GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME

FROM

The Canadian Pacific

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION REGARDING

ALBERTA

AND

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

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

SUNNY ALBERTA

WHAT THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL DO FOR YOU

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

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

$2,000 LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS ON GOOD LAND.

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

Aquila
Aug. 24/93

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

ADVANCE OF LIVE STOCK ON LOAN BASIS.

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

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HELPS TO SETTLERS, EXPERT ADVICE, PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

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

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

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

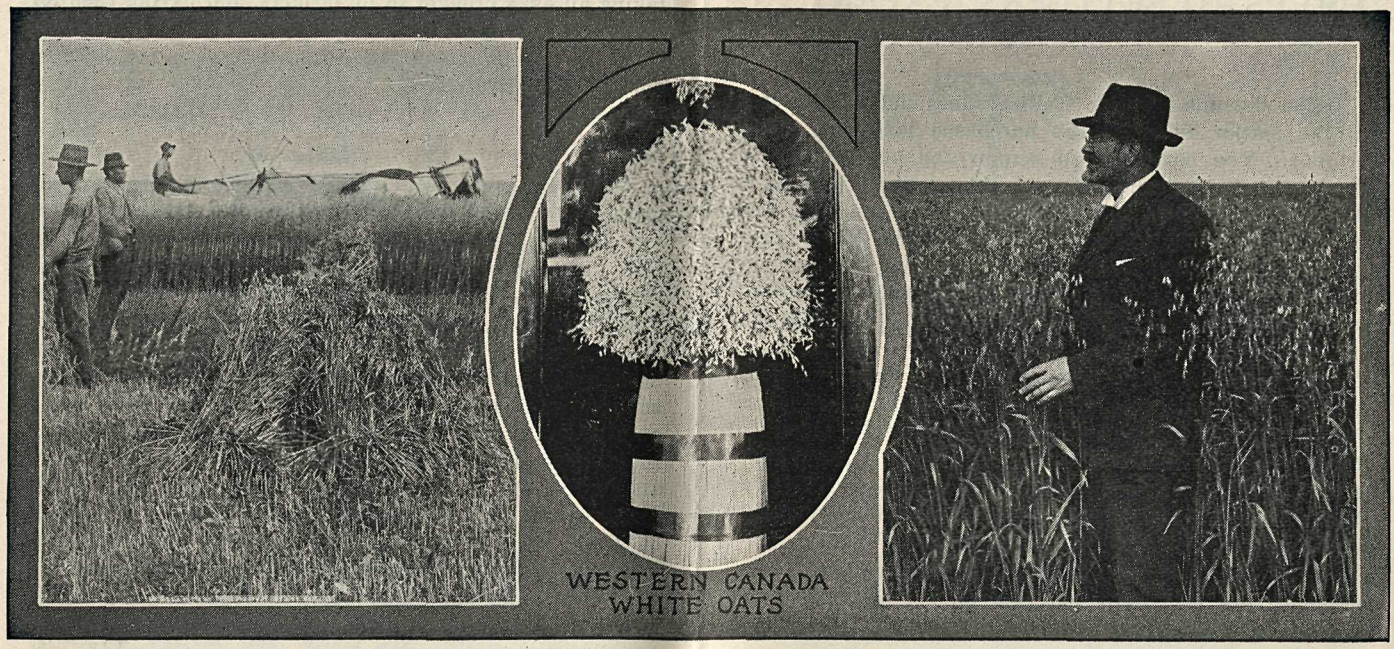
MIXED FARMING YIELDS GREATEST PROFITS.

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

To sum up, the Canadian Pacific Railway has no land for sale to speculators, but to actual settlers it offers fertile lands at low prices on twenty-year terms of payment, interest at 6 per cent per annum. The company will extend aid to the value of $2,000 for farm improvements, and assist the settler in every possible way. The company has never yet foreclosed on a farmer making any sort of an effort to get on his feet. To the progressive farmer, Western Canada offers greater opportunity for advancement than any other country.

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

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



ALBERTA'S OATS CROP—Average Per Acre, 1912, 46.30 Bushels; Average, 1900 to 1912, Inclusive, 36.12 Bushels—Dominion Grain Inspector States Over 85 Per Cent Alberta Oats Weigh Over 42 Pounds to Bushel.

Part I.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

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

Alberta has grown rapidly in wealth and population. Its development during the past decade has been marvelous. Its possibilities, however, are so vast, its natural resources so rich and varied, that the province has not yet passed the threshold of its wondrous and inevitable development.

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

AREA.

Few people outside of the Province of Alberta have any adequate idea of its vast size. To grasp it, one must conceive of Canada with its 3,745,000 square miles of territory as larger than the continent of Europe, larger than the whole of the United States. One must regard the various provinces of Canada as budding young nations greater in size and richer in natural resources

than many of the great nations of the Old World. Alberta is larger than any state of the Union, excepting Texas. It is as large as the combined areas of California, Oregon and Washington, or the combined areas of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. It is larger than Germany, France and Austria-Hungary, and contains a greater proportionate area of agricultural land than these countries.

LAND AWAITING CULTIVATION.

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this 1.510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 160,755,200 acres of land. Allowing the odd 60,000,000 acres for the rough land of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, other mountains and hills, together with waste places that will not likely be suitable for cultivation, there still remains the enormous area of 100,000,000 acres available for settlement. Of this less than 4,000,000 acres were actually in crop during 1912. In other words, not four per cent of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been brought under the plow.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

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

Alberta's entire history is a record of advancement. Ten years ago her population was well under 100,000; in 1906, it had increased to 185,412; in 1911, to 374,663; 1912 population is estimated at 425,000. Railway mileage in Alberta in 1905 was but 946; on June 30, 1912, the mileage had increased to 2,486.

Part II.

WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN TRADE.

Although Alberta farmers are fast taking up mixed farming methods, grain is, and for some time will be, the crop that is raised to the greatest money value each year. Thus, the first thought of every farmer contemplating settlement on an Alberta farm is of the crops of grain he may reasonably expect to raise, the price he will probably receive, storage and transportation facilities—in fact, of everything connected with the grain trade of Western Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above increase, work is now under way on five large mills at various prairie points. These mills will be in operation next year.

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

No. 1 Northern Wheat

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
January.....	.....	$0.99⅜	$1.03½	$0.94¼	$0.95½
February.....	.....	1.05⅜	1.02¾	.90⅞	.97⅛
March.....	.....	1.10½	1.04¼	.89⅝	.98¾
April.....	.....	1.19⅝	1.02¼	.90⅞	1.02⅝
May.....	.....	1.24⅜	.95¼	.95⅛	1.04
June.....	.....	1.29⅞	.92⅝	.96¾	1.06⅞
July.....	.....	1.29	1.11¼	.96¼	1.06⅞
August.....	.....	1.08⅝	1.04⅛	.99⅛	1.06⅛
September.....	$0.98⅞	.93⅜	1.01⅝	1.00⅝	.....
October.....	.98¼	.97½	.96⅜	1.00	.....
November.....	1.01⅜	.98⅛	.92⅛	.98½	.....
December.....	.98¾	.99⅛	.90⅜	.94½	.....

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

No. 2 Canadian West Oats

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911.....	$0.32⅞	$0.31	$0.31	$0.33⅛	$0.35⅞	$0.36⅝
1912.....	.38½	.41	.42½	.47⅞	.46¾	.44⅛
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	.....	.....	$0.35	$0.32½	$0.33½	$0.32⅝
1911.....	.37⅛	.37½	.41⅝	.42⅜	.40⅜	.37⅜
1912.....	.39¼	.40⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 1 Northwestern Flax

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911.....	$2.35⅝	$2.45¼	$2.41¾	$2.39⅛	$2.29¾	$2.14
1912.....	1.94⅛	1.83⅞	1.85¾	1.94¾	1.99	2.05⅝
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	.....	.....	$2.37⅞	$2.38⅝	$2.42¾	$2.13
1911.....	$2.01⅝	$2.07½	2.19¼	2.22¼	1.84½	1.79
1912.....	1.83¼	1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....

Part III.

AGRICULTURE IN ALBERTA.

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

This year, at the International Dry Farming Congress, there were several hundred entries from fifteen states and provinces and seven foreign countries. Besides winning the $2,500 sweepstakes prize for wheat, Alberta took a great majority of the prizes offered for grains of all varieties, and the greater part of the fodder and vegetable awards. Western Canada won fifty-three out of fifty-four prizes offered for wheat, oats and barley. In fact, the whole Congress was one continuous victory for Alberta and the Canadian West.

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

SOIL.

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

"The soil of the province varies from a rich chocolate loam, with a slight admixture of sand, in the south

SPRING WHEAT—Successfully Raised in All Parts of Alberta. Average per Acre, 1912, 21.54; Average, 1900 to 1912, Inclusive, 19.55 Bushels. Alberta's Latest Ten-Year Average Is 5 1/3 Bushels per Acre Ahead of the United States.

to a very fertile, black, vegetable loam in the north. The soil varies in depth from 12 to 30 inches, and the two classes seem equally desirable for agriculture; in fact, it is seldom that farmers will agree on which returns the greatest yield. The subsoil is clay, underlaid and mixed with gravel."

CLIMATE.

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

Alberta's summers show no extremely high temperatures; it is true that in winter low temperatures are registered, but these are exceptional and are soon broken by the warm Chinook winds which blow across the mountains from the warm currents of the Pacific Ocean. These Chinooks are a source of constant wonder and pleasure to one spending his first winter in Alberta. These winds often clear the ground of snow in an extremely short period of time. It must not be

understood that Chinooks are rare in the winter; the opposite is the case. The result is that Alberta has one of the most enjoyable winter climates that can be found.

