

A2ALPB

8 G66

. 2

Business Development

ment Branch



3 3398 00207 0182



SURVEY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

PUBLISHED BY THE
Alberta Government Publicity Bureau
Department of Industry and Tourism

GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from

Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

City of Grande Prairie

(Revised January, 1968)

1. LOCATION

Section 23-71-6-W6 in Census Division No. 15. This location is 247 air miles northwest of Edmonton, and 270 miles via Highways No. 16, 43 and 34. It is 407 miles from Edmonton via the Northern Alberta Railway.

2. ALTITUDE

2193 feet

Latitude 55/11 N

Longitude 118/53 W

3. TEMPERATURE

Mean annual temperature 35.93° F.

Highest monthly mean (July) 64.3° F.

Lowest monthly mean (Feb.) 9.40° F.

4. RAINFALL

Mean annual rainfall 11.83 inches

Mean annual snowfall 68.3 inches

Total average annual precipitation 17.36 inches

5. GEOLOGY

The bedrock underlying the glacial drift at Grande Prairie is of the Edmonton formation which is Upper Cretaceous in age. This horizon is a series of sandy shales and loose to well consolidated sandstone. Coal is mined from this horizon in many areas.

6. SOIL

Profile—

The soils vary from about 12 inches of black surface to those that have a strongly bleached light color (grey) practically to the surface. The black soils, often of a silty nature, are usually found in the valleys and part way up the slopes. The grey soils are found at higher elevation.

Typical of this district are large areas of soil with a loose surface layer overlying an impervious sub-surface. A light grey layer usually divides these two layers. This soil is quite vulnerable to wind and water erosion. Lime is found at depths of from 30 to 40 inches.

Fertility—

Extensive tests are being carried out by the Dominion Research Station at Beaverlodge. They show the soils to be universally deficient in phosphorus and under continuous cropping to be deficient in nitrogen. There are also indications of a sulphur deficiency. With present equipment and technology all are productive if managed correctly. With proper management, wheat averages 30 bushels per acre, barley 45, oats 65, and flax 15. Seed of alfalfa averages 200 lbs. per acre, rapeseed 1500 and creeping red fescue 250 lbs.

Vegetation—

The area varies from "Parkland" country to quite heavily wooded areas. The tree growth is generally denser with more evergreens than in black zones.

Land Use—

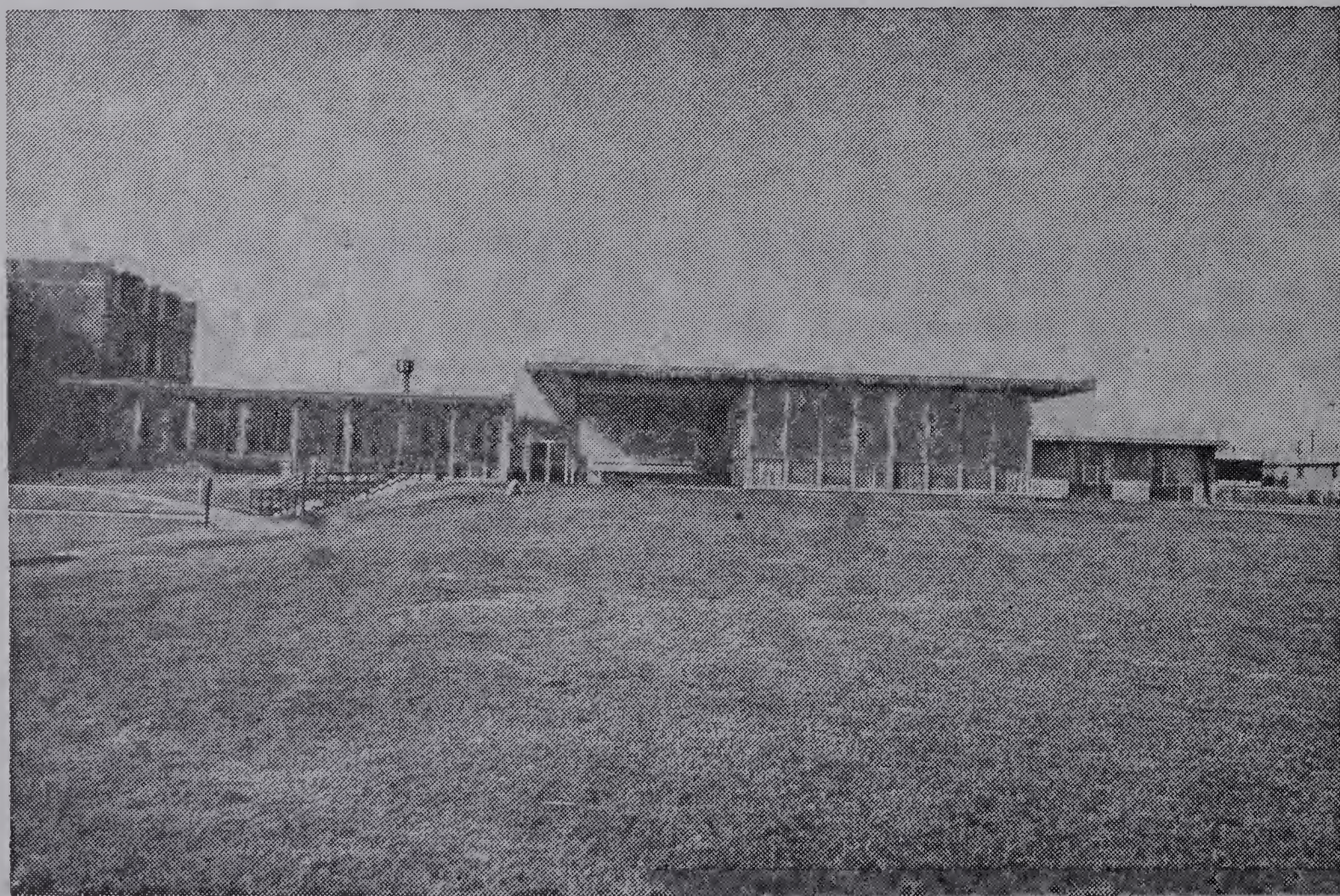
Good yields of wheat have been obtained on the black and dark colored soils. Mixed farming on the grey soils is the general practice with a system including legumes and fertilizer giving the best results. With adequate rotations, coarse grains give good results.

This district is noted for its many championship crops at the Royal Winter Fair and the Chicago Fair, and is reputed to produce the best Olli barley in the world.

7. HISTORY

Sixty years ago the City of Grande Prairie was only a speculative gleam in an Edmonton promoter's eye. Its future site unmarked, it was still part of the blue lakes and vast expanse of lush, green parkland stretching beyond the Birch Hills to the north, across the great Smoky River to the east, to snow-capped Rockies on the west and across the mighty Wapiti River to Nose Mountain on the south. From earliest North-West Company traders the open sweep of isolated frontier was known as the Buffalo Plains. But to Father Grouard, later Bishop Grouard, of the Roman Catholic Oblate Order, whose cassock and crucifix were familiar to every Cree and Beaver, every trapper and pioneer, the gently undulating wilderness was "la grande prairie."

By now, trade trails knew tread of many missionaries and the creak of saddle under redcoat on lonely North West Mounted Police patrol. Knew, too, the scuff of packhorse hoofs as geological surveyors scouted the area for



Grande Prairie Auxiliary Hospital for the chronically ill contains 50 beds.

its rich potential, their reports throwing light on the great, empty silent land lying in "the fertile belt" — a term to prove a loadstone alike to settler and capitalist.

In 1908 the first Roman Catholic mission had been removed log by log from Lake Saskatoon and rebuilt on Bear Creek across "le grande prairie" south from Squatters J. E. Germain and G. L. Bredin. Legislators were listening with growing interest to reports of expeditions; the phrase "fertile belt" was kindling a new political concept; eastern financiers were charting proposed rail extensions into the almost legendary Peace River country northwest of Edmonton and a thin trickle of settlers, first of the great flood of land-seekers to wash over the country, was already seeping across the prairie. Pelts and bibles were yielding to axes and plows. The era of settlement had begun.

Two years before, February 28, 1906, Mrs. H. B. Clifford, with her husband, had settled in the Flying Shot area of the Grande Prairie country, and the following year bore the first white child in the region. At that time a log building known as the "Breden Hotel", and the mission were the only buildings on the present site. The Christmas dinner of 1907 was attended by all white residents of the district — eleven persons.

Their homestead buildings by 1908 housed the first NWMP post where Judge Noel of Edmonton presided over the first district court and where Rev. Merdoch Johnston held the first Protestant (Anglican) services.

So great was interest in the Grande Prairie country that Walter G. McFarlane, Dominion Land Surveyor, was sent to lay out townships, sections and quarter-sections in February 1909. Later that year Rev. Alexander Forbes arrived with plans for establishing the first Protestant church and a hospital.

By 1910 a banner proclaiming "Grande Prairie City" drew boom-bent pioneers to the Edmonton office of the newly incorporated Argonaut Co. Ltd. Here Lawyer W. A. Rae, politician and persuasive promoter, displayed his organization's map of the new "city" named for la grande prairie, complete with streets and avenues along Bear Creek, although as yet only a handful of surveyor stakes teased the hopeful with promise of a future railroad. That was the year Mr. and Mrs. Forbes set up their first temporary "hospital" on the Clifford place; the year when the Presbyterian minister performed the first "white" marriage and when, over at the future townsite, he conducted Sunday services in the cabin of Smith & Sons.

Argonaut President Alphaeus Patterson's son Jack O. arrived over the long Athabasca Trail with his family early in 1911 and established the first post office. Mail was distributed from his caboose on unsurveyed prairie just beyond mapped-out blocks of the "city" where the Corner Coffee Shop later became a long-time landmark on the northeast corner of Richmond Avenue and 100 Street.

That summer Mr. Patterson Sr. and family joined him, to erect the first store building on the survey, locating on the northwest corner of today's intersection where Central Jewelers stands.

By July 15, 1911 homesteaders eager to file, waited at dawn at the townsite for doors of the newly established land office to open.

That fall, Patterson & Son Store accommodated Manager William Innes who opened the region's first bank, sharing floor space with groceries, kerosene, tobacco and hardware as well as the post office.

About this time logs for the church were hauled to the east bank of Bear Creek and on October 11, 1911 McQueen's Presbyterian Church was dedicated.

By year's end W. L. Caldwell as manager of Selkirk Trading Co. arrived to erect a temporary building near today's Ludbrook Store, while his partner Jack McAulay, fur trader, bargained over pelts in a smaller structure next door.

The next year saw Grande Prairie School District No. 2357 established; Salmond's Hotel was catering to incoming settlers as were Tissington & Squires and the Campbell Bensons; the hamlet's first white child was born to Mrs. J. J. E. Clarke, wife of the land agent and the sound of hammers and saws played a busy obligato to the rapidly growing community.

By the new year, I. V. Macklin was conducting the first school of 13 pupils, his contract extending from January 1 - June 30, 1913 at \$60 a month; the little unfinished frame building was erected on the site of today's Beaver Lumber Co.

That March 25, W. C. Pratt rolled off Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Grande Prairie Herald. The enlarged Selkirk Trading Co. store was now competing with other merchants for Edson Trail settlers' patronage and franchise was granted to a private company for a telephone line extended from the larger village of Lake Saskatoon.

Now grown to a hamlet of 50 souls, Grande Prairie was elevated to village status, holding its first council session June 15, 1914 with J. B. Taft, reeve. Law and order was dispensed from the new NWMP barracks built where Macleod's store stands today; and that year Christ Church (Anglican) was erected. That June also, the Kathryn Prettie Hospital was opened; the Patterson & Son store had changed hands and now served as the Immigration Hall for incoming pioneers.

It was also in the year 1914 that the citizens discussed forming a local Board of Trade. The local "Herald" editorialized "we are, as a village, fast shedding our youthful appearance, our public business affairs and responsibilities are each month becoming greater, therefore it is only proper that our affairs should be handled by people more directly interested in the town than the country at large."

