. I expect eventually to feed every blade of fodder and every bushel of grain that I grow on the land. I am bringing all my land to a mixed farming basis, and consider that for such a system this country cannot be beaten. My live stock now consists of thirty-five head of dairy cows, which, within another week, will be increased to fifty-five head, as I have just purchased twenty head of Holsteins and Guerneys; twenty-seven head of horses, several heads of hogs, and all the other live stock that goes to make a farm.

"The ease with which large crops of alfalfa can be raised makes this an ideal district for dairying. A good stand of this fodder gives three cuttings per season, and goes five tons to the acre. I make dairying a speciality on my quarter-section that lies about four miles out of Lethbridge. I sell every bit of milk my herd produces to a Lethbridge dairy at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per quart, and the dairyman sends out to the farm for the milk. One of my cows gives thirty-two quarts of milk daily. That figures out over \$2.00 per day. Beginning next spring, I'll always have thirty head of pure-bred Percheron brood mares. There's always a sure profit in horses here. I'm going to add to my stock continually, as this branch of agriculture is the money-maker in Alberta.

"Recently, I made a trip through the best agricultural districts of the States, covering the fruit-growing districts of the Pacific Coast and all the Middle-west states. After seeing them all I decided there is no other district as good to farm and live in as Southern Alberta. My crop this year is worth about \$25,000, and consists of 300 acres of flax, 250 acres of wheat, 375

acres of oats, 75 acres of alfalfa, 60 acres of timothy, and 35 acres of potatoes."

(Sgd.) FRANK A. MAXWELL.

Lock Box 1948, Lethbridge, Alta.

SWINE.—Of the hog products consumed in Western Canada, only a small fraction is of local origin, the great bulk being imported either from Eastern Canada or the United States. It is quite needless to point out that if packers and produce merchants can, after paying the high prices now ruling at all outside points of origin, plus the cost of transportation, sell pork and pork products at a profit, to the people and often to the farmers of the West, there must be an excellent opportunity to make money out of raising hogs for the home market. With the abundance of cheap feed always procurable in Alberta, and the other favorable conditions, there is absolutely no reason why a single pound of pork or any other hog product should ever be brought from outside.

All varieties of swine thrive and do well on the Alberta farm. Settlers from Eastern Canada generally prefer the improved Yorkshire, the Tamworth or a cross between one of these breeds and the Berkshire. Those from the United States are more inclined to favor the Chester White, the Poland China, the Duroc Jersey or the Hampshire. The packer, as a rule, prefers the long-sided bacon type now generally bred in Ontario in response to his suggestions; but, as matters now stand, he cannot afford to be too particular, and is glad to pay a good price for well-finished hogs of any breed.

The abundance of feed at hand is an additional attraction to the hog-raiser. The farmer, with a herd of hogs, never fears low grain prices; he knows there is a substantial profit awaiting him when he markets his crop "on the hoof." It has been demonstrated time and again that Western Canada's grain will produce hogs of a quality superior to those fattened on corn. Hog-feeders of experience maintain that it is folly to sell wheat, even low grade, at less than 65¢ per bushel; that, when fed to hogs, it will return from 80¢. to \$1.10 per bushel.

Investigations by Professor Henry, the Wisconsin expert, show that it takes from 300 to 500 pounds of corn, which he proves by experiment has no better hog-feeding value, pound for pound, than wheat, and produces a much inferior quality of pork, to produce 100 pounds of gain, or an average of 420 pounds of wheat (7 bushels) for 100 pounds of gain. The price of hogs in Southern Alberta has not been below \$4.50 per cwt. during the past 6 years, and for the past three years have not sold below \$7.00 per cwt. Wheat converted into pork at \$4.25 per cwt., live weight, would realize 60¢ per bushel; at \$5.00 per cwt., 71¢ per bushel; at \$6.00 per cwt., 86¢ per bushel; and at \$7.00 per cwt., \$1.00 per bushel. Supplementing the wheat with alfalfa or rape pasture in summer, and roots in winter, the number of pounds of grain required to produce 100 pounds of pork can be greatly reduced, and the value per bushel realized correspondingly increased.

The hog-raiser from further south soon forgets his faith in corn as a feed when he has gained experience with barley,

which gives large crops, has excellent fattening qualities and produces an exceptionally sweet pork. Barley is fed in a variety of ways, and always gives the best of results.

Hogs and Alfalfa

Some farmers have attained truly remarkable profits in swine breeding and feeding. For instance, the following statement by O. T. Lathrop, places his profits at \$300 per acre per year from land used for alfalfa and hogs:

Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 12, 1912.

"I have been in this country seven years, having come from Afton, Iowa, where land is worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. I think there are greater possibilities here than where I came from, and have followed out my farming operations along mixed farming lines, making a speciality of raising hogs. We have practically 300 acres seeded to alfalfa, and I may say that we are raising as fine alfalfa as I have seen in the best of the states south of us. By proper cultivation we are getting a five-ton yield and the average price per ton for the last five years has been better than \$15. At that, we make more money raising hogs on our alfalfa than by selling it, although there is always a strong demand for the fodder in this district and we could sell all we raise at a price that would give us a large return per acre.

"We can raise twenty-five hogs per acre of alfalfa by changing them from pasture to pasture, and keeping them always on green feed. We are turning off an average of 1,000 hogs per year, which we sell at an average of \$18.00 per head at ten months old. We find that the actual cost of raising a hog is \$6.00; this is counting full expense and interest at eight per cent. on our investment. Thus each hog gives us a profit of \$12.00, and the land utilized by hogs is paying us a net income of \$300 per acre, or ten per cent. on \$3,000 per acre. Improved land seeded to alfalfa is selling at \$100 per acre up. We finish our hogs for market with ground wheat and barley, which gives us a finished product equal to Iowa's corn-fed hogs. We have never had disease in our herds, and the market for our pork is practically unlimited."

(Sgd.) OTHO. T. LATHROP.

Oats and Barley for Hogs

Strathmore, Alta., Sept. 17, 1912.

"I have farmed in the Strathmore district for the past three seasons, coming from Boston, Mass., and have not failed yet in making a substantial profit from my operations. I have been raising barley and oats, cutting the latter green for hog feed and using the former to finish the porkers. Last year I also raised field peas, which did very well. This season I put potatoes on the land that was in peas last, and obtained a very satisfactory yield.

"I may say that with this method of farming there is practically no chance of failure. I am able to make a clear profit of from \$11 to \$12 per head on my hogs, and there is always a strong market for them, good animals selling from \$18 to \$20 per head.

I find that the farmers in this district who are using the proper system in their operations are uniformly successful. I am convinced that anyone willing to work cannot do better than locate here."

(Sgd.) C. E. MUNDT.

SHEEP.—The opportunities offered for the profitable breeding and rearing of sheep in Alberta are unsurpassed in any part of the world. The whole province abounds with food of all the varieties suitable for sheep, while the climatic and other conditions are also exceedingly favorable. In view of these facts, it is somewhat surprising that the number of sheep now kept in the Canadian West is so small as to render necessary the constant importation of dressed mutton, not only from Eastern Canada but from Australia and New Zealand.

The profit derived from the flock will eventually far more than repay the owner for his original outlay of money, time and trouble. The demand for mutton is constantly increasing and the home-grown article is immeasurably superior to that brought from the Antipodes and always commands a remunerative figure on the local market. Owing to the local demand, but few sheep have of recent years been shipped to any outside market, but even in the event of a surplus being created, unlikely for the present at least, there would be no difficulty in finding a paying outlet.

Those who have gone into sheep-raising in Alberta have reaped very substantial rewards, as shown by their statements.

Sheep Paid Large Profits

Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 12, 1912.

"The introduction of sheep into Southern Alberta, together with the large crops of alfalfa that can be grown here, is going to put agriculture in the district upon an absolutely safe basis. While other stock may be of as much use in this connection, my experience has been with sheep and I will say that, with a supply of alfalfa as a base and after allowing the sheep to glean the fields in the fall and so long as winter holds off, with the fodder to fall back upon, one is safe for profits notwithstanding any adverse conditions that may occur that prevent the full maturing of the crop.

"Finding myself up against such a loss last year, I planned to recover, in part, through the purchase of a herd of 3,200 sheep in October, 1911. I had stacked approximately 400 tons of alfalfa. With these sheep, I gleaned the damaged acres. After January 1, we drew in our sheep to the alfalfa base and shelter that we had provided for them. We had, in the meantime, separated 1,200 head of the choice ewes, and bred them to bear lambs in the month of March. The others we had bred to bear in the month of May. We paid \$3.60 per head for these sheep. As a result, from the whole herd, and mixed with the whole herd were some aged sheep, our losses were perhaps 5 per cent. Our increase by lambs was 100 per cent. We sheared from these sheep an average of 10 pounds of wool, selling it at 12½¢ per pound. Our lambs were marketed at \$5.00 per head at the Lethbridge butchers.



WESTERN CANADIAN FARM HOMES—The farm residences shown in the above group are not, by any means, the best or most costly that could be selected; they are typical of the class erected by the ordinary, comfortably-fixed farmer in Alberta and the other Prairie Provinces. The high standard of Western Canadian home life is remarked upon by visitors.

As they were taken from their mothers, after a few weeks the mothers also went to the block at the same price. Estimating that the wool paid all running expenses, which it did, the profit on the herd was \$19,200. (Sgd.) GEO. M. HATCH.

"Red Deer, Alta., April 21, 1912.
 "Yes, there is money in sheep. A year ago last fall I sold a farmer near me, fifty of my ewes at \$6.00 each, and took his note for one year, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Before the note was

due my neighbor had received 85c. per head clear for the wool from the ewes, and he raised from them 54 lambs. He sold the whole bunch, 104, at \$6.00 each. He told me the sheep had no more shelter than some brush, and he did not feed them anything except straw and some hay that was not saleable. You can figure what he made on his investment; and last year was not an unusually good year for sheep."

(Sgd.) GEO. F. ROOR.

