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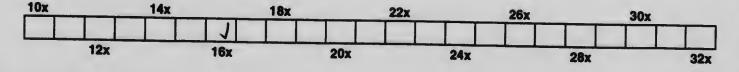
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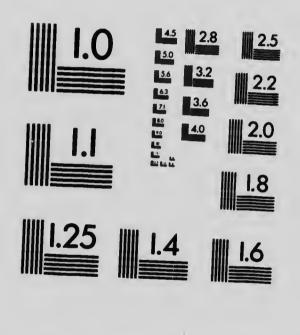
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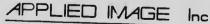


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# Issued in the Interests of .

## Bowden

### ALBERTA, CANADA

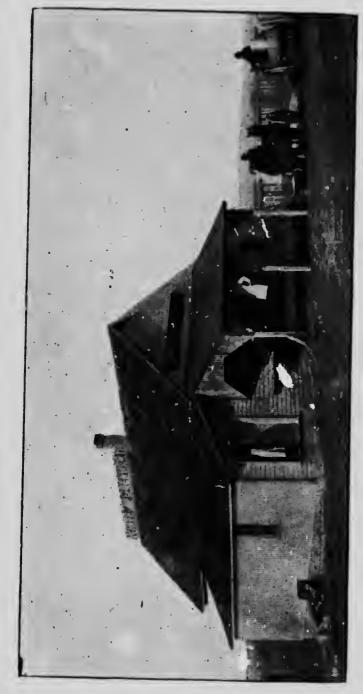
BY THE

## Board of Trade

Dr. D. W. GRAY, President H. E. SHENFIELD, Vice-President S. WILLIS, Secretary-Treasurer

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April, 1907.



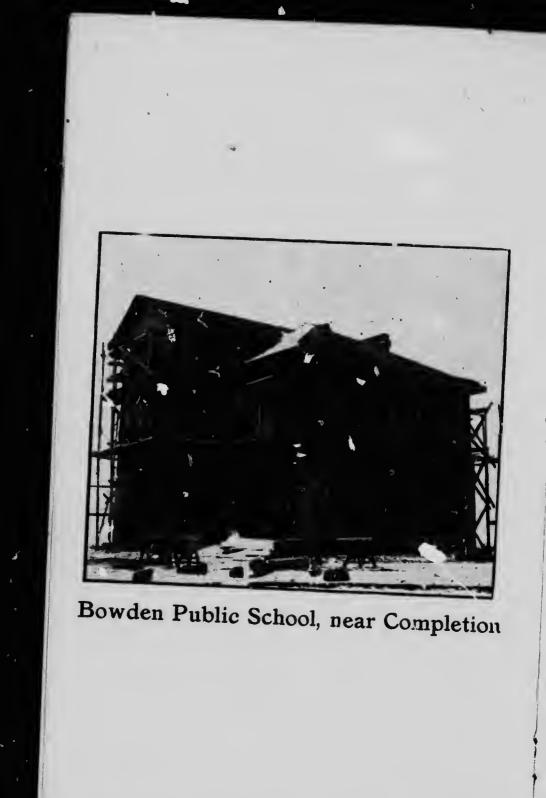
Printed by The Province Printers, Innisfail 880238 White Swan Creamery, Bowden, Alta. Output for 1906, 145,000 ibs. of butter and 3,500 lbs. of cheese. The output of butter was the second largest in Alberta.

