



Alberta INDUSTRIAL NEWSLETTER

- INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION
- STEEL MILL IN CAMROSE
- NEW WATER SUPPLY
- TOWN OF EDSON

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT / Hon. A. R. PATRICK, Minister
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH / R. MARTLAND, Director

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

FEBRUARY 1960

WILL EXPAND INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION PROGRAM

An extensive advertising program to promote Alberta's industrial opportunities is being planned by the Alberta Department of Industry and Development. The campaign will reach industrialists in Eastern Canada, United States, Japan and West Germany.

Details of the promotion program were among several topics discussed by the Industrial Board of Alberta at a recent meeting held in Edmonton. Representatives from ten communities, the Industry and Development Department and the Research Council of Alberta attended the meeting.

A highlight report was presented by D. I. Istvanffy, Statistician with the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, on the province's manufacturing developments of the 1948-1959 period, and a projection to 1975.

The gross value of goods manufactured in Alberta is expected to reach the \$3 billion mark by 1975, or almost triple current production value. Population in the same period will increase by 500,000 persons to 1,700,000.

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Shown at the Industrial Development Board conference table, left to right: A. E. Prudhomme, Lousana; Gordon Moon, George Didow, Grande Prairie; A. W. Green, Red Deer; J. R. Munro, Industrial Director, Edmonton; E. H. Weeres, Stettler; J. Gregory, Research Council of Alberta; J. R. Fleming, Secretary, Department of Industry and Development; R. Martland, Director, Industrial Development Branch; J. G. Morris, Assistant Director; F. R. Mitchell, Vermilion; W. Brese, Assistant Statistician, Department of Industry and Development; E. J. MacLeod, Lethbridge; C. L. Swain, Drumheller; D. I. Istvanffy, Statistician, Department of Industry and Development; R. A. Lacey, Medicine Hat and H. J. Yerxa, Camrose.

\$10,000,000 STEEL MILL LOCATES IN CAMROSE

The first phase of the projected \$10,000,000 plant of the Camrose Steel Tubes Ltd., of Camrose, is expected to be in operation in the spring of 1960. The new firm is supported jointly by Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. and the Steel Company of Canada Ltd.



Alberta's industrial expansion is portrayed in this photograph. Behind an oil well in the foreground is the superstructure of the new Camrose pipe mill.

The steel pipe mill, first heavy industry to locate in Camrose, is located on a 65-acre tract in the northeast section of the city. The plant is being built in two stages, both costing approximately \$5,000,000. The mill is designed to produce large steel pipe ranging from 18 to 42 inches in diameter. It will be the first mill in Canada to make steel pipe larger than 36 inches in diameter in continuous 40-foot lengths. Annual capacity of the plant upon completion will be 325,000 tons.

Approximately 100 persons will be employed at the mill when the initial stage is completed and the plant goes into production. Ultimately it will employ 300 persons and will have a payroll in excess of \$1,300,000.

Electronics Firm Aids Alberta Oil Exploration

A new plant to sell, service and install seismograph equipment vital to oil exploration in Alberta was occupied this spring at 5513 - St. S.E., Calgary, by Southwestern Industrial Electronics (Canada) Ltd. The company, which has been in operation in Alberta since 1950, is a Canadian owned part of Dresser Industries of Dallas, Texas. The "T" shaped brick structure is 128 feet by 88 feet in size and was constructed at a cost of \$128,000. Equipment and material, imported from the parent company, is valued at \$275,000.

The firm employs twelve people on a payroll of \$65,000 annually including two technicians supplying on-the-spot service to operating seismograph units. Present annual turnover of the company is approximately \$750,000.



A technician tests the intricate seismograph equipment in the electronic laboratory of the new plant.

Edmonton Adhesives Plant Completes Expansion Plan



The contact cement is removed directly from the mixing machine into tin containers.

Wendar Adhesive Corporation, Alberta's first manufacturers of industrial and household cements, recently completed an expansion program designed to increase production and extend sales to eastern Canada.

In operation for only 15 months, the firm produces contact cement for the building trade, an all-purpose cement used primarily by the shoe building and repairing industry, and a household cement. An adhesive for all types of floor and wall tiles is presently undergoing tests. The cements are all produced under the "Wendar" trademark at a plant at 7869 - 75 Street, Edmonton.

The firm was organized by A. Matteo, a former resident of Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, and his Alberta-born wife. Formulae used in the production of the cements were conceived by Mr. Matteo who has had 15 years experience in the field.

