

CLOVER BAR
IN THE MAKING

1881

1931

by

J. P. BERRY B.A.

CLOVER BAR IN THE MAKING

J. P. BERRY

FOREWORD

This sketch has been prepared as a part of the Jubilee celebration of Clover Bar.

The history of this settlement throws a light on pioneer agriculture of the prairies that is well worth preservation. The area covered particularly is that of the Clover Bar Circuit of the United Church, and in a little more general sense, of the Clover Bar School Fair Association. The facts presented have been gathered from many personal interviews with surviving pioneers and from the minutes of many different organizations. Much help has been rendered by the teachers and pupils in various schools. Edmonton has been very generous in its help. Special mention should be made of A. E. Ottewell, Registrar of the University; E. A. Corbett and Miss Jessie Montgomery of the Extension Department of the University; the Provincial Departments of Education, Municipal Affairs, Mines; and also Mrs. John A. McDougall and Mrs. A. A. Campbell.

Several books have been consulted, a few of which are "Palliser's Journal", "Twenty Years on the Saskatchewan," by Canon Newton; "McDougall of Alberta," by McLean; "Alberta Past and Present," by Blue; "Romance of the Prairie Provinces" by Burt; "History of Alberta," by McRae; "Economic History of Salisbury" by Haythorne; also articles by Warren, Hale, Graham and others.

It has been a matter of surprise to learn how different are the views held regarding very simple events; this has made it difficult to arrive at any conclusion in regard to these matters. I have simply done the best I could to be fair and unbiased.

J. P. B.

Clover Bar, Alberta,
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CLOVER BAR IN THE MAKING

"The roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to the man who would learn how the present came to be what it is."

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FACTORS IN THE PREPARATION

While the settlement of Clover Bar began but fifty years ago, we can understand its history and what it is to-day only as we take into account the roots that extend into the distant past. Our coal mines tell of the luxuriant tropical forests and swamps of a million years ago. Then came the flood, probably of salt water, carrying the soil from the mountain ranges and covering these forests to a depth of a hundred feet. The ice age succeeds and gave the general topography of the country -- plains, rivers and lakes. The dark, deep humus tells of the abundant vegetation of the ages since.

The North Saskatchewan River has played an important part, not only in the making of Clover Bar, but in the making of Western Canada. "All the romance of the most romantic era of the West clings to the banks of the Saskatchewan." The Indians called it Kis-ses-kat-chewan -- swift, angrily flowing waters. From time immemorial it was the dividing line between the Wood and the Plains Indians.

Anthony Henday (not Hendry) was the first white man on record to visit what is now Alberta. He left Nelson on Hudson Bay in June, 1754 with 400 Assiboines to visit the Plains Indians. He was the first Englishman to meet the Blackfeet and to see the Canadian Rockies. He went west to the junction of the Clearwater and the Saskatchewan Rivers and spent the winter gathering furs. Towards spring he travelled about twenty-five miles on the ice of the North Saskatchewan and encamped probably near the mouth of the Sturgeon River, where he and the Assiboines built twenty canoes for his return journey. His trip was of great commercial value to the Hudson Bay Company.

One interesting relic of the early days was found by a man working in a garden at Bremner. It is a bronze medal bearing the date 1753. It is about four inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick. It was struck to commemorate the rebuilding of the cathedral at Bologna, Italy. It is now in the possession of Mr. Dennis Towney, Camrose. How it got there is the subject of much speculation. It is the type of medal often worn around the neck of Jesuit Priests. We know that priests came west with La Verendrye

and engaged in mission work among the natives until the time when the French Government surrendered Canada to Great Britain in 1763. It is quite possible that one of these missionaries may have visited here and lost this valued souvenir. However, this much is certain, that French traders were early visitors. They regarded this as the home of the heaver and the name "Beaver Hills" had been given by the Indians to the ridge of land that extends from Clover Bar to near Tofield. Rev. John McDougall, in a letter to the "Albertan" of twenty years ago, mentioned that the Indians had told him that Edmonton was once known as "Beaver Hills House."

Following the withdrawal of French rule some energetic English merchants of Montreal, seeing the possibilities in the fur trade began a movement, culminating in the North West Company, which was for many years a formidable rival until their union in 1821. Both companies made Edmonton a trading centre for it was the meeting place of the Wood and Plains Indians, speaking many different languages.

The highway of traffic for both companies was by the river or by trail. Large brigades of boats left Edmonton each spring hearing the furs of the Hudson Bay Company to Norway House and from there they were taken to York Factory by other boats, and those of the Nor'Westers to Montreal. The return trip to Norway House took about four and a half months, as on the return they were heavily loaded with merchandise, for Edmonton at one time was the centre of trade from the United States boundary to Lesser Slave Lake, and by the Jasper route as far as Oregon. These eastern trips were made on a schedule closely observed and thus many traders were able to meet them at stated points.

The main trail from Edmonton to Fort Garry was on the north side of the river, largely through fear of the Blackfeet. However, there was at an early date a trail on the south side, running through Clover Bar over "Old Man's Knoll" and on to where Bruderheim now stands. This shorter route was probably used more in the winter time when the frozen river no longer afforded protection to the traveller from the warriors of the plain.

The Red River carts were extensively used; from three hundred to five hundred were necessary for the Saskatchewan trade. They were able to travel about twenty miles a day giving forth a music which some regarded as almost equal to that of the bag-pipes. Pack horses were used to carry the goods from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine near Barrhead, and from there the goods were carried in canoes up the Athabasca to Jasper House or down the river to Lesser Slave Lake. At times as many as eight hundred horses were used in this Edmonton trading, and when not in use they were herded by one man, sometimes two, in the hills east of the fort, hence the name Horse Hills. Another horse camp was north of the fort.

Clover Bar is greatly indebted to the many distinguished visitors to Edmonton, whose published reports of the beauty and resources of the district, prepared the way for the first settlers. In 1827 Thomas Drummond,

a member of Sir John Franklin's overland expedition, made extensive reports on the flora and fauna of the district between Edmonton and the Rockies. In 1824 and again in 1841 Governor Sir George Simpson of the Hudson Bay Co. visited Edmonton and reported to the British Government that the prairies were in no sense fitted for white settlers and were good only for producing furs. This raised such a storm of protest from many quarters that the government decided to send an expedition to make a first-hand survey in order to be able to deal intelligently with the trade monopoly of the Hudson Bay Co. This commission was appointed in 1857 under the leadership of Capt. Palliser and Dr. Hector. It took three years to complete the task, which was thoroughly done, due to the work of the five experts of the party. The report presented to the British Government in 1863 stated that the plains were well suited for agriculture but strongly advised against settlement, as no Canadian highway by land or water was feasible. They also reported the existence of the three steppes from the Lake of the Woods to the mountains, and these three elevations have been closely followed in the provincial boundaries -- Manitoba 800 to 900 feet altitude, Saskatchewan to 1600 feet, and Alberta to 2700 feet.

There was also the artist Paul Kane who spent the winter of 1847-48 in Edmonton, made many sketches and published a volume, "The Wanderings of an Artist," on his observations. There were also the writings of Lord Southesk, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, and Dr. G. M. Grant, secretary of the Sanford Fleming expedition. The Methodist missionaries Rundle, Wolsey and the McDougalls must be mentioned too. Hon. Frank Oliver said, "McDougall visioned the future. The present city may fairly be accepted as a monument to his enterprise, judgment and his timely activity. Things happen because someone makes them happen."

But there was another whose name, at least, is more directly associated with Clover Bar, and yet one who seemed to be but little more than a name. To-day we are able to present him in a clear light as a real pioneer. That man was Thomas H. Clover. He was born in Missouri in 1829, joined the gold rush to California in 1849, and went north to the Cariboo gold fields in 1858. There he heard of Dr. Hector's discovery of gold on the North Saskatchewan, and with three others started for Edmonton in 1859, via Jasper and Fort Assiniboine, arriving late in the year. In the following spring he states that he set up his "rocker" some distance east of the fort and secured gold to the value of three dollars. The next day he went west and panned seven dollars worth. This was small pickings, but the colors led him to hope for better things, so he kept working, when low water permitted, for at least four years. Many others were mining also, chiefly for the Hudson Bay Co. The bar where Clover met with most success was two and a half miles north of the present Clover Bar Post Office. This came to be known as Clover's Bar, and subsequently the name Clover Bar was applied to the whole district. Later Clover went to Fort Garry taking forty-eight carts with him. One of the oxen slipped on the ice, fell on Clover and broke his leg. He was at Fort Garry when Louis Riel started the fires of rebellion, and resisted all Riel's efforts to induce him to join. He knew Scott and witnessed his murder. Recently when R. P. Ottewill was told that Clover was at Fort Garry at the time of the rebellion he said, "I didn't know any one of that name," but when some

of these things were mentioned, he explained, "Why yes! I knew that man, but not his name. His wife did my washing! I think Wolsey married them in Edmonton. Later he was mail carrier between Fort Garry and Devil's Lake." He homesteaded near Pembina; his wife left him, and he took another homestead in Leroy, North Dakota. There, in 1893 he entertained for a night Ralph Hulbert, now of Salisbury, and three others who were searching for homesteads. During the evening, Mr. Hulbert reports, he told them of his gold-mining experiences on the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. He was a real pioneer, and his words at eighty-eight are worthy of record, "Now I am a total wreck, half blind, scarcely able to walk, and I have been a county charge for years. Still I never pray for death, for life is awfully sweet as long as there is a spark left." Game at eighty-eight, and under such handicap! He shared the neglect which so often falls to those who break new trails. Tom Clover was not only a pioneer but a hero. We have reason to be proud of the name "Clover Bar" for his sake as well as for that of those who followed him.

