



CARSELAND AG BUSINESS CENTRE | 403.934.9267 HUSSAR AG BUSINESS CENTRE | 403.787.3931 WHEATLAND AG BUSINESS CENTRE | 403.934.2885





Wheatland County

242006 Range Road 243 Wheatland County, AB T1P 2C4

P: 403-934-3321 E: admin@wheatlandcounty.ca W: www.wheatlandcounty.ca

Project Coordinator

Jamie Kramble, **Economic Development Officer**

> **Front Cover Photos** Steve Jeffrey Photo Art

















Publisher

TNC Publishing Group

Marketing Director

Christy Edwards

Editor

Jenna Malcolm

Graphic Designer

Anne Allen

Accounting & Administration

Shannon Shantz

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WHEATLAND COUNTY

has room for you to grow!

Located only minutes from The City of Calgary, our vast rural landscape presents you with infinite possibilities. With easy access from Highways 1, 22x, 564 and Glenmore Trail, you have access to a regional labour pool of over 800,000. We are also served by a CP Rail mainline. We have some of the lowest industrial land costs in the region and one of the lowest non-residential tax rates. Wheatland County also offers a generous municipal tax incentive for eligible investors.

Wheatland County welcomes economic development and the contribution it makes to our tax base and economic diversification. We are excited to work with companies that have a long-term vision of becoming a partner in our community.

Our economy has traditionally been dominated by agriculture, but the energy industry and manufacturing are now growing in importance. Our vision is to be the region's energy hub and industrial heart and ensure Wheatland County businesses benefit from supply-chain opportunities. Notable recent investments include Rocky Mountain Clean Fuels, De Havilland Field, and CGC Inc.

Wheatland County has a growing small businesses sector that includes service industries, hospitality, agriculture, tourism, and transportation. We are excited to introduce you to the businesses displayed in this publication as well as in our online business directory at https://investwc.ca/business-directory/.

If you are looking for a new community to call home, we have room for your family in our hamlets and the new golf course communities of Speargrass and the Lakes of Muirfield!

Wheatland County is a place with infinite landscapes, and we invite you to explore our guest ranches, golf courses, and other venues like the Rosebud Theatre.

Learn more about Wheatland County today!

Jamie Kramble, Economic Development jamie.kramble@wheatlandcounty.ca www.investwc.ca wheatlandcounty.ca

\$700M \$600M \$500M \$300M \$100M 0

OVERVIEW

Access to Land and Feedstock

1.3M acres of farmland including dryland cropping and irrigated lands on 825 farms

323,000 acres of wheat, 260,000 acres of canola, 165,000 acres of barley, 82,000 acres of dry field peas and 8,107 acres of oats

172,000 head of cattle and 208,307 pigs. There are also many feedlots providing finished cattle as well as speciality livestock breeders

An emerging area of the agri-food industry in Wheatland is organics. We are home to **8 certified organic farms**

Supportive Business Environment

- Efficient and streamlined process to grant permits and approve applications
- Support available from municipal, provincial, and federal governments for eligible companies
- Canada's lowest corporate tax rate at 8%
- Canada is a party to 14 trade agreements that provide access to international markets including CETA, CUSMA, CAN-UK TCA, and CPTPP

Logistics

- 20 minute drive to Calgary border via Highway 1
- 30 minute drive to Calgary International Airport
- Calgary to Saskatoon CPR rail line and a CN Rail spur at Lyalta
- Close to Highway 2 CANAMEX corridor
- 302 km to US border

Business Costs

- Lowest cost agricultural land in region (average agricultural land value of \$3,386.64 per acre)
- Lowest cost industrial land in region (average industrial land cost of \$350,000 per acre)
- Serviced lots available in Origin Business Park (light to medium industrial)
- Goldfinch Industrial ASP Area (unserviced lots) at Carseland
- Labour force of 4,240

WHY WHEATLAND

Wheatland County is the ideal location to grow your business in Alberta.

With close proximity to the City of Calgary (pop. 1.3 million) and Town of Strathmore (pop. 14,339), our vast rural landscape has the lowest industrial land costs in the region and one of the lowest mill rates. Our council and residents also welcome economic development and the contribution it makes to our tax base and employment opportunities. Our staff of planners, assessors and economic development officers are ready to help make the transition process smooth. We are excited to work with companies that have a long-term vision of becoming a partner in the community!

