

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1996

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

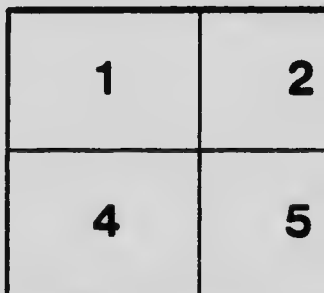
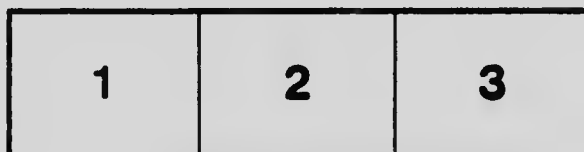
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shell contains the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemple filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

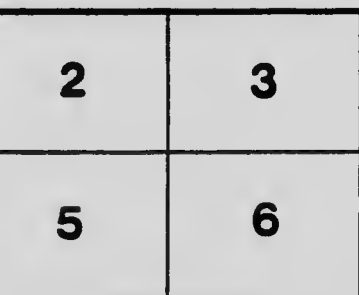
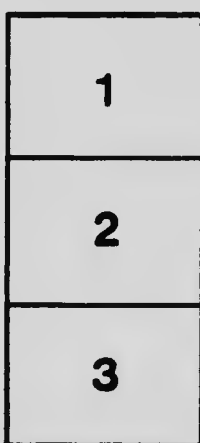
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemple filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

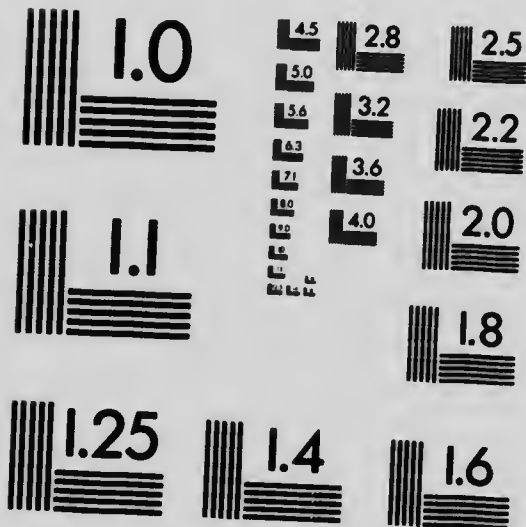
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax



Issued in the . . .
Interests of . . .

Bowden

ALBERTA, CANADA

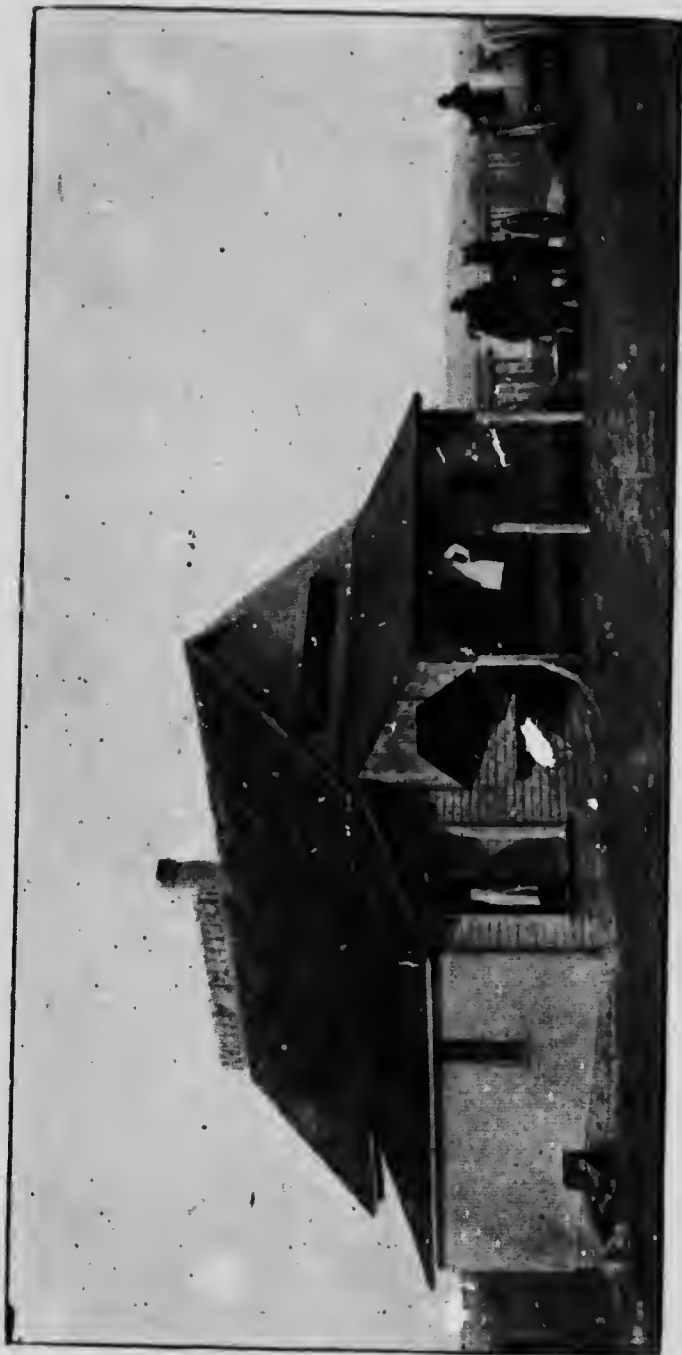
BY THE

Board of Trade



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

April, 1907.



White Swan Creamery, Bowden, Alta.

Output for 1906, 145,000 lbs. of butter and 3,500 lbs. of cheese. The output of butter was the second largest in Alberta.

Printed by The Province Printers, Innisfail

880238

AC201
65
no. 6094
PVA

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.



Bowden Public School, near Completion

Educational Facilities

Bowden possesses one of the finest schools to be found in any town of the West. The school building, when completed, will cost 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 suitably 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. Numerous 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 Bowden 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.

Memoranda

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 limitless 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 nutritious 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 soil 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



Stacks on the farm of G. R. Skinner, Bowden

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 Columbia, 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 commodious 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 produced. To all such we offer a hearty and cheerful welcome.



Farm Buildings of R. W. Prowse, Bowden

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 land 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.

on
l-
ay
ne
18
er

ne
ne

m
er

on
or

er
on
ed
be
he

si-
in
re-
by

be
on
or







