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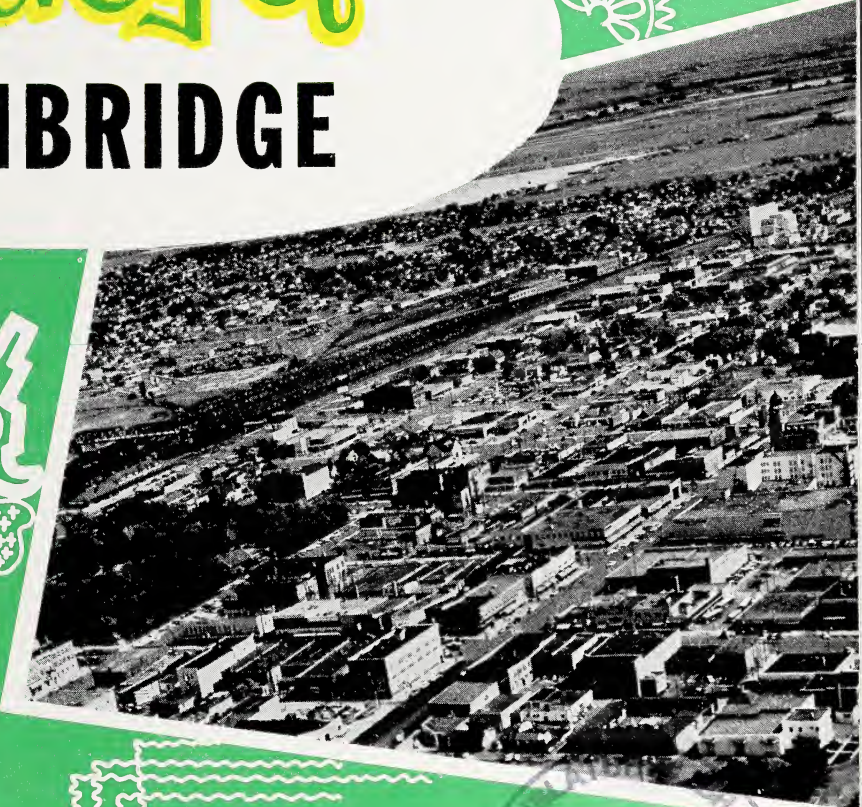


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NOV 2 1962

Survey of

LETHBRIDGE



Prepared By
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY & DEVELOPMENT
Government of the Province of Alberta



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City of Lethbridge

(Revised January, 1962)

1. LOCATION

Section 31-8-21-W4 in Census Division Number 2. This location is on the east bank of the Old Man River at the junction of the Lethbridge-Crow's Nest-Nelson-Vancouver line and the Lethbridge-Cardston-Coutts-Great Falls line of the Canadian Pacific Railways. It is also on highway No. 3 and the terminal of highways 4 and 5.

2. ALTITUDE

2,992.8 feet. Lat. 49/42. Long. 112/50.

3. TEMPERATURE

Mean temperature May to Sept. inclusive 58°F.

Mean temperature Oct. to April inclusive 29°F.

Mean temperature for year 41°F.

Note: These averages cover a period of 36 years.

4. RAINFALL

Mean annual rainfall 9.96 inches

Mean annual snowfall 50.5 inches

Mean annual precipitation 15.01 inches

Note: These averages cover a period of 36 years.

5. GEOLOGY

Geologically, the city of Lethbridge is located at the contact of two types of bedrock. The bedrock to the west of the city is the Bearpaw formation while to the east it is the Belly River formation. The Bearpaw formation is younger than the Belly River and is composed of marine shales. The Belly River consists of shales, sandy shales and sandstone of fresh and brackish water origin. Lethbridge coal is mined from the Belly River series which is also a horizon in which the fossilized bones of vertebrates of Cretaceous age are found.

6. SOIL

Lethbridge is near the centre line on a strip of dark-brown soil, that averages about 40 miles in width, and extends in an arc, from the United States border to a point just south of Lloydminster on the Saskatchewan border. Adjoining this zone on the east is the brown and on the west the shallow black zone.

Profile:

In the normal profile of the dark-brown zone, the surface (A) horizon averages about seven inches in depth and is dark-brown in color. The (B) horizon is brownish and the lime layer is found usually at depths of 20 to 24 inches below the surface. In this zone as in other zones, the (B) horizon having received some fine materials from the (A), is usually somewhat heavier and more compact than the (A) horizon.

Fertility:

Moisture continues to be the principal limiting factor in crop production. Soils in this zone are relatively low in nitrogen and organic matter, but are higher in these constituents than soils of the brown zone.

Vegetation:

Chiefly short grass prairie. The grass makes a denser cover and has a taller growth than in the brown zone.

Land Use:

Only the better soil types can be considered arable. The remainder generally is good pasture land. Wheat and coarse grains, outside the irrigated area, are grown almost to the exclusion of all other crops. Cropping practices must provide for conservation of moisture and control of soil drifting. The best quality wheat in the province is grown in this and other grassland zones.

Note: These remarks refer to dry land farming.

Dry land farming is generally a large scale operation—about 1½ sections. Some ranches cover several townships. The average ranch covers about four sections of deeded land, and about the same amount of leased land. Irrigated farms are in small units; a quarter section is considered an average irrigated farm. An area of 850,000 acres is now being operated under irrigation.

7. HISTORY

The first outpost of white man's civilization in southern Alberta was Fort Whoop-Up, some eight miles up-stream on the Old Man River, south of Lethbridge. This Fort was originally named Fort Hamilton, but was later christened Fort Whoop-Up.

It was in such an area that two notorious characters—Healy and Hamilton—decided to establish a Fort in South Alberta territory, drawing their supplies from and clearing their hides and furs through Fort Benton, Montana.

They built their first fort in 1867 and named it Fort Hamilton after one of the partners. It was during the wild orgies of the Indians about its wall in 1871 that it was burned to the ground. Later in the same year Fort Hamilton and was re-built by Healy and Hamilton. On one occasion a trader returned to Fort Benton from Fort Hamilton and was asked how things were when he left, and he said, "Oh, they're still a whoopin' 'em up." Popularly, Fort Hamilton was christened Fort Whoop-Up, and the colorful name stuck.

It was this fort the Mounted Police (originals) found nestled under the bank of the confluence of the Belly and St. Mary Rivers in 1874.

Fort Whoop-Up was operating as a trading post when the last great Indian battle was fought in 1870 just below the present site of Galt Rehabilitation Centre, where the Blackfeet killed about 250 Crees and lost about 70 of their own braves.

The following year the Crees sent gifts of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and in the fall a formal treaty of peace was made between the two tribes on the bank of the Red Deer River.

In the year 1870 just after the great Indian battle there arrived at Fort Whoop-Up a Mr. Nick Sheran who opened a coal mine on the west bank of the river, opposite the present city of Lethbridge. His sister, Marcella, kept house for him, and when she was married to Joseph MacFarlane at Fort Whoop-Up in 1877 by Father Scallan, it was the first white marriage to take place in this district.

When the Mounted Police arrived at Fort Whoop-Up in 1874, they were greeted by the American flag flying above the Fort. The traders had vanished, after burying their liquor, and left an old man in charge of the fort.

The Mounted Police managed to get in touch with Healy and Hamilton and offered to buy the fort for \$10,000, but they wanted \$25,000 because it was new and strongly built. The price was considered to be too high, so the Mounted Police travelled 30 miles further west to establish Fort Macleod on the south bank of the Old Man River.

It was during 1879 when Elliott T. Galt was driving through the west, inspecting Indian Agencies, that he noticed the coal outcrops at "Coal Banks" where Nick Sheran had opened a mine. A year later he tried to interest his father, Sir Alexander Galt, one of the Fathers of Confederation, and at that time High Commissioner for Canada in London. Sir Alexander managed to interest some of his moneyed friends in these coal properties and in 1881 Sir Alexander along with his son, Elliott T. Galt, Mr. Burgiss, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Baring Brothers, bankers and associates, formed the North West Coal and Navigation Company, with William Lethbridge as President and Elliott Galt as General Manager. This Company was formed to develop the coal properties at "Coal Banks".

In the fall of 1881, the Company learned that the Canadian Pacific Railway would run its line near these coal deposits and so sent Captain Nicholas Bryant, (who, with his brother, Captain John Bryant, had been working the Londonderry Iron Mines under lease) to examine and report on these coal deposits. They wanted to have a coal mine opened in order to supply the Canadian Pacific Railway which was then built as far as Brandon. Captain Bryant's report being favourable, the Company decided to send out a small party to prospect and do some development work before the railway reached the coal fields. Captain Bryant, not being familiar with coal mining, wished to secure a man with the necessary knowledge and experience to open and establish a mine. He asked Mr. H. S. Poole, Manager of the Acadia Coal



LETHBRIDGE IS NOTED FOR ITS OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Company, Westville, N.S., to recommend someone. He chose William Stafford, Sr. After the necessary arrangements were made Mr. William Stafford and son, William, left Westville, N.S., on the 22nd day of May, 1882; after travelling via Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, St. Paul and Fort Benton, they arrived at Coal Banks on June 5th, fourteen days after leaving Westville. Howell Harris who was running a livery stable at Fort Benton, drove them from Fort Benton to Coal Banks on his way to Fort Macleod. This same Howell Harris was later prospecting for gold at the head of the Belly River in Alberta, when he found the biggest piece of pure tin on record for this continent; his find is exhibited as a showpiece in the United States assay office at Helena, Montana.

A ship-building project was started in the fall of 1883 by building the "Baroness" (named after Baroness Burdett-Coutts) and some 12 to 18 coal barges at Coal Banks on the Belly River. The hull of the boat was finished in the Spring in the year 1884 when it was floated down the river to Medicine Hat where machinery was installed and the upper deck and pilot house were built. The material used in the construction of the boat, as well as the barges was pine, obtained from the Company's sawmill in the Porcupine Hills. The "Baroness" had a length of 175 feet with a 31 foot beam and a flat bottom; a draft of six inches when empty and twenty-four inches when loaded. At the time the "Baroness" was under construction the "Alberta" was also being built at Medicine Hat's dockyard; this boat was built of oak brought in from the east. In the meantime the "Minnow" a small boat purchased by the Galt Company in Winnipeg, had arrived and was launched. On the completion of the other two boats in the Spring of 1884, this small but imposing fleet started plowing

its way up the river toward Coal Banks, where the barges were being loaded with coal ready for their arrival. The steamers, before leaving Medicine Hat, loaded up all the freight billed for Macleod and district, which was considerable, because it had been accumulating for some time.

The boats made several trips up and down the river that season, but it was soon discovered that the only period they could operate with any degree of satisfaction was during the season of high water; and during high water the current was so fast that it took almost as much coal to bring the boats back up-stream as they could carry down-stream when loaded. So the 1884 shipping season closed, and with it Lethbridge's glory as an inland shipping port.

When the Northwest Rebellion broke out in April, 1885, the three steamers with several barges were leased to the Dominion Government. The late Hugh Macbeth, an employee of the Galt Company during the "steamer days", in recalling some of the incidents of the period said, "We left Medicine Hat with the steamers early in April and proceeded down the river, took on a number of soldiers and their stores at Saskatchewan Landing (the crossing of the trail from Swift Current to Battleford) and proceeded on down stream to Clarke's Crossing (now Saskatoon) at which point more soldiers and supplies were taken aboard, and proceeded down stream, finally arriving at Batoche and the forks of the Saskatchewan River. From this point, we proceeded up stream to Prince Albert, Battleford, Fort Pitt and Edmonton. Two trips were made between Battleford and Edmonton, carrying soldiers and supplies. When the rebellion was over, the soldiers for Winnipeg and eastern Canada, with their stores were taken aboard, and with a barge full of wounded soldiers, started down the Saskatchewan River, finally arriving at Grand Rapids where the mouth of the Saskatchewan enters Lake Winnipeg. At this point our cargo of soldiers and their stores were transferred into Lake Winnipeg boats and we returned up the Saskatchewan."