We are located approximately 20-minutes from The City of Calgary, with easy access from Highways 1, 22x and 564. We are also served by a CPR mainline.

Our economy has traditionally been dominated by agriculture, but the energy industry (including new energy) and manufacturing are now growing in importance.

There are two industrial areas in Wheatland County:

- Origin Business Park is located on Highway 1, only 13-minutes from the City of Calgary.
- The Goldfinch Industrial area is located off Highway 24.

Wheatland County offers a generous municipal tax incentive, with a 40% reduction in municipal non-residential tax for three years for eligible investors.

Wheatland County has a population of 8,738 residents. From golden fields to the badlands of the northeast, to the tranquility of the Bow River, Wheatland County is an ideal blend of rural and urban lifestyles.

Economic development and investment attraction are some of our top priorities. Our county welcomes companies that want to be long-term partners in our community. Find out why multinational companies like Nutrien, Orica, Cargill, Richardson Pioneer, Stella Jones, and now CGC Inc. and De Havilland Canada call Wheatland County home!

The County is bordered on the west by the **Rocky View County**, the south by **Vulcan County** and **Siksika Nation**, the east by the **County of Newell** and **Special Areas 2**, and on the north by **Kneehill County** and the **Town of Drumheller**. Within the County's boundary (but under separate administrations) is the **Town of Strathmore** and the villages of **Hussar**, **Rockyford** and **Standard**.



Investing in Wheatland County

Wheatland County is the ideal location to grow your business in Alberta. Wheatland County offers businesses the following benefits:

- · Low land costs
- · Good proximity to urban centres and labour force
- Major highway access and rail service
- · Generous tax incentive and low tax rate
- Developed industrial cluster
- · Council that welcomes development and investment

Manufacturing

Wheatland County is home to manufacturers such as Orica, Nutrien, and Stella Jones as well as numerous smaller companies. Heavy industrial is located in the Goldfinch Industrial ASP, while light to medium industrial is housed in the Origin Business Park.

Energy

Wheatland County is an energy powerhouse and there are over 8,000 oil and gas wells dotted throughout the county. Large natural gas producers such as Lynx Energy, Ember Resources, Persist Oil & Gas, and Torxen Energy are represented in the county. Rocky Mountain Clean Fuels operates a gas-to-liquids facility that converts natural gas into synthetic fuels and hydrogen.

We also have a growing new energy industry with large solar, wind, synthetic fuel manufacturing, and carbon capture projects at various stages of development. The county is home to the East Strathmore Solar Project—a 26 MW solar development as well as several other projects from 13 to 150 MW at various stages of development. The Wheatland Wind Project is a 122.4 MW wind generation project that produces enough power for more than 50,000 homes.

The county is committed to attracting investment in the new energy and petrochemical sectors and is actively engaged with industry.

Agribusiness

Home to 825 farms that span 1.3M acres, Wheatland County has the feedstock to accommodate value-added processors. The western part of the county has irrigation provided by the Western Irrigation District.

Land

With an average agricultural land value of \$3,386.64 per acre and average industrial land cost of \$350,000 per acre (business park lot), Wheatland

County has the lowest cost agricultural and industrial land in the Calgary region.

Goldfinch Industrial Area

An area of 2,850 hectares, the Goldfinch Industrial area is Wheatland County's heavy industrial hub and home to large facilities including: Orica; Nutrien; Federated Coop; Cargill; Pioneer; and Stella Jones. CGC Inc. has also committed to building a plant in the area. The



area is part of Wheatland County's Goldfinch Industrial Area Structure Plan—the only heavy industrial area in the Calgary region.

The area is located near the western border of the county and is serviced by CP Rail and the Highway 24 corridor. It is also a short distance from Highway 1, Glenmore Trail and Highway 22x. The CPR Calgary-Saskatoon line runs through the area providing continent-wide shipping on a single carrier

Origin Business Park



Located on Highway 1 and the Wheatland County / Rocky View County border, Origin Business Park is a mere 13-minute drive from the intersection of Highway 1 and Stoney Trail. The business park is part of Wheatland County's West Highway 1 Area Structure Plan (ASP).

