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SURVEY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
1969-70
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
BRANCH
EDUCATION
SERVICES
ALBERTA

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Survey of Cochrane.
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Survey of

COCHRANE


MAR 19 1970



Prepared By

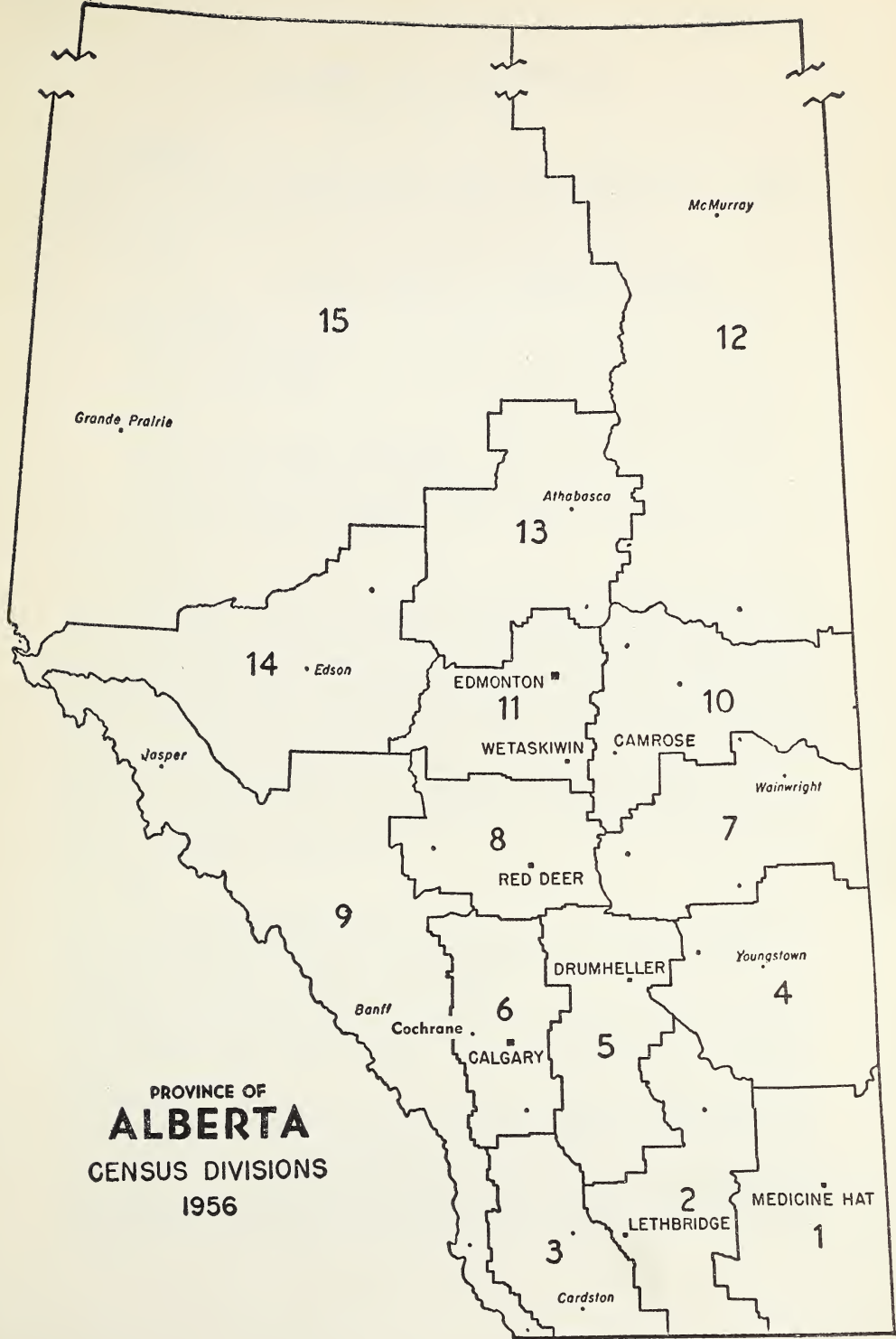
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY & DEVELOPMENT