POULTRY.—There is a large and profitable field in Alberta for the poultry-raiser. With eggs never lower than 25c., and ranging from 35c. to 60c. per dozen on the Calgary market, little further need be said regarding this valuable branch of the farm. It is generally conceded that the primary conditions for successful poultry-raising are reasonable mildness of climate, abundance of sunshine and dryness of atmosphere. These conditions are all present in the highest degree in Alberta. A. W. Foley, poultry superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Dominion Government, has this to say regarding poultry-raising in Alberta.

"The climate offers exceptional inducements to engage in poultry-raising. There is abundance of sunshine throughout the year; in fact, there are few days, either in winter or summer, that the birds cannot take exercise out-of-doors at some time during the day. During March, April and part of May there is practically no rainfall, making conditions for rearing the very best for all kinds of poultry. As this is a hatching season, the poultryman has ample opportunity to get the young stock past the danger period before the wet weather, which is so injurious to the young stock. With dry weather and from 14 to 18 hours of daylight, they have every chance to mature. Many have discarded the heat brooders, and are rearing chicks most successfully in the cold brooders.

"There are, as yet, but few who have given attention to turkeys, ducks and geese, and the markets secure their supply by importing carloads from the Eastern Provinces or Western States. I am informed by the few who are giving attention to this line of poultry that they are easily reared and very profitable, as both markets and prices are good."

Regarding markets, Mr. Foley goes on to say:—"The markets for all kinds of poultry are exceptionally good. That the demand is practically unlimited may be noted from the fact that in the neighborhood of 100 carloads of poultry and eggs are imported annually to help meet the demands.

"The province, as yet, is a consuming rather than a producing province. Apart from the demands of this province, there is an exceptionally good market in British Columbia, which will be the natural market for the surplus output in the future. This will be made more available on completion of transcontinental railways now in course of construction. Apart from the market demands there is at present, and will be for years to come, a great demand for birds and eggs of pure-bred varieties for breeding purposes. So great is the demand at present that those engaged in the business are only able to supply a small part of it. As a result of the educational work, the demand for pure-bred birds of good type and egg-laying qualities is yearly increasing."

Part VI.

MIXED FARMING IN ALBERTA

A perusal of the foregoing pages will show the experienced farmer that there is no branch of agriculture that cannot be practised with profit in Alberta. The use in the older districts will realize that it is a combination of these various branches—mixed or diversified farming—that will give the largest returns, using all by-products and returning to the soil a great part of the constituents taken from it. The farmers who have come to this idea are the ones who are making the best success of their operations in Alberta; even some of these who have reaped large rewards from straight grain-growing have declared themselves as converted to the better agriculture. When the movement has reached its full impetus, Alberta, and all Western Canada, will come into its own. Intending settlers will read with interest the following statements of those who have found pleasure and profit in mixed farming:

Quarter-section of Land, Cattle and Horses Insure Success

Red Deer, Alta., April 8, 1912.

"When I arrived in Red Deer in October, 1886, and observed the excellent condition of cattle and horses which had not eaten anything but the natural prairie grasses, I concluded that this country was well adapted for the stock-raising industry. Central Alberta is gently undulating, and is well watered by numerous lakes and streams of good water. There is also a good deal of timber and brush for shelter, and the grasses are abundant and very nutritious. These characteristics, I think, contribute ideal conditions for the prosecution of the above mentioned industry.

"In the spring of 1887, I purchased a bunch of Shorthorn heifers at Calgary, and headed the herd with a Shorthorn sire, and I do not think I have seen a better animal brought into the country. Since that time I have been closely identified with the cattle industry. The first two animals of my own raising that I butchered, were two steers, one 28 months old, which dressed 754 pounds of beef, and the other 30 months old, which dressed 784 pounds. These animals never had any special care or feed. The first winter they had all the good prairie hay they could eat, and the second winter, being rather mild, they foraged their living mostly on the prairie, but could go to a straw stack when so inclined, and were taken right off the prairie in September and October and slaughtered.

"Alberta has established a wide reputation for the production of good horses. Those purchased here for the British army have all proved satisfactory, and there is an unlimited market in that direction if the right type is produced. There is also a large demand, at good prices, for heavy-draft purposes—Clydesdales, Shires and Percherons are used. Sheep, too, do well here, and there is perhaps no animal that can be kept on the farm that will give a better return for the money invested and the cost of production.



CUTTING 200 ACRES PER DAY



TRACTORS BY THE TRAIN LOAD



BREAKING AND MIXING



A TWO-MILE TURN-ROW



MECHANICAL FARMING IN ALBERTA—Alberta farmers are up-to-the-minute agriculturists; they use all modern appliances in their operations.

"Ten years ago I purchased a section of land adjoining the town of Red Deer. I cleared about 450 acres, and sowed it to timothy and brome grass—about half of each. I have cut as high as 3 tons to the acre off this land in favorable years. There is no surer thing in this country than dairying. A man willing to go into dairying is safe, right from the first day he starts. There is something coming in every day. He can sell cream and

feed calves and hogs. In a country that will raise feed as abundantly as this, there is no need of killing calves. A man with a quarter-section of land, some horses and cattle, and willing to work, is success-insured. In fact, any man who is industrious and saving is bound to make good."

(Sgd.) G. W. SMITH.

Alberta Makes Life Worth Living

Following is a letter written by Marcellus Kendall, of High River, to his father, W. E. Kendall, of Quincy, Ill.:

High River, Alta., May 15, 1912.

"Dear Father:—

"This is a typical Alberta day—bright and warm. We have had a week of rain, which insures us a big crop. The ground is full of water, and all grain will come up fine. Fall wheat is the best I ever saw, except one year, and I am rejoicing as we have 250 acres. To be here in this rich, fertile country, with good roads always and a fine bright climate, makes life worth living. I look for an extra good big crop this year. We have the most of our crop in and it is coming up. Our garden is in. I tell you this country is a winner, and I am now first beginning to farm right. Our big engine and plows are just the thing. We can do something every day. I keep three big four-horse teams following the plows, and get our grain in on time and in better shape.

"All my stock are as fat as butter, and not a colt or a calf has been inside of my barns or lots—just think of that, and talk of a cold country. It is 50 per cent. better than old Illinois. Come and see my stock and you will agree with me. I butchered a three-year-old heifer the other day. It dressed 660 pounds; took 36 pounds of tallow from her entrails, and she has never been inside my lots; always ran out in the fields. The mate to her I sold yesterday to a butcher for \$65. How is that? Everybody begins to see I am right in mixed farming. Let me tell you something. I have fifty cattle; ten steers just ready for market. I raise all my stock. Ten milk cows are now making me \$3 butter. I have thirty horses; raised eight colts last year, worth now over \$1,000; never cost me anything for shelter or feed, just ran in field all last winter.

"I have a fine bunch of hogs, and I defy you to find better ones in Illinois. I butcher them here, and sell to the hotels at 11½¢ a pound. Nine and ten-months-old I get \$25 each. We gather over 100 eggs a day. I now have over four full cases of eggs in the cellar ready for market at 25¢ a dozen. This is not wind, but fact. Come and see for yourself. I have twenty cars of grain ready to ship. I raised, last year, 60,000 bushels of grain, and it is going to make me some money.

"Just think of the contrast with eight years ago, when I came here to my little shack on the prairie, with my one car of three cows, five mares, a few chickens and turkeys, and all we had of household goods, a small three-horse plow, a stone churn, etc., and started for all there was in it. Today we have 1,600 acres of the best land the sun shines on; a quarter-section with the thriving town of Blackie on the corner of it, with a good railroad there. Now, we ride on our big plow, and see the black loam turn over at the rate of two acres every hour, and harrow it at the same time; with a telephone in our home, a big creamery in our town, and an automobile at our hand.

"Anyone you can induce to come here, or buy land, you will do them a great favor. One cannot miss it in this hustling, live

country. I have a clear conscience, and can say that all the people I have got here, or got interested in Alberta, have profited, and I have been pleased, and you know I have pulled hard every day I have been here. I have written many letters, and I think I have influenced a hundred persons to come here. The land you speak of is all tight, and in the right place. It will take \$50 an acre to buy mine. In fact, I do not want to sell, nor have I ever had it on the market."

(Sgd.) MARCELLUS KENDALL.

Part VII.

HOME-MAKING IN ALBERTA

NOTE.—To the farmer of limited resources: Do not decide that your finances are not sufficient to establish you in Western Canada, until you have read the details of the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Loan to Settlers" policy.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has ceased being a land-selling organization in the limited sense of the word; henceforth the Company will devote itself to the colonization of the lands yet held. These lands will be sold only to those who will develop them, and all efforts will be made in the future, as in the past, to people the Western Canadian prairies with the best and most progressive type of agriculturist in the world.

The class of rural resident at present in the Canadian West excites the admiration of the visitor from other countries. The Britisher, the man from the States, the Scandinavian, the German, and the Hollander, have all brought to the Prairie Provinces high ideals in home and public life and progressive methods in agriculture and are all working together in the making of a nation the advancement of which is the wonder of the century. No other country on the face of the earth has attracted a higher type of immigrant; no other country has, in such a short space of time—the real development of Western Canada has taken place within the past decade—shown such a growth of the influences that make for a better people, morally, mentally, physically and financially.

The high standards of life that have their place in Western Canada will, probably, to the best type of farmer, be an even greater inducement than the extreme ease with which an area of exceptionally fertile land can be acquired. The arriving settler will find churches of every denomination; nowhere is the Sabbath kept more sacred than here. He will find a wholesome respect for law and order; the cities and towns are efficiently policed and the interests of rural inhabitants are looked after by the Royal North-West Mounted Police, an organization of world-wide fame for its integrity and efficiency. The desire of Western Canadians for both practical and informative education is virtually insatiable; rural and urban schools are of the greatest efficiency and there are several colleges and universities for higher education, together with agricultural colleges of great efficacy.