Businesses currently located here include Athabasca Oil, Midstream Electric, Pumptrac, an RV storage lot, and an ESSO service station with food court and truck stop. Lots in Origin include gas, 3-Phase 400 A power and telephone.

Irrigation

The Western Irrigation District (WID) provides irrigation water to more than 400 farms and 96,000 acres of land, and supplies municipal water to 12,000 people in four different communities through 1,200 km of canals and pipelines. Like other irrigation districts in Alberta, the WID operates under the rules and procedures of the Irrigation Districts Act. The WID is headquartered in Strathmore. The Western Irrigation District's roots are firmly planted in the history of Alberta. The federal government agreed



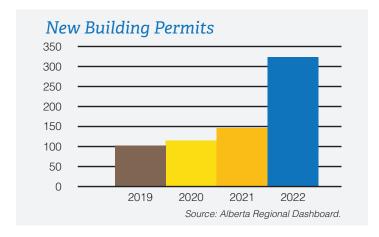
to grant arable land to the Canadian Pacific Railway in payment for the construction of a railroad joining Canada from coast to coast. Included in this grant was land previously described as fit for homestead only if an irrigation system could be supplied.

Natural Gas and Electricity

FortisAlberta manages the electrical infrastructure in Wheatland County and **ATCO** manages natural gas infrastructure. There are a number of providers for retail options for these services. To determine underground infrastructure of a particular site, contact **Alberta One-Call** and submit a locate request at 1-800-242-3447 or go to <u>albertaonecall.com</u>.

For more information on electricity services, visit the **Alberta Utilities Commission** website.

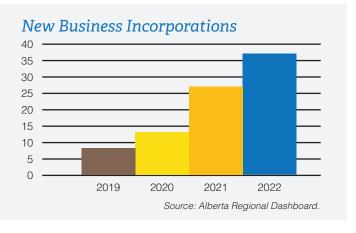
The area serviced by each natural gas provider can be seen at the **Federation of Alberta Gas Co-ops** website at www.fedgas.com/Map.



Business Support Programs

There are a number of programs and supports to assist a new or expanding business through all levels of government, lenders, and non-government organizations in our region. A **Business Learning Toolkit** at investwc.ca (in the Data and Maps section) can help get you started with things to consider in starting or expanding a business. Here are a list of few organizations and programs to look into:

- Community Futures Wild Rose (wildrose.albertacf.com)
- Strathmore Wheatland Chamber of Commerce (www.theswcc.ca)



- Alberta Biz Connect
- (https://www.alberta.ca/small-business-resources.aspx)
- Prospect Rocky View and Wheatland Employment Services (www.prospectnow.ca/rwes/)

Wheatland County is the ideal location to grow your business! With close proximity to the City of Calgary and Town of Strathmore, our vast rural landscape is nestled between two large urban centres.

Our council and residents welcome economic development and the contribution it makes to our tax base and employment opportunities. We are excited to work with companies that have a long-term vision of becoming a partner in our community!









Data from the Statistics Canada 2021 Census of population showed the

- Wheatland County's area is 4,505.05 km².
- Total population is 8,738.
- There are 2,842 private dwellings.
- Median after-tax income of families is \$87,000.
- Total labour force is 4,290.
- There are 1,225 self-employed people.

Population

Wheatland County is primarily a rural region with an agricultural heritage. With proximity to the City of Calgary, the county offers affordability and a good quality of life. Many of the homes in Wheatland County, as well

as the hamlets, are single-family dwellings. The hamlets tend to have large lots and housing types ranging from manufactured homes, bungalows to large multi-story dwellings.

1,463 1,170

The population on the western side of





country-residential development with a commuting workforce, small businesses, and industrial development.

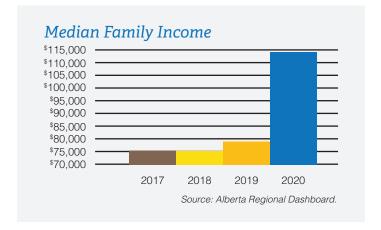
The eastern side of the County has many large farms and ranches. The eastern side is also undergoing economic diversification, with renewable energy development and technological strides around agriculture production.