A charter was applied for by the North West Coal & Navigation Company, and was granted by the Dominion Government, that would enable them to build a narrow gauge railway from Dunmore to Lethbridge, a distance of 109 miles, and with it the Company received a land grant of 3,840 acres per mile, to be paid for at the rate of 10c per acre. The Company then increased its capital and issued bonds for £160,000 sterling in order to finance the building of this railway. Contracts were let to commence work in April, 1885, but owing to the rebellion breaking out at this time, it was impossible to get the contractors to begin work before the end of May. And, until the railway was completed, the various work parties had to be given military protection. The railway was finished on the 28th of August, 1885, and on the following day coal was delivered to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction.

The official opening of this railway took place on September 24th, 1885. It was opened by the then Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently nicknamed the "Turkey-Trail". Just about this time Charles A. Magrath, who was employed as a surveyor by the Department of the Interior, received an offer of a position with the North West Company, which he accepted. He married Miss Mable Galt, daughter of Sir Alexander Galt in 1899, and the town of Magrath was named after him. The first coal shipped over the Turkey Trail to Dunmore was hauled up an inclined railway that was located near the present high-level bridge.

The Company staked out the townsite in 1885, reserving a piece of land for a park that is now named Galt Park in honor of Sir Alexander Galt. The first house in Lethbridge, built by the Company, was the residence of the Company accountant, H. F. Greenwood, located on the corner of 4th Avenue and 6th Street South. At this time the name was changed from Coal Banks to Lethbridge in honour of William Lethbridge, first president of the North West Coal & Navigation Company.

After shipping coal for several years to Medicine Hat, it became fairly evident that if the North West Coal & Navigation Company were to remain in operation it must obtain an enlarged market for its coal, and to that end the Montana market was given serious consideration. This meant another railway and necessitated further financing. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company was the outcome, becoming the successor of the North West Coal and Navigation Company toward the end of 1889; and as the Montana field was invaded a United States charter was obtained at the same time for the Great Falls and Canada Railway Company. In 1890 Lethbridge was connected with Great Falls, Montana, by 200 miles of railway.

In 1877 a small Mormon settlement was started on Lees Creek, with Charles Ora Card as their leader. These sturdy folk, aware of the advantages of irrigation in their native Utah, were helpful in drawing attention to its possibilities in Southern Alberta.

During 1897 the Galts sought the help of the Dominion Government to bring about irrigation in the Lethbridge district; and with the encouragement of Sir Clifford Sifton, then Minister of the Interior, it was readily given.

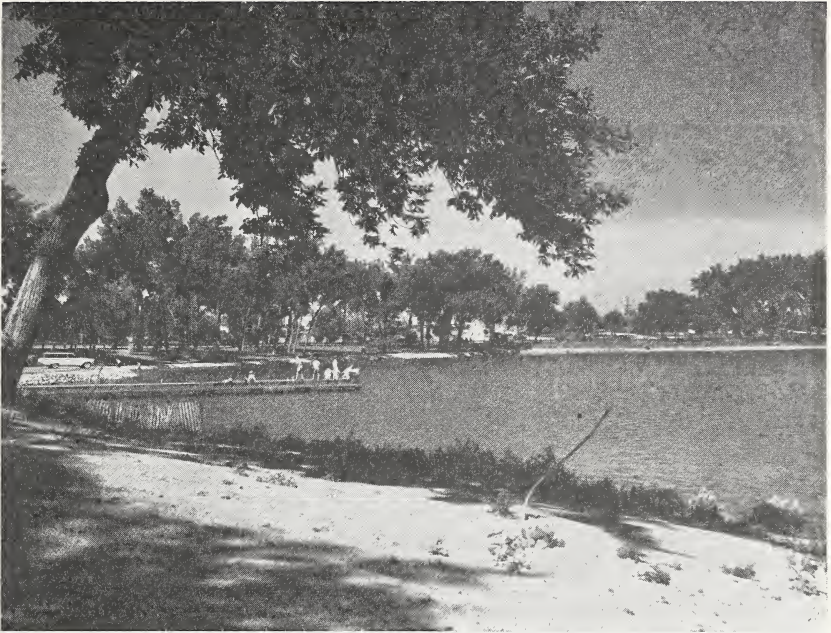
The Galts understood the necessity of supplying some kind of temporary employment for the newcomers that would yield a livelihood until their lands became productive. Hence, Elliott Galt's idea was to tie up irrigation canal construction with land settlement and to that end C. A. Magrath met the heads of the Mormon Church in Utah in the latter part of 1897, and an agreement was reached by which its members would construct irrigation canals, accepting payment half in cash and half in land at \$3.00 per acre.

Sir Alexander Galt obtained a charter for the Alberta Irrigation Company in 1893; this company was re-organized in 1899 and named the Canadian North West Irrigation Company. One of the results of the aforementioned contract was the establishment of the towns of Stirling and Magrath.

In 1902 Jesse Knight built the first sugar factory in Canada at Raymond, but this venture did not come up to expectations. However, sugar beets again entered the picture in 1925, when the Utah-Idaho Company rebuilt the old Knight plant. This plant was later acquired by the Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, one of the interests of the Rogers Family of British Columbia. Later large modern sugar plants were established at Picture Butte in 1936, and at Taber in 1951.

The town of Lethbridge entered into an agreement with the Irrigation Company to supply water for a term of years, which resulted in water being delivered for the first time on September 1st, 1900.

With the commencement of actual irrigation construction in 1898, Elliott Galt realized the necessity of railway communication along the canal system



HENDERSON LAKE IS A CENTRE FOR FAMILY ACTIVITIES

to Cardston, and organized the St. Mary River Railway Company. A narrow gauge railway was completed from Stirling to Cardston in 1902. This road was subsequently brought up to standard gauge and the first train to pass over it was the Governor General's special on September 13th, 1905.

The high level steel bridge that spans the valley through which flows the Old Man River is part of the Lethbridge, Macleod and Crow's Nest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is one mile and forty-seven feet in length, 307 feet high, and it was completed on October 22nd, 1909. This bridge is the highest and longest bridge of its type in the world. The first train from Macleod to Lethbridge passed over it on October 23rd, 1909.

The Lethbridge News was established in 1885 and discontinued in 1913. The Lethbridge Herald was established in 1907 and has continued its publication since that date.

In 1891 Sir Alexander Galt built the Galt Hospital for employees of the Galt concerns, and in 1913 Elliott and his brother John Galt, transferred the property to the municipality with an endowment fund of \$50,000 which had been created by their father.

The first physician to visit Lethbridge was Dr. George A. Kennedy of Fort Macleod who attended miners and mine officials of the River Bottom. The first resident doctor was Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn, who later became a very prominent surgeon.

The first school board, appointed by the Board of Education of the North West Territories, Regina, met on March 26th, 1886, with three members, consisting of William Stafford, chairman, John Craig and H. F. Greenwood; the latter was named secretary-treasurer. An early start was made by renting a cottage that stood immediately south of the No. 1 Galt Mine for school purposes. This school was opened on April 11th, 1886, with L. B. Latimer engaged as teacher at a salary of \$60.00 per month. The building still exists, but has been moved and re-erected as a private residence on Second Avenue South between Third and Fourth Streets.

Coming to Lethbridge to take charge of the Roman Catholic Church in 1889, Father Van Tighem sponsored the organization of a separate school. It was opened first in a modest building at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 9th Street, with Mr. McDae engaged as the first teacher. In the fall of 1890 there arrived four nuns of the order of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus. They took charge of the Convent in January, 1891, and the school shortly boasted 80 pupils. The first private school was conducted by Miss Coe, later Mrs. Falkland Warren.

Growth of the churches and various demoninations in Lethbridge goes hand in hand with the growth of the city itself. Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries in 1880 were the first carriers of the Gospel to the little settlement of Coal Banks, later to be known as Lethbridge.

Old timers are unanimous in telling of the unity of the mixed faiths and of the cordial relationships that existed between the early church leaders — Rev. Charles McKillop, Presbyterian; Dr. Maclean, Methodist; Rev. E. K. Matheson, Anglican; Rev. Father Van Tighem, Roman Catholic.

Rev. John Maclean in earlier days held services for the miners, coming from the Blood Indian Reserve.

From 1885 church history moved to the upper town and August, 1885, saw the first Methodist service in the upper town. This was held in the billiard room of the original Lethbridge Hotel, Rev. Wellington Bridgman conducting the service. In October, 1885, Mr. J. D. Higinbotham organized a Sunday School which really marked the beginning of the Presbyterian church in Lethbridge. Scene of the first Sunday School was the Climie and Robertson carpenter shop.

The first resident lawyer was Dr. C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., who arrived in December, 1885.

The first locomotive to enter Lethbridge was a "Mogul" type; it arrived in August, 1885, with Thomas McPherson as the engineer in charge.

The first Masonic Lodge was instituted on March 13th, 1888.

The first Lethbridge Board of Trade was established in September, 1889, with C. A. Magrath its first president.

The first annual fair was held in Lethbridge in 1897 with Henry Bentley as president and C. B. Bowman secretary.

The first bank was the Union Bank; this was the first chartered bank west of Winnipeg.

The first resident magistrate was Supt. P. R. Neale of the N.W.M.P.

The first hotel was the McKenzie House situated on Baroness Road, now First Avenue South.

Development of the city's utilities commenced when the city, on December 1st, 1904, made a five-year agreement with the Lethbridge Electric Company to supply electric power to operate pumps for supplying water to the city; with a minimum bill of \$175 per month and a maximum of \$235 provided the pumps did not operate over eight hours a day. This is the first record of water being pumped to residents of Lethbridge.

On September 1st, 1908, the city took over the electric light and power plant from the Lethbridge Electric Company. This plant was destroyed by fire on New Year's Eve, December 31st, 1909. The plant was rebuilt and has continued to expand.

The location of Lethbridge was first named "Ashsoysem" (meaning Steep Banks) by the Blackfeet Indians. Shortly after Nick Sheran started to mine coal in 1872 it was named "Coal Banks". When the first section of the townsite was staked out in May, 1885, it was named Lethbridge in honor of William Lethbridge, the first president of the North West Coal & Navigation Company. Lethbridge was established as a town in 1891 with C. A. Magrath as the first Mayor and incorporated as a city May 9th, 1906, when George Rogers was Mayor. Dr. Galbraith was the first elected city mayor in 1907. In 1914 the city adopted the commission form of government, but changed to the managerial form of government in 1928 and appointed J. T. Watson as the first city manager. Prior to his appointment he had been chief engineer of the city's steam-electric power plant.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Lethbridge is noted for its wide streets, neat and clean appearance, absence of trolley wires, plentiful supply of sunshine, and mild winters that provide ideal living conditions for those looking for a place to retire. One doesn't hear of anyone wanting to leave Lethbridge. During winter the city is visited by warm Chinook winds from the Pacific coast. The Indians have a legend for these warm winds which reads as follows:

"Once upon a time there was a beautiful Indian maid whose name was 'Chinook'. One cold winter's day she wandered into the mountains and was lost. The bravest warriors made a search for the missing maid, but she could not be found. While they were searching a warm breeze came over the mountains melting the snow and ice; the warriors gazed at each other in wonder and whispered, 'It is Chinook's breath.'"

Ample supplies of coal and natural gas are available for cooking, heating and industrial purposes. Electric power is supplied by the Municipal Power Plant, which also augments the power supplied to Southern Alberta by the Calgary Power Company.

The growth of the City has been rapid and sustained at an even rate. This is a result of a stable agricultural economy with prime and secondary manufacturing plants and wholesale distributing business.

