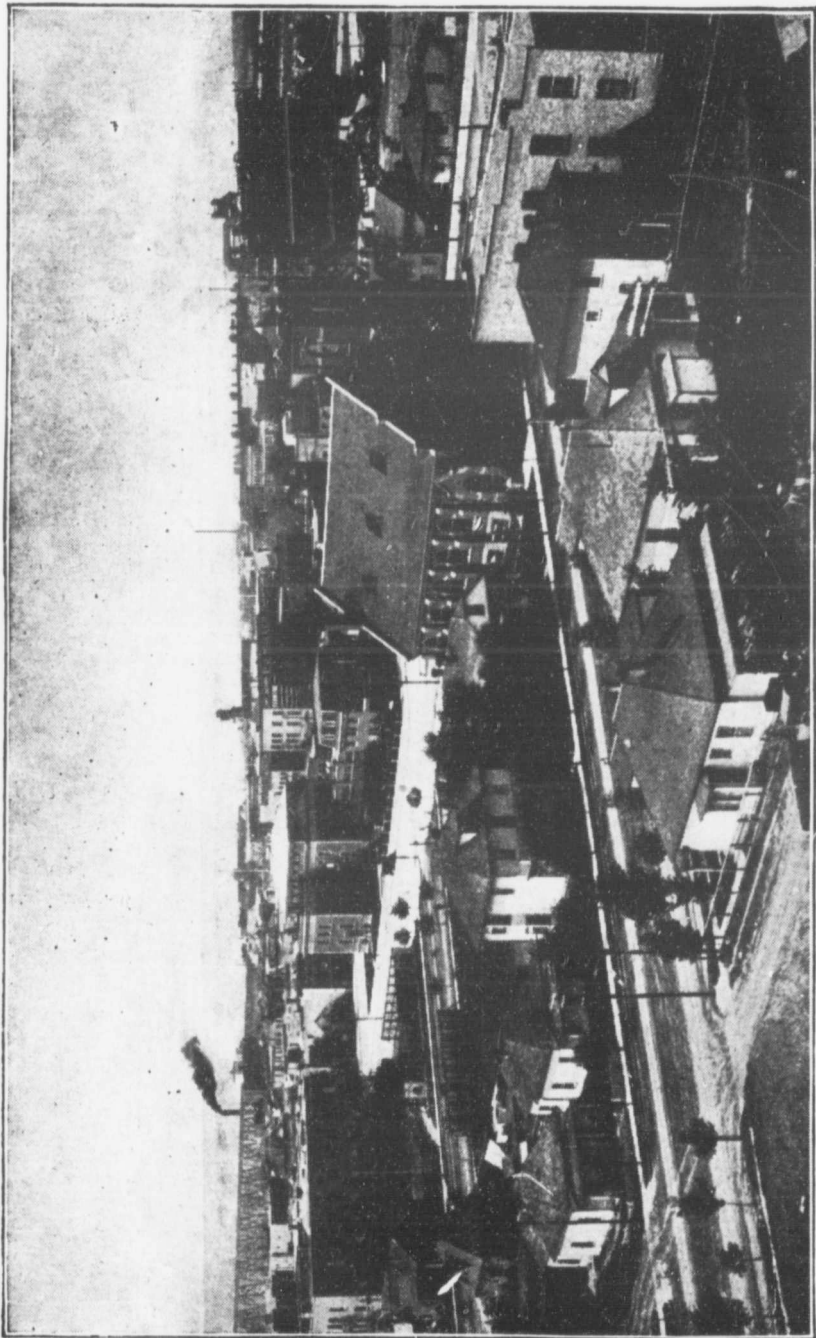


Opportunities
in
Alberta



Canadian Provincial Booklet



A view of Lethbridge. See description of the City and district on pages 32 and 53. There are many industrial opportunities. The Secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade invites correspondence.

Opportunities in Alberta

1918



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Opportunities in Alberta

General Information

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — **AREA.** The province comprises the old territorial districts of Alberta and the western part of the district of Athabasca. It was created a province in 1905. From north to south it is 750 miles long and at its widest part about 400 miles wide. The total area is 255,285 sq. miles, as compared with Great Britain and Ireland, 121,377; France, 207,220; Germany, 208,850; Austria-Hungary, 241,433; New England States, U.S.A., 165,745. Alberta is 845 sq. miles larger than Italy, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria combined. It is a vast plateau sloping from 3,500 to 2,000 ft. above sea level. On its western edge are the foothills and some of the higher peaks of the Rocky Mts. There are great stretches of prairie, but the greater part is undulating country diversified by forest, stream, hills, and open country.

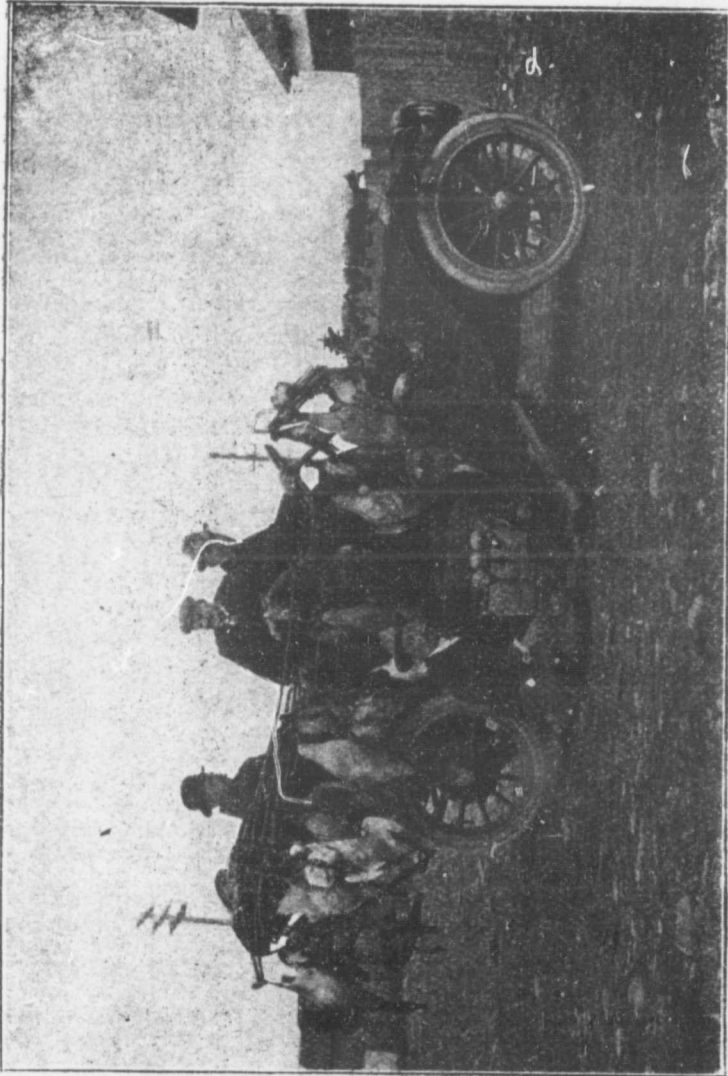
AREA CULTIVATED. The province contains 100,000,000 acres of cultivable land, of which only about 3,000,000 are actually under crop.

LAKES. The principal lakes in Alberta with area shown in acres are as follows:

Athabasca (part)	666,400	Claire	259,000
Beaver	57,000	Lesser Slave	307,000
Biche, Lac la	80,000	Pakowski	46,000
Buffalo	35,000	Sullivan	60,000

MOUNTAINS. Alberta contains between 40 and 50 peaks of the Rocky Mountains that are over 10,000 ft. Of these the highest are Mt. Columbia, about 14,000 ft.; Alberta, 13,500 ft.; Murchison, 13,500 ft.; Forbes, 13,400 ft.; McDougald, 12,000 ft.

RIVERS. The N. Saskatchewan River, 760 miles long, rises near the 52nd parallel, flows n. and e., receiving the Brazeau, Sturgeon, Vermilion and other smaller rivers from the north, and the Clearwater, Battle and others from the south and meets the S. Saskatchewan River about the centre of the province. The S. Saskatchewan River, 865 miles long, is formed by the Old Man's, Big Bow, Little Bow, Belly, St. Mary's, Waterton, Red Deer and other smaller rivers rising in the Rockies and foothills of the southwest.



All Canadian varieties of Duck and Geese are plentiful in Alberta. See Sport page 11

The Athabasca River flows northerly from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Athabasca, receiving the McLeod, Pembina and La Biche from the s.e. and the Baptiste, Little Slave and Pelican from the n.w. The Peace River, which is over 1,000 miles long, and enters the province by the Peace River Pass, also flows into Lake Athabasca, receiving the Smoky, Loon, Red River and other tributaries. From Lake Athabasca the Slave River takes these waters into the Great Slave Lake and they flow thence as the Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. This chain of waters, known as the Mackenzie system, is 2,800 miles long and is navigable for 1,000 miles.

CLIMATE There is one common flora requiring a high summer temperature from U.S. boundary to Lake Athabasca, i.e., the Northern Districts are in the same class for grain culture as the country near Winnipeg, Regina, or Calgary. The chief factors of the Alberta climate are:

CHINOOK WINDS. Warm winds blowing from the mountains, though more common in the South, occur along the whole range of the Rockies. They have been known to cause a rise in temperature of 60 degrees in a few hours.

ISOTHERMAL LINES. On the east the isothermal lines turn northward from the west coast of Hudson's Bay. On the west they turn north from the Gulf of California, cross the Rockies at the s.w. corner of Alberta, meeting the eastward currents about the Hand Hills.

ALTITUDE. South of the U.S. boundary is a plateau 500,-000 sq. miles at 6,000 ft. above sea level, falling at the boundary to 4,000 ft. and 700 miles farther north to 1,000 ft.

SUNSHINE. In the north, from June 1st to August 1st there are but 2 hours of darkness. The sun works longer.

RAINFALL. The greatest rainfall is in May, June, July and part of August—the growing season. The latter parts of August and September are dry. The table compiled for Heaton's Annual, 1918 Edition, by the Meteorological Office at Toronto, gives the mean annual temperature and average annual rainfall in inches at different points in Alberta, as follows:

	Temperature	Rainfall
Banff.....	35.2	21
Calgary.....	37.4	17
Edmonton.....	36.7	17
Macleod.....	41.2	13
Medicine Hat.....	41.6	13
Pincher Creek.....	39.2	20
Red Deer.....	37.1	22

DOMINION HOMESTEADS In 1916, entries for 5,074 homesteads, 465 pre-emptions and 63 purchased homesteads, were made in Alberta, thus accounting for 896,320 acres of crown lands. Available homesteads are to be found north-west and north-east of Edmonton in an immense area of splendid country reached by the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Alberta and Great Waterways Railways. The great Peace River district contains the largest area of homestead lands in Western Canada and nearly all the principal centres are reached by the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Ry.

DOMINION HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS The land is surveyed into townships 6 miles square, divided into 36 sections of 640 acres each. Sections 11 and 29 are reserved for school purposes; Sections 8 and 26 belong to the Hudson Bay Co. Other sections are available for homesteading. Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who is a British subject, or declares his intention to become a British subject, or a widow with minor children of her own dependent on her for support, may, on payment of ten dollars, obtain entry for a quarter section (160 acres more or less) of Dominion Lands in Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister, if eligible, and when duly authorized by the prescribed form. Duties: Erection of a habitable house. 6 months' residence and cultivation of land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, or upon a homestead entered for and occupied by them within the prescribed distance. Before applying for patent, homesteader must break 30 acres and crop 20, part of work being done each year. If residing in vicinity, as stated above, he must break 50 acres and crop 30.

PRE-EMPTION. In some districts of Southern Alberta, a person who has secured a homestead may pre-empt an additional one-quarter section adjoining the homestead or separate therefrom by only a road allowance, provided he has not before obtained a pre-emption under Dominion Lands Act. Entry fee, \$10. Duties: (1) Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption; (2) Erection of a habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption; (3) Cultivation of 50 acres of either homestead or pre-emption. Price \$3 per acre, payable $\frac{1}{3}$ at end of 3 years from date of entry,

balance in 5 equal instalments with interest at 5%. Under an amendment made to the law in 1914, after earning patent for his homestead, a settler who has a pre-emption may obtain patent for such pre-emption by paying the amount of the purchase price in full and submitting proof that he has complied with all requirements of the Act up to the date of tendering payment, and that he has cultivated the whole area of 50 acres called for in connection with his pre-emption entry, or that he has complied with the requirements with respect to stock.

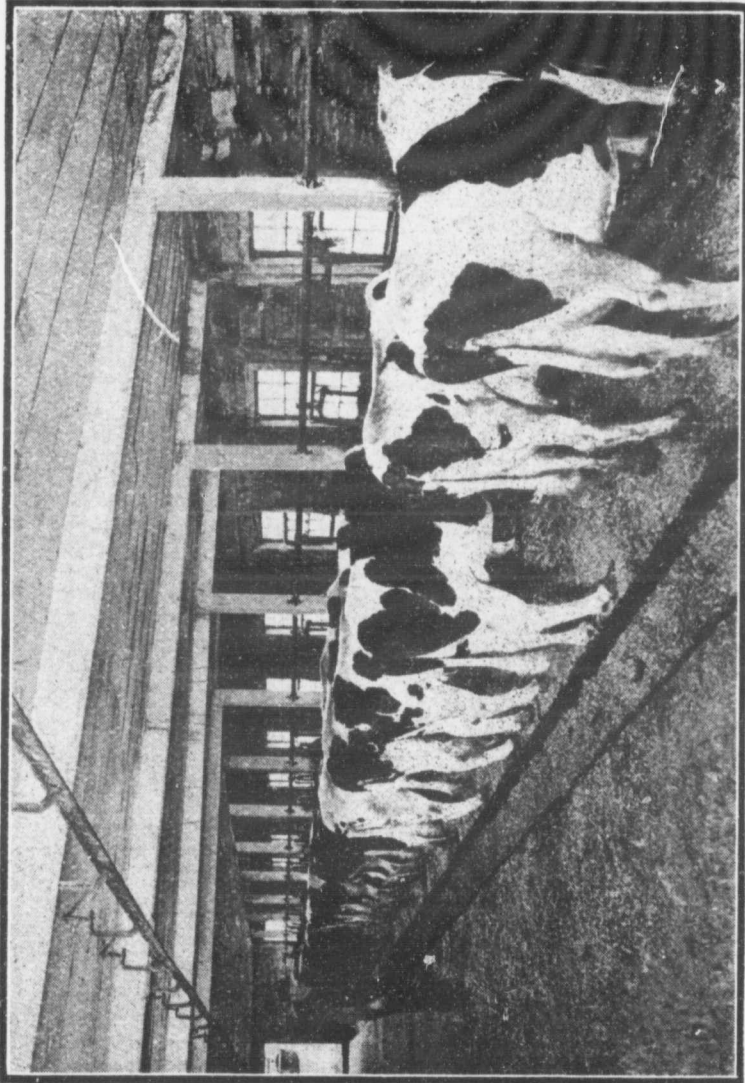
SUBSTITUTION OF STOCK FOR CULTIVATION. Under the recent amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, the ownership of live stock may be substituted for cultivation in the case of any homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead, if a report from a Homestead Inspector shows that the quarter-section does not contain arable land to the extent required to obtain patent under the regulations with respect to cultivation.

DOMINION SCHOOL LANDS These comprise Sections 11 and 29 in every township in Alberta. They are administered by the Dominion Government in trust for the province, and can only be disposed of by sale at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to a certain upset price. Terms of sale: The sales are held yearly, provided the conditions are favorable, the lands being first inspected and valued to determine the upset price. Terms: One-tenth cash and balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at 5%. Scrip or warrants are not accepted in payment. There are no settlement conditions.

GRAZING PERMITS. Grazing permits for these lands are granted annually at the rate of four cents per acre.

LEASES. Leases of these lands are issued: (a) for coal mining for a term of twenty-one years at a rental of \$1.00 per acre and subject to a royalty of five cents per ton; (b) for petroleum and natural gas for twenty-one years, subject to a payment of rental for the first year at 25 cents per acre and at the rate of 50 cents per acre for the subsequent years; (c) for fire clay for a term of twenty-one years, subject to rental at a rate of \$1.00 per acre, not more than forty acres being leased to any one person; (d) for hay purposes for a term of five years, subject to the payment of rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre.

EDUCATION.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Any portion of the Province of Alberta may be created into a public school district, provided that: (1) It does not exceed 4 miles in length or breadth, exclusive of road allowances; (2) It contains 4 persons liable to assessment, and 8 children



Within the last five years the Dairy Industry has become firmly established, especially in Central and Northern Alberta. The output of the creameries and home dairies is increasing every year. See pages 14 and 22.

between ages 5 and 16. 2,730 schools were established up to the end of 1916. The number of pupils enrolled up to the end of 1916 was 99,201.

HIGHER EDUCATION. There are now two Provincial Normal Schools, at Calgary and Camrose, respectively. The Alberta University at Edmonton contains over 500 students.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' REQUIREMENTS. Teachers, whose qualifications were obtained outside the province, receive equivalent standing upon presentation of documents to the Department of Education, Edmonton. To avoid disappointment the question of recognition should, if practical, be determined before arrival in the province.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. The Provincial Government has established Agricultural Schools at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion. These were opened in October, 1913, the first and second year's work being attended by signal success. A two-year's course is given. A central Agricultural College, where higher instruction will be given and a degree conferred, was started in conjunction with the Provincial University, October 1st, 1915.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS. In 1912, the Provincial Government established seven farms, which are now in operation. They are located at Claresholm, Olds, Vermilion, Medicine Hat, Sedgewick, Stony Plain and Athabasca Landing, respectively. The farms are operated on the mixed farming principle, in connection with the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Results up to the present have been highly gratifying, each farm being operated at an actual profit. In addition, the benefit to the community is becoming apparent.