Government of the Province of Alberta



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PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA
 CENSUS DIVISIONS
 1956

McMurray

15

12

Grande Prairie

Athabasca

13

14

Edson

EDMONTON

11

10

Jasper

WETASKIWIN

CAMROSE

Wainwright

8

7

RED DEER

9

DRUMHELLER

Youngstown

4

Banff

Cochrane

6

5

CALGARY

CENSUS DIVISIONS

1956

2

MEDICINE HAT

3

LETHBRIDGE

1

Cardston

VILLAGE OF COCHRANE

(Revised October 1959)

1. LOCATION

Sections 2 & 3 - 26 - 4 - W5 in Census Division No. 6. This location is 19 miles northwest of Calgary on Highway No. 1 and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

2. ALTITUDE

3,750 feet

Latitude - 51/11

Longitude - 114/28

3. TEMPERATURE

Average summer - 51.7°F

Average winter - 23.7°F

Average annual - 38°F

4. RAINFALL

Average annual rainfall - 11.42 inches

Average annual snowfall - 72.5 inches

Average annual precipitation - 18.67 inches

Note: The foregoing averages for 3 and 4 cover a period of 28 years and are taken from the nearest weather station.

5. GEOLOGY

The rocks of the Cochrane district are sandstones and shales of fresh water and deltaic origin. The beds underlying the lower ground probably belong to the Cretaceous Edmonton formation, and those forming the higher ground are part of the Tertiary Paskapoo formation. All the beds are similar in nature, and consist of interbedded light colored, soft sandstones and shales. The flat lying Paskapoo sandstones on the hills north of Cochrane have been extensively quarried at various times. Fossils including clam shells, plant remains and teeth of fish and mammals, have been found in these beds, particularly on the Bow River opposite the mouth of Jumping Pound Creek. The river flats and terraces, on which the town stands, consist of gravel, sand, and clay: the gravel and sand have been dug as construction materials and the clay has been used in brick manufacture. Calcareous tufa deposits are present along Bighill Creek, north of Cochrane, and attempts have been made to use this material as a building stone.

6. SOIL

Cochrane is in the black soil zone.

Climate—Annual precipitation averages between 17 and 19 inches and droughts are rare. Evaporation is lower and hot winds less frequent than in the other zones.

Vegetation—Grassland which has been partially invaded by woodlands (mainly deciduous trees), often referred to as parkland.

Soil Profile—The normal profile has a black to very dark brown surface (A) horizon that averages about 12 to 14 inches in depth. The more compact B horizon is brown to dark brown, and the lime layer (Bca) is usually found at 30 to 40 inches below the surface.

Fertility—Soils in this zone are the most fertile in the province and they have in their surface foot about 3 to 4 times as much nitrogen and organic matter as there is in the average brown or grey wooded soil. Every precaution should be taken to see that they are not allowed to deteriorate.

Land Use—A high percentage of the zone is arable. Wheat of fairly good quality can be grown, but mixed farming, including the use of fertilizer when needed, is desirable from the standpoint of both profit and permanence.

7. HISTORY

David Thompson is thought to be the first white man to have visited the Cochrane area in 1808. He camped along the Bow River close to the mouth of the Ghost River. Here he found a tribe of Piegan Indians. Stoney Indians were found along the Bow River in 1845. The next white men to visit this area were Sir James Hector and Capt. John Palliser during their survey in 1858. The first white men to settle permanently in the area were Rev. George and Rev. John McDougall in 1873. They established a mission at Morleyville. The McDougalls built a small fort on a high hill north of the Bow River approximately three miles from the present McDougall church.

In 1875 a small community sprang up on the flats north of the Bow River. It consisted of a church, a day school, a mission house, a store, and various stables. Of this settlement only the little church remains. The organ in this little church was the first one in the far west. An orphanage was established in 1878 for the Indian children. In 1875 the McDougall's brought Andrew Sibbald west to become the teacher in their mission. Sibbald was the first teacher in the west. In 1880 a large number of settlers came into the district due to the efforts of the McDougalls.