City development is controlled by an Interim Development By-Law, administered by an Interim Development Board, appointed by City Council, pending the adoption of a General Plan. Construction is controlled by the city building bylaw supported by the National Building Code of Canada, and is administered by the Building Inspector and his staff.

The general quality of buildings throughout the city can be considered excellent with constant effort being exerted to improve and rehabilitate the older commercial and industrial sections of the city.

The majority of smaller retail outlets are constructed of masonry walls and joisted floors and roofs. The larger factory, department store and office buildings are of fully protected construction, masonry walls and concrete floors and roofs and equipped with sprinkler systems. The residential sections of the city, in quality of appearance and construction are equal to the best to be found on the continent. Adequate and suitable housing is provided for people of all ages and economic status, the whole blended to provide well developed housing adjacent to schools, recreation facilities and modern shopping centres.

There are two general hospitals for the care of acute cases. The Municipal Hospital has 192 beds and St. Michael's has 180 beds. There is a branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses in the city which renders home nurs-



A NEW JUNIOR COLLEGE ADDS TO THE DISTRICT'S HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

ing to all those in need. Galt Rehabilitation Centre cares for 70 chronically ill patients, and a 100-bed Auxiliary Hospital and a Home for the Aged accommodates 50 people.

The Public Library, with three branches well stocked and administered by a qualified librarian and an independent board appointed by the Council, assures cultural facilities are not lacking.

The City of Lethbridge has seven hotels, seven large motels, eleven banks, a treasury, branch and three theatres. There are four high schools, three junior high schools and nineteen elementary schools, as well as a new Junior College and Vocational School, a school for retarded children, and twenty-five churches and places of worship. It is the district headquarters for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation organization and the Federal Department of Agriculture Research Station. The Research Station is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada. The city is the headquarters for the Provincial District Agriculturist, and the District Court of Southern Alberta.

There are ample facilities for recreation in Lethbridge. There is a Recreation Commission and a full-time Director of Recreation in charge of a modern, well-equipped sports centre, with swimming pool, another pool in North Lethbridge, and a new open air pool at Henderson Lake. Playground facilities are sponsored by various clubs, covering summer and winter sports. There are many sites set apart for parks and these are being developed from year to year.

For organized sport there is one lighted ball park, and several unlighted, two golf courses, a par 3 course, three soccer and football fields, an artificial ice arena, and two Civic Artificial Ice Centres for skating and curling; also a sports centre containing facilities for boxing, basketball and badminton in the Civic Centre. There is a YMCA and YWCA which carry on the best traditions of these organizations as well as providing recreational and cultural facilities for boys and girls of Lethbridge. They both provide hostel accommodation for young men and women. There are many cultural groups devoted to the arts as well as social clubs, lodges, etc.

Henderson Lake is an oasis for recreation during the summer's heat. Adjacent to the lake is a dance pavilion which is in operation during the summer months, a boating lake for relaxation and trout fishing during the cool summer evenings.

Waterton Lakes - Glacier International Peace Park in the Rocky Mountains is a short scenic drive from Lethbridge, and many citizens have built summer homes within the confines of the park. This is a popular resort for Canadians and visitors from the United States because of the varied opportunities for holiday relaxation. Here one can boat, fish, ride, hike, camp, and swim amidst the almost unbelievable beauty of the Rocky Mountains.

Lethbridge is the centre of a rich farming and ranching area, and is well served by every means of transportation — bus, truck, airplane. It is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the southern main line from the east to Vancouver and is the hub of seven branch lines serving the

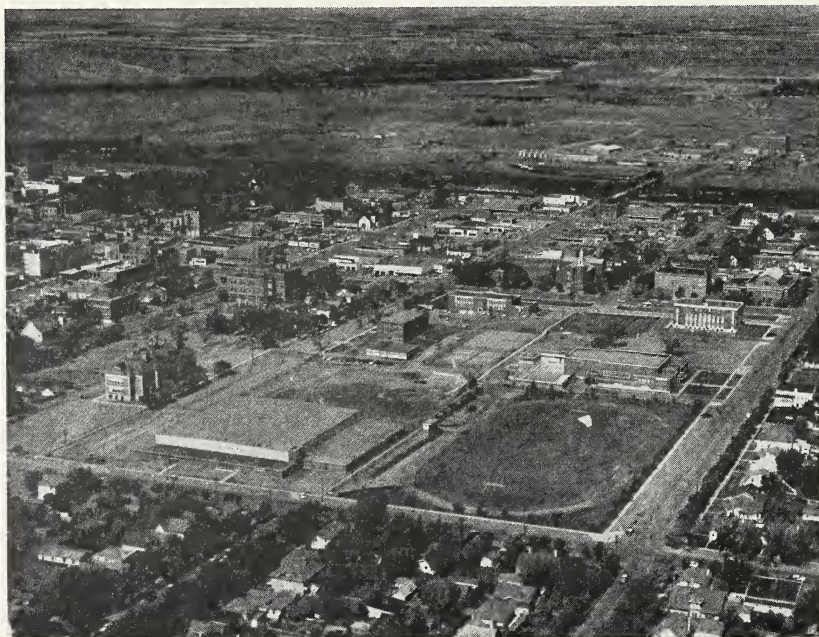
area. Its newspaper, radio and television stations are outstanding examples of community-minded public service, maintaining a continuing interest in the welfare of the community and district.

Every four years the publishers of Towns & Cities Magazine select an outstanding community in the Western Provinces, which in the opinion of its editorial staff is deserving of an award. Lethbridge had the very distinct honor of winning this award for the period 1962-1966. Throughout the issue of Towns & Cities Magazine in which the award was announced, Lethbridge is referred to variously as "Canada's Model Community", "Canada's Outstanding City", "Canada's Award Winning City" and "Canada's Best City".

Lethbridge is a city of which its 35,722 citizens are justly proud.

9. ADMINISTRATION

The city operates under the managerial form of government; six aldermen comprise the City Council, each being elected for a term of two years. The Mayor is elected by popular vote for a two year term. The City Manager is appointed by Council. The Separate and Public School Boards are elected by popular vote but City Council appoints the various Commissions such as the Police Commission, Planning Commission, Industrial Commission, Recreation Commission, etc. The power plants, transit system and water supply distribution are owned and administered by the city. All the municipal administrative buildings are located in a four city block area in the centre of the city.



RECREATION FACILITIES AND THE CITY HALL ARE IN THE CITY CENTRE



MODERN DOWNTOWN STORES ATTRACT SHOPPERS FROM A WIDE TRADING AREA

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The administration staff under the Chief of Police consists of one Inspector, one male clerk and two stenographers.

The Protective Branch consists of four Sergeants, 28 men and two radio equipped prowler cars.

The Traffic Branch consists of five constables under a Traffic Sergeant. They operate one patrol car and one motorcycle, both of which are radio equipped.

Investigation Branch is under Detective Sergeant and two Detectives. They have one unmarked radio car.

The Force gives 24-hour police service, controls the Pound and the Poundkeeper, as well as 6 members of the Corps of Commissionaires responsible for parking enforcement and playground and park control.

Building Regulations

The City is at present drafting a new zoning by-law. Town Planning is administered by the Oldman River District Planning Commission who are responsible to City Council. Land Development is controlled by the Interim Development By-law, administered by the Interim Development Board, and the Building Inspector is the Secretary of the Board.

Building construction must conform to the requirements of the City Building By-law, copies of which may be obtained from the Engineering Directorate upon request.

The National Building Code (1960) is used as reference material in conjunction with the City Code:

Electrical regulations conform to the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

Sanitary regulations conform to the Alberta Public Health Act.

Gas installations conform to by-law No. 607.

Before any building is commenced, plans must first be submitted to the City Building Inspector for his approval; and no building permit will be issued unless the plans conform to the Interim Development By-law and building regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION

The Fire Department consists of: 1 Fire Chief; 6 Captains; 38 Pump, Hose and Ladder Men; 4 Telephone Men; 1 Volunteer Fireman; 1 Motor Mechanic. The Fire Department also operates the City Ambulance Service.

	1949	1951	1958	1961
Net operating expense..	\$100,710	\$124,450	\$197,900	\$262,872
Population	22,000	22,948	31,586	34,911
Per capita cost	4.57	4.98	6.27	7.53

No. 1 Fire Station is located at 4th Street and 2nd Avenue South.

No. 2 Fire Station is located at 13th Street and 2nd Avenue A North.

Equipment

- 1 Bickle Hose Carrier (1942) equipped with Front Mounted 'Champion' 500 gallon pump - purchased 1947.
- 1 La France Spartan Pumper, 830 gallon, purchased 1948. F.M. Radio equipped.
- 1 La France Spartan Pumper, 840 gallon, purchased 1954. F.M. Radio equipped.
- 1 Dodge Truck equipped with American Marsh Front End Mounted Pump, 500 gallon, purchased November, 1951. F.M. radio equipped.
- 1 La France 85 ft. Aerial Truck, purchased Oct. 17th, 1955.
- 1 Utility Truck, International, purchased Sept. 1953. F.M. Radio equipped.
- 1 Squad Car (Ford) purchased July 25th, 1955. F.M. radio equipped.
- 1 Ambulance. F.M. radio equipped.
- 1 Chevrolet Truck, 60 foot Ajax Ladder (Reserve).
- 4 Portable Auxiliary Pump Units (McCulloch).
- 1 Portable McCulloch Gas Driven Saw
- 1 Electric Saw (Portable).

- 1 Portable Onan Light Plant.
- 1 Novox - Resuscitator.
- 1 Pneolator - Resuscitator - purchased 1957.
- 17 All Service Gas Masks.
- 3 Super Vacuum Ventilating Fans.
- 3 Scott Air Paks (4 spare cylinders).
- 1 Boat - wood; 1 Boat - aluminum.
- 1 7-h.p. Scott Atwater Outboard Motor
- 1 La France Pumper, 1,050 gpm. - purchased October, 1960.
- 1 Audio Hailer.
- 1 Portable Welding and Cutting Torch (Oxygen-acetylene).

All machines are equipped with all necessary small equipment according to National Fire Code.

The fire alarm system consists of four closed circuits with 53 alarm boxes.

The P.A. system and two-way F.M. radio is connected to all fire trucks.

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Assessed Valuation - 1962

Land	\$22,832,040
Improvements	47,360,510
	\$70,192,550
Public School	\$56,135,780
Separate School	14,056,770
	\$70,192,550
Business	\$2,909,625

Valuation of Property Exempt from Taxation 1962	Land	Buildings
	100%	60%
Dominion Government	322,290	1,805,470
Provincial Government	291,525	1,223,600
Parks & Playgrounds	1,483,395	457,680
Property used for Educational, Religious, Charitable and Welfare Purposes	1,076,395	5,035,555
Public Utilities	75,755	2,722,920
Hospitals	113,845	2,243,530
City Owned Unimproved Property	1,572,200	
Cemeteries	189,050	
Libraries	17,500	36,250
City Owned Improved Property	1,008,470	1,200,060
Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd.	98,455	389,925
	\$6,248,880	\$15,114,990

1962 Mill Rates

City General	18.4
Education	27.3
Provincial Education Plan	22.5
Supplemental Education	4.8
Health Services	3.9
Provincial Hospital Plan	2.8
Municipal Hospital District6
Health Unit5
Planning Commission4
Total Mill Rate	50.0

Business Tax Rate 10% of Business Assessment
(Annual Rental Value)

Valuation of Property - Agreement & Grants

	100%	60%
	Land	Buildings
Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd.	98,455	389,925
Dominion Government	322,290	1,805,470
Provincial Government	291,525	1,223,600
	<u>\$712,270</u>	<u>\$3,418,995</u>
	Land	Buildings
By Annexation (1962)	56,020	99,960
	Total	\$155,980

Mill Rate for Annexation (M.D. 25 Rate) 39.72.

