

“Lest

We

Forget”

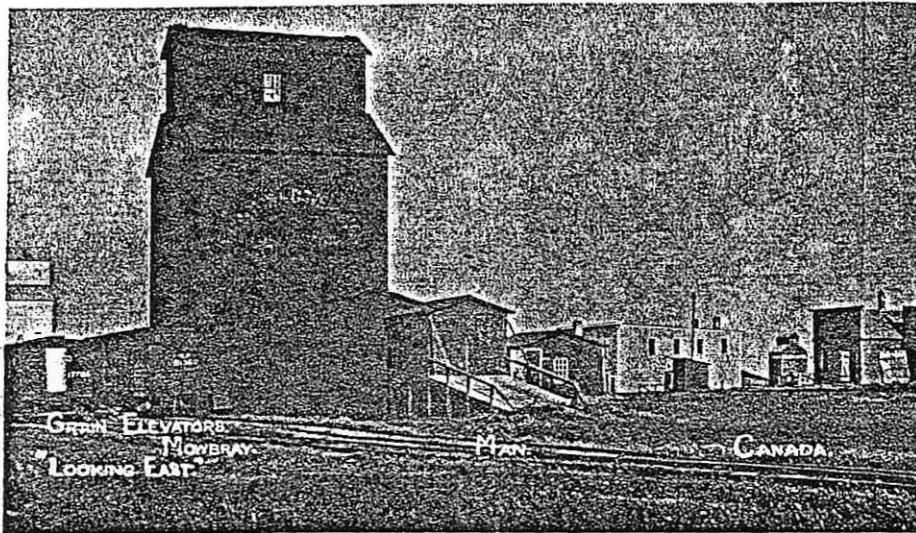
To the Memory of the
Pioneers and Builders of
Mowbray Community

Foreward

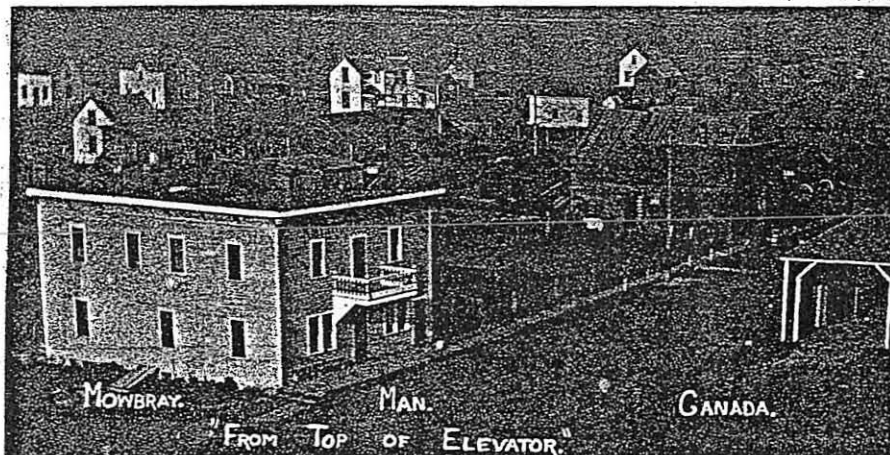
A humble attempt has been made to grasp some of the early facts of our community and record them. It is regrettable that some names are not here that should be here, and many experiences that would bear telling.

Our thanks to Uncle Tom Johnston, Aunt Alma Finley Nelson, Lillie Scott, Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Eileen Johnston, Mrs. A. Moir, for information and to those who penned their memories of Mowbray upon request.

Stuart & Muriel Johnston



MOWBRAY FROM NORTH WEST



PICTURE TAKEN FROM ELEVATOR FARTEST EAST

"Lest We Forget"

Chapter I - Before 1900

The district of Mowbray had its first settlers in the year 1880 when F.R. Beattie, Andrew and Robbie Johnston, accompanied by their wives and families arrived from Port Arthur and took up land here. The Johnstons had moved from Owen Sound to Port Arthur in 1872, and when they first came to Manitoba they helped to build some of the first houses in Winnipeg. Robbie was councillor for some time in the municipality of Dufferin - one of the first municipalities organized in southern Manitoba. Mrs. Andrew Johnston was the first white woman to settle in the district. Andrew was the first postmaster and it was contained within the home on 4-1-8 for over twenty years. Upon Andrew's death in 1897 his widow continued the service until the village of Mowbray was formed.

In 1879 F. Beattie and Robbie Johnston had arrived in the area during the winter and snow lay deep and hid the depth of the coulees. They went on to Killarney and when they returned this way near springtime, they were amazed to see that water flowed full where they had thought the terrain to be reasonably level.

Homesteads were obtained at \$10 an acre, plus clauses to fulfill such as erecting of buildings, breaking a certain amount of land and digging a well. Pre-emptions of an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ section could be bought at \$3 an acre.

About the same time, Mrs. Huston, a widow with three sons Frank, Charles and Bill arrived on SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 12-1-8, north of Henry Johnston. Bill died at 33 years of age, after homesteading on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 6-1-7 and is buried at Glencross. A daughter Belle had married Robbie Johnston in Owen Sound and had made the journey here. Another son Henry did not come to this district, but took up land in the Swan Lake country. It was Henry's daughter, Lizzie Huston who married Adam Johnston. She had lived with her aunt and cousins here and attended the old school for awhile when it first opened. Charles married Alice Johnston, a daughter of Andrew and homesteaded W $\frac{1}{2}$ -4-1-7 in Windygates. In 1899 they went to Elm Creek and in 1904 the family came to the Mowbray district (NW 1-1-8) where the Grummett family had previously lived.

Frank lived with his mother until her death. Her burial was at Glencross. Frank married Jennie Mitchell and farmed the S- $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12-1-8, but Jennie passed away leaving four children, Laurie, Archie, Evelyn and Jean (Dolly). Dolly was brought up by her grandmother Mrs. Archie Mitchell and her uncle Bill Mitchell who, by that time, were living in Mowbray. Frank re-married to Ethel Bottrell and their family were Willie, Verta, Ernie, Gordon, Alice, Mearle, Irma, Emily and Keith.

Andrew Johnston's son Joe remained on the homestead of 4-1-1 north of the village and built the large house that is presently there. Mrs. Joe Johnston (Libby MacGregor) still lives in Calgary where the family took up residence years ago.

Eliza (Lizzie) Johnston, another daughter of Andrew married Albert MacGregor but he died of acute appendicitis and at the same time, the couple lost their baby daughter, so father and baby were buried together. Eliza's second marriage was to Joe Deason.

Annie Johnston of the same family became Mrs. Jim Leslie while Maggie wed Arthur Shaver.

The Frank Larmour family came from Quebec in 1883 and lived NW 1-6-1-8, until leaving for Elm Creek. Mary and Kate were the eldest daughters and their mother had died when the girls were quite young. Their father had remarried and also lost that wife, who left seven younger brothers and sisters for whom the older girls kept house. In this manner the family came west. Mary soon left for a home of her own in North Dakota and became Mrs. Dougherty, but Kate continued to keep house for the family and had already gained considerable experience as a midwife. From here the Larmour's went to Elm Creek. The Larmour family, besides Mary and Kate were Annie, Dave, Jim, Jack, Fred, Sarah (later Mrs. Bob Fairbarin) and Maggie. Dave was grown up and soon went west. Maggie and Annie also left the home shortly after.

Richard Finley whom Kate married in 1886, had helped to build the railroad around the Great Lakes and into Manitoba. Many nights in the dead of winter he rolled into his blankets in the great outdoors while he was guarding equipment of the C.P.R. Richard homesteaded SE 3-1-8 before his marriage and the land remained with the Finley family until 1943. Their daughters are Minnie, Amy, Alma and Alice and when their son Ken began farming, the parents and girls moved to a home on the west edge of Mowbray village. Ken recalls that his mother went to town once a year in the 1890's in order to buy material and yarn. Father would buy the stable needs and boxes of apples, but oranges were a rare treat and boxes of candy were seldom enjoyed.

In March 1881 via Sims' Crossing the James Johnston family including Bill, Henry, Tom, John came to NW 2-1-8 from the county of Grey in Ontario. Maggie Jane was born to them and was the first white baby girl to be born here. She now lives at Chilliwack and her brother Thomas A. lives at Pilot Mound. John went to Detroit as a young man and spent his life there.

Possibly one of the best known men to the older generation in southern Manitoba was (Sandy) Alex Johnston, who was a brother of James. He and another brother John came to Winnipeg in 1873 and two years later, they homesteaded at Glencross.

During 1876-1877 Sandy was on the Government survey and was a over the southern part of the province. He later moved to Chilliwack where he was immensely successful. John and Alex Johnston of Glencross owned hounds and Robbie Johnston and Frank Beattie of this district also had some. Sometimes the hounds were brought up from Glencross and several dogs and men had a glorious time by hunting rabbits and wolves. The men were usually on horseback. A wolf had a poor chance when a male and female hound closed in for the kill.