In 1878 the Cochrane Ranch was established and in 1881 the Ranch was incorporated into "The Cochrane Ranching Company". It was owned by Senator Cochrane. This was the first big ranching company in the west. Col. James Walker, a veteran of the North West Mounted Police, was the local manager of the ranch. The original ranch house of the company is still standing.

Settlement at Mitford—A few miles west of the settlement of Cochrane a small community sprang up. It was named Mitford in honour of a close friend of Lady Adela Cochrane, daughter of the Earl of Stadbroke, and wife of T. B. H. Cochrane, founder of the settlement of Mitford. The settlement was founded in 1885. In 1886 the



Cochrane nestles in a fertile valley in the foothills

Cochranes established a sawmill near the townsite of Mitford. The sawmill was in operation until 1889. Prior to the sawmill being opened a Mr. Chaffey from Calgary opened a coal mine in about 1885 and he managed to keep the mine running for about four years. A post office was opened at Mitford in 1889. Dr. Hayden came to the district in the summer of 1889 and he established a small drug store and an office. He remained in Mitford for two years. A Mr. Cowley bought out Dr. Hayden's drug store in 1891. The settlement boasted a hotel and a store both owned by the founder of Mitford. Mr. Dejournal was hired by Mr. Cochrane to operate the hotel and store. Mr. Dejournal remained in Mitford until 1890. Following Mr. Dejournal's departure from Mitford, a Mr. Smith took over the ownership of the hotel. Mr. Smith's daughter Violet, the first child born in the settlement of Mitford, was born in 1887. In 1891 Lady Cochrane opened a school for the children of the settlers in the district and she hired a Miss Isabel Monilaws as teacher. This was the first school between Calgary and Morleyville. Due to the efforts and influence of Lady Cochrane many monied people in England provided the money to build an Anglican Church at Mitford in 1892. The first minister was a Rev. A. W. F. Cooper. The first baptismal service was that of James W. Jones in October 1892. The first recorded service was held on January 1, 1893. In 1896 following the failure of the Cochrane's sawmill and the failure of the C.P.R. to make Mitford a regular stop, the town became deserted. By 1898 the town was almost completely deserted. Some of its buildings were moved to its rival town of Cochrane. The Anglican Church building was moved to Cochrane in 1899.

In 1881 the first large privately owned ranch was established in the Cochrane district by A. P. Patrick. It was known as the Mount Royal Ranch. In 1885, James Quigley, section foreman on the C.P.R., filed on the first homestead in the Cochrane area. In 1886 James Bruce built the first house in Cochrane. When the C.P.R. line went through to the mountains, the company called the new station on their line after Senator M. H. Cochrane. The first building in the new town of Cochrane was the C.P.R. station. In 1903 Cochrane was erected as a village. A new brick school was built in the village in 1906. In 1908 the first quarry was opened at Cochrane. It was a sandstone quarry and supplied stone for some of Calgary's early buildings. The company operating the quarry was called "Shelley Quarry Company". It ceased operation early in 1914. In March 1909 a Mr. J. Mewhort founded a weekly newspaper in the town and he called it "The Cochrane Advocate". The Advocate in the sixteen years of its life had fourteen editors and finally went out of business in 1927. In 1910 the Union Bank opened a branch office in the Fisher Building. The Royal Bank absorbed the Union Bank in 1925 and has remained the only bank in Cochrane today. In 1911 the Cochrane Creamery Association was formed and Mr. Pilon was the first butter maker. In 1910 Dr. Park became the house physician of a small hospital operated in the T. Davies home. In 1913 a small bake shop was opened by C. Pitter and it was located in the Cochrane Hotel. The Calgary Power lines were connected to the village of Cochrane in 1915. In 1919 Dr. Waite established the first regular drug store in the village. In 1928 attempts were made to organize an Elks Lodge. In 1930 the Texas Company of Canada operated the first service station in Cochrane. Since World War II the Shell Oil Company has constructed a large gas scrubbing plant to purify the gas found in the district.