13. AREAS

Area of City	8,704 acres
Parks & Playgrounds	370 acres
Water Area	91 acres

Miles of Roads, Streets and Lanes

	Concrete	Bitum. Pave.	Bitum. Surf.	Gravel	Improved Earth	Treated Gravel	Total
Street & Roads	3.1	49.4	23.0	90.3	0	9.0	174.4 miles

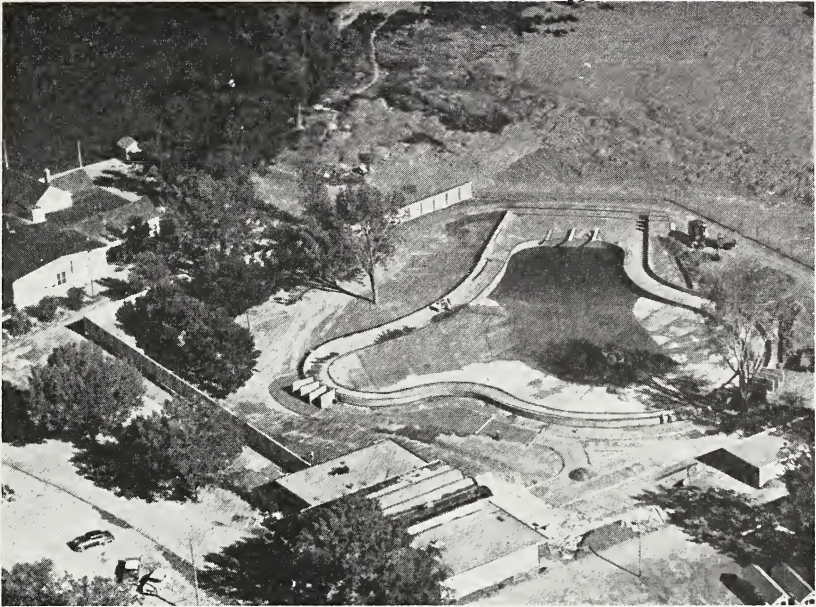
Cemeteries

Lethbridge Public Cemetery owned and operated by City Parks Dept.

Catholic Cemetery owned and operated by City Parks Dept.

Memorial Gardens operated by private company.

Jewish Cemetery operated by Lethbridge Hebrew Association.



ADDITIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CITY

Parks & Recreation Grounds

Adams Park, 13th Street North, Corner of 8th Avenue.

Galt Gardens, 3rd Avenue S., between 5th and 7th Streets S.

Henderson Park, East end of 7th Avenue S.

Henderson Baseball Stadium, Junction 7th Ave. S. & Mayor Magrath Dr.

Lethbridge Exhibition Grounds, 7th Ave. S.E. of Henderson Park.

Dave Elton Park & Fastball Stadium, 6th Ave., West of 9th Street North.

Indian Battle Park, in Riverbottom, West of City.

14. SEWER & WATER MAIN MILEAGE - as at January 1, 1962

Storm Sewers 48.65 miles

Sanitary Sewers 89.11 miles

Water Mains 107.90 miles

15. POWER

Three phase 60 cycle power is supplied by the city owned electric plant, located on the east bank of the Old Man River, about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the business district.

Installed generator capacity of plant:

Steam Turbines	13,500 KW
Gas Turbines	20,000 KW
Total	<u>33,500 KW</u>

Fuel used is natural gas supplied by the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited which has a net calorific value of about 1,000 B.T.U. per cu. ft.

City & Station	1959	1960	1961
Peak Load -----	15,000 KW	16,800 KW	18,100 KW
Total Production ..	62,374,000 KWH	65,930,000 KWH	76,306,000 KWH

Rates—

Domestic:

- First 15 KWH - Min. -1.20
- Next 35 KWH @ 5c
- Next 50 KWH @ 3c
- Next 100 KWH @ 2c
- Over 200 KWH Combination Rate

(Single Residence Only)

- First 50 KWH @ 6c
- All over @ 1½c

Commercial:

- Demand Charge - 50c per KW of Connected Load
- First 50 KWH @ 6c
- Next 350 KWH @ 5c
- Next 600 KWH @ 3c
- All over 1000 KWH @ 2½c

Power:

If Power Consumption does not exceed 50 KWH Commercial Rates charged.

- Demand Charge - 25c per H.P.
- First 200 KWH @ 4c
- Next 800 KWH @ 2½c
- All over 1,000 KWH @ 2c

Commercial & Power - Special Rates:

Consumers using over 10,000 KW hrs. per month on one meter - Special Rate on application.

16. WATER

The city obtains its water supply from the Old Man River. During the year 1957 a diversion weir was installed across this river approximately 1,800 feet south of the pumping station in the power house building. By means of a system of excavated canals and a concrete structure water is obtained from the river at a point 800 feet south of the weir to supply the new low lift and the old low lift pumping stations in addition to a controlled amount which returns to the river through the former intake.

The old low lift pumping station located on the river's edge and approximately 600 feet from the power house building is comprised of a two compartment re-inforced concrete suction well and a low lift pump house in which are housed two low lift pumps having a combined capacity of 7,000,000 gallons per day against a head of 50 feet. Provision is made for sealing the pump house against high water. Water from the pumps is delivered to the old water treatment plant and to the power house for emergency cooling water.

The old water treatment plant receives water from the old and new low lift pumping stations at a double compartment flocculation basin. Here alum is added to the raw water and mixing is performed. From the flocculation basins, water passes on to the double compartment sedimentation basin (80' x 80' x 14') after which chlorine is added before entering eight rapid sand filters. From the filters the water passes through eight rate of flow controllers to the clear well of capacity 80,000 gallons. The high lift pumps in the power house building are connected to this deep well. The capacity of the old water treatment plant is 8,500,000 gallons per day.

The new low lift pumping station is located approximately 400 feet south of the power house building and is comprised of a re-inforced concrete suction well and a brick building which at present houses three centrifugal low lift pumps. The present combined capacity is 14,000,000 gallons per day against 50 feet head. Provision is made in the building to add one additional pump. The suction well immediately under the pump house is fed by water which flows under gravity through 2 four foot diameter conduits, which tap the northern extremity of the diversion weir canal system. Water from the new lift pump station is pumped to the new and the old water treatment plant and also flows under gravity to the power house where it is used as a coolant.

During the winter of 1960-61 the most recent addition was made to the low lift pumping capacity. A General Electric 150 h.p. steam turbine rated at 7,200,000 gallons per day at 50 feet head was installed in the power plant building to supply raw water to the two treating plants. With this addition the low lift pumping capacity is now 28,600,000 gpd.

Raw water enters the new water treatment plant by way of the accelerator basin where chemicals are added. Alum is used as a coagulant. Activated carbon can also be added when required. Lime is added during the winter months from October to April inclusive to soften the water to approximately 100 p.p.m. The water and sludge in the centre compartment of the accelerator is agitated by mechanical means. The heavy particles of silt settle out after the water passes through small openings in the side of the centre compartment to the outer chamber.

On one side of this outer chamber the solids settle out and are blown down to waste, while on the other three sides the solids are re-circulated into the centre compartment where the solids are maintained between 4 and 12 per cent. Clean water is taken off at the surface level of the outer chamber and flows under gravity through the re-carbonation basin where carbon dioxide is added during the lime softening process, from October to April, to change excess carbonate into soluble bicarbonate. Beyond the re-carbonation chamber chlorine is added and the treated water passes through two sets of rapid sand filters.

From the sand filters the water passes into 80,000 gallon clear well. Both clear wells for the old and new water treatments plant are equalized by a 24 inch line with a common 24 inch suction to the high lift pumps. The new water treatment plant has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The two treatment plants can be operated as separate units or as one unit.

During April, 1962, extensions to the new water treatment plant were begun. When completed in 1963 the water treating capacity of all combined plants will be 16,000,000 gallons per day.

The high lift pumping station is located in the power house building and consists of the following pumps:

1. One Rees-Roturbo two-stage, double suction centrifugal pump directly connected to a 225 h.p. electric motor.
2. One Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch centrifugal pump directly connected to a 200 h.p. electric motor.
3. One Canadian Allis-Chalmers two-stage centrifugal pump directly connected to a 450 h.p. synchronous electrical motor.
4. One Allis-Chalmers two-stage centrifugal pump driven by a 675 h.p. Terry steam turbine.
5. One Canadian Allis-Chalmer two-stage centrifugal pump driven by an 800 h.p. synchronous electric motor.

The present capacity of the high lift pump is 13,000,000 gallons per day against a head of 420 feet. All electric high lift pumps are fed through Canadian General Electric limit amp controller at 2,300 volts.

The transmission lines between the high duty pumps and the distribution system consists of:

1. A 24" steel water main runs from the high duty pumps to the 4,000,000 gallon reservoir and booster pumping station, and also the 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank. A 12" C.I. water main on 7th Street South serving the business district is connected to the 24" main at 6th Avenue South. An 18" C.I. water main on 13th Street South serving North Lethbridge is connected to the 24" main at 4th Avenue South and extends to 9th Avenue North. A 16" C.I. water main on Mayor Magrath Drive serving Southeast Lethbridge is connected to the 24" main at 4th Avenue and 21 Street South. A 16" C.I. main on 21st Street South and North supplies the industrial area in East and Northeast Lethbridge and is connected to the 24" water main at 2nd Avenue South.
2. An 18" C.I. water main runs from the high duty pumps serving the residential area of South Lethbridge.

The distribution system consists of 107.9 miles of cast iron, steel and transite mains. The large majority of steel pipe and the old wood mains have been replaced by either cast iron or transite pipe. Tied into the distribution system are two underground reservoirs and an elevated storage tank.

The older of these reservoirs (138' x 58' x 13') is located at 5th Avenue North and 25th Street North. Valves and pump switches on this reservoir are manual. The pumping capacity is 1,040,000 gallons per day.

The newer 4,000,000 gallon underground reservoir (268' x 134' x 18' 6") is located on Mayor Magrath Drive between 3rd and 4th Avenues South. The pump house adjacent to this reservoir houses four Allis-Chalmers centrifugal pumps of the following ratings: 500-gpm, 750-gpm, 2,000-gpm and 3,400-gpm against a head of 110 feet. Here the pumps are automatically controlled and turns on or off according to the pressure in the distribution mains. Pressures and levels at the reservoir are transmitted electronically by private telephone circuits to the Power Plant for observation.

A 500,000 imperial gallon radial cone elevated tank is located on 21st Street South between 2nd and 3rd Avenues South. The tank functions to help meet peak demands and maintain a more uniform pressure on the distribution system.

The maximum water pressure in the business area is sixty pounds per square inch. The pressure in the residential districts varies between 40 to 60 pounds per square inch.

In addition to supplying the water demands for the City of Lethbridge the system supplies water to the Lethbridge Gaol, the Municipal Airport and the Government Research Station.

	1948	1951	1957	1961
Total Annual Pumpage -----	821,000,000	885,240,000	1,333,972,000	1,630,259,000
No. of Service Connections ---	5,800		7,376	9,545

Rates:

Domestic:

Minimum Charge \$2.00 per 400 cu. ft.

Thereafter charged @ 10c per 100 cu. ft.

Apartments - Accommodation for 3 or more families, commercial rates are charged.

Commercial:

	Consumption Per Month	Rate per 100 Cu. ft. Non Cumulative
From 0 to	800 cu. ft.	37c
From 801 to	1,800 cu. ft.	34c
From 1,801 to	4,000 cu. ft.	31c
From 4,001 to	7,000 cu. ft.	28c
From 7,001 to	13,600 cu. ft.	25c
From 13,601 to	21,000 cu. ft.	23c
From 21,001 to	28,000 cu. ft.	22c
From 28,001 to	36,000 cu. ft.	20c
From 36,001 to	100,000 cu. ft.	18c
From 100,001 to	500,000 cu. ft.	16c
From 500,001 to	1,500,000 cu. ft.	14c
From 1,500,001 cu. ft. upward		13c

No discount allowed on either commercial or domestic water accounts.