The year 1915 saw organization of the fire brigade; the first electric light plant was installed in Voz's flour mill in Bear Creek valley and Mr. Justice Beck arrived to preside over the first supreme court session north of Edmonton.

On October 28, 1915 the first Board of Trade was officially organized with a treasury of \$100, and at a meeting in the Club Hall the first officers were elected: Dan Minchin, President; Wm. Innes, Vice-President; and A. McEachern, Secretary-Treasurer. Membership dues were assessed at \$2.00 per year and 26 businessmen signed up.

By March 25, 1916, excited villagers, joined by cheering folk from miles around, forgot the cold and snow as the first Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia train steamed to a halt over new-laid tracks that ended at Grande Prairie.

Advent of the railway spurred development to an even faster pace. By 1917 "Montrose", named for Mrs. Forbes' girlhood home in Scotland and built on the Forbes homestead, was opened, the first two-storey school and largest public building, north of Edmonton. Its bricks were kilned at the Dalen brick yard south of the village.

Population now increased to 1,040, Grande Prairie achieved town status March 15, 1919. The last village reeve, R. L. Michaelis, continued in office for a few weeks until the civic election saw G. A. James named mayor. By 1920 council sessions were being held in a new town hall which shared space with the fire department.

On April 15th, 1919 incorporation papers for the Grande Prairie Board of Trade & Chamber of Commerce were filed and on May 3, 1919 was duly incorporated. Town Secretary John H. E. Fitzallen was elected Secretary and John E. Thomson, hardware merchant its President. On May 23, 1952 the name was again changed and duly incorporated to Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce.

Pace of development during that first decade of progress of 1910-1920 quickened as the town grew and succeeding mayors and their councils set new goals of service and expansion.

A little more than four decades after convening the first village council, Grande Prairie was elevated to city status, incorporated as such, January 1, 1958.

Celebrations hailing birth of the Province's newest, and northern Alberta's first City began from the steps of Edmonton's Legislative Building February 5, 1958 when a replica of the city charter was handed to Henry McCullough, long time northern game guide, who re-enacted pioneer days by making the nine-day trip on horseback. He returned to Grande Prairie to be met at the courthouse by a crowd of some 12,000 who witnessed the charter turned over to Town Mayor J. C. Mackie.

When the first city election was held a short time later, Mr. Mackie was succeeded by George M. Repka who has rounded out a decade as the city's mayor.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

The largest Alberta centre north of Edmonton, Grande Prairie is in an area of great diversity, and as such can offer the tourist, sportsman and business-minded alike considerable choice and opportunity. The area has long been regarded as a prime agriculture region, and noted for its many championship crops at the Royal Winter Fair and the Chicago Fair. It is reputed that the best Olli barley in the world comes from this area, and yields of 70 bushels an acre are not unusual.

Similarly, the surrounding area holds a virtual treasure of lumber and forest products, natural gas, petroleum, sulphur and a vast shelf of mineral resources still largely untapped.

It has also been said that Grande Prairie can provide some of the finest parkland to be found anywhere, for it is bordered by no less than five Provincial parks, two of which are on its doorstep; O'Brien Provincial Park seven miles south of Grande Prairie and Lake Saskatoon Provincial Park seventeen miles west, and for the Tourist and Camper there is every recreational facility. All the parks offer ideal picnic and camping ground facilities, fishing, boating, swimming, etc.

For the Sportsman, nature has generously endowed the area with bountiful streams, rivers, and lakes, and moose, elk, deer, bear and all big game abound, as do ducks, geese and upland birds.

The lakes within a few miles of Grande Prairie are one of the very few nesting places in North America for the rare and majestic trumpeter swan. These beautiful birds have been coming to these lakes for hundreds of years before the white man came, and were near extinction a few short years ago. The City has adopted the Trumpeter Swan as its symbol.

A geological oddity some seven miles northeast of the city is the Kleskun Hill Park. This area contains ancient sea bottoms from which specimens of dinosaurs, marine life and other fossil remains of a bygone age can be found.



TRUMPETER SWAN

*Emblem and Symbol of the
City of Grande Paririe*

Nearly extinct a few short years ago, the Trumpeter Swan, the largest flying native North American bird, nests in the lakes and marshes nearby. Grande Prairie is now known as the "home of the Trumpeter Swan."

As the cultural, commercial and distributing centre of the great Peace River country, Grande Prairie has a trading area of 12,000 square miles servic-

ing some 50,000 people. Recording an approximate 5% annual growth the City has mushroomed from a population of 7,200 in 1957 to its present estimate of 11,800.

The community spirit in Grande Prairie is evident by its many active service clubs and fraternity organizations for both men and women, numbering some 45 in all, and the City's recreational program offers many diversified activities equalling anything of that in a large city.

The City's musical, cultural and dramatic groups, among which include the Swan City Players and Little Theatre, are widely received and exhibit the community's growing importance as the region's cultural centre.

Its Arts and Crafts program offers training in a wide variety of crafts; its recreation program includes activities including day camps, bicycle camps, square dancing, canoe camping, swimming, trail riding, etc.; its athletics program offers everything for the youngster and grownup alike and the Grande Prairie Athletics hockey team is one of the North's finest.

The City has a Junior College, a Business College and Business Academy, a large \$1.5 million Vocational school, seven Elementary and three High schools for a total school population exceeding 4,100 pupils.

Grande Prairie currently has two major Hotels offering all the modern conveniences of lounge, buffet dining, banquet and convention facilities, etc., plus seven modern Motels within the vicinity of the downtown core. It is also anticipated that a new Hotel will be built shortly to replace the Donald Hotel, recently razed by fire.

All automobile dealerships are represented, as are all major appliance lines, and there are six banks, several trust companies, and seven real estate firms serving Grande Prairie. There are eight finance companies, five national department stores and five intermediate, in addition to some 96 retail stores throughout the City.

Nineteen churches of all denominations meet the spiritual needs of the city. Modern homes or apartments are available to buy or rent although currently a shortage of accommodation prevails in the city. Of some 2,600 homes in the City of Grande Prairie, about 80% of these are owner occupied.

Ethnic origin of the people in the area is predominantly British. German and Scandinavian is the next largest ethnic group, and in lesser denomination are Dutch, Ukrainian, French and other.

The manufacturing payroll is in excess of \$4.5 million and the retail trade volume for Grande Prairie has reached some \$32 million. The gross income of trading area population in 1966 reached \$94,500,000.

The total construction volume in 1958 was \$1,496,000. In 1962 it reached \$4,382,000 and for the year 1963, \$3,871,000. It dropped from \$3,198,000 in 1966 to \$2,200,000 in 1967. The 1968 construction figure however, is now certain to reach an all-record high. In the 4-month period of this year building permits have passed the \$1.5 million mark.

9. ADMINISTRATION

The City is governed by a mayor elected for a two-year term and six aldermen, two elected each year for a three-year term. Administering the affairs of the city, according to the policy set by council are the City Clerk and office manager, City Treasurer and a Superintendent of Engineering for Public Works.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT & REGULATIONS

The City is policed by the R.C.M.P. — one sergeant and 11 constables. The new modern police building also administers a County detachment of one corporal and 6 constables.

Planning & Building Regulations:

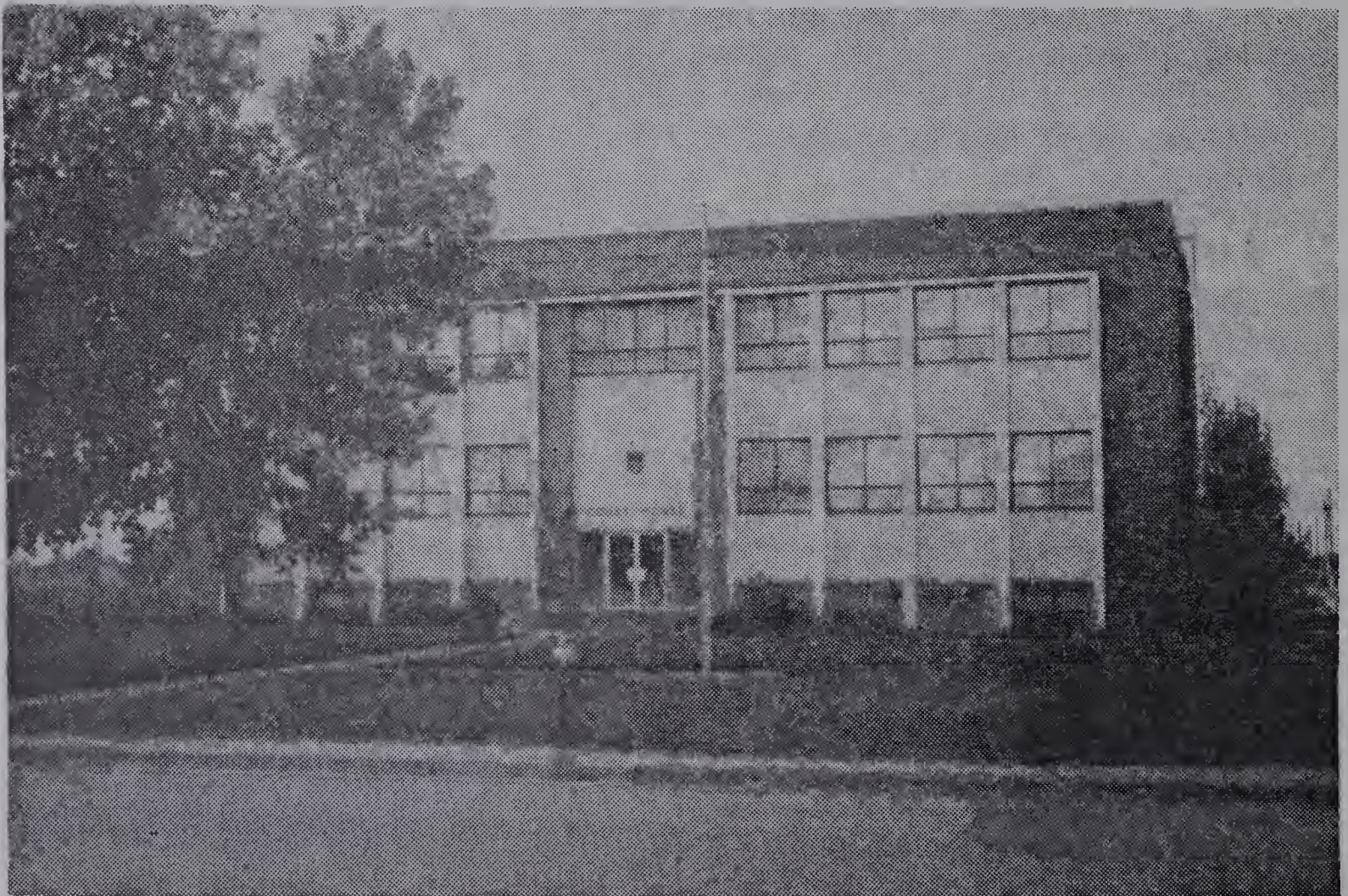
The City has its own Municipal Planning Commission and is also a member of the Peace River Regional Planning Commission.

Building Development is controlled by a Zoning and Building By-Law which provides for an orderly development of land use. This By-Law incorporates the National Building Code standards. It is administered by a Development Control Officer and Building Inspector.

Electrical, plumbing and gas installations comply with Provincial Government Regulations. Sanitary regulations conform to the Alberta Public Health regulations. All regulations are enforced by Provincial Authority.

During the coming year Grande Prairie building regulations will conform in its entirety to the National Building Code.

Garbage is collected weekly in residential and daily in business sections.