The plant began operations in a small building in Clover Bar just east of Edmonton's city limits. The new quarters contain ample shop, warehouse and office facilities.

Wendar products are marketed from sales agencies operated in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto. Size of container varies from two ounces to 45 gallon drums. The firm is presently producing at the rate of 400 gallons per month, compared with initial output of 50 gallons per month. Expansion plans include adding six persons to the plant and office staff to boost production to 1,000 gallons per week.

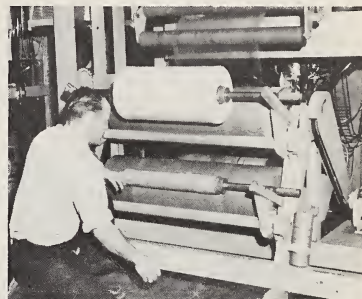
The cements are manufactured using a neoprene base adhesive with various type rubber solvents. Raw neoprene is imported from the United States and milled for Wendar at the Continental Rubber plant in Edmonton. All mixing is done at the Wendar plant in a 50-gallon capacity mixer. An additional 100-gallon capacity unit is to be set up early in 1960.

The Edmonton firm also produces a cleaning agent to clean off excessive cement, and a thinner.

An outstanding feature of the Alberta-produced adhesive is that a bond can be made as much as five hours after the cement has been applied to surfaces to be bonded. No clamps or special applicators are required to use the product and it is not affected by climatic conditions.

A list of suggested uses for the adhesives includes bonding of all types of plastic laminates, woods, plywoods, veneers, rubber, paper, canvas and most metals. It can also be used in repairing such items as tents, ceramics, or convertible auto tops.

Plastic Film Manufactured In Calgary



The polyethylene pellets are converted to a homogenous mixture and extruded from this machine through the circular die, as plastic film.

Plastic film processed from polyethylene pellets and used for such diverse purposes as garment covers, covering for haystacks, and as a vapor barrier on construction sites, is being manufactured by a Calgary firm, Lynn Plastics Ltd.

The film is manufactured in a continuous extrusion process from raw polyethylene which becomes a homogenous paste, and is extruded through a circular die in the form of a cylinder. Diameter of the cylinder being extruded is controlled to determine the size of the plastic film.

The film is taken directly from the extruder on to rollers and is wound in its cylindrical form and slit if it is to be used as sheeting. Thickness of the film is governed by the speed at which it is taken from the extruder.

The Calgary plant is the only one in Alberta capable of producing film to a width of 120 inches. The machines have a production capacity of 100,000 pounds per month and operate twenty-four hours per day.

Lynn Plastics are located at 106 - 11 Ave. S.E. in Calgary and have an investment in equipment alone of \$106,000. The locally owned company, which employs ten persons, last year grossed \$305,000. The annual payroll is approximately \$25,000.