Minimum Monthly Charge for Commercial Consumers--based on size of meter.

½ inch &		
¾ inch	2.50	680 cu. ft.
1 inch	3.00	880 cu. ft.
1¼ inch	3.75	1100 cu. ft.
1½ inch	4.50	1320 cu. ft.
2 inch	5.25	1540 cu. ft.
3 inch	6.50	2100 cu. ft.
4 inch	7.50	2420 cu. ft.
6 inch	12.00	3870 cu. ft.
8 inch	18.00	6430 cu. ft.
10 inch	26.00	

Chemical Analysis

	Parts per Million
Total Solids	90
Ignition Loss	46
Hardness	85
Sulphates	Nil
Chlorides	5
Alkalinity	70
Nature of Alkalinity	Bicarbonate of lime and magnesium
Nitrites	Nil
Nitrates	Nil
Iron	Nil
Remarks	Water Chemically suitable.

17. GAS

Natural gas is supplied under a franchise as a public utility by the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd. This gas is a mixture from the following fields: Turner Valley, Sarcee, Jumping Pound, Carbon, Okotoks, Parkland, Bow Island and Foremost.

Heating Value: B.T.U. per cu. ft. by calorimeter measurement, basis 14.4 p.s.i.a. and 60° F. - 1,064.

Specific Gravity (air - 1) - 0.621, measured on recording Gravitometer.

Rate No. 1 - General Rate

Available to all customers.

First 2 MCF or less \$3.00 per month

All additional MCF 34.5c per MCF

Minimum Monthly Charge--\$3.00

When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per MCF other than the first 2 MCF shall be increased by 4c and the Gross Rate so arrived at shall apply.

Rate No. 2 – Optional Rates

(a) General Service—

Available to all customers whose annual consumption is more than 18,650 MCF.

Fixed Charge	\$150.00 per month
Plus Commodity Charges	25c per MCF
Minimum Monthly Charge—	\$150.00.

When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per MCF shall be increased by 2c and the Gross Rate so arrived at shall apply.

(b) Special Service—

Available to customers located adjacent to and served directly from the Company's main transmission lines serving the Calgary-Lethbridge System and whose annual consumption is more than 200,000 MCF.

Fixed Charge	\$650.00 per month
Plus Commodity Charge	22c per MCF
Minimum Monthly Charge—	\$650.00.

(See General Condition Below)

Rate No. 3 – Optional High Load Factor Rates

(a) General Service—

Available to customers whose annual consumption is more than 10,000 MCF, and whose total consumption during the six meter reading periods ending in May, June, July, August, September and October, is not less than 40 per cent of their total consumption for the year.

Fixed Charge: \$20.00 per month plus \$1.75 per month per MCF of maximum 12-hr. demand.

Plus Commodity Charge:

First 4,000 MCF per month	17c per MCF
All additional MCF per month	16c per MCF

Minimum Monthly Charge—Fixed Charge.

(b) Special Service—

Available to customers located adjacent to and served directly from the Company's main transmission lines serving the Calgary-Lethbridge System and whose annual consumption is more than 150,000 MCF and whose total consumption during the six meter reading periods ending in May, June, July, August, September and October, is not less than 40 per cent of their total consumption for the year.

Fixed Charge: \$20.00 per month plus \$1.00 per month per MCF of maximum 12-hr. demand.

Plus Commodity Charge:

First 75,000 MCF per month 17c per MCF

All additional MCF per month 15c per MCF

Minimum Monthly Charge—Fixed Charge.

The maximum 12-hour demand shall be the greatest amount of gas in cubic feet delivered in any twelve consecutive hours during the current billing period or the preceding eleven billing periods as determined by the Company by measurement. The maximum 12-hour demand of a new customer of gas shall be estimated by the Company.

Provided that the Company may, with the approval of the Public Utilities Board, take into consideration in determining the fixed charge the effect of the customer's demand for gas upon the Company's peak load.

(See General Condition Below)

General Condition Affecting Rates No. 2 and No. 3

These rate schedules are available only on annual contract, which shall continue from year to year thereafter until either party shall give to the other party, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any such year, a written notice of desire to terminate same, whereupon at the expiration of such year, it shall cease and determine.

All of the above rates have been approved by the Public Utilities Board of the Province of Alberta, but are subject to regulation by that body from time to time.

Further information regarding these rates may be obtained by contacting the Company. The Head Office is located at 140 - 6th Ave. S.W., Calgary.

Board Order No. 25841.

18. L. P. GAS

Calorific value 2,521 B.T.U. per cu. ft. at 60°F.

100 lb cylinders \$7.50.

Bulk 18 cents to 22 cents per gallon.

Total storage capacity 150,000 gallons.

19. DIESEL FUEL

Calorific value 135,000 to 140,000 B.T.U. per gal. at 60°F.

Summer grade 19.7c per gallon.

Winter grade 19.7c per gallon.

Total storage capacity 100,000 gallons.

20. COAL

Sub-bituminous coal from mines on the outskirts of the city with a calorific value of 11,100 B.T.U. per lb can be obtained for industrial users at a price of \$4.00 to \$4.25 per ton.

F.O.B. Mine Prices per Ton:

Lump	Egg	Stoker	Bone	Pea Slack
\$10.00	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$4.00	\$2.25

21. RESOURCES - LOCAL

Sub-bituminous coal	Honey
Clay for building bricks and tile	Straw
Sand - common	Vegetables
Gravel	Sugar Beets
Cereals	Field Crops
Cattle, sheep, hogs, horses	Soft Fruits
Poultry produce	Oil Seed Crops

Trading Area Resources

Sub-bituminous coal	*Silver	*Tin
Bituminous coal	Sulphur	Cattle
Coke	Iron Ore	Sheep
Limestone	*Lead	Hogs
Sand - Common	*Zinc	Cereals
Gravel	Honey	Vegetables
Gas - Natural	*Antimony	Beets
Petroleum By-products	*Marble	Sugar
*Gypsum	*Magnesite	*Apples, Orchard Fruits
*Barite	Building Stone	*Peaches
Shale for Cement	Lumber	*Strawberries
Shale for Rock Wool	*Bismuth	Furs
*Gold	*Cadmium	Straw
Clay for building bricks & tile	Oil - 18° to 40° A.P.I. Gravity	

* Produced commercially in the British Columbia portion of the trading area.

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal

Department of Agriculture
St. Mary River Project
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing
Service
Plant Protection Division
Legal Surveys
Veterinary Research Laboratory
Veterinary Diagnostic Clinic
Health of Animals Division
Veterinary & Medical Entomology
Liaison Officer
Research Station
Science Service Laboratories
Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration
National Defence Department
33 Field Park Squadron R.C.E.
18 Field Regiment R.C.A.
32 Tech. Squadron R.C.E.M.E.
R.C.A.F. Recruiting Unit
R.C.A.F. Detachment
Dept. of Transport
Meteorological Office
Radio Range Office
Resident Engineer
Traffic Control
Veteran Land Act and Soldier
Settlement Regional Office
Post Office
Department of National Revenue
Income Tax Office
National Employment Office
National Film Board
R.C.M.P. Detachment

Provincial

Department of Agriculture
St. Mary & Milk River Development
Attorney General's Department
Audit Department
Department of Education

Department of Health
Department of Public Welfare
Department of Highways
Department of Labour
Department of Lands & Forests
Department of Mines & Minerals
Department of Municipal Affairs
Provincial Secretary Department
Provincial Treasury
Department of Public Works
Provincial Gaol
Alberta Government Telephones

Municipal

City Manager
Industrial Co-ordinator
Planning Commission
Recreation & Culture Supervisor
Police Department
Fire Department (2 fire stations)
Police Magistrate
City Laboratory
Cemetery
Power House
Health Department –
Medical Health Officer M.D.
Sanitary Inspectors (2)
City Laboratory
Isolation Hospital
Garbage Collection
Municipal Ambulance Service
Lions Swimming Pool
Recreation Centre
Pound Keeper
Pumping Station
Public Works - City Engineer
Building Inspector
Electric Light Department
Waterworks Department

23. HEALTH SERVICES

The city has two modern hospitals. St. Michael's General Hospital is owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Martha. At the present time it has accommodation for 180 patients.

Plans for a new service wing with additional beds are presently being completed.

St. Michael's Hospital School of Nursing has accommodation and a teaching unit for 113 student nurses and X-ray and laboratory technicians.

The Lethbridge Municipal Hospital has 192 beds and a Nurses' Home providing accommodation for 130. This hospital is owned and operated by the Lethbridge Municipal Hospital District No. 65 Board, which is elected by the residents of the hospital district.

Rate Per Day	Public	Semi-Private	Private
Non-Residents of Alberta	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$27.00
Alberta Residents	2.00	6.00	9.00

The Galt Rehabilitation Centre with 70 beds and a separate proposed 100 bed extension provide care and treatment for extended illnesses.

Both units are Government approved hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Lethbridge Auxiliary Hospital Board.

The rate is \$1.50 per patient per day.

There is a Home for the Aged accommodating 50 people.



EXCELLENT FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

THE CITY OF LETHBRIDGE HEALTH UNIT

The Health Unit covers public health and preventive health services for the city. The full-time staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health who is the Director, one Senior Nurse and six Staff Nurses, two Public Health Inspectors and two stenographer-technicians.

Among the services provided are clinics for the infant and pre-school children which are held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday from 9:30 to 11:30 and 1:30 to 4 o'clock. At these clinics health counselling and immunization are provided. Consultations and examinations by the Medical Officer of Health are available as necessary.

Adults attend the above clinics for such procedures as poliomyelitis and tetanus immunization as well as smallpox vaccinations, etc.

Chest X-rays are available for all over the age of fifteen years every Wednesday afternoon from 1:30 to 4 o'clock.

The clinics are held in the Health Unit offices at the City Hall Annex directly opposite the City Hall.

The Health Unit staff supervises the health of the school children. Periodic examinations and immunizations are given in the schools.

The two Health Inspectors deal with problems in regard to environmental sanitation.

The city is amply provided for in the way of general practitioners, medical and surgical specialists, dentists, veterinary surgeons and other allied medical services. There is an excellent ambulance service run by the City Fire Department.

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES

(Other than health services)

Type of Service	No. of Establishments
Accountants	8
Barbers	20
Beauty Parlors	22
Barristers & Solicitors	40
Chartered Accountants	5
Dressmakers	6
Gunsmith	2
Photographers	5
Piano Tuning	3
Radio Tuning & Repairs	15
Refrigeration Repairs & Service	10
Shoe Repairs	8
Tailors	8
Upholsterers	8
Watch Repairs	14
Window Cleaners	3

25. TRANSPORTATION

Lethbridge is the divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the southern line from the east to Vancouver on the west. It is the hub of seven branch lines serving the district. There are direct rail connections through Coumts and Great Falls with the Great Northern Railway to all points in the United States.

The Municipal Airport, Kenyon Field, is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city limits on the south with radio beam and instrument landing system. It is also the home of "The Lethbridge Flying Club." Chartered flying services are available to all points.

Connections are established to all points throughout the United States and Canada by Trans Canada Air Lines. Trans Canada Air Lines are currently operating daily direct inter-city services to Calgary and Edmonton. Good trans-continental connections east and west are provided at Calgary and Medicine Hat so that Lethbridge is readily accessible from east and west. Speedy transportation is provided to cities having a community of interest across the prairies by the provision of daily prairie service flights in each direction. One carrier service is provided to main U.S. cities, overseas destination in Europe and the Caribbean.

Major bus and trucking lines have connections to all parts of Canada and the United States, operating on all-weather highways.