FOX FARMING. In 1916 there were 44 fox farms in Alberta, containing 128 silver foxes, 272 cross foxes and 57 red foxes.

FRANCHISE. For Provincial Elections men and women have equal rights to vote, or hold office in the Legislature. In Municipal Elections men and women are entitled to vote for candidates, but only property holders may vote on money by-laws.

IMMIGRATION. Despite the war, over 7,000 immigrants came to Alberta in 1916, the majority being from the United States.

LABOR. 90% of the skilled labor in Alberta is controlled by trade unions. Several of these are international in character, with local branches, and many British unions are represented.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS receive by the year, with board, from \$25 to \$35 per month; for eight months, from \$35 to \$50; for harvesting and threshing, from \$45 to \$65 per month.

Within the last five years the Dairy Industry has become firmly established, especially in Central and Northern Alberta. The output of the creameries and home dairies is increasing every year. See pages 14 and 22.

MINERS, COAL. On contract work, average coal diggers earn from \$60 to \$180 per month. For day labor, 8 hrs., wages vary according to the employment from \$3.50 to \$2.50 for inside men, and \$3.50 to \$2.25 for outside men. Boys, from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Write Inspector of Mines, Edmonton, Alta., or to mine managers.

PANAMA CANAL. The economic advantages of this canal to Western Canada, generally, will be enormous. The distance from Liverpool to Victoria by the Panama Canal is 8,892 nautical miles; by Cape Horn, 14,558. From Gibraltar to Victoria the distance by the Panama Canal is 8,677; by Cape Horn, 13,627, a saving of 4,950 by the new route. Railway experts state that, taking into consideration the saving of time on the Great Lakes Route as against the Panama Route, the freight rates on grain via the Pacific Coast and Panama, and the rate via Fort William and all-water route to Europe, will about equalize at Calgary.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. Alberta is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 members. In consequence of the increased population shown by the 1911 census, 5 additional seats were assigned. In the Provincial House there are 55 representatives.

POPULATION. According to the Dominion Census, the total population of Alberta was 73,022 in 1901, and 374,663 in 1911; in 1914 it was estimated at 550,000, in round figures.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE. According to the Dominion Census, 1911, there were in the province 192,698 British (including 97,955 English, 36,739 Irish, 54,884 Scotch, 3,120 others); 19,825 French, 36,865 Germans, 26,427 Austro-Hungarians, 1,269 Belgians, 956 Bulgarians and Roumanians, 1,787 Chinese, 2,951 Dutch, 129 Greek, 3 Hindus, 11,630 Indians, 2,139 Italians, 247 Japanese, 1,486 Jews, 979 Negroes, 2,243 Poles, 7,833 Russians, 28,047 Scandinavians, 1,200 Swiss, 35,952 unspecified.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE. According to the Dominion Census, 1911, the chief religions represented were: 66,351 Presbyterians, 62,193 Roman Catholics, 61,844 Methodists, 55,628 Anglicans, 43,311 Lutherans, 19,491 Baptists, 18,149 Greek Church, 2,628 Congregationalists, 1,524 Mennonites, 1,207 Jews. The list contains 70 religions in all, including 1 Holy Roller.

RAILWAYS.—TRANSPORTATION. Three transcontinental lines traverse the province from east to west—the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific. In addition, there are branch lines in every direction in the southern and central portions; and transportation extends as far north as Peace River Cross-

ing and Fort McMurray. See under Peace River Country, page 33.

CONSTRUCTION. During the year 1916 the C.P.R. constructed 11 miles of railway, the C.N.R., 3 miles; the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Ry., 80 miles; the Alberta and Great Waterways, 48 miles; and the Central Canada, 1 mile. A total of 143 miles, which, added to the mileage as at Dec. 31st, 1915, viz., 4,423 miles, gives a total of 4,566 miles of completed railway in Alberta at the end of 1916.

SPORT.—BIG GAME. The prong-horned Antelope is plentiful on the plains north of the Bow and S. Saskatchewan Rivers and between the longitude of Gleichen and the eastern boundary of the province, and is occasionally found outside of these limits. Black Tail and White Tail Deer are found in the wooded foothills and timbered sections throughout the province, and Red Deer in some of the wooded valleys of the plains. Elk are found in the timbered country along the western boundary and in the north. Moose and Cariboo are plentiful in the northern part of the province. Mountain Goat and Sheep may be found in the higher altitudes of the mountains on the west. Black, Cinnamon and Grizzly Bear are to be found on the mountains on the west and throughout the north of the province. Fur-bearing animals, such as Mink, Martin, Fisher, Otter, Muskrat, Beaver, Lynx, Timber-wolf, Coyote, Badger, and the various Foxes, can be found in the province.

SMALL GAME. Ruffed Grouse are plentiful in all the wooded parts of the province. Hungarian Partridge have been established in the vicinity of Calgary by the local Fish and Game Association, and are doing well, also a few pairs of Pheasants. Prairie Chicken or Pinnated Grouse can be found all over the prairie section of the province, where there is any bush or small woods in the vicinity. Ptarmigan are occasionally seen in the higher altitudes of the mountains. Snipe and Plover are common in all prairie sections. All Canadian varieties of Duck and Geese are plentiful. Swans are occasionally seen.

FISH. Rainbow Trout, Cut-throat Trout, Char and Grayling—are plentiful in the clear mountain streams and lakes in the west; Pike, Pickerel and Goldeyes in rivers of the plains, and Whitefish in the lakes of the north.

TAXATION OF LAND. Land is assessed exclusive of the value of buildings or of any increase in value caused by any other expenditure of labor or capital thereon. The Local Improvement Act provides for taxation in local improvement districts as follows: The Council may



Pork' production is rapidly becoming an important industry in Alberta, particularly in that portion lying north of the main line of the C.P.R. See page 23.

cause to be levied in each year for the general purpose of the district, a tax not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per acre, and not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre upon every owner or occupant in the district, with a minimum taxation of \$1.00 in the case of agricultural land, and of 50 cents in the case of land containing less than an acre in any sub-division or plan.

- (a) **CITIES AND TOWNS.** The Council shall in each year fix by by-law a levy upon all lands assessed not more than an aggregate of twenty mills on the dollar (exclusive of debenture, school and local improvement rates).
- (b) **VILLAGES.** The uniform rate of taxation to be authorized by the Council shall not in any one year exceed twenty mills on the dollar (exclusive of debenture and school rates) upon the total value of the assessable land, with a minimum of two dollars, and also with a minimum school tax of two dollars.
- (c) **RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.** The uniform rate of taxation to be authorized by the Council shall not in any one year exceed one per cent. of the assessed value of the land, with a minimum municipal tax of one dollar and a minimum school tax of one dollar.

WILD LANDS. Wild lands as defined in the Wild Lands Tax Act, are subject to a tax of one per cent. of the assessed value. Any land is exempt which is improved and at least a section in extent, or upon which (subject to modification by the minister) for every 10 acres enclosed, of horses or cattle at least one, or of sheep at least three, have been pasturing for 6 months in the previous year.

TIMBER AREAS. The Timber Areas Tax Act provides for a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre, minimum tax \$25.00.

NOTE.—The additional war revenue required in Canada is raised by increase in Customs Tariff, taxation of banks, loan companies, a tax on railway and steamship tickets, telegrams, postal matter, patent medicines, and proprietary articles. Not one cent of war tax is levied on land.

TELEPHONES. The Province of Alberta owns and operates the telephone system, with 50,000 wire miles of toll and rural lines, connecting 612 towns, villages and communities, and 11,000 farmers' homes. There are 125 local exchanges (including one municipal and one private owned exchange) connected with the system serving 30,000 local subscribers.

TIMBER. Except in the s.e. and the extreme n., timber is plentiful, though small. The eastern slopes of the Rockies are well timbered, and the streams are thickly fringed with spruce, pine, poplar and willow. Central

Pork production is rapidly becoming an important industry in that portion lying north of the main line of the C.P.R. See page 23.

Alberta, the Park Country, is partially wooded, aspen being the most common. White spruce predominates between the Rockies and the prairie; aspen and balsam n. of the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace Rivers. In the north, poplars grow 1 ft. in diameter, and straight for 18 ft. In the Mackenzie basin, white and black spruce, tamarack (larch), jack pine, birch and white poplar are found.

Agriculture

BEEKEEPING. The keeping of bees is not yet general, but the large and continuous amount of natural bloom throughout the season affords abundant food for bees. Wherever tried they have done well.

DAIRYING. Abundance of nutrient grasses, wild vetches and peas in summer, hay and grain in winter, pure water and a healthful climate, constitute the natural adaptability of Alberta to dairying. The development of dairying in the past 7 years has been phenomenal. The province had dairy cattle, 147,687 in 1910; 193,851 in 1917. Value of dairy products in 1910, \$148,064.74; in 1916, \$2,773,701.88.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL STATION. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, a large part of the milk from the dairy is manufactured and sold as cheese. In 1916 the average production of milk per cow from the entire herd, including the grade dairy cattle which are being kept for experimental purposes as well as the pure breds, was 9823.6 pounds for one lactation period. From this, 10 to 12 lbs. of cheese were made which sold wholesale at 20c. per pound. It required on the average for the months of May and June, 10 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese, and the rate is less in the winter months. On this basis the value of the average production per cow is 196.46.

BUTTER PRODUCTION. The 57 creameries and 13 cheese factories operating in the province reported a butter output of 8,521,784 lbs. for the year 1916. The estimated value of this butter was \$2,619,248, as against a production of 4,322,184 lbs. of butter valued at \$2,021,448 for 1915. Alberta possesses one of the largest creameries in Canada, namely, The Edmonton City Dairy, whose manager reports a butter output of 3 million pounds, and cheese 200,000 lbs. for 1916. Alberta creamery butter was in competition for prizes held at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Vancouver, London, Ont., and Ottawa during 1917, winning 96 out of 148 prizes offered, or about 65 per cent.

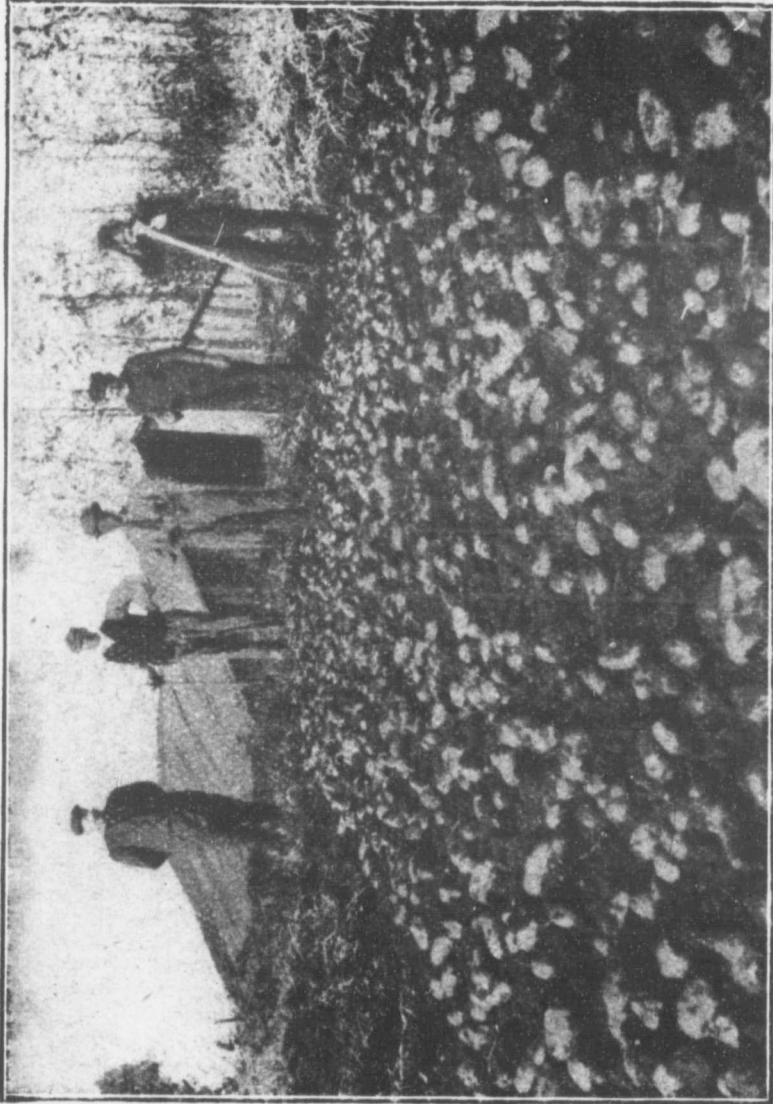
MARKETING OF BUTTER. The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has undertaken the marketing of export butter from all creameries. Grading depots have been established at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. At these points each churning is graded by a Government grader and then shipped in car-load lots. A considerable amount of butter is marketed in British Columbia, and also shipped to Australia and as far east as Montreal.

CHEESE PRODUCTION. Cheese factories report an output of 745,122 pounds of cheese, valued at \$154,453 in 1916. Owing to the cool nights and abundant cattle-feed the lower foothills are peculiarly adapted for the production of cheese. At present they are used for ranging only.

DRY FARMING is a system of soil tillage whereby the rain is stored and conserved for the use of crops. It includes, (a) deep ploughing to increase the absorptive capacity of the soil; (b) frequent cultivation of the surface soil during the summer to check evaporation; (c) the selection of drouth-resisting crops. The wide application of these principles makes practicable the occupation by farmers of areas hitherto thought to be suitable only for ranching.

FARMING—COST OF IMPROVING LAND. The cost of breaking land varies from \$3 to \$5. The clearing of bush and trees adds to the cost in the Park Country. The following is an estimate of the cost of farm development, where it is done by contract work; Breaking, 3 inches deep, per acre, \$3 to \$5; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 25c. to 30c.; discing 3 times, per acre, \$1.50; seeding, not including seed, but including treatment of seed before sowing, per acre, 60c.; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, 3 wires, \$100 to \$125; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bush.: Wheat, $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bush. (but not less than \$2), 3c.; boring wells, using steel casings, per ft., \$2.25 to \$3; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per ft., \$2. to \$2.75; cost of good work horse, \$150 to \$200; cost of milch cow, \$50 to \$75; cost of sow for breeding, \$15 to \$20. Coal varies with locality from 50c. per ton at mine to \$6 per ton delivered at shipping point. A 6-roomed house, \$700; a stable to accommodate 6 horses, \$200; a cow shed to accommodate 8 head, \$400; implement shed, \$100; granary for 2,000 bush., \$100.

FARM—COST OF STARTING. The following statement of the amount required to make a start has been approved by well-informed implement men, practical farmers and large farm land companies: 1 team horses



Potatoes—they grow large in Alberta. The rich vegetable loam, long hours of bright sunshine, cool nights, make ideal conditions for the growth of roots. Potatoes weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. are not unusual. See page 26

\$250 to \$400, according to weight; 1 set of harness, \$35 to \$40; 1 wagon, \$80 to \$90; 1 sleigh, \$35; 1 plough, \$28; 1 set harrows, \$20; 1 set disc harrows, \$35; 1 seeder \$85; 1 mower and rake, \$95; 1 reaper and binder, \$170; other implements, \$50 to \$75, total, \$833 to \$1,073. Prices vary in different parts of the country. The settler might start with four cows, \$160; 4 pigs, \$15; 4 good sheep, \$20; poultry, \$10; total, \$250. Add to this household necessities.

FARMING—RENTING ON HALF SHARES. A farm is sometimes acquired at an agreed price on the following terms: The owner purchases the seed, pays half the threshing, and half the twine. The purchaser does all the work and statute labor, and delivers to the nearest elevator half his crop until the farm is paid for.

FLAX. In the Prairie Provinces at present, flax is grown for seed only, the straw being burned. It is one of the best crops for sowing on newly-broken ground, but for this purpose oats has lately become more popular. In 1916 the output was 1,114,000 bushels from 81,000 acres, as compared with 1,124,000 bushels in 1915.

LINSEED. In the Prairie Provinces flax is at present grown for seed only, which is purchased by the Linseed Oil Mills in Canada and the United States.

FIBRE MANUFACTURE. Efforts are being made to find some profitable means of extracting the fibre from the waste material. It is claimed that by the Feuillette Retting process Western flax can be economically treated and manufactured into coarse fibre. The fibre industry of Canada is being investigated by G. G. Bramhill, of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Write for Bulletin on Flax to Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

FLAX PAPER. It is estimated that ten tons of flax straw will make one ton of high-class "half stuff" for paper, worth in normal times \$140.00 to \$200.00 per ton. The following estimate of profit is made. Flax straw at \$3.00 per ton; cost of manufacturing, \$108.00 per ton; estimated investment, including working capital for mill producing ten tons daily, \$500,000. When selling the product at \$140.00 per ton, a capital of \$500,000 would pay annually 7 per cent., allow 5% depreciation and leave \$40,000. Production of this half stuff has not yet been attempted on a commercial scale. Write A. D. Little, Ltd., Montreal.

FLAX STRAW. Experiments in the U.S. have demonstrated that flax straw can be utilized for the manufacture of flax tow to replace imported tow from Europe, and for the manufacture of counter board. See Bulletin No. 322, issued by Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. Agriculture, Washington.

Potatoes—they grow large in abundance. The rich vegetable loam, long hours of bright sunshine, cool nights, make ideal conditions for the growth of roots. Potatoes weighing 1 1/4 lbs. are not unusual. See page 26

FODDER CROPS—WILD GRASSES. Of true grasses, 96 varieties have been identified, of which 46 make excellent hay. They grow on the uplands, mixed with wild pea vine and vetches. Little hay is cultivated. The farmers depend almost entirely upon the wild grasses. The sedges grown in the lowlands and the marshes are early sought after by stock when the upland passes harden. A fine variety of blue grass is found in many districts. In the south the "buffalo grass" and the "bunch grass" cures on the ground in winter. In the north the grasses are taller and do not cure. Fodder straws have higher food value in Alberta than anywhere else in the world. Prairie hay is sold in the Edmonton and Calgary markets fetching in 1917, \$11 to \$15 per ton.