Siksika Nation shares much of Wheatland County's southern border. Many Indigenous people from the Nation also live and work in Wheatland County and the towns within the region.

Language and ethnicity

Wheatland County data shows most residents (79.6%) speak English and are of European descent.

In 2021, 5.1% of the population was foreign-born. The top birthplace of foreign-born residents was the UK, USA, Netherlands and India.



Income and Education

In 2020, the median after-tax income of households in Wheatland County was \$87,000.

In 2021, 56.8% of the population 25 to 64 had post-secondary education (certificate, diploma, bachelor's degree, trade certificate, etc.). Among youth aged 18 to 24, 36.9% were attending post-secondary school.

Labour

In 2021, Wheatland County had 4,290 people in the labour force. There were 290 unemployed people.





Climate

Wheatland County is located in a region of Alberta that experiences "Chinook" winds. Chinooks, are föhn winds in the interior West of North America, where the Canadian Prairies extend out of the Canadian Rockies mountain range. The Blackfoot people term this wind "Snow Eater." A strong föhn wind can make snow 30 centimetres deep almost vanish in one day. The snow partly melts and partly sublimates in the dry wind. Chinook winds have been observed to raise winter temperatures, often







from below $-20~^{\circ}\text{C}$ to as high as 10–20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for a few hours or days, then temperatures return to their base levels. The region is also exceptional for agriculture with its long summer daylight hours. Irrigation is also active in the region to allow for a diversity of crops and livestock production.

Taxes

Wheatland County has one of the lower tax rates in the region. This can be attributed to good fiscal management and an emphasis on economic development.









On January 1, 1955, Improvement District No. 41, part of Improvement District No. 42, part of the Municipal Districts of Bow Valley No. 40, Serviceberry No. 43, and Kneehill No. 48, were merged into one new municipal district to be known as the Municipal District of Wheatland No. 40. The Municipal District of Wheatland No. 40 and the Wheatland School Division No. 40 joined together on January 1, 1961, and became known as the County of Wheatland No. 16. On March 6, 1996, the name was changed from the County of Wheatland No. 16 to the name currently used, Wheatland County. The communities within Wheatland County have a long and proud agricultural history and there are many century farms still in operation.

Today, Wheatland County is a diverse and growing region consisting of nine hamlets (urban areas) that the County governs and the three villages of Hussar, Rockyford, and Standard, as well as the Town of Strathmore. The villages and Strathmore are governed by their own elected councillors and mayors.

Irrigation Brings Settlement and the CPR

The Western Irrigation District's roots are firmly planted in the history of Alberta. The federal government agreed to grant arable land to the Canadian Pacific Railway in payment for the construction of a railroad joining Canada from coast to coast. Included in this grant was land previously described as fit for homestead only if an irrigation system could be supplied. With the mountains in the background and the vast prairies to the east, the slope of the ground was ideal to construct a gravity irrigation system.

In order to attract settlers to the area, the CPR began construction of a network of irrigation canals and reservoirs starting with a diversion weir across the Bow River in Calgary in 1904. With the construction of Main Canal, water was carried from the Bow River into Reservoir #1 (Chestermere Lake) and in 1905 it was filled for the first time. By 1910 secondary canal systems were constructed and settlers had already received delivery of irrigation waters.

Following the collapse of the economy in 1929, the CPR planned to divest itself of the two irrigation districts which had been developed. On May 1, 1935, the Eastern Irrigation District (EID) was formed. Originally the CPR had planned on closing the western section but after two years of meetings between the farmers and the CPR, the Western Irrigation District (WID) was born on May 1, 1944.

Rich Indigenous History

Blackfoot Crossing, located near the hamlets of Cluny and Gleichen, has been a focus of human activity for many generations and a meeting place for many peoples and aboriginal cultures. For this reason the site is of integral importance to the traditions of the Siksika Nation. At the cultural and geographic centre of traditional Blackfoot territory, it was one of the few places where the Bow River could be forded safely. Consequently, it was the site where representatives of the five First Nations of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Kainai, Siksika, and Piikani) met Canadian treaty commissioners in September 1877 to sign Treaty No. 7. Tsuu T'ina, Dene and Nakoda are Sioux who where in transition through the territory at the time of the treaty.