26. NEWSPAPERS

Lethbridge Herald - Daily Circulation 19,131

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Alberta Government Telephones

Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

Post Office

Radio Stations CJOC, CHEC

Television Station CJLH-TV

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES

Royal Bank of Canada (2 branches)

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (4 branches)

Bank of Nova Scotia (2 branches)

Bank of Montreal (2 branches)

Toronto-Dominion Bank

Alberta Treasury Branch

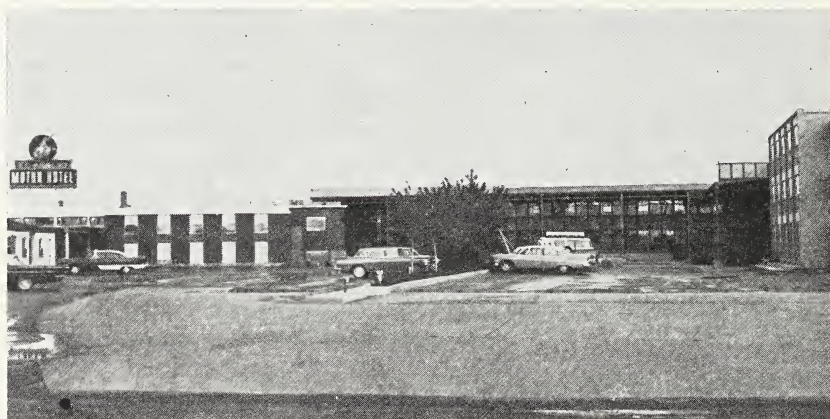
Credit Unions

29. HOTELS

Name	No. of Rooms	Single Rate	Beer License
Alexander	51	\$3.00 and up	yes
Arlington	41	\$1.70 and up	yes
Dallas	44	\$2.75 and up	yes
Garden	42	\$2.75 and up	yes
Lethbridge	54	\$4.00 and up	yes
Marquis	106	\$4.50 and up	yes
York	49	\$2.50 and up	yes
Y.M.C.A.	35	\$1.75	no
Y.W.C.A.	18	Board & Room Style	no

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Name	No. of Units	Rating	Single Rates
Bluebird Motel & Auto Court	24	1 star	\$5.00 up
Chinook Motel	18	4 star	\$6.00 up
El Rancho Motor Hotel	119	4 star	\$5.50 up
Golden West Motel	16	4 star	\$6.00 up
Holiday Motel	15	4 star	\$7.00 up
Star-Lite Motel	19	4 star	\$6.00 up
Lakeside Cabins	4	2 star	\$3.00 up
	16	1 star	
Crest Motel	20	4 star	\$7.00 up



THE BEST IN ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS CAN BE FOUND
IN LETHBRIDGE

Camps and Trailer Grounds

Green Acres	Trailers
Lakeside Cabins	Trailers and Tents
Skyline Service & Trailer Court	Trailers and Tents
Kiwanis Tourist Kitchen	Kitchen Shelters, Picnic Facilities
City Campsite (Henderson Park, East Side)	Trailers and Tents

Information Bureaus

Alberta Motor Association
Alberta Tourist Association
Chamber of Commerce

31. CHURCHES

Anglican, Baptist, United, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Hebrew, Christian Science, Christadelphian Ecclesia, Christian Missionary Alliance, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Church of the Nazarene, Immanuel Lutheran, Christ Trinity Lutheran Chapel, Pentecostal Tabernacle, Salvation Army, Grace & Glory Mission, Seventh Day Adventist, St. Peter and St. Paul Greek Church, Lethbridge Bukkyo, Hungarian Presbyterian Church, Jehovah Witnesses, Church of Christ, Christian Reformed.

32. LODGES

Loyal Order of Moose; Alberta Moose Legion; Women of the Moose Heart Legion; Canadian Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters; I.O.O.F.; Dominion Rebekah Lodge; Faith Rebekah Lodge, I.O.D.E. (5 Chapters); Knights of Pythias; Pythian Sisters; B.P.O.E.; F.O.E.; Knights of Columbus; Masonic (5 chapters); L.O.L.; W.B.A.; L.O.B.A.

33. UNIONS

Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Machinists Union
Federal Mine Workers Union of Can.	Amalgamated Assoc. of Street
Locomotive Engineers	Electric Railway & Motor Coach
Locomotive Firemen	Employees of America
Fire Fighters Union	Mine Workers Union of Canada
Alberta Federation of Labour	Musicians Union
Amelgamated Civil Servants of Can.	Railroad Trainmen
Barbers International Union	Railway Carmen of America
Beverage Dispensers Union	Railway Conductors
Brewery Workers	Railway & Steamship Clerks
Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers	Stationery Engineers & Firemen
Electrical Workers	Trades & Labour Council
Carpenters and Joiners Union	Typographical Union
National Union of Public Employees	

34. COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS

Chamber of Commerce	Kiwanis (2)
Elks	Lions (2)
Gyro	Quota Club
Leth. Junior Chamber of Commerce	Rotary (2)
Lethbridge Jaycettes	Army, Navy & Airforce Veterans' Club
Cosmopolitan	Women's Auxiliary to Army, Navy & Airforce
Canadian Legion	Y's Men's Club
Women's Auxiliary Can. Legion	
Kinsmen	

Societies and Associations

Agricultural Institute of Canada	Lethbridge Community Chest
Alberta Motor Association	Lethbridge Country Club
Alberta Sugar Beet Growers	Lethbridge Curling Club
Alberta Teachers' Association	Lethbridge Engineering Institute
Associated Canadian Travellers	Lethbridge Lawn Bowling Club
Boy Scouts Association	Lethbridge Music Club
British Israel Federation	Lethbridge Ski Club
Camera Club	Lethbridge Tennis Club
Canadian Cancer Society	Lethbridge Flying Club
Canadian Handicrafts Guild	Henderson Lake Golf Club
Canadian Red Cross Blood Donors	Lethbridge Life Underwriters Assn.
Canadian Manufacturers Assn.	Lethbridge Real Estate Board
Catholic Family Service	Lethbridge Saddle Club
Chinese National League	Lethbridge Safety Council
Chinook Club	Old Timers Association
Christian Business Men's Committee	Pemmican Club
Circle Square Dance Club	Playgoers Club
Civil Service Association	Rehabilitation Society
Home & School Association	Royal Canadian Air Force Assn.
John Howard Society	Retail Merchants Association
Fish & Game Association	St. Andrew's Society
Lethbridge Aquatic Club	St. John Ambulance
Lethbridge Archery Club	United Commercial Travellers
Lethbridge Badminton Club	University Women's Club
Lethbridge Boxing Club	Women's Institute
Lethbridge Builders Exchange	Young Men's Christian Association
Lethbridge & District Exhibition	Young Women's Christian Assn.
Lethbridge Bar Association	

35. SCHOOLS

The City Public School Board consists of seven members who are elected by popular vote. Four are elected one year and three the next year. The term of office is for two years. They govern Lethbridge School District No. 51. There are: one superintendent, one assistant superintendent of schools, secretary-treasurer and a supervisor of maintenance. The school board offices are at 433 15th Street South

District No. 51 consists of the following schools: 13 elementary, three junior high schools and two senior high schools.

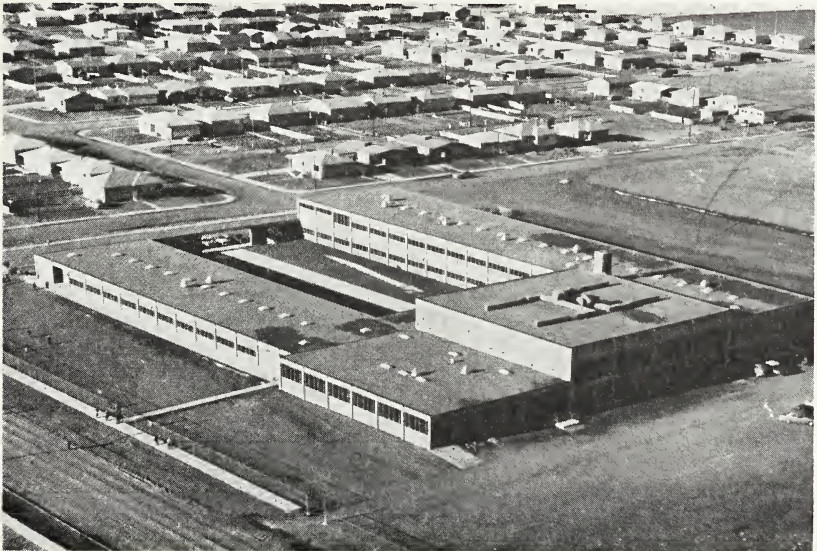
There are 272 teachers and 6,635 students in the Lethbridge School District.

For the elementary schools there is a physical training supervisor, music supervisor and an art instructor.

An attendance officer serves the entire district. The Lethbridge Public Health Unit is responsible for the medical supervision of the public schools.

The junior and senior high schools have seven instructors in the Home Economics Department and 10 instructors in the Woodwork, Electricity, Automotive, Metal Work and Industrial Arts.

The Lethbridge Junior College began operation in September, 1957. It is governed by a Junior College Board of nine members. By agreement the Board of Trustees of Lethbridge Public School District No. 51 operates the general policy. The Junior College, with the sanction of the University of Alberta, offers first year university training for Arts and Science and also



LETHBRIDGE IS WIDELY KNOWN FOR ITS FINE SCHOOLS

offers terminal courses approved by the Department of Education. In the fall of 1962, a Vocational Training School will also be operated by the Junior College Board.

The Lethbridge Catholic Separate School Board consists of five members who are elected by popular vote, two elected one year and three the next year for a two year term. They govern Lethbridge Catholic Separate School District No. 9. There is a full time superintendent and full time secretary-treasurer and 62 full time and three part time teachers who teach 1,636 students.

The St. Joseph's School is for girls and the St. Francis School is for boys. The regular provincial academic courses grades 1 to 12 are taught along with the following optional subjects: Home Economics, Woodworking, and a complete Business Course.

Other schools: Garbutt Business College; Lethbridge Secretarial College.

36. THEATRES AND HALLS

Name	Seating Capacity	Dressing Room	Stage	Piano
Capitol Theatre	924	yes	yes	yes
Lealta Theatre	350	no	no	no
Paramount Theatre	1050	no	no	no
Green Acres Drive-In	560 cars and 100 walk in			
Sport Centre	1500	yes	yes	yes
Composite High School	1500	yes	yes	yes
Junior High Schools (3)		yes	yes	yes
Exhibition Pavilion	2000	yes	no	yes
Collegiate Institute	700	yes	yes	yes
Separate Schools (2)		yes	yes	yes
Lethbridge Arena	3300		Ice Hockey, artificial ice	
Civic Ice Centre	1000		Children's artificial ice	
Civic Ice Centre	500		10 sheets artificial curling ice	

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The main Lethbridge Public Library is located in Galt Gardens with branches in North and South Lethbridge.

The staff consists of:

1 Chief Librarian	1 Children's Department Supervisor
1 Assistant Librarian and Film Librarian	2 Branch Supervisors
	1 Cataloguer
1 Adult Department Supervisor	5 Assistants

BOOK CIRCULATION:

MAIN LIBRARY		NORTH BRANCH LIBRARY	
Adult	124,733	Adult	70,341
Juvenile	96,183	Juvenile	21,268
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	220,916		91,609
SOUTH BRANCH LIBRARY (3 months)			
	Adult	40,000	
	Juvenile	15,000	
		<hr/>	
		55,000	

Other Departments:

MUSICAL RECORDS—This department contains over 500 records and are obtainable for a nominal charge.

FILMS—There is available filmstrip and sound projectors and a wide variety of 16 mm and 8 mm films and 35 mm filmstrips.

Film programs are held for adults once a month and Story Hour programs are held weekly at each branch on Saturday during the winter.