Incidentally, there were 8 Johnston sons farming in Manitoba at one time in the 1880's and had a total real estate of 3780 acres, 876 under cultivation, 77 horses, 283 horned cattle and thousands of dollars in machinery -and all were Tories.

The Mitchell's and Stevenson's arrived in 1882. The Archie Mitchell family took up land on NW 6-1-7 and their family of Bill, Jennie, Jack, Win, and Lizzie walked to the old school on SW 1-10-1-8, a distance of at least four miles to the west.

The Shaw brothers and the James Lone family came along in the 80's, in fact, the latter children first entered the old school in 1888 -Charlie, Howard, Hank (Henry), Victoria, Jim, Elsie, Jessie and Grace. Some of the children were born in Iowa, U.S.A, before going to Ontario for a short time and then proceeding to our valley and homesteading on NW 14-1-8. The farm still remains in the Lone family. Hank spent his life in the district. Sister Victoria (Mrs. Nield) now lives at Pilot Mound and Jessie resides in Ontario.

Mention should be made of thirteen Englishmen who came here in 1880 and took up land in 1-7. Most of them moved away and became prominent in the prairie provinces. One of them was Premier Haultain of Sask. Another one was Cecil Selwyn who was quite a poet and published two volumes and also wrote several patriotic songs which became popular in the first world war. He wrote the poem on a blizzard which took the life of Tom Keown's mother on April 9-10, 1893.

The Frank Beattie family grew up on the farm SE 4-1-8 north of the village to which they had first come. They left the district in 1919 to reside in Morden. The family were Annabelle (Mrs. Alex Kinnaird), Stanley, Harvey, Willard, Foley, Laurier, Mason, Clifford, Lindsay, Mary, Florence, Colin. Mrs. Beattie spent her later years in Morden and lived to the grand old age of 97. Mrs. Beattie's long life would lead one to believe that a hard life is not necessarily a short one. Mr. Beattie was a clever man but possessed a vident temper. Stanley died at 16 years of age and Laurier was killed in world War I.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Shaver came from Ontario in 1881 and she was a Waters. Having given birth to three sons Phil, Hugh and Dave, Mrs. Shaver died in childbirth and the child died too. This left the father to raise the boys with whatever help he received from friends and neighbours. Their homestead was situated on the edges of the lower valley on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ -22-1-8 - a long way to go to school.

Arthur and Wess were brothers of Dick. Arthur married Margaret Johnston, as aforementioned in 1885 and homesteaded on the valley farm SW 14-1-8 for four years before leaving for Killarney. The family were Ort, Andy, Nellie, Bertie. Wess Shaver began farming at the river farm NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - 22-1-8 in the lower valley for a short time before settling at Killarney.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Scott located on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -22-1-8 in the lower valley and it was a long walk to the old school on the south side of the valley for their daughter Sadie (later became Mrs. Gilbert Jackson)

Mrs. and Mrs. Richard Jackson, Sr. came out from England in 1889. Gilbert and Lizzie were born in the Old Country and their own Mother died and Richard re-married to a sister of Bill Parker. Following a period of employment at the Kirkham farm, the Jackson's settled on SW 14-1-8 and lived out their lives there, first in a log house and in the early 1900's the present dwelling was built. Previous residents had been Arthur Shaver and Barnes families. Many houses were erected about that time in place of the log homes that had been in use. Most of the family remained in the district and branched out. They were Joe, Jack, Bob, Dick, Polly, Bill, and Mabel.

Before fields were broken up the roads or trails were not always in the same place as they are today. Until the railroad arrived the road did not go east from the village in its present path, but lay in the vicinity of the tree line on the south side of the Pembina hills, past the site of the Old School and angling east across present fields and keeping to higher ground. There was no necessity for a bridge across Mowbray creek at the village or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east because there was no road before 1903. Apparently there was a trail, because Ed Scott was attempting to move a threshing outfit through the creek bed at the edge of the village site when he injured himself by the machine running over him. Roads came up out of the valley in places that are not used today.

In 1886 when Henry Johnston (son of James) was ten years old, he was able to visit Manitou for the first time. At that time he recalls that a bridge spanned the Pembina River south of Kaleida. Prior to this a bridge was used at Sims' Crossing north east of Snowflake and at high water, a man would walk around this way to get from Morden to Mowbray.

Other river crossings were between Windygates and one-six and another one at the U.S. boundary. Many nearly drowned in trying to ford the river with horses and vehicles and sometime the current was too strong and would sweep the horses below the landing point where it would be more difficult for them to get ashore. Men often suffered after effects from the ice cold water drenching..

When Henry was a child, he recalls a large band of Indians who stopped at their home while they were enroute to North Dakota. They needed milk for the babies and the family gave all the milk and bread they had on hand. The natives were well behaved.

During those early years the south hilltop in the area of the present Windygates highway was heavily wooded for 2 miles on the level. The One-Six area was all bluffs and ponds to the Brown Post Office. There was a trail through the bush, across the Pembina and on to Morden and Glencross. On section 11 and 12-1-8 there were trees 40 feet high. The Mowbray Valley was all grass but the Windygates Valley was heavily wooded.

All around the James Johnston farm and even right up to the barn, was solid oak. While children walked to school for the summer months, the perfume from flowers of every description filled the air. There were no willow bluffs until cultivation began. Buffalo wallows and paths were still deeply embedded in the ground. Cold winter seemed more prolonged, sleigh or cutter roads got built up. When Henry came here with his parents in '81, they had a horse or two but no vehicle. Three cows had calves in the following year. The family shot prairie chickens and rabbits for eating. While a young lad, Henry recalls that he and a brother would lie on top of a stack and watch the wild geese coming back from the south and there were two seasons when geese flew overhead in a steady stream all day long- the air was filled with them.

The following song was well known in the early part of this century:-

"MANITOBA"

Come all my old neighbors, give ear to my song.
I pray do not weary if it should seem long.
Its about this fair country that is known
as the land of rich prairie- called Manitoba.
Now the snow has departed, the spring has begun.
The land never hardens, nor cakes in the sun,
Nor oxen, nor horses don't winter on straw,
But come out fat and fiery in Manitoba.
When the summer comes in, the grass is all green.
Wild flowers in their beauty are everywhere seen.
Mosquitoes are plenty, the weather is braw,
And the farmers are breaking in Manitoba.

When the haying comes in, they're busy all day.
In mowing and stacking the sweet prairie hay,
On a small piece of ground you get all you can draw.
No thistles, no daisies, in Manitoba.

When the harvest comes on, they're all hard at work.
They don't mind their old hat nor the sweat on their shirt;
But look at the stack, the wheat and the straw
Don't you wish you were farming in Manitoba?

When the harvest is over, the threshing begins,
And many a granary with overflowing bins
They just take a match and burn up the straw
No man will use it in Manitoba.

The threshers bring with them a full gang of men,
And while they are threshing the plowing goes on,
And finer fall weather than you ever saw
Is the month of October in Manitoba.

When the winter comes on, don't let that frighten you,
For there's many a fine day and a stormy one, too;
With lots of hard wheat to market to draw
There is no time for freezing in Manitoba.

Come, all my old schoolmates to manhood you've grown
And if you're intending to start out alone,
Pack up your old duds, bid advice to your ma,
And try your luck farming in Manitoba.

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In 1900 wheat sold at .53 cents a bushel. Cost of painting a
buggy was \$10.00.

First church services were held in homes by travelling Pres-
byterian ministers- Rev. Borthwick of Mountain City was here a
early as 1881. After the first school was built Rev. Anderson
a Methodist and Rev. Nichol, an Anglican, held regular service

An interesting meeting was held at T.A. Johnston's on March
19, 1900. The purpose of it- to purchase a circular saw by th
following group of men: Adam Johnston, Richard Jackson, Rober
Johnston, Joe Parker, J.H. Johnston, J.W. Mitchell, John Wilso
Thos. Maloney and T.A. Johnston. The price of the saw was \$30

Chapter II - The Schools

Nellie L. McClung wrote of "The Country School"

Weather beaten and gray it stands,
Tiny dots on the harvest lands-
Not very much to see!
Porch at the end, where the gophers play;
Smelling crumbs, on a summer's day;
Row of windows, two or three,
Inside walls of smoky gray
Hung with torn and crooked maps,
A broken blind that taps and taps;
Not an attractive spot you say,
No, but here in this lowly station
Slowly is working an ancient law
And a temple is rising, we call it a nation
Without the sound of hammer or saw!

The Mowbray S.D. #245 was formed in the county of Dufferin in 1884 as settlers from Ontario and Quebec came to this part of Manitoba which lies between the Pembina River and the U.S. boundary. Large families began to grow up and it soon became apparent that a school was needed.