Population of Cochrane for the following years:

1911 - 395	1941 - 298
1921 - 268	1951 - 530
1931 - 293	1956 - 707

The first Catholic Mission (Oblate Fathers) in Southern Alberta was located on the Elbow River, nine miles south of Cochrane. In 1873 Rev. Fathers Fourmond and Scollen came from St. Albert and took up residence at the Mission. They worked among the Blackfeet, Metis and a few trappers and traders. In 1894 the first Catholic Church was opened in Cochrane with Father Comire and Brother Bowes in charge. In 1921 the Diocese priests from Calgary took over the church in Cochrane

and were there until 1940 when the Parish was returned to the Oblate Fathers. In 1949 the Franciscan Fathers were given the Parish.

Following the moving of the Anglican Church from Mitford in 1899 and the establishment of a parish in Cochrane there has been a succession of ministers in charge of the church. The third church in Cochrane was St. Andrews Presbyterian built in 1900. The minister was Rev. Mr. Simpson.

Prior to the influx of settlers in the early 1900's any schools in the district were operated by private individuals. When the settlers began coming into the country a number of rural schools were opened to serve the ranches around Cochrane. Glenbow School was opened in 1909; Glendale and Brushy Ridge were opened in 1910. Since World War II most of the outlying schools have been closed or combined with bigger units and the pupils are taken by bus to the school in Cochrane.

First horse race was held at Cochrane in 1891 on the track located one-half mile east of Mitford and was quite an event. Race meets flourished off and on until the last meet which was held in 1931. Here Johnny Longden began his racing career. Polo was a popular sport also. First Polo Club was organized in 1909. Members competed against teams from Calgary, Pincher Creek, Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. Some of the players even went to play in California as part of an all-star team from Alberta. With the coming of World War I the game came to a halt as most of the players had enlisted and gone overseas. A curling rink was first opened in 1900 and this sport has remained an active one in the town of Cochrane.

An Orange Lodge was formed in 1903 and a hall built in 1905. In 1909 a Masonic Lodge was formed. Following the First World War a Branch of the Canadian Legion was formed.

Glenbow Settlement—Glenbow is situated four miles east of Cochrane. It derives its



Many fine churches serve religious needs of community

name from being situated in a glen on the Bow River. In the 1880's the C.P.R. established a section division at Glenbow and hired a crew of men to watch for rock slides onto the main line and keep the tracks clear. There are large deposits of sandstone and shales along the glen. In 1905 a Mr. Moore bought the land in the valley and on the hillside with an idea of opening a quarry there. In 1907 Mr. Moore turned over his quarry to a Mr. Hayden who in turn sold out to Mr. de la Vergne of New York City. Mr. de la Vergne had a townsite surveyed and constructed a store and post office in the settlement. He hired a Mr. L. McDonald to operate both the store and the post office. In 1908 Mr. Clarke came to Glenbow and established a big dairy farm from which he shipped milk to Calgary. The sandstone from Glenbow was used in the building of the Provincial Legislative Building as well as Athabasca Hall at the University of Alberta. Several of Calgary's public buildings being built in the years 1910 and 1911 were constructed of sandstone from Glenbow. The quarry is now practically all worked out. In the early 1900's Glenbow became the mecca for several rich American friends of Mr. de la Vergne. They came out here and built large homes, established polo grounds and race tracks. Glenbow led a very short but brilliant life as the social centre for Calgary and Cochrane racing people. In 1930 R. C. Burns, K.C., of Calgary bought the home and buildings belonging to a Mr. Morris for a summer home. In 1936 Mr. E. L. Harvie, K.C. of Calgary purchased the Glenbow holdings. Following World War I the settlement of Glenbow became all but deserted. The only persons living there now are the C.P.R. section men.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Cochrane is situated in the valley of the Bow River and on the Trans-Canada Canadian Pacific Railway Vancouver to Montreal. The weather is bracing with cool nights after the hottest days. There are excellent facilities for both winter and summer sport, which includes a covered curling rink with three sheets natural ice, open air skating rink, hockey rink, baseball diamond and playgrounds for children. Three churches supply the spiritual needs of the community. Utilities consist of a central water and sewerage system, three phase 60 cycle power supplied by Calgary Power Ltd. and natural gas. Excellent schools teach Grades 1 to 12 along with the following subjects: typing, bookkeeping, art and French.