The National Film Board has an office and studio in the Post Office building which also acts as a film distributing centre for Southern Alberta.

A Municipal Art Gallery is in the process of construction. There is an active amateur drama group, a Lethbridge Symphony Orchestra and many other cultural groups co-ordinated by the Lethbridge Allied Arts Council.

Recreation

The city employs a full time director of recreation and provides and caters for a wide variety of recreational activities both cultural and athletic for young and old.

In the Civic Sport Centre is the general auditorium with accommodation for badminton, basketball, boxing and many other indoor sports. The Civic Ice Centre has one of the largest covered areas of artificial ice in Canada. In the grounds of the centre are to be found tennis courts, baseball and football fields, track and field facilities, lawn bowling green and swimming pool.

The city's public parks recreational areas total 370 acres. Within a two hour drive west is Waterton National Park with unsurpassed facilities for camping, fishing and other outdoor pastimes.

The Allied Arts Council was organized in 1949 by the Speech Arts and Visual Art Group of Lethbridge to develop cultural activities as a part of the city recreational program and to utilize the facilities of the Sports Centre to further their work.

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

BOYS

Air Cadets
Scouts
Sea Corps
Cubs
Army Cadets
Navy Cadets
Trail Rangers
Grey "Y"
Scooter Club
Motorcycle Club

GIRLS

C.G.I.T.
Girl Guides
Brownies
Explorers
A.Y.P.A.
Teen Agers
Deb Teens

39. SPORTS

Baseball, Hockey, Football, Basketball, Badminton, Bicycling, Boxing, Figure Skating, Gymnastics, Fastball, Tennis, Bowling, Horseshoes, Skiing, Golf, The Barber Shop Quartette, Curling.

40. FAIRS

The Lethbridge & District Exhibition is the "Show Window" of the highly productive irrigation and ranching area of Southern Alberta. Its summer fair activities include an outstanding rodeo, livestock shows; women's, commercial and agricultural exhibits, as well as a large midway attraction.

A further part of the exhibition programming is to be a participant in sponsoring a Seed Fair and Agricultural Short Course in February, and a Soil Products and Horticultural Show in August. A number of livestock sales are held on the grounds during the year with a Fall Race Meet in September.

The Exhibition has a new \$700,000 pavilion which serves the Lethbridge district with many events during the year, such as sports, concerts, banquets, conventions, trade shows and has proved a most valuable asset to this community.

41. HISTORIC SITES

Fort Whoop-Up

A cairn marks the site of this most notorious of pioneer forts in Alberta, six miles south of Lethbridge at the junction of the St. Mary and Old Man Rivers. Here in 1866 American Fur Traders, dominating Southern Alberta and recognizing no law but their own, built a pallsided fort where they traded whiskey to the Blackfoot Indians for buffalo skins. Wagon loads of these valuable hides were transferred to Fort Benton, Montana, until the coming of the North West Mounted Police cleared the country of this lawless element.

First Coal Mine in Alberta

There is a cairn in Galt Gardens erected in 1928 that contains a bronze plaque inscribed as follows:

“In 1872, on the western bank of the Old Man River at the present site of the Federal Mine, Nicholas Sheran opened the first coal mine in Alberta. He broke his own trails, found his own markets, and hauled coal by ox-team 200 miles to Fort Benton, Montana, and other distant points. Thus was founded a vital industry that has contributed greatly to the development and welfare of Western Canada.”

Also in Galt Gardens there is a memorial to those who lost their lives in the first and second World Wars.

42. CO-OPERATIVES

Southern Alberta Co-operative Association Ltd.

Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders Ltd.

Artificial Insemination Co-operative Association.

Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd.

Lethbridge Central Feeders Assoc. Ltd.

U.F.A. Co-operative Ltd.

Credit Unions - 5.



PACKING PLANTS ARE SPRINGING UP IN THE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

43. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

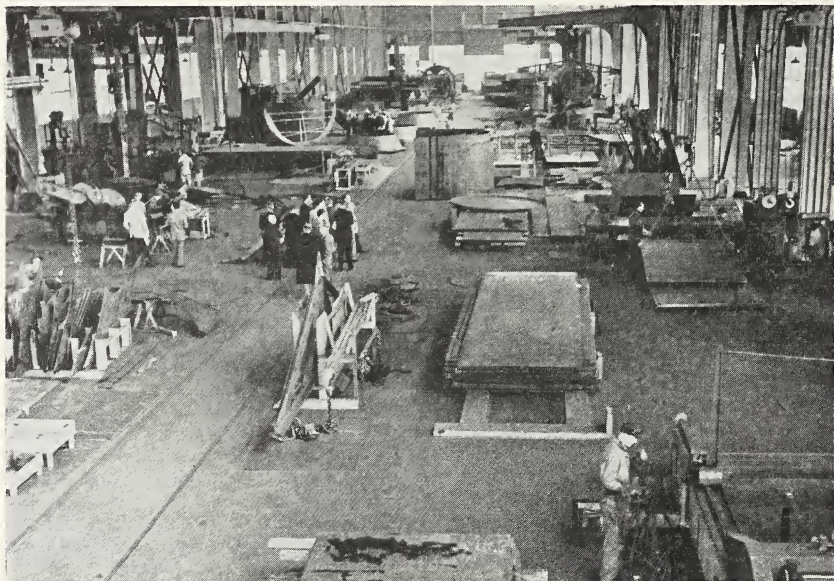
Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail	Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Abattoirs	2	2	2	—	Business College	2	—	—	—
Accountants	12	—	—	—	Cabinet Makers	3	3	3	—
Agriculture Imple.	7	—	—	7	Canning	1	1	1	—
Accounting and Book-keeping Machines ..	2	—	—	2	Cartage	19	—	—	—
Air Conditioning Cont.	2	—	—	—	Cash Registers	2	—	2	—
Air Conditioning Sup.	2	—	—	—	Cheese Factory	2	2	2	—
Airline Companies	2	—	—	—	Chemicals	3	—	3	—
Ambulance	1	—	—	—	Children's Wear	4	—	—	4
Architects	3	—	—	—	Chinese Store	1	—	—	1
Auctioneers	2	—	—	—	Chiroprodists	1	—	—	—
Automobile Agencies ..	12	—	—	12	Chiropractors	6	—	—	—
Automobile Used Cars	10	—	—	10	Cleaners & Dyers	9	9	—	9
Auto. Body Shops	13	—	—	13	Coal Mines	1	1	1	1
Auto. Driving Schools	1	—	—	—	Cold Storage	2	2	2	—
Auto. Electric Service	5	—	—	5	Collection Agency	5	—	—	—
Auto. Parts & Supplies	12	—	10	2	Concrete Ready Mix..	4	4	4	4
Auto. Radiators & Rep.	4	—	—	4	Concrete Blocks	2	2	2	—
Automobile Rentals ..	3	—	—	3	Concrete Pipe	1	1	1	—
Auto. Springs & Axles	2	—	—	2	Confectioners	15	—	2	13
Auto Laundry	2	—	—	2	Contractors Automatic Control	1	—	1	—
Auto Wheel Aligning..	2	—	—	2	Contractors, Building..	15	—	—	—
Auto Wreckers	4	—	—	—	Contractors, Cement ..	4	—	—	—
Awning, Tents, etc....	3	3	—	3	Contractors, Dry Wall	2	—	—	—
Bakers	12	12	5	7	Contractors, Electrical	12	—	—	—
Banks	7	—	—	—	Contr'tors, Excavating	10	—	—	—
Barbers	23	—	—	—	Contractors, General ..	26	—	—	—
Barber's School	1	—	—	—	Contractors Machinery & Supplies	7	—	—	—
Batteries	12	—	3	12	Creameries	3	3	3	3
Bearings	1	—	1	—	Credit Reports	2	—	—	—
Beauty Parlor Supp. ..	1	—	1	—	Culvert Manuf.	2	2	2	—
Beauty Parlors	20	—	—	—	Dairy Supplies	2	—	—	2
Bicycle Dealers & Repairs	2	—	—	2	Dancing Academies ..	4	—	—	—
Billiard Hall	1	—	—	—	Dental Laboratories ..	5	—	—	—
Biscuit & Candy	1	—	1	—	Dentists	21	—	—	—
Blacksmith	3	—	—	—	Department Stores ..	3	—	—	3
Blueprints	1	1	—	1	Doors, Folding	5	—	—	5
Boilers	1	1	1	—	Doors, Metal	2	—	—	2
Boots & Shoes	9	—	—	9	Draperies	2	—	—	2
Bottlers	3	3	3	—	Druggist	13	—	—	13
Bowling Alleys	3	—	—	—	Dry Goods	5	—	1	5
Boys' & Girls' Clothing	4	—	—	4	Electric Motors	4	—	—	4
Breweries	1	1	1	—	Electrical Equip. & Supplies	4	—	4	—
Building Materials & Supplies	17	—	11	6	Electrical Appliances..	17	—	—	17
Building Movers	2	—	—	—	Elevators	1	—	1	—
Bus Lines	2	—	—	—	Engineers Consulting..	5	—	—	—
					Engines Diesel	3	—	—	3

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail	Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Engines Gas	5	—	2	3	Lumber Dealers	9	—	1	8
Equipment Rental ...	2	—	—	—	Macaroni	1	1	1	—
Farm Machinery & Supplies	15	—	—	15	Machinery & Supplies	6	—	6	—
Feed Mill	1	1	1	1	Machinists	4	4	4	—
Financial Agents	11	—	—	—	Magazines & Newspaper	3	—	—	3
Fire Fighting App. ...	2	—	2	—	Magnetos	2	—	—	2
Fish Dealers	1	—	—	1	Massage	2	—	—	—
Five to 25c Stores ...	3	—	—	3	Meat Markets	15	—	3	12
Flooring	5	—	—	5	Men's Clothing	12	—	—	12
Florists	6	—	—	6	Milliner	2	—	—	2
Flour Milling	1	1	1	1	Monuments	1	1	—	1
Foundries	1	1	1	—	Motor Courts	9	—	—	—
Frozen Foods	3	1	3	—	Music & Musical Instruments	4	—	—	4
Fruit & Produce	5	—	2	3	Naturopathic	2	—	—	—
Funeral Directors	2	—	—	—	Office Supplies & Stationery	3	—	3	3
Furniture	12	1	1	11	Oil Companies	11	—	11	11
Furriers	4	—	—	4	Oil & Gas Well Sup... 3	—	3	—	
Garages	31	—	—	—	Optical	2	—	2	—
Gas Companies	1	—	1	1	Optometrists	5	—	—	—
Gift Shop	1	—	—	1	Oxygen	2	1	1	2
Glass	3	—	1	2	Packing Plants	2	2	2	—
Grocers	29	—	4	25	Paint Dealer	19	—	8	11
Gunsmith	1	—	—	—	Painters & Paperhangers	12	—	—	—
Handicraft	1	—	—	1	Paper Dealers	3	—	3	—
Hardware	15	—	4	11	Photographers	5	—	—	—
Harness & Saddlery ..	2	—	—	2	Photo Finishing Lab... 1	1	1	—	
Hatcheries	2	—	2	2	Physicians & Surgeons 17	—	—	—	
Hats & Caps	2	—	—	2	Piano Tuner	3	—	—	—
Heating Apparatus ...	3	—	1	2	Pipe Dealers	4	—	4	—
Heating Contractors ..	7	—	—	—	Plasterers	2	—	—	—
Hotels	8	—	—	—	Plumbers & Gas Fitters ..	11	—	—	—
Insulation	6	—	—	—	Plumbing & Heating Supplies	5	—	4	1
Insurance (Business Agents & Brokers)...	31	—	—	—	Poultry & Products ...	3	—	3	—
Iron & Steel	5	—	—	—	Printers	5	5	5	5
Irrigation	3	—	—	3	Pump Manufacturers & Dealers	6	—	6	—
Jewellers	12	—	—	12	Real Estate	22	—	—	—
Kennels	3	—	—	—	Restaurants	33	—	—	—
Kindergartens	4	—	—	—	Roofing Contractors ..	6	—	—	—
Laboratories	1	1	1	—	Rubber Goods	2	—	2	—
Ladies' Wear	18	—	—	18	Rugs & Carpets	3	—	1	2
Landscape Gardeners ..	2	—	—	—	Salvage (Scrap Dealers) ...	2	—	—	—
Laundries, Steam	2	2	—	2	Sash & Doors	3	2	3	3
Lawyers	15	—	—	—	Second Hand Stores ..	4	—	—	4
L. P. Gas	4	—	4	4					
Lime Works	1	1	1	—					
Livestock Dealers	11	—	—	—					
Locksmith	1	—	—	—					
Logging Equipment ..	1	—	1	—					

