

Remarkable development of Alberta, Canada During 1907

Cardston, Alberta's Progressive Metropolis

Point of view and speaking from the white man's point of view, Alberta is still a young country though it has been lying here a long time gathering fertility for centuries. Very little was known of Alberta, and particularly southern Alberta, prior to 1870, except by the buffalo hunters who came up from the east and the whisky trader who traded whisky for pelts. The coming of the railway brought the whisky trader to the north and the buffalo hunter to the south. The Canadian Pacific railway passed through in the early eighties and from Calgary parties went north and south and the cattlemen started to stock the ranges, others came up from the states arriving in the early nineties. The cattlemen to further their own ends and to obtain the country for range purposes, always maintained that southern Alberta was only fit for grazing cattle and horses, and that the rest of the story, especially in eastern Alberta, so much so that this part is marked on Canadian maps and charts as "barren land." The reputation thus given to southern Alberta is hard to eliminate.

SOME STORIES DISPROVED.
Many of the stories to the south of Alberta have gone through the same ages and what was considered to be land has since been plowed and has yielded a large portion of the country's bread supply. The same old stories have been told of summer frosts and dry weather, which, as the country settled, became dinner and supper for the people. The same old story, especially in eastern Alberta, so much so that this part is marked on Canadian maps and charts as "barren land." The reputation thus given to southern Alberta is hard to eliminate.

The man who picked up or does pick up good land in Alberta and sticks to it, and who has the courage to go on to those who place all their eggs in one basket and grow one crop are gambling on the future, and even if it is cotton or watermelon the southern states are at times liable to lose their crops. But it has been abundantly proved now that the all-around farmer in southern Alberta can do as well as the same man in any other portion of the globe, and still better for land can be obtained for a song that will grow as high as 60 bushels of first class wheat. A good man is a good man anywhere.

EARLY HISTORY.
It was in 1884 that the Cardston country commenced to develop, but very slowly, there being only two small ranches in the whole district about 24 miles north and south and 100 miles east and west. Nothing much happened for three years then arrived Messrs. C. O. Card, Thos. E. Ricks, of Butte, Idaho, Thomas A. Smith of Logan, Utah and Nels Monson of Ryan, Utah. After a short interview with the only settlers on the creek at the time, Messrs. Barker and Donohue, there four went down the creek and commenced to plow and on the day was Cardston born. A month later arrived Messrs. John Wolf, J. A. Hamer, George L. Farrell and E. R. Hamer, and two weeks later Johannes Anderson, Samuel Martin and Thomas Leavitt. It is interesting to note that of these early arrivals many are still with us now. C. O. Card gave his name to the town and lived long enough to be assured that his work was not wasted and that he founded a prosperous and growing community the name of which only the future can tell. John A. Wolf is there yet and though retired from active business is still hale and hearty and his son John W. Wolf is the local member of the Alberta Provincial Council. The first school was opened in 1887, and the first up-to-date and progressive assembly on the continent. Bishop Hamer is just retiring from his second term as mayor of the town of Cardston. The first school was opened in 1887, and the first up-to-date and progressive assembly on the continent. Bishop Hamer is just retiring from his second term as mayor of the town of Cardston.

W. O. LEE & CO.
Cardston Real Estate and Sunny Southern Alberta Lands.
This enterprising firm consists of W. O. Lee formerly of Davis county, Utah, and Sterling Williams, E. A. Hamer, George L. Farrell and E. R. Hamer, and two weeks later Johannes Anderson, Samuel Martin and Thomas Leavitt. It is interesting to note that of these early arrivals many are still with us now. C. O. Card gave his name to the town and lived long enough to be assured that his work was not wasted and that he founded a prosperous and growing community the name of which only the future can tell. John A. Wolf is there yet and though retired from active business is still hale and hearty and his son John W. Wolf is the local member of the Alberta Provincial Council. The first school was opened in 1887, and the first up-to-date and progressive assembly on the continent. Bishop Hamer is just retiring from his second term as mayor of the town of Cardston.