The Alberta Court House at Grande Prairie

11. FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment—

- (1) 1960 LaFrance Triple Combination 625 G.P.M.
Class "A" complete with all hose, tools, etc.
- (2) 1956 LaFrance Quad 500 G.P.M. Class "A" complete with all hose, tools, etc., and 240 feet of ground ladders.
- (3) Trailer Pump (Village Queen) 500 G.P.M. Class "B" with hose, tools, etc.
- (4) Portable pump 250 G.P.M. with suction hose and strainer.
- (5) Rescue Car 1964 Chev Panel with oxygen equipment, Highway accident equipment, and drowning equipment.
- (6) Utility Truck, 1965 Chev Custom Body with oxygen equipment, spare breathing equipment, salvage covers, protective clothing, etc.
- (7) Utility Truck, 1952 Chev ½ ton with deck gun and tips for up to 1250 G.P.M.
- (8) Boat and Motor for drowning work complete with dragging equipment.
- (9) Spare hose, nozzles, etc., for all units.

Personnel—

The Staff consists of the following:

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (1) Chief | Full Time |
| (2) Deputy Chief | Full Time |
| (3) Firemen (2) | Full Time |
| (4) Firemen (3) | Part Time |
| (5) Firemen (32) | Volunteers |

All vehicles are radio equipped controlled by a base station in the Fire Hall with inter connecting remote controlled stations for the Police, Water Department, Works Department and the City Engineer.

The Water Distribution System is supervised by telemetering equipment.

12. TAX STRUCTURE: 1968 Assessment

Taxable Properties	Land	Improvements	Total	%
Residential	\$2,275,765	\$7,413,890	\$9,689,685	53.93
Apartments & Duplexes	98,000	1,066,670	1,164,670	6.48
Commercial & Industrial	2,550,930	3,966,390	6,517,320	36.27
Machinery & Equipment		252,170	252,170	1.40
Works & Transmission Lines ..		344,750	344,750	1.92
	\$4,924,695	\$13,043,870	\$17,968,565	100.00

Exempt Assessment Land - \$945,970.

Exempt Assessment Improvements - \$3,175,670.

1967 Mill Rate:

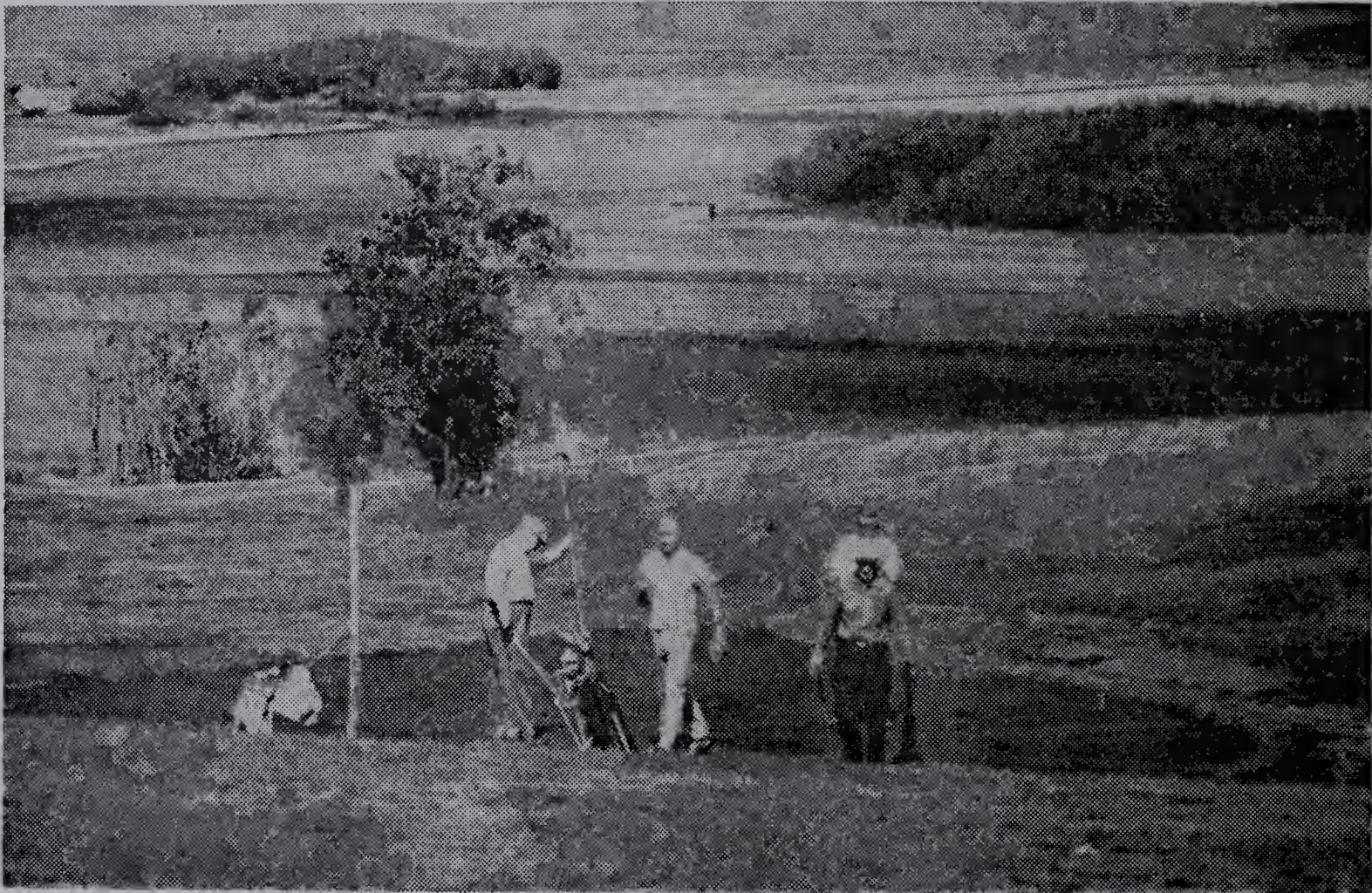
Municipal	School Foundation	School Supplement	Hospital
28.5	26.8	11.4	4.3
TOTAL: 71 Mills			

13. AREAS

Area within City Limits	4,900 acres
Public Parks and Playgrounds	160 acres
Grassed Boulevards	21 miles
Trees planted on Boulevards, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc.	4,700 trees
Flowers (annuals) planted	27,600 plants

Road Improvements and Services:
Traffic Lane markings - 9 miles.

Paved Roads 35.7 miles	Gravel Roads 0.4 miles	Concrete Sidewalks 41.9 miles
TOTAL Miles: 78.0		



Grande Prairie Golf and Country Club is brand new. It is a 6,400-yard, 18-hole course, par 72.

14. WATER & SEWER MAIN MILEAGE

Storm Sewers -	16.3 miles
Sanitary Sewers -	38.6 miles
Water Mains -	49.3 miles

All of the built-up area of the City is served by sewer and water.

15. POWER

Electrical Power for the City of Grande Prairie is supplied under a franchise by Canadian Utilities Limited, and rates for industry are negotiable.

Residential Rates

First 40 KWH @ 6.0c each
Next 260 KWH @ 2.0c each
Over 3000 KWH @ 1.25c each.
Minimum charge per month: \$2.40.

General Service Rates

1 to 5 KW connected single phase
First 200 KWH @ 4.5c each
Next 800 KWH @ 2.5c each
Over 1000 KWH @ 1.25c each
Minimum charge per month: \$2.40
Over 5 KW connected single or three phase
First 40 KWH per KW connected @ 4.5c each
Next 160 KWH per KW connected @ 2.5c each
Over 200 KWH per KW connected @ 1.25c each
Minimum Charge: \$1.00 per KW connected.

Special Rates

Upon application, lower rates than above are available to large consumer industrial accounts.

16. WATER

The City obtains its water from the Wapiti River 5½ miles south of the City limits. A new plant built at the river in 1962 produces 1,000 gallons per minute or approximately 1,000,000 gals. per day. An ample supply of river water is pumped into a 21,000,000 gallon presettlement reservoir from where it is taken into the plant and filtered through diatomaceous earth. The chlorinated and fluoridated water is pumped into the City system which includes 1½ million gallons of elevated storage.

During 1968 the Plant capacity will be doubled by additional filter and pump installation. The City water pressure is 60 p.s.i. An auxiliary reservoir and plant is available on Bear Creek within the City limits with a capacity of 300 gallons per minute — obtaining its water from the reservoir on Bear Creek — approximate capacity 210,000,000 gallons.

Water Rates: (Two Month Period Billing)

Water and sewer service charges are based on water consumed rather than number of plumbing fixtures.

Minimum 6,000 Gallons \$7.20 for two months.

First 80,000 gallons	12c per 100 gallons
Next 20,000 gallons	11c per 100 gallons
Next 20,000 gallons	10c per 100 gallons
180,000 - 1,000,000 gallons	6c per 100 gallons
1,000,000 - 2,000,000 gallons	5c per 100 gallons
Over 2,000,000 gallons	4c per 100 gallons

Sewer Service Rates: (Two Month Period Billing)

0 - 6,000 gallons	\$3.00
6,000 - 10,000 gallons	3.50
10,000 - 20,000 gallons	4.00
Over 40,000 gallons	\$6.00 plus 10% of Water Bill

Water Analysis (1968)	Parts per Million
Total Solids	244
Ignition Loss	108
Hardness	173
Sulphates	24
Chlorides	4
Alkalinity	154
Nature of Alkalinity	Bicarbonate of lime and magnesium
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Iron	0.05
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil
Fluoride	1.0

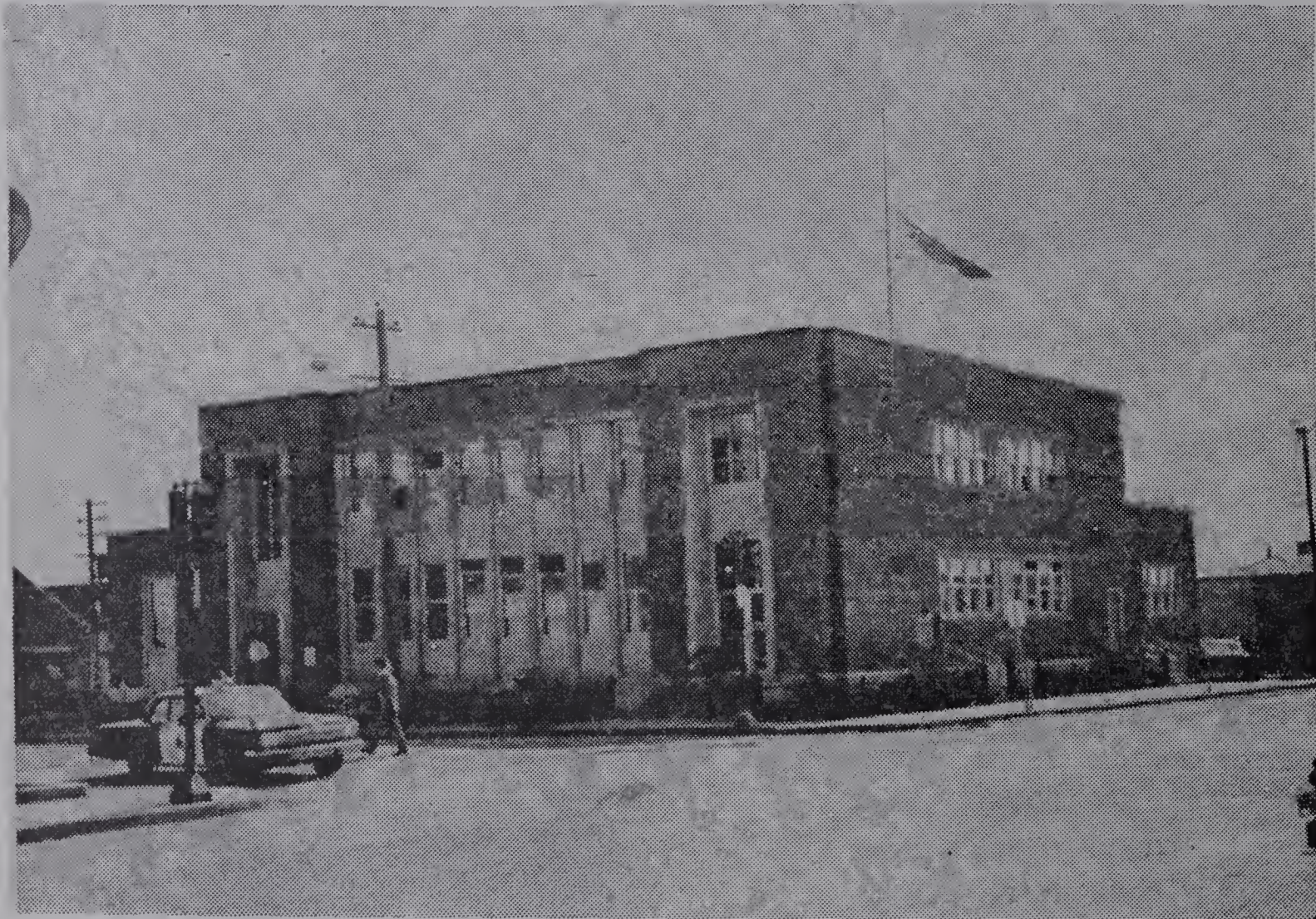
17. GAS

Natural gas, our principal source of heat is supplied to the City by Northland Utilities Ltd. This company purchases the gas from the Grande Prairie Transmission Company.