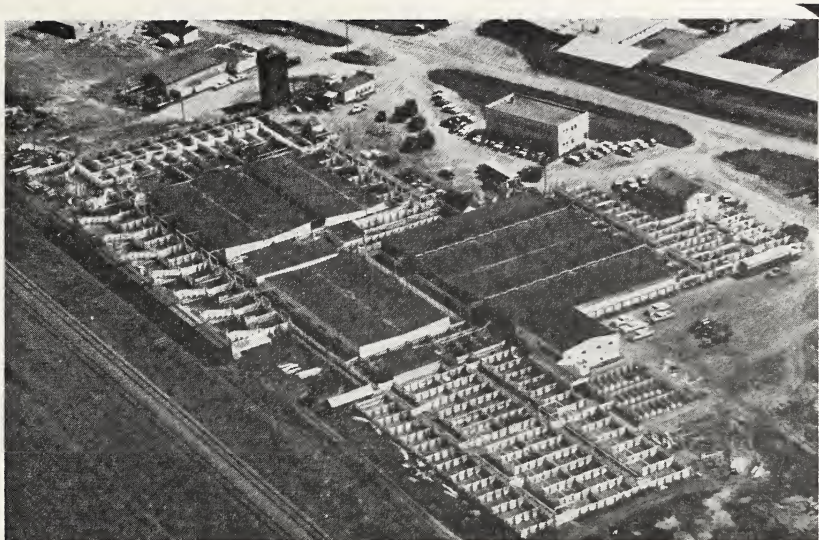
Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail	Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Seed Cleaners	2	2	2	—	Tailors	8	—	—	8
Service Stations	32	—	—	—	Taxi	4	—	—	—
Sewing Machines	5	—	—	5	Theatres	4	—	—	—
Sheet Metal	5	5	5	5	Tinsmith	2	—	—	—
Shoe Repairs	11	—	—	11	Tire Repairs	9	—	—	9
Signs	8	8	—	—	Tobacconists	3	—	1	2
Sporting Goods	7	—	3	6	Trailer Sales	5	—	—	5
Sprinkler Contractor ..	3	—	—	—	Truck Lines	33	—	—	—
Stationers	3	—	—	3	Trust Companies	2	—	—	—
Steam Fitters	2	—	—	—	Upholsterer	6	6	—	6
Steel, Structural	5	—	5	—	Veterinary	4	—	—	—
Stocks & Bonds	4	—	—	—	Vegetable Oils	1	1	1	1
Surveyors	2	—	—	—	Welding	9	9	—	9
Surveyors (Land)	1	—	—	—					

44. SITES

Industrial sites for all types of industry can be purchased from the city at reasonable prices. All such sites include power, water, sewer, natural gas and nearly all of them can be served with trackage.



STEEL FABRICATING ROUND OUT THE CITY'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



THE STOCKYARDS IS THE HEART OF AN EXPANDING LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The city of Lethbridge was born from coal. The estimated reserves in the district are 700,000,000 tons. The surrounding district developed first from cattle, then sheep ranching and then the growing of wheat and other cereals until irrigation entered the picture in 1897 when southern Alberta was graduating from the economy of the rancher to that of homesteader. The first irrigation ditch was started as an experiment. In a relatively few years there were 250,000 acres under irrigation. These quarter million acres of irrigated land, with its large variety of crops, its intensive and heavy production, its freedom from drought, proved most beneficial and prosperous for the Lethbridge district and made a valuable contribution to the economic stability of the province as a whole. The Federal and Provincial Governments recognized the value of irrigation and joined in extending lands under irrigation. In 1951 the St. Mary's Dam, an earth-filled dam, was completed, which will put nearly a million acres under irrigation in southern Alberta. The Waterton Dam, at present under construction, is the last major project of the S.M.R.D.

The most important crop is the sugar beet with an average yearly production from the three large sugar factories of 125,000,000 pounds of sugar annually.

Southern Alberta is the only section of Canada where commercial mustard seed is grown on an important scale. Because of the volume of this seed shipped from the city annually, Lethbridge is the Mustard Capital of the North American continent and one of the largest mustard producers in the world.

The following are other crops grown in the district:

All grains, alfalfa, asparagus, beans of all kinds, corn - canning and table, cucumbers, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, clover, honey, mustard, onions,

parsnips, peas - canning, freezing and seed, potatoes, pumpkin, beets, tomatoes, turnips.

There is an abundance of feed produced from irrigated crops and from by-products of the sugar factories and sugar beet tops. The area is an ideal location for the raising and fattening of livestock.

The population of feedlots where stock is fattened for market is averaging 100,000 cattle and about 45,000 lambs and sheep.

Stock handled through the Lethbridge stockyards during 1961:

Cattle	71,617
Calves	24,811
Hogs	83,179
Sheep & Lambs	38,489

There are large shipments of livestock out of the district which do not pass through the stockyards and for which there are no records available, and reliable sources state that the increase on this account would be approximately 50%.

KEY SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Manufactured Agricultural Products

The Western Canada Seed Processors Ltd. Plant, occupying 7½ acres of land in Lethbridge, on trackage, has opened up a market for 120,000 acres of oil seed crops. Such crops include flax, mustard, sunflower, safflower, rape and other high oil bearing raw materials from which can be manufactured products



**THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY'S HEADQUARTERS IS HOUSED
IN AN ULTRA-MODERN OFFICE BUILDING**

such as high protein Oil Cake Meal for stock food, margarine, salad oils, paints, plastics, linoleum, oilcloth, biscuits, fish packing chemicals, polishes, soap and other related products.

Limestone

In the Crow's Nest Pass is the Summit Lime Works, with head offices in Lethbridge, producing lime in all classifications in bulk and barrels and with hydrated lime in multiwall paper bags. This is shipped for building trades, chemical and metallurgical uses and to the sugar factories, glass factories, foundries, mines, etc. The limestone analysis is 97.5% CaCO_3 and there is no known limit to the reserves.

The large heavy steel fabricating plant of the HORTON STEEL WORKS supplies the oilfields of Alberta and the west with sheet steel products of every kind, particularly pressure and non-pressure storage vessels of all designs and capacity, and also such as elevated tanks and structures for water works.

AGRICULTURE generally and the processing of its products is now well served by the TRANS CANADA FREEZING Plant, the VEGETABLE OIL Plant, and also by the:

The Canada Department of Agriculture RESEARCH STATION constitutes the largest research and experimental organization in Western Canada. In the staff are over 65 scientists dealing with all the varied problems of agriculture such as animal and poultry husbandry, field husbandry, cereal crops, horticulture, forage crops, food processing, insects, pests, plant diseases, livestock diseases and many other related activities including veterinary research.

46. TRADING AREA

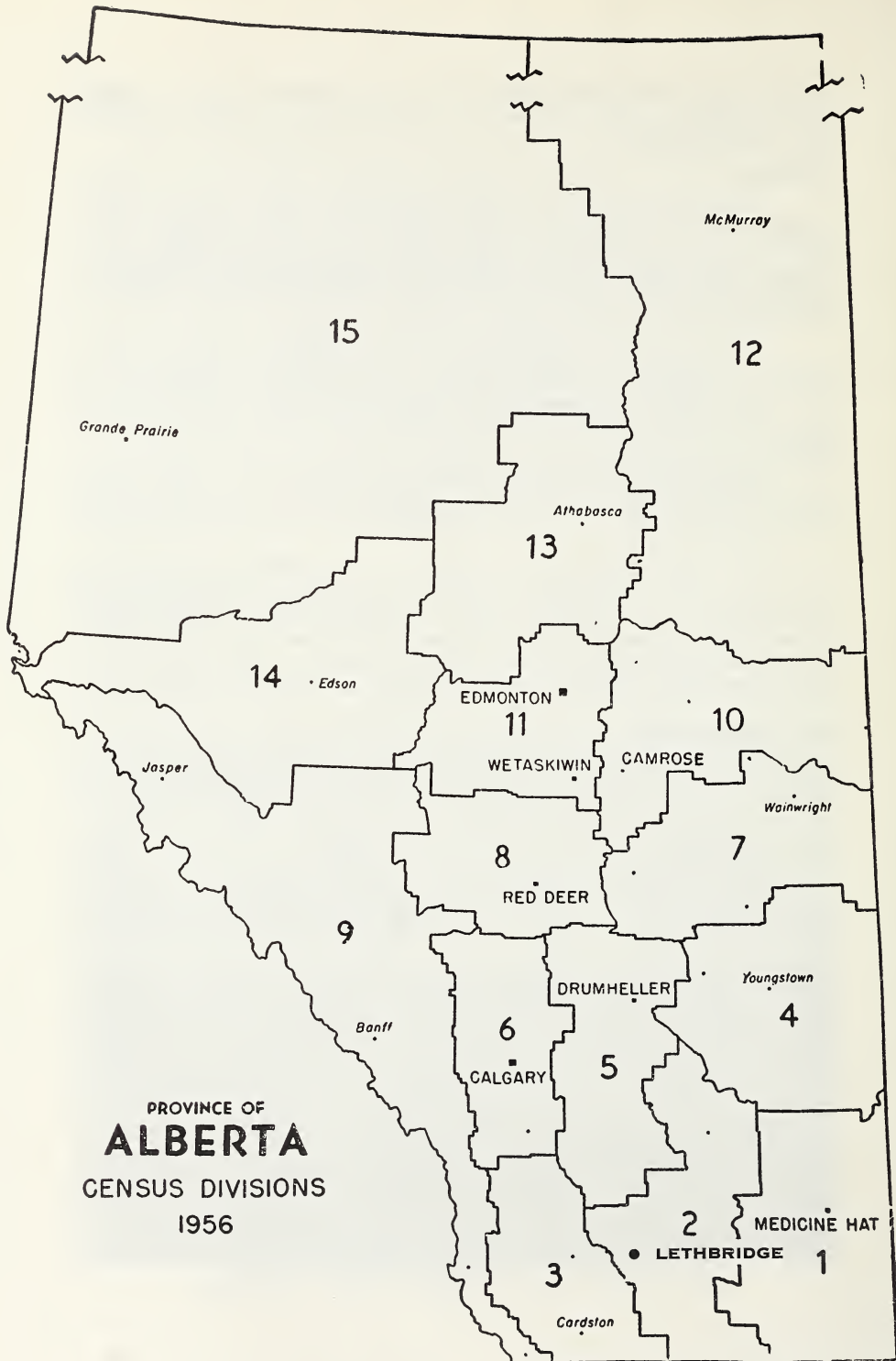
The area is bounded on the south by the U.S. border and extends to Trail on the west, Vulcan on the north, and well in Saskatchewan to the east.

47. POPULATION

Estimated Trading Area Population - Retail	---	170,000	
	Wholesale	---	270,000
Lethbridge City Population - 1962 Census	-----	35,722	



AN OIL SEED PLANT IS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS



PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA
 CENSUS DIVISIONS
 1956

41. 1980
8 0000 1000 000 8