Thus we see a long period of preparation was needed before settlers could be attracted to Clover Bar. The tropical forests, the sea, the fur-bearing animals, and the river all played their part. Then Franklin, Simpson, Rundle, Hector, Kane, Fleming and the McDougalls were all trail blazers, preparing a highway through the wilderness. Our first settlers, in three weeks travel from Winnipeg, reached the shack of the last homesteader near the present town of Birtle. Before them lay the vast unoccupied territory calling for the home-maker, but these pioneers chose to travel on for another nine weeks, lured on by the prophetic voices of other days -- truly a tremendous adventure.

* * * * *

SETTLERS

August 7th, 1881 R. P. Ottewell, Thos. Jackson, and Edward Langrell arrived. Their trip had been a real adventure, but the future promised an even greater one. Would short summers, hail or grasshoppers prevent the growing of grain? Would the winters be so long and severe that life on a homestead would be unendurable? What about the Blackfeet? How long would isolation continue? When could a school and church be expected? In the face of all these questionings, the driving of a squatter's stake was an act of supreme courage and faith.

But where should they locate? The whole land lay before them. On the north side of the Saskatchewan were a number of half breeds, former Hudson Bay employees, who held "River lots," and formed what was known as the Lower Settlement, with the "Hermitage" of Canon Newton being the last, seven miles from the fort. Some few men had come from Ontario the year before and had settled around Namao, but no one had dared to settle on the south side for fear of the Blackfeet. So deep was the suspicion regarding the natives, even at this late date, that Dr. Baird tells that the Hudson Bay Co. would not permit the Blackfeet to enter the store; they could trade only through

a small wicket, from the outside. In spite of all this uncertainty these men were so impressed by the beauty of the alternating grass and trees, the flowers, the deep rich soil, the fine slope toward the river bank, and the magnificent view of the landscape on the opposite side of the river valley, that they dared to break the taboo. Mr. Ottewell filed on the site he now occupies, Mr. Jackson to the west of him and Mr. Langrell to the north. The succeeding years have abundantly justified their convictions.

It should be mentioned here that this was not Mr. Ottewell's first visit to the prairies. In 1869 he was in Fort Garry when the rebellion broke out under Riel. He, and sixty others were made prisoners and placed in a gaol of eight cells. After several weeks he was placed in solitary confinement and then brought before a court-martial. He was given his choice of three courses: join the rebels, stand up before a firing squad, or leave the country in six hours. He chose the latter -- a bitter experience in mid-winter with so little time for preparation. (On his way through Dakota he met a Globe reporter who sent a letter to his paper in Toronto, giving an account of the experiences at Fort Garry. (It was published in due time, but Mr. Ottewell did not see the article until nearly sixty years later, when his brother A. E. Ottewell asked the Globe for a copy, which was forwarded.) He returned the next summer with Sir Garnet Wolsey's men, Riel fled at their approach and the rebellion was over. Mr. Ottewell made Port Arthur his headquarters for several years until the western fever broke out again in 1881, and landed him in Clover Bar.

Almost the first thing planned by these pioneers after their arrival was the next year's crop, and so that fall they broke twenty acres on Thos. Jackson's quarter -- now that of Wm. Keith Jr. Later in the season the Holmes brothers settled near the present Black Diamond mines and Alex. Fraser to the east of Mr. Ottewell.

Next summer another contingent arrived by steamer: W. D. Carscadden and wife, Thos. Stevens, wife and son Charlie, also Geo. A. Simpson and his wife, St. George Jellet, and two assistant surveyors. Mr. Simpson was a Dominion surveyor and the general manager of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co. This company through the political influence of Senator Carvel and two other senators had secured the grant of four townships from the federal government. Simpson's knowledge of the plains led him to choose the location from 101 Street, Edmonton, to the Bremner line, and north to Namao. The company was to secure a title to all the odd sections on condition that they secured settlers for the even. It was understood that the C. P. R. was to come this way in the near future.

Up to this time only the township lines had been run in what is now Alberta and Saskatchewan. Simpson and his men began the surveying into sections, always respecting the settler's rights. He also located a townsite one mile north of the present C. N. R. bridge at a point where a railway could easily find a low level crossing of the river.

This was a time of great expectations throughout all the west. The

C. P. R. had crossed the Red River in 1881 and was showing such energy that it would soon reach the mountains. The Colonization Company saw great possibilities for their enterprise. They felt that with the political influence they possessed, Clover Bar should become the metropolis rather than Edmonton or Fort Saskatchewan, both of which were also entertaining wonderful visions. Feeling ran high. "R. P." wrote a letter to F. Oliver vigorously protesting against the unfair discrimination he was making against Clover Bar. The letter was duly published in the "Bulletin". Like a bolt from the blue, a decision of the railroad authorities in the winter of 1882-83 changed the whole situation -- the railroad would go by Calgary and the Kicking Horse Pass. Smash went the boom!

But western hopes were not so easily crushed. Homesteads were opened for filing in May 1883 and this year saw the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William Keith and their little son Ezekiel; Thomas and William Daly; the Edmiston brothers; J. Williams; A. Boag and J. Graham. The next year brought Mrs. R. P. Ottewell and her two children, also Sid Ottewell, the Bremner brothers, J. Turner and D. Fulton. In 1883 the Colonization Company built a store, boarding house and barn, two of which are still in use by George J. Keltie. In 1884 they built the barn now used by Wilmot VanCamp -- built it of heavy timbers as was the custom in Ontario. It was erected half a mile south of the present site. It was estimated that the company spent \$87,000 in development, but failed in securing settlers. The dominion government, because of the change of plans concerning the C. P. R., and in consideration of their financial expenditure, made some concessions to the individual members, allowing them to hold some of the odd sections, which in the late nineties were sold at \$5.00 an acre.

The spring of '85 felt the shock of the second Riel Rebellion, and the settlers were forced for a time to find refuge in Fort Edmonton and at Fort Saskatchewan. At first the attitude of the half-breeds in the vicinity was very uncertain, but the massacre at Frog Lake killed all sympathy for the rebels.

The next twenty years witnessed the arrival of the following settlers in very nearly the order named: Alf Ottewell, J. Longmore, F. M. Latam, H. Horton, A. Rae, P. Hecko, M. Smeltzer, J. McConnell, R. McAllister, Geo. R. Ball, Jas. Pithie, Richard Ottewell, J. Schroter, D. W. Warner, J. Brubaker, I. Rice, M. VanCamp, H. J. Smith, C. H. Radway, W. F. Stephens, R. Lindsay, Geo. Uren, S. Marler and L. Jones.

It took ten years for the township in which Clover Bar Post Office is located, to have all the homesteads taken. In that year A. Rae took what seemed to be the last, but four years later P. Hecko secured a homestead that had been abandoned by the eccentric Barney McGuire. As late as 1908 Walter Marler discovered an unclaimed quarter in the north-east part of the township.

In most localities the land changes hands more or less frequently after the patent has been secured, but it has not been so in this district.

Some still occupy their homesteads, such as: R. P. Ottewell, Sid and Alf Ottewell, A. Rae, P. Hecko, M. Smeltzer, Wallace Ball. In other cases some member of the family has carried on after the homesteader's death, as with Mrs. Thos. Jackson, Mrs. William Daly, W. Keith, Roy McAllister, Mrs. Frank Ball and Mrs. Tomlinson.

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AGRICULTURE

While agriculture has made Canada an important factor in the world's economic life during the last two decades, we should stop to pay tribute to the early French Explorers for their part in the result. The roots of farming in Clover Bar reach back at least four centuries.

When Jacques Cartier arrived at Hochelaga in 1534 he was greatly delighted to find extensive fields of corn, beans, peas and cucumbers. He visioned a colony that would speedily be self-supprrting. On his next voyage he brought settlers with cattle, goats and swine. This attempt failed, but his successors after many efforts at last succeeded. In 1607 the first grain taken to Paris won a prize. The historian stated concerning this grain, that it was "the most precious thing that could be brought from what country so ever." The French leaders regarded the agricultural possibilities of Canada as altogether better than gold mines, no matter how rich the strike. "Tillage is the first mine that must be sought." Great words these!

But the Indians of the west seemed to have little idea of cultivating the soil; to this day only a few find it really congenial. It is true that the Hudson Bay Co. made concessions to the Selkirk settlers over a hundred years ago, but that was because Lord Selkirk for the time being had the controlling power; the company saw that there was no further encouragement given to agriculture. Its interest was in furs, and farming would drive the fur-bearing animals away. Still, the Hudson Bay Co. expected each post to do its best in growing cereals for its own support. Governor Simpson in 1841 reported fine crops of potatoes and barley at Edmonton and Dr. Hector refers to forty acres of splendid grain where the Municipal Golf Links now are. George McDougall took seed grain from Edmonton to Victoria in 1864.

The R. N. W. M. P. established their post at Fort Saskatchewan in 1876, but at times had to bring oats from Sun River, Montana -- a tremendous undertaking. In the first number of the "Bulletin," December 1880, there is a reference to the threshing of grain. Oats were quoted at one dollar, wheat at two to two-fifty, barley at one, and potatoes at one dollar. Hon. Frank Oliver at the Jubilee stated, "In August of '81 the possibilities of successful farming in this part of Alberta had yet to be demonstrated. When word reached the 'Bulletin' that Ottewell of Clover Bar had grown over one hundred bushels to the acre, it was demonstrated beyond argument not only

that oats could be grown, but that they grew here more abundantly, and of a better quality than anywhere else in the world. This big crop had a marked effect in putting heart and confidence into the farmers, who were in need of such encouragement." Thus were the hopes and risks of the pioneers abundantly vindicated.