Upon application, lower rates than shown below are available to industry and large consumer accounts.

Rates:

First 2 MCF used per month for	\$3.00
Each additional MCF	.55½c each



The Grande Prairie Post Office.

18. L.P. GAS

Heat Value - 2250 b.t.u. per cu. ft. at 60F.

100 pound cylinder - \$7.25

Bulk - 19.6c per gallon

Cash & Carry cylinders - \$2.50

3 bulk outlets, 5 cylinder outlets

Storage Capacity - 75,000 gallons

19. DIESEL FUEL

Heat Value - 135,000 to 140,000 b.t.u. per gallon at 60F.

Heating Oil - 20.1 cents per gallon

Diesel Fuel - 21.6 cents per gallon

Storage Capacity - 150 - 200,000 gallons

20. COAL

Very Little Used

Location of Mine	BTU Value
Coalspur	12,500
Drumheller	11,000
Halcourt	11,290
Sexsmith	8,090
Wabamun	9,600

21. LOCAL RESOURCES

Lumber, Clay for bricks, Sand, Gravel, Straw, Cereals, Dairy Products, Poultry and Eggs, Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, Honey, All Forage Seeds and Grass Seeds, Oil, Gas and Sulphur.

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES & SERVICES

Federal

Post Office, Department of Veterans' Affairs (VLA), Department of National Defence (Armories), Police Barracks (RCMP), D.O.T. Airport, Canada Manpower Centre, Department of Transport (Meteorological Branch, Telecommunications Branch, Radio Regulations Branch, Civil Aviation Branch), Department of Agriculture (Plant Products Division), Department of Forestry, Health of Animals Branch, Citizenship & Immigration Branch, Prairie Farm Assistance Department.

Provincial

Court House, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Deputy Clerk and Supreme Court, Resident Police Magistrate, Small Debts Court, Probation Officer and Clerk of the Family Court, Crown Prosecutor, Department of Education (High School Inspector), Department of Highways (District Engineer, Highway Traffic Board Inspector), Department of Lands and Forests (Fish and Wildlife Division), Public Lands Department (District Supervisors and Inspection Staff), Provincial Parks Supervisor, Alberta Forests Service (Timber Inspector, Forest Supervisor, Fire Control, Forest Communications), Department of Labour (Board of Industrial Relations, Apprenticeship Board, Electrical Protection

Branch, Gas Protection Branch, Boilers Branch), Department of Municipal Affairs (Assessment Branch), Fire Commissioners Branch, Workmen's Compensation Board, Department of Public Works (Road and Machinery Depot), District Agriculturist, District Home Economist, District Agricultural Engineer, Water Resources Division, Liquor Store, Treasury Branch, Alberta Government Telephones, Department of Health (Alberta Guidance Clinic, Public Welfare Regional Office), Alberta Emergency Measures Organization (Headquarters, Peace River Zone).

Municipal & Civic

County of Grande Prairie No. 1, Superintendent of Schools, County of Grande Prairie Counselling Service, City Hall, Mayor, City Clerk & Office Manager, Council Chambers, Assessor, Development Control Officer and Building Inspector, Plumbing Inspector, Treasurer, Industrial Development Commission (Industrial Co-ordinator), City Engineer and Assistant, Parks and Recreation Department (Administrator), Public Library, Fire Hall, Fire Chief, License Department (Inspector), City Health Unit (Medical Officer), City Pound, Civil Defence Director, Works Department, Police Department (RCMP), Water Department, Welfare Department.

23. HEALTH SERVICES

The Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital (Active Treatment) contains 130 adult and children's beds and 27 newborn bassinets.

The Grande Prairie Auxiliary Hospital (Convalescent and Chronic Treatment) contains 50 beds.

The hospitals are staffed by an administrator and director of nurses, 31 full-time graduate nurses and 19 part-time nurses, 33 full-time nurses aides and 6 part-time nurses aides, staff radiologist; consultants: pathologists, bacteriologist and psychiatrist. Hospital is served by a staff of 14 doctors.

Cancer Clinic - 2 days every two months.

Psychiatric Clinic - 2 days every second week.

Hospitals have the following special services with qualified staff: Medical Laboratory, Radiology, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and Diet Therapy.

Rates per day: (to all Alberta residents)

Public wards - \$5.00 first day; \$2.50 thereafter.

Semi-Private wards - \$7.20 first day; \$4.70 thereafter.

Private wards - \$10.20 first day; \$7.70 thereafter.

Central Park Lodge Nursing Home - 80 beds for domiciliary and personal care.

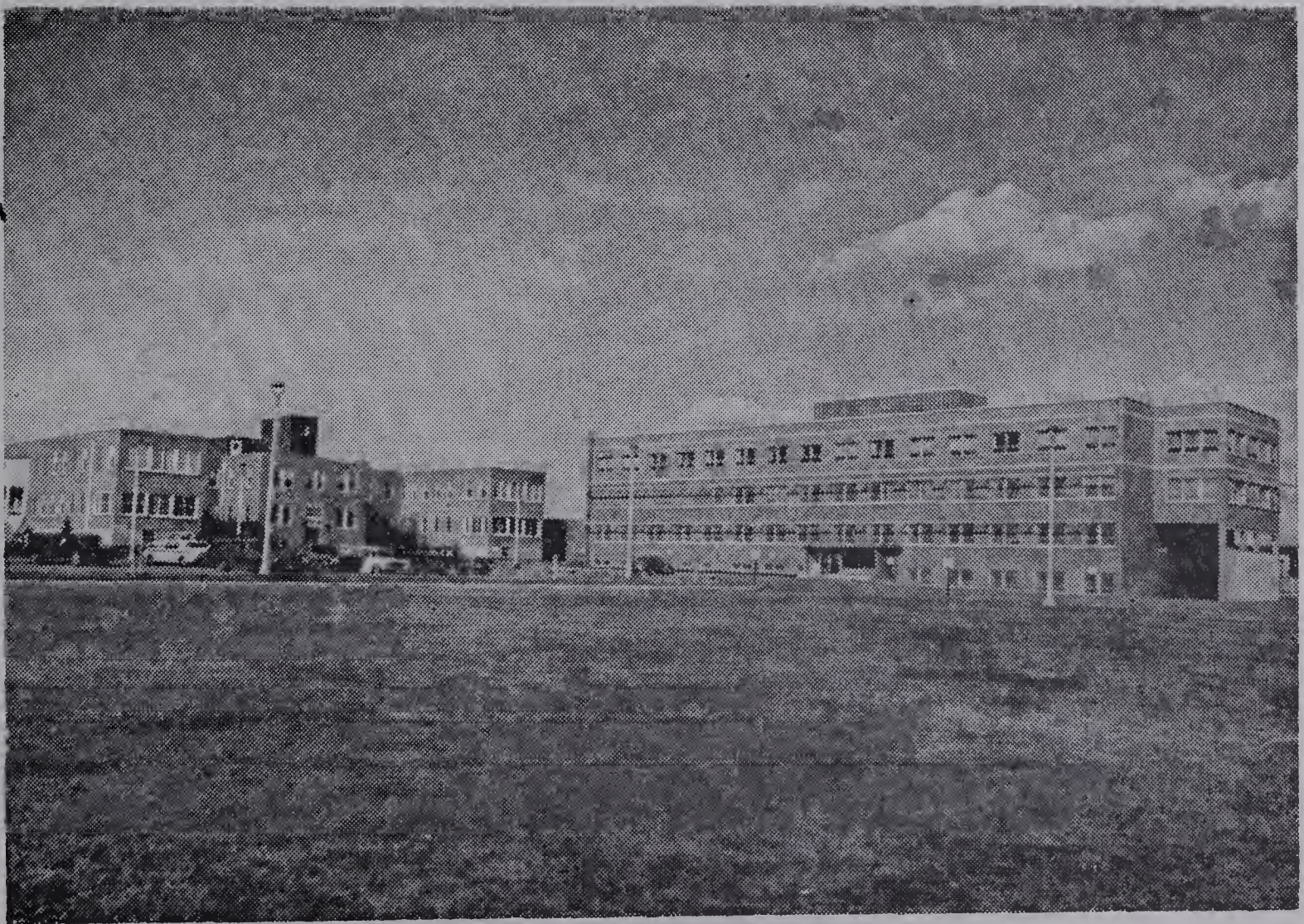
The Grande Prairie Health Unit, with headquarters in Grande Prairie, extends 18,400 sq. miles. Preventive health services are provided by this unit which consists of: 1 doctor, 1 dentist, 1 health inspector, 1 senior nurse, 10 nurses, 3 steno-technicians, 1 dental hygienist, 1 dental assistant and two municipal nurses.

Other health services include a branch of the Alberta Guidance Clinics with an office in Grande Prairie staffed by two psychologists, a social worker and two steno-technicians with a visiting psychiatrist. A branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses based in Grande Prairie is staffed by one nurse.

Grande Prairie is served by 14 practising physicians and two visiting specialist physicians (radiologist and psychiatrist), 6 dentists, 2 chiropractors, 1 optometrist, 2 dispensing opticians, 1 veterinary surgeon and 5 drug stores.

24. PROFESSIONAL & SKILLED SERVICES
(excluding health services)

Type of Service	No. of Establishments
Auditors and Accountants	4
Barristers and Lawyers	7
Beauty Parlors	6
Barber Shops	4
Dental Mechanics	1
Optical (Whlse. & Mfrs.)	1
Opticians (Dispensing)	2
Watch Repairs	4
Architects	2
Consulting Engineers	6



Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital contains 130 beds and 27 newborn bassinettes.

25. TRANSPORTATION

Hard surface, all-weather highways connect the city with Edmonton in the east, Dawson Creek, Prince George and Vancouver in the west and to Peace River in the north. Highways to Northwest Territories, and Alaska are built-up gravel from the end of pavement.

Northern Alberta Railway connects the City with Edmonton, Peace River and Dawson Creek.

Alberta Resources Railway connects Grande Prairie to the C.N.R. at Hinton, some 230 miles south.

Canadian Pacific Airlines provides daily service between Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Vancouver and northern points. C.P.A. will inaugurate jet service October of 1968.

Liberty Airways of the City offers a charter service, has the only air ambulance service in the Peace River area and operates the only heated hangar and aero maintenance service north of Edmonton.

Canadian Coachways provides three-time daily bus service to Edmonton, Dawson Creek and Vancouver and throughout the Peace River area.