ALFALFA. The cultivation of alfalfa is attracting much interest in Alberta. With the restriction of ranges by the inrush of wheat growers, the rancher must provide pasturage for his herd, and the alfalfa restores fertility to the farm that is exhausted by wheat growing. Many ranchers in Alberta are sowing this crop on an extensive scale. It is particularly adapted for cultivation under irrigation. At the Experimental Farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe an average of 3 tons of cured hay per acre has been obtained from non-irrigated lands in one crop, and 2 or 3 crops can be obtained in a year. From these stations alfalfa seed has been distributed. The plant does best on a light sandy loam in good heart over a deep, loose, alluvial subsoil. There appears to be no climatic reason why alfalfa should not be grown generally with great success in Alberta. A report of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture states that the plant is found in Verkloyausk, Siberia, in lat. 68 degrees n., where the subsoil remains permanently frozen. See Bulletin issued by the Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

CLOVER. The little white clover grows profusely everywhere. Alsike and red varieties succeed wherever tried.

TIMOTHY. Does well. The towns and railway camps furnish a good market at from \$18 to \$20 per ton.

TIMOTHY SEED. The Alberta crop in 1916 was estimated at 100,000 bushels. The Government Terminal Elevator at Calgary has been fitted for handling timothy. Canada requires over 500,000 bushels annually, of which over 60 per cent. is imported from the U.S. Alberta second class timothy seed brings the same rating in Chicago as the native prime seed of the U.S. First-class Alberta timothy seed sells from \$5.50 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs. In 1916, 75 cars were exported, realizing \$175,000. Timothy seed is largely grown near Pincher Creek, Cardston, Lethbridge, Red Deer, and Wetaskiwin.

CORN. Corn-growing has been tried with the greatest success at Sedgewick, Medicine Hat, Fort Saskatchewan, Cardston and Vermilion, and will probably solve the fodder question in the future.

FRUIT GROWING—WILD FRUITS. The wild goose-berry, currant and raspberry grow profusely where there is shelter; the wild strawberry everywhere. The blue-berry, high and low bush cranberry and the Saskatoon are common; two varieties of cherries are commonly found where there is good shelter.

GARDEN SMALL FRUITS Black, red and white currants are grown in hundreds of gardens. Windbreaks are generally necessary. In S. Alberta, strawberries ripen in August and have an excellent flavor. Heavy mulching in winter is necessary.

APPLES AND PLUMS. A few apple trees purchased from nurseries are growing in different parts south of Edmonton. Young apple trees are promising well at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River. This experience encourages the belief that a hardy stock may be developed to succeed in the province. Many farmers have good success with a special variety of crab apples. Plums are grown south of Edmonton.

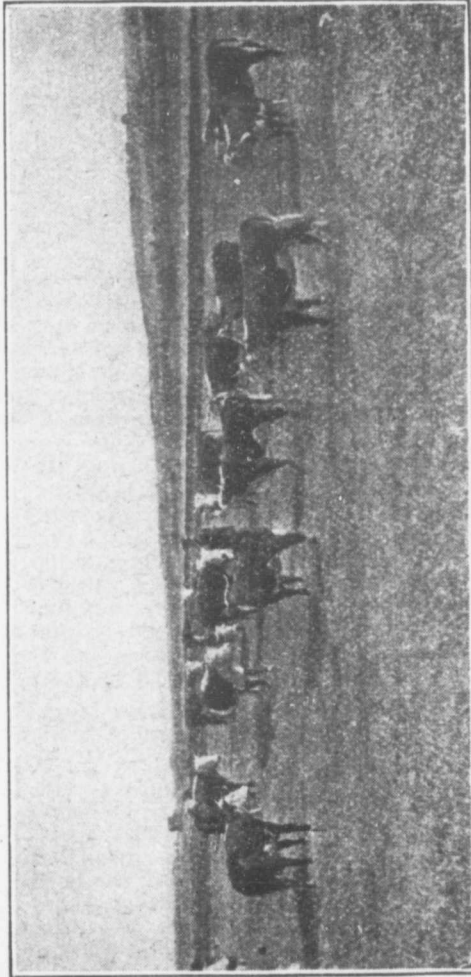
	Crop Area Acres	Yield	
		Bushels	Average
Wheat, Spring.....	2,845,600	51,932,200	18.25
Wheat, Winter.....	51,700	1,059,900	20.50
Oats.....	2,537,900	86,288,600	34.00
Barley.....	472,100	10,386,200	22.00
Flax.....	139,800	978,600	7.00
Rye.....	30,880	633,000	20.50
Total.....	6,077,980	151,278,500	

NOTE.—The above figures are taken from the final estimate of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

BARLEY. Two varieties are grown. Two-rowed barley raised in Southern Alberta is fully equal to the Gallatin Valley barley of Montana, exported to Germany. British maltsters have made a standing offer to pay 10 to 15 cents per bushel premium on all two-rowed barley from Southern Alberta, especially if raised under irrigation. Six-rowed barley, used for feeding purposes, is still the principal crop in Central Alberta. An absolute sure crop favored in mixed farming districts, yielding as high as 58 lbs., per bush., and from 40 to 50 bush. per acre.

OATS. The central portion of the province is renowned for its superior quality of oats. In the Edmonton district 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is ordinary, and 125 bushels not uncommon. There is a large market in

LACOMBE Leads in Mixed Farming



Some of Lacombe's Pure-Bred Prize Winners on the Range
The Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lacombe, one of the largest in Canada, affords every facility for settlers to obtain authoritative information concerning both grain and stock raising. Read descriptions of Lacombe and District on pages 81 and 53.

For further information and literature, write

SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE, LACOMBE, ALBERTA

British Columbia and the Yukon. Shipments have been made to Oriental Countries and Great Britain. There are two large oatmeal mills in the province. For four years the first prize grain at the Provincial Seed Fair has weighed not less than 48 lbs. to the bushel. The average yield per acre is 36.42 by measure, average weight over 45 lbs., per bushel.

WHEAT. See under Wheat, page 26.

GRAIN ELEVATORS—CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., established by special legislation in 1913, and amalgamated with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., on September 1st, 1917, under the name, "United Grain Growers", Limited, provides assistance for the operation and construction of farmers' co-operative elevators, and for the purchase of co-operative supplies, such as flour, salt, binder twine, fencing posts, coal, lumber, machinery, harness, wire, fruit and other articles. It also acts as commission agents in selling live stock, and, to a limited extent, farm produce. The company has 145 elevators, cap. 6 million bushels, 145 warehouses, and 125 coal sheds, with a capacity of 50,000 tons. Since its organization, in 1913, the company has handled 49 million bushels of grain. The profits (which in the year ending 31st Aug., 1917, amounted to \$225,000) after setting aside a reserve fund, are returned as dividends to the farmers. Under this system the farmer can buy at the lowest and sell at the highest price.

NOTE.—In 1917 Alberta had 670 country elevators and warehouses with a total capacity of 23,046,000 bushels. The Dominion Government terminal elevator at Calgary has a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels.

HAIL INSURANCE. The provincial hail insurance law is entitled, "The Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act." It is optional. Municipalities may adopt it by submitting it to a vote of the resident electors. Twenty or more municipalities may unite in one hail district. All business connected therewith is conducted by "The Hail Insurance Board of Alberta," which is composed of 3 commissioners, 1 appointed by the Minister, and 2 elected by the Reeves of the municipalities. The maximum of loss paid is \$6 per acre. To provide a fund to pay losses a tax is levied equally upon all the assessed lands in the municipalities. Owners of crop may carry additional hail insurance with companies if they desire.

IRRIGATION. There are 3 large irrigation enterprises: C.P.R. Lethbridge district, water from St. Mary's River supplies 500,000 acres; C.P.R. at Calgary, water from Bow River, supplies 1,000,000; S. Alberta Land Co. takes water from the Bow River.

LIVE STOCK. The climate of Alberta is peculiarly adapted to the raising of live stock. About 70 per cent. of the annual precipitation comes during the growing months, May to August, and the native grasses cure on the ground in the fall. Animals are heavier in Alberta than further south. An experiment performed at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe showed that animals left outside from November to April put on more weight than animals housed in a box stall.

Cattle. The ranges of Southern Alberta have long been famous. Here, and in a large part of the Peace River district, all cattle, excepting dairy cows, spend the winter out of doors. As settlement in the south country increases, the stockgrower moves northward in search of open land. In the north country, hay is abundant and winter feeding practised. Cattle are kept in smaller herds than was the case on the southern prairies. These herds vary from fifty to five hundred head each. The interests of the cattle men are represented by the following associations: The Western Stock Growers' Association, with headquarters at Medicine Hat. The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Calgary; The Alberta Cattle Provincial Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Edmonton; The Castor Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Castor. All of the breeders' associations hold a bull sale each year. The breeds most largely represented at these sales are Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Red Polls, Holstein, Ayrshires and Jerseys. Most of the beef cattle are marketed at the abattoirs at Edmonton, of which there are three. Large shipments, however, are made to Vancouver, Seattle, Spokane, Winnipeg, Toronto and Chicago. At the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, 1917, Alberta entries defeated the famous American champion bulls. In 1917 there were in the province 325,861 milch cows, 363,583 calves, 187,538 steers, 616,671 other cattle, and 41,861 bulls. Total value \$52,328,745.

Goats. In 1917 goats appeared for the first time in the Calgary market. A few Angora goats were imported by a farmer near Calgary, in 1914, and are doing well.

Horses. Alberta horses are noted for endurance, lung power and freedom of action. This is due to high altitude, dry atmosphere, short winters, nutritious grasses, and plentiful supply of clear, cold water. An excellent spring horse show is held at Calgary by the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, where as many as 1,400 entries compete. Pure bred horses in Alberta have reached a high standard. Clydesdales and Percherons are the most numerous, but Hackneys, Shires, Suffolks, Belgians, Thoroughbreds, Standard Breeds and Coach Horses are also well represented. In 1917 there were 716,317 horses in the province valued at \$71,831,700.

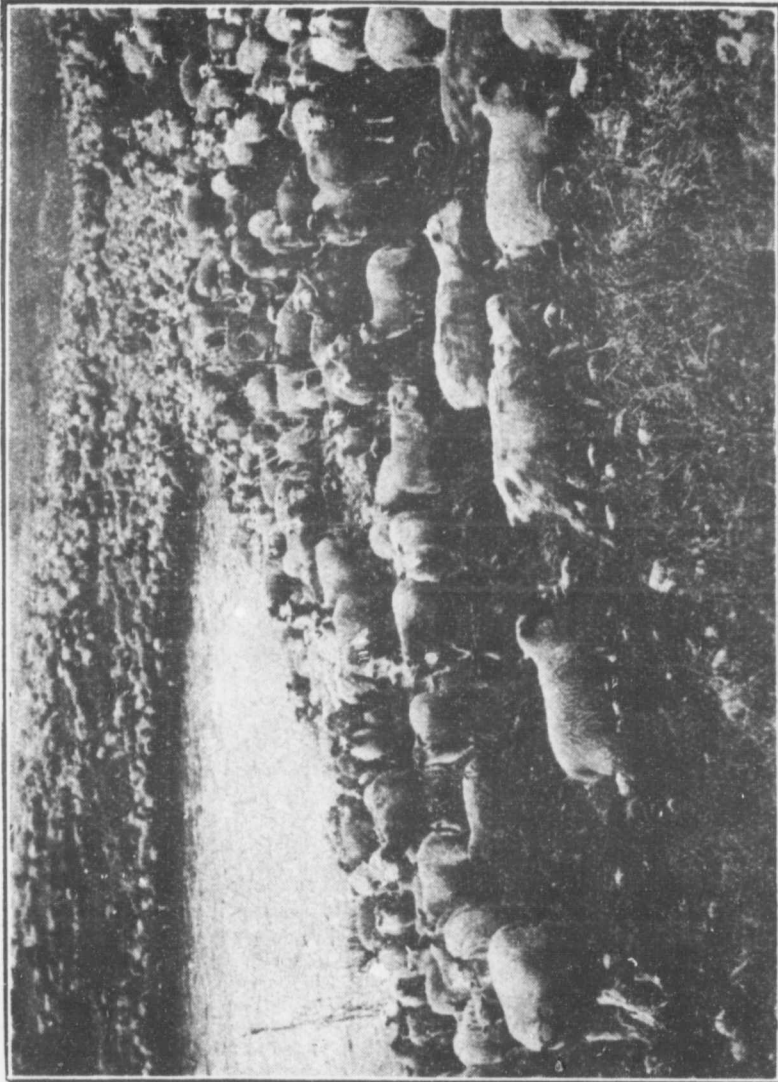
Sheep. In Central Alberta farmer's flocks are proving very profitable, and hundreds of farmers have now small flocks of from 6 to several hundred. Foot rot and similar diseases occur very rarely. The local demand is partly supplied from Australia and Nova Scotia. Prices are good. In Southern Alberta the areas formerly set apart for sheep leases are being invaded by the homesteader, and large ranchers are turning their eyes to the foothills. The natural herbage of the prairie produces mutton of fine flavor. The foundation stock, chiefly Merino, comes from Montana. Down and Long-wool sires have been introduced to increase the weight. There are now from 15 to 20 varieties of the pure bred. Shropshire and Oxfords are the most favored. In 1917 there were 276,966 sheep in the province. Value \$2,215,328.

Wool. The industry has been greatly stimulated by the increase in the price of wool, which is largely sold to Boston manufacturers. Associations have been formed for the grading and marketing of wool at Calgary, Edmonton, Ponoka, Lacombe, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Magrath and Vermilion. The use of machinery in shearing has been adopted. In 1917 wool netted up to 60c. per lb.: the wool clip was 2,086,533 lbs., value \$1,181,682.

KARAKUL SHEEP. The Alberta Karakul-Arabi Sheep & Fur Co., Ltd., have a flock of Karakul sheep at Beddington, 12 miles n.e. of Calgary. The original stock consisted of 5 pure-bred rams, 6 pure-bred ewes, 49 half-blood ewes, 150 long-wooled ewes, consisting of Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Border Leicesters.

Swine. Pork production is rapidly becoming an important industry in Alberta, particularly in that portion lying north of the main line of the C.P.R. Here the grains and grasses necessary in swine raising grow luxuriantly and produce pork of the highest quality. The cost of producing pork is between 4½c. to 5c. per pound live weight. This can be reduced somewhat by the use of alfalfa. Some alfalfa growers claim they can produce pork at 4c. per pound. There are three packing plants at Edmonton, namely, The Swift Canadian Company, P. Burns & Company, and Gainer's, Limited. At Calgary there are: P. Burns & Company and the Union Packing Company. The number of hogs in Alberta during 1917 was 730,237, value \$10,935,555. Besides her home market, the Peace River District and British Columbia depend largely upon Alberta for their pork and bacon supplies.

MARKETING OF HOGS. Hogs to a large extent are bought at Calgary for shipment to Pacific Coast cities in Canada and the U.S. As Calgary is nearer the point of consumption than Chicago, the price is generally more



The Sheep Industry has been greatly stimulated by the increase in the price of wool. Hundreds of farmers have now small flocks up from six to several hundreds. See page 23

favorable to the Alberta producer. Considerable shipments of hogs are made to Ontario; at certain seasons of the year there are heavy shipments to Seattle and Pacific Coast points.

POULTRY. The Province of Alberta offers exceptional opportunities for poultry raising on account of the bright sunshine and the healthy, invigorating atmosphere. With an unlimited market at all seasons of the year and prices ranging from 20c. to 60c. per dozen for eggs, and from 15c. to 25c. per pound for first-class dressed poultry, there is sufficient encouragement to the poultry keeper. Owing to the rapidly increasing population and the interest taken in the industry, there will be for years to come an unsatisfied demand for eggs and birds for breeding purposes. Land and material for breeding purposes can be purchased at reasonable prices, and with the superior quality of grain that can be purchased cheaply, the conditions for successful poultry raising are as favorable as can be found anywhere. The Provincial Govt. has established a poultry-breeding station to distribute eggs and birds to farmers and poultry raisers. There are seven egg circles. To further assist poultry producers, a permanent poultry marketing commissioner has recently been appointed, and already a large number of poultry marketing associations have been organized and are taking advantage of this marketing service. In 1917 poultry and products were valued at \$3,500,000.

RANCHING. There are 3 million acres under grazing leases in the West. The ranching country is chiefly in South Alberta and South-west Saskatchewan, where cattle and horses remain out all winter and live on grass.

DOMINION GRAZING LEASES. Leases will be granted for 10 years. The maximum area granted to any one person is 12,000 acres. Application for grazing leases on any lands will only be granted after inspection to determine whether the land is grazing or agricultural land. Should the Inspectors of Ranches, on making examination of a tract of land applied for, find that there are conflicting interests in the land affected, and that the granting of a lease would be an injustice to other settlers who had been using the land, the same, if unfit for agricultural purposes, may be withdrawn from entry and reserved for public grazing purposes. Lessees must fence the area they obtain under lease, and must have 1 head of horses or cattle or 5 sheep for every 30 acres. Where the inspectors consider the land will carry more stock, they will fix the number to be grazed on each area. One third of the required stock must be placed the first year on each area granted. At least 25% of the stock must always be breeding stock.

The Sheep Industry has been greatly stimulated by the increase in the price of wool. Hundreds of farmers have now small flocks up from six to several hundreds. See page 23

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. The rich vegetable loam, together with long hours of bright sunshine and the cool nights, make ideal conditions for large growth of roots and vegetables. The latter, in great variety, can be grown by everyone. Roots grow to perfection, yielding usually 1,000 bushels per acre. (Potatoes weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. are not unusual.)