COST OF STARTING OPERATIONS.—Time was when quite a considerable capital was necessary to insure success within a short period, when launching agricultural operations in Western Canada. Now, however, the extremely reasonable terms offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway have reduced the amount required to a minimum. The intending settler must get no idea that Western Canada is a district where money can be picked up without effort. No amount of capital, however large, assures success unless the man behind it is willing to use his utmost endeavors; no lack of capital spells failure, if the settler is possessed of grit and stamina, together with an appreciation of the reward and pleasure of work well done. The whole matter of success or failure lies with the man himself.

The Canadian Pacific stands ready to do everything in reason to assure the success of settlers purchasing land from the Company. Some of the inducements offered, before referred to and treated in extenso further on, are: Payments for land spread over a period of 20 years; loans to settlers for the improvement of their holdings; live stock furnished at cost, and, at times, on deferred payments; many other attractive concessions The Canadian Pacific Railway never has, and never expects to, foreclose on a farmer making an earnest effort to get on his feet.

Of first consideration in costs is the price of the land. Canadian Pacific lands sell from \$11 per acre upwards, according to location, etc., on terms of 1-20th cash, and the balance in 19 equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

In addition to the cost of the land, the cost of getting the farmer and his family, household goods, implements, animals, etc., to the farm, or the cost of such goods, implements, animals, etc., if the settler has not already got them, must be taken into consideration. It is well to state here that immigrants from the United States will find it advisable to bring the above-mentioned chattels with them. Any that have been in their possession for 6 months or longer come in without payment of duty, and the loss in selling old and purchasing new goods more than makes up the cost of freight. A certain amount of live stock is also admitted free of duty, the whole subject being covered further on, under the head of "Customs and Quarantine."

The following tables show freight and passenger rates from various points in the United States to Calgary:

Freight Rates

(Subject to Change at Any Time)

The freight rates quoted hereunder are approximate, and such as we have been able to secure at the time this folder goes to press. Settlers should in all cases get in touch with their nearest freight agent, to secure exact rates from their home towns.

	Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.	Less than carload lots. Per cwt.
Portland, Oregon, via Sumas, B.C.	\$152.00	\$1.52
Chicago, via N. Portal, Sask.	85.00	1.27
Kansas City, via N. Portal, Sask.	101.00	1.52
St. Paul, via N. Portal, Sask.	45.00	.67
Omaha, via N. Portal, Sask.	99.00	1.47
Denver, via St. Paul & N. Portal, Sask..	175.00	2.52
New York, via Buffalo	195.60	1.63
New York, via Ogdensburg	173.40	1.50
Buffalo, New York	156.00	1.24
Helena, Montana	109.00	1.36
Idaho Falls, Idaho	298.40	3.32½
Spokane, Wash.	117.40	1.32½
From Ontario Points	136.50	1.14

Passenger Rates

Passenger rates quoted hereunder, are such as we have been able to secure as this pamphlet goes to press. Settlers should in all cases get in touch with the nearest passenger agent, to secure exact rates from their home towns.

The Canadian Pacific Railway sells land to no one unless he or she, in person, or by accredited representative, has first examined it. For the convenience of those who wish to make a trip of inspection before concluding preparations for leaving their present



POULTRY RAISING IN ALBERTA—Markets, climate, in fact everything works for the prosperity of the poultry farmer in Western Canada. The hens pay the grocery bill on many a Western Canadian farm.

locations, the Company runs bi-weekly excursions from various points. The following table shows return passenger rates, via excursions, from several points in the United States to Calgary; for further information inquire of local railway agent, or address M. E. Thornton, Colonization Agent, Department of Natural Resources, Land Branch, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

(Subject to Change at Any Time)

Chicago, Ill.	\$16.50	St. Joseph, Mo.	\$47.50
Peoria, Ill.	46.50	Council Bluffs, Ia. . .	46.50
St. Louis, Mo.	50.50	Omaha, Neb.	46.50
Kansas City	47.50	Sioux City, Ia.	46.50
Leavenworth, Kan. .	47.50	St. Paul, Minn.	39.50
Athison, Kan.	47.50	Minneapolis	39.50

Implements Needed

The implements needed on an Alberta farm are approximately the same as those on farms in any other prairie district. The table given is for the machinery and implements on a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new, first-quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales such as are always taking place in every farming community. Better still, as before stated, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. The following list is of implements needed on a quarter-section farm:

Wagon and box	\$100
Wagon rack	15
Walking plow	25
Packer	125
Harrows	36
Disc	44
Hay rake	65
Binder	165
Smaller tools	100
Total	\$600

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crude sort of structures, while others erect homes and out-buildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple of hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn. Experienced farmers may avail themselves of the loan from the Company before mentioned, which places them immediately in possession of a home that anyone would be proud of, as well as substantial outbuildings.

The expenditure for farm animals is also a very elastic amount, the first year. However, we cannot impress too strongly upon the settler the desirability, the necessity, of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many looking toward Canada for a location, have the idea that the proper thing for the first season is to go in for straight grain

growing, and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. Although the odds here are more in favor of the grower than in most other agricultural countries, straight grain growing in Western Canada, the same as in any country, is something of a gamble,—a risking of all in hopes of a large return. On the other hand, dairy cows and poultry produce absolutely sure returns, while hogs dispose of everything that would otherwise go to waste. Another thing, grain will not give nearly as quick returns as cows, hens and pigs will. For a crop of grain, the farmer has to wait several months, while he can have his stock producing a revenue, and a good one, within a few days after reaching the land. Many farmers make their poultry pay the grocery bill. The settler will find four cows, four pigs and a couple of dozen hens an investment that will pay from the start.

Taking into consideration all the above expenses a settler from, say, Minnesota, who first makes a trip of inspection, bringing his household goods and horses with him, but purchasing his implements and stock here, will have, on a quarter-section farm, approximately the following initial outlay, in addition to the railway fare for his family, providing he does not avail himself of the Company's loan:

Inspection trip, fare.	\$ 39.50
First payment, \$20 land	160.00
Freight, carload household goods	45.00
Implements	600.00
4 dairy cows	250.00
4 pigs	25.00
2 dozen hens	12.00
House, about	300.00
Barn, about	100.00
Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	100.00

LOAN TO SETTLERS' POLICY.—Reference, in a general way, has already been made to the Canadian Pacific "Loan to Settlers" policy. This policy was adopted for the express purpose of enabling those who are not possessed of sufficient cash to make the above outlays, to acquire a home in Western Canada. While the plan is philanthropic in its effect, it is designed on a strictly business basis.

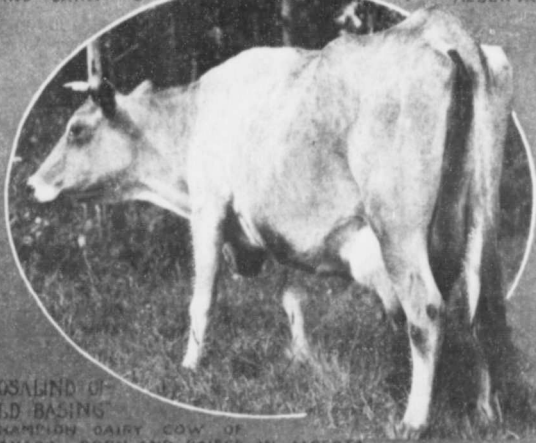
The Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to advance experienced farmers, locating on land purchased from the Company, farm improvements to the value of \$2,000, the amount to be paid back to the Company in a period of 20 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The sum is expended in erecting any one of several standard styles of residence, as selected by the purchaser, and a barn of standard pattern; fencing the farm, drilling a well, breaking the land, etc. This work is done by the Development Branch of the Company, and, as it is arranged for in large contracts, the cost is much less than if contracted for by the settler himself. The residences are built on the cottage style, and contain four and five rooms, with pantry and closets, and are so constructed that the addition of a shed or summer kitchen is a matter of small expenditure; they are attractively painted,



ALFALFA AND DAIRY COWS BRING DOLLARS TO ALBERTA FARMERS



FIELD PEAS



ROSALIND OF
OLD BASINS
CHAMPION DAIRY COW OF
CANADA. BORN AND RAISED IN ALBERTA



FODDER CORN

DAIRYING IN ALBERTA—To the dairyman, Alberta offers an abundance of the feeds deemed essential,—alfalfa, clovers, fodder corn, roots and all other fodders indigenous to temperate climates. The average price received for butter at government creameries during 1912 was 27 cents per pound.

plastered and built of the best materials; in fact, are homes that residents of a long period would be proud to own. The barns are of several types, one of the most popular having stalls for nine cows and a team, with a hay loft above and covered shed and poultry house attached. The following are the regulations under which the loan is made:

1. Applicants for farms must be married men with agricultural experience.
2. Applicants must, at their own expense, make a personal selection of the land they propose to buy.
3. Applicants must be the owner (free of encumbrance) of sufficient horses, cows and other live stock and farm implements, to enable them to go into occupation of their land and proceed

with the development. The possession of the necessary live stock and implements is not essential where the applicant satisfies the company that he has sufficient money to purchase said stock and implements outright and can fulfil the other requirements.

4. The terms of the sale of lands being twenty equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent., applicants must be in possession of sufficient cash capital to enable them to pay their first instalment of 1-20th of the purchase price of the land they select, and also to keep their families for one year from date of going into occupation of the land.

5. No application will be accepted for a greater area than two sections (1280 acres).

6. Lands must be selected from lists of lands issued by the Company, showing lands for sale under these regulations.

7. So soon as any applicant has made the selection of his land and signed his application therefor under the terms of these regulations, the Company will undertake to make an advance of not more than \$2,000 for improvements of the said land, under the following conditions:

(a) The total amount advanced must be expended improving the land purchased, and all expenditures must be made under the supervision of the Company.

(b) The improvements to be put on the land in the order of their importance, will consist of: The erection of a house; the erection of a barn; the fencing of the farm; the providing of a well with a suitable pump; the breaking and cultivation of the land.