HE MANUFACTURES HARNESS
Mark A. Coombs, although comparatively a new comer in Cardston, has become prominently identified with its business interests, and is running an up-to-date harness and shoe store. Mr. Coombs commenced business in Cardston three years ago on a very small scale, occupying only part of a small room in a building. His business has increased in proportion to the rapid growth of the district, and today he is carrying a full line of harness, saddles and horse furnishings. He has also a large stock of boots and shoes, furniture and has a special department for ladies made to wear goods. It also makes children's shoes and a reasonable price as can be procured in the eastern cities.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE.
Burton's variety store was opened on May 17, 1905. The size of the store at opening being 16x26 feet. In September 10 more feet were added on length and on December of same year another 20 feet was added, making a store of 16 x 56 feet for the first year. In September, 1906, the firm doubled the size of the store making it 32x56 feet. The business since opening has continued to increase. An immense variety of goods is carried including fancy china, glassware, crockery, household specialties and thousands and one other articles too numerous to mention. The proprietors largely attribute their increase to the fact that they have always bought and sold for cash, small profits and quick return being their motto.

Raymond, the Sugar City Of the Great North West

This natural center of one of the most extensive grain growing districts in North America, surrounded with all the natural advantages necessary to the growth and development of a progressive community. Since the year 1901 western Canada has seen the birth and rapid growth of numerous settlements, villages and

towns and in the prairie country this has been left far behind by the pioneer and the settler, who coming from every corner of the earth in parlor car and prairie schooner, have swelled the ranks of the pioneers in the prairie of the empire. Unlike their predecessors who traversed the plains en route to the gold fields of British Columbia, little realizing that the golden harvest of the prairie would soon surpass the golden output of the tumbled hills, they planted their future

DEVELOPMENT OF CARDSTON.
Quietly and steadily is Cardston growing though it has had its ups and downs, notably the loss of 1903, which carried away much of the early town which had been built upon the edge of the river. Now most of those who have had experience of the higher ground for their dwellings and live in greater security. Gradually evolving, with better transportation facilities and lowering rates on the railways, this place affords a most interesting study not only of physical conditions but also of varieties in human nature. The pessimist of the picture and have their varying degrees of success. It is, however, evident in the year 1907, that the settlers in the Cardston district will be strictly in it for business and not for the grain crops, the farmers have lots of grain and prices are high. The grumblers and the growlers we have and several city growers and will be better off this year than ever in his history.

THE OUTLOOK.
Though there has been some scarcity of currency in Canada, this year, 1907, it has been only slight and the inconvenience has not been felt by the average man. Canada may not be as fast as some countries but her financial affairs have always been in such a shape that a halt can be called at any time and the evil days passed over without a great evidence of trouble. At the present time the settlers in southern Alberta are doing well and there is little to complain about. In 1907, this district has crept from nothing, out of tents, to a prosperous community going into the winter without a sign of suffering or shortage for anyone. Plenty of coal to burn, and all built up by steady persistence without any great advent of capital at any one time. The results of the winter crop year on record, is destined to place her in the front rank from now on.

CARDSTON'S PIONEER BANK.
In 1895 C. Edgar Snow, formerly of Brigham City, Utah, established a bank in Cardston, Alberta. On June 1, 1907, a company was organized by E. Snow, Sterling Williams, Ephraim Barker and Edward J. Wood to continue the business under the name of "C. E. Snow & Company, Bankers." The bank pays 5 per cent on savings accounts and conducts a very large general banking business in Southern Alberta, and counts among its patrons the leading business men, the principal firms and the largest corporations in the district, of which Cardston forms the center.

PIONEERS IN BUSINESS.
The Pioneer general store of southern Alberta, is the Cardston Mercantile Co., Ltd., established, 1887. This store is noted for its generous and fair treatment, its motto is "High class goods for the least possible price to the consumers." It carries a very extensive line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, boots and shoes, furniture and has a special department for ladies made to wear goods. It also makes children's shoes and a reasonable price as can be procured in the eastern cities.

RAYMOND'S WELL KNOWN IMPLEMENT HOUSE.
James Hawkins came from Payson, Utah, Aug. 2, 1901, and settled in Raymond. He carried on farming operations for five years when on the 29th of June, 1906, he bought out the blacksmith business of J. W. Hyde, which he has since enlarged to a building of 60x10 feet. He has installed one five horse-power gasoline engine, a trip hammer, steam circle saws and a power drill with power. In the spring of 1907 he started in the implement business along with the other men, and employs three and four men regularly.

A BIG MILLING CONCERN.
The Ellison Milling and Elevator company limited, is the successor of the Raymond Milling and Elevator company, limited. The Raymond company was organized in 1902 with a capital of \$25,000. A mill of 140 barrels capacity was erected at Raymond and the first wheat grown in the district was ground in January, 1903. The company found a ready market for its product in Alberta, British Columbia and the United States. Trade increased so fast that in 1904 the company erected another mill of 120 barrels capacity at Maerath.