Sugar Beets. The Knight Sugar Co. commenced operations at Raymond in 1903. They own 200,000 acres, part of which is irrigated. The average crop is 10 tons per acre, and the average sugar contents 16 per cent. The farmer's net profit per acre is estimated at from \$20 to \$40. The refuse is sold as cattle feed. Tests made with beets grown under irrigation from 5 different kinds of seed at the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, showed a yield of $17\frac{1}{4}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre, with a sugar percentage of 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25, respectively. Better returns have been made on the C.P.R. irrigation block. Write Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, for Bulletin IX, "The Beet Sugar Industry."

Potatoes. In 1917, according to Provincial returns, the output of potatoes was 7,337,550 bushels from 49,917 acres, valued at \$4,402,530. Some Alberta potatoes have been marketed in Ontario. In the 6 years, 1910-1916, the poorest average crop was 116 bushels, the best average 211 bushels. The average crop of the U.S. for the past 10 years was 96.3 bushels.

Turnips, Carrots, Etc. In 1917, according to Provincial returns, the output of turnips was 1,149,000 from 5,746 acres. Value \$576,600. Carrots, 1,039,800 bushels from 5,199 acres. Value \$519,900.

WHEAT. The ideal temperature for wheat is a mean summer temperature of 60 degrees. This extends as far as latitude 65 degrees. The greatest yield is nearest the northern limit of successful growth. Wheat from Fort Chippewegan, at lat. 59, took first prize in Philadelphia in 1876. Wheat from the Peace River Valley took first prize in the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. In the northern latitudes, four and five grains are found to the cluster, as against two grains usual in the U.S. wheat fields. This is due to the winter frosts, summer rains and the soil, of which the chief ingredients are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

SPRING WHEAT. The leading varieties are Red Fife and Marquis, which grade hard and are known as Manitoba Hard Wheat. They fetch a higher price than any other varieties grown. The Marquis, a recent development, matures about 15 days earlier than Red Fife. A crop of

76 bushels to the acre is reported. This variety won first prize for the best bushel of wheat grown in America, at New York in 1911, and at Lethbridge in 1912. In 1916 there were in Alberta 2,067,000 acres under Spring Wheat, as against 2,112,900 in 1915. The yield was 47,541,000 bushels, an average of 23.00 per acre. Red Fife is the best sort for some of the dry areas towards the south. Where there is a sufficient rainfall, Marquis should be tried or Huron and early maturing varieties with longer straw than Marquis. Prelude is the best variety in districts where there is a tendency to excessively long straw, and where a very early ripening wheat is required.

FALL WHEAT. Sown in August, it grows to 6 or 8 inches in fall, passes through winter without damage and is ready for the reaper from the 1st to 15th of August. In Alberta and in some parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is accounted a safe annual crop. The area found capable of growing this grain successfully is every year extending northward. The leading variety is Alberta Red, which was grown originally from Turkey Red Wheat introduced from Kansas. It has been cultivated successfully at Edmonton and Fort Vermilion, and has never failed in the south when the land was properly matured. In 1916 the area under crop was in Alberta, 42,000 acres and the yield was 1,197,000 bushels. The Karkov and Turkey varieties are recommended for Alberta. Where winter wheat has not been fully tested, farmers are recommended to sow only very small areas at first.

Profit per Acre by Contract Work. Cost and profit on crop of wheat, 1917, yield being 25 bus. per acre on land costing \$30.00 per acre:

Preparing land for seed per acre.....	\$ 5.00
Drilling in seed.....	.50
Binder and stooking.....	1.75
Threshing and delivering to elevator.....	5.00
8% interest on land at \$30.00 per acre.....	2.40
Taxes on land.....	.25
Sundry other expenses per acre.....	1.10
	<hr/>
Total cost per acre.....	\$16.00
Sale of 25 bushels of wheat at \$2 per bushel..	\$50.00
	<hr/>
Net profit per acre.....	\$34.00

Agricultural Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of some of the leading districts to which immigration is attracted.

ALBERTA. The province may be divided as follows:

Southern Alberta. Extends from the U.S. boundary to about 100 miles from Calgary, including the basin of the S. Saskatchewan. It is practically all rolling prairie, with little timber. Altitudes from 2,500 to 3,500 ft. above sea level. Rainfall light. On the ranches cattle and horses feed the year round without cover. On irrigated lands splendid wheat crops are grown. Fall wheat is successful without irrigation.

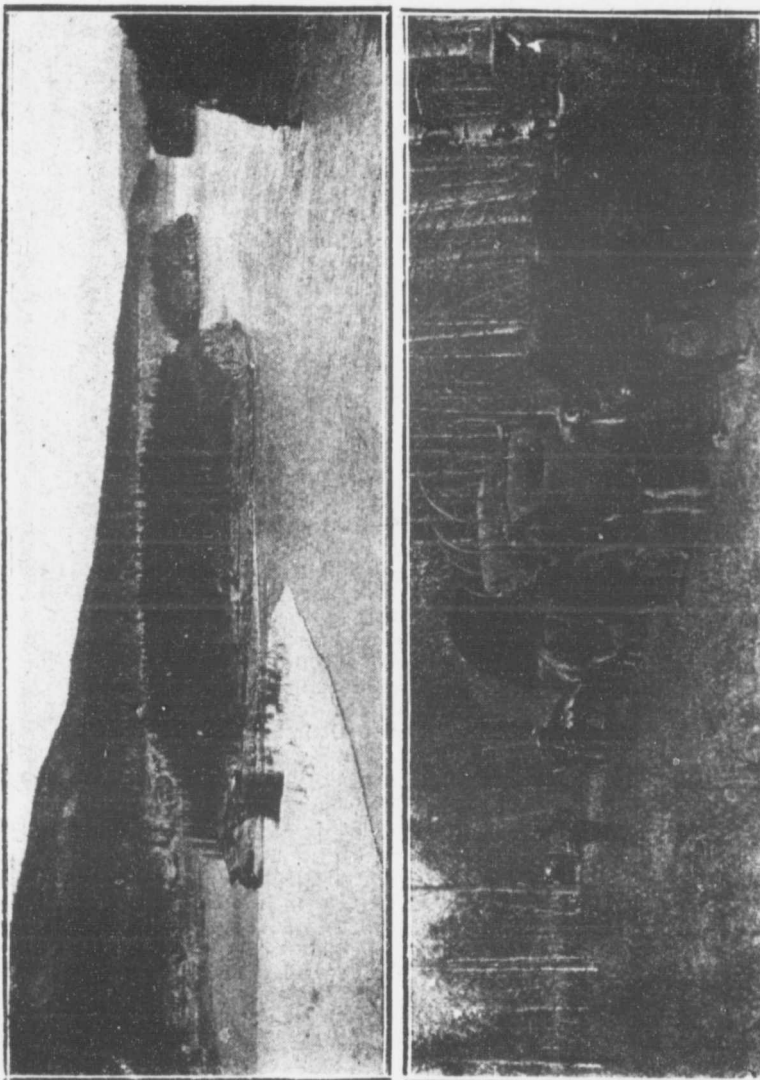
Central Alberta. Extends from the Red Deer River northward, including the basin of the N. Saskatchewan, to the height of land between this and the Athabasca River. Consists of areas of open prairie broken by stretches of poplar and spruce wood lands. This district is particularly adapted to mixed farming. All grain crops yield abundantly. Clover and timothy are grown. See below under Edmonton District, which includes the greater part of Central Alberta. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Edmonton, Alta.

Northern Alberta. When the sovereign rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Company in Western Canada were transferred to the Dominion by the Deed of Surrender in 1869, the north limit of the so-called Fertile Belt was placed at the Saskatchewan River. It is now generally recognized that the cultivable area extends very much farther north. West of the Hudson Bay the isothermal waves tend almost north instead of west, as popularly supposed; the climate is tempered by winds from the Pacific Ocean, and though the summer is short, owing to continuous sunshine, vegetation matures more rapidly than farther south. Settlers are already entering the district in advance of transportation, but owing to its remoteness from railway communication, such settlers are drawn almost entirely from those used to a pioneering life. Experience shows that the farther north wheat, barley, etc., can be grown the heavier will be the ear and the better the quality, and the farther north live stock graze the better they fatten. In Russia, provinces of the same latitude have for generations maintained a large population, and grain is regularly grown in the Arctic circle. See "Peace River Country."

BASSANO DISTRICT. Situated in the heart of Southern Alberta. Contains over 500,000 acres of fertile grain land and 600,000 acres of irrigable land for intensified farming, served by the famous Bassano Irrigation Dam and huge reservoir across the Bow River, 3 miles from Bassano, 2,500 miles of canals, ditches and flumes. Soil, dark chocolate loam, clay subsoil. Traversed by main line of C.P.R. Grain, alfalfa and garden truck produce heavy crops. 262,000 bushels of grain marketed in 1913. Hogs, cattle and sheep raised successfully. Pop. 5,000, including Canadians, British, Americans and Russian-Americans. District contains large areas of coal and natural gas, deposits of gravel and clay. Good fishing and shooting. C.P.R. Land Department sells to actual settlers only, at \$15 to \$24 per acre for non-irrigable land, \$50 for irrigated, on annual instalments extending over 20 years, and make substantial loan at 6 per cent. for improvements and stock. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Bassano, Alta.

CALGARY DISTRICT. Calgary is surrounded by rich rolling prairie, including the famous C.P.R. irrigated tract of 1½ million acres. A mixed farming and dairying district, served by C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P., watered by streams and abundant springs. Wells 10 to 60 feet. Soil is chocolate loam with clay subsoil. Leading grain crops: Spring and fall wheat, oats, barley, rye. Flax does well; vegetables, hay and alfalfa grow abundantly. Horses, cattle and sheep thrive on plains throughout the winter. Mild winters, delightful summers. Pop. of district about 150,000, including Canadians, Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Russians, French and Austrians. Average price per acre of raw lands, \$25. Improved farms, \$35 up. See under Descriptions of Towns. See below under "Announcements." Write Sec. Bd. Trade, City Hall, Calgary, Alta.

CASTOR DISTRICT. Land is generally rolling and well drained. Soil, black loam, 15 in. deep on clay subsoil. Well watered by lakes and creeks. Wells average 30 ft. A mixed farming country, with a little dairying. Served by C.P.R. Lacombe Branch. Market at Castor. Grain, timothy, all kinds of vegetables and small fruits thrive. Average crops per acre: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 75; barley, 40; flax, 12. Hogs, cattle, horses and sheep raised. Extensive deposits of lignite coal, natural gas and sandstone. Pop. includes Americans, Canadians, English, French and Germans. C.P.R. and Hudson Bay Co. have lands for sale. Average price per acre of raw lands, \$10 to \$20; improved farms, \$10 to \$40. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Castor, Alta.



A scene on the Peace River and Settlers on the trail to Peace River District. The advent of railway transportation into this wonderful fertile district assures its rapid development. See complete description, pages 33, 34

EDMONTON DISTRICT. Includes greater portion of Central Alberta. Very fertile, well watered, partially wooded country. Rich, deep black loam with clay subsoil. Produces magnificent crops of spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, timothy and other grasses; potatoes, turnips and all vegetables that grow in the north temperate zone. Pasture, rich, luxuriant and reliable. Particularly adapted for mixed farming and dairying. Splendid markets developed for all farm produce. Three of the largest and best equipped meat packing plants in Canada and important creameries at Edmonton. Good prices for all live stock, poultry, etc. the year round. Flour mills and elevators throughout the district. Good roads, schools, churches, rural mail delivery, rural and long distance telephones. The Edmonton coal area, estimated at 10,600 sq. miles, extends 200 miles westward. See under Descriptions of Towns. See below under "Announcements." Write for full description of agricultural resources to Sec. Bd. Trade, Edmonton, Alta. See above under Central Alberta.

GLEICHEN DISTRICT. Land is rolling. Soil, black loam, subsoil clay. North district watered by irrigation, the rest by sufficient rainfall. Wells average 80 to 100 ft. Served by C.P.R. A mixed farming, grain-growing, dairying and stock-raising country. Grain shipped to Eastern markets; good local market for hogs, cattle and dairy produce, through branch of Pacific Cold Storage Co., of Tacoma. Large deposits of coal on Indian Reserve to south of Gleichen. Pop. about 5,000, including English, Scotch, Irish, Canadians, Americans and Danes. No homesteads available. C.P.R. Land Dept., Calgary, have lands for sale. Average price per acre of raw lands, non-irrigable, from \$15; irrigable, \$35; improved farms, \$30 to \$50. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Gleichen, Alta.

LACOMBE DISTRICT. An undulating, park-like country, thoroughly sheltered from winds and well watered by springs and streams. All kinds of grain and roots yield heavily. District holds world's record for heaviest yield of oats per acre: 132 bushels and 15 lbs. (official measurement). Luxuriant growth of all grass crops makes this a centre of the mixed farming industry. Over two-thirds of the pure-bred cattle in Alberta are said to be owned by farmers in Lacombe District, which also supplies much of the stock for the annual bull sales at Calgary and Lacombe. Prov. Govt. holds annual sale of pure-bred bulls here. Numerous prizes won at Western fairs. Many horses are raised cheaply and fetch high prices. Large numbers of hogs are raised and find a ready market in the province. Dairying and

advent of railway transportation into this wonderful fertile district assures its rapid development. See complete description, pages 33, 34

poultry farming yield high profits. The Dominion Govt. Experimental Farm is situated at Lacombe. District is served by C.P.R., and well provided with good roads, schools, churches, rural telephones, mail delivery, etc. See under Descriptions of Towns. See below under "Announcements." Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Lacombe, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT. Contains 120,000 acres of successful irrigated land. Has taken several first prizes for grain against the world. The city of Lethbridge now has railroads running east, north, west and south, and C.P.R. Transcontinental through Crow's Nest Pass. The low freight rates give Lethbridge control of most of the trade of Southern Alberta and to the Crow's Nest Pass. Coal costs farmer \$3.85 per ton at mine. Output of Lethbridge mines was 794,650 tons in 1915. Chief farm products are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, clover, timothy, flax, poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle and dairy produce. Small fruits and vegetables of all kinds mature well on irrigated land and find a ready market. Stock raising rapidly increasing; winter feeding of cattle and sheep on alfalfa and grain is increasing. Land free from brush, price \$12 to \$35 per acre, according to improvements and distance from railway. Irrigated lands higher. C.P.R. have irrigated and non-irrigated lands and ready-made farms for sale on 20-years' payment, with interest at 6%. Three new irrigation projects will represent an irrigable area of 520,000 acres. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Lethbridge, Alta.

MACLEOD DISTRICT. Contains 56 townships, 2,016 sq. miles. Soil is black loam with heavy clay subsoil, watered by 3 rivers and many springs and creeks. Traversed by C.P.R., C.N.R. under construction, G.T.P. projected. Pop. of district 10,000, including Americans, Canadians, Dutch and French. At the International Dry Farming Exposition held at Spokane, Wash., in September, 1910, the following prizes were captured by exhibits from the Macleod District in competition with the world: Winter wheat, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; spring wheat, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; barley, 1st and 2nd; oats, 1st; spring wheat (sheaf), 1st; oats (sheaf), 2nd; best display of threshed grains, 1st; best display of wheat, 2nd; best display of any commercial body, 3rd; best agricultural display, 2nd; early potatoes, 2nd; timothy, 2nd. The following prizes were also awarded at the Interstate Fair, held at the same time: Winter wheat, 1st; spring wheat, 1st; general exhibit of wheat, 2nd. The lands that grew these exhibits can be bought from \$10 to \$30 per acre for improved farms. See under

Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Macleod, Alta.

MEDICINE HAT DISTRICT. Area tributary to Medicine Hat is estimated at 6,480 sq. miles. Land is generally level or slightly rolling. Served by C.P.R. Soil is dark chocolate loam; heavy clay subsoil. Average annual rainfall 12 inches and under. Chief crops are wheat, oats flax, barley; a little alfalfa. Population includes Canadians, Americans, English, Scotch and Germans. Conditions are ideal for mixed farming. Cattle and horses do well owing to the mild winters. A Prov. Govt. Demonstration Farm has been established 4 miles from city, and at convenient points throughout the district 10 demonstrating fields of 45 acres each have been established. Price of raw land, \$8 to \$25 per acre; improved, \$15 to \$50. A few homesteads available. See under Descriptions of Towns. See below under "Announcements." Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Medicine Hat, Alta.

PEACE RIVER COUNTRY. The Peace River country occupies a part of the Province of Alberta northwest of Edmonton, and that part of British Columbia adjacent thereto, comprising in all an area of approximately 87,850 sq. miles. The immigration to this district has been greatly stimulated by the completion of transportation facilities.

TOPOGRAPHY. It is a plateau, level to undulating, with large areas of prairie land, interspersed with groves of cottonwood or aspen, the soil being of a deep, rich clay loam. The Peace River cuts a trough-like valley through the country which, at Fort Vermilion, is from 500 to 1,000 feet deep and from 1 to 3 miles wide. Its principal tributaries are the Red, Loon, Smoky and North and South Pine Rivers. With the exception of three obstructions, it is navigable for steamboats for about 863 miles.

A MIXED FARMING COUNTRY. A fair average crop of wheat is 30 bushels to the acre, oats 75 to 85. All other grains flourish. Potatoes go as high as 500 bushels to the acre. Other root crops grow profusely. There are over 37 varieties of grasses suitable for fattening cattle. The first prize for wheat, at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, was won by an exhibit from this district.

TOWNSITES. Grouard has grown rapidly; Sawridge, Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Dunvegan, Peace River, Fort Vermilion and Fort St. John, B.C., are also places of growing importance.

DOMINION HOMESTEADS. This is the last extensive area in the West where Dominion homesteads can be obtained. The country is divided into three land districts, with

offices at High Prairie, Peace River and the town of Grande Prairie.

CLIMATE. Owing to the lower elevation and the Chinook winds, the winter climate is milder than at Edmonton. The thermometer occasionally drops to 40° below, but there are no extended cold snaps. The snow disappears by the end of April. Seeding begins about the 1st May. Growth is very rapid, as the sunshine on the longest day is over 17½ hours and there are heavy dews. The summer temperature ranges from 80° at noon to 45° at night. Drought is unknown.