TEMPERATURES.—The following table gives the mean temperature for each month for the past six years:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Jan.	-6.3	25.34	4.11	19.74	18.90	12.83
Feb.	20.8	21.9	12.17	18.89	21.10	26.39
Mar.	22.01	21.6	30.22	39.85	34.60	21.96
Apr.	33.50	42.50	32.10	46.00	36.28	41.25
May	43.96	49.80	47.01	50.48	47.25	50.03
June	54.56	54.60	57.06	59.96	57.58	59.81
July	59.90	63.42	61.30	62.20	58.00	56.32
Aug.	54.80	57.55	59.05	55.06	54.35	57.38
Sept.	48.80	52.93	55.00	49.73	47.38	46.48
Oct.	47.35	39.03	40.48	43.52	40.33	40.00
Nov.	35.56	33.10	19.65	26.70	18.56	31.60
Dec.	23.75	22.04	13.45	22.90	20.90	28.10

RAINFALL.—It is a notable fact that practically all of Alberta's precipitation is in the form of rain during

the growing season. The following table gives the precipitation for the past 16 years, as recorded at the Calgary station of the Dominion Government; at Edmonton the average would be considerably higher:

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1897	20.58	1905	16.51
1898	16.79	1906	16.14
1899	23.01	1907	16.45
1900	15.41	1908	17.96
1901	21.31	1909	16.15
1902	35.71	1910	11.89
1903	21.98	1911	20.04
1904	11.16	1912	21.30
Average, 16 years			18.89

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

GRAIN GROWING IN ALBERTA.

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

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

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta During the Last Thirteen Years.

	Year.	Crop area in acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Average yield.
	1900	77,616	2,625,581	33.82	
	1901	104,533	4,253,284	40.68	
	1902	118,997	3,776,976	31.74	
	1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	
	1904	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	
	1905	242,801	9,514,180	39.18	
Oats	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39.12	36.12
	1907	307,093	9,274,914	30.11	
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36.93	
	1909	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	
	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68	
	1911	1,178,300	56,964,000	48.34	
	1912	1,359,300	62,936,000	46.30	
	1900	30,361	583,806	19.22	
	1901	34,890	857,714	24.58	
	1902	45,064	850,122	18.86	
	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	
	1904	47,411	786,075	16.58	
	1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	
Spring Wheat	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	19.55
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	
	1908	212,677	4,001,503	18.81	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65	
	1911	1,299,989	28,132,000	21.64	
	1912	1,256,200	27,059,000	21.54	
	1903	3,440	82,418	23.95	
	1904	8,296	152,125	18.33	
	1905	32,174	689,019	21.41	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	
Winter Wheat	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	22.01
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	
	1911	316,910	8,011,000	25.28	
	1912	161,000	3,515,000	21.83	
	1900	9,256	234,971	25.37	
	1901	13,483	442,381	32.81	
	1902	22,201	473,108	21.31	
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27.36	
Barley	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	26.42
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	

	1908	77,867	1,949,164	25.03	
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1911	156,418	4,151,000	26.54	
	1912	174,900	5,780,000	33.03	
	1902	373	4,476	12.00	
	1903	830	7,753	9.34	
	1904	367	5,003	13.63	
	1905	581	8,337	14.34	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	
Flax	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	10.36
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	
	1910	14,300	64,000	4.48	
	1911	40,275	418,000	10.39	
	1912	111,400	1,426,000	12.83	

SPRING WHEAT.—Only once has Alberta's spring wheat crop averaged less than 16½ bushels per acre for the entire province; only twice has it been below 18¼ bushels, and the average for 13 years, including these two worst years, is close to 20 bushels per acre. Alberta's poorest crop shows nearly as high a yield per acre as the United States' 10-year average; Alberta's 10-year average for spring wheat is 5 1-3 bushels per acre ahead of the United States. The following figures tend to show Alberta's importance as a wheat-producing district; the United States figures are from the "Crop Reporter," issued by that Department of Agriculture, while the Canadian are from the "Census and Statistics Monthly," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

SPRING WHEAT PRODUCTION.

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

So many and varied have been the victories of Alberta spring wheat, that it is only possible here to give a resume of the most important during the last few years. Nearly 20 years ago, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Alberta spring wheat sprang to fame by

capturing first place in the judging. Since then hundreds of Alberta farmers have decorated their mantels with silver cups, and increased their bank accounts from the gleanings of the show hall; but perhaps the most sweeping triumph was at the last International Dry Farming Congress, in October, 1912. What is purported to be the most valuable prize ever offered in a grain competition, viz., a $2,500 traction engine, was the sweepstakes award for the best bushel of hard wheat entered in the contest, open to the world. Hundreds of farmers from all over the Western States and Western Canada entered for the big prize. Henry Holmes, of Raymond, Alta., won with a bushel of Marquis wheat, which one of the judges, a prominent miller in the State of Washington, stated was "as near perfect as possible, taking into consideration commercial value, weight and color." In addition to this big prize, Alberta captured the following, all open to the world: 1st, 4th and 6th for best bushel Red Fife wheat; 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th for best bushel Marquis wheat; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th for hard wheat of any other variety; 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th for best sheaf Red Fife wheat; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th for best sheaf of Marquis wheat; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th for best sheaf of hard wheat, any other variety. Western Canada won every prize, both for threshed and sheaf grain, in the hard spring wheat classes, Saskatchewan and Manitoba capturing those not taken by Alberta.

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

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

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

and 6th for the best bushel of hard winter wheat, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th for the best sheaf of hard winter wheat, both contests being open to the world.

That "Alberta Red" is as satisfactory commercially as in competition is evidenced by the fact that millers generally are willing to pay a premium for it. It is much favored by farmers because, being grown on summer-fallowed land, it ensures economy in time and labor, and is practically always a sure crop. "Alberta Red" has yielded up to 70 bushels per acre. At the Dry Farming Congress J. Forster, of Pincher Creek, Alta., showed a sample of this wheat weighing 68 pounds to the measured bushel, which is the heaviest wheat of the character which is on record.

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

OAT PRODUCTION.

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada	39.25	.....
United States	37.40	.....
Alberta	46.30	34.59
Minnesota	41.70	31.20
Iowa	44.40	29.40
North Dakota	41.60	28.50
South Dakota	33.80	29.60
Kansas	32.00	24.20
Nebraska	24.80	26.50
Wisconsin	37.10	33.20
Illinois	43.30	31.20

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

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

BARLEY PRODUCTION.

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada	31.10	.....
United States	29.70	.....
Alberta	32.87	26.42
Minnesota	28.20	24.80
Iowa	31.00	25.80
North Dakota	29.70	21.90
South Dakota	26.00	24.00
Kansas	23.50	18.60
Nebraska	21.00	23.60
Wisconsin	29.40	28.40
Illinois	31.50	28.70

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

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

FLAX PRODUCTION.

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

STATEMENTS BY GRAIN GROWERS

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

Getting Into Mixed Farming

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

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

Last year I raised 22 carloads of wheat, most of which was in the milling grades, and gave an average yield of over 20 bushels per acre. And yet we considered last year as not anywhere near up to the usual season. Taking an average, we get yields here very much higher than we ever did in South Dakota, and our land here cost much less per acre.

This year I have 1,600 acres of wheat that will go over 25 bushels to the acre, and it's going to be in the high grades. But this is the last year that I will confine my efforts to straight grain growing. Already I've got 200 hogs on the farm, and I'm going into mixed farming entirely. That's where the money is in this country. All stock is remarkably free from disease in this district, and there is a great demand for every head of live stock we can raise. I have no hesitation in saying that I think there is no better farming country out-of-doors than this one. (Signed) D. B. MILLER.

Grain and Hogs

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

If I were going to start farming again I would come here to Alberta. I have been here 14 years, and have gone in for straight grain growing, with just enough stock to eat the straw. Oats and fall wheat are money-making crops, and in 14 years I have averaged at least 50 bushels of oats to the acre, 30 bushels of fall wheat, and have grown over 60 bushels of fall wheat per acre and 35 bushels of barley.

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

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

(Signed) E. McCONNELL.

FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS.

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

Results of Official Test of Eleven Cows from the Herd of C. A. Julian-Sharman, Red Deer District, Alberta.

No.	Name.		Milk.	Butter, 80 Per Cent. Lbs. Fat.	Butter, 80 Per Cent.	Av'r'ge Test.	Age of Animal at Beginning of Test.
1	Rosalind of Old Basing....	Feb. 25, '09, to Feb. 24, '10....	10870.75	583.75	727.18	5.37	5 yrs. 5 mos.
2	Rosalind of Old Basing....	May 24, '10, to May 23, '11....	11276.5	596.02	745.02	5.28	6 yrs. 7 mos.
3	Queen of Pembroke.....	June 16, '09, to June 15, '10...	9565.25	389.84	487.31	4.07	11 yrs. 3 mos.
4	Lona of Old Basing.....	June 1, '09, to May 31, '10.....	6825.5	407.98	509.98	5.97	4 yrs. 8 mos.
5	Daisy Craig.....	Sept. 14, '09, to Sept. 13, '10...	7169.5	385.10	481.37	5.03	14 yrs. 4 mos.
6	Blue Lois.....	Feb. 1, '10, to Jan. 31, '11.....	5110.5	291.15	363.94	5.69	3 yrs. 5¾ mos.
7	Croppy of Belvedere.....	Feb. 22, '10, to Feb. 21, '11.....	8350.5	441.58	551.58	5.28	8 yrs. 11 mos.
8	Lady Cicero.....	July 13, '10, to July 12, '11.....	5615.5	282.53	353.17	5.03	2 yrs. 11 mos.
9	Clarice of Old Basing.....	Sept. 8, '10, to Sept. 7, '11.....	8102.	457.37	571.71	5.64	3 yrs. 5 mos.
10	Violet of Belvedere.....	Nov. 11, '09, to Nov. 10, '10....	10639.4	461.64	577.05	4.33	6 yrs. 0 mos.
11	Heroine	Dec. 30, '10, to Dec. 29, '11.....	7577.2	399.67	499.59	4.56	6 yrs. 0 mos.
	Total per annum.....		92102.2	696.68	5868.35	....	
	Average per animal.....		8373.	426.97	533.48	5.09	Each animal milked for 365 days in the test.

Returns from cream sold in Calgary as Jersey cream, and skim milk fed to calves..... Average Each Animal $219.94

Less per head for feed.....$ 30.00

$189.94

Average value of calf at 12 months with cost of feed deducted.....$100.00

Average net returns from each animal for 12 months' test.....$289.94

Net returns from 11 head, $3,189.34

Under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner, co-operative groups of farmers have the establishment of creameries in their own hands. The government advances, on long-time terms and upon very reasonable conditions, $1,500 toward the erection of each creamery and markets the butter.

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

Returns From Dairying.