(c) The character of the house and barn to be erected on the farm to be selected by the applicant from the standard plans of houses and barns erected by the Company, and these buildings will be erected by the Company. The well, together with the necessary pump, also the material for the erection of the fence, will be provided by the Company. In the completion of the erection of the buildings, wells and fences, also in the completion of the breaking and other agricultural operations by the Company on the land purchased, the purchaser of the land, together with any stock and equipment he has, will, in so far as it is possible to do so, be employed in connection therewith, and he paid the current rates for same. The cost of all the foregoing material and work will be paid by the Company and charged against the advance.

(d) The total amount of the advance of \$2,000 loaned as above mentioned for the purpose of improving the land purchased, will be added to the list price of the land and repayment of the same made in 20 equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent., at the same time and concurrently with the payments for the land as above referred to.

The advantages that come to the settler from this policy are many. Not only is he enabled to make a start with a much smaller outlay of cash than otherwise, but his family is also protected from any of the inconveniences generally incidental to establishing a new home. The cash he receives for helping in the improvement of the farm is always a welcome addition to his treasury and he is assured that the buildings on his land are of

the class that long years of experience have proven best. The reduction in initial expense is considerable.

Terms and Title.—As before stated, all Canadian Pacific farm lands are sold on terms of 1-20th cash, and the balance in 19 equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. No land will be sold to speculators; in every contract is a development clause, which must be lived up to if the purchaser wishes to retain the land. In purchasing the land here offered, you get title direct from the Canadian Pacific Railway, a corporation with assets of hundreds of millions of dollars; the Company's title is direct from the Crown.

The Farmer With a Family of Boys.—If you come under this head, the contents of this pamphlet should have your profound consideration. Ask yourself: "Are my present holdings large enough to take care of my boys and the families they will have some day?" "Are the returns from my farm sufficient to enable me to loan them the money to buy some of the high-priced land in this vicinity?" The chances are you will have to answer each question in the negative. Then, you should be on your way to Western Canada as soon as you can get away. By selling your present farm you could buy at least four times as large an acreage for the same or less money,—land that would probably give you greater returns per acre than your present holdings, and plenty of room for the boys.

The Farmer With a Mortgaged Farm.—If you come in this class, the remarks made above apply equally in your case. Furthermore, you are probably tired of paying so large a portion of your net earnings out in interest. You may be able to effect a sale of your farm and realize considerable capital, and, in addition, you have your equipment. The first payment you will require to make upon a good-sized farm purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, on a basis of 1-20th cash and the balance in 19 equal, annual instalments, will probably be but a fraction of what you are now paying out annually in interest to a mortgage company.

The Farmer on a Rented Farm.—If you come under this class, you are thrice welcome. A large experience in Western colonization has taught us that the ex-renter makes, perhaps, all things considered, the most successful farmer, when provided with the inspiration fostered by the knowledge that he is working a place of his own. You, no doubt, started on a rented farm with very limited capital. If your capital had been ample, you would never have been a renter. Since then your landlord has taken most of the profits, and you have been face to face, not alone with paying rent and keeping your family, but also with augmenting your slender capital as you went along. You have probably by this time a considerable farm equipment, some grain and live stock and a little balance in your bank. Fortunately, you are not tied up with property interests, and you are, therefore, a free man, to go or stay, just as you please. Of course, your lease is an obstacle at present, but that will expire sooner or later. In the meanwhile, you are looking around with a view to bettering your condition. Come to Western Canada and avail yourself of the Canadian Pacific's

loan to settlers. You will find that within a few years your farm in Alberta will have paid for itself, and instead of paying half of your profits out in rent every year, as you are now doing, you will be an independent land-owner in comfortable circumstances.

Part VIII.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO SETTLERS

PUBLIC WORSHIP.—The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada. There is no State Church. Christian churches of various beliefs are found in the country towns as well as in the cities. The number of specified denominations of religious thought in the Dominion, according to the census of 1900, was 142. No place is the Sabbath more respected than in the Canadian West.



MAKING A START IN MIXED FARMING—No settler should think of commencing farming operations in Western Canada without some live stock.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The school system of Alberta is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintaining of schools. This provides a very large school fund, which assures the maintenance of an adequate and advanced school system. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character.

The management of the system is vested in one of the ministers of the government. The organization of school districts is optional with the settlers. Districts formed cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth.

The cost of maintaining a school is small, owing to the liberal assistance given by the government; the public grants paid to each school are from \$250.00 to \$300.00 per year. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of inspection is inaugurated, each school being visited twice during the year.

There are now over 2,000 school districts in Alberta. Some idea of the rapidity with which the system is extended to meet the demand of the spreading population is gained from the fact that during 1911, 283 new school districts were opened.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has located mixed farming demonstration farms at Broxburn, Vulcan, Gleichen, Keona, Alix, Coronation, Sedgewick, Bantry, Cairns, and Cochrane. In addition to these farms, gratuitous information and instruction are given at the Company's supply farms at Strathmore and Brooks. The demonstration farms practise the best methods of diversified agriculture, and are for the express purpose of teaching the settler the system of agriculture that will give him the greatest returns. In connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Company runs mixed farming demonstration trains through the province each fall. Experts accompany the train, and lectures and demonstrations are given at every station of importance.

Dominion Government Demonstration farms are located at Lacombe and Lethbridge, and during the winter short courses in agriculture are given at each of these. At frequent periods during the summer, excursions are run to these farms. The provincial government will soon open agricultural colleges in connection with their demonstration farms at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion. Instruction will be given at these starting this winter, and within two years it is expected that a central college will be ready, where students can take their final degrees. Short-term courses are held at various points in the province during the winter, the course of instruction, including all branches of husbandry.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.—Alberta is very well served by railroads, as the main lines of the three transcontinental lines—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—all traverse the province at different places, and cover it with a net-work of branch lines. In 1912 the three chief railways completed 1,975 miles of new track; in 1913, they expect to complete another 2,700 miles. During the year, the C.P.R. alone added 530 miles, and plans in 1913 to grade and track between a thousand and eleven hundred miles. The C.P.R. has now 1,504 miles of line in operation in the province. In addition to the main line, and the south-westerly branch from Medicine Hat, through the Crow's Nest Pass, it has the north main line branch from Winnipeg to Wetaskiwin, and thence to Edmonton. The Calgary-Edmonton branch joins this at Wetaskiwin. From Lacombe a branch is being built to Kerrobert, Sask., and is now actually operated as far as Coronation. From Calgary a branch extends southward to Lethbridge, and another to Macleod. A branch extends from Langdon, on the main line, north to Acme; from Irricana, on this line, a cut-off runs to Bassano, which will be in operation this spring. The most important work still under construction is the Weyburn, Sask., to Lethbridge branch. Rails are as far west as Assiniboia, Sask. A branch is also being built from Suffield, on the main line about twenty-five miles west of Medicine Hat, south westerly to Retlaw.

LOW TAXATION.—The rural taxation system of Alberta is based entirely on the land. Improvements, live stock, chattels or personal property of any kind are exempt absolutely. The province pays a large share of the cost of education and public

works, and as it derives a considerable revenue from the Federal Government by annual per capita grant, it is unnecessary to levy any considerable local taxes.

As soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway disposes of a parcel of land, the same becomes liable for Local Improvement and General Provincial Educational Taxes, which, when levied by the government, will not exceed a total of 21¢. an acre. If, however, the district in which this land is situate is elected a School District or Local Improvement District, or both, a tax may be levied up to a rate of 15¢. per acre; the maximum tax that may be levied under the Educational Tax Act being 10¢. per acre and under the Local Improvement Act, 5¢. per acre, thus making the total of 15¢. per acre. These rates are, of course, subject to be changed by the Provincial Government should it be found advisable.

VOTING REGULATIONS.—Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal, much more so than those of the United States. Those who formerly were residents of or were born in any country other than Canada, but now are located in Canada, may transact business and own real estate here as much or as long as they choose without becoming naturalized. They are also allowed to vote (providing they own property) on all but national issues, and upon becoming naturalized the privilege of voting upon national issues is extended to them. It is not necessary for anyone purchasing or owning land in Canada to become a British subject.

RURAL TELEPHONES.—In Alberta one of the advantages awaiting the coming of the settler is the telephone. The Provincial Government controls all telephone lines in the province, and is continually extending its system into the rural districts as settlement demands it. This system provides a most economical, complete and up-to-date rural service.

WATER SUPPLY.—An abundance of good well water is readily obtained by digging, driving or drilling. The cost ranges from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound, and reports are continually being received from well drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water. The province of Alberta enjoys the reputation of an excellent domestic water supply.

FUEL AND POWER.—Coal in abundance is found in nearly every section of Southern and Central Alberta. Generally speaking, the coal is lignitic in character, and in many instances is covered with resin or bitumen, which gives it a superior burning quality. Numerous coal mines are now in operation, and all are subject to the supervision and rules of the Dominion Government. In many localities settlers are able to dig out their own supply from the banks of the rivers and creeks. Mining engineers state that the deposits of lignite are so extensive that it is practically impossible to compute the tonnage. Besides the finest and cheapest of domestic coals, there is now under way the construction of water power plants, capable of developing 100,000 horse-power. The clumps of trees that are invariably found along the banks of the rivers, and well scattered throughout a

great many districts, also provide the best of fuel. Many settlers use wood exclusively and make a considerable saving in the fuel bill.

Exhaustive tests prove that the entire district east of Calgary and north to the Peace River District, is underlaid with a natural gas bearing strata. At several points, notably Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Brooks and Tofield, this deposit has been tapped, giving an enormous flow at a high pressure.

CUSTOMS AND QUARANTINE.—The settler is allowed to bring in duty free the following, which are classed as settlers' effects in clause 705 of the Customs Regulations of Canada:—

Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm not to include live stock or articles for sale or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; nor the foregoing, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least 6 months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought in by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada. On threshing machines, including engines and separators, the duty is 20 per cent. of their valuation; automobiles, 35 per cent.; engines alone, 27½ per cent.; engines for farming operations, 20 per cent. One head of horses or cattle for each 10 acres of land purchased or otherwise secured up to 160 acres, and 1 head of sheep for each acre of land will be admitted free. Other stock may be admitted up to any number on a payment of 25 per cent. of valuation at point of entry. However, any number of registered stock may be brought in duty free, provided certificates of such registration are shown to the proper Customs officials.