On March 18, 1884, a meeting of the settlers was called at the home of James Johnston for the purpose of forming a school district. Ten farmers attended: F.R. Beattie, Robbie Johnst, Andrew Johnston, James Johnston, Arthur Shaver, Archibald Scot John Stevenson, Frank Larmour, Alfred Sherwood, Philip Moore. The meeting decided by resolution to build a school on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10-1-8 on a pre-emption of Adam Johnston, and proceeded to elect a board of trustees, namely, Andrew Johnston, James Johnston and Fred Larmour and the name selected for the school district was Mowbray. The school was built and opened on May 19, 1884 and for the years 1884 - 1905 the classes were held during the warmer months of the year only. The first teacher was John Clinton and fifteen pupils entered. The salary for the 6 month period was \$300. The pupils were:- Annie Johnston, Sarah Larmour, Joseph Johnston, Lizzie Johnsto Willie (J.W.) Johnston, Henry Johnston, Thomas A. Johnston, Maggie E. Johnston, Nellie Sherwood, John Larmour, Fred Larmour, James Larmour, Lizzie Huston, Winter Mitchell, Thos. W. Johnst

The school was built of lumber and a brick chimney. The building was used as a granary for many years after classes were discontinued in it. In the first years maps, stationery, stove and wood were purchased. Desks were home made of varying heights and had a place to keep books and a level place along the upper edge of each one so that ink bottles would stay in place. A well was dug in the following year but it could not have proven very efficient because it was eventually filled in.

A fire break had to be plowed around the school building each year. In 1890, blackboards were installed and in 1894 desks were purchased. The teachers boarded at the homes of Andrew Johnston, or later Adam. The latter, the eldest son of Andrew married Lizzie Huston in the late '80's who was the daughter of Henry Huston.

Adam lived $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10-1-8 of the school and Sherwood owned the East $\frac{1}{4}$ and their home was a short distance east of the school.

The following is a list of the teachers in the old school from May 20, 1884 to Dec., 1905:-

John Clinton	1884	
Mattie Wage	1885	
Lizzie Steele	1886	
Alex Cormack	1887	
Mrs. Richardson	1888	(Here only a short time)
Miss Clara Davidson	1889	(Filled Mrs. Richardson's te
Miss Clara Davidson	1890	
W.G. Long	1891	
M.J. Graham	1892	
M.J. Graham	1893	
Lydia Buchanan	1894	
Isabel McDonald	1895	(Only 1 month, Miss Wilson
Jennie Wilson	1895	filled in remaining term)
Lizzie Conner	1896	
Martha E. Patterson	1897	
Martha E. Patterson	1898	
Evelyn Baker	1899	
Maddie Wilson	1900	
Bessie Borthwick	1901	
Elizabeth (Bessie) Conner	1902	
Edith Shantz	1903	
Nellie Duncan	1904	
Elizabeth Mason	1904	
Elizabeth Mason	1905	

In 1906, two new schools began classes in place of the old school. Boundary School District #1339 was formed and a two-storey structure was built at the village of Mowbray.

The new Mowbray schoolhouse was situated on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -14-1-8 on land donated by Richard Jackson, Sr. Miss Annie Pollock was the first teacher, but the register is lost and therefore the pupils of 1907 are listed as follows: May 1907, teacher Mr. McIntyre- first 4 months and Miss Minnie Finley for the last four months: Edith Johnston for first term, Robert Jackson, Philip Shaver, Richard Jackson, Edward Johnston, Edna Huston, Lawrence Huston, Mabel Jackson, Charles Johnston, Cyril Pepler, Nellie Huston, Archie Huston, Charles Huston, David Shaver, Willie Jackson, Gordon Huston finished classes after the first month, Edith Kirkham.

Trustees of 1907: Richard Jackson, Adam Johnston, Ernest Nield. Sec. Treas.: Henry Johnston.

Teacher's salaries ranged from \$50 a month in 1906, to \$61 for the 200 days in 1914, to \$850 in 1927, \$500 in 1936 and over \$3000 in the early 1960s.

The registers for Mowbray School District are not intact & the following are missing: 1906, 1920, 1921, 1927-30, 1931-1944-45.

Teachers boarded at district homes and sometimes endured hardships as well as their pupils when the weather was cold and snow was deep. Usually some older boys were responsible for lighting the fires and the old type of heaters never held a fire overnight and the result was a chill room for a good part of the morning. Then the temperature would more than likely rise to an uncomfortable height for the next few hours. Eventually a coal furnace was installed in this school. Some families drove a team and sleigh in the winter time and a horse and buggy in the summer if they did not walk. Occasionally, a family would walk to classes all through the year. In later years Father would drive the children to and from school during the cold weather.

The teacher set up a schedule of chores for the pupils to do, such as carrying water from the nearby farm yard and sweeping the floor. Miss Jessie Mackintosh taught this school for ten years. The school room became a community centre for dances and programs, when the desks would be piled to the side and local musicians provided lively music. When a program was staged, a platform was temporarily set up and every available space was filled with plank seats. If the school house was jammed, so were the barns at the school and at Jackson's. When the men put the horses in and took them out again, they didn't have electric lights. Speaking of lights - gas lamps were often used in public places and every so often they had to be pumped up with air and bright lights would be the rule for another couple of hours.

For the Christmas concert program, the adults of the community assisted by staging a play, singing or musical items.

Mrs. Bert Evans who lived by the river, came to assist the teacher in practises and for the final evening and she played the piano even though the teacher could also play.

The Mowbray school had very few pupils in the last few years and its final classes were held in 1955-56 with less than 10 pupils and Mrs. Tina Dyck as teacher. For the next ten years the district provided a van route for the trip to Boundary school. Those winters required a great deal of the travel to be done by team and covered cutter; Don McLeod had the route. Finally in the fall of 1967 the two school districts consolidated with Manitou Elementary School.

Mr. Hugh Lumbair was the last Boundary teacher in the 1966-1967 school term. Eighteen pupils with Ivan Lone as their van driver began a new venture, 27 miles from their home.

The Boundary School District #1339 was built in the village SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -4-1-8 in 1906 and classes began in the third week of May, with Miss M. Whittacker in charge of 25 pupils, namely, four Finley children, Ken, Amy, Alice, and Alma, three of the Beattie family, Laurier, Willard and Foley, Jessie and Archie Scott, Edmund James and Maud Hartley, Thomas, Ethel, John and Elsie Devine, Elliott Fairbairn, Archie and Myrtle Mitchell, Pearl Green, Lily and Francis Cousins, Morris, Irene and Albert Barslow.

Classes were held through all the months to December in that first year with the teacher's salary at \$220 for those months. The general pattern of summer vacation was followed in most succeeding years.

The Trustees were: J.W. Mitchell, Joe Johnston and Richard Finley. J.W. Johnston was Sec. Treas., and he continued to hold this office until 1932. Richard Finley or son Ken were on the Board down through the years.

The enrolment became very heavy. In April of 1908, Miss Afleck had 43 pupils, in 1909 Miss Mary McLean had 42 pupils, and 51 different names appeared on the register in that year. The salary was \$540. 1910, Janet Pritchard, 1911 and 1912, Minnie Finley, 1913, Pearl McCabe, and for the next three years the two rooms were utilized at Boundary. 1914-1915 the two teachers were Becky Johnston and Mabel Alsaker, the latter being replaced by Mary Burke for the second half of the term. 1915-1916 the room teachers were Miss Alsaker and Mary Burke in one room and Nan Morrow in the other.

Alice Finley and Marian Hamilton each taught Boundary school for a period of five years.

The teachers boarded at town homes and many of the pupils were also able to go home for dinner at this school. The creek hills were nearby for winter sledding and sometimes it was possible to skate on the frozen waters of the stream. During the thirties the snow often melted extremely early in the spring and then huge ponds of water froze over again for two weeks or more. If the ice froze smooth and glossy, it made for some wonderful skating for days and days.

During the warm months at Boundary, baseball was the main game and later on softball became popular and of course, Pump, Pump, Pull Away and Prisoner's Base were played in chilly weather too.

Water was carried by the pupils from a U.S. well which was across the creek from the school.

A bridge that carried vehicles was there at one time and later replaced by a foot bridge. The latter finally fell in disrepair and the water route to the well became longer.

A picnic was always a day of joy for teacher and pupils, as it marked the end of a years study. In recent years, the schools of Boundary, Mowbray and Valley View combined for the picnic and the number of pupils and parents who attended as the years rolled on, was a vivid picture of the dwindling rural population and homes. With the attendance of the Mowbray School District pupils since 1956, the Boundary School closing was delayed for ten years. At an auction in 1967, Richard Scott bought the school building and plans on renovating it for a residence.

The Christmas concert was always the high light of the one-room schools and the memories of those magic nights will linger on. When the children had mastered some of the memory work for the program, it was time enough to warm up the upstairs of the school in the afternoons, and commence practice there. The church organ was used for accompaniment. Marching was not too difficult because the pupils were taught that refinement as a means of entering the school in an orderly manner. The teacher often had assistance from the Deason girls in preparing for the concert. Later on there were others such as Margaret Sando and there never was a stage decorated as Sam Kuball arranged it for one bright night.