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

Regarding his operations, Mr. Sharman writes:

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

"A quarter section of land and 100 head of stock means endeavoring to get the maximum amount of growth from every square yard. Wild hay and straw can be bought cheaper than they can be raised, so we grow a

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

(Signed) "W. S. DE MATTOS."

Part IV.

FRUIT CULTURE IN ALBERTA.

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

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

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

Part V.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ALBERTA.

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

The Canadian Pacific Railway is in the van of the movement toward better farming. The Animal Husbandry Branch is carrying on a most important work for this advancement, and is doing everything possible to get the settler to start his agricultural operations on a mixed basis. This Branch furnishes farmers with high-grade stock at cost prices; if necessary, giving credit in approved cases to the extent of $1,000.00. Experts assist the farmer stockman with advice and demonstration, and the growing of stock is encouraged by competitions with cash prizes. The Canadian Pacific Railway regards the promotion of stock raising by farmers as among the most important of its policies, and will give substantial aid to all farmers desiring to enter upon such operations.

Market Prices for Live Stock

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

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

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

BEEF CATTLE.

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

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

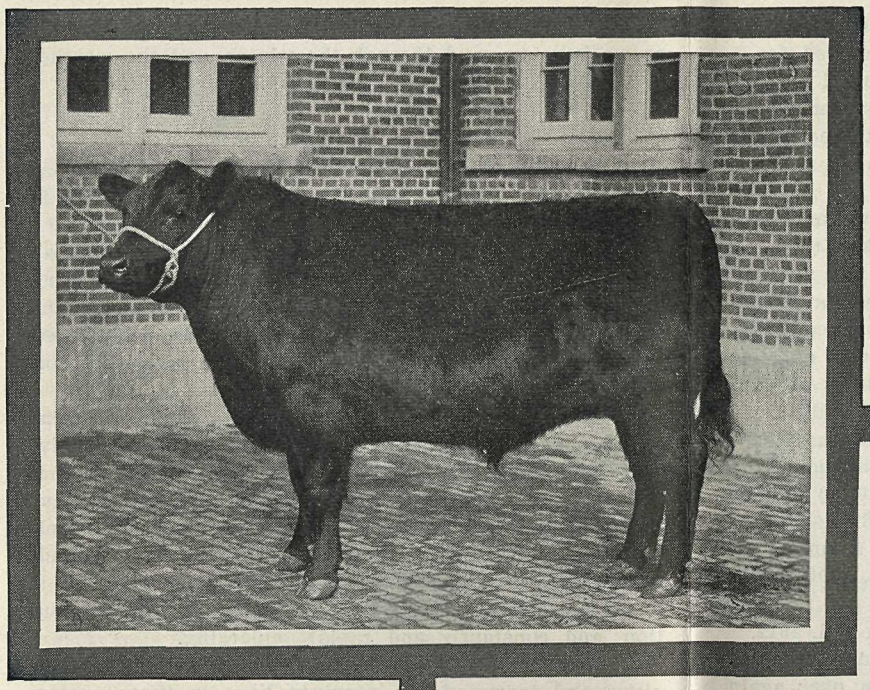
"I think we have amply demonstrated that it is possible to breed, feed and develop cattle in Western Canada that will compare favorably with the best the Corn States can produce, and at less cost.

(Signed) "JAS. D. McGREGOR."

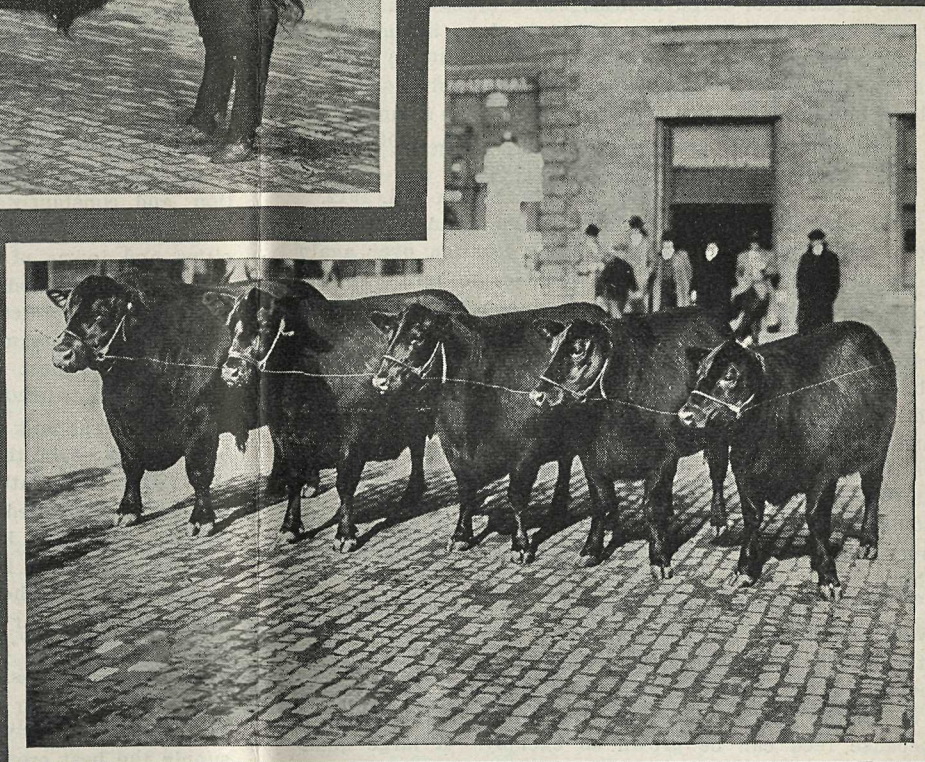
Glencarnock Victor sold at 50c. per pound, live weight, and dressed 70.7 per cent., the highest of any grand champion ever shown in Chicago.

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

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



GLENCARNOCK VICTOR—Grand Champion at the Chicago International Live Stock Show, 1912; Born and Raised in Western Canada; Weight, 1,630 Pounds, Dressed 70.7 Per Cent, Excelling Any Previous Grand Champion; Never Tasted Corn; All Feed Grown in Western Canada—A String of Winners from the Glencarnock Farm.



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

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

"I came to the Red Deer district 2 years ago from the State of Washington, and after being here that long I can make a good living here on my ¼ section of land, and I can honestly say that there is a great chance here

for a man who wants to do well. No man can go wrong if he gets right out into the country. I worked for 5 years on a place in Washington, and had only 1 acre of land that I could plant anything on. This land here does not sell as high as Washington land at the present time, but it is 10 times better for a man to make a living on.

"When I first came here I bought two cows, and gave $67.50 for the two and their calves. I milked them all summer, and raised the two calves. In the fall I killed one calf and sold three-quarters of the meat for $12.00. The other quarter I used myself. I sold one cow that winter for $47.50. I then had left the one cow and one calf. The next spring I butchered the calf, and it brought me $37.50. And from the other cow we sold milk at 30 cents a gallon for three months, which brought me $45.00. I then sold the cow, and got $76.00 for her (including the hide). From these two cows that cost me $67.50 I made $218.00, and have left from them two other calves; besides that I had the milk from the two cows for one summer.

"Pitcox, Alta. (Signed) W. A. BOGUE."

Prefers Alberta to Iowa

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

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

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

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

DAIRYING.

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

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

"Here is our dairying combination; a never-ceasing abundance of the best food for cows; nutritious native grasses, supplemented by alfalfa and peas; an abundance of fresh, pure water; and our provincial creameries, taking charge of the cream, manufacturing it into butter and seeking the best market, all at a nominal charge of 4c per pound; a check to the farmer the first of the month, and a home market already greatly in excess of the production, and constantly and rapidly enlarging.

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

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

GOVERNMENT AID.

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

Results of Official Test of Eleven Cows from the Herd of C. A. Julian-Sharman, Red Deer District, Alberta.

No.	Name.		Milk.	Butter, 80 Per Cent. Lbs. Fat.	Butter, 80 Per Cent.	Av'r'ge Test.	Age of Animal at Beginning of Test.
1	Rosalind of Old Basing....	Feb. 25, '09, to Feb. 24, '10....	10870.75	583.75	727.18	5.37	5 yrs. 5 mos.
2	Rosalind of Old Basing....	May 24, '10, to May 23, '11....	11276.5	596.02	745.02	5.28	6 yrs. 7 mos.
3	Queen of Pembroke.....	June 16, '09, to June 15, '10...	9565.25	389.84	487.31	4.07	11 yrs. 3 mos.
4	Lona of Old Basing.....	June 1, '09, to May 31, '10.....	6825.5	407.98	509.98	5.97	4 yrs. 8 mos.
5	Daisy Craig.....	Sept. 14, '09, to Sept. 13, '10...	7169.5	385.10	481.37	5.03	14 yrs. 4 mos.
6	Blue Lois.....	Feb. 1, '10, to Jan. 31, '11.....	5110.5	291.15	363.94	5.69	3 yrs. 5¾ mos.
7	Croppy of Belvedere.....	Feb. 22, '10, to Feb. 21, '11.....	8350.5	441.58	551.58	5.28	8 yrs. 11 mos.
8	Lady Cicero.....	July 13, '10, to July 12, '11.....	5615.5	282.53	353.17	5.03	2 yrs. 11 mos.
9	Clarice of Old Basing.....	Sept. 8, '10, to Sept. 7, '11.....	8102.	457.37	571.71	5.64	3 yrs. 5 mos.
10	Violet of Belvedere.....	Nov. 11, '09, to Nov. 10, '10....	10639.4	461.64	577.05	4.33	6 yrs. 0 mos.
11	Heroine	Dec. 30, '10, to Dec. 29, '11.....	7577.2	399.67	499.59	4.56	6 yrs. 0 mos.
	Total per annum.....		92102.2	696.68	5868.35	....	
	Average per animal.....		8373.	426.97	533.48	5.09	Each animal milked for 365 days in the test.

Returns from cream sold in Calgary as Jersey cream, and skim milk fed to calves..... Average Each Animal $219.94

Less per head for feed..... $ 30.00

$189.94

Average value of calf at 12 months with cost of feed deducted..... $100.00

Average net returns from each animal for 12 months' test..... $289.94

Net returns from 11 head, $3,189.34

Under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner, co-operative groups of farmers have the establishment of creameries in their own hands. The government advances, on long-time terms and upon very reasonable conditions, $1,500 toward the erection of each creamery and markets the butter.

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

Returns From Dairying.