It may be well to take special note that it does not pay to undertake to smuggle anything in that is dutiable, otherwise such goods or chattels may be confiscated, or if not, an amount can be assessed against such articles that would make it equivalent to confiscation. The owner or a competent person should accompany the shipment to the point of entry in order to pay the proper duty charges unless a suitable certificate is secured before starting. Goods of every nature may be forwarded in bond to any point of delivery, which must be in that case a port of entry. Otherwise such shipment will be sent to Calgary or to some other port of entry, and back freight will be charged. Very great inconvenience may be saved by obtaining full information before making shipment.

Cattle, horses and sheep will be passed only upon a certificate of a quarantine inspection officer. **Swine are subject to quarantine and should not be brought into Canada.**

RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES.—In the preceding pages information has been given in regard to the productiveness



EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA—Above group shows some typical Western Canadian public schools.—Alberta has over 2,000 active school districts.—New school district opened every school day during 1912.—Efficient colleges and private schools.—Schools liberally supported by government.

of our lands, the markets for agricultural products raised there, prices and terms upon which farms can be secured, and other information of interest to the homeseeker.

To the farmer with limited resources, however, it is important to know how far his capital will go, and how it should be expended. The cost of living is also a vital feature entering into his calculations. The Company is anxious that ever settler shall become prosperous and satisfied, and it is, therefore, important that they should labor under no misapprehension in regard to the conditions prevailing in this country, so that they may not over-estimate their resources or fail to lay out their capital to the best advantage.

Wishing to give absolutely correct information, the Company quotes herewith the actual prices prevailing at Calgary

on the 4th day of January, 1913, upon various materials. [It might be mentioned that a discount of about 5 per cent. is often given for cash, and that there is no reason why prices in the various towns throughout the province on the commodities quoted should be any higher than they are at Calgary. In fact, owing to the smaller expense in connection with carrying on business in a small town, the prices should, in some cases at least, be lower.

The wages paid ordinary farm laborers range from \$15.00 per month upwards. Skilled hands generally receive \$25.00 per month for a year's engagement, and \$30 to \$40 per month for a summer's job. Skilled mechanics capable of operating a steam-plowing outfit, receive as high as \$75 to \$125 a month and board.

FUEL.

Lethbridge Coal.....	\$6.50
Clover Bar.....	6.50
Steam Coal.....	2.60 at cars
Coal from small local mines.....	1.50 to \$2 at mine.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Brick.....	\$16.00 per M.
Lime.....	0.45 per bus.

No. 1 Dimension

2 x 4 12 to 16 S.L.S.E.....	\$20.00
2 x 6 ditto.....	20.00
2 x 8 ditto.....	20.00
2 x 10 ditto.....	27.00
2 x 12 ditto.....	27.00
Add \$1.00 per M for every 2 inches over 12 inches wide.	
Add \$1.00 per M for every 2 ft. over 12 ft. long.	
10-ft. stock, same price as 20-ft. Cedar dimensions \$2.00 less than above.	
3-in. Plank, 10 to 16, rough.....	\$28.00
4 x 3, 10 to 16, rough.....	28.00
6 x 6, ditto.....	28.00
8 x 8, and larger, 10 to 16, rough 2 in. over \$1.00 per M for every 2 ft. over 16 ft.	29.00

No. 1 COMMON BOARDS

4-in. wide, S.L.S.....	\$23.00
6-in. ditto.....	24.00
8-in. ditto.....	26.00
10-in. ditto.....	30.00
12-in. ditto.....	27.00
Cedar board, \$1.00 per M less.	
12-in. shiplap.....	\$17.00
4-in. shiplap.....	24.00
6-in. shiplap.....	26.00
8-in. shiplap.....	27.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 1 Mountain Flooring.....	40.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 2 Mountain Flooring.....	37.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 3 Mountain Flooring.....	29.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 1 Colling.....	40.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 2 Colling.....	37.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 3 Colling.....	29.00
1 x 6 No. 1 Drop Siding.....	40.00
1 x 6 No. 2 Drop Siding.....	37.00
1 x 6 No. 3 Drop Siding.....	29.00
No. 1 Cedar, Pine or Fir Lath.....	6.00
1-lath.....	6.00
No. 1 XXX Shingles.....	6.00
No. 2 XXX Shingles.....	5.00
No. 2 Lath.....	3.75

Hardware.

Nails.....	4 1/2¢ per lb.
Barbed Wire.....	4 1/2¢ per lb.
Tar Paper.....	\$1.00 per roll
Building Paper.....	30¢ per roll
Gaspipe, 4-in.....	14¢ per foot
Gaspipe, 3-in.....	11 1/2¢ per foot
Stoves, Tools, Tinware.....	\$15.00 and up
Halters.....	8¢ to \$2.00
Saddles.....	\$1.50 to \$75.00
Rubbers, Whips, Blankets, etc.,	

Meats.

Steaks, round.....	12 1/2¢ to 20¢.
Steaks, porterhouse.....	18¢ to 25¢.
Roast Hhd.....	15¢ to 20¢.
Roast.....	8¢ to 18¢.
Corned Beef.....	8¢ to 12 1/2¢.
Mutton, side.....	12 1/2¢ to 15¢.
Mutton, Chops.....	15¢ to 18¢.
Mutton, Fore quarter.....	12 1/2¢.
Pork.....	15¢ to 20¢.
Sausage.....	12 1/2¢ to 15¢.
Dressed Chicken.....	15¢ to 35¢.

Lard, Bulk.....	18¢ to 20¢.
Salmon Steaks.....	12 1/2¢ to 18¢.
Turkeys.....	25¢ to 30¢.

Groceries.

Potatoes.....	60¢ to 70¢ per bushel
Butter.....	35¢ to 45¢ per lb.
Eggs.....	30¢ to 45¢ doz.
Grat. Sugar.....	6 1/2¢ per lb.
Brown Sugar.....	6¢ per lb.
Rolls Oats.....	3 1/2¢ per lb.
Fancy Flour \$3.00 to \$3.10 per 100 lbs	
Ham.....	25¢ per lb.
Bacon.....	26¢ per lb.
Tomatoes.....	15¢ per tin
Corn.....	2 1/2 tins 25¢.
Evap. Apples.....	2 lbs. 25¢.
Evap. Peaches and Pears.....	12 1/2¢ per lb.
Evap. Prunes.....	10¢ to 12 1/2¢ per lb.
Oranges.....	30¢ to 50¢ doz.
Lemons.....	40¢ to 50¢ doz.
Apples.....	\$2.50 per box
Salt, hbl.....	\$3.25
Soda Biscuits.....	25¢ per lb.
Tea.....	25¢ per lb. up
Coffee.....	25¢ per lb. up
Rice.....	6¢ per lb.
Beans.....	6¢ per lb.
Onions.....	3¢ to 5¢ per lb.
Tinned Salmon.....	15¢ to 25¢
James, pure.....	5 lbs. for 75¢.
Table and Cooking Syrup.....	75¢ per gal.
Cheese.....	20¢ per lb.
Baking Powder.....	25¢ per gal.
Kerosene Oil.....	45¢ per gal.
Gasoline.....	40¢ per gal.
Vinegar.....	60¢ per gal.
Starch.....	10¢ per lb.
Torrap.....	1 1/2¢ per lb.
Tinned Beef.....	2¢ to 4¢ per 35¢.
Condensed Milk.....	15¢—2 for 25¢.
Codish.....	15¢—2 for 25¢.

Farm Implements (Canadian)

2-furrow, 12-inch Gang.....	\$ 81.00
16-disc 16-in. Disc Harrow.....	44.00
3-section, Spike-tooth Harrow.....	16.50
Single Disc, 10-ft. Drill.....	133.00
Mower, 5-ft. cut.....	61.50
Horse Rake, 10 feet.....	36.50
Binder, complete, 8 feet.....	170.00
Wagon, complete, 3-ton.....	95.00

Farm Implements (American)

Gang Plow, 2-furrow.....	\$ 90.00
Disc Harrow, 16-16.....	50.00
Harrow, 3-section, Spike-tooth.....	28.00
Drill, 16 Disc, 10 ft.....	135.00
Mower, 5-ft cut.....	65.00
Horse Rake, 10 ft, 3-ton.....	39.00
Binder, complete, 8 ft.....	180.00
Wagon, complete, 2-ton.....	105.00

Dry Goods and Clothing

Staple and Fancy Woolen Goods.....	10 to 25 p.e.
Cheaper than Paul.....	
Cotton Goods.....	25 p.e. higher
Roots and Shoes.....	10 p.e. higher
Silks.....	10 p.e. cheaper.

Furniture.

Wood-seat Chairs.....	\$ 0.55 upwards
Leather-seated Chairs.....	1.50 "
Common Kitchen Tables.....	3.35 "
Dining Tables.....	6.90 "
Sidboards.....	13.40 "
Bureaus.....	8.45 "
Washstands.....	3.85 "
Kitchen Cupboards.....	12.50 "
Iron Beds.....	3.95 "
Wire Springs.....	2.90 "
Mattresses.....	2.55 "
Wire Camp Cots.....	2.50 "
Canvas Camp Cots.....	2.00 "

Pillows, 3-lbs. each.....	.60 "
Couches.....	6.35 "
Window Shades.....	.40 "
Sheeting, plain or twill, per yard.....	.30 "
Sheets, per pair.....	1.50 "
Blankets, white, per pair.....	3.65 "
Blankets, grey, per pair.....	2.10 "
Carpets, All-wool and Union.....	35-52¢ "
Carpet Squares, All-wool.....	7.45 "
Carpet Squares, Union.....	4.45 "
Toilet Sets.....	1.75 "

Part IX.