At Medicine Hat and Stettler

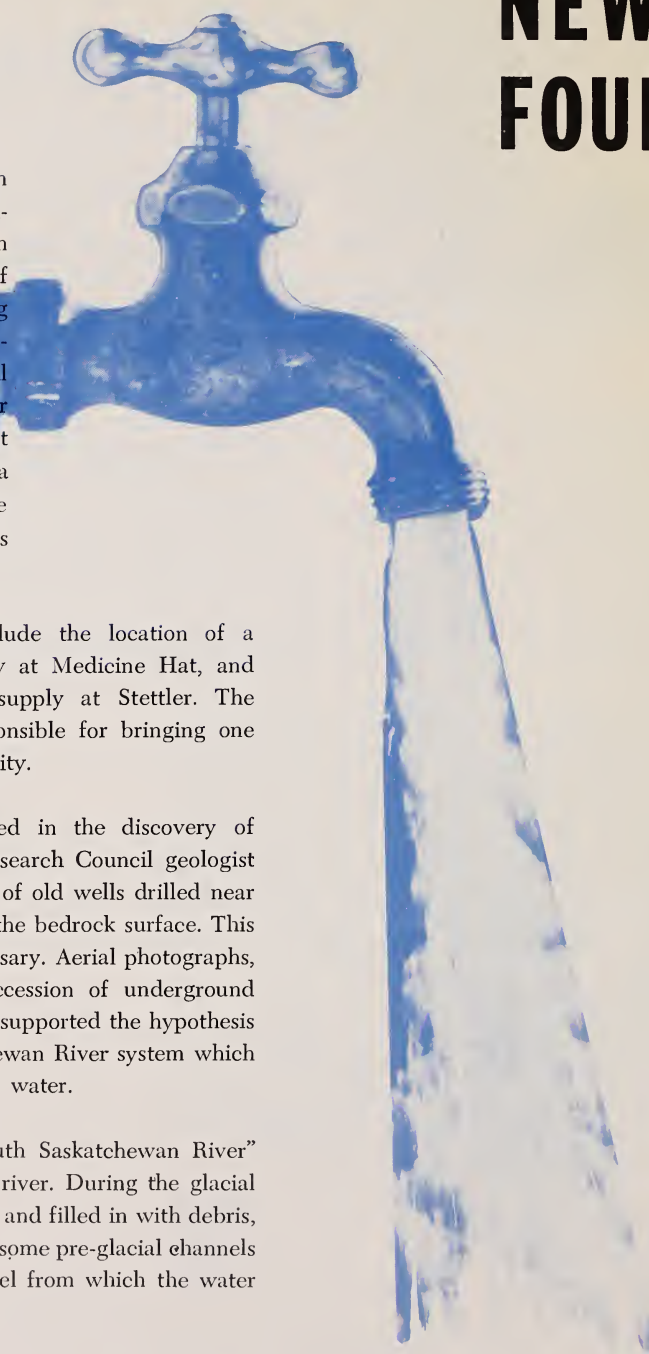
NEW WATER FOUND

A long-term research program designed to study Alberta's water potential and provide recommendations on proper development and conservation of underground water supplies is being carried out by a six-member Groundwater Division of the Research Council of Alberta. The program, initiated four years ago, is also intended to assist smaller Alberta communities develop a water supply sufficient to serve the needs of residents and major industries as well.

Major developments to date include the location of a tremendous underground water supply at Medicine Hat, and an addition to the domestic water supply at Stettler. The Medicine Hat project is already responsible for bringing one major industry to the southeastern city.

Geophysical methods were applied in the discovery of groundwater at Medicine Hat. The Research Council geologist in charge of the area first studies logs of old wells drilled near the city, detecting some irregularity in the bedrock surface. This indicated further information was necessary. Aerial photographs, a resistivity survey indicating the succession of underground layers, field survey and seismic surveys supported the hypothesis of a pre-glacial, buried South Saskatchewan River system which might be a storehouse of underground water.

It is believed the prehistoric "South Saskatchewan River" ran almost parallel to the modern-day river. During the glacial period this system was partly destroyed and filled in with debris, sand and gravel. Geologists believe that some pre-glacial channels contain water saturated sand and gravel from which the water can be removed.



Investigation of present-day river near the city. of coarse sand water level in the surface. Of existence.

Water will be pumped daily. The position. As the water in ground channels infiltrating from channel is above rate of horizontal to be between

The temperature between 55 degrees May and June suited for industrial

The Stettler resulted in the proportion to year period. A gallons per million production of

Always demands due assistance when

WATER SUPPLY UNDERGROUND

conducted at Medicine Hat showed that the channel crossed over the pre-glacial channel at a point where the test hole drilled at this point penetrated 56 feet into gravel, most likely water-bearing strata. The first well was established at 19 feet below the surface. Test holes confirmed the pre-glacial channels' location.

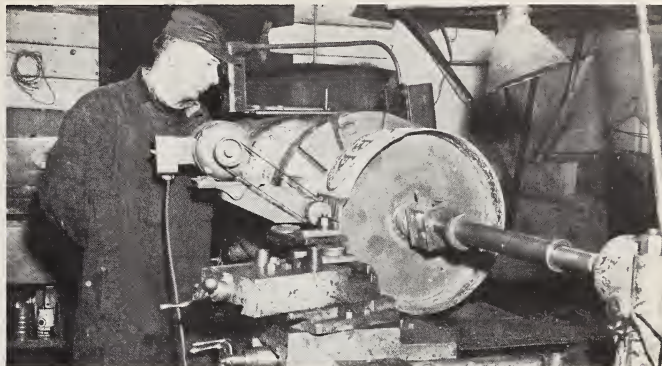
Wells were sunk at the site of the test holes and the rate of approximately 1.5 million gallons per day is estimated at 10 million gallons per day. When the water is pumped out, it is replaced by water in the underground aquifer, believed to be one-half mile wide, and by water in the surface river. The slope of the pre-glacial channel is the same as that of the present river, while the flow of the underground water is estimated at 100 and 3,000 feet per year.