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

Regarding his operations, Mr. Sharman writes:

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

"A quarter section of land and 100 head of stock means endeavoring to get the maximum amount of growth from every square yard. Wild hay and straw can be bought cheaper than they can be raised, so we grow a

great amount of green feed, a good quantity of roots, some pea and oat hay and barley hay, and have had gratifying success with fodder corn, for which we hope shortly to put up a silo.

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

DAIRY COWS AND HOGS.

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

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

"The ease with which large crops of alfalfa can be raised makes this an ideal district for dairying. A good stand of this fodder gives three cuttings per season and goes five tons to the acre. I make dairying a specialty on my quarter section that lies about four miles out of Lethbridge. I sell every bit of milk my herd produces to a Lethbridge dairy at 6¾ cents per quart, and the dairyman sends out to the farm for the milk. One of my cows gives thirty-two quarts of milk daily. That figures out over $2 per day. Beginning next spring I'll always have thirty head of pure-bred Percheron brood mares. There's always a sure profit in horses here. I'm going to add to my stock continually, as this branch of agriculture is the money-maker in Alberta.

"Recently I made a trip through the best agricultural districts of the States, covering the fruit-growing districts of the Pacific Coast and all the Middle West States. After seeing them all, I decided there is no other district as good to farm and live in as Southern Alberta. My crop this year is worth about $25,000 and consists of 300 acres of flax, 250 acres of wheat, 375 acres of oats, 75 acres of alfalfa, 60 acres of timothy and 35 acres of potatoes.

(Signed) "FRANK A. MAXWELL.

"Lock Box 1948, Lethbridge, Alberta."

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

DAIRYING IN ALBERTA—To the Dairyman, Alberta Offers an Abundance of the Feeds Deemed Essential—Alfalfa, Clovers, Fodder Corn, Roots and All Other Fodders Indigenous to Temperate Climates. The Average Price Received for Butter at Government Creameries During 1912 Was 27 Cents per Pound.

summer and roots in winter, the number of pounds of grain required to produce 100 pounds of pork can be greatly reduced and the value per bushel realized correspondingly increased.

The hog-raiser from further south soon forgets his faith in corn as a feed when he has gained experience with barley, which gives large crops, has excellent fattening qualities and produces an exceptionally sweet pork. Barley is fed in a variety of ways, and always gives the best of results.

HOGS AND ALFALFA.

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

"Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 12, 1912.

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

"We can raise twenty-five hogs per acre of alfalfa by changing them from pasture to pasture and keeping them always on green feed. We are turning off an average of 1,000 hogs per year, which we sell at an average of $18 per head at ten months old. We find that the actual cost of raising a hog is $6. This is counting full expense and interest at 8 per cent on our investment. Thus each hog gives us a profit of $12 and the land utilized by hogs is paying us a net income of $300 per acre, or 10 per cent on $3,000 per acre. Improved land seeded to alfalfa is selling at from $100 per acre up. We finish our hogs for market with ground wheat and barley, which gives us a finished product equal to Iowa's corn-fed hogs. We have never had disease in our herds and the market for our pork is practically unlimited.

(Signed) "OTHO T. LATHROP."

OATS AND BARLEY FOR HOGS.

"Strathmore, Alta., Sept. 7, 1912.

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

"I may say that with this method of farming there is practically no chance of failure. I am able to make a clear profit of from $11 to $12 per head on my hogs, and there is always a strong market for them, good animals selling from $18 to $20 per head. I find that the farmers in this district who are using the proper system in their operations are uniformly successful. I am convinced that anyone willing to work cannot do better than locate here. (Signed) C. E. MUNDI."

SHEEP.

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

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

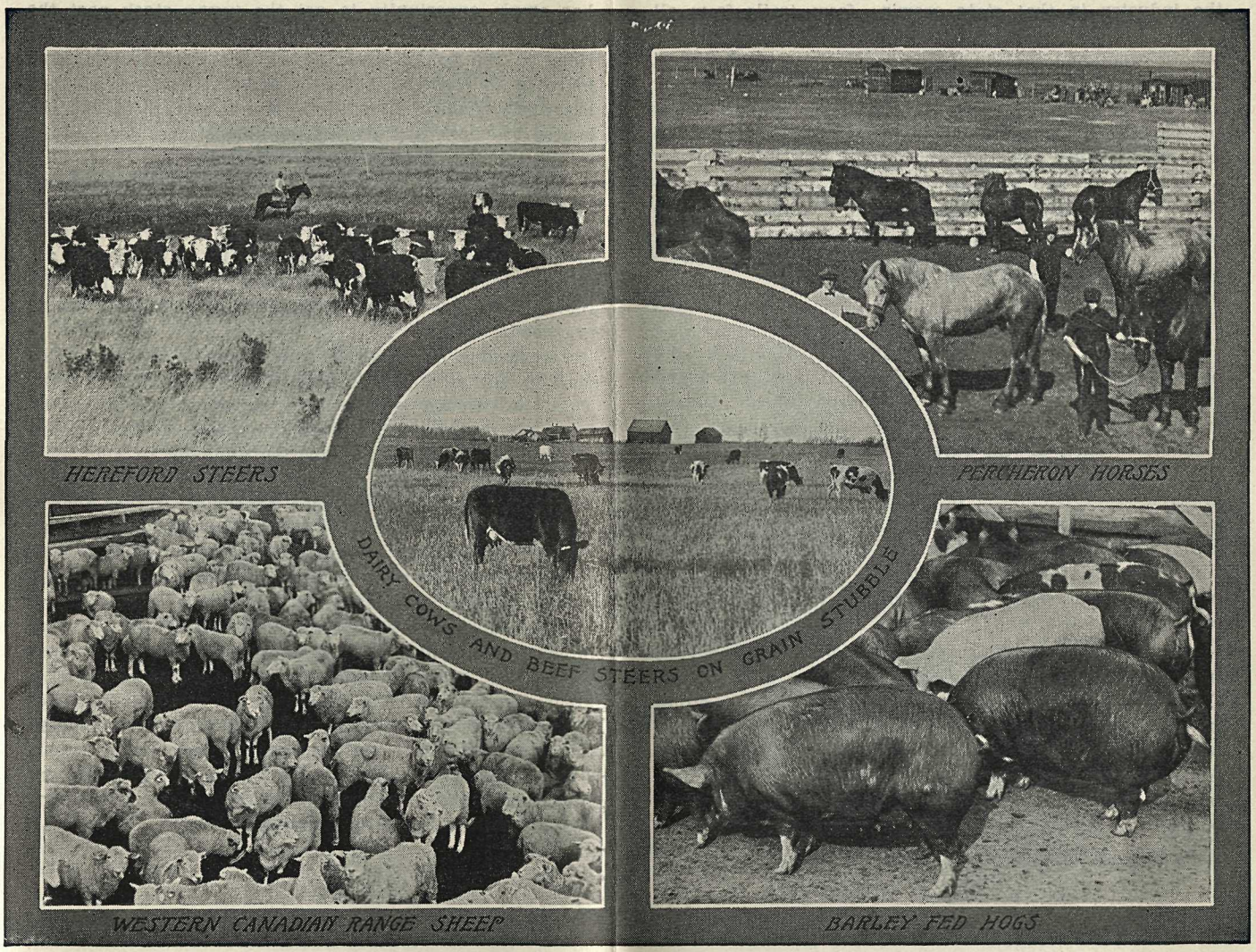
Those who have gone into sheep-raising in Alberta have reaped very substantial rewards, as shown by their statements.

SHEEP PAID LARGE PROFITS

"Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 12, 1912.

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

"Finding myself up against such a loss last year I planned to recover, in part, through the purchase of 3,200 sheep in October, 1911. I had stacked approximately 400 tons of alfalfa. After January 1, we drew in our sheep to the alfalfa base and shelter that we had provided for them. We had, in the meantime, separated



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ALBERTA—Alberta Holds Exceptional Attraction for the Farmer Who Desires to Enter Any Branch of the Live Stock Industry; an Abundance of Feed, Plenty of Pure Water, a Virtual Absence of Disease and a Climate Which Allows the Animals to Remain Outside All Winter, Combine for the Success of the Feeder and Breeder.

1,200 head of the choice ewes, and bred them to bear lambs in the month of March. The others we bred to bear in the month of May. We paid $3.60 per head for these sheep. As a result, from the whole herd, and mixed with the whole herd were some aged sheep, our losses were perhaps 5 per cent. Our increase by lambs was 100 per cent. We sheared from these sheep an average of 10 pounds of wool, selling it at 12½ cents

per pound. Our lambs were marketed at $5.00 per head at the Lethbridge butchers. As they were taken from their mothers, after a few weeks the mothers also went to the block at the same price. Estimating that the wool paid all running expenses, which it did, the profit on the herd was $19,200.

"I began trailing sheep from California in 1876, and opened up with them range possibilities in Montana,

the industry in that state growing from trails from all the western states until Montana became one of the largest wool and mutton-producers in the United States. Having had years of experience, I feel that I can safely say that Southern Alberta, with its mountain ranges for summer use, its stubble fields to glean from as the fall drives the sheep down to the valleys, and its adaptability to the growing of alfalfa, opens the opportunity for a safe and most lucrative industry in sheep raising.

(Signed) "GEORGE M. HATCH."

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

Part VI.

MIXED FARMING IN ALBERTA.

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

QUARTER SECTION OF LAND, CATTLE AND HORSES INSURE SUCCESS.