The rich variety of the archaeological resources at Blackfoot Crossing reflects the long history of the site and its importance in the traditions of the Siksika. The social and cultural values of the site for the Siksika Nation are enhanced by the rich variety of the archaeological resources that reflect the long history of Blackfoot Crossing.

The remains included medicine circles, boulder effigies, cairns, buffalo and antelope jumps, Sundance sites, and tobacco planting fields. Nearby are the earthworks of the Earthlodge Village built circa 1740 by an, as yet unidentified Aboriginal people, which bears witness to the interaction of different native cultures at the Crossing. In more recent history, the grave of Crowfoot and his last campsite and the monument to the Cree Chief Poundmaker are of especial importance to the Siksika Nation. In addition, the sites of the first Oblate mission, a whisky trading post, and an Indian Agency post, are evidence of more recent interaction of native and white cultures.





Brief History of Canadian Pacific Railway Supply

Farm No. 1 at Strathmore The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) was incorporated in 1881 for the purpose of constructing railroad west from Winnipeg to Vancouver, thereby encouraging and attracting settlers to establish homesteads across the west in a band along the railroad.

Initial plans were to construct the railroad west from Winnipeg to Edmonton, then on to Vancouver; thus avoiding the Palliser Triangle, a large tract of treeless, arid land deemed unsuitable for intensive agriculture and therefore unlikely to generate a transportation services demand sufficient to warrant the cost of establishing a railroad.

The Canadian Federal Government wished to have the railroad established relatively close to the 49th parallel in order to secure a strong Canadian presence on the prairies and thereby minimize American interests in the area.

The Canadian Federal government and CPR, reasoned that irrigation services would make the Palliser Triangle sufficiently productive to sustain intensive agricultural practices. In turn, the increased productive capacity would attract thousands of settlers thereby increasing demand for CPR services as well as securing the area as a part of Canada.

CPR agreed to develop large scale irrigation projects the Canadian Federal Government would consolidate company's land grants into an area of three million acres north of the Bow River and running between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

Three irrigation projects were proposed by the CPR and named Western Section, Central Section, and Eastern Section. The Western Section was first to be developed under the direction of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Division. Project offices were established at Strathmore; construction started in 1903 and was completed in 1910.

In conjunction with the new irrigation project and further encourage settlement of company lands, CPR established a demonstration and supply farm at Strathmore in 1908.



Wheatland County is considered the western gateway to the Canadian Badlands. Country living is a theme throughout the County. With canals, rivers, and creeks meandering from acreages in the west, through to the large farms of the eastern area, Wheatland showcases the rural lifestyle and hospitality of its residents, businesses, and community organizations. The hamlets are unique and charming in their own ways. Community Halls,

sports fields, and arenas dot the region, and art and cultural events get the community and visitors inspired in memorable social experiences.

Most homes in hamlets, county residences, and farms are unique in size and style but are primarily single detached in type. Most housing and land in Wheatland County would be considered afforable in comparison to other









































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Green Mountain Grills Smokers **BBQ Sauce & Spices** Pellets & Charcoal



Western Tack & Consignment Section

















The Farm & Ranch Source | 19 Spruce Park Drive





areas surrounding Calgary and within the city itself for similar housing types.

The Town of Strathmore and the Villages of Hussar, Rockyford and Standard are their own self-governed municipalites within Wheatland County boundaries and have, and continue to be part of the community development within the region.

Hussar pop. 164 (2021)

Hussar was unofficially founded in 1913 when the CPR established a station and named it Hussar. A community grew up



around the station and was incorporated as a village in 1928. The name Hussar was used in honour of a group of German soldiers who belonged to a German Hussar (cavalry) regiment who earlier had established a large farm near Hussar. With the start of World War I most of the soldiers returned to Germany and those who remained were interned for the duration of the war. The land, which was part of this German Canadian Farming Co. Ltd., was purchased after the war. Following the war, the village and surrounding area began to grow with an influx of settlers from around the world. English, Irish, Scots and Danes made up the bulk of the settlers. Many of those settlers' descendants still reside in or around the community.