There was no disposition for these Ontario and British farmers to trust to grain alone. Mixed farming was for them the only way, though ranching was being established in southern Alberta. Cattle and hogs were early imported into Clover Bar. At that time trading was the medium of exchange in the stores. When Mr. Ottewell made a purchase at the Hudson Bay and offered cash the clerk was non-plussed -- this was a new proposition -- no, he could not accept cash without consulting the officials. The purchase was made, however. It should be mentioned here, incidentally, that the Hudson Bay stores provided no wrapping paper for any purchases. The squaw would hold out the corner of her shawl for the pound of tea; a white man would have to purchase calico to wrap his things. In those days there were no show windows in any of the stores -- but then there were no rayon displays.

The hog industry flourished very early in this community. Some of the settlers created a demand for supplies for the posts to the north and east by the quality of the pork they took to the Hudson Bay for trade. Some homesteaders did a thriving business curing their own hogs for market; some raised as many as three or four hundred hogs a year.

The methods of cultivating the soil were necessarily primitive. Some brought with them steel spikes for harrows and others used brush drawn by oxen. The late William Daly constructed a wagon, the wheels made from sections of a large log, which was the source of much pride and entertainment. He often told of the time he overloaded it with sand, and of how, in passing through a coulee the oxen were unable to hold it back, and the friction caused the wheels to ignite. Great was the excitement and many were the calls for water! The wheels are being preserved in an old well until the Alberta Old-Timers Association will see their proper value as an heirloom. Mr. Daly later drove a team of oxen to Calgary and purchased a more modern wagon, making the round trip in record time.

The Colonization Co. was the first to introduce a steam thresher. Later it was bought by Mr. Ottewell. One day he was surprised to find in the mail a letter addressed to "The man with the threshing machine, Edmonton."

Many of these pioneers had a decided pride in their farms. The "Bulletin" of forty years ago reported that Thos. Jackson, W. D. Carscadden, C. Bremner and Thos. Daly were successful exhibitors at the Edmonton "Fair." The career of Thos. Daly calls for special mention. He won many cups and medals for grain, securing the World's Prize for oats at the Paris Exposition in 1901. He also grew the first apples in Alberta -- a fact much advertised by the Edmonton Board of Trade. He was a leader in school, cemetery and municipal affairs. In 1903 he helped organize a Sunday School at

Salisbury and was elected superintendent. He continued this work until he left the farm two years later, and in fact, came out from town every Sunday from spring till winter set in. His library shows that he was a real student of the Bible and of scientific agriculture and horticulture. The unique position held by the Salisbury farmers to-day in provincial stock and grain affairs is in no small measure due to the influence of this pioneer. Geo. R. Ball was president of the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association for seven years and is now in his second term as president of the Dominion Sheep Breeders Association. A. J. Ottewell was president of the Provincial Swine Breeders Association. F. R. Hawthorne is an ex-president of the Provincial Sheep Breeders Association, and C. C. Gillies is president of the Provincial Seed Growers and chairman of the Provincial Agricultural Commission. F. T. Rickett is president of the Provincial Potato Growers. His work has attracted the attention of the dominion authorities who are encouraging him in efforts to provide New Brunswick with an early seed that will capture the Canadian market. Frank Ball, Wallace Ball, M. Smeltzer, Harold Wannacott and others have also fine records -- all of these within a radius of two miles of the Salisbury church. Can any other community show such a record? Are not these facts a living monument to the inspiration of the creative personality of Thos. Daly?

The Clover Bar farmers were early organized. In '95 or '96 Chas. Burnall came over from across the river where an Equity Local had been established, and addressed six or eight men with a view to organizing. A little later this took place with R. P. Ottewell as president and F. W. Wilkinson as secretary. John A. Davis followed in the presidency and also D. W. Warner. About the same time the Strathcona farmers formed a local of the Territorial Grain Growers with a large membership, and D. W. Warner as president. In 1905 these two locals, one of the United States, and the other of Canadian parentage, became united with D. W. Warner as president and W. F. Stevens as secretary. In this began the movement which has culminated in the U. F. A., an organization which is second to none in the history of agriculture. Among other active workers were: Thos. Jackson, the Daly brothers, S. Ottewell, Latam, Hecko, VanCamp, Smith, Sheppard, Fulton, Laing, Briggs and Abbott. There are now two active locals, one at Bremner and the other at Salisbury.

In addition to the organizations effected by the farmers themselves, the Provincial Government promoted the Farmers' Institute, holding public meetings at various points for the discussion of better farming methods. Three speakers were provided, one of whom was D. W. Warner who for a period of fifteen years spent about half of his time in the work of the Institute.

Another Clover Bar farmer, Sid Ottewell, was selected by the Alberta Government to spend the winter of 1910 travelling in England in order that prospective immigrants might be able to interview a practical farmer regarding the actual conditions of taking up land in the province.

While there were those who loved good horses, such as C. Bremner and Geo. Uren, still machine power made steady inroads into farming

operations. The coming of A. R. Gillies, to Clover Bar in 1910 ushered in some modern agricultural methods. He specialized in shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire swine, and poultry, having at one time as many as five thousand chickens. It was he who introduced the caterpillar tractor -- one of sixty-five horse power by which a strip twelve feet wide could be plowed, double disked, harrowed and packed at the same time. He was soon followed by John Scroter and W. R. Mills, and early in the war period the small tractor became common. It induced the breaking of new land and enabled the Canadian plains to respond effectively to the Empire's call for bread. So high priced did wheat become that one lot in Clover Bar sold for \$2.87 a bushel. This impetus in the production of wheat continued until Canada became the leading exporter of the world. Then came the over-supply and the drop in price in 1931 to the unprecedented level of 32¢ per bushel for No. 1.

Dairying is extensively carried on. There are many modern barns, some quite large, accommodating in some cases forty cows. The prevailing type is Holstein of which there are some fine herds. This industry calls for a large number of trucks and also gives employment to many hired men for the whole year, producing a superior type of helper.

Land values rose steadily and in 1900 land changed hands at ten dollars per acre. In the next ten years it doubled in value and during the war period went as high as one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre, and even higher.

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SCHOOLS

In 1881 there were no organized public schools in what is now the province of Alberta. There were some private schools near the Hudson Bay posts and the missionaries had done some work in educating the Indians. Rev. Robert Rundle, the first resident missionary in Alberta (1840), held school twice a day while he resided with the Hudson Bay officials in Edmonton. His work here was carried on later by Thomas Woolsey. Edmonton had a school in 1881 and Edward Langrel became the teacher in the fall of the year. This was the first school district to be organized -- in 1885. Later in the same year Calgary, Belmont (now Oliver) and Fort Saskatchewan District were formed. Two years later East Edmonton in the Clover Bar settlement was organized. Although settlers had come to that locality after 1881 their school district was organized earlier by four years than that of Clover Bar. The first school was in the shack of Enoch Caverhill, a little south of the Base Line and just within the present city limits. The teacher was Miss Belle Sutherland of Namao. Two families, Fultons and Inksters, furnished the majority of the children. There are now two schools within this district, both two-roomed, although the "Wye Road" is using only one at present.

In Clover Bar, Mrs. George Jellet taught the children of

the Ottewell and Keith families, though not as a paid teacher. In 1891 the required number of children of school age necessary for the formation of a district, was reached, but only by counting in a recent bride.

On April 13, 1891, a notice was posted calling a meeting for school organization. It stated that all the conditions prescribed by the Territorial Government at Regina had been met. The meeting was to be held April 27 at the house of T. Daly, who had prepared the notice. This document is a model of composition and penmanship, and is now held by Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson. The "Gazette" of January 15, 1892, gives the date of the organization as April 27, and the records of the Department of Education as December 30, but they agree as to the names of the trustees elected: W. S. Edmiston, Thos. Stephens and R. P. Ottewell.

Until a building could be erected the school was held in a log building of the Colonization Co. The first teacher was Mr. Wilkie, a Presbyterian student missionary who preached on Sundays at Edmonton South, Clover Bar or Fort Saskatchewan. Some teachers who followed were: J. D. Fraser, R. E. Holbroke (who married Margaret Pithie, later graduated in medicine, died in September 1929, and whose children Ruth and Wilbur now live with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smeltzer) Walter Ramsay, W. J. Bower, Miss Zola Campbell (now Mrs. A. A. Campbell), Andrew Meneely, (now an M. D. at Coronation), Miss E. Sutton (Mrs. W. J. Ottewell), Miss E. Ganong (Mrs. S. Drysdale), Miss Clara Schroter (Mrs. J. P. Hargraves). The secretary-treasurers who served the school were: Thos. Daly, four years; William Keith, two years; W. J. Ottewell, four years; W. F. Wilkinson, two years, George A. Clapp, one year; J. S. Doze, two years; I. R. Lindsay, four years.

Four adjacent school districts have since been formed: Salisbury, East Clover Bar, North Clover Bar and Clover Bar Village.

Salisbury: In 1899 N. D. Mills, Alfred Cover and Frank Ball applied for a new school district to be called "Hazelmere." In December of that year an organization was effected with G. R. Ball, R. Burgess and J. Pithie as trustees. A resolution was also passed that the name of the school be changed to Salisbury in honor of the then premier of Britain, Lord Salisbury.

East Clover Bar: In January 1903 a petition asking for a school district was sent to the government at Regina, with the names of Alf Ottewell, John Brubaker, John Reynolds, J. S. Wardrop, William Byers, R. Gibbs, Andrew Carr and John Schroter attached. The report of the organization meeting is on a printed form and is a very interesting document. There was a place for the list of nominees and before each name there was "Mr." printed, showing it to be an age when women were not "persons." Following the name of each elector was a square to indicate how he had cast each of his three votes for trustee (no secret voting then). Those nominated were John Reynolds, D. D. Lints, J. Williams, M. Latam, R. Gibbs, Edmiston.