To make use of all possible space, the plank seats were arranged right across the room leaving a walking space against one wall, instead of an aisle up the centre of the room. Gas lamps were used for light and it was a relief when shades were made that kept the light on the stage and kept the audience in a dull light. It was much easier for the performers. The room would be packed when the never to be forgotten Master of Ceremonies, Bill Johnston would come forth. Those who had seen him and heard him year after year, said that the concert would never be the same without him, and many times he asked that someone else accept the task, but the people requested him until poor health made it impossible. He was an actor of high calibre too, and had fine support from his wife, Rex Mitchell, Alma Finley, Dolly Huston, to mention a few. Later on there were some great plays staged when Sam Kuball was in "Yankee Mowbray" and lent his talents to the program. Musical ability came from the Deason family who deserve a special mention. Freddie with his apparent love of music, love of people, and bubbling personality all rolled into one handsome person. His wife, Martha, sang and played and his sisters Tally (Kathleen) and Josephine also played and sang in beautiful harmony. Albert Swayze- the singer that everyone waited to hear with anticipation.

He made up verses about various personalities and happenings in the community; put the words to a familiar tune, sang the verses and "brought down the house". He also taught his sons Henry and Clarence, and Nephew Freeman Meyers to tap dance and Joe Meyers supplied the delightful accordian music for their act. As often as not, Santa Clause arrived with tales of some experiences he had just heard about in the district.

The upstairs of Boundary became a centre for meetings, concerts, showers and it served as a church throughout the years as well.

Chapter III - Mowbray, North Dakota

It was a booming town in itself and was built up about the same time as its Canadian counterpart. Dr. Donovan, established the central business, a large two storey store. Chief carpenters involved in its construction were John Fleck, Martin Lund, and Will Russell. The huge store had stock enough to supply a town the size of Grand Forks. Dr. Donovan's two nephews operated it. Within its walls were an excellent grocery and dry goods store, a post office, a bank and vault, and the back portion was a hardware. Living quarters were on the second floor. To the east of the store lay Tom Donovan's blacksmith shop, and three houses. To the south - a livery stable, to the south-west - a very large tin covered lumber yard. An outside stairway led to living quarters on the upper floor of this structure. The U.S. elevator and coal bins were situated west of the store and along the "spur" line of the C.P.R.

Some of the people who worked in the store and bank were: Joe and Jack Halloran, Joe LeChance, Schleising as clerk in the hardware, as did Phelps and the Eickenbrock family lived here. Harry Scott was a U.S. Customs officer who lived in one of these homes. Osgood was also a U.S. official, who lived on the Canadian side - sometimes a mile north of that village. It was evident that people moved freely back and forth, for the Canadian teacher Miss Ida Atkinson boarded at an American home about the same time 1917-18. She met the relieving station agent here and later married him - Mr. McRae.

The Odeson farm home was situated a short distance south east of the U.S. store and another home lay across the road to the east of it. Barslow, a U.S. customs man lived there.

The Larsen family farmed a mile east of U.S. Mowbray and less than a half mile from the Canadian border.

The Cave family lived near the Canadian border and approximately three miles west of the village.

There were a number of families who lived in the U.S. home that lay on the other side of the fence from Canadian Mowbray. These include John Fleck, Pat Johnson, Mike Criemer, August Mutcher, Schill families.

When John Fleck came out from Scotland he was directed to Manitou by the authorities at Winnipeg who found jobs for immigrants, as he was a carpenter by trade and there was plenty of work to be done around here. So he came here to live until 1914 when he went back to Manitou to stay.

Robertson operated the U.S. grain elevator around 1910.

Dockstader owned a great deal of American land that lay next to our borders and he played a large part in constructing business places on our side of the line.

The children of the U.S. who lived in the vicinity of the border attended Boundary school until the late twenties. The Wales School district paid their tuition fees. Travel between the two countries in the twenties was quite lenient, as it can be recalled that Canadians brought cans of cream to one of the American houses and from there the cream was sold.

At the time that Osgood was U.S. customs official, his Canadian counterpart was James Conner who was the Snowflake Customs officer for many years. He was not always required to live at the boundary line to perform his duties, neither was Bert Evans who became a Customs officer before Windygates port was built. Evans lived by the river NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -22-1-8 and if anyone wanted to visit the States beyond Maida or Mowbray, N.I. one was required to drive to Evans by whatever vehicle one had, to obtain permission to go across the line. If one wished to visit in Maida it would be a wise move to leave the vehicle on this side and walk over.

During the 30's, a border patrol was established on both sides of the border in an effort to stop smuggling of any kind. The financial strain of those years led most people to pinch pennies in every way possible and prices for grain and cattle were usually better on the other side, and clothing could be purchased very cheaply through mail order catalogues and the mail was still being delivered to "Yankee Mowbray".

In those years Kuball's bought the store and other buildings had gradually disappeared.

Liquor premises were established in which men and women could enter. The back portion of it became a dance hall and terrified crowds attended these affairs in the '30's and such orchestras as Kermit, Myre and Doc Short supplied the music. On Sept. 27 1938 fire gutted the building. A new one storey structure took its place with a mixed beverage room in the basement and living quarters above. The name of "Yankee Mowbray" and "Kuball's" was known far and wide for patrons came from there. With the Second World War, an era was concluded and now nothing remains of Mowbray, North Dakota.

Chapter 4 - Mowbray Village

The general store was built in the fall and winter of 1901-1902 by Alf Garrett as the railroad arrived in 1902. Winter Mitchell bought the store in 1903 and succeeding owners were Clarke and George Wilson, Harry Whiteman and Frank Grey in 1913 and Kitty Whiteman assisted in clerking. Mr. Taylor and his daughter, Viola as assistant; J.W. (Bill) Johnston and Bill Mitchell in 1916, the later selling his interests to his partner in 1926.

During the Johnston-Mitchell partnership, Bill Johnston continued to run the two elevators as he had done since 1912, assisting Bill Mitchell in the winter and in slack periods at the elevators. From 1926 Bill Johnston took over the store entirely and from that time until 1943 the family ran the store and post office and even the .CP express after the Company decided the town did not rate a station agent. From 1936 when Bill first became ill, Jack was in charge of the business and then he joined the R.C.A.F. in 1941 and Eileen took over with help from her mother and Rex Mitchell until 1943 when they sold the store. Norman Johnston operated the store until 1953 when Ivan Lone purchased same and Norman moved to a Manitou business.

The first elevator was constructed in 1903 and Fred Clute was the first grain buyer. Indignation meetings had originally been held in order to press for the railroad to come to Mowbray and it was not until 1908 that the railroad was built to Windygate. There were "spur" lines into Mowbray, North Dakota and again to Maida. These carried American grain in bond until approximately 1945 when the U.S. elevators were moved away. The first elevator in Mowbray burned down in 1908. It was said that the fire started in the office and was extinguished only to ignite again at a later date. The station which had been erected in 1904 was also destroyed. The Russell Perry family who were the station's first tenants were living in the station at the time. Both structures were rebuilt.

A second elevator was built beside the tracks and farther east in 1903 or 1904 with Chas Foley as agent. Succeeding grain buyers were "Imperial" Bill Johnston, Herman Warren, Howard, Irvin, Ike Cousins who was also a Provincial constable, Brooker in 1920-21, Digby Frith, ~~Mitch~~ Keown, Ralph Law. The east elevator was moved to the Joe Deason farm in the late '20's and in May 1931 the other elevator burnt to the ground. The store was saved by fire fighters but the home of Digby Frith across the street was burned as it lay directly in the path of the flying embers. An elevator was rebuilt and various companies owned it with Federal being the last and when the railroad from Snowflake to Windygates was lifted in 1964 the tall structure was torn down and the lumber was used to help build the Federal elevator at Snowflake.

The C.P.R. station was first erected in 1904 and the Russell Perry family resided there until 1916. Succeeding agents were Clarence Graham- unmarried and his mother lived with him. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey were there for a short time. Ralph Allen, whose children were not old enough to attend school here came in 1920. Mr. Howard Williams and wife, son Percy, arrived in August 1927. Mr. Williams passed away when Percy was only a young lad and Mrs. Williams carried on as long as the train service remained. She left the district in 1954. About 1933 the train service was cut back. Until that time a train came Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from LaRiviere to Windygates, making a trip in early morning and another in late afternoon. The mail came by train during those years. By 1935 there was only one train a week- on Wednesday. G. Atkinson was agent for a brief time.

Until later years there were two crews of C.P.R. workmen- one crew worked out of Mowbray to the west and the other crew went east on their "jiggers". Consequently, there were two section foremen and each had a crew of three men to assist him. Jack Devine was the first foreman in Mowbray and the family resided in the section house until 1916 and several of the children attended Boundary school. Mr. Hartley was here in the early years too. Those who soon came to work on the C.P.R. were Mr. Buller, Albert Scarffe, Sam Reed, Ernie Stacey, Charlie Powell and after the train service was cut down the C.P.R. moved their employees more frequently so that many families did not live here very long. Rex Mitchell, a home boy, worked on the railroad in Mowbray for a long time, but others did not spend many years here- Ben Friesen, Oko, Mostowy, Bolinski, Al Truscott, Ernie Johnston, Walker, Camp, Lorne Sando, Luptak, Tryhuk, Wlasuik, Bloomfield, Henry Swayze, Gus Rausch. Vic Mudge. Gould.