MINERALS. Tar sand or asphalt occurs in large quantities. Exploration for petroleum is being actively prosecuted. Placer gold is found in practically all rivers. A good living can be made by panning out of the rivers west of Peace River. Vast areas are underlaid with coal. Good samples of galena have been brought out.

FISHING. All large lakes are prolific in whitefish and trout. Many carloads are shipped to Chicago and New York.

TIMBER AREAS. A valuable timber area of about 300 sq. miles in extent lies north of Fort St. John, in British Columbia, and another area of approximately 300 sq. miles in the divide between the Cutbank and South Pine Rivers, south of the Peace.

TRANSPORTATION. The Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Ry. operates into Spirit River and Grande Prairie City, and The Central Canada, a tributary line, into Peace River. The Canadian N.W. Ry. (under construction) runs from Edmonton passing south of Sturgeon Lake through Grande Prairie, crossing the boundary in Tp. 74, 13.6. The Hudson's Bay Co. on Peace River, plies from Vermilion Falls to Hudson Hope, and The Diamond P. Co. also operates on Peace River.

TELEGRAPHS. Telegraph service is established at Saskatoon Lake, with operators at Grouard, Peace River, Fairview, Dunvegan, Spirit River, Grande Prairie, Saskatoon Lake, Pouce Coupee, Fort St. John and Hudson Hope.

The three principal districts in Alberta may be shortly described as follows:

Grande Prairie District. Contains about 2,800 square miles of arable land about 85 per cent. prairie, with small clumps of willow or poplar, the remainder covered with scrub or timber. The soil varies from a sandy to black loam, well watered by small streams and lakes. In 1915 there was a population of about 7,000, generally prosperous, who had trekked in over almost impassable roads a distance of 260 miles. Immigration has been greatly stimulated since the completion of railway

facilities. All grains, cattle and garden products flourish. Marquis wheat matures perfectly. There is a creamery at Grande Prairie. Improved farms within 15 miles of railway cost from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

Peace River Settlement. Contains about 3,000 square miles around Peace River. Between the Peace River and the Whitemud Hills to the north is a magnificent tract of open country running westerly about 100 miles, at present sparsely populated. Some extraordinary yields were reported in 1915, as high as 62 bushels for wheat and 150 for oats.

Spirit River Settlement. Lies about 12 miles south of Peace River, contains about 300 sq. miles, of which about 20% is taken up. A magnificent tract of open prairie, surrounded by willow and poplar woods. A tract of timber to the west provides building material to the settlers. The conditions are very similar to the Grande Prairie country. Water has to be obtained from wells.

Other Districts. North of Peace River Crossing are the Battle Keg River and Ft. Vermilion districts, largely open prairie, well watered, with high class, arable soil. The Pouce Coupee district is in British Columbia.

RED DEER DISTRICT. Land is black loam, 10 to 20 inches deep, with clay subsoil, gently rolling, well watered by Red Deer River and many lakes and smaller streams. Wells, 15 to 40 ft. deep. Ample rainfall. One of the most famous dairying districts of Western Canada. The four leading dairy herds of Alberta are within 8 miles of Red Deer: 2 Ayrshire, 1 Jersey, 1 Holstein. Leading crops are oats, barley, timothy and wheat; all kinds of vegetable truck are grown. Farm products are marketed direct to the consumer through weekly market at Red Deer. Wood and coal in the immediate locality. Price of land, improved, from \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved, from \$10 to \$20. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Pres. Bd. Trade, Red Deer, Alta.

NOTE.—Red Deer District has taken prizes as follows: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, spring wheat and oats; Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, 1909, 82 varieties of grasses were marked 100%; Jersey Cow, "Rosalind of Old Basing," in a 4-years' official test gave 52,212 lbs. of milk, average test 5.18%, winning the Championship of the Empire for 4-year official milk and butter test; 1st prize for 56 lbs. butter solids, Toronto Exhib., 1913. In 1914, at Calgary, Ayrshire herd won 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th prizes in milk test against 100 entries. In March, 1914, the 2-year-old Holstein heifer, "Lady Mercena Meagerold," on a 7-days' Government test, gave 422 lbs. of milk, containing 13.122 lbs. of fat, equal to 16.140 lbs of butter.

SEDGEWICK DISTRICT. Area, 5 miles e. and w., 10 miles n., 25 miles s. Land is level or slightly rolling, and mostly well drained. Soil, dark chocolate sandy loam, 8 to 20 in. deep, on heavy clay subsoil. Abundance of pure water at 20 to 80 ft. Served by C.P.R. Good roads. Eggs and dairy products fetch good prices at Edmonton (Edmonton City Dairy have local branch at Sedgewick), which is easily accessible. Local grain buyers. A fine wheat-growing district, with increasing dairying and mixed farming. Timothy, garden vegetables and all kinds of grain thrive. Active Agricultural Society distributes \$3,000 in prizes at annual fair. C.P.R. ready-made farming colony (120 farms) situated in Sedgewick District. See "C.P.R. Ready-made Farms" under "Announcements." Average yield per acre in 1914: Wheat, 22 bushels; oats, 50; barley, 30; Pop. about 3,500, comprising Canadians, British, Americans and Scandinavians. No homesteads available. Average price per acre of raw lands, \$15 to \$20; improved farms, \$20 to \$40. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Sedgewick, Alta.

TOFIELD DISTRICT. Land is hilly to w., level to n. and e., undulating to s., and fairly dry throughout. Soil, rich black vegetable loam, 12 to 30 in. deep, varying in places to sandy black loam and light chocolate loam. Clay subsoil. Well watered by Beaver Lake (18 miles by 12), and numerous small creeks. Wells, 20 to 100 ft. Good climate. Most of rainfall comes between seeding and harvest and crops have never suffered from lack of moisture. A mixed farming district, with considerable grain growing and dairying. Ranching carried on to n. and w. Served by G.T.P. main line and Tofield-Calgary branch. Local markets. Valuable deposits of good lignite coal within ½-mile of Tofield, pottery clay, glass sand and natural gas. Average crops per acre: Spring wheat, 23 bushels; winter wheat, 25; oats, 62; barley, 36. Pop. about 7,500, including Canadians, English, Americans and Norwegians. No homesteads available. C.P.R. and Hudson Bay Co. have lands for sale. Average price per acre of raw lands, \$10 to \$15; improved farms, \$15 to \$30. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Tofield, Alta.

VERMILION DISTRICT. A famous grain-growing, mixed farming and stock-raising district, traversed by main line C.N.R. (transcontinental route). Saskatchewan River, along northern boundary, soon to be opened for transportation. Development has been very rapid in past 5 years; yield per acre averages 30 to 50 bushels. Water and wood in abundance. Plenty of land available for farmers of small or large means, \$8 to \$40 per acre.

A few good free homesteads available. Good market for all farm products, horses, cattle and swine. Good roads, schools, churches and mission stations. Fine timber in northern sections. Game plentiful; lakes well supplied with fish. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Vermilion, Alta.

WETASKIWIN DISTRICT. Specially recommended by Dominion Geological Surveyors, Professors Tyrell and Macoun. Prof. Macoun in his report on the district says: "This tract is unsurpassed in the Northwest for its capacity to grow wheat, as the soil is richer, the surface almost level, and what slope there is inclines to the south." Average yield of grain per acre: Oats, 50 to 100 bushels; wheat, 25 to 40; barley, 35 to 40. Good timothy hay district, large yearly shipments of cattle, hogs and work horses. Choice land from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Homesteads lands west of city, 40 miles. Pop. 3,000. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write City Treasurer, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

For Further Particulars, Maps, Free Pamphlets and Government Publications, apply—

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,

Chief Publicity Commissioner,

Department of Agriculture,

Edmonton, Alberta.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements concerning lands will be accepted only from responsible firms of recognized standing, personally known to the Editors. The Editors reserve the right to edit matter received.

ALBERTA LANDS—F. C. LOWES & Co.—*We control and offer for sale well selected farm lands in various parts of Alberta, suitable for wheat, mixed farming or ranching. The soil for the most part is rich black loam, and averages 18 ins. in depth, with a clay subsoil. In many cases oats thresh out from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre, and weigh from 42 to 54 lbs. to the bushel. In wheat, whole districts have averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and instances are not uncommon where farmers have threshed 60 bushels to the acre. As a stock and dairy country Alberta is world famous. Raw lands, according to location, quality, etc., cost from \$15 to \$35 an acre. Improved farms range in cost from \$18 to \$50 an acre, with easy terms of payment. For maps of Alberta, or copies of our booklet, "Where Wheat is King," and full information, write to F. C. Lowes & Co., Head Office, Calgary; Branch at Edmonton.*

RED DEER

ONE OF THE BEST MIXED
FARMING DISTRICTS IN ALBERTA



Champion Ayrshire Herd, Lone Spruce farm, Red Deer, Alberta

Large returns are received from dairying and stock raising. A healthful climate, big yields of grain and grasses, and good markets, make farming very profitable. The four best Dairy herds in Alberta are within eight miles of Red Deer, two Ayrshires, one Jersey, one Holstein. See pages 35 and 39. A score of stories of success will be sent you on request. Write TO-DAY.

PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER, BOARD OF TRADE, RED DEER, ALBERTA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LANDS. *The Canadian Pacific Railway has six million acres of fertile lands for sale in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The object of the company is to settle these lands with successful farmers, who will produce business for the railways, and for this reason terms are offered and assistance given that would not be expected from an ordinary land-selling organization. The lands are well located, having been selected by the company in advance of settlement, and are now convenient to railways, markets, schools, churches, and all the advantages of settled communities. They are sold at prices ranging from \$11 to \$30 per acre (irrigated lands up to \$50), and the payments are extended over twenty years—one-tenth down and the balance in 19 years with 6%.*

C.P.R. IRRIGATED LANDS IN ALBERTA. *In districts in Southern Alberta, where the rainfall is somewhat light, and where there is very little snow the Canadian Pacific Railway has a large area of irrigable land for sale. Experience has shown that irrigated land, with proper management, makes the farmer independent of weather conditions, and insures big crops every year. These lands are splendidly adapted to the raising of alfalfa, timothy, and other fodder crops, which are the basis of the livestock industry, and both stock raising and dairying are very profitable in Alberta. The irrigated lands also produce record crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, speltz, roots, vegetables and hardy fruits. Combination farms, partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated, may be obtained. Irrigated land is sold at prices up to \$50 per acre. On irrigated lands no payment on principal is required at the end of the first or second years, and no charge is made for water rental the first year.*

C.P.R. ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS. *In addition to the liberal terms outlined above, the Canadian Pacific Railway will assist practical farmers who locate in irrigation districts and are in a position to occupy and improve their farms, by providing improvements to the value of \$2,000.00 in the form of house, barn, well and fencing on the land. This loan for improvements is also repayable in 20 years, interest at six per cent. In certain districts the company has "Ready-made Farms," which are complete with house, barn, well, fencing. These farms are sold on twenty years' time, the actual cost of the improvements being added to the price of the land. Settlers resident in the irrigation districts for at least twelve months, who satisfy the Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch that they understand the proper care of live stock and have the necessary feed and accommodation for the animals, may also be supplied with live stock to the value*

of \$1,000 on payment of 20 per cent. and their lien notes for the balance.

NOTE.—For full information concerning settlement on Canadian Pacific Railway lands in Western Canada, write to Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, or Colonization Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, England.

EDMONTON AND CENTRAL ALBERTA DISTRICTS.—McGEORGE, CHAUVIN & TOWNSHEND, LIMITED. *The Central and Northern Alberta Districts of which Edmonton is the trade centre, comprises the finest mixed farming and dairying lands in Western Canada. The climate is equable, and all stock can be wintered outside. We have improved and unimproved farm lands in every township north of the Red Deer River, many of which present unparalleled opportunities to the incoming settler. For the investor we recommend first mortgages on improved farm lands to yield from 7% to 9%. Valuations receive our prompt and personal attention. Correspondence solicited. McGeorge, Chauvin & Townshend, Limited, Financial, Insurance, Estate and Rental Agents, 208 McLeod Block, Edmonton.*

Mining

MINERAL PRODUCTION. The annual mineral production of the Province of Alberta since 1910, as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1910.....	\$ 8,996,210	1914.....	\$12,773,669
1911.....	6,662,673	1915.....	9,915,282
1912.....	12,073,589	1916.....	11,496,106
1913.....	15,054,046		

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONE. Limestone is quarried for lime and cement in the foothills. Limestone beds extend along the Saskatchewan River, Sandstone quarries have been opened at Brickburn, Glenbow, Rockburn, Stanton, etc.

CEMENT MATERIALS. There are limestone cement plants at Calgary, Exshaw and Blairmore, and a marl plant near Marlboro.

CLAY AND CLAY PRODUCTS. At Redcliffe and Medicine Hat clay products are manufactured on an extensive scale. At Medicine Hat, earthenware pots, crocks and ornamental flower pots are made from a mixture of local clay and Spokane clay. Clay ironstone is found along the Red Deer River west of Hand Hills,

but nothing has been done to develop it. Brick and pottery and stoneware clays are abundant in the shales of the Pierre and Edmonton series. Brick clays are also being utilized chiefly at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Sandstone, Red Deer, etc.

COAL. Alberta is singularly rich in coals. The known and mineable coal areas are estimated at 30,000 square miles, and the deposits at over 1,000 billion tons. In 1916, 279 collieries were operated and 4,648,604 tons of coal produced, of which 2,172,801 tons were lignite, 2,335,259 tons bituminous and 140,544 tons anthracite.

ANTHRACITE COAL. On the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mts., at Bankhead, anthracite coal is mined.

BITUMINOUS AND LIGNITE COAL. In other parts of the province lignite coals are mined. Bituminous coals in great quantities are found in numerous basins extending from the international boundary to beyond the Yellowhead Pass. The low carbon coals are mined chiefly at Lethbridge, Taber, Lundbreck, Drumheller, Edmonton, Cardiff and Pembina Districts.

RECENT DISCOVERIES. Important areas of coal have recently been found in the foothills south of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. on the head-waters of the Embarras and Pembina Rivers. Higher grade coals have been found in areas described as the Brazeau Range area on the Saskatchewan, the Big Horn basin from the Saskatchewan to the Brazeau Rivers, and the southern part of the Nikanassin basin, drained by the Macleod River and north branch of the Brazeau. A discovery of anthracite coal is reported 200 miles northwest of Edmonton, 40 miles from G.T.P. Ry. Coal has been found throughout the Peace River country ranging from lignite to a bituminous and fairly good anthracite.

COKE. The International Coal and Coke Co. has 216 ovens of the Beehive type at Coleman, the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., has 50 ovens of the Bernard type, at Lille; and the Leitch Collieries, Ltd., has 101 Mitchell ovens at Passburg. The output is used chiefly by the Copper and Lead International Smelters.

COPPER. Two copper mines are operated west of Calgary.

GALENA. See Silver.

GOLD. Gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the N. and S. Saskatchewan, and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca Rivers. As much as \$50,000 per annum was at one time recovered from the Saskatchewan River near Edmonton. Record has been obtained of the recovery of \$4,000 of alluvial gold in 1915. A rich discovery is reported at

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Yellow Head Pass on the G.T.P. A living can be panned out of any of the rivers tributary to the Peace, particularly west of Peace River Crossing.

GYPSUM. Gypsum is found north of Edmonton, and in the Peace River District.

NATURAL GAS. Natural gas is widespread in Alberta. At Medicine Hat there are 25 wells with an average capacity of 3 million cub. ft. per 24 hours. The exploited gas area of this field extends from Bassano, 95 m. west, to Dunmore, 9 m. east. Gas has also been found at Wetaskiwin, Castor, Viking, Tofield, High River, and west of Okotoks. In the Bow Island field the Canadian Western Nat. Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co., H.O. at Calgary, have 64 wells drilled, of which only 2 are non-productive. The Co. has about 200 miles of pipe of a capacity of about 40 million cub. ft. per day, and supplies gas to Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, Okotoks, Brooks, Sandstone, etc. On the Athabasca River, strikes have been made at Pelican Rapids and at Point de la Biche. The latter well has been burning for fifteen years.

PETROLEUM. Oil was first discovered in the Calgary field at Okotoks in the Dingman well in October, 1913. In the summer of 1914 oil was struck in three additional wells, and by August over 400 companies had been formed with a total authorized capitalization of 400 million dollars. In May, 1915, drilling operations were being conducted in over 20 wells. Oil in small quantities has been found in 5 wells: Dingman Nos. 1 and 2, Alberta Petroleum Consolidated No. 2, Southern Alberta and Western Pacific. In the Dingman wells a light gasoline-like oil is found, in the other three a crude petroleum. It has been proven that a district $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2 miles wide is underlaid with oil, but the field is not yet on a commercially productive basis. Geological indications are favorable.

TAR SANDS. In the valley of the Athabasca, above Athabasca Lake, is an immense outcrop of tar sands, estimated to have a minimum distribution of 1,000 square miles. In thickness they vary from 150 to 225 feet. Analysis of a specimen gave bitumen, 12.42; water (mechanically mixed), 5.85; siliceous sands, 81.73. Above Boiler Rapid the tar sands are overlaid by shales sufficient to prevent the oil from rising, and the existence of several natural gas springs affords indications of the existence of oil. The completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. will render these deposits available. Exploration drilling is being carried on along the Peace River with great expectations.

NOTE.—These bituminous sands may be used for road construction as in California and may serve as a source of pure bitumen (which in Alberta costs \$27 to \$34 per ton delivered) for use in floorings, foundations, insulation of pipes, and as a source of asphaltic oils. Write Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

PHOSPHATE. Rock phosphate was discovered near Banff in 1915. The report of the Dept. of Mines shows that the quality is unsuited to the manufacture of superphosphate by known processes and the quantity scarcely sufficient for profitable working. This is presumed to be an extension of the Montana deposits and indicates possible commercial discoveries north of the U.S. boundary 190 miles.