Rockyford pop. 395 (2021)

The Village of Rockyford was first settled in 1913 and takes its name from a "rocky ford" that crossed Serviceberry Creek a half mile south of the village and was incorporated as a village in March 1919. Rockyford celebrated their Centennial in 2019, and while the



village's history is rich in agriculture, they look forward to a strong, diverse future.

Standard pop. 353 (2021)

Standard is a village situated within Wheatland County, approximately 80 km east of Calgary. The village was originally settled by Danish immigrants. Standard's economy is based on the surrounding farming



community and the energy industry, with a number of oil and gas rigs in operation in the vicinity.









Strathmore pop. 14,339 (2021)

The Town of Strathmore is the largest urban community within the region. Located on the Trans-Canada Highway, it is home to over 11 schools, a regional hospital, a brand-new field house sports centre, and more. The annual Strathmore Stampede is Canada's third largest rodeo and is famous for the Running of the Bulls event.



Strathmore had its beginnings as a small hamlet for the CPR lines that were built in the area in 1883. Since then, the town has become a regional service hub and recently celebrated it's centennial in 2011.

The Hamlets

Carseland / Speargrass

Carseland is located on Highway 24, approximately 23 km south of Cheadle and 26 km south of Strathmore. The advent of the cattlemen in the late 1800s to the Bow River country, west of the



Blackfoot Indian Reserve brought men like: Major General Thomas Bland Strange (1881), Charlie Hawks, Colonel Arthur Goldfinch, Felix McHugh (1886), and Colonel Arthur Wyndham (1887) to the Carseland area.

When the Military Colonization Company, which Strange had founded ceased to exist, the CPR permitted free grazing on their 3,000,000 acres (12,000 km2) on the north side of the Bow and it attracted many new settlers to the area.

The Addemans, Moffats, and McGregors purchased the Horsetrack from the Goldfinchs and started the Horsetrack Cattle Company in 1901. Others such as Groves, Moorhouse, Brown, McHughes, McKinnon, and Newbolts soon followed.

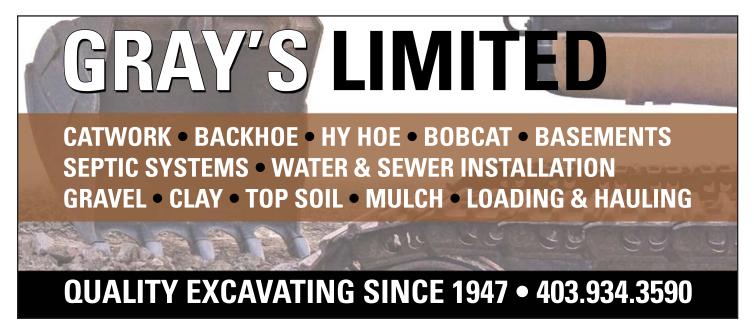
When the open range came to an end, most of the area's cattlemen became the first grain farmers of the district. In 1903, the CPR brought irrigation to its large land acquisitions in the Carseland area.

As the land prospered and more product was being shipped by rail to market, the CPR began construction of the Gleichen/Shepard cut-off in 1913. These rails carried troops to the First World War in 1914.

Due to its proximity to the river crossing and railway, Carseland grew rapidly into a prosperous community during the 1920s through 1940s. It boasted six grain elevators, a railway station, school, general store, barber shop and pool-room, post office, restaurant, garage and Ford car dealer, well house, lumber yard, hardware store, meat market, bank, stock yards, two churches, hotel, and community centre. Only three original buildings remain standing on Railway Avenue. They are the hotel, former Carseland Meat Market owned by the Bonitz family and the former hardware store all of which were built in 1916.

Located 30 minutes from Calgary and only a few kilometres from Carseland, the Speargrass Golf Course Community is a new housing development of single-family homes based around an 18-hole golf course adjacent to the banks of the Bow River. The population is 309 and growing.

Speargrass Golf Course Community offers a range of residential options for those seeking to own a piece of Southern Alberta's natural splendor. Fully serviced lots are available to build cozy weekend cottage getaways along the golf course, while river valley estate lots provide a stunning beginning for those who want to create a custom dream home. Subtly ranch-themed architectural controls are provided to ensure both cottages and estate homes complement the natural beauty of the surrounding river valley landscape. The Speargrass residential real estate program includes a completely comprehensive, supportive buying, design and building process.