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Raymond, Alberta, Canada.



RECENT PICTURE OF CARDSTON, CANADA.

It now has a daily capacity of six cars of mill stuff. The company has purchased 200,000 bushels of wheat and has orders on the books for 40 cars of flour.

Prices of wheat this season have ranged from 75 to 90 cents per bushel. The officers of the company are: E. P. Ellison, president; Lev Barker, vice president; T. J. O'Brien, secretary; George W. Green, treasurer and manager. The company is the corner of the largest and most profitable sugar business in Canadian north-west and is the Knight Sugar company limited is part of the story.

SUGAR FACTORY.
The sugar factory during the 1907 campaign has sliced 20,000 tons of beets and manufactured therefrom 5,000,000 pounds of sugar, an average of 270 pounds of sugar per ton and amount greater than any other factory on the American continent. This enterprise alone during its working season furnishes labor for 300 people. The Ellison Milling company, with a capacity of 800 barrels per day, has its headquarters located at Raymond.

ALBERTA'S BIG SUGAR FACTORY.
Knight Sugar company, limited, was organized in 1902, with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. To commence with it bought 100,000 acres of land, all of which is first class farming and ranching land. A sugar factory was built in 1903, at a cost of \$250,000. The company has worked up its fifth crop of beets, producing in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. It raises from one-fourth to one-third of all the beets produced in the district on its own farm. In addition to this the company has raised 2,000 acres of wheat and oats during the present year. Then there are 1,500 acres of land under summer fallow ready for next year's beet and grain crops. The lands are all enclosed with fence, and the company is the corner of the largest and most profitable sugar business in Canadian north-west and is the Knight Sugar company limited is part of the story.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.
As to educational advantages it can be truthfully said Raymond is unsurpassed, having a commodious school-house erected at a cost of \$100,000, a teaching staff of 10 of Canada's best teachers holding first class government certificates. Raymond is the headquarters of the Taylor school of Zion where President Heber S. Allen and Counselor John T. Smellie reside.

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Magrath, the Garden City Of Southern Alberta

THE townsite of Magrath was located by Charles Card and Thomas Dure in the fall of 1898, and named in honor of Charles A. Magrath, who with others commenced to survey this townsite in March, 1899, in blocks of 10 acres, divided into eight lots laid off at right angles, with streets 100 feet wide. There were also four business blocks laid off into lots 30 by 100 feet. The town of 22 acres was incorporated in July, 1907, beginning its municipal career under management of an able mayor and council. The location of the townsite is certainly an ideal one, situated as it is within close proximity to the Pot-hole creek, with its constant supply of flowing water both summer and winter. Good water can be got any place in the district by digging from six to 15 feet.

The surrounding country, once the home of countless herds of buffalo, the early settlers found covered with varieties of prairie grasses, furnishing abundance of hay, needing only cutting and stacking to carry the newcomer through until their crops were harvested, and which found a ready market in the districts to the north and in the mining camps of British Columbia.

UNEXCELLED CLIMATE.
This district, sheltered by the foothills of the Rocky mountains to the west and the Milk river ridge to the south, and influenced by the balmy chinook, possesses a climate unexcelled. People to the south have so long harbored the delusion that "Canada" is synonymous with ice and snow that it is difficult indeed to convey the truth to them. It is not unusual to see games of baseball played in the open in January, and cattle and horses graze throughout the winter without artificial shelter or any other food than that afforded by the grasses of the prairie. Cattle men commonly gather beef from the prairie herds in March and April. The soil in this district is composed of a rich black sandy loam of a depth varying from six to 15 inches, with a clay subsoil. These two com-

FIRST CLASS BUTCHER BUSINESS.
James F. Turner, an enterprising young man, born at Smithfield, Cache county, Utah, came to Raymond, Alberta, Canada, and on Feb. 23, 1903, opened "The People's Meat Market." The business increased so rapidly that he was unable to attend to it alone and he employed George Spidel in July, 1904. The business still went on increasing and the two men worked so harmoniously together that they finally decided to enter into partnership and now the business is run under the firm name of Turner & Spidel, and are doing a prosperous wholesale and retail business.