The first three were elected. The present school building is of brick and with its well kept school grounds it has a fine appearance.

North Clover Bar was organized in 1914 at the home of S. Marler. The committee responsible for the necessary preliminary work was composed of S. Marler, J. T. Moore, and Mr. Williams. The trustees elected were S. Marler, J. T. Moore and F. E. Ritchie. In 1924 the school building was burned and the new building was erected within three months.

Clover Bar Village: In 1923 there was a further division of No. 212 district due to the large number of miner's children in the extreme west of the district. Clover Bar Centre retained the original number 212 and Clover Bar Village No. 4174 was formed and a two-roomed frame building was erected.

The Clover Bar School Fair Association was organized in 1920 with the following schools: Clover Bar Centre, Clover Bar North, Clover Bar Village (two rooms), Clover Bar East (two rooms), Salisbury, East Edmonton (three rooms), Colchester (organized in July 1897, two rooms). North Clover Bar withdrew at the end of the first year but has recently come into the association again. The first president was W. C. McCalla. In the second year F. H. Herbert was elected president and D. J. Christie secretary-treasurer. The former held office for six years and the latter for ten years. Both these officials with their wives were enthusiastic workers. There has been very loyal support given through the years by many other men and women of the district. M. Latam and A. J. Ottewell were each president for one year. E. Keith and A. R. Gillies are now president and secretary-treasurer respectively. This association has had a very helpful influence on the educational and social development of the community.

From these schools have come several teachers. Among them are Misses Clara and Alma Schroter, Elsie Davis, Edna and Annie Fulton, Ethel, Helen and Louise McCalla, Irene VanCamp, Florence Daly, Edith Ottewell, Mrs. H. Barry, Ruth Wingrove, Violet and Mary Reynolds and Bill Coutts.

The regular agricultural course was taken by C. H. and Morley Wilkinson, F. R. McCalla, Myron and Vera Latam, Harold Webb, Helen Hecko, Frank Smeltzer, Percy and Orville Ball, Ruth Wingrove, Lyle Alcock, Lloyd and Lester McGhan, with John Gillies, John Wannacott and Ruth Holbrook now in attendance. Miss Lola VanCamp became a graduate nurse, and Miss Luva Wilkinson is now in training in the Royal Alexandra Hospital. Some University graduates are A. E. Ottewell, B.A. '12, Roy Drysdale, B.A., '12, Mary Lackie, B.A. '19, Tom Haythorne, B.A. '29, George Haythorne, B.A. '30. Violet Latam and Robert McAndrews received their B.Sc. degree in '30 and A. G. McCalla his M.Sc. in '31.

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POST OFFICE

While Edmonton had its mail service from Winnipeg it was a very isolated spot. After the coming of the R. N. W. M. P. there was an insistent demand for a telegraph system, in the interests of law and order. In 1877 the wires reached Hay Lakes. The tariff was three dollars for a message of ten words from Hay Lakes to Winnipeg, but it cost ten dollars extra to despatch such a message from Edmonton. The people of Edmonton offered to bear the expense of building the remaining thirty miles if the government would establish an office. The line was completed in January 1879. It was of great service in quelling the rebellion a little later.

In 1881 the "Saskatchewan Herald" makes the remark that money sent from Edmonton was exposed to accidents. The mail was supposed to come from Winnipeg in twenty-two days but the only certainty was that it would be late -- often many days. The signal of its arrival was the blowing of the steam whistle at the mill -- then the rush.

With the coming of the C. P. R. to Calgary a new order was instituted, in that the mail was despatched from that point instead of from Winnipeg. Messrs Leison and Scott were the carriers from Calgary to Fort Saskatchewan, a distance of two hundred miles, at a cost of \$11,100 from May 1884 to October 1887.

Through the efforts of George A. Simpson and others, a Post Office was secured for Clover Bar on June 1st, 1884, with Mr. Simpson as post master. This office was to serve both sides of the river, and a ferry was established at the site of Clover's bar. George Jellet became postmaster August 1887. Because of the burning of the store of the Colonization Co. the office was moved to the north side of the river to the home of Charles Stewart who became postmaster on April 1st 1890. Four years later the office was again brought to the south side with William Keith as postmaster, a position he held for four years. In 1901 J. D. Drysdale assumed the responsibility which he held for seven years and then Mrs. Drysdale held the office for two years. In 1908 a store was opened by Fred Daly and he became postmaster, and has held the position for twenty years. W. Stephenson succeeded Mr. Daly in the store, but the Post Office is still under Mr. Daly's name.

Salisbury district secured a Post Office of its own in 1911, but in order to prevent confusion because of another Post Office in the east of the same name, it was called West Salisbury, F. R. Haythorne who kept the store became the new postmaster. The mail was brought from Clover Bar twice a week by Palmer, the butcher, who lived midway between the two offices. In the second year the service became tri-weekly and Mr. Haythorne became carrier also. In 1914 John Stephenson took over the store and post office, and held the position of postmaster until rural delivery was established.

Hortonburg Post Office was opened in 1896 in the store of H. Horton

who was postmaster. Some time previously East Clover Bar Post Office had been opened with Mr. Wardrop as postmaster. With the advent of the G. T. P. and a station, the name of the post office was changed to Bremner.

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TRANSPORTATION

The work of building a nation as well as building a civilization has ever been closely linked with the building of roads. When LaVerendrye first came to the prairies the Indians knew nothing of horses (except those tribes living in the far south), but they were introduced shortly afterwards. In summer time the pack horse or the travois was the common method of conveying merchandise overland, and in winter the sledge was used. The introduction of the wheel for transportation came with the Red River cart -- the name of the inventor is unknown. The canoe and York boats were in general use by the Hudson Bay Co. and later they used the steamer on the Saskatchewan to Edmonton, until the arrival of the railroad at Strathcona.

In 1881 the nearest railway station to Clover Bar was Winnipeg, a thousand miles by trail; in '84 Calgary became the depot; in '91 it was changed to Strathcona. In '09 the Grand Trunk Pacific brought it to the very door, and a little later the Canadian Northern ran through the south of the district to Strathcona. In 1928 a new line was built from Bretonia on the old Canadian Northern to Clover Bar High Level bridge, the junction being named Bretville. In the same year the building of a C. P. R. line from Willington to Edmonton through Clover Bar added another station, so that now there are three stations in a triangle about a mile to a side -- quite a contrast to '81.

The Indian trails were very useful to the early settlers until fences began to be erected. Temporary inconvenience often followed the closing of these trails and sometimes the use of pliers led to angry words. The Barracks trail ran through the district, and in places the ruts may still be seen. About 1890 this began to be broken and new roads had to be built to overcome the sloughs and the coulees.

One serious obstacle to marketing in Edmonton was the Fulton Coulee. In 1891 Alex. McLean, with a shovel and wheelbarrow, started the task of making a highway. At length the road was open for public traffic, but it was steep and dangerous and many improvements were needed during the years.

In 1927 public opinion was convinced that the road was altogether unfitted to the needs of the day. The Alberta Government had made this a secondary highway but had repeatedly declared its inability to make the necessary changes. In a public meeting in Clover Bar Church democracy expressed itself. If the government could not undertake the work, then the

people themselves would assume the responsibility. A committee consisting of Messrs Keith, Hecko and Fulton was appointed and a subscription was at once opened for either cash or work. The community took hold with much enthusiasm. The government put in a suitable culvert and the work of cutting and filling began. About sixteen thousand cubic yards of earth were moved at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars, paid by the community. In addition, the municipalities of Clover Bar and Strathcona made substantial grants and the government added gravel to the grade so that travel through the coulee was not to be feared in the worst of weather.

The next step was in the co-operation of the dominion and provincial governments with the municipality to make this a standardized gravel road from the city limits through Elk Island Park, making it fit to become a section of the proposed Trans-Canada highway through Jasper. The nature of the machinery and the rapidity and magnitude of the work just completed is in striking contrast with that of forty years ago and accompanies a new phase of transportation, the auto and the truck. In fifty years there have been these marked stages -- travois, Red River carts, railroads, automobiles, airplanes! What will be the next step?

The need of roads and schools led to the early formation of a Local Improvement District which in 1918 was changed into the present Clover Bar Municipality with its office in Fort Saskatchewan. One of the prime movers in the municipal organization was Thos. Daly. Sid Ottewell became the first Councillor. He was followed by W. F. Stevens who later became Provincial Livestock Commissioner -- a man of fine public spirit. Other councillors were Messrs Keith, Quebec, T. Jackson (three years) G. Uren, P. Hecko (eleven years). E. Keith (five years). Salisbury district is part of Strathcona Municipality with F. R. Haythorne as reeve. The Clover Bar provincial riding was set up in 1930 and in the same year R. Hennig was elected as U. F. A. member. In federal affairs Clover Bar is part of the Wetaskiwin riding. D. W. Warner was U. F. A. representative at Ottawa for one term and was succeeded by W. Irvine, also U. F. A., who is the present member.

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MINING

GOLD. For seventy years Placer mining has been used on the North Saskatchewan bars. The discovery of gold was due to Dr. Hector in 1859 and the next year Tom Clover and others began the exciting search. In the late sixties, it is said, as many as fifty men were in this work. Some panned an ounce per day (sixteen dollars). The story is told of "English Charlie" who made two thousand dollars through gold mining and who decided to invest this capital in the rum business to trade with the Indians, but he was too generous a patron of his own goods, and his would-be customers forcibly appropriated his whole outfit. During the eighties, through the mining, the settlers gained considerable cash at favorable

seasons. Mrs. R. P. Ottewell has a two ounce gold brooch secured at this time. No records are available as to the amount taken from the gravel during the first twenty-five years. In 1927, however, the federal Minister of Trade and Commerce published a volume entitled "Gold from the Saskatchewan River". It shows that during forty-nine years ending with 1927 the yield was \$313,201. The returns for the years varied a great deal. In '87, \$2100; '89 \$20,000; '96, \$55,000; '01, \$85,000; '27, \$868.