Chancellor

Chancellor is a hamlet in Wheatland County. It is located approximately 26 kilometres north of Highway 1 and 86 kilometres east of Calgary.

Chancellor originally was built up chiefly by Germans, who named the hamlet after the office of the Chancellor of Germany.

Cheadle

Cheadle is located 2.6 kilometres south of Highway 1, approximately 30 kilometres east of Calgary.



The CPR named the community Cheadle for Dr. Walter Butler

Cheadle of Milton and Cheadle explorers who traveled across the prairies and Rocky Mountains in the 1860s. Dr. Cheadle and Lord Milton were co-authors of the book The North-West Passage by Land (London, 1865), which described their expedition in considerable detail.

A record was made when laying the railroad tracks between Strathmore and Cheadle when the railway was built. In one hour a mile of steel was laid. At the end of the ten-hour working day, the rails were laid to Cheadle, nine miles and 300 feet for a record. The ties had been strung the night before.

There was just one minor building in Cheadle when the early ranchers and homesteaders began to arrive in the late 1890s. It was a post office, store, and boarding home, run by Mrs. Florence Belwer for the CPR sectionmen. Cheadle began to grow in the years 1906-1916 to a hardware store, barbershop, blacksmith, restaurant, pool hall, dance hall, three grocery stores, water tank, CPR station and section houses, stockyards, lumberyard, two grain elevators, and several residences. The CPR had once planned to locate Ogden Shops in Cheadle.

At one time, grain was hauled to Cheadle from Carseland. The transport teams ate and rested in Cheadle before returning. This all brought much of the business to Cheadle and raised the total number of grain elevators to 3. By 1971, Cheadle's post office and grocery store closed.

Cluny

Cluny is located 3 kilometres south of Highway 1 on a CPR line and Highway 843, approximately 87 kilometres southeast of Calgary.







The hamlet at Cluny is similar to earth lodge villages found along the Missouri River in what is now North and South Dakota. This is why archaeologists first thought that the hamlet had perhaps been occupied by the ancestors of the historic Crow and Hidatsa, who came from this region. These peoples would have fled from their traditional territory along the Missouri River to escape the ravages of a Smallpox epidemic.

Archaeologists have found pottery very similar to that found at Cluny at a number of other archaeological sites throughout southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, and in northern Montana. This suggests that the region was inhabited by the same or closely related peoples. Cluny and the other sites with similar pottery might represent the expansion of a group of native peoples into those areas. These were possibly the ancestors of the historic Assiniboine.

Gleichen

Gleichen is located 2.5 kilometres south of Highway 1 and approximately 80 kilometres east of Calgary. Gleichen was named after Lord Edward Gleichen in 1884. Gleichen was originally incorporated as a village on January 24, 1899 and then incorporated as a town on May 6, 1910. After nearly 100 years as a municipality



however, Gleichen dissolved to hamlet status on March 31, 1998.

During the formation of the province, Gleichen was large enough to have its own seat in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Its population peaked at 668 according to the Canada 1921 Census.

Due to its proximity to the railroad, Gleichen was readily accessible to farmers and ranchers living in the area. Its mostly wooden structures however posed an increased risk of widespread fires. After the community burned a second time in 1912, many of its residents moved elsewhere.

Lyalta / Lakes of Muirfield

Lyalta is located 8 kilometres north of Highway 1, approximately 32 kilometres east of Calgary.



The Lakes of Muirfield is a quaint countryside community located just off Highway 564. If you are looking for a tranguil, friendly neighborhood that is close enough to commute to the city in just 20 minutes, or even the Calgary International Airport in 25 minutes, then the Lakes of Muirfield is for you. Situated on an 18-hole golf course in the beautiful prairies, the Lakes of Muirfield offers its residents not just a home, but a lifestyle like no other. Take a step outside the city and see what Muirfield has to offer!

The Lakes of Murfield area has a current population of 460. The community is home to a community centre, post office, two baseball diamonds, a new playground, and campground. The Lakes of Muirfield, has a planned size of 700 homes and is adjacent to Lyalta.



403.807.8538



Benchmark

avenues acreages





Namaka

Namaka is located approximately 10 kilometres south of Highway 1 and 55 kilometres east of Calgary. Its name means "near the water" in Blackfoot. The first school was built in 1909.