A section house some distance west of the station burned down in 1953 or 54. The C.P.R. families lived in town homes while a foreman resided in the section house. One of the Buller sons, Herb continued in his fathers footsteps in C.P.R. work. Other members of the family were George, Ed, Rose and Annie. The latter died in Australia.

Across the road and east of the hotel, a blacksmith shop and livery barn were built by Dockstader. Glover Arnott, (with children Leo and Mildred) was blacksmith. They lived in a house immediately south of the shop and on the creek bank. A barber shop and pool hall were in the back part of the shop and it was operated by Morrison. About 1907-1908 A Hodgson was in charge. Upstairs above the blacksmith shop was a dance hall and an outside stairway led up to it. At one time, the two schools combined to stage a program there and school was held in it for a short time before Boundary was ready. Charlie Walls in 1913 succeeded Arnott as blacksmith.

Charlie Walls, chiefly famous for the tall stories he told and the big words he loved to use; but never got quite right. One of his better efforts was the time he was complaining of his sore feet and how his bunions hurt. He announced that as soon as the busy season was over he was going into Winnipeg to see a Taxidermist.

Bill Mitchell ran a confectionery in 1906 in House No. 1 and sometimes a meat market was operated there.

A livery barn for many horses was east of the shop and hall. Frank Figgins was in care of it about 1907. It is possible that he was a grain buyer and he ran the dray. In 1908, a fire completely gutted the blacksmith shop, hall and livery barn; plus 18 mules that were being used to build the railroad to Windygates. A Livery barn was rebuilt in the same spot.

A lumber yard stood between the store and hotel, besides a house. Harry Higgins lived in it and operated the lumber yard. Higgins died at Mowbray and his widow and family, Bill and Olive, later kept house for awhile at the Ken and Bill Foster home in the valley. Sometimes a barber shop and pool room were set up in the back of this building; but not the same time as they were in the back of the blacksmith shop. Archie Cundall followed Higgins in this business. Ike Cousins also ran the lumber yard.

In later years the house became the property of the elevator company and was used by their employees. When the 1931 fire burned down the old one a new house was built on the site.

A seldom used jail, complete with a cell was in the north east corner of town. Frank Beattie was J.P. in the early days.

Residents who built homes include; Chas Foley, Alf Garrett-home was built by Thomas A. Johnston, J.W. (Bill) Johnston, Martin Lund-Carpenter, George Nadin, Mr. Buller, Jack Mitchell Dick Finley- Farmer, Glover Arnott, Bill Mitchell and mother Mrs. Ellen Mitchell.

The Scaffe family were Janet (who did not live here), To George, Hilda, (at Mather), and Chester. Mrs. Scaffe was an efficient midwife and nurse. Two fine sons paid the supreme sacrifice in World War II. George was killed at Dieppe and Chester was killed on a beach in France. Mr. Scaffe is now living in Pilot Mound.

The Sam Reed family were early arrivals in the village and Mrs. Reed recalled that her loneliness was allayed to a great extent by the friendship of a next door neighbour, Mrs Bob Johnston (Allie Scales). Mrs. Reed's English home must have seemed a long long way from here. Their family- Victor at Lethbridge, Elma and Bill in Chicago, Harold at Port Arthur, Gertie in Winnipeg. Reed's moved to Stoney Mountain in 1933

A hotel was built in the village in 1903 by Dockstader. Herb Green, who owned the first car, was it's next operator and there was a flourishing business in the border town until local option came in and the beverage business was curtailed. Americans came to this village to catch the train to other Canadian points and the hotel was available for their use and for other travellers. Shaw was the next hotel proprietor and he managed to have the bar room re-opened although a petition had been drawn up with strong opposition led by Richard Finl Dockstader once more took over the hotel and was assisted by Smith and the post office was then in the hotel for a short period.

The Abe Swayze family came to Mowbray in 1912 and Mrs. Swayze cooked for boarders at the hotel. Liquor was no longer sold there by that time. Their children who attended Boundar school were R.P. (Roderick), John, Martha and Marjorie. The older members had gone their separate ways. Bill who was "on his own" from the age of 14 years worked on threshing outfits and for farmers. He served overseas in world war I, was a star ball player and a handy man with the axe in days of necessarily hauling a supply of wood home from the bush. He now lives in Mowbray. Albert served in world war I, and contributed much to this community. He is now living in Winnipeg. Martha is in California and Marjorie (Mrs. Bill Meyer) at Carman. Other family members were Alice (Mrs. Joe Myers) Lucella (Mrs. Dave Shaver) and Jim.

About 1923 and 24 the Holmes family lived in the hotel. They were Liny, Addie, Roxie, Layton, Ellwood, and Donald.

Jim Cunningham, a bachelor lived there to the end of his days. Gradwell's, Ben Mutcher, and Kennedy's also made their homes in part of the building later on. In the early '40's the hotel was torn down after being sold to a church for any usable lumber.

From 1904 there were a number of other businesses established in the village.

Chapter 5 - Church Activity

The residents of the community were usually Methodist or Anglican and services were held in the upper part of Boundary or in the valley school. Ministers served the district as part of the Snowflake charge, with a Methodist service one Sunday and an Anglican service the next. This system continued until the United Church was formed in 1919. Rev. Linton had arrived at Snowflake in 1923 and remained there until 1937. After Church union, against its wishes, Mowbray was taken off the Snowflake circuit, and with Mowbray and Kaleida and Windygates a new charge was set up which continued until the fall of 1927. Then the supply from Kaleida was cut off and Mowbray was left without a United Church minister. This was the period Mrs. J.W. Johnston filled in, from September 1927 to April 1928 when Mowbray was put back under the Snowflake charge.

Previous to 1927, some of the student ministers that were supplied from Kaleida were Norman Matthews from N. Ontario, who was a very good baseball pitcher. He met his future wife here- Alice Finley who was teaching at Boundary and they were married in 1925. Others were Downing, LacGrew, Homer Lane- 1926, and Caldwell. Some of these went on to positions of some importance in their church. Homer Lane is now Rev. Homer Lane D.D. Western Superintendent of Evangelism and Social Services for the United Church. At present he is minister of St. Andrew's United Church in Moose Jaw. One of the Anglican ministers who was stationed at Snowflake and preached at Mowbray was Rev. J.O. Anderson now the Bishop of Rupertsland. We also had the Rev. John Bethel, another Anglican student who now holds a prominent place in the Anglican church.

The following ministers succeeded Rev. Linton: Anderson, Robinson, Wiznuk, Williams Armistead Roberts, Mr. Eaton, 1952-54, Benson Wynne Baker.

In 1959 Mowbray congregation had become so small that the district was divided and transferred- west of the village to Snowflake congregation and the east part to attend Point Douglas. The latter point was served from Darlingford and finally, in 1967 the Windygates members transferred to Pearce and Darlingford and ceased to have services, with the knowledge of a warm invitation from those points to join with them in worship and service.

It might be noted that up until the church union there always was a Sunday School and teachers were Alma Finley, Harry Hutter while at Boundary as teacher and Mrs. J.W. Johnston.

Mrs. Chas Huston Jr., revived the classes in the '40's and a number of people have assisted in keeping Sunday School going in the summer months at Mowbray.

Anglican ministers from Snowflake held services in the Valley School: Rev. Swalwell- 1905-10, became Senior Canon of the Diocese of Rupertsland.

Rev. Nash- winter of 1905, and 1915-23.

Rev. George Calvert, Rev. Henry, Rev. Boyd, Rev. Harris, who was here in 1940 and entered the armed forces as chaplain. He was killed by the enemy as he parachuted with his men into France. Rev. J.O. Anderson, Rev. Bethel, Rev. Chant and Rev. Dawson- who was a missionary and now lives in Winnipeg.

Chapter 6 - Services

Telephones:

There were no telephones in this community before 1900, but most homes had one installed in the early part of the century. In the early '20's most of the phones were given up by the citizens because the company raised their rates excessively. A phone remained at J.W. Johnston home and the C.P.R. station and at the home of Art Johnston. After the second world war, the citizens once more installed the services.

Hydro:

Came to this district in 1951 and nothing else has changed rural living to the degree that this service has.

Mail:

By 1880 the Snowflake mail came to Pembina Crossing post office. It was delivered from there to a post office in the home of Mr. Okes near Hamilton, the latter point being three miles east of Snowflake. When the railroad came to Manitou the mail came there by train and was picked up by Sam Handford and delivered to this same post office and also to Mowbray and Windygates three times a week. On alternate days he carried the mail from Manitou to the offices of Kaleida.