## Descriptive of the Village of Bowden

THE Village of Bowden stands upon a prominence in the centre of a rich

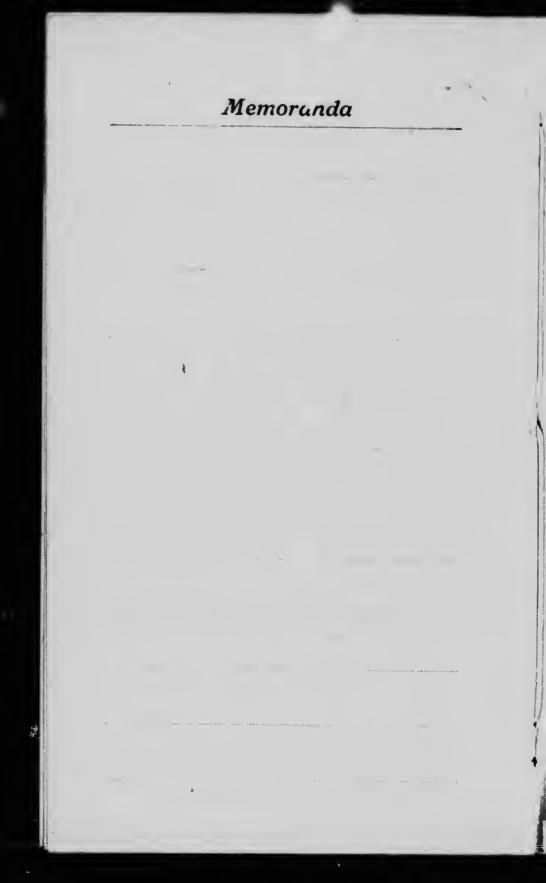
farming district on the C. & E. railway, some 65 miles north of Calgary, being the first town in what is known as the wooded section of Northern Alberta. The view from the townsite is extremely pretty away in the distant west the Rocky Mountains can be clearly seen, whilst the fringes of cottonwood and poplar, interspersed with patches of spruce, make a very pleasing scene.

The water supply—a very important question when considering the selection of a location—is of the best and plentiful, whilst the warm chinook winds break the monotony of the cold winters, from which the towns on the bleak prairie often suffer. The Village, although very young in years, already contains all lines of business enterprises: three general stores, drug store, harness shop, hardware, furniture, several implement warehouses, creamery, telephone system, good hotel accommodation, bank. etc., as well as three churches and one of the most modern schools, recently erected. The district is entirely exempt from the "foreign element," the residents being composed almost entirely of eastern Canadians, Americans, and a considerable sprinkling of English, Scotch and Irish.