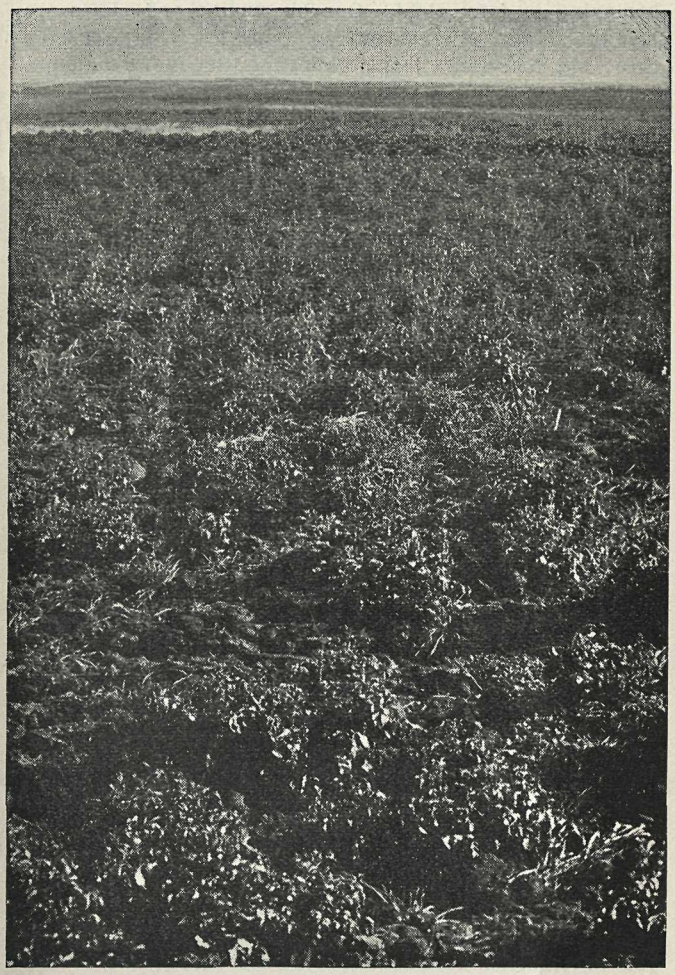
"Red Deer, Alta., April 8, 1912.

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

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

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

"Ten years ago I purchased a section of land adjoining the town of Red Deer. I cleared about 450 acres and sowed it in timothy and brome grass—about half of each. I have cut as high as three tons to the acre off this land in favorable years. There is no surer thing in this country than dairying. A man willing to go into dairying is safe right from the first day he starts. There is something coming in every day. He can sell cream and feed calves and hogs. In a country that will raise feed as abundantly as this there is no need of killing calves. A man with a quarter section of land, some horses and cattle, and willing to work, is success-insured. In fact, any man who is industrious and saving is bound to make good. (Signed) "G. W. SMITH."



Western Canada Produces the Finest Table Potatoes.

ALBERTA MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING.

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

"High River, Alta., May 15, 1912.

"Dear Father:—This is a typical Alberta day—bright and warm. We have had a week of rain, which insures us a big crop. The ground is full of water and all grain will come up fine. Fall wheat is the best I ever saw, except one year, and I am rejoicing, as we have 250 acres. To be here in this rich, fertile country, with good roads always and a fine bright climate, makes life worth living. I look for an extra good big crop this year. We have the most of our crop in and it is coming up. Our garden is in. I tell you, this country is a winner and I am now first

beginning to farm right. Our big engine and plows are just the thing. We can do something every day. I keep three big four-horse teams following the plows and get our grain in on time and in better shape.

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

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

"Just think of the contrast with eight years ago, when I came here to my little shack on the prairie, with my one car of three cows, five mares, a few chickens and turkeys, and all we had of household goods, a small three-horse plow, a stone churn, etc., and started for all there was in it. To-day we own 1,600 acres of the best land the sun shines on; a quarter-section with the thriving town of Blackie on the corner of it, with a railroad there. Now we ride on our big plow, and see the black loam turn over at the rate of 2 acres every hour, and harrow it at the same time; with a telephone in our home, a big creamery in our town, and an automobile at our hand.

"Anyone you can induce to come here, or buy land, you will do them a great favor. One cannot miss it in this hustling, live country. I have a clear conscience, and can say that all the people I have got here, or got interested in Alberta, have profited, and have been pleased, and you know I have pulled hard every day I have been here. I have written many letters, and I think I have influenced a hundred persons to come here.

(Signed) "MARCELLUS KENDALL."

Part VII.

HOME-MAKING IN ALBERTA.

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

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

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

The high standards of life that have their place in Western Canada will, probably, to the best type of farmer, be an even greater inducement than the extreme ease with which an area of exceptionally fertile land can be acquired. The arriving settler will find churches of every denomination; nowhere is the Sabbath kept more sacred than here. He will find a wholesome respect for law and order; the cities and towns are efficiently policed and the interests of rural inhabitants are looked after by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, an organization of world-wide fame for its integrity and

efficiency. The desire of Western Canadians for both practical and informative education is virtually insatiable; rural and urban schools are of the greatest efficiency, and there are several colleges and universities for higher education, together with agricultural colleges of great efficacy.

COST OF STARTING OPERATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

FREIGHT RATES.

(Subject to Change at Any Time)

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

	Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.	Less than carload lots. Per cwt.
St. Paul, Minn	$ 45.00	$0.67
Chicago, Ill	85.00	1.27
Springfield, Ill	87.00	1.30
St. Louis, Mo	87.00	1.30
Kansas City, Mo	101.00	1.52
Des Moines, Ia	85.00	1.27
Omaha, Neb	85.00	1.47

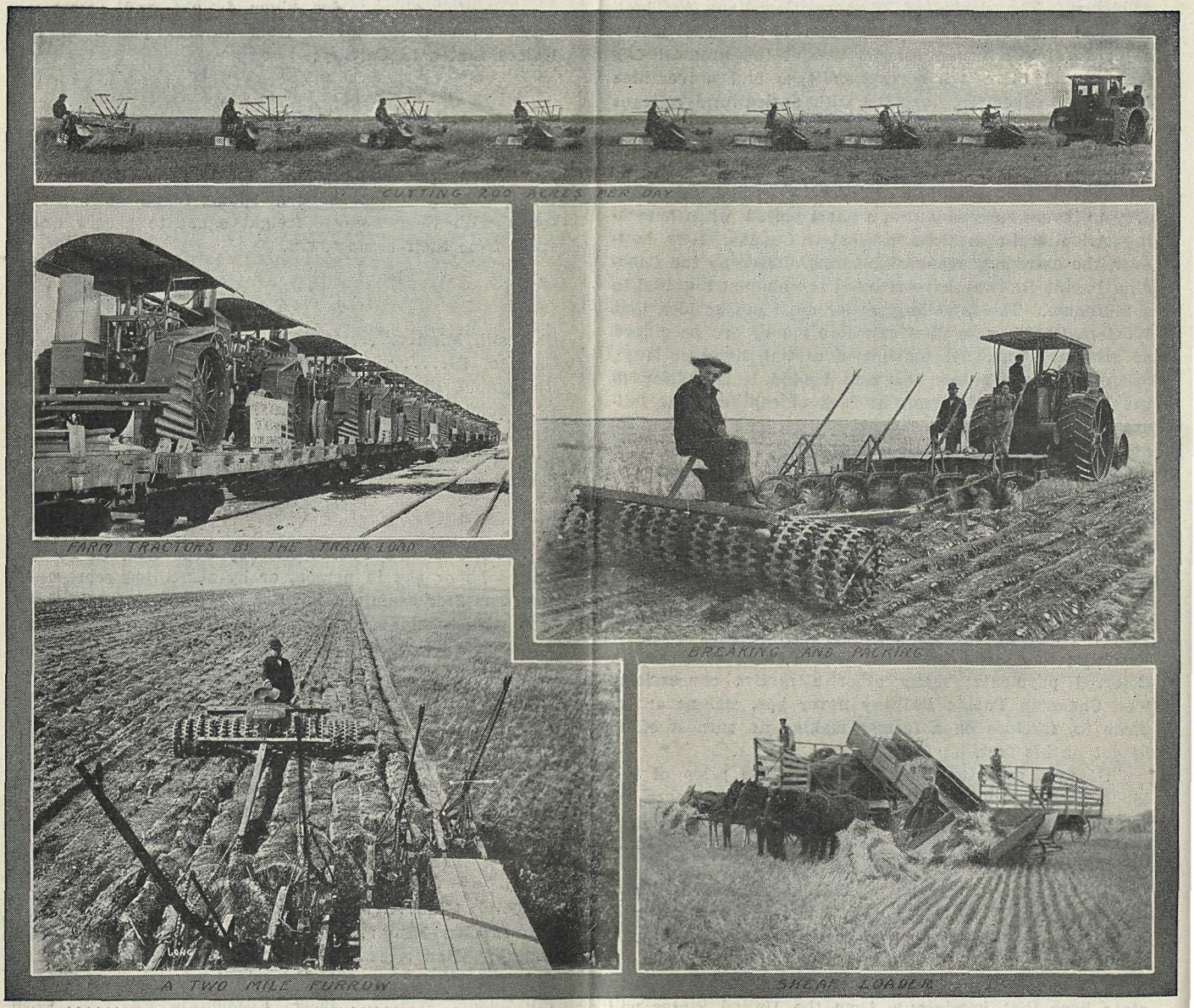
HOMESEEKERS' RATES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway sells land to no one unless he or she in person, or by accredited representative, has first examined it. For the convenience of those who wish to make a trip of inspection before concluding preparations for leaving their present locations, the company runs bi-weekly excursions from various points. The following table shows the return passenger rates from several points in the United States to Calgary. For further information inquire of your local passenger agent, or address M. E. Thornton, Colonization Agent, Department of Natural Resources—Land Branch—Canadian Pacific Railway, 112 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill.:

Round-Trip Homeseekers' Rates to Calgary
(Subject to Change at Any Time)

From			
St. Paul, Minn	$39.50	Indianapolis, Ind	$52.80
Minneapolis, Minn	39.50	Detroit, Mich	56.50
Duluth, Minn	39.50	Cincinnati, O	57.00
Chicago, Ill	46.50	Cleveland, O	62.00
Milwaukee, Wis	46.50	Pittsburgh, Pa	64.50
Des Moines, Ia	46.50	Buffalo, N. Y.	67.50
Omaha, Neb	46.50	Kansas City, Mo	47.50

Note.—Homeseekers' tickets are sold only on the first and third Tuesdays of each month from March to November, inclusive, 1913, and the trip must be begun on the day of purchase. Parties living at a distance from the points listed below, and wishing to take advantage of these rates, should leave their homes far enough



MECHANICAL FARMING IN ALBERTA—Alberta Farmers Are Up-to-the-Minute Agriculturists; They Use all Modern Appliances in Their Operations.

in advance to enable them to start from one of these points on either the first or the third Tuesday. The homeseekers' tickets are first class and allow twenty-five days for the round trip, with stop-over privileges.