Nightingale

Nightingale is located 4 kilometres west of Highway 21, approximately 53 kilometres east of Calgary.



Rosebud

Rosebud is located on Highway 840, 10 kilometres south of Highway 9, and approximately 83 kilometres east of Calgary. It sits in a sheltered valley on the Rosebud River near the edge of the Canadian Badlands. This area was called Akokiniskway by the Blackfoot people, which translates roughly to "by the river of many roses."



The hamlet was founded in the 1885 by James Wishart. While following the Gleichen Trail to Montana with his family, they awoke to the river valley covered by wild roses, Alberta's official flower.

Previously an incorporated municipality, Rosebud dissolved from village status on January 1, 1946.

Over the years, farming and coal mining have been the primary industries. In 1972, the Severn Creek School was shut down as part of an Alberta wide education consolidating process and local children were bused to Standard and Drumheller. This resulted in many of the local businesses

being closed and the hamlet population dropped to under a dozen people. However, the farming community of around 400 still support a seed cleaning plant.

In the 1980s, the Rosebud School of the Arts began to run theatre, which eventually developed into Rosebud Theatre and the school shifted its emphasis to post-secondary education. Today, the Rosebud Theatre runs as a fully professional company that offers programming year round and is a tourist attraction drawing patrons from Calgary and Drumheller.

The Localities of Wheatland County

Dalum

Dalum was settled as a Danish colony in 1917 with land bought from the CPR. The community is south of the Red Deer River and the Town of Drumheller along Highway 56.



Land was offered at 10 per cent down and 20-year agreement at \$14-\$18 per acre. Due to difficulty in the agriculture industry at that time, the agreements were renegotiated and most of the land was eventually purchased for four to five dollars an acre.

The area is a very positive mixed farming area with numerous 4th and 5th generation farms. The residents very proud of their Danish ancestry and support an active Lutheran Christian community. The original homesteaders built and still maintain a lovely replica church similar in design as those that exist in Denmark. In 2017 they celebrated a large 100 year homecoming event.



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All Your Family Needs









Other Localities

- Ardenode
- Baintree
- Bartstow
- Crowfoot
- Duck Lake
- Eagle Lake
- Makepeace
- Redland
- Rosebud Creek

• Strangmuir

• Wintering Hills

Tudor

Stobart

There is a five section shallow lake just north of Hussar that goes dry every 40 - 50 years and take 10 - 20 years to refill. Reflective of the wet and dry cycles of the global weather patterns.

The surrounding communities of Duck Lake, Wintering Hills, Chancellor and Makepeace utilize Hussar as a focal gathering point. Many of the rural communities and localities utilize the villages and Town of Strathmore as their urban service points.

Between Hussar and Dalum in the eastern part of the County, oil and gas is active as well as wind power generation in the Wintering Hills area.



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The Village of Rockyford

- August long weekend

July 1st Celebrations

 Kinsmen Park

 Santa Claus Parade
 Tour 564 Trade Show

 summer

 Tri S'more Triathlon

 mid June

• Rodeo - July

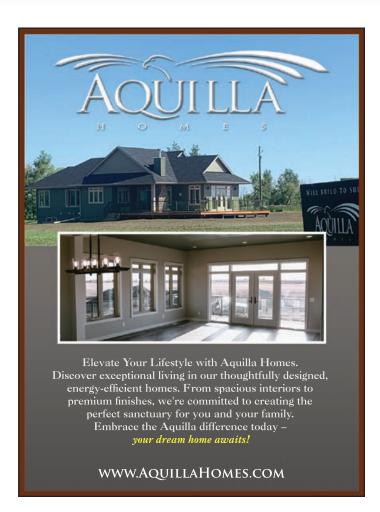
The Village of **Standard**

• Standard Days - mid June

The Village of **Hussar**

• Hussar Daze - mid June

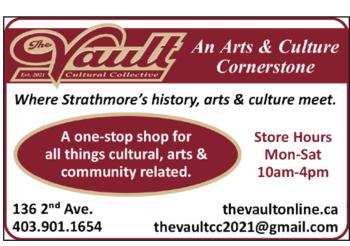
























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