Various methods of mining were used -- Clover employed the "Rocker", J. Gibbons who came to Edmonton shortly after Clover, and who died but recently, is regarded as the inventor of the "Grizzley" which has been generally used. The dredge system was tried by an English company in 1909 but did not prove to be profitable. During the Great War the dominion government, in a search for munition resources, drilled on the Douglas flats near Fort Saskatchewan, for platinum and gold. Small quantities of platinum have been found many times, but never in profitable amounts. The gold is in very fine particles which makes it difficult to separate completely from the sand. During the season of 1931 a great many men have been attempting to secure this precious metal and with varying results.

COAL. The earliest explorers saw many evidences in the river banks of the wonderful coal resources. The Hudson Bay Co. used it in the forge at the time of Dr. Hector's visit, but the stoves were not suitable for using it for domestic purposes. In the nineties however it gradually came into more general use.

Under Edmonton there are three seams of coal. The first is known as the "Edmonton", three and a half to four feet thick at a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet. The second is called the "Clover Bar", four to seven feet, at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. The third is three to six feet thick at a depth of two hundred and seventy feet. In Clover Bar the seam known by that name is only about a hundred feet below the surface.

At first mining was carried on in a very small way, often by one man only. Enoch Caverhill was probably the first to operate on this side of the river. A short time before this he had spent much of one winter in tunnelling into the hill near M. Van Camp's present residence, to a distance of hundreds of feet, in his search for gold. His reward was little more than jeers. His spirit of adventurous research next led him to mine for coal on the south side of the river, and thus began what has since developed into a large and profitable business, with an output, according to the government report, of about 300,000 tons annually.

In December '97 the Clover Bar mine was begun by Mortimer Brothers (Clover Bar Mining Co.). The Humberstone, just south of this mine, was opened two years later. Keith and Fulton began operations in 1902 and Daly and Lindsay shortly afterwards. H.G. Timbres now has the Keith and Fulton claim and also is working an untouched corner of the Daly property. The Great West Coal Co. began operations in '03, and at the

peak have a payroll of two hundred men. Fraser-McKay (started and now owned by the Byers Bros.) was opened in 1904 and now employs a hundred men; the Ottewell Coal Co. (1904) employs thirty men, Marcus Coal Co. Ltd. (1917) employs one hundred and fifteen men.

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CEMETERY

The character of a community may always be read in its cemetery. It is thirty years since the following appeared in the "North West Territorial Gazette", "Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance the following persons, namely; Thos. Daly, Robert Lindsay, William Daly, William Johnston, W. F. Wilkinson, John A. Davis, Thomas Jackson, R. P. Ottewell, Jas. Pithie and Morley VanCamp, are constituted a Cemetery Company." James Pithie was the first president. W. F. Wilkinson was appointed secretary-treasurer in 1904 and has held the office ever since. Robert Lindsay was president in 1911; John A. Davis has been president since 1922. M. VanCamp is vice-president. The directors are P. Hecko, C. H. Radway, M. Smeltzer and E. Keith. During the last ten years there has been an annual "clean-up" day and the grounds have shown a marked improvement. There have been in the thirty years, one hundred and sixty-four burials.

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SOCIAL LIFE

"Farming above all is a home-making occupation, rather than a money-making business" -- Peter McArthur.

The vigor and vitality of a nation's life may be very accurately measured by the quality of the social life of the farm. The moral life of the city is being constantly invigorated by the red blood imported from the open soil, and the leaders of the city and of the nation have, to a large extent, come from rural homes. Clover Bar was marked very early by its home life. The first settlers came largely from Ontario and Great Britain, and had much in common. With the arrival of the railroad in Strathcona, the Maritime Provinces and the United States became more and more represented, but few have come from continental Europe.

Pioneer conditions call for fellowship and co-operation to the last degree. They stimulate friendly feeling -- there are no jealousies and prejudices coming from childhood days. New situations call for new adjustments and for the development of the creative talents of each. This gives a joy which no mere prosperity of a later day can ever rival.

But while pioneer life tends to unite, the next generation finds it easy to be divisive. Some trifle will make a rift and the division is carried into politics, school affairs and even into religion, or more properly, into church affairs, unless charity be developed to keep pace with the intimate knowledge which enables each man to know his neighbor even better than he knows himself.

Clover Bar knows something of these stages. The early days were very bright and sociable. The honor of being the first home-maker goes to Mrs. W. D. Carscadden, a sister of Mr. Thomas Jackson, who was the first woman to settle here, and whose son Frank was the first white child born in Clover Bar. Then came Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. William Keith, Mrs. R. P. Ottewell and Mrs. (Col.) Stewart who came from over the river to attend the church services. Around these were a dozen bachelors; the Honorable Frank Oliver expressed their sentiments and experience when he said "If it was not good for man to be alone in Eden, it is much worse for a man, and still worse for a woman to be alone on a homestead." Into the midst of this dearth came Miss Margaret Daly in October 1885 just after the rebellion, to keep house for her bachelor brothers. The state of affairs that followed may be better imagined than described, but in the next April Thomas Jackson won the race and Miss Daly became the first bride of Clover Bar. Canon Newton was the officiating clergyman.

The shacks were never locked, and perhaps more important, neither were the cupboards. The traveller in need of shelter or food just helped himself. Sometimes the lone occupant of the bed would be awakened by someone crowding him and saying, "Get over!" -- it was only another bachelor inviting himself to the spare part of the bed. An incident that throws a flood of light on the social atmosphere is that of the three women who went to visit a new neighbor; each took with her a hen and a brood of chickens -- these they regarded as the calling cards the occasion demanded.

The early houses were generally built of logs, the poplars being tall and straight were well suited to that purpose. Sod huts were not unknown, and even the dug-out was used. Some of these log houses were quite comfortable and are still in use. As the settlement prospered there was a demand for better and more modern dwellings, for there was no thought of gathering a "stake" as quickly as possible and then moving elsewhere to make a home, as has been done in other places. Not Clover Bar was their home, and few places in the west have made a better showing in this respect. The rolling landscape, the fine houses, the gardens of vegetables and flowers suggest to many the old section of eastern Canada. The social spirit thrives only when it feeds upon the beautiful. Nature had a wonderful flower garden in Clover Bar. Mr. W. C. McCalla has done much to make known how prodigal nature has been. His book "The Wild Flowers of Western Canada" is a recognized authority. He writes as follows about the Clover Bar district, "The Flora of Clover Bar is rich and varied. Most of the original cover has been replaced by cultivated fields and pleasant homes, but enough remains to enhance the general beauty of the settled landscape.

"The chief trees are aspen and balsam-poplar, with birch, alder, white and occasionally black spruce adding diversity. Of the shrubs, some of which are almost tree-like, there is a much greater variety. Among them are willows of many kinds; bird and choke cherries; saskatoon; red-osier dogwood; Viburnum, the so-called high and low hush cranberries, with their beautiful blossoms and later their fine fruit; at least six species of currant and gooseberry; raspberry; dewberry; silver berry and Canada buffalo-berry, with pink roses everywhere. The abundance of these native fruit-bearing plants suggests that fruits, especially bush fruits might well be cultivated to a greater extent than at present in Clover Bar gardens.

"The list of herbaceous wild plants is a long one from which only a few can be chosen. The early anemone or pasque flower, commonly called the "wild crocus", a lover of the open plains, is found here and there, sometimes in considerable numbers, but cannot be said to be common. Many other prairie flowers occur sparingly or locally and their discovery on some hillside or on a bit of meadow hidden away among clumps of bush may be a delightful surprise.

"In the woods grow a number of charming plants. Early in the season come the fairy bells, the fragrant wild lily-of-the-valley, the baneberry whose white racemes develop into handsome, but poisonous red and white white berries. Later the woods are gay and fragrant with the pink Pyrola or wintergreen, the wood violets and the bunch berry also being very abundant. In cool shaded nooks may be found the lovely twin-flower Linnaea, named after the great Swedish botanist, also the curious but inconspicuous mitrewort, whose green petals are so finely divided as to resemble a spider's web. The swampy places are brightened early in the season by the marsh marigold and later by the three-parted flowers of the arrowhead and the yellow water crowfoot, and rarely by the wild calla lily or water arum.

"Edging the thickets the lovely drooping bluebells of the tall lungwort are a feature of the early summer. Once abundant, but becoming scarce, are the marvelous flowers of the lady's slipper-yellow, and the brilliant ones of the orange-red lily. Then with the season at its height comes a riot of color -- the wild bergamot, the gorgeous gaillardia, the blazing star, the Indian paint-brush, and many other gay blossoms. The floral year ends with golden rod and asters of many species spreading a gold and purple carpet over the landscape."

Clover Bar was the first in Central Alberta to start a nursery, and that was over thirty years ago. There it may be seen what imported varieties will do in this climate. Some trees planted thirty years ago show the following results; Russian willow now two feet in diameter, elm ten inches, green ash six inches, and the oak three inches -- all healthy specimens. Several varieties of pine may also be seen. The spacious grounds around the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Warner on the Gold Bar ranch show how many of the native shrubs can be used to beautify the lawns, even in the presence of imported varieties.