PLATINUM. Platinum is found in some of the river sands.

SALT. In the form of brine springs, salt occurs in Northern Alberta, near the Mackenzie, Slave and Athabasca Rivers. Large quantities of Rock Salt are reported near Fort McMurray.

SHALE. One shale mine is located at Redcliffe.

SILVER. Veins of Galena have been located pronounced to contain a large percentage of silver. Good samples of galena have come from the Peace River District.

Boards of Trade Register

Extracts from Heaton's Annual. Compiled from returns received from the local Boards of Trade.—The Provincial Government assumes no responsibility in connection with this chapter.

ATHABASCA, head of navigation on Athabasca River, 100 miles n. of Edmonton, on C.N.R.; 2 lines of S.S. to points north. Hotels, Grand Union, Athabasca. 2 churches, 3 schools. Town owns water system. 23 banks, theatre, lumber yards, 2 saw mills, lumber mill (60,000 ft. per day), boat building, 4 wholesale houses. 6 retail stores, 2 fox farms in vicinity. Centre of a vast lumbering district. Large deposits of fine clay. Large tracts of oil leases taken up nearby. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumber manufacturing of all kinds. Brick and sewer pipe works. Fox farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BANFF, on C.P.R., 82 miles w. of Calgary, at Junction of Spray and Bow Rivers, in Canadian Rockies. Hotels, Banff Springs (summer), \$4.00 up, Sanitarium \$3.00 up, Mount Royal \$3.00 up, King Edward \$2.50, and 2 others.

2 churches, public and high school, museum, 2 moving picture theatres, bank, electric light plant, telephone, lumber yard, lithia water, bottling works, 4 livery stables. Fishing, boating, golf, hot sulphur radio-active springs, station for Rocky Mountain Park (over 10,000 sq. miles. Govt. spent \$667,000 on improving park in 1913). An ideal summer and winter resort. A winter Carnival instituted in 1917 (skating, skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, etc.), will be made an annual affair. Motor road from Calgary to Vancouver, through Banff, under construction. Alt. 4,521. Pop. 1,400. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BANKHEAD, 80 miles from Calgary, on C.P.R. Hotel. Cascade \$2.50. R.C. church, public school, general store, livery (horse and auto). Electric light, water and sewerage system in every house. Coal mines employ about 540 men, coal briquette plant. Tourist resort at Lake Minnewanka, with hotel accommodation, 3 miles distant. Pop. 1,000. Write Agent C.P.R.

BASSANO, on Bow River (3 m.), on C.P.R. main line and Langdon-Bassano br. 82 miles e. of Calgary, 97 miles n.w. of Medicine Hat. Hotels, Hunter, Alberta. 2 churches (Ang., Pres.), \$22,000 school and high school in connection, 3 elevators, elec. light, \$200,000 water and sewerage systems, fire hall, municipal hospital, headquarters of sub-judicial district, municipal incinerator, theatre, 2 banks, 2 oil distributing warehouses, 3 lumber yards, brick works, 3 liverys, 3 motor liverys, 5 restaurants, 1 newspaper. The \$7,000,000 C.P.R. irrigation dam here irrigates about half a million acres. Immediate neighborhood supplies coal, sand, gravel and clay. Pop. 600.

NOTE.—C.P.R. main line cut-off from Swift Current to Bassano in operation to Empress on S. Saskatchewan River.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale grocery, sash and door factory, flour and feed store, beet sugar factory, skating rink, steam laundry, creamery and dairy, aerated water factory, pottery, market gardening. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BLAIRMORE, on Crow's Nest River and C.P.R., 13 miles e. of Crow's Nest Pass. Hotel, Cosmopolitan \$2.50, and 2 others. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt.), public school, municipality owns waterworks, telephone, electric light plant, bank, lumber yard, 2 horse and auto liverys, coal mines, output 1,000 tons daily (1 recently opened with preliminary expenditure of \$100,000), saw mills, cement co., brick plant, lime plant, brewery, newspaper. Distributing point of Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Alt. 4,226. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Dentist, picture show, foundry, machine shops, sash and door factory, wholesale houses, steam laundry. Write Sec.-Treas.

CALGARY, founded 1883, incorporated a city 1894, on 3 transcontinental rys., C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., 860 miles w. of Winnipeg, C.P.R. branches to Edmonton, Macleod, Lethbridge, Bassano and Crow's Nest Pass; G.T.P. to Tofield and Edmonton; C.N.R. Branch Calgary to Saskatoon. Hotels, Palliser \$4.50 up, King George, Braemar Lodge, Alexandra, Grand Union, Imperial, Yale, King Edward, \$2.50 up. 50 churches, 32 public and high schools, 1 normal, 4 R.C. separate, 1 convent, girls' school, 4 colleges, 27 banks. City owns electric street railway, 73 miles in length; gravity water system (14 m.); complete sewerage system and asphalt plant. Industries include biscuits, boxes, breakfast foods, bricks, beds, building materials, confectionery, cigars, cement, cement blocks, ground coffee and spice, electric light and power, flour, harness, iron and metal works, linen goods, lumber, leather goods, mattresses, meat products, rolled oats, soap, show cases, saddlery, tents, wagons, aerated waters, beer, etc. In all, 80 industrial plants, 200 wholesale firms, 2,000 commercial travellers have headquarters here. Trading centre of immense agricultural and stock-raising district. Chief supply station of mining district in the Rockies and B.C. A milling centre. Home of large pure-bred cattle auction sale (250 to 500 pure-bred bulls sold annually). Station of North-West Mounted Police. Divisional point of C.P.R., G.T.P. and C.N.R., with C.P.R. car shops costing over \$3,500,000, and estimated payroll of over \$3,400,000. In the neighborhood are extensive coal beds (lignite, bituminous and anthracite), lime, brick clay, building stone, zinc, copper, and iron deposits. The district promises to be an important oil field. Water power, 31,100 h.p. installed. At least 48,000 h.p. can be developed within 50 miles, dependable for 24-hour service. City piped with natural gas from Bow Island (100 miles), price 35c. per M. cu. ft. for lighting, and 15c. for power, the latter averaging from \$10 to \$14 per h.p. per annum. Alt. 3,410. Pop. (Dom. Census) 4,398 in 1901; 43,704 in 1911; 56,302 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale in books, stationery, millinery, novelties, machinery, tailors' findings. Manufactures. Beet sugar, boots and shoes, bags, binder twine, brushes and brooms, furniture, farm machinery, gelatine products, linens, paints and oils, ready-made clothing, shirts and overalls, starch products, stoves and furnaces, straw paper, tar and building paper, tanned leathers, woodenware and woollens. To new

industries, power, light, heat and industrial sites supplied by city at cost. Natural gas 15c. per M. ft. to manufacturers. See under "Agric. and Fruit Districts." Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CAMROSE, on C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.P., 25 miles e. of Wetaskiwin. Hotels, Windsor, Arlington, Heather Brae. 7 churches, public, high and normal schools, electric light and power plant, waterworks and sewers, 3 banks, public and private hospitals, 3 elevators (120,000 bushels), and 2 grain warehouses, creamery, cheese factory, telephone, steam laundry, fox farm, 3 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, 3 wholesale houses, coal mine. Round Hill collieries 16 m. north; Spicer Coal Co., 9 m. Centre of well-settled mixed farming district. Scandinavian college for Alberta is established here. Hunting and fishing at neighboring lakes. Alt. 1,950. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,586 in 1911; 1,692 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, cheese factory, cement blocks, brick yard, wholesale and distributing warehouses. Factory locations on Bd. of Trade industrial spur, at \$10 per ft. frontage. Elec. power at 10c. to 13c. per k.w. hour, less 10%. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CANMORE, on Bow River and C.P.R., 67 miles from Calgary. Hotels, Canmore, Oskaloosa. 3 churches, 1 school, 1 hospital. Canmore Coal Co. produce steam coal. Good fishing. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Barber, baker. Write Postmaster, Canmore.

CARDSTON, near St. Mary's River. On C.P.R., 65 miles s.w. of Lethbridge, 37 miles s. of Macleod. Hotels, Cahoon, \$2, Spencer House. 3 churches, 3 banks, court house, park, 3 grain elevators, flour mill, electric light, gravity system waterworks, telephone, quarry of fine grey stone, creamery. Fine mountain scenery, fishing and big game hunting. Oil and gas found. Pop. 1,800.

NOTE.—C.P.R. extension to Pincher Creek expected. Mormon granite temple (costing \$500,000) under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Meat packing and cold storage, steam laundry, clay products, brickmaking, dairy farming, furniture store. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARMANGAY, on Little Bow River, 80 miles s. of Calgary, 35 miles n. of Lethbridge, on C.P.R. Hotel, Crane \$2.50. 2 churches, school, bank. Town owns elec. light and waterworks; 200 h.p. elec. power developed. Creamery, 10 stores, 4 garages. A grain-growing and dairying district. Deposits of coal, sandstone and fire clay. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, strawboard and paper factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARSTAIRS, on C.P.R., 40 miles n. of Calgary. Hotels, Criterion \$2, Royal \$1.50. 3 churches, brick school, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, 2 banks, 9 stores, 4 elevators, rural telephone (Govt. and private). The Knee Hill coal mine 40 miles e., Little Red Deer mine 28 miles w. Good fishing and hunting. Good clay for fine pottery. A very fine mixed farming district. Alt. 464. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, pottery, lighting plant, brick plant, steam laundry, dressmaker and photographer, dentist. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CASTOR, 187 miles n.e. of Calgary, 170 miles s. of Edmonton, on C.P.R. Lacombe Branch. Hotel, Cosmopolitan. 5 churches, \$26,000 school, town hall, fire hall, \$25,000 hospital, park, 2 banks. Municipality owns natural gas plant. Abundant supply for lighting and heating at low rates. 3 elevators (90,000 bush.). 4 implement agents, 4 liveries, garage, 3 restaurants, oil distributing plant, newspaper, 4 general stores, over 15 others. Large deposits of good lignite coal, 4 mines within radius of 2 m. A rich mixed farming district. Good shooting. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,659 in 1911; 755 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, cement block plant, abattoir, machine shop, steam laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

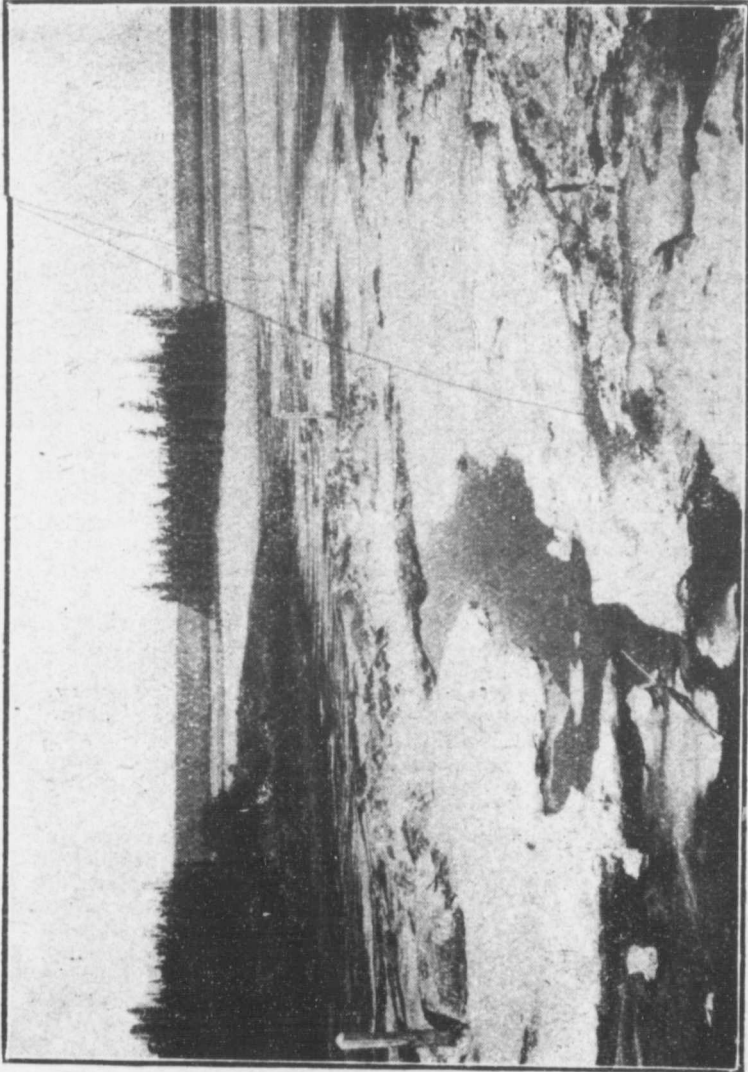
CLARESHOLM, on C.P.R., 82 miles from Calgary. Hotels, Wilton, Queen's. 5 churches, school, 2 banks, elec. light, water and nat. gas plants, rural telephone, Govt. experimental farm and agric. college, creamery, 6 elevators, 2 lumber yards, 2 garages, 1 weekly newspaper. Alt. 3,380. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, foundry, brick plant. Town offers free sites to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COCHRANE, on Bow River, on C.P.R., 22 m. west of Calgary. Hotels, Cochrane, Alberta. 3 churches (Pres. Ang., R.C.), school, bank. Creamery, brick plant, 6 stores. 200 h.p. supplied from Calgary. On Govt. motor road to Banff—full view of Rockies. Stock and mixed farming district. Good fishing and shooting. Abundant clay and coal. Pop. *475.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yards. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

COLEMAN, on Old Man River, on C.P.R., 10 miles from Crow's Nest Pass. Hotels, Coleman, Grand Union. 3 churches, 1 public school, 1 bank, electric



Mission Salt Springs, South-west of Fort Smith, N. Alberta. See under Mining, page 43

light and water system, newspaper. The International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., employ about 700 men; McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., 200 men. Good fishing and shooting. Alt. 4,327. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,557 in 1911; 1,800 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brickmaking, poultry, foundry and machine shop, steam laundry, industries using pulpwood. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CORONATION, 200 miles s. of Edmonton, on C.P.R. Hotel, Royal Crown \$2. 3 churches, school, town hall, hospital, park, 2 banks, 3 elevators, theatre, creamery, bakery. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Elec. power at 18c. per k.w. 4 wholesale houses, 30 stores, elevator. A grain-growing district. Deposits of coal and oil. Good shooting, hockey, tennis, curling, baseball and football. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry, flour mill, sash and door factory, brick yard. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

DAYSLAND, on C.P.R. Wetaskiwin branch, 90 miles from Edmonton. Hotel, Angus \$1.50 to \$2.50. 3 churches, 1 public school, bank, park, elevators (145,000 bush.), telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, creamery, laundry, cafes, auto and steam machinist, 8 retail stores. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, shoemaker, vet. surgeon. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

DIDSBURY, on C.P.R., 47 miles n. of Calgary. Hotel, Rosebud. 6 churches, high and public schools, 3 elevators, flour mill, 2 creameries, 2 cheese factories, telephone, electric light plant, 3 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, creamery and cheese factory, newspaper, brush cutter factory, 2 banks. First-class farming country. Alt. 3,300. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick plant, pork packing. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

DRUMHELLER, on Red Deer River, 85 miles n.e. of Calgary, 275 miles w. of Saskatoon, on C.N.R. Hotel, White House \$2.50. School, bank, 18 stores, 10 coal mines operating. Rich deposits of coal and brick clay. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick and pottery works, coal mining. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Drumheller.

EDMONTON, capital of Alberta, on Saskatchewan River, 793 miles w. of Winnipeg, 946 miles e. of Prince Rupert. 3 transcontinental lines, C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., with 7 branches, and Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Ry. to Peace River District; Alta & Gt. Waterways Ry. to Ft. McMurray, on the lower Athabasca. Hotels,

Macdonald (G.T.P.), King Edward, Selkirk, Corona, Empire, Alberta, Royal George, Cecil, Yale, St. James, Northern, and others. Parliament Buildings: 40 churches, R.C. convents and seminary. University of Alberta, fine high school, technical school and 33 public schools, Alberta College, Robertson College, 2 business colleges. Municipal elec. light and power, water, telephones and street ry., 20 banks. Industries include three meat packing plants (nearly 1,000 hands employed) brick yards, saw mills, 3 flour mills, elevators, cigars, aerated water, shoe packs, clothing, bottling, brewing, foundries, boxes, biscuits, brass, creameries, mattresses, sashes and doors, sheet metal, motor boats, wire fences, brooms, etc. 90 wholesale houses. Centre of rich agric. country. Timber and stone within easy reach. Nat. gas and indications of oil in tributary territory. 30 coal mines in or near city. Area of city 27,000 acres. Alt. 2,158. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,626, in 1901; 24,900 in 1911; 53,794 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Coal development, clay products, oatmeal and cereal mills, soap factories, paper box factory, pulp and paper mills. Industrial sites with railway connections can be obtained. City sells water, light and power at cost. Assessment on land only. Improvements not taxed. City owns large area for industrial sites. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EDSON, div. point on G.T.P. and C.N.R., 130 miles w of Edmonton, 200 miles n.w. of Calgary. Town limits extend to River McLeod. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., R.C., Bapt.), school, hospital. G.T.P. branch reaches Brazeau coal fields. G.T.P. machine shop, planing mill, 20 business houses. Large cement plant 15 miles w., 3 lumber mills. A mixed farming country, with marl, timber and mineral resources. Coal and gravel deposits nearby. Large undeveloped water power. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp mills, wood alcohol factory, good hotel man (building available). Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EMPRESS, on Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers, 180 miles e. of Calgary on C.P.R. Hotel, Empress \$2.00 up. 2 churches, public and high schools, bank, 17 stores, 4 elevators. Abundant water power capable of development. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Silica glass factory, pottery plant, limestone quarry, straw paper mill, veterinary surgeon, furniture store, steam laundry, foundry, bowling alley. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EXSHAW, on Bow River, on C.P.R. (Calgary 57 m.). Hotel, Portland. Canada Cement Co. owns large cement

plant and town site. 1 livery stable, electric light and telephone. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairy. Write the Postmaster.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, on north branch of Saskatchewan River, on C.N.R., 18 miles n.e. of Edmonton. Hotel, Queen's. 4 churches, brick public school, town hall, fire hall, court house, provincial jail, telephone local and long distance. Town owns elec. light and power plant. 2 banks, saw mill, 2 brick yards, 4 elevators, 2 liverys, 25 stores, 2 garages, lumber yard, flour and grist mill. Pop. about 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage plant, pipe and tile works, flour mill, woollen mill, foundry, shoe factory, sash and door factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Sec.-Treas. of Town.