SKOUSA & SONS.
Skouson & Sons is another fine business firm on Broadway, Richmond. They deal in general merchandise, such as millinery, ladies' wear, dry goods, boots and shoes, men's wear, groceries, fine candies and fresh fruits. They also farm extensively. They have a steam plow outfit and threshing outfit, and have a fine line of 1,000 acres this year, which yielded very satisfactorily. One 30-acre patch of wheat yielded 60 bushels to the acre of No. 1 Alberta red.

JENSEN BROS. (MAGRATH) THRESHER IN OPERATION.
Members of Jensen Brothers company, limited, are also sole owners and managers of the big Jensen ranch, recently incorporated under the title of the Jensen Ranching company, limited, with a capital stock of \$75,000, fully paid up. Leih Jensen, president and manager of the company, states they already have

in one field 800 acres of winter wheat. The accompanying cut shows their new steam rig and threshing outfit. In the future, in plowing, disking, drilling and harrowing will be done by steam. The ranch is stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, and all branches of ranching are carried on in detail.

A SOUND MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.
The firm of Jensen Brothers company, limited, opened the doors of their two-story, 40x60 store Oct. 15, 1903, and with their pleasing business methods and honest dealing soon developed a strong trade. Business grew until it became necessary to have more room, when a building 25x50 was added and filled with a complete stock of furniture. The second floor is neatly fitted with office rooms. This modern, up-to-date place of business is managed by Charles Jensen, Jr., assisted by three nephews, and an able staff of clerks. Their store is distributing center for farmers and ranchers from miles around, and everyone is sure of a square deal at Jensen's, according to general report.

MAGRATH'S PHARMACY.
The Magrath Pharmacy is an up-to-date drug store. Established three years ago, it has steadily witnessed an increase of business commensurate with the growth and prosperity of the town. In addition to a full line of drugs, the house carries a carefully selected stock of stationery, fancy goods and toilet articles. Christmas shoppers will find in the Magrath Pharmacy an opportunity of finding in just what they want for the requirements of the holiday season. The list of articles suitable as a gift, be it intended recipient old or young, male or female, comprises a variety of quality that will prove satisfactory to all. The Magrath is under the proprietorship of C. W. Sanders, and the telephone number will be readily given by the operator of the central telephone office.

A WELL KNOWN MERCHANT.
L. S. Taylor commenced operations in the spring of 1900 in the town of Magrath, Alta. With a cash and credit business. Since then he has built and enlarged the store until today he has a commodious and up-to-date establishment. He makes a specialty of dry goods, shoes, etc. Business has grown to such proportions that the firm is now contemplating another addition to the store. L. S. Taylor in connection with other merchants of this town, contemplates entering upon the cash system which will be a great improvement in local business circles.

COAL IS CHEAP.
Coal of a good quality is found in abundance within a few miles of the town at a price of \$2.50 per ton. The finest quality of building stone is found in abundance a few miles from town. A splendid brick clay is abundant, and though there is no brickyard here, a good opportunity is presented for the

installation of one to meet the demand for building material which is certain to arise in the spring, when considerable numbers of new settlers who have purchased land in this vicinity will arrive.

Magrath possesses a 150-barrel flour mill, elevator, and prospects of two more at an early date, all on the line of the A. R. & T. railway, thus offering a ready market for the grain raised.

There is also a good school offering all the advantages of the Canadian school systems, recognized as one of the highest standards. The business houses in Magrath will compare favorably with many in larger and older towns. The stocks are large, well assorted and up-to-date. It is a constant source of surprise to newcomers that a district abounding in such natural resources should have been left so little developed for so long a period, but the time is near at hand when the prairie now but sparsely settled will be the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Opportunities are here offered which will probably never recur in this land of opportunity—"the Golden West"—we are not standing still, are you?

A SUCCESSFUL HARNESS AND SHOE FACTORY.
J. L. Gibbs of the firm of J. L. Gibbs & Son, pioneer shoe and harness makers, came to Magrath with his family from Lehi, Utah county, June 12, 1899, when there were only three houses built, and those had been erected by the Church for the accommodation of the families of those who had been called to come and work on the canal. He, with the assistance of John W. Taylor, who worked with Mr. Gibbs day after day so that the country might be built up and to encourage the people, built the first house put up by an individual family. For a workshop he dug a hole in the ground and covered it with slabs and dirt, and accordingly the scarcity of lumber was overcome. About four years ago his son, William H., who is a good harness maker, joined his father in the business and now they have an up-to-date establishment and carry a large stock of harness—both Canadian and United States make. Mr. Gibbs is a practical boot-maker, who has spent a lifetime in the business. His son looks after the harness trade. They are also agents for International