LEADING CITIES OF ALBERTA

CALGARY, the largest city in Alberta, has 74,000 population, with upwards of 425 retail stores, 150 wholesalers, 75 manufacturers, 25 banks, branches of all leading fraternal societies, one morning and 2 afternoon daily newspapers, 4 weeklies and 3 monthlies, and 1 agricultural semi-monthly publication; 5 clubs; the Young Men's Christian Association building, costing \$90,000; Provincial Normal School, High Schools, over 35 public and 3 separate schools, with combined attendance of about 6,000 pupils; Western Canada College, Mount Royal College, St-Hilda's College.

General offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway are located here; also the head offices of the Department of Natural Resources. The extensive Western car shops of the C.P.R., for the erection of which an appropriation of \$2,800,000 has been passed, are building in Calgary. These shops will eventually employ about 3,500 men. The Company is also erecting a \$1,500,000 hotel.

Important Government offices located in Calgary include Land Titles Office, Provincial Public Works Office, and a new \$300,000 Customs House being built this year. The city has many splendid business blocks, ranging in value from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000; over 50 churches, practically every denomination being represented; city buildings largely constructed of Calgary sandstone, giving buildings a beautiful and substantial appearance. Over \$20,000,000 worth of new buildings were started in Calgary during 1912.

The city owns, operates and controls its public utilities, including municipal street railway, gravity waterworks system, light and power plant and street paving plant. All these are profitable enterprises, and yield a big revenue. Forty miles of street railway in operation, and 8,500,000 passengers carried in 1911. The city has over 22 miles of street paving; 103 miles cement walks; 110 miles sewers; 147 miles water mains. The city is supplied with natural gas from Bow Island, which is sold at low rates, both to manufacturers and for domestic use.

EDMONTON, the capital of Alberta, has a population of over 50,000; 21 branches of chartered banks and 4 branch offices of the big chartered loan companies. There are about 375 retail stores

In addition there are two large companies, the Chinook Coal Co. Ltd., and the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., each spending a quarter of a million in development work. Inside of a year they will be large shippers, and within two years Lethbridge will produce 7,000 tons of coal per day from the seven mines. Lethbridge has openings for all kinds of business and manufacturing.

This city is also the centre of a large irrigation enterprise and a rich agricultural area surrounds it on all sides. Lethbridge is well supplied with railway facilities in almost every direction.

MEDICINE HAT is a city of some 12,000 inhabitants, located near the easterly boundary of Alberta, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Medicine Hat is famous chiefly for its inexhaustible supply of natural gas. It has large and commodious churches of all denominations; lodges of nearly all the fraternal orders, several up-to-date schools and a number of manufacturing establishments utilizing natural gas for fuel and power. The entire gas supply is owned by the municipality, and is used in connection with all public utilities, thus reducing taxation to a minimum. The cost to manufacturers is 5c. per 1,000 cubic feet, and for domestic use 13½c. per 1,000 cubic feet. Medicine Hat is an important divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The brick yards and sewer-pipe plants employ 350 men. Rolling mills are being erected, and large flour mills producing several hundred barrels per day. Medicine Hat is one of the important ranching centres, and a considerable volume of live stock passes through the stock yards there.

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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"A Handbook of Saskatchewan."—A handbook of information concerning the Province of Saskatchewan.....FREE

"Home-Making Illustrated."—A splendid album of views, measuring 10x12 inches, bound with heavy silk cord, and in every respect a work of art, and an interesting souvenir of Western Canada. These twenty-four views bring the varied beauties and possibilities of the great Canadian Prairies within the range of your vision.ONE DOLLAR

FUEL.

Lethbridge Coal.....	\$6.50
Clover Bar.....	6.50
Steam Coal.....	2.00 at cars
Coal from small local mines.....	1.50 to \$2. at mine.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Brick.....	\$16.00 per M.
Lime.....	0.45 per bus.

No. 1 Dimension

2 x 4 12 to 16 S. I. E.....	\$26.00
2 x 6 ditto.....	26.00
2 x 8 ditto.....	26.00
2 x 10 ditto.....	27.00
2 x 12 ditto.....	27.00
Add \$1.00 per M for every 2 inches over 12 inches wide.	
Add \$1.00 per M for every 2 ft. over 12 ft. long.	
10-ft. stock, same price as 20-ft. Cedar dimensions \$2.00 less than above.	
4-in. Plank, 10 to 16, rough.....	\$28.00
4 x 4, 10 to 16, rough.....	28.00
6 x 6, ditto.....	28.00
8 x 8, and larger, 10 to 16, rough.....	29.00
Add \$1.00 per M for every 2 ft. over 16 ft.	

No. 1 COMMON BOARDS

4-in. wide, S. I. S.....	\$23.00
6-in. ditto.....	24.00
8-in. ditto.....	26.00
10-in. ditto.....	26.00
12-in. ditto.....	27.00
Cedar boards, \$1.00 per M less.	
1-2-in. shiplap.....	\$17.00
4-in. shiplap.....	24.00
6-in. shiplap.....	26.00
8-in. shiplap.....	27.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 1 Mountain Flooring.....	40.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 2 Mountain Flooring.....	37.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 3 Mountain Flooring.....	29.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 1 Ceiling.....	40.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 2 Ceiling.....	37.00
4-in. and 6-in. No. 3 Ceiling.....	29.00
1 x 6 No. 1 Drop Siding.....	49.00
1 x 8 No. 2 Drop Siding.....	37.00
1 x 6 No. 3 Drop Siding.....	29.00
No. 1 Cedar, Pine or Fir Lath.....	6.00
No. 1 Fir, Spruce and Larch Lath.....	6.00
No. 1 XXX Shingles.....	3.00
No. 2 XXX Shingles.....	3.00
No. 2 Lath.....	.75

Hardware.

Nails.....	1 1/2c. per lb.
Barbed Wire.....	1 1/2c. per lb.
Tar Paper.....	\$1.00 per roll
Building Paper.....	.60c. per roll
Gaspipe, 1-in.....	.10c. per foot
Gaspipe, 1 1/2-in.....	.61c. per foot
Stoves, Tools, Tinware.....	\$15.00 and up
Halters.....	85c. to \$2.00
Saddles.....	\$4.50 to \$75.00
Robes, Whips, Blankets, etc.,	

Meats.

Steaks, round.....	12 1/2c. to 20c.
Steaks, porterhouse.....	18c. to 25c.
Roast Rib.....	15c. to 20c.
Roast.....	8c. to 18c.
Corned Beef.....	8c. to 12 1/2c.
Mutton, side.....	12 1/2c. to 15c.
Mutton, Chops.....	15c. to 18c.
Mutton, Fore-quarter.....	12 1/2c.
Pork.....	15c. to 20c.
Sausage.....	12 1/2c. to 15c.
Dressed Chicken.....	15c. to 35c.

Lard, Bulk.....	18c. to 20c.
Salmon Steaks.....	12 1/2c. to 18c.
Turkeys.....	25c. to 30c.

Groceries.

Potatoes.....	.60c. to 70c. per bushel
Butter.....	35c. to 45c. per lb.
Eggs.....	30c. to 45c. doz.
Grain Sugar.....	6 1/2c. per lb.
Brown Sugar.....	6c. per lb.
Roll'd Oats.....	3 1/2c. per lb.
Flour.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.
Ham.....	24c. per lb.
Bacon.....	26c. per lb.
Tomatoes.....	15c. per tin
Corn.....	2 1/2c. to 25c.
Evap. Apples.....	2 lbs. 25c.
Evap. Peaches and Pears.....	12 1/2c. per lb.
Evap. Prunes.....	10c. to 12 1/2c. lb.
Oranges.....	30c. to 50c. doz.
Lemons.....	40c. to 50c. doz.
Apples.....	\$2.50 per box
Salt, lbr.....	\$3.25
Soda Biscuits.....	10c. per lb.
Tea.....	25c. per lb. up
Coffee.....	25c. per lb. up
Rice.....	4c. per lb.
Beans.....	6c. per lb.
Onions.....	3c. to 5c. per lb.
Tinned Salmon.....	15c. to 25c.
Jams, pure.....	5 lbs. for 75c.
Table and Cooking Syrup.....	75c. per gal.
Cheese.....	20c. per lb.
Baking Powder.....	25c. per lb.
Kerosene Oil.....	20c. per gal.
Gasoline.....	40c. per gal.
Vinegar.....	60c. per gal.
Starch.....	10c. per lb.
Turnips.....	1c. per lb.
Tinned Bees.....	20c.—2 for 35c.
Condensed Milk.....	15c.—2 for 25c.
Codfish.....	15c.—2 for 25c.

Farm Implements (Canadian)

2-furrow, 12-inch Gang.....	\$ 81.00
16-disc 16-in. Disc Harrow.....	44.00
3-section, Spike-tooth Harrow.....	16.50
Single Disc, 10-ft. Drill.....	113.00
Mower, 5-ft. cut.....	61.50
Horse Rake, 10 feet.....	36.50
Binder, complete, 8 feet.....	170.00
Wagon, complete, 3-ton.....	95.00

Farm Implements (American)

Gang Plow, 2-furrow.....	\$ 90.00
Disc Harrow, 16-16.....	50.00
Harrow, 3-section, Spike-tooth.....	28.00
Drill, 16 Disc, 10 ft.....	135.00
Mower, 5-ft. cut.....	65.00
Horse Rake, 10 ft.....	39.00
Binder, complete, 8 ft.....	180.00
Wagon, complete, 2-ton.....	105.00

Dry Goods and Clothing

Staple and Fancy Woolen Goods.....	10 to 25 p.c. cheaper than St. Paul
Cotton Goods.....	25 p.c. higher
Boots and Shoes.....	10 p.c. higher
Silks.....	10 p.c. cheaper.

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Bureaus...
Washstands...
Kitchen Cupb
Iron Beds...
Wire Springs...
Mattresses...
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shops, 75 wholesale houses, and 80 industrial enterprises of various kinds, including sawmills, meat packing plants, flour mills, oatmeal mills, brick yards, wood-working plants, foundries, clothing factory, cigar factories, etc. The city is the centre of an important and rapidly-developing coal industry, the production mines in and around the city having increased in the past 10 years from about 100 tons to over 3,000 tons per day.