Scheduled freightlines offering daily service to Edmonton, Vancouver, and northern points are:

- North American Van Lines (Borstad Cartage) warehousing facilities.
- Allied Van Lines (Western Moving & Storage) warehousing facilities.
- Canadian Freightways Ltd., also warehousing facilities.

N.A.R. Freightlines, Grimshaw Trucking, MacKay's Transport, Bell Bros. Transport, and five other freightlines offering varied trucking schedules.

Three taxi stands serve the City with a total of 9 cabs.

Grande Prairie is served by a fully-modern Airport, D.O.T.-operated, located three miles west of the City. The Airport is equipped with the latest ILS equipment, allowing all-weather landing facilities for all commercial and private aircraft.

26. NEWSPAPERS

Grande Prairie Daily Herald Tribune has a daily circulation of 4,700, and covers the entire South Peace area.

27. COMMUNICATIONS

- Northern Alberta Railways Telegraph
- Canadian National Telecommunications
- Alberta Government Telephones (Microwave)
- Dominion Government Communications (Dept. of Transport)
- Radio Station CFGP, 10,000 watts
- Forestry Service Radio
- Post Office
- Air Mail
- Telephone System:

Resident telephones	3,011
Business telephones	866
Pay Stations	50
Rural (Party line)	230

A.G.T. is currently undergoing a \$3 million expansion program in Grande Prairie. A new four storey communications building will house direct distance dialing equipment. Part of AGT's modernization program will include Touch Tone telephone equipment and the entire rural area will be switched to four-party M.P.S. service.

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES

- Provincial Treasury Branch
- Bank of Montreal
- Bank of Nova Scotia
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Royal Bank of Canada
- Toronto - Dominion Bank
- Grande Prairie & District Savings & Credit Union

29. HOTELS

	No. of Rooms	Single Rates	Beer License	Lounge
Park Hotel	40	\$7.00 - \$9.00	yes	yes
York Hotel	41	\$4.00 - \$8.00	yes	yes

30. MOTELS & TOURIST CAMPS

- Grandview Motel - 15 Units, 23 Equipped Trailer Stalls
- Leslie's Auto Court - 6 Cabins
- Northwinds Motel - 15 Units
- Swan Motel - 40 Units
- Tartan Motel - 20 Units
- 70 Unit City - Rotary Camp & Trailer Park:
 - all utilities - sewer and water - showers, washing and drying - indoor and outdoor cooking and dining facilities, etc.

31. CHURCHES

Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Christian Missionary Alliance, Christian Reformed, Church of Christ, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Mennonite, Mormon, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church of Canada.

32. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Masonic Lodge No. 105, Royal Arch Chapter No. 34, I.O.O.F., Elks Lodge No. 285, Royal Purple No. 107, Oddfellows, Grande Prairie Shrine Club, Daughters of the Nile Lotus No. 3, Rebekah's, Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus.

33. SERVICE CLUBS

Kinsmen, Kinettes, Lions, Rotarians, Optimists, Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Jaycettes, Royal Canadian Legion No. 54, Legion Women's Auxiliary, Gr. Pr. Toastmasters, I.O.D.E., Gr. Pr. Business & Professional Women's Club.

34. SOCIETIES

Artificial Breeders Association, Associated Canadian Travellers, Associated Canadian Travellers Auxiliary, Fish & Game Association, Golden Age Club, Old Timers Association, Red Cross, Gr. Pr. County Agricultural Society, Gr. Pr. Friendship Centre, Gr. Pr. Ministerial Association, Gr. Pr. Gymkhana Club, Gr. Pr. Animal Breeders Association, Gr. Pr. Art Club, Gr. Pr. Athletics Association, Gr. Pr. Lapidary Club, Gr. Pr. Oil Wives Club, United Commercial Travellers, United Commercial Travellers Auxiliary, United Church Women's Club, Pioneer Museum Society.

35. EDUCATION

The Grande Prairie School Board operates a complete elementary intermediate and secondary school system, providing all grades up to and including grade twelve. There are 141 teachers on staff, and a total student population of 3267 pupils. (excluding separate schools)

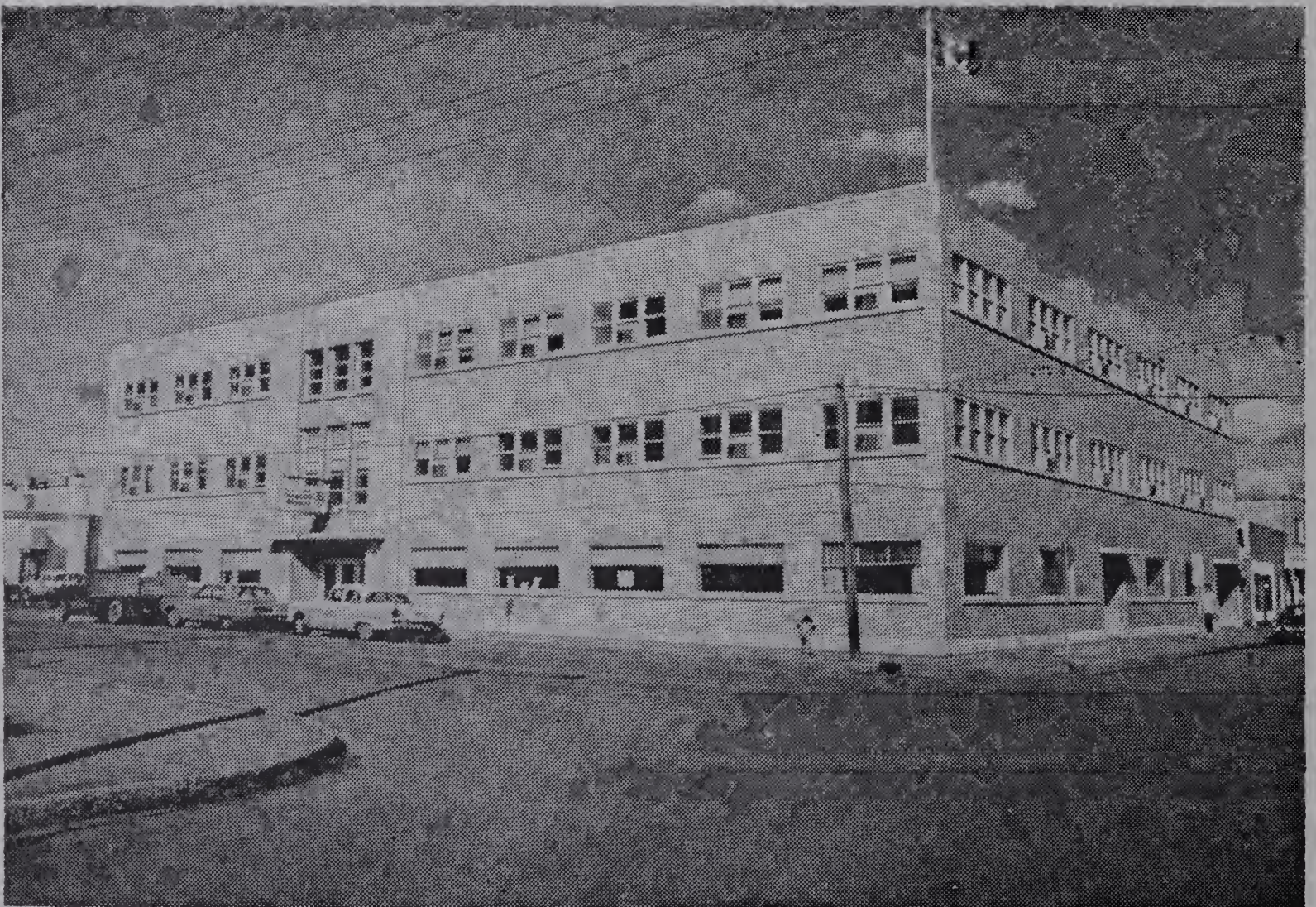
Elementary

There are 56 classrooms, with an enrollment of 1900 pupils.

Junior High School

Grades 7, 8, and 9 are in this group. It consists of 24 rooms. Enrollment is 630 pupils.

There are two high schools in the city, the Grande Prairie High School and the new \$1.5 million Vocational High School, with a total enrollment of 555 students. Together the schools offer a complete academic and vocational program.



The Alberta Provincial Building in downtown Grande Prairie houses many government offices.

The High School offers senior matriculation along with the following optional subjects: drama, art, reading and literature, music, sociology, typing, law, bookkeeping, phys.-ed., French and psychology.

The Vocational School offers students a diversified training program, of which includes business education, pipe trades, machine shop, automotive, electrical and electronics, building trades, drafting, etc. The recently announced addition of a new \$1,050,000 academic wing will see a Composite High School in operation by 1970.

Grande Prairie Junior College

Established in 1966, serves the Peace River area, in affiliation with the University of Alberta. Development of this institution includes a regional college offering comprehensive programs at the post secondary school level.

Student enrollment includes: 82 full-time university transfer students, 20 preparatory program students, 45 university Saturday class, 6 part-time university transfer students. The College is served by 16 instructors.

St. Joseph's Business College & Music Academy

The business course offered by St. Joseph's, which is separate from the regular school curriculum, is designed to provide complete introductory or supplementary training. Courses offered are Stenographic, Secretarial and Clerical. Short-courses of four month duration are also offered to people requiring additional secretarial training and typing improvement.

High School

Roman Catholic School District No. 28

Administered by a Board of five elected trustees with a Secretary-Treasurer and Supervisor of Instruction, this school district serves the educational needs of the Roman Catholic School population in Grande Prairie. It operates four schools, all of which are modern structures and excellently equipped for their purpose, and has a total pupil enrollment of 833.

St. Gerard's School, offers elementary education to students in the southern part of the City. It has a staff of 6 full-time and one half-time teachers, serving 181 pupils.

Holy Cross School offers elementary education to students in the central and northern parts of the city. It has a staff of 7 full-time and one half-time teachers, serving 203 pupils.

St. Clement's School offers elementary education to students in the eastern part of the city. It has a staff of 6 full-time and one half-time teachers, serving 142 pupils.

St. Joseph's Jr./Sr. High School provides education with a staff of 16 full-time teachers for 307 Junior and Senior High School students from all parts of the City. Those students who live beyond 1½ miles from the school are transported by contract buses.

The Senior High School offers course patterns in matriculation, technical, commercial and general fields. Students are prepared for entry to University, Junior College, Technical Institutions (NAIT and SAIT), Commercial and Secretarial Training Colleges and similar institutions of post High School training.