The Mowbray post office was in the home of Andrew Johnston until the village store was built and the office was within it until Mrs. Sando operated it for a few years in the '50's in her home #2. Mrs. Sando incidentally, is a natural free hand artist and painter. A sample of her work can be seen in the stage walls of the valley hall. Upon her departure the post office returned to the store and their proprietors always kept it. When the train came to Mowbray three days a week, it brought the mail and since that time, mail drivers have delivered it from La-Reviere. At present, Bill Swayze drives to Snowflake three times a week in order to pick up the local mail.

Calvin Darling of LaRiveire brought the mail all the way for anumber of years, even when it meant driving a team and cutter all the way.

Doctors:

Hannah, North Dakota had a doctor and the settlers drove there for medical aid or he came to the homes. Dr. Law and Dr. Cory were two of them. The Manitou doctors administered to patients in neighbouring U.S. homes as well as their own large area, so that the boundary line made no difference to the medical men on either side.

During the 1918 flu epedemic, when whole families were ill and many deaths occurred, the tireless efforts of the doctors will always be remembered by the people.

Dr. Davidson of Manitou had a driver and a spare team of horses and he went all through this country to visit the sick. He slept in the bottom of the sleigh or cutter while they went on to the next home and after examining the patients he would lie on the floor (if all the beds were occupied) and sleep while the horses were fed. Dr. Davidson had a wonderful bedside manner with children. At the first sympton of the flu a person was supposed to go to bed but sometimes a whole family was very ill and either of the parents simply had to be up.

Neighbours helped each other as they never had before. Chores had to wait until friends could get there to do them. Dr. Davidson did not take the flu but the strain of those weeks must have aided in his death when he was far from bein old.

Midwives:

Were an essential service in the early years. Mrs. Dick Finley was present at the birth of many of the men and women who first saw the light of day in this community. Mrs. Albert Scarfe filled the need at a later date and there were nurses here from time to time- Edith Deason, Grace Conner, Nellie Conner, Alma Finley, Elma Reed.

RCMP:

The North West Mounted Police were stationed at the Joe Johnston home; Aspinall and Hawken were two of these and the were great musicians. Each day the Redcoats could beseen as they were truly "Mounted Police" in those days and they patrolled the boundary. Was this done because the days of Indian trouble were not yet forgotten, or was it because bootlegging and smuggling of liquor was a problem? At any rate, they were the only law in the country. In Windygates the RCMP boarded at the Scales home. Jack Lillycrap and another Englishman were there prior to 1915 and Fred Orr and Conley came later.

Chapter 7 -Social Activities

If a home was fortunate enough to have an organ, many a sing song would be enjoyed around it and many fine voices could be heard too. Sundays were used as the Lord's Day and every piece of work that could be done ahead of time was done on Saturdays and families attended Church on Sunday. Sometimes a trip with the team was made to visit relatives at Glencross or North Dakota places and usually the visit was for two or three days.

During the war the ladies sponsored Garden Parties on the C.P.R. lawn and ice cream and refreshments were sold in a room in the back of the lumber yard. It provided funds for the Red Cross. Box Pic Socials were a popular way of raising money for worthy causes, and some of these went to an extreme bid when the other fellows took a keen delight in "running up" the bid of some poor lad who was only trying to buy the box that he thought belonged to a special girl.

Many stories could be told of horse buying and trading and who didn't have a most wonderful horse in one way or another, in his lifetime? Indeed there were some beautiful animals and some fast ones and some tough ones. A horse was once bought in the States and brought over here- which wasn't quite legal- and it was sold to a distant Manitoba man who placed the horse in show circuits and won many awards with him.

House dances were popular all through the years and local talent supplied the music. Dances were held in the Mowbray Hotel too.

Bert and Mrs. Evans created an entertainment centre at the river farm NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -22-1-8. There was a good sized dance hall with a confectionery room attached. Picnics were held at the Lone farm or at Evans' "Country Club" at different periods and the ladies served bountiful picnics on outdoor tables. Baseball was the main attraction and each team had its supporters because it was a very popular sport in this area. Many excellent ball players were in it.

In 1908, there was an excellent and successful Southern League team in Mowbray that included Hank Lone, Bill Swayze, Skinny Larsen and a brother Fred and Joe Deason, Tom W. Johnston, Archie Cundall, Herb Greene, Bill Huston, Brown- a pitcher from U.S. and Duly from U.S.

A tennis court was laid out at the Evans yard and golf course. One year there was an Indian pow-wow dance performed after the evening ball game. The Indians had been camping beside the river and agreed to perform. They formed a tight circle around a man who was squatted on the ground and beating the tom-tom. Their feet kept time to the beat as they went round and round.

When they had finished a perfect circle beaten grass could be seen.

If we ever had a formal jailer, it must have been Bob John but there was only once in the history of the jail that it was a prisoner. That was one time a half breed Indian came into the store with a wolf pelt to collect the bounty; the wolf ears were proof of claim and when Bill Johnston went to cut the ears, he found they had been cleverly manufactured from an old piece of fur and sewn in. He phoned some other stores around the district and learned that they had paid bounty to this man and it turned out that he used the same pelt at each place, replacing the ears as required. So he was invited to spend the night in jail and the next day he was brought before Judge Beattie and fined \$10. He didn't have the money but left his very good rifle as collateral and later on came back with the money and got his gun. After that the jail stood empty until Herb Buller turned it into a cosy little home when he and Roy Gradwell were married. Perhaps it had been kept in readiness in case someone from a travelling caravan of gypsies was caught stealing, for these roaming people made an occasional appearance in the 20's.

While it was legal to sell liquor in the Mowbray Hotel, there was prohibition in North Dakota and the hotel existed mainly for American trade. Weekends during the summer there were often as many as fifty Americans who parked their cars on what was called "Rum Row" just across the border from the school, where they walked over to the hotel to quench their thirst. At that time, of course, Customs supervision was not as strict as in later years, and Langdon was our main shopping town.

The Mowbray store was a social centre and Saturday night would see cars lining the streets during summer. When the train came only once a week, on a Wednesday, that evening became the night to go to town. There was no cracker barrel for the old-timers to sit around but they did pretty well by huddling with the pot-belly stove in the winter afternoons. At one time in the winter evenings there was a great deal of activity with checker tournaments and whist tournaments in the back room at the store. Some of the ladies were among the most avid checker participants; among them being the elder Mrs. Charlie Huston (Alice). During World War One, it was the centre of Red Cross activities and Bill Johnston rented the front room of Harry Higgins' house and sold homemade ice-cream with as much as \$50 a month being collected and sent to the Red Cross. During the Second World War the ladies' Aid took their turn at making and selling home made ice cream and again the proceeds were used to send parcels to the boys and for the Red Cross. Mowbray always had the reputation of being very active promoters for a worthwhile project and had for being proud of its money raising activities during both wars.

When it came to picnics, fowl suppers and so on, there wasn't a district that could provide a better spread.

Then came the dirty thirties, with drough, depression, dust storms, plagues of grasshoppers and army worms. The 'hoppers covered a wider area but the army worms were something to see. Millions of them in a stream as wide as the road and none knew where they started from or where their journey ended. They were so bad on the tracks that their trac had to be heavily sanded to give the wheels traction.

The war came and the boys who returned usually settled elsewhere; older couples gradually sold their farms and moved to a larger town; there were fewer pupils in the schools; improved transportation was hard on the small communities and social life is not carried on in the same old manner. It is good to know though, that one has many friends and neighbours of the same old stuff- when the chips are down.

In 1932-33 dances were held in a building on the Scott farm north of town. In 1934, the communities of Mowbray and Windygates purchased a store at Chatfield, tore it down and shipped it by rail to the closest C.N. point-Altamont- where men journeyed with horse outfits to bring the lumber the rest of the way. The valley hall was built from it and for a number of years it drew packed crowds and even the winter crowds were large. Often local musicians and several from Kaleida would supply the music during the winter. Some orchestras were hired such as the Merrymakers from Brandon, Doc Short from Devil's Lake, The Cowgirls, Doc and Kermit Meyre played at Kuballs as well. Trips to winter dances were made between 1-5 and our district using horses. That is some distance when one must consider the long hills at Cowan's which are between the two points. Kaleida and Mowbray young people attempted to navigate the Cowan hill with the old Model T and the gas was getting low- they had a sudden inspiration-turn around and back up the hill.

During the 30's, admission to a dance was usually .25¢ lunch included and if it had been any more some would have stayed out. Many young fellows worked for their board during the winter months.

Harvesting:

One of the earliest outfits was owned by Murray, Mitchell, and Lone. Jim MacGregor's crew worked through Windygates and Mowbray and their family lived in both places.