Edmonton enjoys the most ample transportation facilities. The main lines of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways pass through Edmonton, and have important depots and other terminal facilities there. The Canadian Pacific Railway has a direct service into Edmonton from Winnipeg via Saskatoon, and also from Calgary.

The Provincial University has been established on the east side of the Saskatchewan River, overlooking the Parliament buildings. Other educational needs are amply provided for by 20 public school buildings. There are numerous other educational institutions, such as Alberta College, Grand Trunk Business College, Westward Ho School for Boys, Convents, etc. The city owns and operates all public utilities, such as the electric street railway, water service, electric light and power service, and a modern automatic telephone service. A modern system of taxation has been adopted, assessment being on land values only, buildings, industrial equipment, stocks of merchandise or any other improvements not being taxed.

A system of spur tracks from the railway yards reaches down to the heart of the city, along which are erected numerous modern, modern wholesale warehouses. Edmonton is the distributing centre for its district, which stretches northward to the Arctic circle, and, as a result, the number of wholesale houses and factories is multiplying rapidly.

LETHBRIDGE is situated in Southern Alberta on the Crows' Nest of the C.P.R., and is a growing manufacturing and distributing centre. It is a modern, progressive, up-to-date city of 100,000 population. Lethbridge has municipally-owned street railway, electric light and power plant, water and sewage system, up-to-date fire brigade and police department. It has streets, good cement sidewalks and boulevards, and trees abundantly. Lethbridge has churches, schools, lodges of fraternal societies, hospitals, theatres, business houses and homes, which are usually found in a modern city; \$60,000 Y.M.C.A. building; two daily newspapers; nine branches of chartered banks; a daily roll of over \$200,000 a month; flour mills and elevators; there are seven large coal mines within five miles of the city. The pioneer mine in the West, owned by the West of Canada Co., spent \$500,000 installing their new plant, which is equal to any on the continent. Not only is it equipped with the most complete and up-to-date machinery, but the shafts are as large as any in America.

In addition there are two large companies, the Chinook Coal Co. Ltd., and the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., each spending a quarter of a million in development work. Inside of a year they will be large shippers, and within two years Lethbridge will produce 7,000 tons of coal per day from the seven mines. Lethbridge has openings for all kinds of business and manufacturing.

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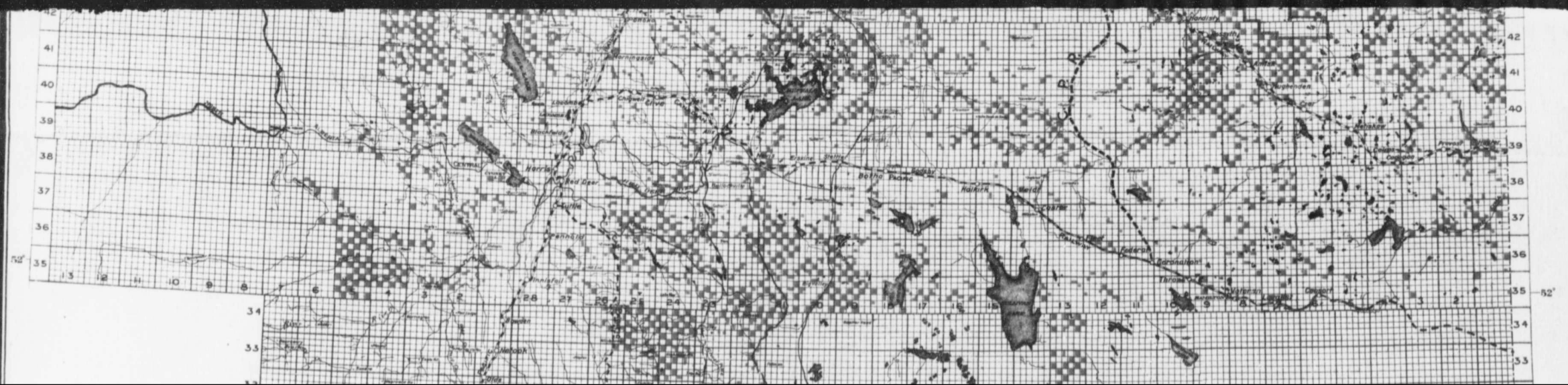
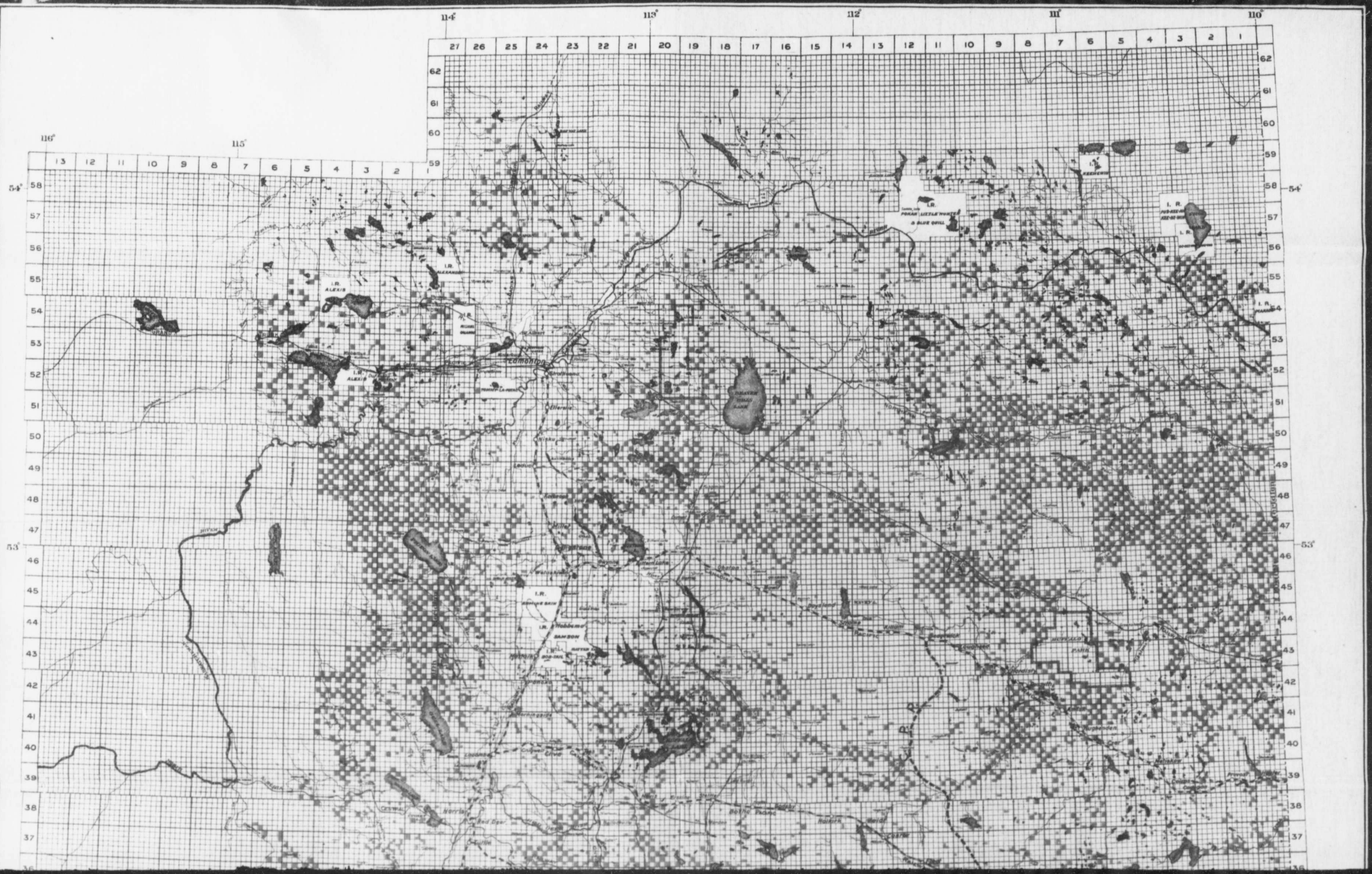
PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