9. ADMINISTRATION

The village is governed by a Mayor appointed from the Council and two



An attractive residential area edges the business section

Councillors, one elected each year for a three year term. The Secretary-Treasurer administers the affairs of the village set by the Council.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

R.C.M.P. police the village.

Building regulations—Cochrane is a member of the Calgary and District Planning Board. Plans for new buildings must first be approved by Council, after which a permit is issued.

Electrical installations must comply with the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

Sanitary installations must comply with the Provincial Health Regulations.

Gas installations must comply with the village by-law.

11. FIRE PROTECTION

The fire brigade consists of a fire chief and 12 volunteer firemen.

Equipment—One only 1942 fire truck with a 420 g.p.m. pump and a 200 gallon water tank. 500 feet 2½ inch hose. 1,000 feet 1½ inch hose. 12 fire hydrants conveniently located throughout the village. A 20,000 gallon elevated water tower and a 40,000 gallon reservoir. Continuous phone service to fire hall.

12. TAX STRUCTURE

	1959 Net Assessment
Land, 100% of value	\$ 67,485.00
Improvements, 100% of fair value	435,880.00
Business	59,080.00
Power	157.00
	<hr/>
Total Assessment	\$562,602.00

Mill Rate—

Municipal	School	Hospital	Total
18.9	40	4.1	63

13. AREAS

- Area of village - 246 acres
- Streets and lanes - 61.72 acres
- Parks and Playgrounds - 144.52 acres

Miles of roads, streets and lanes

	Asphalt	Gravel	Improved Earth	Unopened	Total
Provincial main	1				1
Streets and roads		3	1	1/2	4 1/2
Lanes and alleys			1		1

There is approximately 1 mile of cement sidewalk

14. SEWER AND WATER MAIN MILEAGE

- Storm sewers - nil
- Sanitary sewers - 1½ miles
- Water mains - 1 mile.

15. POWER

Three phase 60 cycle power is supplied under a franchise at the following rates:

Domestic—

- First 20 kwh or less used per month - \$2.70 gross.
- Less 30¢ prompt payment discount, making - \$2.40 net.
- All over 20 kwh used per month - 1.5¢ per kwh.

Discount as shown applies on any bill paid within 10 days of date rendered.

Connection charge - \$1.00.

Reconnection charge - twice the net minimum charge.

Commercial—

Available for lighting and general service in commercial establishments.

Service charge - first $\frac{1}{2}$ kw of connected load - 50¢. — each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ kw of connected load - 20¢.

PLUS

Energy charge - first 50 kwh used per month - 10¢ per kw. — next 150 kwh used per month - 5¢ per kw. — excess kwh used per month - $2\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per kw.

Minimum charge - \$1.80 gross, \$1.50 net.

Discount - 10%, 10 days based on even dollars of total monthly bill with a minimum discount of 30¢ per month.

Consumer's deposit - twice the gross monthly minimum charge.

Reconnection charge - twice the net monthly minimum charge.

Power—

Available for motors and commercial heating apparatus used in commercial establishments.

Service charge - per kva of installation (monthly charge) - \$1.00 (one motor horsepower or one kilowatt in heating apparatus considered equal to one kilovolt ampere - kva).

Energy charge - first 50 kwh per month per kva of installation - 5¢ per kwh. next 50 kwh per month per kva of installation - $3\frac{1}{3}$ ¢ per kwh. all over 100 kwh per month per kva of installation - $1\frac{2}{3}$ ¢ per kwh.

Discount - 10%, 10 days based on the dollars of total bill with a minimum discount of 30¢ per month.

Minimum charge - \$3.30 gross, \$3.00 net, or the amount of the service charge - whichever is greater.

Consumer's deposit - \$2.00 per kva of installation and not less than \$6.00, or at the company's option — twice the estimated bill.

Reconnection charge - \$6.00.

16. WATER

Water is obtained from the Bow River and is pumped into a 20,000 gallon elevated tower and a 40,000 gallon reservoir.

Domestic Rate—

Minimum - \$3.00 water, \$1.85 sewer.

Commercial Rate—

From \$5.00 to \$25.00 water, \$2.50 to \$30.00 sewer.