The settler may secure from the Land Agent, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, in his vicinity, or from M. E. Thornton, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill., a Settlers' Certificate, which, if presented at specified points of entry to Western Canada, will entitle him to a special low rate

from that point to Calgary. This certificate may be used at any time within three months of date of issue.

The settler who wishes to use a Settlers' Certificate should get in touch with his nearest passenger agent to secure exact rate from his home town to the nearest point of entry to Canada.

The settlers' rates, second class, to Calgary are as follows:

One-Way Settlers' Tickets to Calgary

(Sold only upon presentation at point of entry to Western Canada of a Settlers' Certificate, as above explained. Rates subject to change at any time.)

From

Montreal, Que.	$24.50	Sherbrooke, Que.	$25.60
Prescott, Ont.	24.50	Winnipeg, Man.	9.40
Brockville, Ont.	24.50	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	18.65
Toronto, Ont.	24.50	Ft. William, Ont.	13.65
Hamilton, Ont.	24.50	North Portal, Sask.	8.35
London, Ont.	24.50	Coutts, Alta.	4.85
Chatham, Ont.	24.50	Kingsgate, Alta.	9:90
Windsor, Ont.	24.50	Vancouver, B. C.	19.45
Lennoxville, Que.	25.60	Mission Jct., B. C.	19.45

IMPLEMENTS NEEDED.

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

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

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while

others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple of hundred dollars to $1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn. Experienced farmers may avail themselves of the loan from the Company, before mentioned, which places them immediately in possession of a home that anyone would be proud of, as well as substantial outbuildings.

The expenditure for farm animals is also a very elastic amount the first year. However, we cannot impress too strongly upon the settler the desirability, the necessity, of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many looking toward Canada for a location have the idea that the proper thing for the first season is to go in for straight grain growing, and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. Although the odds here are more in favor of the grower than in most other agricultural countries, straight grain growing in Western Canada, the same as in any country, is something of a gamble—a risking of all in hopes of a large return. On the other hand, dairy cows and poultry produce absolutely sure returns, while hogs dispose of everything that would otherwise go to waste. Another thing, grain will not give nearly as quick returns as cows, hens and pigs will. For a crop of grain the farmer has to wait several months, while he can have his stock producing a revenue, and a good one, within a few days after reaching the land. Many farmers make their poultry pay the grocery bill. The settler will find four cows, four pigs and a couple of dozen hens an investment that will pay from the start.

Taking into consideration all the above expenses, a settler from, say, Minnesota, who first makes a trip of inspection, going back for his family (say 4 persons), bringing his household goods and horses with him, but purchasing his implements and stock here, will have, on a quarter-section farm, approximately the following initial outlay, providing he does not avail himself of the Company's loan:

Inspection trip, fare	$ 39.50
First payment, $20 land	160.00
Passenger fare, family, 2 full, 2 half fares	70.20
Freight, carload household goods	45.00
Implements	600.00
4 dairy cows	250.00
4 pigs	25.00
2 dozen hens	12.00
House, about	300.00
Barn, about	100.00
Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	100.00

LOAN TO SETTLERS' POLICY.

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

The Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to advance experienced farmers, locating on land purchased from the Company, farm improvements to the value of $2,000, the amount to be paid back to the Company in a period of 20 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The sum is expended in erecting any one of 8 standard styles of residence, as selected by the purchaser, and a barn of standard pattern; fencing the farm, drilling a well, breaking the land, etc. This work is done by the Development Branch of the Company, and, as it is arranged for in large contracts, the cost is much less than if contracted for by the settler himself. The residences are built on the cottage style, and contain four and five rooms, with pantry and closets, and are so constructed that the addition of a shed or summer kitchen is a matter of small expenditure; they are attractively painted, plastered and built of the best materials; in fact, are homes that residents of a long period would be proud to own. The barns are of several types, one of the most popular having stalls for nine cows and a team, with a hay loft above and covered shed and poultry house attached. The following are the regulations under which the loan is made:

1. Applicants for farms must be married men with agricultural experience.

2. Applicants must, at their own expense, make a personal selection of the land they propose to buy.

3. Applicants must be the owner (free of encumbrance) of sufficient horses, cows and other live stock and farm implements to enable them to go into occupation of their land and proceed with the development. The possession of the necessary live stock and implements is not essential where the applicant satisfies the Company that he has sufficient money to purchase said stock and implements outright and can fulfill the other requirements.

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

5. No application will be accepted for a greater area than one-half section (320 acres), if the loan is to be made.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS AND TITLE.

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

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

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

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

Part VIII.

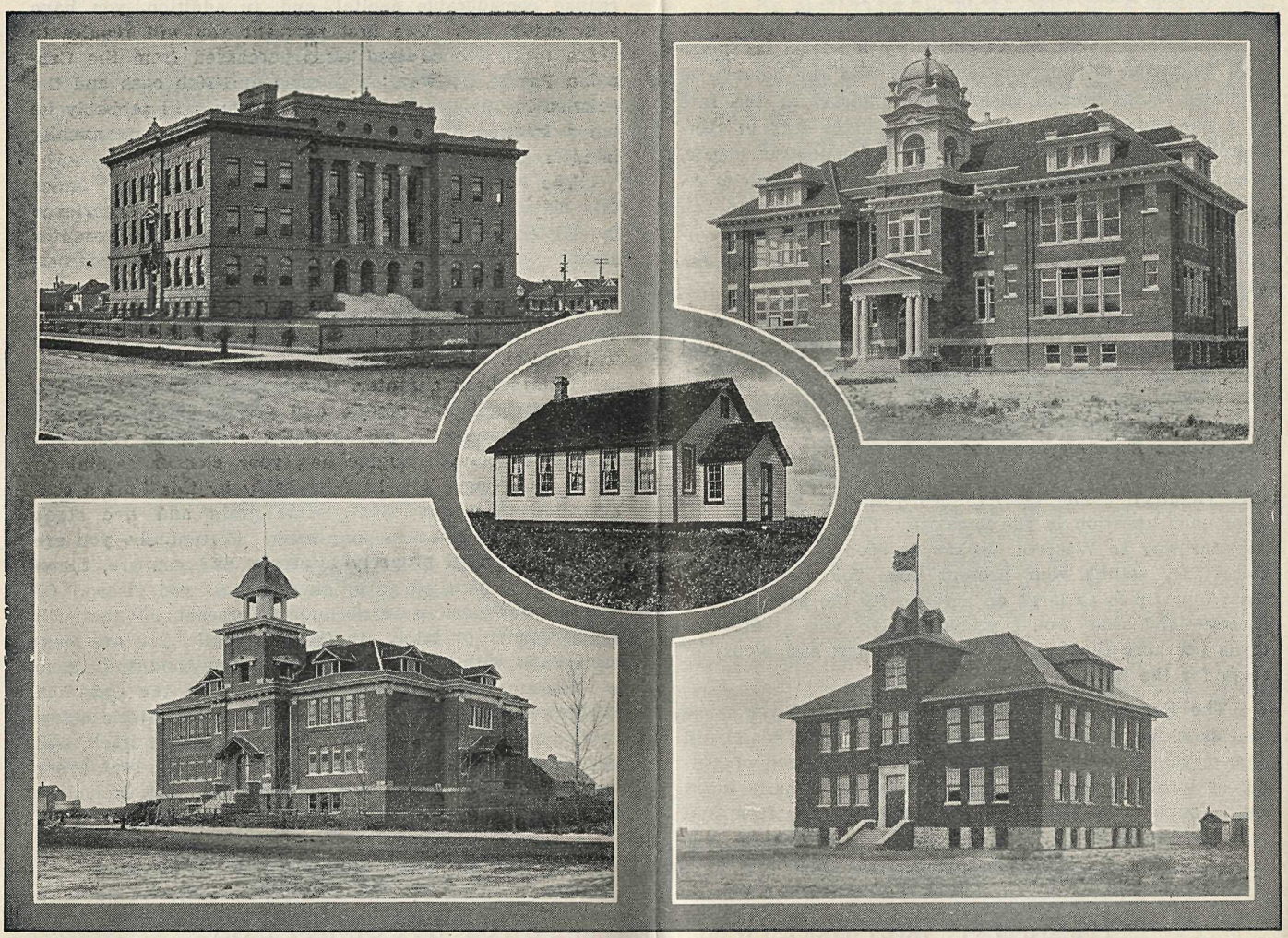
GENERAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO SETTLERS.

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

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

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

The cost of maintaining a school is small, owing to the liberal assistance given by the government; the public grants paid to each school are from $250.00 to $300.00 per year. Each teacher employed must have a certifi-



EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA—The Above Group Shows Some Typical Western Canadian Public Schools—Alberta Has Over 2,000 Active School Districts—New School District Opened Every School Day During 1912—Efficient Colleges and Private Schools—Schools Liberally Supported by Government.

cate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of inspection is inaugurated, each school being visited twice during the year.

There are now over 2,000 school districts in Alberta. Some idea of the rapidity with which the system is extended to meet the demand of the spreading population is gained from the fact that during 1911 283 new school districts were opened. Figures for 1912 are not yet available, but it is estimated that 1911's record will be beaten.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has located mixed farming demonstration farms at Broxburn, Vulcan, Gleichen, Keoma, Sylvan Lake, Alix, Coronation, Sedgewick and Cochrane. In addition to these farms, gratuitous information and instruction are given at the Company's supply farms at Strathmore and Brooks. The demonstration farms practice the best methods of diversified agriculture, and are for the express purpose of teaching the settler the sys-

tem of agriculture that will give him the greatest returns. In connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Company runs mixed farming demonstration trains through the province each fall. Experts accompany the train, and lectures and demonstrations are given at every station of importance.