The temperature range of the underground water varies from 35 degrees F. in December to 40 degrees F. during the summer. This relatively low temperature is ideally suited for cooling purposes.

A project undertaken during the past three years for the recovery of water-bearing strata of sufficient depth to supply the town with domestic water for a twenty-year program developed a potential of four million gallons per month, bringing the town's water supply to a peak of 10 million gallons per month.

Reliant upon wells for water, Stettler requested additional existing wells could not cope with increased demand due to the rapid growth of the community.

Edmonton Firm Produces Oil, Gas Field Equipment



A machinist at the Edmonton "Cessco" plant watches carefully as a cylindrical stamping unit is formed on a steel base.

One of the major Canadian manufacturers and suppliers of oilfield and pipeline equipment is Canadian Equipment Sales and Service Co. Ltd., an Edmonton firm which was organized in 1948.

The growth pattern of "Cessco", as the firm is known, closely follows that of Alberta's petroleum industry. The company was originally formed as a two-man office for the sale of oilfield equipment purchased in the United States and Canada. In 1952, principals decided to fabricate the accoutrements in Alberta and an Edmonton plant was purchased.

The plant, housed in a 100 feet wide by 200 feet long building in South Edmonton, is equipped to handle almost any type engineering or fabrication problem. The firm specializes in contract custom work.

Major lines of manufacture are "Parkersburg" treaters and separators used in oil fields to remove gas and water from crude oil, field gas processing equipment, and vessels used for heating coating material used in pipeline construction. Heavy industrial boilers and other pressure vessels for acid and chemical storage are custom built.

The machine shop is capable of handling jobs requiring the use of lathes, boring mills, planers, threading machines, milling machines and presses up to 300 tons capacity.

Cessco products find their way to oilfields and industrial plants stretching from British Columbia to Ontario. A customer list could include petrochemical plants, refineries, cement plants, packing plants, road builders, general contractors and drilling and pipeline construction companies.

Major raw material used is steel in plate form. About 1,200 tons are used annually, purchased from Canadian and United States sources.

The Cessco operation, including design, fabrication and installation personnel, requires a staff averaging 200 persons compared with 100 persons when the firm started manufacturing. Annual payroll is in excess of \$900,000 while sales of equipment manufactured in Edmonton total more than \$1,200,000.

ALBERTA INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

(From the Alberta Bureau of Statistics)

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

The value of using chemicals as insecticides and herbicides is becoming more widely realized in Alberta each year. In most areas the use of agricultural chemicals has become the rule rather than the exception. Increased productivity as a result of the use of these products in both field crops and livestock production has been the convincing factor.

In 1958, 5,307,000 acres sown to field crops were treated with herbicides in Alberta. This acreage represents 43% of the total acreage sown. It is estimated that 2, 4-D valued at over \$1 million was used during 1958.

Roadside spraying for brush and weed control is becoming more common each year and considerable quantities of chemicals are being used.

Although eastern Canadian producers of agricultural

TV PICTURE TUBES

Since the advent of television in Western Canada in 1954 more than 700,000 television sets have been purchased. Sales reached a peak in 1955 when over 200,000 sets were sold in Western Canada. Since 1955 sales have tapered off somewhat with just over 125,000 sets sold during 1958.

The average length of life of a television picture tube is 3 to 3½ years. The TV sets in use in Western Canada represent a sizeable market for replacement picture tubes.

chemicals supply much of Western Canada's needs, substantial amounts are imported from foreign sources, mainly the United States. During 1958 foreign imports into Western Canada of agricultural chemicals were valued at more than \$3.4 million.

Research organizations of the Department of Industry and Development will attempt to secure additional information on any of the topics mentioned in this section on behalf of interested parties. Inquiries should be directed to Richard Martland, Director, Industrial Development Branch, Alberta Department of Industry and Development, Edmonton.

Industrial Promotion Program

(Continued from Page 1)

TREMENDOUS RESOURCES

Mr. Istvanffy based his projection on the facts that Alberta possesses more than half of the known energy resources of Canada as a whole; an abundant supply of industrial minerals, and a northern frontier, as well as eight per cent of the national population.

He also outlined the potential of various industrial groupings and stated that major expansion could be expected in the fields of iron and steel; petroleum and chemicals; rubber products; wood and paper products; nonmetallic minerals; leather products, and electrical apparatus and supplies.