Schools in Cochrane are modern, well staffed

Water Analysis—

	Parts per Million
Total solids	258
Ignition loss	86
Hardness	200
Sulphates	44
Chlorides	6
Alkalinity	145
Nature of alkalinity	—
Nitrates	1.1
Nitrites	trace
Iron	nil
Remarks —	chemically this water is suitable.

17. GAS

Natural gas is supplied under a franchise by Canadian Western Natural Gas Company at the following rates:

General—

Available to all customers (domestic, commercial and industrial).

Net rate - first 2 mcf or less per month - \$2.50. — all additional mcf per month - 42¢ per mcf.

Minimum monthly charge - \$2.50.

Special conditions - Whenever a customer orders gas to be turned on under this rate within twelve months of the date of the previous turnoff, a turn on charge of \$5.00 will be made.

General conditions - When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per mcf, other than the first two mcf, shall be increased by 4 cents and the gross rate so arrived at shall apply.

Optional Rate "A" —

This rate is available to all customers, but only on annual contract.

Net rate - fixed charge - \$1.50 per month

PLUS

commodity charge - 50¢ per MCF

Minimum monthly charge - \$1.50.

General Conditions - When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per MCF shall be increased by 4 cents and the gross rate so arrived at shall apply.

Optional Rate "B" —

This rate is available to all customers using in excess of 715 MCF per year but only on annual contract.

Net Rate — fixed charge - \$10.00 per month

PLUS

commodity charge - 28¢ per MCF

Minimum monthly charge - \$10.00.

General Conditions - When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per MCF shall be increased by 3 cents and the gross rate so arrived at shall apply.

Optional High Load Factor Rate "C" —

This is available to customers on annual contract whose annual consumption of gas is not less than 12,000 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 percent of the total consumption for the year.

Net Rate - fixed charge - \$20.00 per month

PLUS

commodity charge - first 2,000 MCF per month - 24¢ per MCF; next 2,000

MCF per month - 20; per MCF; all additional MCF per month - 17¢ per MCF.

Minimum monthly charge - fixed charge.

Determination of Demand - 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 measurements. The maximum 12 hour demand of a new customer of gas shall be estimated by the company.

Term of Contract - This schedule is 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.

18. L.P. GAS

Heat value - 2,521 b.t.u. per cu. ft. at 60°F.

100 lb. cylinders - \$6.50.

Bulk - 16¢ per gallon.

Bulk storage - 1,500 gallons.

19. DIESEL FUEL

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

Winter grade - 17.2¢ per gallon.

Summer grade - 16.7¢ per gallon.

Storage capacity - 12,000 gallons.

20. COAL

None used in the village.

21. RESOURCES

Wheat and coarse grains; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Dairy products; Poultry products; Straw; Sand, common and gravel; Gas and Oil.

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal —

Post Office.

R.C.M.P. detachment.

Mountain Health Unit No. 6.

Provincial —

Alberta Government Telephones.

Resident Police Magistrate.

Municipal —

Village Hall housing - Police Court, Police Department, Council Chamber, Secretary-Treasurer, Fire Hall, Cochrane School District No. 142.

23. HEALTH SERVICES

There is no hospital in the village.

The Mountain Health Unit No. 6 visits the village monthly, examining pre school and school children.

One doctor (resident).

One drug store.

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES (excluding health services) —

Type of Service

No. of Establishments

Beauty Parlors

1

Barber Shops

1

General Insurance Agencies

2

25. **TRANSPORTATION**

Canadian Pacific Railway - main line Vancouver to Montreal via Cochrane.
Greyhound Bus Line - Calgary to Vancouver via Cochrane.
Local trucks to and from Calgary daily.

26. **NEWSPAPERS**

Nil.