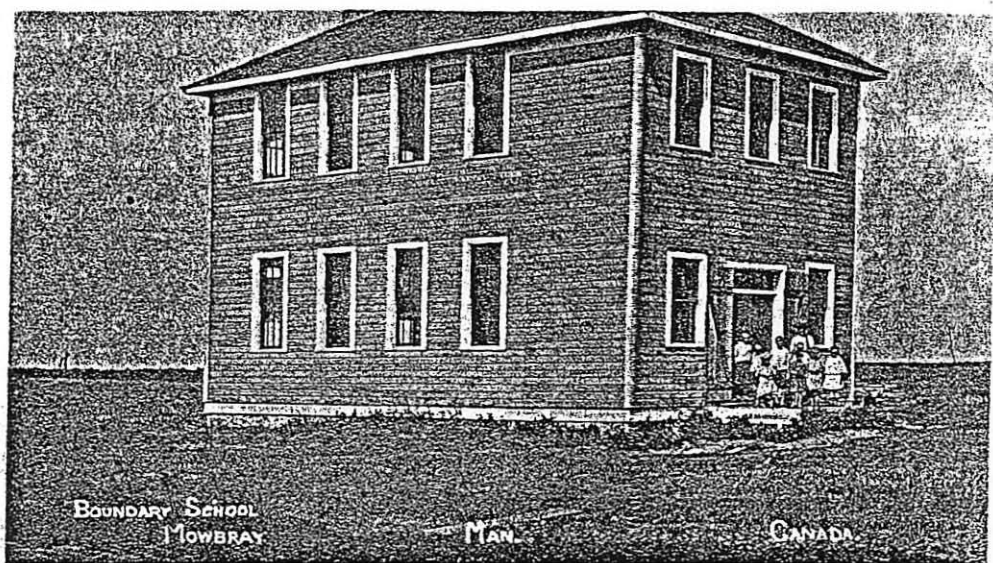
The old Company machine was owned by Adam Johnston, Ken Finley, and Huston's. Pete Lady came from Brandon each year to run the engine and different men ran the separator.

There was a "straw monkey" to haul straw to the engine a fireman, a tank man to haul water from a creek (if possible the man who hauled grain- by this time the grain was hauled in wagon boxes without being bagged. If the wagon box at the machine was getting full, a blast was given on the old powerful whistle and the poor fellow at the granary had to shove faster than ever and gallop the team back to the field. Sometimes a few loads would be hauled to the elevator and the team surely made a fast return trip to the threshing scene. Remember the straw stacks afire at night? What a beautiful prairie sight! And what was lovelier than a heavy crop of stacked oat sheaves?

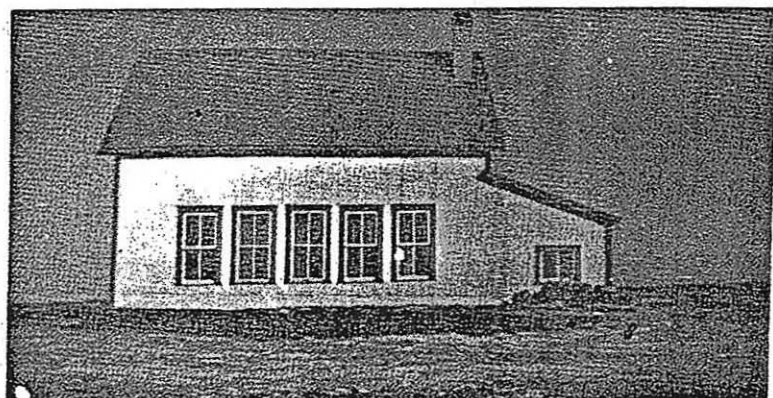
It was easier work for the women when the threshing outfits became smaller and there were not so many transient workers. With the old big outfits there were men on the crew who were from far away places such as Minnesota and if the weather turned bad, they would have to be fed and extra horses would also need to be fed and watered. Some of these transients were most helpful in the kitchen, doing dishes, carrying wood and water. One of them could even show the housewife how to cook rabbit. The neighbours were very good to help each other when the threshing outfit came. What excitement when the old powerful noisy steam engine came into the yard!

The following costs have been recorded:

<u>1904-</u>	buggy tongue	.50¢
	1 pr leather mitts	.35¢
	3" nails 1 lb.	.05¢
	straw hat	.20¢
	1 lb tea	.35¢
	100 lbs flour	\$2.70
	100 lbs sugar	\$5.60
<u>1905-</u>	tooth pulled	.50¢
	sold butter 1 lb	.20¢
<u>1924-</u>	cream sold at	.35¢ to .37¢
	100 lbs. sugar	\$9.25 to \$11.50
	100 lbs. flour	\$3.30
	haircut	\$.25
<u>1932-</u>	cream	.12¢ - .21¢
	eggs	.08¢ - .18¢
<u>1934-</u>	Eggs (Jan)	.25¢
	Eggs (Summer)	.10¢ - .12¢



BOUNDARY SCHOOL, MOWBRAY, MAN. 1913



MOWBRAY SCHOOL 1947

Village Residents
General Store

Alf Garrett
Will Mitchell
Clark & Geo. Wilson
Whiteman & Frank Gray
J.W. Johnston
Jack Johnston
Norman Johnston
Ivan Lone

Lumber Yard
Hotel

Harry Higgins
Archie Cundall

Dockstader
Herb Greene

Shaw
Dockstader
Smith
Swayze
Holmes
Gradwell
Cunningham

Blacksmith Shop

Glover Arnott
Charlie Walls

Elevator
Fred Clute
"Imperial" Bill Johnston
Herman Warren
Howard Irvin
Brooker
Ike Cousins

Station
Russell Perry
Clarence Graham
Ralph Allen
Williams
Atkinsor
Digby Frith
Kitch Keown
Ralph Law

1. Frank Figgins
Billy Mitchell
Jim MacGregor
Selwyn's
John Fleck
Bill Swayze
Charlie Walls
Ernie Stacey
Ernie Johnston
and Wilburr Howatt

2. Mrs. Ellen Mitchell
Billy Mitchell
Lorne Sando
Hartwig

Houses as
3. Alf Garrett
Ike Cousins
Russell Perry
Bob Johnston
Mrs. Bottrell
Bill Chaytors
Archie Huston
Mrs. Chaytors

4. Winn Mitchell
Clark Wilson
Whiteman
Taylor
Brooker
(here in 1920)
House burned

5. Bill Russell
Frank Sims
House moved to Sims farm

6. J.W. Johnston
Norman Johnston
Ivan Lone

7. John Fleck
Pat Johnston
August Mutcher
Schill's
Nymckrik

8. Jack Mitchell
Joe Meyers
House moved

11. Martin Lund
Henry Swayze

13. Harry Higgins
Archie Cundall
Digby Frith
Kitch Keown
Ralph Law

9. George Nadin
Osgoode
House moved

12. Richard Finley
Scaife
Powell
Geo. Handford
Friessen
Ken Scott

14. Geo. Carr
Ike Cousins
Bob Johnston
Sam Reed

10. Herb Buller
Clarence Swayze

15. Jack Devine
Hartley
Reed
CPR workers-at
shorter time

16. Glover Arnott
Charlie Walls

Scaife
Bill Mutcher
House moved by
Stuart Johnston

Chapter 8 - Events

In 1932 a hot dry day in July brought on a terrific wind-storm from the south west. It blew down several barns in this and surrounding districts, as it cut a wide swath and brought no moisture after all. It was fortunate that the Ken Finley barn did not land on top of the house and its occupants. Ken had backed a four horse team up to a shed and he got inside and held the reins through the closed door. When the storm arrived, he could not force the door open even with the horses pulling with frantic fear.

The winter of 1949-50 was very cold and snow piled in huge drifts. It was extremely difficult to drive the children to school and the horses could not lunge through one part of the road. Men had to help them by shovelling away some of the drift. The Spring of 1950 saw the Red River valley and Winnipeg in a terrible flood.

A tornado in 1947 went through Windygates and south east into North Dakota. One man Mr. Mikolasek lost his life. Point Douglas school was shattered into little bits and books were never found again. Another tornado in 1954 touched down at McLeod's farm. Joyce was injured somewhat by a wall of a shed falling against her.

Chapter 9 - Some Family Histories

The Archie Mitchell family lived on NW6-1-7 and it was a long walk westward to reach the old school on SW4-10-1-8, but Bill, Jennie, Jack, Win and Lizzie made up the family. Bill homesteaded on SW 23-1-8 and upon his marriage to Lillian Pepler he ran a confectionery in No. 1 house in the village. He lost his wife a year later when his son Rex was born and then went to Milestone to run a store for his brother Win. He returned in 1916 to enter a partnership with J.W. Johnston in our village store. He sold his interests to his partner in 1926 and four years later he settled in the Pembina hills where he spent the rest of his life.

Winter Mitchell's family were Myrtle, Archie, Alex, Nellie, Winter and Marjorie. They lived at Milestone.

Jennie married Frank Huston.

Jack married Emma Kinsman and their children were Bill, John, Win, Gladys, and Elsie. They lived in the village where Jack died long before old age. Mrs. Mitchell's second marriage was to "Irish" Pat Johnston and they farmed NE4-5-1-8. He died while living here.

Lizzie married Fred Deason and their daughters are Selina, who lives in Winnipeg and Ellen who lives with her mother in Toronto. Fred settled in Kesteven, Sask.