36. THEATRES & HALLS

	Capacity	Stage	Piano	Dressing Rooms
Gaiety	500	yes	yes	yes
Armories	800	yes	yes	yes
Vocational School	1200	yes	yes	yes
Masonic	200	no	yes	no
Knights of Columbus	200	yes	yes	yes
Memorial Arena				
(Main)	1500	yes	yes	yes
Memorial Arena				
(Upstairs)	200	yes	yes	yes
Canadian Legion	220	yes	yes	no
Elks	300	yes	yes	yes
Speak Hall	250	yes	yes	yes

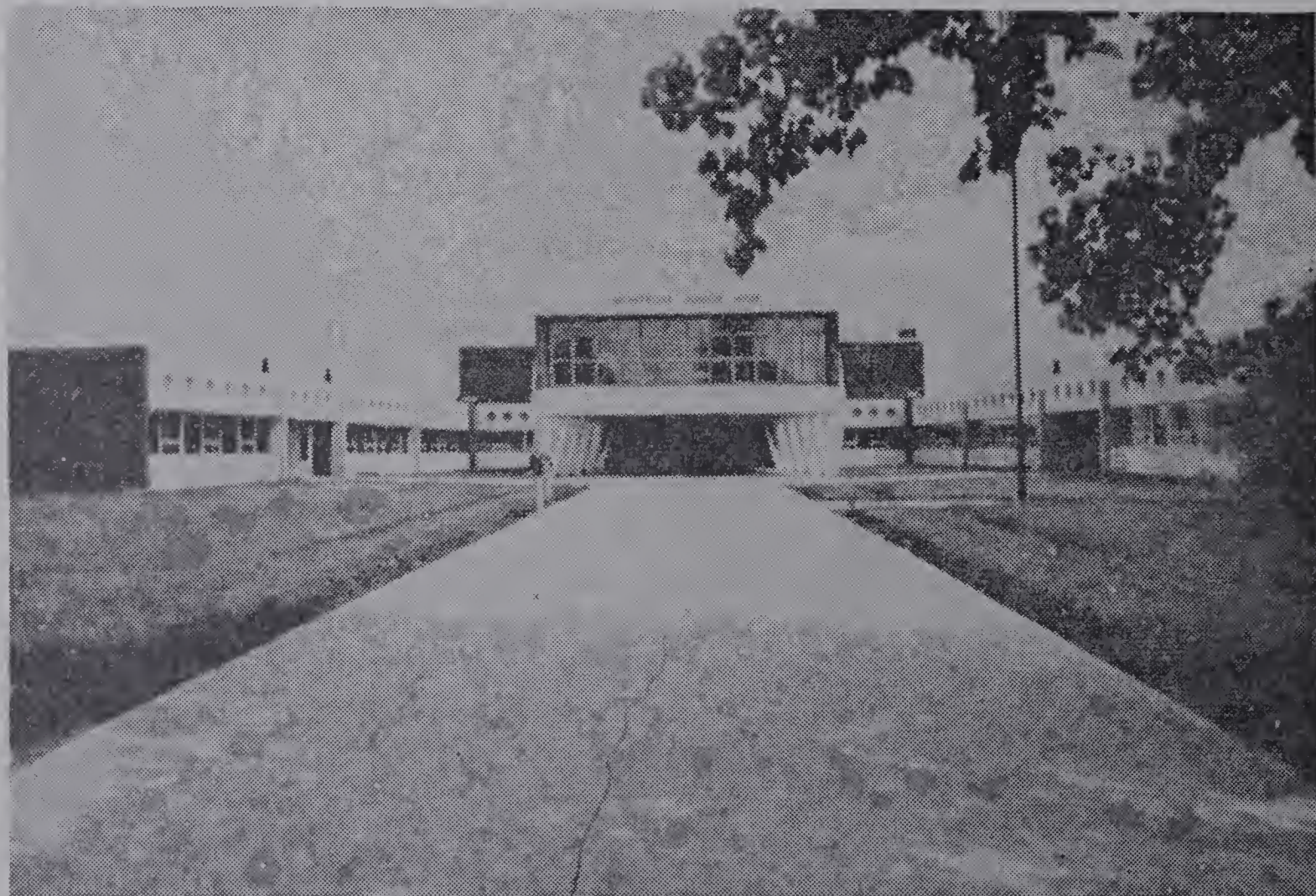
Ten school auditoriums with stage, dressing rooms and piano to accommodate audiences of 300 to 1200.

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Grande Prairie Public Library is supported by the City, Provincial Government grants and subscribers. The library contains about 30,000 volumes and is located in the renovated, former court house building.

Plans are now being discussed for the promotion of a new library and cultural centre for the city.

The Administrator, Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the recreational activities carried out in the City, and is assisted by a Program Co-ordinator and a full-time staff of four.



Montrose Junior High, one of the modern schools in Grande Prairie.

Other activities: Grande Prairie Glee Club, Grande Prairie High School Drama Group, St. Joseph's Drama Group, Celebrity Concerts, Grande Prairie Film Council, Majorettes, Tap Dancing, Ballet, Stamp Club, Arts and Crafts Guild, Handicraft Centre, Swan City Players, Little Theatre, Story Lady, Canadian Club, Musical Festival, Local Orchestras, Community Band.

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Boys

- Wolf Cubs
- Boy Scouts
- Air Cadets
- Navy Cadets
- Sea Cadets
- Forest Rangers
- 4-H Clubs
- Young Soldiers

Girls

- Brownies
- Girl Guides
- Explorers
- C.G.I.T.
- Majorettes
- 4-H Club
- Junior Red Cross

Mixed

- Anglican Young Peoples Association
- Baptist Young Peoples Association
- United Church Hi 'C'
- Catholic Youth Organization
- Latter Day Saints Mutual Improvement Association

39. SPORTS

Skiing, golf (men and ladies), bowling, hockey (minor, junior, senior), baseball (Little League, senior), Fastball (men and women), curling (men and women), swimming, football, soccer, figure skating, badminton, basketball, tennis, judo, archery and junior golf.

Grande Prairie Golf & Country Club - 18 hole, 6400-yard course, new grass greens, par 72, modern club house and all facilities, 2 miles southeast of City.

Grande Prairie Curling Club - 6 sheets artificial ice.

Memorial Arena - 83 ft. by 200 ft. ice surface, Seating capacity, 1500, 5 dressing rooms, Coffee bar, Ticket offices, Assembly hall.

Skiing - 1800 ft. Doppelmayr T-Bar lift, electrically operated, located 7 miles South of Grande Prairie, Chalet (open December - April) Coffee counter, Parking, etc. (1967 membership 350.)

New Centennial Swimming Pool - L-shaped, Olympic standards (25 metres by 5 lane or 25 yards by 6 lane) - Modern dressing rooms - Sun decks - 3 metre and 1 metre regulation diving boards.

- 2 Tennis Courts - 125 x 165 paved and fenced.
- 120 x 180 paved and fenced.

Bear Creek Centennial Park - 2 tennis courts - 2 badminton courts - 1 volleyball court - 1 wading pool.

Swanavon Park - 3 tennis courts - 1 volleyball court.

Nine outdoor skating rinks (55' x 165')

One Senior Ball Park - grassed infield and fenced

15 Junior ball diamonds

40. FAIRS & ANNUAL ACTIVITIES

Consumers Trade Fair - (May)

(Largest Trade Fair north of Edmonton)

Shrine Circus (June)

Alberta Provincial Golf Playoffs (A.C.T.) - June

Elks Annual July 1st Sports Day - (July)

Muskoseepi (Athletics) Days - (August)

Frontier Days & County Fair - 3 days (August - starts first Monday)

Annual Labour Day Golf Tournament - (August - September)

41. HISTORIC SITES

The first Church built by Rev. C. Forbes, Presbyterian missionary, dedicated 1911, is being preserved by the United Church.

42. CO-OPERATIVES

Alberta Wheat Pool

Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.

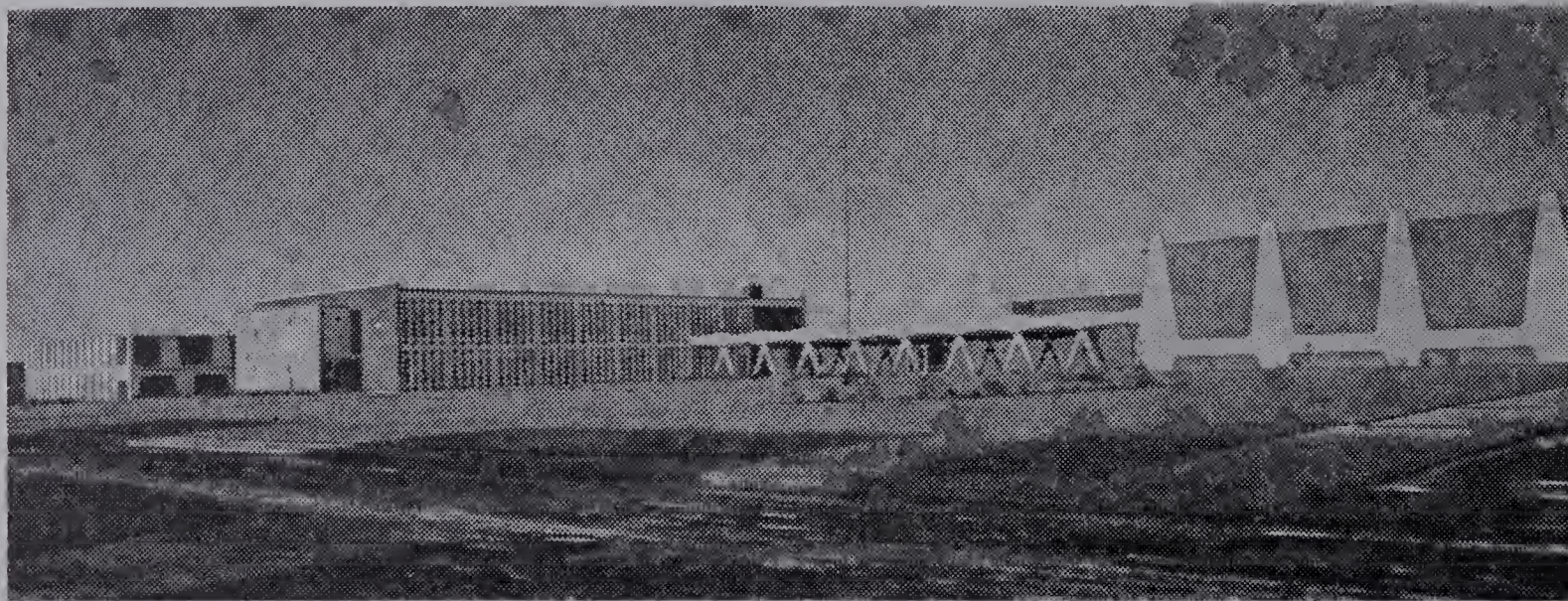
Co-operative Insurance Services

Grande Prairie & District Co-op Association Ltd.

Grande Prairie & District Savings & Credit Union Ltd.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-op Ltd.

United Grain Growers



Grande Prairie's \$1.5 million Vocational School will soon have a \$1.05 million addition.

43. INDUSTRY & BUSINESS

Type of Business or Industry	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Abattoir	1	1	1	—
Air Lines Office	1	—	—	—
Air Services (Charter) ..	1	—	—	—
A.M.A. Office	1	—	—	—
Ambulances	1	—	—	—
Architects....	2	—	—	—
Automobile Agencies	7	—	—	—
Auto Body Repairs	5	—	—	5
Auto Rentals - Lease	2	—	—	—
Auctioneer & Mart	1	—	—	—
Automotive Parts	11	—	7	4
Accountants	1	—	—	—
Accountants (Chartered)	3	—	—	—
Adjusters....	3	—	—	—
Bakeries	3	3	1	2
Banks....	6	—	—	—
Barbers	4	—	—	—
Beauty Parlours	6	—	—	—
Blacksmiths	1	—	—	—
Bowling & Billiards	1	—	—	—
Bus Depot	1	—	—	—
Business Machines	2	—	—	—
Cabinet Makers	1	—	—	—
Cafes	9	—	—	—
Caterers	4	—	—	—
Concrete Products	3	3	3	—
Cartage Delivery....	7	—	—	—
Chiropractors	2	—	—	—
Clothing (Men's Wear) ..	3	—	—	—
Clothing (Children's)	1	—	—	1
Cold Storage Locker	1	—	1	1
Creameries	2	1	2	2
Collection Agencies	1	—	—	—
Contractors (Housing) ..	4	—	—	—
Contractors (General)	15	—	—	—
Credit Reporting Agency	2	—	—	—
Credit Unions	1	—	—	—
Dairy Drive-Ins	1	—	—	—
Dentists	6	—	—	—
Dental Laboratory ..	1	—	1	—
Department Stores	6	—	—	6
Doctors	14	—	—	—
Drafting Service & Supp.	1	—	—	1
Drug Stores	5	—	—	5
Dry Cleaners	4	4	—	4
Electrical Appliances	5	—	—	5
Electrical Contractors	4	—	—	—
Engineers - Consulting	5	—	—	—