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

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

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

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

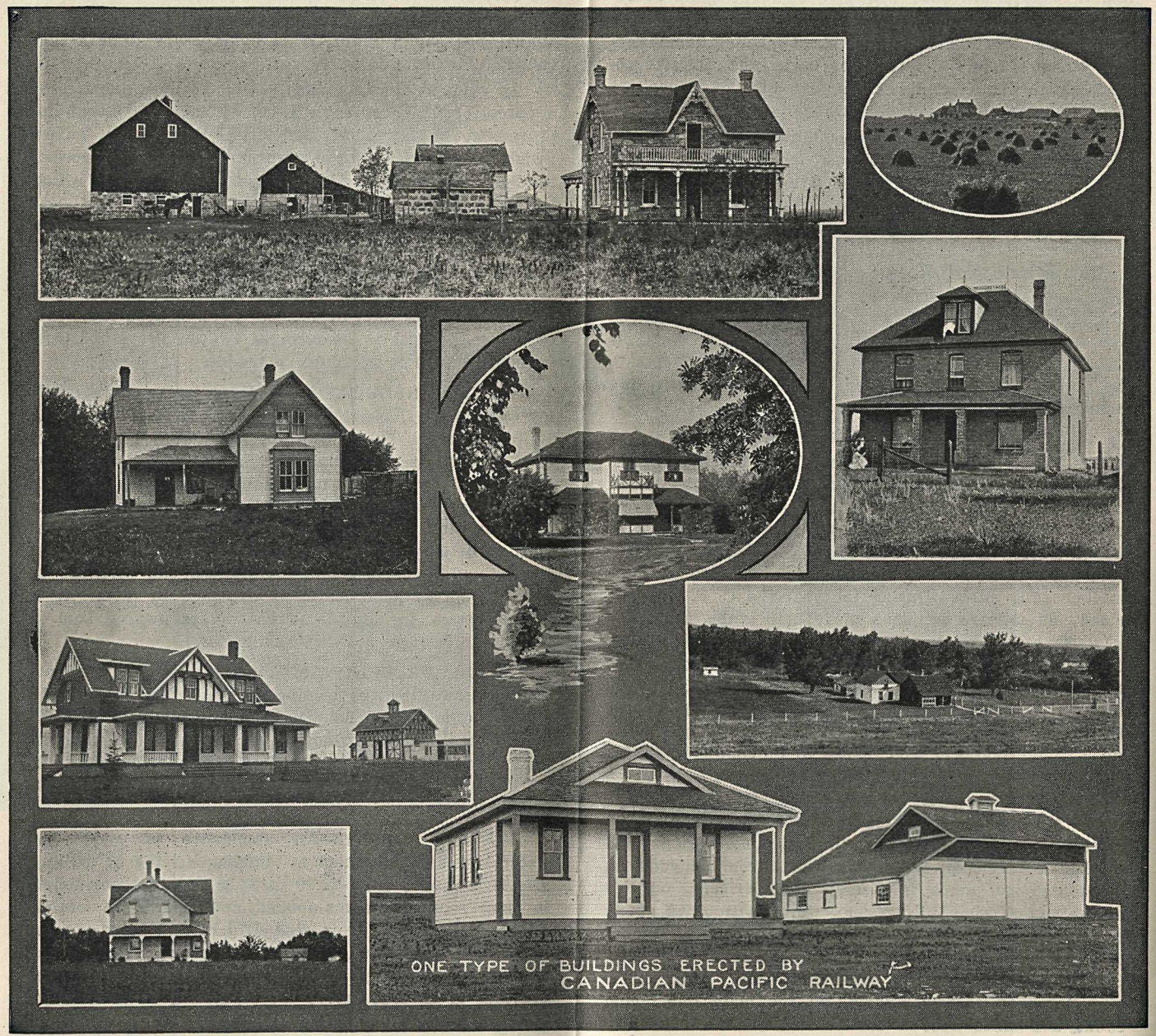
As soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway disposes of a parcel of land, the same becomes liable for Local Improvement and General Provincial Educational Taxes, which, when levied by the government, will not exceed a total of 2½c. an acre. If, however, the district in which this land is situated is elected a School District or Local Improvement District, or both, a tax may be levied up to a rate of 15c. per acre; the maximum tax that may be levied under the Educational Tax Act being 10c. per acre, and under the Local Improvement Act 5c. per acre, thus making the total of 15c. per acre. These rates are, of course, subject to be changed by the Provincial Government should it be found advisable.

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

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

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

FUEL AND POWER.—Coal in abundance is found in nearly every section of Southern and Central Alberta. Generally speaking, the coal is lignitic in character, and in many instances is covered with resin or bitumen, which gives it a superior burning quality. Numerous



WESTERN CANADIAN FARM HOMES—The Farm Residences Shown in the Above Group Are Not, by Any Means, the Best or Most Costly that Could Be Selected; They Are Typical of the Class Erected by the Ordinary, Comfortably-Fixed Farmer in Alberta and the Other Prairie Provinces; the High Standard of Western Canadian Home Life Is Remarked Upon by Visitors.

coal mines are now in operation, and all are subject to the supervision and rules of the Dominion Government. In many localities settlers are able to dig out their own supply from the banks of the rivers and creeks. Mining engineers state that the deposits of lignite are so extensive that it is practically impossible to compute the tonnage. Besides the finest and cheapest of domestic coals, there is now under way the construction of water-power plants, capable of developing 100,000 horsepower. The clumps of trees that are invariably found along the banks of the rivers, and well scattered throughout a great many districts, also provide the best of fuel. Many settlers use wood exclusively and make a considerable saving in the fuel bill.

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

CUSTOMS AND QUARANTINE.

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

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

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

cent. of valuation at point of entry. However, any number of registered stock may be brought in duty free, provided certificates of such registration are shown to the proper Customs officials.

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

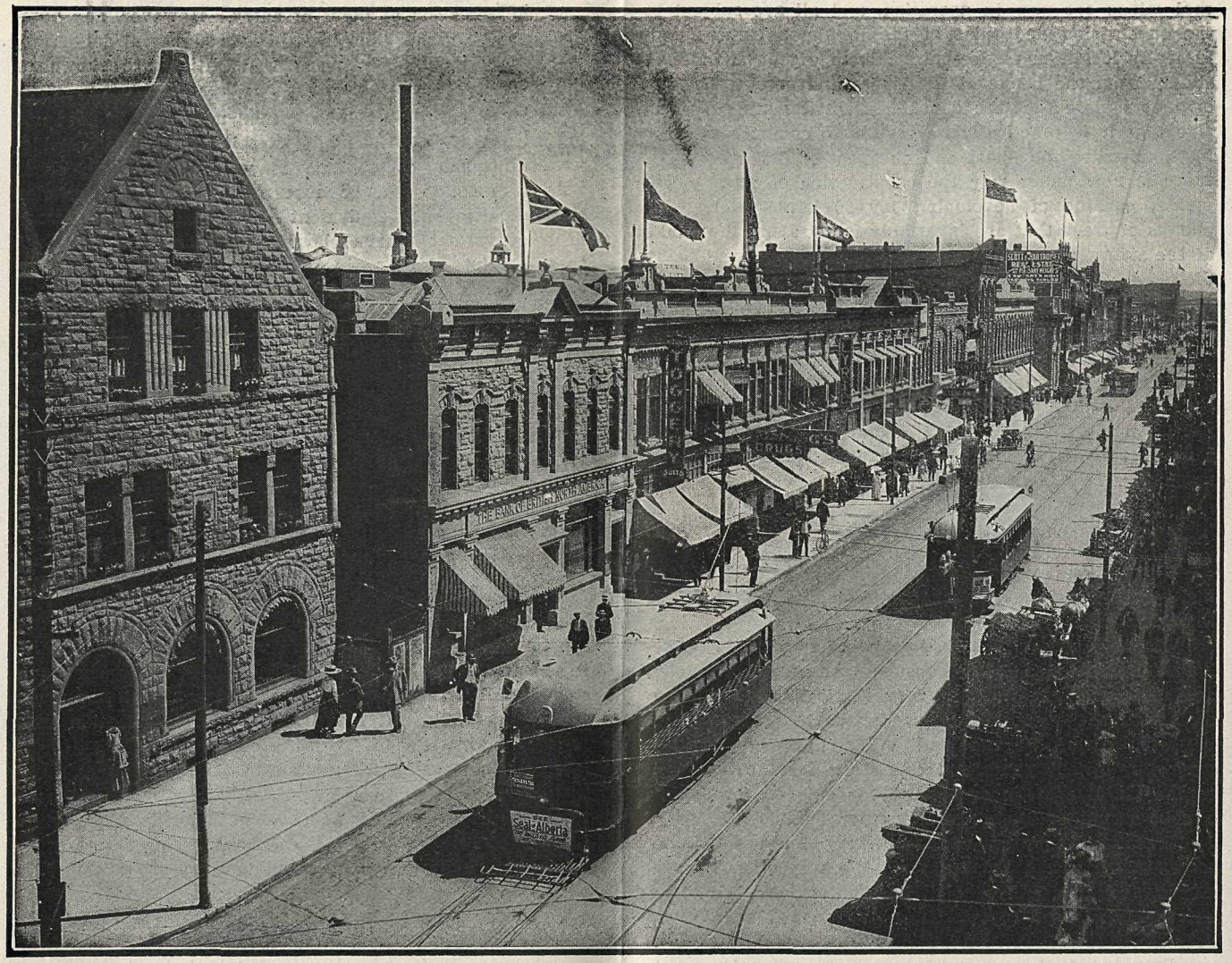
Cattle, horses and sheep will be passed only upon a certificate of a quarantine inspection officer. **SWINE ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE, AND SHOULD NOT BE BROUGHT INTO CANADA.**

RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

In the preceding pages information has been given in regard to the productiveness of our lands, the markets for agricultural products raised there, prices and terms upon which farms can be secured, and other information that may be of interest to the homeseeker.

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

Wishing to obtain absolutely correct information, the Company quotes herewith the actual prices prevailing at Calgary on January 4, 1912, upon various materials. It might be mentioned that a discount of about 5 per cent. is often given for cash, and that there is no reason why prices in the various towns throughout the province on the commodities quoted should be any higher than they are at Calgary. In fact, owing to the smaller expense in connection with carrying on business in a small town, the prices should, in some cases at least, be lower.



One of Calgary's Handsome Business Streets.

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

FUEL.

Lethbridge Coal	$6.50
Clover Bar	6.50
Steam Coal	2.60 at cars.
Coal from small local mines	1.50 to 2.00 at mine.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Brick	$16.00 per M.
Lime	0.45 per bu.

No. 1 Dimension.	
2x 4 12 to 16 S.I.S.I.E.	$26.00
2x 6 12 to 16 S.I.S.I.E.	26.00
2x 8 12 to 16 S.I.S.I.E.	26.00
2x10 12 to 16 S.I.S.I.E.	27.00
2x12 12 to 16 S.I.S.I.E.	27.00

Add $1.00 per M for every 2 inches over 12 inches wide.