Trees and hedges do much to encourage birds in our midst -- each mile of hedge, we are told, has an average of about one hundred birds and each one of these eats daily its own weight of insects. Few realize what a great variety of bird life we have. Mr. F. L. Farley of Camrose who has been a close student of birds for the past forty years, tells us that in a region north of Red Deer he has seen over two hundred and thirty varieties, covering both the summer and winter seasons. In the church grove at Clover Bar some of the summer visitors are : House wren, oriole, bluebird, jay, robin, cowbird, blackbird, red-winged blackbird, catbird, song sparrow, willow warbler, gold finch, kingbird, flicker, grosbeak, meadow lark, cedar waxwing and chickadee, bunting and junco. Some of the boys are building bird houses and water fountains and are becoming real friends of these feathered songsters -- but more should be enlisted, for the care of birds is an important part of social life.

Social life has been enlivened by many who had no training in agricultural pursuits and who found it difficult to adjust themselves to the new environment. Many tales are told even yet of the wit and humor evolved through the efforts of these colorful settlers. William Daly may be cited as an example of one possessing a type of humor that is a wholesome asset to any community. Of one man, a type well known in many districts, he is reported to have said, "I never knew a man who could do so much on Sunday and so little in the rest of the week."

In the line of social organizations the Ladies Aid was the earliest and one of the most potent even to the present time. The picnics and suppers of this and other organizations, with debates, entertainments and plays have done much in creating a healthy social atmosphere. It might be mentioned here that in the early days the dance received but scant approval and what was more recognized and approved by the business men of the city was the small part booze played in these gatherings.

Music should be mentioned as a social factor. Mrs. F. R. McCalla is doing much to stimulate a love of music through her large music class, and through the Music Club which has been organized. In this connection the Bremner Choir has made a contribution by faithful service. Three of its members have their A. T. C. M. degree. For some years M. Boule led a brass band of several pieces. His removal was a real loss to the community.

From early days baseball has been very popular but now soft ball has to some extent taken its place. Leagues for different games have done much to stimulate athletics. Tennis is much in favor at Bremner and a strong club exists.

The nearness of the city has had an influence upon social life, but even with the auto it is surprising it is not greater. In the way of entertainment Edmonton artists have been exceedingly generous in giving assistance. Bremner has shown many signs that its young people are becoming conscious of their powers in this direction.

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THE CHURCH

The foundations of the church in Clover Bar were begun in 1840 by Robert Terrill Rundle, Alberta's first resident missionary. His field extended from Lesser Slave Lake to the Bow River, and from Rocky Mountain House to Fort Carlton near Saskatoon -- an area of 400 miles from north to south, and the same distance east and west. In his eight years of service he developed a love for hymn singing, not only among the employees of the Hudson Bay Co., but also among the Indians, old and young. He conducted a daily school when he visited the various forts and often, also, in the Indian camps.

He was followed by Woolsey and Steinhauer in 1855, and by the McDougalls in '62. The McDougall church was erected in 1871 and from this radiated an influence far and wide. The Hudson Bay officials were quite sympathetic to the work of these men. Rundle and Woolsey each had a private room at the fort, and shared the officers' mess.

Canon Newton arrived in Edmonton in '75 and during the next season built the Hermitage, across the river from where G. J. Kettle now lives. When settlers came to this side he paid some visits, and held an occasional service in the homes of William Keith and Thomas Stephens. Under him the settlement undertook to build a Union church on William Keith's homestead, but the Canon was unable to secure a grant for such a project and it was never completed.

In October 1881 Rev. A. C. Baird began work in Edmonton, for the Presbyterian church, and in the spring of 1883 he started a monthly service in the home of William Keith and later in the boarding house of the Colonization Co. He preached also at Belmont, the Sturgeon, and at Fort Saskatchewan, as well as in Edmonton. During the following summers he had assistance from a student. In '87 he undertook the building of a church at the town site of Clover Bar, and secured a grant of one hundred dollars. Later the church was torn down and the material taken to the farm of Thomas Jackson, but was never rebuilt. It was in '87 that the Rev. D. G. McQueen became assistant and before the end of the year succeeded Mr. Baird, who was called to engage in professorial work in Manitoba college, a position which he still holds.

Mr. William Wilkie became a resident student missionary in 1891, preaching also at Strathcona, Partridge Hills and Fort Saskatchewan. He served also as the first teacher in the newly organized public school. Rev. D. G. McQueen commenced a service in '99 in the house of Mr. Easton where George Smythe now lives, and during that fall the Homewood church was built. Mr. McQueen continued to hold a service there until '05 when Rev. W. T. Hamilton took Homewood and Ardrossan. In '13 Rev. T. T. Reikie assumed the work at Homewood and a little later he added Forest Heights and Great West Mines. Shortly after the death of Mrs. William Keith and Mrs. N. D. Mills the Homewood church was closed -- 1923.

Baptist services were started in 1896 by Rev. Alexander McDonald, in the home of G. R. Ball, and in the following summer the meetings

were held in the home of Mr. Burgess, Mr. G. Ball's neighbor to the north. These meetings did not long continue.

St. Stephens Anglican Church, Colchester, was established in December 1900 with Rev. George Webb of Strathcona as first minister. A parsonage was built and there were three successive resident ministers, Revs. Mason, Bott and Leversedge. Then the church was served again from Strathcona by Rev. W. R. George, followed by Rev. Mr. Carruthers with an occasional service. It was finally closed in 1925. The Hawkins, Stannards and McAllisters were among the active supporters.

A strong colony of Moravians settled to the south and west of Salisbury during the '90s. They have a live church, and are a good class of citizens. Of late they have taken a great interest in the Clover Bar School Fair activities.

Rev. D. C. Sanderson of McDougall Methodist church made some of the pastoral calls in Clover Bar in '82. In the following year Rev. J. H. Howard began services in the home of the Daly brothers. In '91 a probationer George Emmett came to take charge and lived with Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ottewell. He preached at other points. The first official board meeting was held during this year in the home of Mr. Ottewell, Rev. A. C. Pecunier of McDougall presided. Rev. H. G. Goodwin of Strathcona was the first to hold services in the school house. He was followed by Rev. W. B. Chegwin of Edmonton South who held an afternoon service. He was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Adamson in '99 and it was in this year that the present church building was erected. John Ball, Jr., built the chimney. (He left immediately afterwards for the South African war, where he gave his life.)

Rev. R. E. Finlay was stationed at Clover Bar by Conference in 1902. He was the first resident ordained minister. His other appointments were Parker's, Hillsdale and Salisbury. (During the previous year Salisbury and other points were supplied by Rev. James R. Earle, who later went as a missionary to China.) In February '03 trustees were appointed for the Clover Bar church as follows: Thomas Jackson, Robert Lindsay, Samuel Symons, R. P. Ottewell, W. F. Wilkinson, Morley VanCamp, William Daly. In the following summer the church shed was built. It was during the two year pastorate of Mr. Finlay that Clover Bar became a self supporting rural circuit. It was possibly the first rural church in what is now Alberta to reach that status, and it also had the Banner Epworth League of the Conference.

Rev. Joseph Coulter followed in '04 and his appointments were Clover Bar, East Clover Bar, Hillsdale and East Edmonton.

Rev. F. J. Johnson came in July '07. It was during this period that the G. T. P. bridge across the Saskatchewan was built. The church secured a large tent in order to hold services for the workmen.

Hillsdale was transferred to Fairmount mission. Rev. R. H. Brett was pastor from '09 to '12. These four ministers were all single men, and when Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Conoly came in 1912 a parsonage had to be secured and the present one was built. From here Mr. Conoly went

to Namao and while at that place the Alberta Conference honored him with its presidency, a position which he graced with striking ability. He died in 1917, Mrs. Conoly having predeceased him by a few months.

Rev. W. J. Whelan followed and West Salisbury church was built during his ministry. Rev. Jonathan Smith was next. He died in 1926 and was interred in Clover Bar cemetery.

In 1921 Rev. J. B. Howard was appointed to this charge. It was during his four years of office that the Clover Bar church was moved to its present site, and its commodious basement, clubroom and tower added. In the next year the Bremner congregation purchased the Clover Bar school house and removed it to its present position, where they enclosed it with bricks, put a basement under it, and used it for their church. The present pastor Rev. J. P. Berry was appointed in 1925.

The Sunday School seems to have been started about the same time as the day school, with George A. Clapp as superintendent. Later superintendents were F. M. Latam, R. P. Ottewell, Thomas Jackson and W. J. Ottewell. Of the early Sunday School teachers Mrs. Brubaker is often mentioned with great esteem by those who were young at that time. At East Clover Bar and Bremner Mrs. Carr and F. M. Latam served for many years. Frank Andrews is the present superintendent of Bremner.

Salisbury appointment began with a Sunday School, Thomas Daly being superintendent. It is a vigorous community institution. Among some of the recent superintendents are: F. T. Rickett, F. R. Haythorne, George Daly, J. Stephenson, A. J. Ottewell.

While there were various denominations at work in the early days there seem to have been but little of narrow sectarianism. Four facts may be mentioned as indicative of this spirit; first, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were sustained by a united canvas--dividing the funds equally; second, the liberal attitude of Mr. Baird made it an easy matter for the Methodist Ottewells to have their three eldest children baptised by him; third, the Presbyterian home of William Keith was open to Canon Newton for services, fourth, William Daly refused to allow any one denomination the exclusive privilege of preaching in his shack -- these things were some of the beginnings of the prairie movement of a later date for a unified and uniting church, which was consummated in 1925.

There are now three churches on the circuit and no other religious organization attempts to hold meetings. For this reason the church is at the very heart of the community and is closely connected with every activity. The Women's Missionary Society and the missionary program of the church give a constant call for a national and world outlook. The church has a fine record for financial support, not only for its own budget but for other worthy causes, such as the Bible Society, Prohibition, Red Cross and Salvation Army social work.