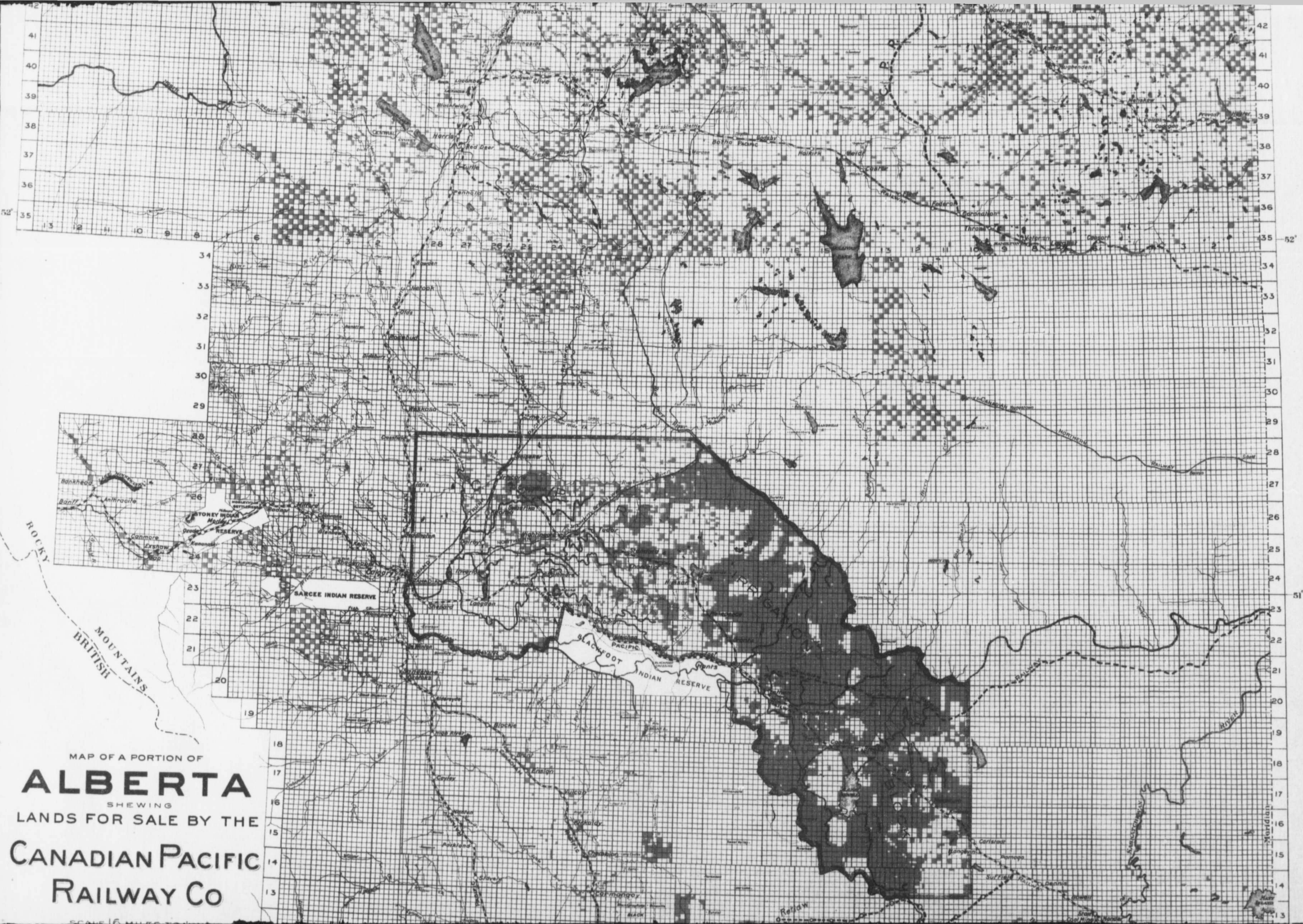
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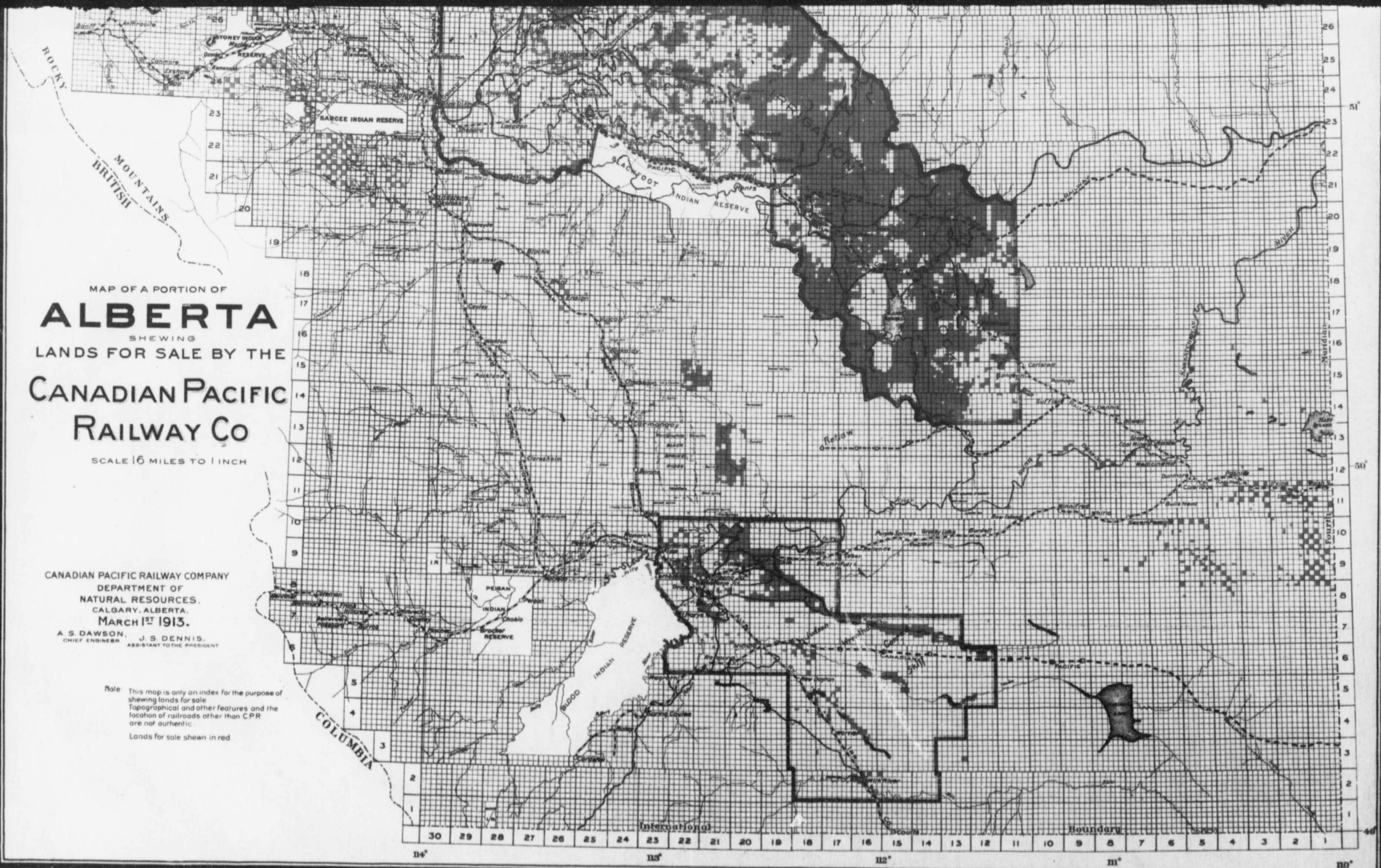
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MAP OF A PORTION OF
ALBERTA
 SHEWING
 LANDS FOR SALE BY THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
Railway Co



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ALBERTA
 SHEWING
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SCALE 16 MILES TO 1 INCH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
 DEPARTMENT OF
 NATURAL RESOURCES,
 CALGARY, ALBERTA,
 MARCH 1ST 1913.
 A. S. DAWSON, CHIEF ENGINEER. J. S. DENNIS, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Note: This map is only an index for the purpose of showing lands for sale. Topographical and other features and the location of railroads other than CPR are not authentic. Lands for sale shown in red.

30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
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Part X.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS

It stands to reason that a very rapid growth takes place in nearly all the cities, towns and villages throughout Western Canada in sympathy with the enormous influx of people to settle on the cheap and fertile lands. Splendid business openings exist in nearly all these rising towns for business men of means and experience. The development of some of these centres of settlement has been absolutely phenomenal. Those who are on the ground and are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that now exist, and will be available for many years to come, will naturally profit by business investments made with foresight and good judgment.

PURCHASING POWER OF WESTERN FARMER.—The farms of Western Canada have produced this year by far the greatest crops in the country's history. The purchasing power in money, when the 1912 crop is all marketed, gives the enormous cash value to the country of approximately \$300,000,000. Western Canada is a big field, filled with a prosperous people. The remarkable development taking place is creating an unprecedented demand for home industries.

FACTORIES WANTED.—The needs of the West for manufactured goods are many and varied. It is true that some cities of this section—more notably Winnipeg, perhaps—have made progress along certain lines of manufacture, but the demand is so insistent and grows so rapidly that there is no hope that the West will be able to supply it for some years at least. It is true, too, that Western Canada, filled with the millions of people that it readily will support, will always be a good customer for the local manufacturers—a customer to be cultivated, attended to, and encouraged.

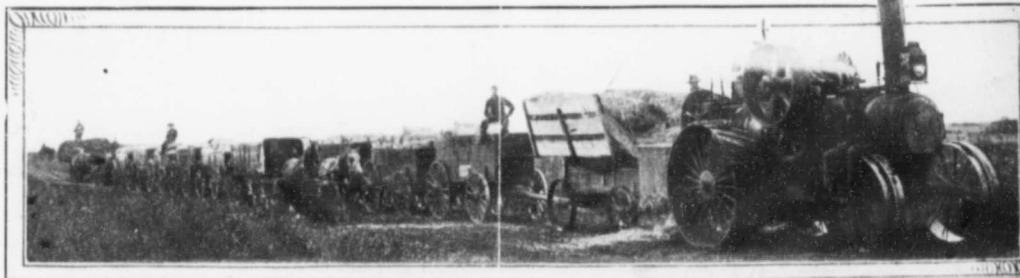
At present, one of the chief needs of the West, naturally, is farming machinery. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there exists to-day an open market

ready for exploitation by manufacturers and machinery agents second to none, and one that will grow with time, instead of being—as is the case of other markets—glutted when the immediate demand has been supplied.

In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are 357,016,778 acres of land, of which more than half is suitable for farm purposes. Of all this vast total, less than five per cent. is at present under cultivation, leaving the remainder as the future market to be supplied when the country is fully opened up. In the West, thousands of acres are used for the cultivation of wheat alone, and it is on these immense tracts of land that the value of up-to-date machinery, in making the work of cultivation as simple as possible, is fully recognized. Traction engines, hauling eight, twelve and fourteen gang plows, are being brought into use throughout the prairie provinces, and seeding, reaping and harvesting the grain are all carried on in the same large way. Harvesting machinery is often sold by the trainload, and it is by no means an uncommon sight to see a complete train of over forty cars loaded with threshing engines and separators coming into Western Canada from Eastern Canada or across the border.

About two hundred thousand farmers from the United States crossed into Western Canada in 1912. They brought with them goods and money estimated above \$100,000,000, and they brought more than that; they brought a big trade in all sorts of farm machinery and in dozens of other lines. Certainly, they will buy heavily and just as certainly will be most likely to buy the goods that are easiest to investigate, if the quality is there.

For full information regarding business and industrial openings in Western Canada, address Industrial Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta. The booklet, "Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada" will be sent free upon request.



THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE FARMER'S YEAR.—Hauling the grain to the elevator.