Add $1.00 per M for every 2 feet over 12 feet long.

10-ft. stock same price as 20-ft.

Cedar dimensions $2.00 less than above.

3-inch plank, 10 to 16, rough	$28.00
4x4, 10 to 16, rough	28.00
6x6, 10 to 16, rough	28.00
8x8 and larger, 10 to 16, rough	29.00

Add $1.00 per M for every 2 feet over 16 feet.

No. 1 Common Boards.

4-in. wide, S.I.S.	$23.00
6-in. wide, S.I.S.	24.00
8-in. wide, S.I.S.	26.00
10-in. wide, S.I.S.	26.00
12-in. wide, S.I.S.	27.00
Cedar Boards, $1.00 per M less.	
½-in. shiplap	$17.00
4-in. shiplap	24.00
6-in. shiplap	26.00
8-in. shiplap	27.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 1 Mountain Flooring	40.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 2 Mountain Flooring	37.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 3 Mountain Flooring	29.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 1 Ceiling	40.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 2 Ceiling	37.00
4-inch and 6-inch No. 3 Ceiling	29.00
1x6 No. 1 Drop Siding	40.00
1x6 No. 2 Drop Siding	37.00
1x6 No. 3 Drop Siding	29.00
No. 1 Cedar, Pine or Fir Lath	6.00
No. 1 Fir, Spruce and Larch Lath	6.00
No. 1 XXX Shingles	6.00
No. 2 XXX Shingles	3.00
No. 2 Lath	.75

Hardware.

Nails	4½c per lb.
Barbed Wire	4¼c per lb.
Tar Paper	$1.00 per roll
Building Paper	90c per roll
Gaspipe, 1-in.	10c per foot
Gaspipe, ¾-in.	6½c per foot
Stoves, Tools, Tinware	$15.00 and up
Halters	85c to $2.00
Saddles	$4.50 to 75.00
Robes, Whips, Blankets, etc.	

Meats.

	Per lb.
Steaks, Round	12½ to 20c
Steaks, Porterhouse	18 to 25c
Roast Rib	15 to 20c
Roast	8 to 18c
Corned Beef	8 to 12½c
Mutton, side	12½ to 15c
Mutton Chops	15 to 18c
Mutton, forequarter	12½c
Pork	15 to 20c
Sausage	12½ to 15c
Dressed Chicken	15 to 35c
Lard, bulk	18 to 20c
Salmon Steaks	12½ to 18c
Turkeys	25 to 30c

Groceries.

Potatoes	60 to 70c per bushel
Butter	35 to 45c per lb.
Butter	30 to 35c per lb.
Eggs	30¼ to 45c per doz.
Granulated Sugar	6¼c per lb.
Brown Sugar	6c per lb
Rolled Oats	3½c per lb.
Fancy Flour	$3.00 to $3.40 per 100 lbs.
Ham	24c per lb.
Bacon	26c per lb.
Tomatoes	15c per tin
Corn	2 tins 25c
Evap. Apples	2 lbs. 25c
Evap. Peaches and Pears	12½c per lb.
Evap. Prunes	10 to 12½c per lb.
Oranges	30 to 50c doz
Lemons	40 to 50c doz
Apples	$2.50 per box
Salt, bbl.	$3.25
Soda Biscuits	10c per lb.
Tea	25c per lb up
Coffee	25c per lb. up
Rice	6c per lb.
Beans	6c per lb.
Onions	3 to 5c per lb.
Tinned Salmon	15 to 25c
Jams, pure	5 lbs. for 75c
Table and Cooking Syrup	75c per gal.
Cheese	20c per lb.
Baking Powder	25c per lb.
Kerosene Oil	40c per gal.
Gasoline	40c per gal.
Vinegar	60c per gal.
Starch	10c per lb.
Turnips	1c per lb.
Tinned Beef	20c, 2 for 35c
Condensed Milk	15c, 2 for 25c
Codfish	15c, 2 for 25c

Farm Implements (Canadian).

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

Farm Implements (American).

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

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Staple and Fancy Woolen Goods 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than St. Paul.

Cotton Goods....25 p. c. higher

Boots and Shoes.10 p. c. higher

Silks .....10 p. c. cheaper

Furniture.

Wood Seat Chairs	$ 0.55 up
Leather Seated Chairs	1.50 up
Common Kitchen Tables	3.35 up
Dining Tables	6.90 up
Sideboards	13.40 up
Bureaus	8.45 up
Washstands	3.85 up
Kitchen Cupboards	12.50 up
Iron Beds	3.55 up
Wire Springs	2.90 up
Mattresses	2.55 up
Wire Camp Cots	2.55 up
Canvas Camp Cots	2.00 up
Pillows, 3 lbs. each	.60 up
Couches	6.35 up
Window Shades	.40 up
Sheeting, plain or twill, per yard	.30 up
Sheets, per pair	1.50 up
Blankets, White, par pair	3.65 up
Blankets, Grey, per pair	2.10 up
Carpets, All-Wool and Union	35 to 52c up
Carpet Squares, All-Wool	7.45 up
Carpet Squares, Union	4.45 up
Toilet Sets	1.75 up

Part IX.

LEADING CITIES OF ALBERTA.

For industrial and business openings in all Western Canadian towns apply to Industrial Agent, Canadian Pacific Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alta.

CALGARY.—The largest city in Alberta has 65,000 population, with upwards of 425 retail stores, 150 wholesalers, seventy-five manufacturers, twenty-five banks, branches of all leading fraternal societies, one morning and two afternoon daily newspapers, four weeklies and three monthlies, and one agricultural semi-monthly publication; five clubs; the Young Men's Christian Association building costing $90,000; Provincial Normal school, high schools, over thirty-five public and three separate schools, with combined attendance of about 6,500 pupils; Western Canada College, Mount Royal College, St. Hilda's College.

General offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway are located here; also the head offices of the Department of Natural Resources. The extensive western car shops of the C. P. R., for the erection of which an appropriation of $2,800,000 has been passed, are building in Calgary. These shops will eventually employ nearly 5,000 men. The company is also erecting a $1,500,000 hotel.

The city has many splendid business blocks, ranging in value from $100,000 to $1,000,000; over fifty churches, practically every denomination being represented; city buildings largely constructed of Calgary sandstone giving buildings a beautiful and substantial appearance which impresses visitors. Over $20,000,000 worth of new buildings were started in Calgary during 1912.

The city owns, operates and controls its public utilities, including municipal street railway, gravity waterworks system, light and power plant and street paving plant. All these are profitable enterprises, and yield a big revenue. Forty miles of street railway in operation, and 8,500,000 passengers carried in 1911. The city has over 22 miles of street paving; 103 miles of

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cement walks; 110 miles of sewers; 147 miles of water mains. The city is supplied with natural gas from Bow Island, which is sold at low rates, both to manufacturers and for domestic use.

EDMONTON.—The capital of Alberta has a population of over 50,000; twenty-one branches of chartered banks and four branch offices of the big chartered loan companies. There are about 375 retail stores and shops, seventy-five wholesale houses, and **eighty** industrial enterprises of various kinds, including sawmills, meat packing plants, flour mills, oatmeal mills, brick yards, wood-working plants, foundries, clothing factory, cigar factories, etc. The city is the center of an important and rapidly developing coal industry, the production of mines in and around the city having increased in the past ten years from about 100 tons to over 3,000 tons per day.

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

The Provincial University has been established on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, overlooking the parliament buildings. Other educational needs are amply provided for by twenty public school buildings. There are numerous other educational institutions, such as Alberta College, Grand Trunk Business College, Westward Ho School for Boys, Convents, etc.

The city owns and operates all public utilities, such as electric street railway, water service, electric light and power service, and a modern automatic telephone service. A modern system of taxation has been adopted, assessment being on land values only, buildings, industrial equipment, stocks of merchandise or any other improvement not being taxed.

A system of spur tracks from the railway yards reaches down into the heart of the city, along which are erected numerous massive, modern wholesale warehouses. Edmonton is the distributing center for its district, and the number of wholesale houses and manufactories is multiplying rapidly.

LETHBRIDGE.—Situated in Southern Alberta on the Crows' Nest line of the C. P. R.., and is a growing manufacturing and distributing center. It is a modern, progressive, up-to-date city of 14,000 population. Lethbridge has municipally-owned street railway system, electric light and power plant, water and sewage system and up-to-date fire brigade and police department. It has wide streets, good cement sidewalks and boulevards, and trees grow profusely. Lethbridge has churches, schools,

lodges of fraternal societies, hospitals, theaters, business houses and homes, such as are usually found in a modern city; $60,000 Y. M. C. A. building; two daily newspapers; nine branches of chartered banks; pay roll of over $200,000 a month; flour mills and elevators. There are seven large coal mines within 5 miles of the city. The pioneer mine in the West, owned by the A. R. & I. Co., spent $500,000 installing their new plant, and is to-day equal to any on the continent. Not only is it equipped with the most complete and up-to-date machinery, but the shafts are as large as any in America. In addition, there are two large companies, the Chinook Coal Company, Ltd., and the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., each spending a quarter of a million in development work. Inside of a year they will be large shippers, and within two years Lethbridge will produce 7,000 tons of coal per day from the seven mines. Lethbridge has openings for all kinds of business and manufacturing enterprises.

MEDICINE HAT.—A city of some 12,000 inhabitants, located near the easterly boundary of Alberta, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Medicine Hat is famous chiefly for its inexhaustible supply of natural gas. It has large and commodious churches of all denominations; lodges of nearly all the fraternal orders, several up-to-date schools and a number of manufacturing establishments use natural gas for fuel and power. The entire gas supply is owned by the municipality, and is used in connection with all public utilities, thus reducing taxation to a minimum. The cost to manufacturers is 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and for domestic use 13½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Medicine Hat is an important divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The brick yards and sewer-pipe plant employ 200 men. Rolling mills are being erected, and large flour mills producing 200 barrels per day. Medicine Hat is an important ranching center.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Besides this free booklet, the following publications may be obtained, postage prepaid, on application to the company at Calgary, Alberta, Canada:

"MANITOBA."—A handbook of information regarding the Province of Manitoba.....FREE

"SASKATCHEWAN."—A handbook of information concerning Saskatchewan.....FREE

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

For Further Information Write

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Department of Natural Resources

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112 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.

March, 1913

The Blakely Printing Company, Chicago.