In these days of economic depression and world strain the church has a greater task than ever before attempted, it is to make vital and commanding in economic, political and international affairs the ideas of the Kingdom of God. Never in all history has there been such a challenge from the world's needs and from the growing conviction in thoughtful minds that Jesus is the one hope of the world. It is Jesus or collapse. It is a glorious privilege but also an awful responsibility.

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JUBILEE

It was discovered in the early spring of 1931 that this was the fiftieth year since the arrival of the first settlers, R. P. Ottewell and Thomas Jackson, and it was felt that the event should be fittingly honored. A public meeting was called in the church for the consideration of the question. A large and representative meeting, covering an area sixteen miles broad, responded and it was enthusiastically decided to hold a Jubilee celebration. After many valuable suggestions had been given, a general committee of nineteen was appointed with Councillor Keith as chairman and A. R. Gillies as secretary-treasurer.

After a general survey of the situation the committee decided to hold a picnic on the actual date of the arrival of the settlers, August the seventh, and a platform meeting in the church on the ninth. The sub-committees and their convenors were as follows: Site committee, Roy McAllister; Grounds committee, Donnelly Warner; Sports, Roy Marler; Social, Mrs. W. F. Wilkinson; Program, G. R. Ball; Booth, F. R. Haythorn; Gateway, F. T. Jackson. These committees added many outsiders to their number so that at least sixty people were engaged in planning and organizing and scores of others assisted in carrying out the plans.

Under the inspiration of the movement, it was thought that some permanent memorial should be erected -- a cairn or gateway for the cemetery. The suggestion was accepted by the Cemetery association and there was the heartiest co-operation between these two organizations. Ideas for a memorial were given by many people. Messers MacDonald and Magoon, Architects, learning of the movement, tendered their services gratuitously, and Mr. MacDonald incorporated many of these ideas into a plan for a gateway -- one that would admit of being carried out step by step through the years to come. When the plans were submitted, however, it was enthusiastically decided to build at once, not only the posts but the two stone wings. Mr. F. Kropp was engaged to do the masonry. The interest spread and scores volunteered labor or money or both. Many were on the outlook for finely colored stones, especially on their own land, and some were brought from Brich Lake (near Innisfree) and one of at least five hundred pounds from Hastings Lake. As the stone gateway began to take form there was a general call for new iron gates. Again Mr. MacDonald volunteered his help, and his beautiful design was worked out by Mr. Heaton.

In each of the posts is a slab of Bedford stone two feet by one and a half. On one side is the inscription, "1881-1931", Clover Bar Jubilee" and on the other, "IN HONOR OF THE VISION AND LABOR OF OUR PIONEERS". The community put thought and feeling and life into this work of stone and iron and it will live for generations.

The site selected for the picnic was on the Bobbie Braes farm near to the first settlement in the valley, and overlooking Clover's bar. The hillside on the south, covered with large shade trees, a forty acre grass-covered plain suitable for parking and games, with two small streams trickling through it, made it an ideal spot for such an occasion.

Rainy weather interfered with the original plans and the picnic had to be postponed till August sixteenth, but the church service was held on the ninth when Revs. R. E. Finlay, N. F. Priestly, B. A., first vice-president of the U. F. A., Dr. T. C. Buchanan and the pastor took part. The singing was led by a community choir.

On the following Sunday an open air service, simple and impressive was held at the cemetery, for the dedication of the gateway. The Honorable A. C. Rutherford, first premier of the province and president of the Alberta Historical Society, presided. The two large stone pillars were unveiled by Mrs. R. P. Ottewell and Mrs. W. D. Carscadden, who had come from Vancouver for the celebration. The chairman stated that the gateway was in honor, not only of the pioneers of fifty years ago, and after, but also of Thomas Clover. He sketched his life, showing him to be a real pioneer -- the name Clover Bar perpetuates both his name and his work.

Rev. Kenneth McLeod, in addressing the audience, spoke of Christianity as a power to make the cemetery not a place of mourning, a place for the consciousness of immortality; it illumines the grave with glory. All joined in prayer of dedication.

On Monday the weather was delightful, and the people came by thousands from far and near -- many arrived in the forenoon, all with well-filled baskets. After dinner had been partaken of, a grand march led to the Red River cart, which was the platform for the speakers. Councillor Keith in a few well-chosen words struck the note of the celebration. The event of the day was the speech of the Hon. Frank Oliver, who had come from Ottawa especially for the occasion. It was a great speech, delightfully reminiscent and showing how Clover Bar farmers paved the way for agriculture in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He pleaded that the farms and buildings be kept in such a way as to harmonize with the beauty of the landscape of the district. (The Old Timers have since published this address in pamphlet form.)

Attorney-General Lymburn brought the greetings of the Alberta government, and stressed the need of the lofty ideals of religion, in all nation building.

Sports of many kinds were then the order of the day, in which fine sportsmanship was exhibited. There were no cash prizes, but instead a souvenir badge of moose hide, suitably inscribed.

Supper was supplemented by a buffalo barbecue -- made possible by the courtesy of the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

In the evening the program was in charge of Mayor Douglas of Edmonton, who referred to the ties binding Clover Bar and the city. There was hearty community singing, followed by solos, and addresses by N. D. Mills, W. F. Hawkins, D. W. Warner and others, all by the light of a monster camp fire. One very pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation by James Sutherland, president of the Old Timers of Northern Alberta, of bouquets of flowers to Mrs. R. P. Ottewell and Mrs. Thomas Jackson, and a photo of the Old Timers cabin, to Mr. Ottewell, who in a few words expressed his appreciation for all the day had brought, and called on all the young folk to "keep on building, and do it better than we older folk have done".

The Old Timers gave a donation to the gate fund and many citizens of Edmonton showed their good will in many tangible ways.

The picnic was marked by a complete organization -- every need seemed to be anticipated. It was a magnificent example of a rural community thinking, planning and acting in complete harmony. The thoughtfulness and energy of Mr. and Mrs. Gillies were evident everywhere. Strangers and residents alike were impressed by the wonderful sense of comradeship that prevailed all the activities of the day, and declared they would never forget the Jubilee.

A strong effort was made to secure Dr. A. C. Baird for the celebration, but his previous arrangements prevented this. However he stated that he hoped to be able to come for November first. He arrived as planned, and on that day preached his Jubilee sermon from the text, "Thou shalt remember all the way the Lord hath led thee". The address was of striking power, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and greatly delighted all his hearers. On the following Tuesday evening the Ladies Aid served a supper in the basement of the Clover Bar church and in the program which followed Dr. Baird gave an address full of intimate and personal reminiscences. On behalf of the Jubilee committee he presented Rev. J. P. Berry with a substantial token of appreciation for the part he had taken in the Jubilee movement. Dr. Baird's presence and addresses were a fitting conclusion to the celebration of this Jubilee year.

The words of Canon Newton may well conclude this sketch. As he surveyed this great land, he wrote, "It is as though Nature had said, 'The Plains are made for agriculture and the toil of brave hands: but I have also made spots where the thinkers of the nation may live to idealize the common life and thus make a perfect nation'. " Then, "Hats off to the past -- coats off for the future!".

APPENDIX

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Address delivered by the Hon. Frank Oliver
at the Clover Bar Jubilee Celebration.

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I AM VERY GLAD of this opportunity to join in celebrating the first half century of farm occupation of this district of Canada West and of meeting again my old friend Mr. R. P. Ottewell, who, with Thomas Jackson, drove the stakes by which they claimed their homesteads, then unsurveyed 50 years ago. They were not the first to stake but they were the first who stuck. W. D. Carscadden joined them the next year. Jackson and Carscadden have passed on but Mr. Ottewell's presence adds significance to this occasion and I am sure the occasion gives great pleasure to him. It is not given to many of us to enjoy the fruits of our labors and to see the justification of our foresight of half a century ago as Mr. Ottewell does to-day.

I am something of an old-timer myself, but I have to take a back seat to Mr. Ottewell, whose advent to the prairies was nearly four years earlier than mine. However, circumstances over which he had no control broke his western connection for a time. He was in Fort Garry nearly four years before I reached Winnipeg, but I had already been nearly four years in Edmonton when he staked his claim in Clover Bar. I say this only to establish my right to a place beside Mr. Ottewell and the other good men and true who were the pioneers of this favored region. The printer who set the type of the first issue of the Bulletin in the winter of 1880-81 had already staked a claim at Clover Bar. His name was Collins. Printers of that day were light of foot and inclined to rove. It would have been little less than a miracle if he had stayed to farm. I think he moved on to Red Deer during the next summer.

The name Clover Bar was not given with any reference to farming possibilities. In the gold rush of the late 60's Tom Clover worked the bar at the present crossing of the National Railway Bridge. Naturally it became known as Clover's, and then Clover Bar. Long after Clover had sought other and distant fields, or indeed been forgotten, first the flat on the south side of the river adjacent to the bar and the beautiful upland region between the river valley and the Beaver Hills became known as the Clover Bar district, or, for short, Clover Bar.

Half a century is a long, long time measured by the life of a man. But it is only a short space in the life of a nation. The world has moved fast and far in the last 50 years. But the changes that Mr. Ottewell and I have seen in this particular section of the country have, I think, more than kept pace with world progress. Then, we may fairly be said to have been at the back of beyond and were certainly far out of reach of the ordinary advantages of civilized life.