Other papers were presented by J. Gregory, Research Council of Alberta, on the part played by the

Research Council in assisting industry; and B. Laidlaw, Department of Municipal Affairs, on problems of industrial taxation and equalization of assessment.

BUY ALBERTA

Members of the Industrial Development Board also heard a report on the forthcoming "Buy Alberta" campaign, to encourage public recognition and active acceptance of Alberta-made-products in their buying activities.

The campaign will be built around the supporting participation of Alberta companies which will identify their products with a recognizable insignia. This insignia has been designed in a stylized form of the provincial floral emblem of the province, the wild rose.

Extensive advertising in the newspapers, on radio and in other

media, will introduce and support the program.

EXPANDING INDUSTRIES

Board members were interested in the plan, which would have a direct influence on expansion of industries now located in their own districts, reflecting favorably on local economy.

The campaign is directed by the Department of Industry and Development. The "Buy Alberta" Committee is composed of representatives of industry, labor, farm groups, consumer groups, and government.

Others addressing the group included the Hon. A. R. Patrick, Minister of Industry and Development; J. E. Oberholtzer, Deputy Minister and Richard Martland, Director of the Industrial Development Branch.

TOWN OF EDSON

Location: Section 15-53-17-W5, 130 miles west of Edmonton on Highway 16, and on main line of the CNR.

Altitude: 2,985 feet.

Temperature: Mean summer, 53 degrees F.; mean winter, 23 degrees F.; yearly average, 36 degrees F.

Precipitation: Average annual precipitation, 20.27 inches.

Geology: The underlying rocks are shales and sandstones. Fresh water in origin, they are several hundred feet thick in the area. The rocks are of the Paskapoo formation and have an early Tertiary age which began some 50 million years ago. During the Ice Age glaciers moved over this area depositing boulder clay and similar deposits throughout.

Soil: Edson lies in the grey wooded soil zone. Vegetation is mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland in which peats and muskegs frequently occur. This is a mixed farming area in which legumes, hays and coarse grains are the most desirable crops. Rotations, including legumes supplemented with fertilizers, have given the most desirable results.

History: The town of Edson was originally established as Heatherwood but was renamed in 1911 in honor of Edson J. Chamberlain, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. The first train arrived in July of 1910. The centre was incorporated as a town in September, 1911. That year also saw a bank open and a school established. A newspaper was established in 1912 and a hospital opened in 1914.

Living Conditions: Edson is the centre of western Alberta's oil and lumbering industries. Many stores provide excellent service. Excellent education facilities are available for instruction from grades one to twelve, as well as optional subjects including vocational training, music and business courses. The area is a sportsman's paradise. Jasper National Park is only 75 miles distant. Good fishing, boating and hunting may be found a short distance from the town. Sewer, water and natural gas service is available. Some 85 percent of the homes in Edson are owner-occupied.

Administration: The town is governed by a mayor elected for a two-year term and six councillors, two elected each year for a three-year term. A secretary-treasurer carries out the policies set by council.

Law Enforcement: The town has its own police force of a chief and two constables. There is also an RCMP detachment of one corporal and six constables.



EDSON,
ALBERTA

Building Regulations: A zoning bylaw divides the town into districts and prescribes the purposes for which buildings and land may be used. All plans for new buildings, alterations and removals must be submitted to the building inspector for approval. Sanitary regulations comply with provincial regulations.

Fire Protection: A volunteer fire brigade of 11 firemen has at its disposal adequate equipment to ensure efficient fire protection.

Tax Structure: Mill rate in 1958 was 52 mills made up of 17 municipal, 30 school and five hospital. Assessment was \$3,603,675 made up of land, 100 percent of value, \$770,860; buildings and improvements, 100 percent of value, \$2,272,372; business, \$508,443, and electric light and power, \$52,000.

Areas: Area of town, 1,397.34 acres; streets, lanes and highways, 120 acres; public parks and playgrounds, seven acres. There are 2.5 miles of provincial highway; 8.5 miles of roads and streets, and 5.5 miles of public lanes in the town.

Sewer and Water Mains: Sanitary sewers, 8 miles; water mains, 9¼ miles.

Power: Three phase, 60 cycle power is supplied to the town by Calgary Power Ltd. Rates: domestic service (residential) first 20 kwh or less per month, \$2.60 gross minimum; all over 20 kwh, two cents per kwh, subject to 30 cents prompt payment discount. Special power and commercial service rates are available.