27. **COMMUNICATIONS**

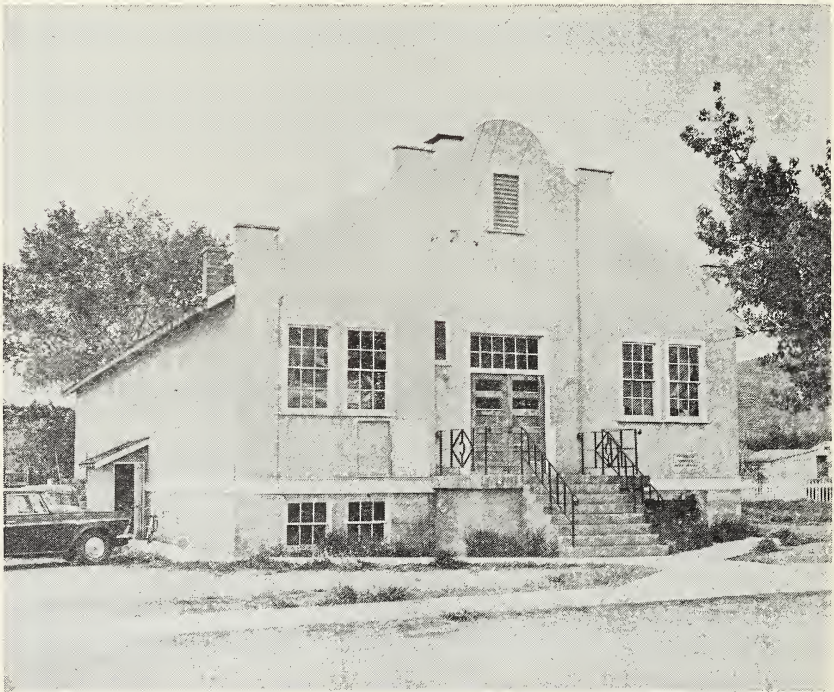
Alberta Government Telephones.
Canadian Pacific Telegraphs.
Post Office.
Nearest Radio Stations - Calgary: CFAC, CFCN, CKXL.
Nearest T.V. Station - Calgary: CHCT-TV.

28. **FINANCIAL FACILITIES**

Royal Bank of Canada.

29. **HOTELS**

Chinook — No. of Rooms: 22; Single Rate: \$2.50 up; Beer Licence: Yes.



Library is located in this town hall

30. **TOURIST CAMPS**

	No. of Units	Grade
Cochrane Auto Court	6	3 star
	2	2 star
	3	1 star
	2	0 star

Trailer Camps —

Cochrane Auto Court - trailers and tents.
Hollywood Ranch Store - trailers and tents.

31. **CHURCHES**

Anglican.
Roman Catholic.
Presbyterian.

32. **FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Masons.
I.O.O.F.
Eastern Star.

33. **SERVICE CLUBS**

Canadian Legion.
Women's Auxiliary Canadian Legion.
Women's Institute.

34. **SOCIETIES & ASSOCIATIONS**

Old Timers Association.
Home & School Association.
Cattle Breeders Association.

35. **EDUCATION**

Cochrane School District No. 142 teach grades 1 to 12 along with the following optional subjects: typing, bookkeeping, drama and art. The school buildings are modern with a large auditorium in the main school. The school population is made up as follows:

	Grades	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Elementary	1 - 6	6	180
Junior High	7 - 9	3	84
High	10 - 12	3	31

36. **THEATRES & HALLS**

	Capacity	Stage	Piano
School Auditorium	300	yes	yes
Community Hall	500	yes	yes

37. **CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

The Cochrane Community Library is supported by the Service Clubs, Provincial Government grant and by membership fees. The library is open every Tuesday from 3:30 to 5 P.M. and 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. On Saturday it is open from 2:30 to 5 P.M. and 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.

Other Activities —

Local Orchestra.
Choral Society.
Drama at school.

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Boys —

Scouts.
Cubs.
Trail Ranger.
Young Explorers.
Calf Club.

Girls —

C.G.I.T.
Young Explorers.
Calf Club.