In August of 1881 the possibility of successful farming in this part of Alberta had yet to be demonstrated. Mr. Ottewell and his fellow pioneers staked their time, their labor, their prospects and all they had on their judgment when they drove the stakes that marked their claims. Winnipeg was the only base of communication and supply. More than thirty days by team and buckboard over a thousand miles of trail through almost utterly unhabited country; or 60 to 90 days by oxen and freight carts and wagons. To-day if we do not reach Winnipeg in 24 hours by train, travelling not only in comfort but luxury, we have a well grounded grievance against the railway service. May I suggest it was the presence and activities of the pioneers in demonstrating the farming possibilities of the district that were the prime cause of the railway being built, and so bringing about the changed conditions of today. I remember that very long ago, in the discouraging 80s, when from year to year we were hoping and waiting for the railway which it seemed would never come, word reached The Bulletin, over which I then presided in lonely grandeur, that Ottewell of Clover Bar, had just threshed a crop of oats yielding over a hundred bushels to the acre. It was a record yield at the time; and the more notable because only a few years before the oats which fed the Mounted Police horses at Fort Saskatchewan were grown at Sun River, Montana and were hauled by string teams of mules or by oxen with trail wagons to Calgary, and by ponies or oxen and carts from Calgary to Fort Saskatchewan. In the very early days oats had not been grown in this country. It was generally supposed that they could not be. Mr. Ottewell's hundred bushel crop established beyond argument not only that oats could be grown but that they grew here more abundantly and of better quality than anywhere else in the world. This big crop had a marked effect in putting heart and confidence into the pioneers who at that time were in much need of encouragement. What Mr. Ottewell had done others could do, and they did. By the time the railroad had reached Edmonton South, or Strathcona, from Calgary this district had become so well established as a producer of high quality oats that Brackman-Ker of Victoria, B. C. built a mill in Strathcona to produce rolled oats for nation-wide distribution, the finest oatmeal mill, I believe, west of Manitoba.

The story of wheat followed much the same course as that of oats. It was said that ours was not a wheat country. The season was too short. There were summer frosts. Hailstorms took a fearful toll. Mr. Ottewell and his neighbors were leaders in producing wheat as well as oats. Notwithstanding all discouragements the pioneers persisted in growing wheat at Clover Bar. Today Canada West is the leading wheat exporting country of the world and sets the world standard of quality.

I am not going to suggest that Phil Ottewell and his neighbors of Clover Bar did more than their share in building up the material welfare of the nation. But I desire to assert with all emphasis that they did their share and did it well. They never lagged behind. They were always in the lead. I propose to further suggest with all confidence that the presence, the precept, and the example throughout the years of pioneers such as Mr. Ottewell and his neighbors had, as it must have had, an important influence in directing the thoughts and therefore the activities not only of their own but of other neighborhoods along the lines that they held to be right and have been proven to be for the best. May I be permitted as an old friend to speak

particularly of Mr. Ottewell? While he never assumed a position or attitude of leadership either officially or unofficially, and never looked for the honor of public approval, his judgment was so highly respected that I fully believe his influence was greater, at least during the earlier or formative years of the settlement, than that of any other man in the district. Therefore he is entitled to a full share of credit for the successes that have been achieved and for the reputation which this settlement holds throughout Canada West.

It is regrettable that too often it is assumed that when the pioneer stage has passed the work of building up the country is finished. My thought is that however successful the pioneer or however great and good his work he has only laid the foundation, and that its value is more in the character of the super-structure that is built upon it than in the foundation itself. Without the fitting super-structure the purpose of the foundation has failed. Therefore there is, or ought to be, the closest possible relationship between the work of the pioneers and that of their successors.

The main problems of 50 years ago are not those of today. Then, it had yet to be proven that the winters were not too cold for reasonable comfort, nor the summer too short and changeable for profitable production; and that conditions of social life could be established and maintained that would make life worth living. All that is now behind us; and it may be forgotten. The successful growing of oats and wheat where they had never been grown before was a great achievement. But the main purpose was not merely to grow more and better wheat and oats from year to year but to create a condition of progressive well being of the people of the locality and of the nation. This was the objective of the first attempt to establish a public school in Clover Bar when there were not enough children in the settlement to give a sufficient attendance. Later on the school was established as soon as the number of children permitted, the result of a vote; although the voters who had no families out-numbered those who had. Road-making began with the beginning of settlement. Education and transportation were problems of that day as they remain problems of this. . . But we have many others now that did not exist then.

The task of nation building is never finished. There is and can be no standing still. It is a law of nature that when growth ceases decay begins. Changed conditions bring new problems or old problems in a new form. Progress must always depend on the successful solution of the problems of the day, whatever that may be. The foundation was laid by the pioneers but the super-structure must be the work of their successors.

I have heard at times two widely differing views as to the value of the work of the pioneers. One is that considering their opportunities they should have made a better job, and so created easier conditions for their successors. In any case, the changes of conditions are so great that no lessons of value can be drawn from a study of their labors, means or methods. The other view is that the problems which confronted them having been solved it is only necessary for their successors to carry on. In this case the initiative, the foresight, the determination of the pioneer is replaced by a smug complacence that does not recognize either the need or the possibility

of the betterment. In my opinion both views are wrong. The first ignores the results and advantages of experience and the second the qualities that in every calling and at all times are imperatively necessary to success.

Modern conditions have revolutionized human relationships and especially so in rural communities. The maintenance of these new relationships on a proper basis may reasonably and properly claim the largest measure of present attention. There has been a corresponding revolution in economic conditions from like causes. After all, social conditions are intimately related to the character and productivity of the land. If the land does not produce the social fabric must decay and ultimately fall down. I will not discuss the problems of production, the ceaseless endeavor to improve methods and to increase results both in field crops and livestock to keep abreast of world progress and to meet the vagaries of the world's markets. There are the changes of varying seasons; the never ending battle with noxious weeds, insect pests and plant diseases. And all this while maintaining and bettering the amenities of social life and taking due part in all public affairs. There are and must always be, enough farm and outside problems to claim the attention and effort of the best minds and the most willing hands. The condition never arrives when the spirit of the pioneer is not needed.

In a state of nature this Clover Bar district was very fair to look upon. Its park-like condition of alternating woods and prairies; its background of the Beaver Hills, its gently undulating slope to the river valley; and the spreading view of the country on the north side, together with its rich soil and luxuriant vegetation, gave inspiration to the pioneers. Today it has the added interest of human habitation and the evidences of well directed human energy. Man has taken possession. The beauty of the landscape is now increased by well kept fields and suitable and convenient dwellings and outbuildings on its many farms. May I offer the suggestion that in such a district every farmer owes it to himself and to his neighbors that both his farm and his buildings shall so far as that may be possible add to the beauty of the landscape; not necessarily because of size or cost, but rather because of their being well ordered and well kept and suitable for the purposes they are intended to serve.

I remember that many years ago the first tree nursery of Northern Alberta was started in the Clover Bar district. May I offer the opinion that nothing adds so much the beauty of a farm home as suitable planted trees and shrubs and a well kept garden of vegetables and flowers. Where such planting is general there is an added beauty of the landscape that has an important cash value in addition to all other and possibly more important considerations. As in so many other ways I note that Mr. Ottewell has not been backward in the beautification of the homestead that he now occupies.

The landscape of rural England is the most beautiful in the world. But if the luxuriance of nature had not been given orderly development what is now practically park would have been merely jungle. The sense of beauty, the pride of possession, the determination to excel, shows in the rose bush of the wayside cottage as well as in the mansions and castles of the great. It is because the occupant of the cottage as well as of the mansion is intent on

creating his due share of the common beauty that the whole landscape is so very beautiful. A run-down farm or neglected buildings injure the appearance of the whole landscape and reduce the value of all property within sight.

So far I have spoken as though men alone were pioneers. That was only to make my story short, not because I did not know better. Eden was not really Eden until Eve came. If it was not good for Adam to be alone in Eden it is much worse for a man, and still worse for a woman, to be alone on a homestead. Team work is a first necessity in successful homesteading. The lone homesteader is like a single horse hitched to a double wagon. His strength cannot be adjusted to the load. Or if he does succeed in making a farm out of a homestead, after all it just isn't worth while if he remains alone. It is the business of the man to lead and to give leadership. It is the business of the woman to give inspiration, direction and driving force to that leadership. Work is always worth the husband's doing if the wife wants it done. I have spoken of the influence of Mr. Ottewell and his fellow pioneers in the advancement of this district. I am sure that he and they would be the first to agree that without the aid and counsel of their life partners they would not, and indeed could not have achieved the measure of material success that together they have enjoyed, or the place they hold in the life of the community. The only pioneer who stuck and succeeded was the man whose wife made success possible.

Men and women have each their part to play in building the nation. Far be it from me at any time, and particularly on this occasion, to belittle by comparison the world work of men. But it is to the women of the community we must look for inspiration in working for the utility, convenience, beauty and the well ordered conduct in all respects that constitute present day civilization and are what make life really worth living. What I have been trying to say regarding pioneer women has been much better said in verse by an author whose name I do not know. I am sure I will be forgiven for reading it. :

In the log-built, shake-roofed homestead
Of some early foothill's ranch,
In the tent beside the bankment
Of the latest railway branch,
In the shacks on new selections,
In the camps of man's unrest,
On the frontiers of the nation
Lived the women of the West,
We had the will to do and dare
And yet o'er all the rest
The hearts that made the nation
Were the women of the West.

In honoring the still living pioneers on this occasion I am sure we would wish to do honor as well to those many others who, although they may have come later and have already passed on had their part in the work

of nation building in this famed and favored locality of Clover Bar. May I pay a tribute to them by giving another quotation, not in verse; it is by John Innes, a noted painter of western scenes, now of Vancouver, formerly of Calgary. It accompanies a series of his western paintings. It reads:

"Dedicated by the artist to the Brotherhood of the Unafraid, the trail blazers and builders of this Dominion; who made the way straight in the wilderness for those who were to follow.

"The immortal dead, who breathe again

"In lives made better by their presence.

"That which they conquered we have inherited.

"It is the Great North West."