Water: Is obtained from four wells varying in depth from 108 to 316 feet. It is pumped into a 100,000 gallon reservoir and then into a 50,000 gallon

elevated tank. Domestic rate: \$2.50 per month; commercial rate: fifty cents per 1,000 gallons.

Gas: Natural gas is supplied to the town by North-western Utilities Ltd. General rate: first two mcf, \$2.50; all additional mcf, 59c per mcf per month. Optional rate available to consumers whose annual consumption is more than 2,890 mcf: fixed charge, \$35 per month; all mcf, 45c per mcf.

Fuel: L.P. gas is available at \$6.50 per 100 pound cylinders, or 17 cents per gallon in bulk. Storage capacity is 9,000 gallons. Diesel fuel is available at 18.2 cents per gallon. Coal prices range from \$12.50 to \$17.60 per ton.

Local Resources: Soft woods such as spruce, poplar and pine; clay for bricks; sand and gravel, marl, straw, hay, cereals, dairy products, poultry, eggs, cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, honey, oil, gas, seed potatoes.

Government Offices: Federal—post office, department of veterans' affairs, unemployment office, RCMP, meteorological observer. Provincial—court house, police magistrate, liquor store, Treasury branch, AGT, department of highways offices, school superintendent, timber inspector, fish and game inspector, improvement district No. 95. Municipal—town office, secretary-treasurer, works superintendent, police department, fire hall, library, school board.

Health Services: The St. John's Hospital is operated by the Sisters of Service of Canada and is staffed by ten nurses, three nurses' aides, X-ray technicians and a matron. There are 37 beds and five bassinets. Edson has three practising physicians, one dentist, one chiropractor and two drug stores. The Edson Health Unit, organized in 1957, serves an area extending from Drayton Valley to Hinton.

Professional and Skilled Services: Auditors and accountants, two; barristers and lawyers, two; beauty parlors, two; barber shops, four; optometrists, one; watch repairs, two.

Transportation: Main line of CNR, daily east, west service. Greyhound Bus Lines to Edmonton and Jasper; Branch Lines Limited to Coaldale. There are two taxi stands with six cabs, and an ambulance service.

Newspapers: The Western Signal, circulation, 1,350; and The Edson Leader, circulation, 1,180.

Communications: CN Telegraph, AGT, post office, Edmonton radio stations.

Financial Facilities: Imperial Bank of Canada, Provincial Treasury Branch, Edson District Credit Union, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada.

Hotels: Edson, Commodore.

Tourist Camps: Edson Auto Court, Pine Bluff Auto Court, Hutchinson's Auto Camp, Ciciarelli's

Auto Camp, Sunset Motel, Oil Centre Motel, Totem Motel.

Churches: Anglican, United, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic, Russian Greek Orthodox, Dutch Christian Reform.

Service Clubs: Board of Trade, Canadian Legion, Community Club, Kinsmen Club, Glenwood Community Club, Lions, Optomists.

Societies: Red Cross, Fish and Game, Edson Amateur Athletic Association.

Education: A complete elementary, junior and senior high school system is operated with instruction from grades one to twelve for more than 1,000 pupils. The system features a six-room gymnasium, home economics facilities, complete industrial arts shop, commercial room, laboratory, and 36 classrooms. Buildings are heated by natural gas.

Cultural activities: A municipal library of 3,500 volumes is supported by membership fees and provincial grant. A craft centre offers classes in weaving, pottery, leather work, wood work and art.

Youth Activities: Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Army Cadets, Brownies, C.G.I.T., Junior Red Cross, Teen Club, Catholic Youth Organization.

Sports: Senior and junior baseball, hockey, men's and women's softball, badminton, curling, skiing, fishing, hunting, shooting. There is a swimming pool, covered curling rink, covered hockey and skating rink, sports grounds and school playgrounds.

Fairs: Two sports days held annually.

Co-operatives: Edson District Credit Union.

Trading Areas: North for 35 miles, west for 55 miles, south for 30 miles and east for 50 miles.

Population: Town population, 1959, 3,227. Trading Area population, 1959, 8,500.

Industrial Development: Edson is a progressive, rapidly expanding community that can provide opportunities for any industry that can use the district's resources or provide a service for the trading area. Excellent industrial sites are available.

For further information about Edson write

**SECRETARY-TREASURER
TOWN OF EDSON**

or

R. MARTLAND

Director of Industrial Development
Department of Industry and Development
502 Administration Building,
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