FRANK, on C.P.R., 51 miles from Fernie. Hotels, New Sanitarium Hotel (\$80,000), with sulphur baths, and another. 1 public school, 2 churches (R.C. and Meth.), telephone, electric light plant, water system. Headquarters of Franco-Canadian Collieries, Ltd. Pop. 700.

GLEICHEN, on C.P.R. main line, 55 m. e. of Calgary. Hotels, Palace and Gleichen. 3 churches, public school, 6 elevators (240,000 bush.), elec. light, fire hall, theatre, skating rink, agric. grounds and large race track, 2 banks. Town owns water, elec. light and sewerage systems. Cold storage plant, 2 lumber yards, 2 garages, and motor delivery, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 laundries, 3 cafes, 13 stores. Irrigated farming district. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Gleichen.

GROUARD, 250 miles n.w. of Edmonton, at w. end of Lesser Slave Lake, at head of 3,000 miles of navigation. On Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Ry. 2 steamers daily to Sawridge. Hotels, Royal, Commercial, Central \$1.50 to \$2. 3 churches, school, Dominion Lands office, immigration hall, hospital, town and rural telephones, 20 stores. Neighborhood supplies coal, brick clay and ochre. Indications of oil and gas. Abundant lumber. Good scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Pop. (Police Census, March, 1914), 1,492.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Paper mills, lumbering, fisheries (white fish), brick yard, prospecting for oil. See Peace River Country, page 33. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HANNA, div. point on C.N.R. Saskatoon-Calgary branch, 132 miles e. of Calgary. Town incorporated April, 1914. Elec. light. Hotels, National, Seymour \$2. 5 churches

(Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth., Ch. of Christ), public school. 5 elevators. Sub-agency Dom. Lands. 2 banks, flour mill, 4 lumber yards, creamery, 2 garages, 12 stores. Coal beds to n. and s. Pop. 900.

NOTE.—C.N.R. building line from Hanna to Medicine Hat.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, steam laundry, hospital, painter and decorator, doctor. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HARDISTY, on Battle River. Divisional point on C.P.R., 135 miles from Edmonton. Hotels, King Edward \$2, Cecil. 2 churches, school, fire hall, public hall, large public park, bank, newspaper, rural telephone, lumber yard, 3 elevators, 2 dray transfer cos., 3 liverys, 2 garages, dentist, 2 doctors, 3 general stores, 10 others. A mixed farming district. Coal and brick clay deposits nearby. Pop., special census, 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick works, cement works, lumber yard, flour mill, hardware store, butcher. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HIGH RIVER, on C.P.R. Calgary-Lethbridge br., 40 miles s. of Calgary, on Highwood River. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, St. George \$2.50, Astoria \$1.50, Oxford. 5 churches, 2 public schools, hospital, town hall, fire hall, 5 banks. Town owns elec. light, waterworks, and 7-acre park on river. 5 elevators (225,000 bush.), lumber mill, creamery, 5 livery stables, 3 motor liverys, newspaper, 2 lumber yards. A mixed farming district exclusively. Deposits of coal, clay and gravel. Polo and shooting clubs. Alt. 3,394. Pop. 1,400.

NOTE.—Oil has been struck at a depth of 2,600 ft., 15 miles n.w. of High River, and development is proceeding.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, clay products, strawboard factory, brewery, mixed farming. Power could be developed from Highwood River. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

INNISFAIL, on C.P.R. Calgary and Edmonton line, 76 miles n. of Calgary. Hotels, Alberta, Royal. 5 churches, \$30,000 public school, municipal building, municipal electric light plant (power 18c. per k.w.h., with discount of 10%), fire hall, telephone, elevator (35,000 bush.), theatre, 2 banks, creamery, bakery, brick plant, newspaper, 2 livery stables, garages, cement block factory, 2 lumber yards, woodworking plant. Large tributary settlements. Fine farming district. Alt. 3,087. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

IRVINE, on C.P.R., 22 miles e. of Medicine Hat. Hotel, Golden West \$2.50. 2 churches, public school, hospital, bank, moving picture show, restaurant, 3 elevators, laundry, druggist, butcher, 4 stores. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yard. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KILLAM, on C.P.R., 69 miles from Wetaskiwin. Hotels, Florence and Temperance. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), \$11,000 school, 3 elevators (175,000 bush.), telephone, bank, 2 lumber yards, livery stable, automobile garage, printing office, 2 implement shops, pool-room, band, 5 stores. Centre of good farming district. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, lawyer, laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LACOMBE, 80 miles s. of Edmonton, 112 miles n. of Calgary. On Calgary-Edmonton branch C.P.R., w. terminus of Moose Jaw and Lacombe branch. Hotels, Adelphi \$2.50 up, Empress \$2.00. 4 churches, high and public school, Alberta Indust. Academy (265 students), 3 banks. Town owns elec. light plant, skating and curling rink. Govt. local and long distance telephones. 1 elevator, 2 grain warehouses, flour mill, pump works, brick yard, foundry and machine shop, 3 lumber yards, 5 implement agencies, newspaper, 4 livery stables, 2 automobile liveries, 2 garages, 2 harness works, creamery, Dominion Experimental Farm. Gull Lake Beach with two hotels and 140 summer cottages 8 miles w. Alt. 2,783. Pop. 1,800.

NOTE.—C.N.R. Calgary-Edmonton br. and Brazeau br. under construction. Electric ry. to Gull Lake in construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Planing mill, packing and cold storage plant. Write for free pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

LEDUC, on C.P.R. Edmonton branch, 18 miles s. of Edmonton, on Leduc Lake. Hotels, Waldorf. 5 churches, public school, bank, newspaper, 4 creameries, 3 elevators (100,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, 4 livery stables, 2 planing mills, flour mill. Alt. 2,381. Pop. 650.

NOTE.—Edmonton Hydro-elec. Ry. have charter to build light road from Edmonton to a point 70 miles w. of Leduc, passing close to town.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap farm lands, dentist. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LETHBRIDGE, 764 miles w. of Winnipeg, 133 miles s. of Calgary, on Old Man River. Div. point and headquarters of C.P.R., Crow's Nest Division. C.P.R. branches to Calgary, also to s.e., s.w. and to U.S.



Alberta is one of the greatest storehouses of coal in the world. In some parts almost every rancher or farmer owns a coal mine. In very few places are farmers forced to haul long distances. See page 41.

Centre of C.P.R.'s irrigation belt of 135,000 acres. The distributing point of Southern Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia mining and lumbering camps in the Crow's Nest. Hotels, Alexandra, Lethbridge, Dallas, and 4 others. 8 churches, 4 public schools, high school and manual training, separate school, Y.M.C.A., court house, district court, Dom. Lands office. R.N.W.-M.P. post. Canadian Customs, Inland Revenue and Immigration Department Offices, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. City owns coal mine, electric light plant, light for domestic purposes at 9c. per k.w.h., and power at \$12.00 to \$16.00 per h.p. per ann.; water, \$5.00 per quarter; sewerage disposal plant and street ry. Nat. gas (private company) for domestic purposes 35c., and industrial 15c. to 20c. per thousand cubic feet. 8 banks, 1 brick yard, iron foundry and 3 machine shops, 2 sash and door factories, 2 flour mills, brewery, wholesale dry goods and boots and shoes, automatic scales, brass foundry, acetylene welding, macaroni. Six large coal mines, with a daily capacity of 4,000 tons, employ 1,500 hands, with a monthly payroll of about \$160,000, coal supplied at \$4.60 per ton f.o.b. Wholesale houses, 24; retail houses, 90; Dominion Experimental Farm, Live Stock Yards. Fine 8-acre park in centre of city. District produces various kinds of clay, coal, wool, grain, grasses, vegetables, live stock, poultry, etc., and is well adapted for mixed farming. City governed by 3 Commissioners, including Mayor. Alt. 2,982. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,072 in 1901; 8,050 in 1911; 9,437 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale houses, meat packing plant, cement mills, flour mills, confectioners, biscuits, etc., linseed oil mills, flax mills and other small manufacturing establishments. To new industries city offers cheap electric power, coal and nat. gas. Water and light at cost. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MACLEOD, junction of Crow's Nest Pass and Calgary and Macleod branch of C.P.R., 108 miles s. of Calgary. Hotels, Queen's, Empire, American. 3 banks, 4 churches, high school, 2 public and separate schools, headquarters of Judicial District and of R.N.W.M.P., telephone, municipally owned elec. light and power, water and sewerage system and filtration plant, 4 elevators and warehouse, flour mill, 1 newspaper and printing plant, 4 livery stables, grain cleaning plant, deposits of bituminous coal and anthracite. Neighborhood supplies coal, building stone, brick clay, cement rock. Natural gas supplied from Bow Island. Alt. 3,128. Pop. (Dom. Census) 796 in 1901; 1,844 in 1911; 1,811 in 1916.

NOTE.—C.N.R. already graded to within a few miles of Macleod. Will have carshops and important divisional point here.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Tannery, soap works, biscuit factory, sash and door factory, planing mill, foundry, machine shop, flour mill, furniture factory, boot factory, jobbers' and supply houses, wholesale houses, newspaper, automobile garage, theatre, linen factory, paper box factory. Town offers special concessions to manufacturers and elec. power at 13c. per k.w. hour, less 10%. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MAGRATH, on Pot Hole Creek and C.P.R., 22 miles s. of Lethbridge. Govt. telephone. Hotels, Baxter, Rasmussen's and Blaxall's boarding house. A Mormon settlement. Mormon and Pres. churches, public and high schools, combined picture show, 3 auto liveryies, 2 restaurants, 2 banks, creamery, 2 lumber yards, 6 elevators. District and town under C.P.R. irrigation system. A grain-growing and livestock district, with large flocks of sheep. Pop. 1,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

MEDICINE HAT, on South Saskatchewan River and C.P.R., 660 miles w. of Winnipeg. Hotels, Assiniboia (Eur. plan) \$1.50 up, Cosmopolitan, American, Royal, Corona, Cecil. 11 churches, 9 schools, 4 parks, 7 banks, general hospital, Dom. Lands Office, Exhibition grounds, dry farming demonstration farm. City owns natural gas franchise (20 wells in city limits, with approximate daily open flow of 50,000,000 cubic ft., equal to 200,000 h.p., less than one-tenth in use), municipal elec. light plant, sewerage and gravitation water systems and industrial sites. Natural gas provides very cheap power and light at 1c. to 5c. per thousand cubic feet for power; 12½c. for domestic use. Ogilvie Flour Mills (daily cap. 2,000 bbls.), and 500,000 bush. elevator, Hedley Shaw Milling Co. have mill and elevator (175,000 bush.), Lake of the Woods Milling Co. (1,500 bbls.), Alta. Clay Products Co. (12 acres), brick plant, foundry and machine shop, 2 planing mills, nursery, iron rolling mills, linseed oil mills, nut and bolt factory, candy factory, harvest machinery plant, brewery, lime kiln, pump and brass factory, cigar factory, 6 lumber yards, 1 newspaper, livery stables, motor garages. Enormous quantities of lignite coal and fine clay in neighborhood. Alt. 2,168. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,570 in 1901; 5,608 in 1911; 9,269 in 1916.

NOTE.—C.N.R. have bought right-of-way into city, and have done some grading work in 1915. Maple Leaf Milling Co. have almost completed \$500,000 mill and

elevator. Catholic Hospital and Technical High School to be erected shortly.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale houses, cereal and stock food mills, packing plant, manufacture of furniture, biscuits, agric. implements, soap, harness, wire fences, stoves, tools, window glass. City offers to manufacturers practically free gas, very cheap industrial sites, and power with single tax system. Write the Mayor.

MIRROR, 131 miles n. of Calgary, 111 miles s. of Edmonton. Div. point on G.T.P. Calgary-Edmonton branch. Hotels, Imperial, Stumps, \$2. 2 churches (Ang., Meth.), school, newspaper, 10 stores, garage. Pop. 300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Harness shop. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NANTON, on C.P.R. Macleod section, 58 miles s. of Calgary. Local, rural and long distance telephones. Hotels, Auditorium, Nanton \$2. 4 churches, public school, 2 banks. Nat. gas from Bow Island, elec. light plant owned by town, 5 elevators (200,000 bush.), newspaper, 2 livery stables, motor livery and garage, 3 lumber yards, 3 laundries, bakery, about 10 stores, garage. A wheat-growing and mixed farming district. Alt. 3,350. Pop. *675.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, lawyer. Write the Mayor.

OKOTOKS (Calgary), on Sheep River and C.P.R. Macleod branch, 27 miles from Calgary. Hotels, Royal, Alberta \$1 to \$2. 4 churches, school, 2 banks, opera house, 2 parks, 2 elevators (47,000 bush.), flour mill, 2 lumber yards, brick plant, newspaper, lumber and grist mills, 3 livery stables, 5 general stores, elec. light and nat. gas. Brick clay abounds. Centre of Okotoks nat. gas and oil fields, and of rich mixed farming district. Good trout fishing. Alt. 3,439. Pop. 700.

NOTE.—Elec. light plant and oil refining plant in construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, woollen mill, flour mills, jeweller, dentist, shoemaker, oil refineries, butcher, ice cream parlor. Inducements offered to new industries. Shipping point for oil machinery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

OLDS, on Little Red Deer River and C.P.R. Edmonton branch, 57 miles n. of Calgary, 120 miles s. of Edmonton. 1 hotel. 5 churches, 2 banks, elevator (65,000 bushels), telephone, creamery. Provincial Govt. Demonstration Farm, Agricultural School and School of Domestic Science, newspaper, 4 livery stables, grist mill, Good

farming and stock-raising district. Alt. 3,402. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, box factory, brick plant, dairy farming, laundry, cobbler, electric light and power plant can be developed on Little Red River. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NOTE.—Elec. light and power plant in construction.

PINCHER CREEK, on C.P.R. Crow's Nest section. Hotels, King Edward \$2.50, Arlington \$2.00. 5 churches, convent, public and separate schools, 2 banks, creamery, machine shop, 3 elevators and warehouses (98,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, 1 newspaper, 3 livery stables, auto livery, electric light, telephone, waterworks. Coal mining. Good fishing and hunting. Alt. 3,080. Pop. *1,027.

NOTE.—Dominion Western Ry. under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Jobbers' and supply houses for lumbering districts, retail merchants, another flour mill, farming, cement works. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PONOKA (Jud. Dist. of Red Deer), on Battle River and on C.P.R. Edmonton br., 62 miles s. of Edmonton. Hotel, Royal \$1.50 to \$2. 7 churches, school. Fair grounds, race track, 2 elevators (65,000 bush.), elec. light, cheese factory, creamery, 3 creameries in vicinity, 2 lumber yards, court house, park, newspaper, telephone, 2 banks, foundry, garage, 5 general stores, 6 others. Lumbering, ranching and mixed farming. Alt. 2,633. Pop. 703.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, dentist. Write Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.

PROVOST, on C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton main line, midway between Edmonton and Saskatoon (195 m.). Hotels, Dakota, Webster \$1.50 to \$2.50, Provost. 5 churches, brick public and high school, bank, telephone, weekly newspaper, 6 elevators, park, agric. grounds, race track, village band (30 pieces), oil co., 3 lumber yards, livery, 2 auto liveries and garages, chopping mill, 4 general stores, 2 pool rooms, photographer, 2 doctors, 2 private hospitals, 4 implement warehouses. Pop. 450.