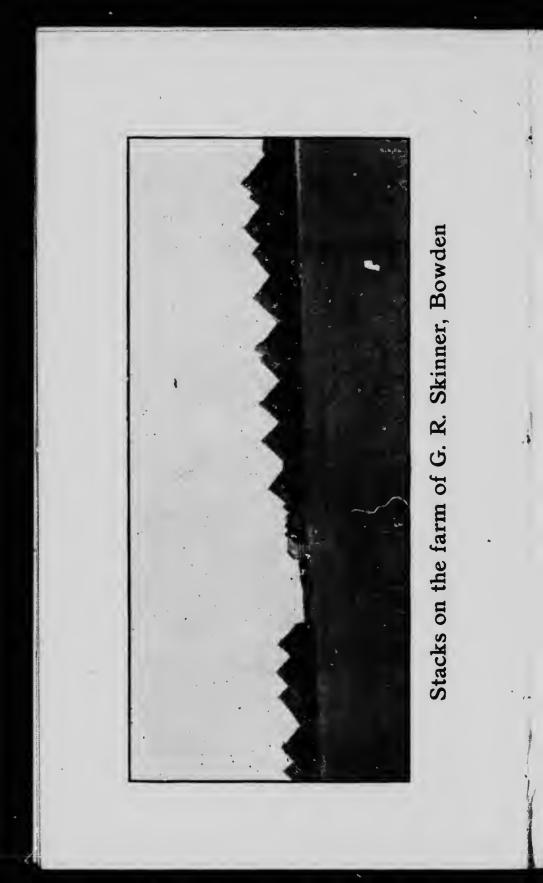
#### Educational Facilities

Bowden possesses one of the finest schools to be found in any town of the West. school building, when completed, will cost The in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It contains four large rooms and the equipment will compare favorably with any of our city schools. The building is snitably heated throughout by two large furnaces. The trustees are determined to procure the best teaching staff available. The education system of the Province is practically under Government supervision and largely supported by means of money grants from it. A high standard of education is aimed at, which costs the land owner very little, the average amount being from \$7 to \$11 per quarter section, and in no case can it exceed \$16 per quarter section annually. The formation of a school district is optional, but government authority can be obtained to organise for as low as twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years. Numerons schools are now in operation in the district adjacent to Bowden, all in charge of teachers who have qualified for teaching by passing rigid examinations under government authority. Therefore it makes the Bowd a district a very desirable place to reside, for not only will a farmer with a family find the district one of the best in Alberta, but he will also find the educational facilities the finest procurable.



#### Farming & Dairying Conditions

Much has been written about the agricultural possibilities of the Great West, and certainly in its diversified and varied conditions there is variety and choice for all. The limit as prairie, unbroken and bleak. stretching mile upon mile, nothing to hinder the plow, producing in its immensity the great stores of the wheat which has made Canada famous; the rolling, semi-arid district, with its untritions short grasses, on which large herds of cattle and horses roam, the pride and delight of the Western stockman, who cares nothing for social intercourse and whose chief fear is the advent of near neighbors; or the rich dry oil upon which huge sums of money are being expended to provide what nature has withheld and what is all essential in agriculture, namely, a sufficiency of water. If all of these fail to please, we have then the great mixed farming district of Northern Alberta, with its pleasant streams and lakes; its gently rolling prairies interspersed with bluffs of small timber and easily cultivated, and already containing thousands of prosperous and contented families, who have built up homes amongst its park-like scenery. The luxurious and abundant growth of grass gives evidence of the richness of its soil. which is chiefly of a rich deep black loam



on a subsoil of clay, whilst the healthy growth of its timber proves a sufficient and plentiful rainfall. The quantity and quality of

#### Grain

grown in the Bowden district is sufficient proof of its productiveness. Quantities of wheat, oats and barley are now grown and are eagerly sought for by buyers both in the Eastern markets as well as in British Cohmbia, for the district has already gained a reputation for the quality of its exports, the grain being heavy, plump and dry, and it is a well known fact that in open competition with the neighboring towns, grain from the vicinity of Bowden invariably has taken first place.

#### Vegetables

of all the coarser varieties are grown in abundance and it is predicted, and in fact already proved, that many of the finer varieties will in the near future be produced. Many kinds of small fruits are already grown with great success. Already evidence in plenty is forthcoming to show what may be expected in the near future.

With great rapidity new and commodions buildings are going up and many farmers are beginning to stall-feed cattle for

#### Beef

and instead of the old custom which has prevailed, of selling young cattle to be fed on the ranches, the more progressive farmers are winter feeding and turning off their cattle when beef is scarce and high. The heavy yields of barley has greatly stimulated the raising and feeding of

#### Pork

And what the industry will eventually develop into, no one can safely predict. It has already assumed large proportions, and with its kindred industry,

#### Dairying and Poultry Raising

The district in which Bowden is situated has already taken the foremost place, and we think we are safe in saying that Bowden, with a territory of ten miles around, now produces an amount of butter equal to the production of the rest of the Province of Alberta.



In the foregoing remarks we have endeavored to place before you, not what the district can or will do, but what it has done and what it is actually doing today. The country has long since passed the experimental stage; it has provided homes for hundreds who are contented and prosperous, and it can provide homes for hundreds more. Comparatively speaking but little of the land is yet cultivated, and we want it cultivated, for with cultivation its value will be increased a hundredfold. We want practical farmers to till the soil-to draw therefrom the exhaustless wealth it contains, and we want men with skill and business ability to handle this wealth when produed. To all such we offer a hearty and cheerful welcome.



Farm Buildings of R. W. Prcwse, Bowden

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#### SYNOPSIS OF

#### Canadian North-West

#### Homestead Regulations

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the laud is situate.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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