Type of Business or Industry	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Feed Mill	1	—	—	1
Finance Companies	8	—	—	8
Flooring Contractors & Suppliers	4	—	3	1
Florists	2	—	—	2
Fruit & Produce	3	—	2	1
Funeral Parlours ..	1	—	—	—
Furniture Stores....	3	—	—	3
Furniture (Storage & Warehouse)	2	—	—	—
Furriers	2	—	—	2
Garage & Serv. Sta.	18	—	—	—
General Merchants	2	—	—	2
Glass Distributors	1	—	1	1
Grain Elevators (740,000 bu.)	4	—	—	—
Grocery Stores	7	—	—	7
Grocers, Wholesale	2	—	2	—
Gunsmiths	1	—	—	1
Hardware	6	—	3	3
Hatchery	1	1	1	1
Health Unit	1	—	—	—
Hearing Aid Centres	2	—	—	2
Heating & Sheet Metal	6	—	—	—
Hotels	2	—	—	—
Hobby Shop	1	—	—	1
Implement Dealers Farm....	8	—	—	8
Insurance Agents ..	7	—	—	—
Insurance (Life)	5	—	—	—
Janitor Services	1	—	—	1
Jewellers	4	—	—	4
Ladies' Wear	4	—	—	4
Laundromats	2	—	—	2
Laundry	2	—	—	2
Law Offices	5	—	—	—
Linoleum & Rugs	2	—	—	2
Livestock Dealers	5	—	—	—
Lumber Yards	2	—	2	2
Lumber Mills	3	3	3	—
Manufacturers Agents	2	—	—	—
Mail Order Offices	2	—	—	2
Machine Shops	3	3	—	3
Machinery (Const.)	8	—	—	—
Meat Markets	1	—	—	1
Medical Clinics	2	—	—	—
Milk Distributor....	2	1	2	2
Motels	6	—	—	—

Type of Business or Industry	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail	Type of Business or Industry	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Movers - Furniture	2	—	—	—	Saddlery & Harness	2	—	—	2
Music Stores	2	—	—	2	Salvage & Supply Co.	1	—	1	—
Newstands & Novelties ..	2	—	—	2	School Supplies	3	—	1	2
Newspapers	1	—	—	—	Second Hand Dealers	2	—	—	2
Nursery - Day Care	1	—	—	—	Seed Merchants	2	—	—	—
Office Equipment & Repairs	2	—	—	—	Sewing Machine Centres .	2	—	—	2
Oil Distributors	4	—	4	—	Sign Painters	1	—	—	—
Oil Well Drillers	3	—	—	—	Supermarkets	3	—	—	3
Oil Well Services	9	—	—	—	Shoe Repairs	1	—	—	1
Oilfield Hauling	3	—	—	—	Soft Drink Mfgs.	2	2	2	—
Optical Supplies	1	1	1	—	Sporting Goods	3	—	—	3
Opticians	2	—	—	2	Stationers & Books	3	—	—	3
Optometrists	2	—	—	—	Steel - Bar & Structural	3	—	3	2
Ornamental Iron Works ..	3	3	—	—	Stenographic Services				
Painters & Decorators	5	—	—	—	(Public)	1	—	—	—
Paint Dealers	2	—	2	2	Surveyors.....	3	—	—	—
Photo & Camera Supplies	1	—	1	1	Tailors	2	—	—	2
Photographers	2	2	—	2	Telegraph Office	1	—	—	—
Plastering Contractors ..	4	—	—	—	Theatres	1	—	—	—
Plumbers & Gasfitters	4	—	—	—	Theatre (Drive-In)	1	—	—	—
Plywood Manufacturers ..	1	1	1	—	Tire Dealers	6	—	—	6
Printers	2	2	2	2	Taxi Companies	3	—	—	—
Propane Gas Dist.	2	—	2	2	Trailers (Mobile Homes)	3	1	1	3
Pump Services & Repair					Travel Agencies	1	—	—	—
(Oil & Gas	2	—	2	—	Trophies & Engraving	1	—	—	1
Radiator Repairs	1	—	—	—	Truck Lines	14	—	—	—
Radio & TV Repairs	1	—	—	—	Trust Companies	3	—	—	—
Radio Stations	1	—	—	—	Upholsterers	2	—	—	2
Real Estate	7	—	—	—	Utility Companies	2	2	2	2
Radio Communication					Vacuum Cleaner Centres .	3	—	—	3
(Equip. & Systems) ..	2	—	2	2	Variety Stores	4	—	—	4
Radio Sales & Service	4	—	—	4	Veterinarian	1	—	—	—
Refrigeration Contr's	1	—	—	—	Water Softening & Equipment	2	—	—	2
Rental Services (Equip.)	2	—	—	—	Welding	8	—	—	—
Restaurants (Drive-In) ..	4	—	—	4	Yardage Goods				
Roofing Contractors	3	—	—	—	(Draperies)	1	—	—	1

44. SITES

Residential sites and Industrial land can be purchased from the City at reasonable cost. Industrial sites are located in three separate areas of the City, adjacent to trackage and highway and are served by all utilities.

Much of the local industry is situated in an industrial acreage of some 325 acres to the northeast of the city, handy to rail and road. Acreages from one acre up, are available.

In the City's southwest is the new fully-serviced Richmond Industrial Park of some 220 acres, for medium and light industry, and with rail siding

available. Acreages may be sized to suit almost any requirement. Alternate sites are available for heavy industry.

In the City's southeast a new C.N.R. Industrial Park is under development, adjacent to the ten-track A.R.R. marshalling yard now in the preliminary construction stage. Completion is slated to coincide with the arrival of the Alberta Resources Railway, October 1968.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As the terminus for the new \$100 million Alberta Resources Railway (due for completion October, 1968), Grande Prairie is about to enter a new era of industrial progress, and the impact of such a terminal point in this regard, is without question.

Agricultural-wise, it will give us a much shorter route to Vancouver, a seaport terminal, and thus greatly enhance the freight-rate picture. This will undoubtedly create a more competitive market for the Peace River region. It is already stipulated that wheat haulage rates will be competitive with the Edmonton region. Cheaper shipping rates for our cattle industry is also in the offing, and could quite conceivably lead to the establishment of a packing plant here.

One of the large benefits of the Railway establishing its terminal here, however, is in the development of our potential for industry, possibly the processing of iron ore, pulp and paper, fertilizers, etc. Grande Prairie is literally surrounded by untold wealth in coal, sulphur, gypsum, iron ore, petroleum and natural gas, to name a few. With the coming of the Alberta Resources Railway, cutting through what Government has termed, "the richest natural resources region in the country", Grande Prairie could be on the threshold of an industrial expansion heretofore not thought feasible.



Central Park Lodge, for domiciliary and personal care.

Presently there are some 15 industries, large and small, established in Grande Prairie and an existing \$100 million market continues to grow. One significant factor in the steady rise of Grande Prairie's economy, and the growing interest in business and industrial development here stems from the aggressive activity of industry within our trading area. Untold millions of dollars are earmarked for industrial development and/or manufacturing in this area, a couple of which are almost in our back yard.

The largest established industry in Grande Prairie is North Canadian Forest Industries Limited. This company has a permanent work force of 465 men producing better than 1,200,000 square feet of plywood per day. The company also has upwards of 450 men working in the woods during the winter season. The only fully-integrated forest industry operation in Alberta, NCFI carries a payroll of approximately 2,500,000 dollars. This industry produces plywood from lodgepole pine and spruce, and specializes in a prefinished wall panel called "pioneerply" for export to Britain and the United States in the main.

Tissington Industries Limited manufactures industrial camp trailers, prefabricated housing, and transportable housing units. The company's annual turnover nears some \$3 million and is growing rapidly. The firm has a personnel exceeding 70 and has recently opened an Edmonton branch. Tissington has supplied a number of completely integrated industrial camps for the Yukon and N.W.T. Better than 75 percent of goods and services are purchased from the local market.

Imperial Lumber Co. Ltd. operate a planing mill in the area employing some 55 men. Approximately 18 million board feet of lumber are produced annually from this mill.

Hanson & Reynolds Ltd. operate a planing mill in the area, employing some 32 men in the winter and approximately 15 in the summer months. They produce upwards of 5 million board feet of lumber per year.



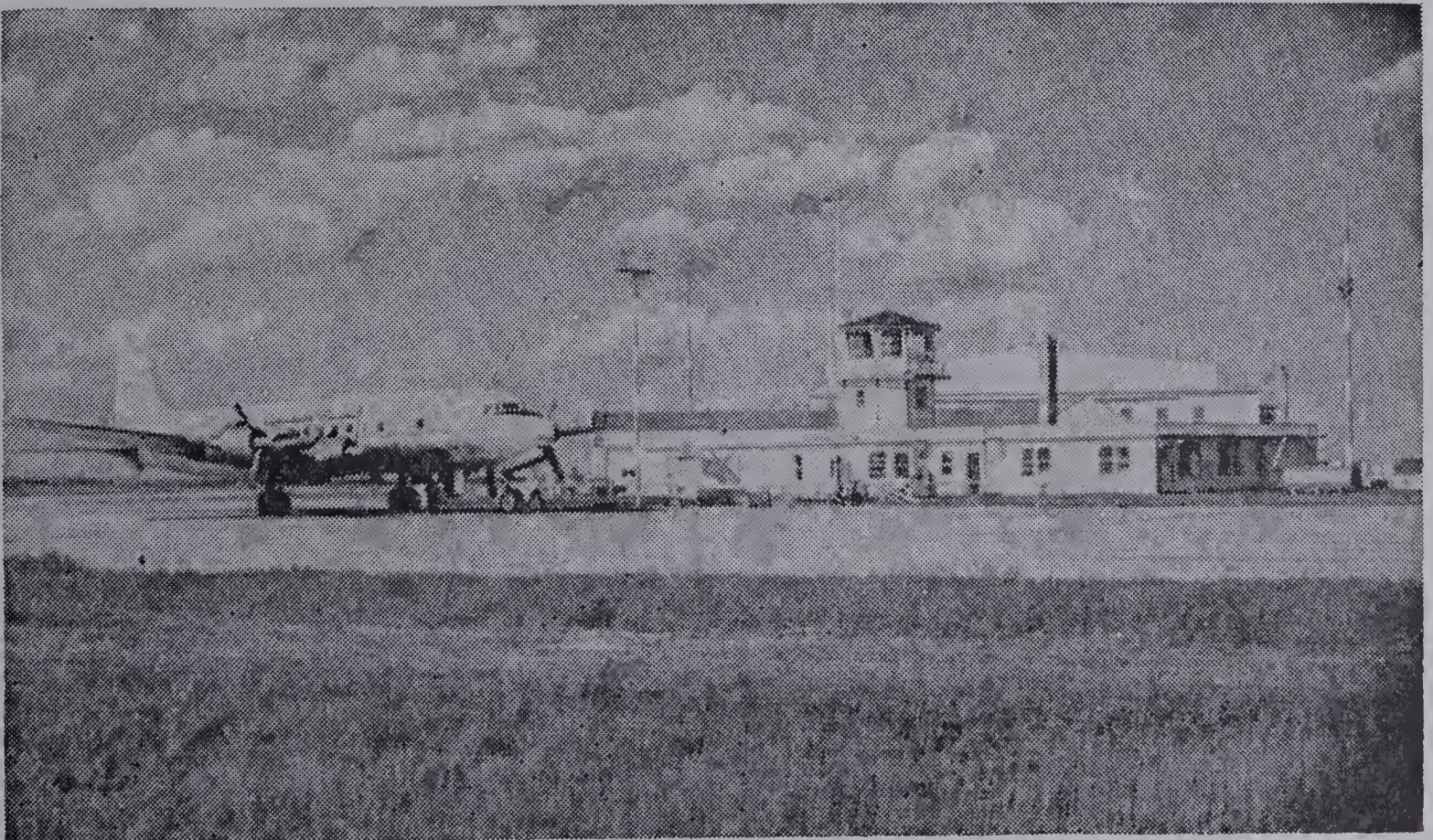
Tissington Industries 26,000 sq. ft. manufacturing plant nears an annual turnover of some \$3 million.