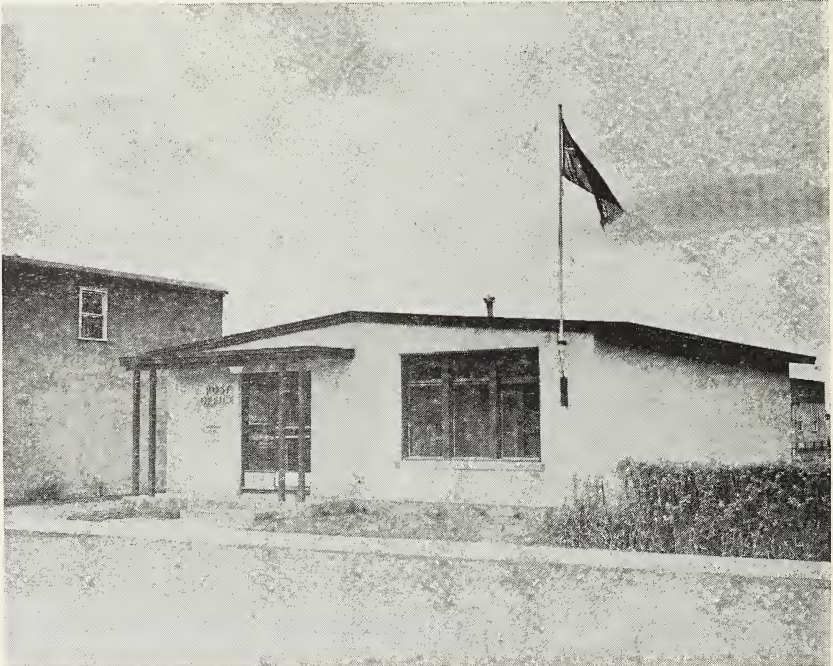
39. SPORTS

Baseball, Hockey, Softball, Curling, Basketball, Badminton.

Facilities — Baseball Diamond, Open air skating and hockey rink, Covered curling rink, 3 sheets natural ice.

40. FAIRS

Nil.



The modern, attractive post office serves the town

41. HISTORIC SITES

John McDougall Church at Mitford.
 Cenotaph.

42. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Estab- lishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Banks	1			
Barbers	1			
Blacksmith	1	1		1
Beauty Parlors	1			
Butchers	2			2
Building Contractors	3			
Cartage Delivery	1			
Clothing (women's & children's)	1			1
Coal Dealers	2			2
Cold Storage Locker	1			1
Creameries	1	1	1	1
Doctors	1			
Drug Store	1			1
Electrical Appliances	1			1
Electrical Contractor	1			
Electrical Repairs	2			
Garage & Service Station	4			4
General Stores	2			2
General Insurance Agencies	2			
Grain Elevator	1			
Groceries	2			2
Hardware	2			2
Hotels	1			
Implements (farm)	2			
Laundry & Dry Cleaners	agency only			
Lumber Yards	1			1
Milk Distributors	1		1	1
Oil Distributors	3		3	
Plumbers & Gasfitters	1			
Pool Room	1			
Restaurants	3			
Shoe Repairs	1			1
Theatre	in Community Hall			
Welding	1			

43. CO-OPERATIVES

United Grain Growers.

44. SITES

Industrial and residential sites can be purchased from the village or private owners at reasonable prices. These sites can be served with all utilities.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Numerous types of farming are practised in the area served by Cochrane. The Calgary milkshed extends very nearly to Cochrane and is especially well developed in the area south of the Bow River. Cattle ranching predominates south and west of the town. Grain growing is associated with ranching to a greater extent northeast of the town. Under the circumstances the source of income on a percentage basis for the whole area would be difficult to describe. Certainly cattle receipts are most important; in the southwest part of the district, dairying is in second place; and in the northeast, as a source of cash income, grain and hogs are fairly important sources of farm cash income. Farms in the Cochrane district are lightly mechanized. In the Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44 there are 1.3 tractors and one motor truck per farm. In 1956, 82 percent of all farms were electrified.

A large planing and resaw mill with a capacity of 5,000 feet a day is operating. Supply of wood is from eastern British Columbia areas as well as locally. It is planned to expand into manufacture of hardboards. The firm now employs 21 men, exclusive of transportation employees.

In 1959 a shot tower was erected, to manufacture all sizes of buckshot. This is the only shot manufacturing plant in western Canada, and has a rated capacity of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of shot annually.

46. TRADING AREA

North - 20 miles
West - 40 miles
South - 12 miles
East - 4 miles.

47. POPULATION

Trading area population, 1956 census - 6,277.
Village population, 1956 census - 707.
Village population, June 1959 - 805 estimate.