NOTE.—\$12,000 brick school under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, elec. light plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

RAYMOND, on C.P.R. Hotel, Card \$2. Pres. Church, Church of Latter Day Saints, public school, Taylor Academy. Beet sugar refinery, flour mill, 2 elevators, bank. Centre of good farming and stock-raising district. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,465 in 1911; 1,206 in 1916. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

REDCLIFF, on South Saskatchewan River, 180 miles s.e. of Calgary, 650 miles w. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. Autocars to Medicine Hat, 6 m. Hotel, Redcliff \$1 to \$3. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt.), district school, fire hall, club, bank. Town owns water system. Nat. gas at 15c. per M feet, with 10% cash discount. Industries, ornamental iron, glass, clay products, brick and coal co., pressed bricks, rolling mill and bolt factory, munition plant, farm implements, rosery. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Glass factory, stove factory, flour mills, and any industry using gas power. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

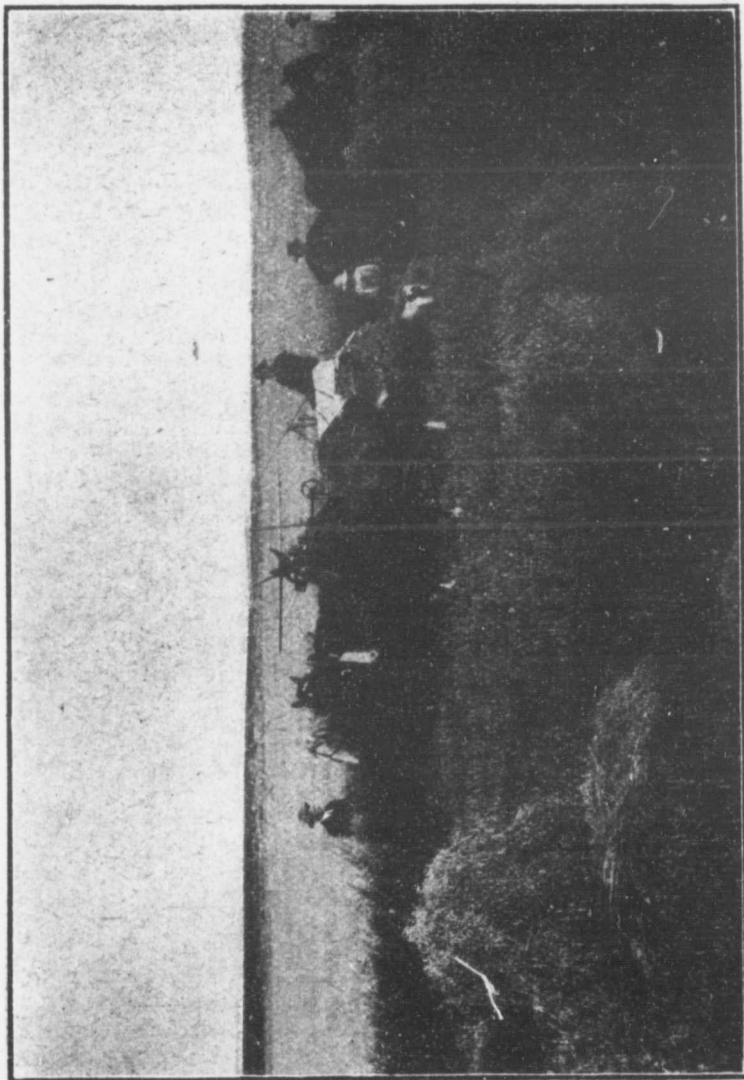
RED DEER, on Red Deer River, div. point on C.P.R. (Calgary-Edmonton br.), on C.N.R. Brazeau branch and Alta. Central (C.P.R.). Hotels, Alberta, Arlington, Windsor, Alexandra \$2 to \$2.50. 5 churches, Pres. Ladies' College, R.C. convent and presbytery, high and 3 public schools, 5 banks, 2 newspapers, 3 parks, 2 opera houses, electric light, telephones local and rural, waterworks, sewerage, lumber mill, 1 elevator, brick and tile plant, concrete blocks, stone quarry, mattress factory, iron works, creamery, Dominion Lands office. Coal, sandstone, cement rock and good clay found nearby. Good fishing and shooting. Summer resorts at Sylvan Lake, 14 miles, and Pine Lake, 25 miles. City governed by a commission. A dairying and mixed farming district. Farmers' weekly market. Alt. 2,806. Pop. (Dom. Census) 323 in 1901; 2,118 in 1911; 2,203 in 1916.

NOTE.—Ry. Line under construction; C.N.R. Calgary-Edmonton branch.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Several qualities of clay available, foundry, pulp mill, box factory, condensed milk factory, wholesale grocer and hardware, packing plant, market gardeners, poultry farming, commercial hotel (good opening). Cheap sites. Elec. power, sliding scale, 6c. to 20c. per k.w. hour. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

ST. ALBERT, on Sturgeon River, on C.N.R., 9 miles from Edmonton. 2 R.C. churches, convent, hospital, park, bank, grist mill, brick yard, coal mine. Seat of R.C. bishop. Pop. *1,000. Write Sec. St. Albert, Alta.

SEDGEWICK, on C.P.R. Saskatoon-Edmonton branch, 100 miles s.e. of Edmonton. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, Pioneer, Sedgewick, Armitage \$1 to \$2. 2 churches (Ang. Meth.), public school. 5 elevators (155,000 bush.), bank, newspaper, 2 lumber yards, oil distributing warehouses, 4 implement agencies, 3



Harvest in Central Alberta

liveries, 3 motor liveries, metal works, 3 general stores, several others. Fine wheat-growing and mixed farming district. Govt. Demonstration Farm adjoins town. C.P.R. ready-made farming colony (120 farms). See "Canadian Pacific Railway—Ready-made Farms." under "Announcements." Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bank, small flour and grist mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STETTLER, 155 miles n.e. of Calgary, on C.P.R. Lacombe branch and C.N.R. Vegreville-Calgary and Brazeau-Hanna branches. Hotels, National, Royal. 5 churches, \$55,000 school. Town hall, fire hall, hospital, agric. fair grounds and race track, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. 3 elevators (90,000 bush.) flour mill (100 bbls. daily), foundry and machine shop, cigar factory, steam laundry, 4 liveries, 3 garages, 3 implement agents, oil distributing plant, distributing warehouse of International Harvester Co., newspaper, 4 general stores, over 20 others. Several coal mines nearby. Good brick clay, sand and gravel. A mixed farming district. Summer resort at Buffalo Lake, 12 miles north. Good fishing and shooting. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, cement block plant, packing plant, cold storage, sash and door factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STRATHMORE, on C.P.R. main line 35 miles e. of Calgary, 141 miles n.w. of Medicine Hat. Hotels, King Edward \$2 up. 4 churches, 2 schools, town hall, immigration hall, 3 elevators, bank. Headquarters and offices of western end of C.P.R. irrigation lands dept., with permanent staff. A grain and mixed farming district. About 150 C.P.R. Ready-made Farms within 10-mile radius. Alt. 3,179. Pop. about 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—C.P.R. have large demonstration and supply farm here (employing 50 hands) and give good prices for dairy produce, chickens and eggs. Good opening for pork packing plant, dentist. Town would encourage new industries. Write Sec., Strathmore, Alta.

TABER, on C.P.R. Crow's Nest br., 32 miles e. of Lethbridge, 76 miles w. of Medicine Hat. Hotels, Palace \$2.50, King George \$2.00, Taber. 4 churches, hospital, 3 elevators (100,000 bush.), electric light plant, water system, machine shop, telephone, newspaper, 3 livery stables, 2 motor liveries, 3 banks. The Canada West Coal Co., Eureka Coal Co., The Consolidated Mines, Rock Springs, Superior Coal Co., White Ash Collieries, and other cos., all in actual operation. Splendid farming country. Fine clay deposits. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour and grist mill, steam laundry, small packing plant, market gardener, creamery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TOFIELD, 41 miles e. of Edmonton, on G.T.R. main line and terminus of Tofield-Calgary branch, 200 miles n. of Calgary. Govt. telephone. Hotel, Royal Alexandra. 3 churches, (Ang., Pres., Meth.), and R.C. services, 2 schools, bank, town hall and fire hall, skating and curling rink, theatre, newspaper and printing office, photographer. Town owns waterworks system (first unit for fire protection installed). 2 lumber yards, 3 implement agents, 4 general stores, 2 hardware and about 7 others. Lignite coal, brick clay, sand in large quantities in immediate vicinity. 3 large coal mines 1 mile from town. The distributing centre of a rich, large mixed farming country, with considerable grain growing. Beaver Lake, 18 m. by 12 m., 1 mile n.e. of town, splendid boating, fishing and shooting, and beautiful summer camping ground. Unlimited pure water supply. Indications of nat. gas. Town assessment, \$780,000 in July, 1916. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Electric light plant, brick, glass and pottery industries of all kinds (to utilize clay and sand deposits). Oatmeal, chopping and grist mills, elevator, machine shop and foundry, cheese factory and creamery, steam laundry. Town has 160 acres set apart for industrial sites to be sold at cost. Slack coal can be had at mine for \$1.25; first quality coal, \$2.15 per ton. Write for illustrated booklet to Sec.-Treas. Bd. Trade.

TOLLERTON, on Macleod River, 130 miles w. of Edmonton. Div. point on C.N.R. Hotel, Astor \$1.50. Public school, district hospital. Abundant power could be developed from waterfalls near town. Mattress factory, 8 stores. Neighborhood supplies lumber and coal. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Hardware store, general store, gents' furnishings, livery stable, butcher, laundry, lumber yard, fruit and candy store, meat market, restaurant, lumber mill. Write E. A. Lord, J.P.

TROCHU, 80 miles n. of Calgary, 160 miles s. of Edmonton, on G.T.P. Alberta Govt. telephone. Hotel, Royal. 4 churches (R.C., Pres., Germ. Luth., Germ. Bapt.), public and separate schools, fire hall, R.C. hospital and monastery, bank, Dom. Lands office, 3 elevators, 2 lumber yards, 3 restaurants, laundry, garage, livery, 2 blacksmiths, departmental store, 3 others, poolroom. A grain and ranching country. Deposits of coal and brick clay. Tennis and gun clubs. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick plant, creamery, flour mill, wood-working, elevator, moving picture show, skating rink, dentist, music teacher. Inducements to new industries on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VEGREVILLE, in Vermilion Valley, 72 miles e. of Edmonton, on C.N.R. main line, and terminus of Calgary-Vegreville branch. Hotels, Alberta, Queen's \$1.50 to \$2. Govt. local and long distance telephone. 5 churches, public, separate and high schools, agric. grounds, exhibition hall, elec. light, water and sewerage systems, 2 hospitals, customs house, rink, theatre, newspaper, 2 banks, 5 elevators, 2 brick and terra cotta works, creamery, cold storage, 3 garages, flour and grist mill, 3 implement warehouses, 4 liveries, marble and granite works, sash and door factory, 4 stockyards, 2 wholesale commercial agents, 2 pool rooms, 4 restaurants. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—English-speaking boarding houses. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VERMILION, on the Vermilion River, a div. point on C.N.R. main line Winnipeg to Pacific Coast. Hotels, Brunswick \$2, Vermilion, Alberta. 5 churches, \$40,000 school, 2 banks, C.N.R. roundhouse and shops, electric light, 3 grain elevators, creamery, flour mill (daily cap. 150 barrels), implement agencies, wholesale stores, 20 stores, club, curling and skating rinks, moving picture theatre, Government Immigration & Land Offices, demonstration farm and school of agriculture. Centre of a mixed farming, grain-growing and stock-raising district. Pop. 1,200.

NOTE.—Improvements contemplated are Dominion Public Buildings, rural 'phones, extension to ry. yards and station, exhibition buildings, court house and Land Titles Office, C.N.R. branch lines.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Deposits of stone suitable for building, cereal mills, tannery, foundry and machine shop, carriage building, wood-working factory, wholesale agencies and warehouses, stock raising and mixed farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VIKING, on G.T.P., 83 miles from Edmonton, on Lake Thomas. Hotel, King Edward \$2. 5 churches (Pres., R.C., Bapt., Luth., Meth.), public and high school, 3 elevators, natural gas, Govt. Immigration Hall, bank, packing plant, 3 general stores, 5 others, newspaper. Pretty lake 3 miles distant. Pop. 350.

NOTE.—A big flow of natural gas has been struck at 2,340 ft. and operations are being continued.

WAINWRIGHT, 130 miles e. of Edmonton, 202 miles w. of Saskatoon. Div. point on G.T.P. main line. Hotels,

Wainwright, Park \$2.00. 4 churches, 2 schools, large town hall and fire hall, skating rink, opera house, exhibition grounds and race track, hospital, Dom. Lands sub-agency, 2 banks, 2 elevators (30,000 bush.), 2 machine shops, 2 lumber yards, 4 auto garages, 3 liverys, 4 implement agents, wholesale oil distributing plant, 3 general, 2 hardware and about 15 other stores, 4 restaurants. Newspapers. Unlimited brick clay, sand and gravel 1 m. from town. A mixed farming district with considerable grain growing. Clear Lake, 12 miles s.e., good camping, fishing and bathing. A summer resort. Fine shooting, prairie chicken, ducks and geese. Pop. 1,100. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

NOTE.—C.N.R. from Medicine Hat to Wainwright chartered. Elevator building and elec. light plant being installed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement block plant, sash and door factory, oatmeal mill, cheese factory, steam laundry. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

¶**WETASKIWIN**, on C.P.R., 150 miles n. of Calgary, 40 miles s. of Edmonton, junction point of main line from Winnipeg via Saskatoon and C. & E. Ry. Hotel, Driard \$2.50. 6 elevators (210,000 bush.), steam laundry, flour mill, 2 creameries, cheese factory, tent and mattress factory, electric light and power plant, waterworks and sewerage systems, natural gas, 2 newspapers, telephone, 12 churches, 3 banks, court house, hospital, 2 public, high and separate schools. All machine companies represented. Good farming district. Coal, marl and clay deposits near city. Lumber and fish exports to west. Brick yard. Alt. 2,480. Pop. (Dom. Census) 650 in 1901; 2,411 in 1911; 2,048 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement wks., pork packing; tannery, biscuit factory, cereal factory, machine shop, foundry, planing mill, sash and door factory, condensed milk factory, brick plant, wholesalers in groceries, provisions and smallwares, cereal mill. Write Sec.-Treas., Wetaskiwin.

Chief Town of Judicial District marked ¶

When Writing to Local References, Mention Should be made of Heaton's Annual

For Maps, Free Pamphlets and Government Publications, apply—

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,

Chief Publicity Commissioner,

Department of Agriculture,

Edmonton, Alberta

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1865

Head Office, Winnipeg

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$ 5,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS, OVER..... \$140,000,000

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

Airdrie	Chinook	Hillcrest
Alderson	Clairmont	Innisfail
Alix	Claresholm	Irvine
Barons	Cluny	Jenner
Bashaw	Cochrane	Lacombe
Bassano	Consort	Langdon
Bellevue	Cowley	Lethbridge
Blackie	Didsbury	Macleod
Blairmore	Edmonton	Medicine Hat
Bowden	Elnora	Okotoks
Bow Island	Empress	Pincher Creek
Brooks	Etzikom	Spirit River
Bruderheim	Foremost	Standard
Calgary	Ft. Saskatchewan	Strathmore
Cardston	Grande Prairie	Swalwell
Carseland	Grassy Lake	Three Hills
Carstairs	Hanna	Wainwright
Cercal	High River	Winnifred

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE

6 Princes St., E.C.

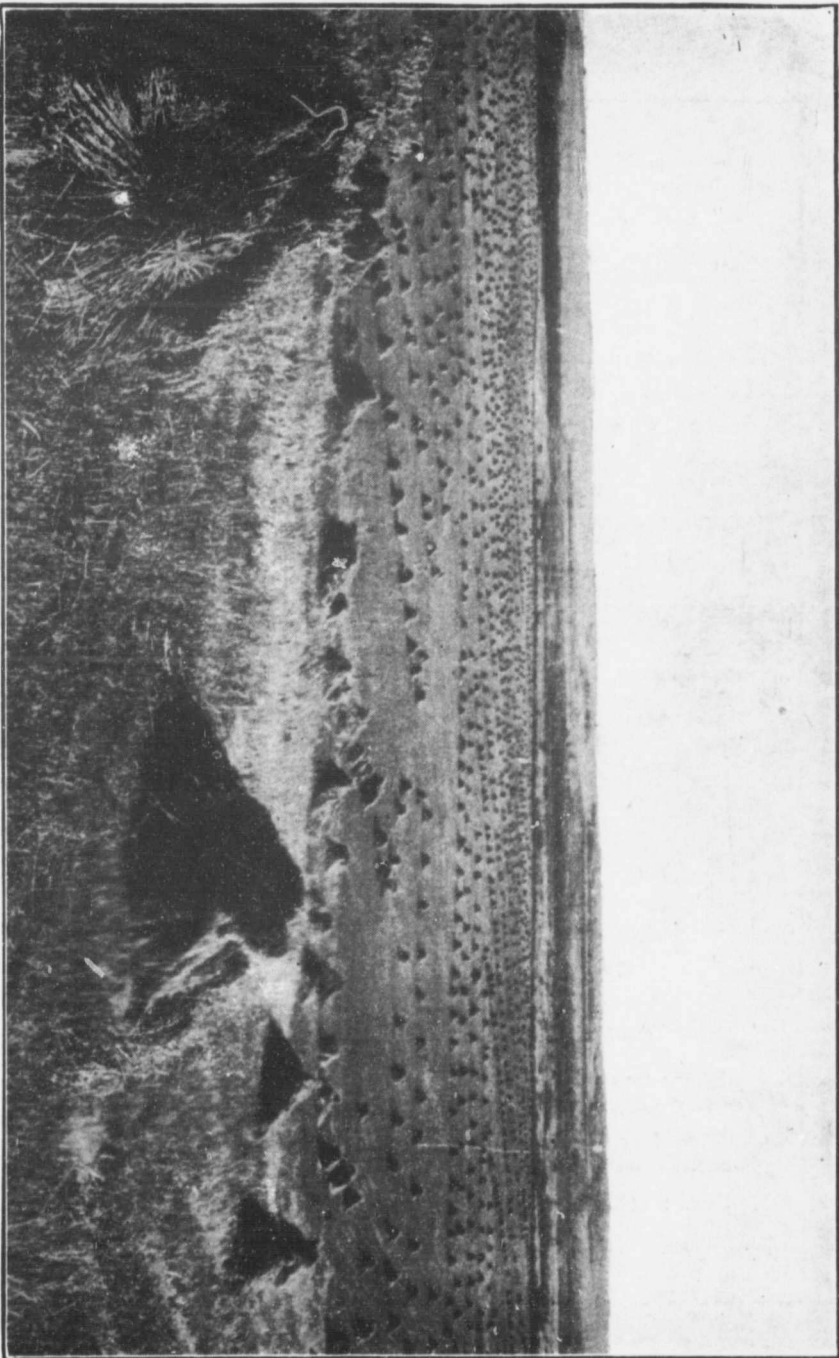
West End Branch : Haymarket, S.W.

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Superintendent of Western branches,

J. S. HIAM,
Winnipeg.



Alberta is the last great wheat belt of the continent. In 1900, 783, 135 bushels were harvested from 42,582 acres. In 1917, 53 859,254 bushels from 2,897,340 acres, realized \$107,718,503 in gold.