Grande Prairie Lumber (div. of NCFI) is one of the largest producers of precision-end-trimmed (P.E.T.) packaged studs in North America, apart from a few large mills in Western United States. North Canadian produce some 60 million board feet of studs annually, employing 160 on a three-shift basis. The company also produces pulp chips as a by-product from its sawmilling operation. Fifteen specially-designed rail cars with a 6,600 cubic foot capacity are shipped each week and the total annual production of pulp chips is 21,600 bone dry units.

A new \$50 million Pulp Mill proposed for the Grande Prairie area by Buckeye Cellulose, a division of Proctor & Gamble, will be undergoing its preliminary engineering phase shortly. The Company's recent proposal was for an initial start-up of production within five years, and sooner if the world market accentuated the need. It was estimated that it will take some 1,000 men two years to construct the mill, and when in production the mill will produce some 700 tons of pulp daily. This new industry will carry an annual payroll of \$5,000,000, giving steady employment to approximately 400 men.

A new \$40 million coking coal operation of McIntyre Mines at Grand Cache, 90 miles south of Grande Prairie, will see a work force of 1,000 men, producing some 3,000,000 tons of coal annually for export to Japan over the next 15 years. Although the trade agreement is still under discussion, Alberta Government officials are optimistic that a long-term contract will result. The Grande Prairie business community can expect to derive many direct benefits from the mine operation, and its future townsite, since ours is the nearest trading area of size.

Pan American Petroleum Corp. of Calgary have a proposal under way for a multi-million dollar Scrubbing Plant at the gas- and sulphur-rich Gold Creek region about 30 miles south of Grande Prairie. Expected to cost some \$5 million, this plant could be started before the end of the year.



Grande Prairie's airport is fully equipped with the latest ILS landing equipment.

Another large find of sulphur to the northwest of Grande Prairie has started an aggressive exploration program that may soon see the next big natural resources boom in the Peace River country. Eleven sulphur prospecting permits were issued by the Alberta Government in one month, covering nearly 200,000 acres.

It should be mentioned that while all of these projects are not in the immediate Grande Prairie area, with the exception of the Pulp Mill and Gold Creek Scrubbing Plant, they are in our trading area nonetheless and will assuredly enhance Grande Prairie's service and secondary industry, and add immeasurably to its economy.

Agriculture—

The Beaverlodge Research Station, west of Grande Prairie, directs all agricultural research for central and northern British Columbia, northern Alberta, the western part of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. It is concerned primarily with developing varieties and methods of crop management that will increase the production on the some 4 million acres of land that are now being farmed in the Peace River region. It is also concerned with establishing the production potential of a further 20 - 30 million acres of land throughout the north that are thought to be suitable for the production of crops and animals. These new lands are being put into agricultural production at the rate of approximately 200,000 acres per year.

Of the 4 million acres now in production in the Peace River area, approximately 2 million are used to produce wheat, oats, barley, flax and rape-seed. Some 800,000 acres are used for the production of forages for hay, pasture, and seed and a further 700,000 acres are summerfallowed. Part of the grain and forages are used to feed something less than 100,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs and a few sheep. A considerable quantity is used within the area and moved from the area for seed.

With recent harvests of over 20 million pounds, the Peace River region is producing virtually all of Canada's seed of creeping red fescue. It is also producing approximately 35% of the brome-grass seed in Canada, 40% of the alfalfa, 20% of the sweet clover, 50% of the red clover and 70% of the alsike clover.

Complimentary to the legume seed production is a rapidly expanding honey industry which in 1967 was based on the output from approximately 50,000 colonies of bees. There is also in the region, the nucleus of a small but diversified, horticultural enterprise producing potatoes, carrots, turnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, sweet corn and other staples.

The 1966 estimated receipts from sales of grain and feed crops in the Peace River area totalled some \$45,275,600. Receipts for livestock reached \$13,510,700 and dairy products some \$4,368,400.

The future market for beef is extremely optimistic. It is generally conceded that the southern areas of Canada are stocked to their carrying capacity and, with the existing markets, it does not appear feasible to divert our wheat lands to the production of beef. It is evident, therefore, that much of Canada's expansion in beef cattle production must take place in the North, and this fits ideally the production requirements of our area.

There also appears to be no good reason why the demand for malting barley will not increase. In percent extract and oil quantity our flax and rapeseed are superior to those grown farther south, also placing us in a strong position. Primarily because of day length and temperature, we are in a preferred position for the production of seed of a number of types of legumes and grasses and can compete very strongly for the markets that exist for these crops.

It is also reputed our area can produce honey in competition with any known area in the world and that with proper merchandising the demand is virtually unlimited.

46. TRADING AREA

On the north for 75 miles; on the south for 7 miles; on the west for 35 miles; on the east for 75 miles.

47. POPULATION

City population 1948 census - 4,000

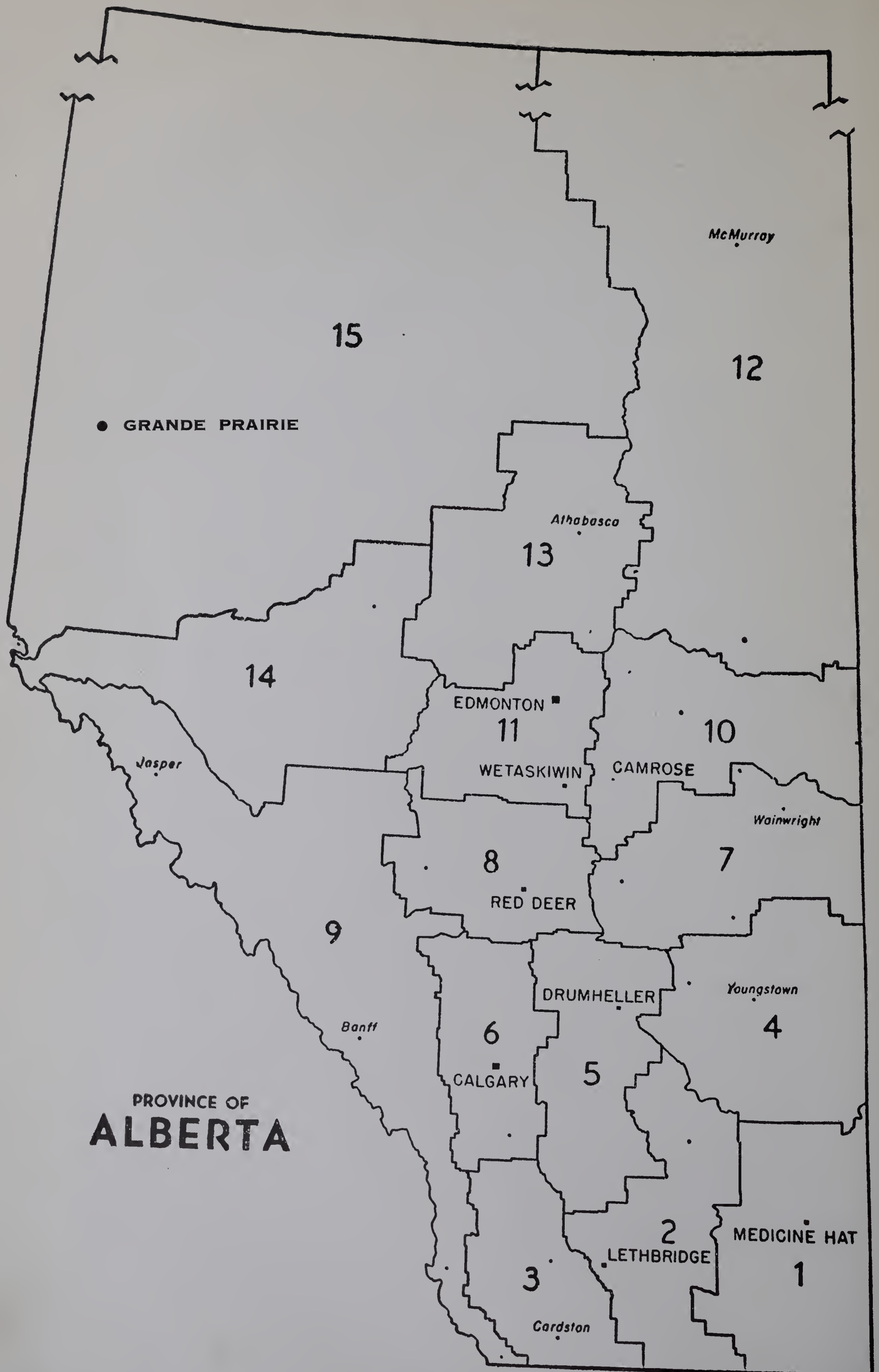
City population 1956 census - 6,250

City population January 1st, 1968 census - 11,605.

Trading area population 50,000 est.



An aerial view of North Canadian Forest Industries' lumber division plant. Some 37-45 million board feet of logs are stockpiled here ready for processing into studs and peelers.



ON ALTITUDE TEMPERATURE RAINFALL GEOLOGY SOIL VEGET
ND USE HISTORY LIVING CONDITIONS ADMINISTRATION LAW
TIONS FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLY TAX STRUCTURE AR
ER FACILITIES WATER MAINS POWER RATES GAS SUPPLIES TH
ATES FUELS LOCAL RESOURCES PRODUCE GOVERNMENT SER
ALTH SERVICES PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TRANSPORTATION
ICATIONS NEWSPAPERS FINANCIAL FACILITIES ACCOMMODA
ELS TOURIST CAMPS VISITOR ATTRACTIONS CHURCHES LODG
CE CLUBS SOCIETIES ASSOCIATIONS EDUCATION THEATRES A
S CULTURAL ACTIVITIES YOUTH ACTIVITIES SPORTS FAIRS AN
IONS HISTORIC SITES INDUSTRY AND BUSINESSES INDUSTRI
DUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRADING AREA POPULATION BREA
ON ALTITUDE TEMPERATURE RAINFALL GEOLOGY SOIL VEGET
ND USE HISTORY LIVING CONDITIONS ADMINISTRATION LAW
TIONS FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLY TAX STRUCTURE AR
ER FACILITIES WATER MAINS POWER RATES GAS SUPPLIES TH
ATES FUELS LOCAL RESOURCES PRODUCE GOVERNMENT SER
ALTH SERVICES PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TRANSPORTATION
ICATIONS NEWSPAPERS FINANCIAL FACILITIES ACCOMMODA
ELS TOURIST CAMPS VISITOR ATTRACTIONS CHURCHES LODG
CE CLUBS SOCIETIES ASSOCIATIONS EDUCATION THEATRES A
S CULTURAL ACTIVITIES YOUTH ACTIVITIES SPORTS FAIRS AN
IONS HISTORIC SITES INDUSTRY AND BUSINESSES INDUSTRI
DUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRADING AREA POPULATION BREA
ON ALTITUDE TEMPERATURE RAINFALL GEOLOGY SOIL VEGET
ND USE HISTORY LIVING CONDITIONS ADMINISTRATION LAW
TIONS FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLY TAX STRUCTURE AR
ER FACILITIES WATER MAINS POWER RATES GAS SUPPLIES TH
ATES FUELS LOCAL RESOURCES PRODUCE GOVERNMENT SER
ALTH SERVICES PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TRANSPORTATION
ICATIONS NEWSPAPERS FINANCIAL FACILITIES ACCOMMODA
ELS TOURIST CAMPS VISITOR ATTRACTIONS CHURCHES LODG
CE CLUBS SOCIETIES ASSOCIATIONS EDUCATION THEATRES A
S CULTURAL ACTIVITIES YOUTH ACTIVITIES SPORTS FAIRS AN
IONS HISTORIC SITES INDUSTRY AND BUSINESSES INDUSTRI