Ken sold out in 1943 and lived in LaRiviere but later bought a farm west of Mowbray SE10-1-9 where he lived and worked in the summer until he sold it to Goertzen's.

3. Ben Hildebrand
4. Allan Lone is the present owner.

SW3-1-8: Finley land and in 1919

1. Bill Swayze came there to farm and a house was soon built. Their family: Irene (Mrs. E. Franklin), Harold, Mary (Mrs. Jake Penner), Verna (Mrs. Bill Dillabough), Keith- killed in a tragic car accident in 1949 when 25 years old. Russell, Hazel and Cyril-who were never well and have passed away.
2. Bruce Ticknor for a brief time.
3. Bill Nicklin and brother George. Bill married Freda Buelow and their family of five grew up there.

NW2-1-8:

1. James Johnston, as mentioned previously.
2. Thomas A. Johnston began farming on the home place but tried his fortunes at implement business and investigated farming in Saskatchewan.
3. Bill Wilson operated this farm for a number of years until Tom returned.
4. T.A. Johnston's first marriage was to Mary Wilson and she died when their son Vernon was a small boy. Tom served overseas in the First World War. He married a dear English lady after the Armistice was signed and she came back to the farm with him. Daughters are Doris and Nellie. The couple now live in Pilot Mound where they retired in the late 1940's.
5. Ivan Lone farmed here for a short time before he entered the store business in the village.
6. Jake Hildebrand is the present owner.

SE-2-1-8:

1. Hobbie Johnston was one of the very first settlers and he had married Bell Huston in Ontario, although he was born in Northern Ireland. They had three sons who never married- Thomas W, Andy and Art. Bob married Allie Scales and went to B.C. to live. Margaret who had the reputation of being a lovely girl, died in young womanhood. Tillie (Matilda) married "Imperial Bill" Johnston who was a grain buyer in Mowbray. Alex passed away at 14 years of age.

If the Writer may digress for a moment, special reference is desired to Thomas W. or "Fat Tom" as we fondly referred to him. I was only a little girl when he was grown up. He had served as a stretcher bearer in World War One and was in the home district for awhile before he took up land at Hudson Bay Junction in Sask.

Gordon married Gladys Wokes; with children Helen, Morris, Ardi and Robert. Norman married Marion Hamilton and daughters, Gloria and Diane.

5. Norman Johnston farmed for a few years, operated the Mowbray store until they took over the Red & White store in Manitou.

6. Ivan Lone and Harvey Lone each farmed for a short time. Harvey Rinn, as well.

7. Joe Uglisz is the present owner.

SE 4-1-8:

1. Frank Beattie.
2. Mutch family of Ben and Arthur who went to school at Boundary and the older boys were grown up. Reynold remained home to farm and his family of Ruth, Freda, Albert, Bernice, Raymond, Wilfred attended school until 1945 when they moved to a farm at Homewood.
3. Harold Swayze farmed for a short time before residing in Manitou. His wife is the former Eileen Shaver.
4. Tony Svoboda farmed before taking up a T.V. shop in Darlingford.
5. Don McLeod is the present tenant.

E-9-1-8:

1. Art Johnston.
2. Hobkirk.
3. Frank Sims who married Maggie Jane, daughter of James Johnston. They lived in various farms in this area and in the village before No. 5 house from the village to the farm. In 1919 they left here to try their fortunes elsewhere and eventually arrived in B.C. where Mrs. Sims and daughter Elva are now residents of Chilliwack. Their family: Irene who died of T.B. as a young woman, Ivan, Leland, Elva and Mervyn.
4. Mandau.
5. Fishbrook.
6. Hirsekorn.
7. Herb Kwast.
8. Russell Swayze now owns the land but does not live there.

SE 3-1-8:

1. Richard Finley and family as previously listed. He had the reputation of being rather gruff and was sometimes called "Hear Um Far" but he also was said to have a heart of gold, compassionate but loathe to show emotion and a wonderful neighbour as so many were in those days.

2. Ken Finley married Emily Scales and their family grew up here: Melvin (died at 2 months) Ruth (Mrs. Frank Kinnaird), Muriel (Mrs. Stuart Johnston), Elmer at Nanaimo, Carl at Selkirk, Bernice (Mrs. Les Nield) Alvin married Mary Lone and Ross married Carol Mitchell.

Ernie Stacey married Bella Johnston, daughter of Adam. Their children are Allan and Myrtle. They went to LaRiviere in 1932. Mrs. Stacey now lives in Manitou.

Charlie Powell was also a section boss for a few years. Violet and Isabel attended school here; and Gertie and "Sonny" were already through school.

Mostowy was a C.P.R. man and one of their children who attended school- Mike- grew up and joined the RCAF and was shot down in overseas combat. He was well liked by all his classmates. Annie lives at Treherne and Sammey was a younger son.

Rex Mitchell married Helen Grettum and their daughters are Lillian and Ethel of Toronto and Rex remained with the C.P.R. and is now at Plum Coulee.

The Ben Friesen family grew up here. They are Vivian, Joyce, Clifford and Marguerite. Mrs. Friesen is the former Elsie Buelow.

Chapter 10 - Who Lives Where?

In the following pages, an attempt has been made to list the families in the order in which they lived on a given farm. Little is known of some folk and there would be people who remember more than this Writer. No attempt has been made to bring the histories up to the present day, rather, it is hoped that a little information can be recalled of more distant times.

Old School site - SW 10-1-8

SE 10-1-8: 1. Sherwood, whose family attended the old school near their home.

2. Fred Rolph - a bachelor.

3. John Hodgson children Maggie, Albert, Lizzie began school in the early '90's.

The old log house on SE 10-1-8 was situated below the hill but the new frame house was built on top of the hill in 1919.

4. Adam Johnston, eldest son of Andrew, married Lizzie Huston and they first lived 3/4 of a mile north of the old school and later moved to the present home site where 10 children were born. Allan died of appendicitis when young. Edith (Mrs. Bill Swayze), Ed married May Huston who have a daughter Marwayne. Charlie died of measles at 16 years of age. Ida (Mrs. John Jackson) who lost a son Lloyd at 10 years. Bella (Mrs. Bob Jackson), Ernie married Marion Stevens and their sons are Lyle and Ross.

Alf Garrett came to Manitoba with the early settlers and farmed for a few years with Jim Drew at Snowflake. He clerked in the Hudson's Bay store in Manitou during the winter. He persuaded his parents, two younger sisters and younger brother Ed to come out from Ontario and he and his father bought the St of 12-1-9 and at first the family lived in Jim D'Vignon's old log cabin. In 1900 they built a new frame home that stands renovated on the farm today.

After the railroad reached Manitou, Alf made a trip to Medicine Hat where he bought fifty horses from the ranchers and had them shipped by train to Manitou. He, Will Knight, and a third man unloaded them from the cars and drove them south to the farm. The three men spent all winter breaking them to harness, matching them as teams and training them to drive and ride. When trained, the horses had a ready sale, bringing as much as five hundred dollars for a matched team.

Alf married Maggie Deason in 1897 at St Mary's Church at Kaleida. He built the first store in Mowbray and soon went to a business in Manitou; from there to St. Paul as an Immigration Officer; and to Indianapolis in the work of advertising Canadian Produce. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are interred at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Ed Garrett, the youngest son, married Myrtle Handford in 1918 and his father deeded the farm to him. Their family - Alice, Jean, Lila, and Fred (Ted). The son operated the home farm living with his parents, until they moved to Dauphin in the spring of 1968.

Russell Perry was station agent from 1903-16 and the children attended school at Boundary. Gordon now lives in Toronto and is a supervisor in Eaton's contract account department.

Cuester owns a jewellery store in Dunnville, Ontario. Vaughn is in Vancouver and is assistant Vice President of operations for Canadian Pacific Airlines and has travelled many places such as Portugal, Egypt, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Phillipines and Thailand.

Kenneth lives in Edmonton and is General Manager of the Northern Alberta Railways.

Herman Warren, grain buyer, became a member of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Ike Cousins was a grain buyer and a Provincial Constable and they were the proud possessors of a baseball team of sons plus five daughters who lived here from 1904-1913, when they moved to the Okanagan Valley of B.C. Francis, Lily, Eddie and Danny, Ruby, Allie and Alice attended school here.

He was my idol in spite of his teasing ways with little children- he really had a wonderful way with him. Quotes from his obituary might give a glimpse of why I will always have a warm spot in my memories for this fine man. "He was a very popular boy. Later he played ball in Mowbray Southern League team. He resided on his farm west of Mowbray NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -5-1-8 until the forming of the 184th Battalion. He was very well liked by a wide circle of friends."

2. Art Johnston. He continued to live in part of the house when succeeding tenants came.

3. Frank Huston family.

4. Charlie Huston Jr., married Irene Mitchell, who taught school at Point Douglas as well as other points. They lived on other farms in the area before they settled on this one. Charlie died in 1949 before his family, Glen, Jean and Brian were grown up. Mrs. Huston and family are now in Winnipeg since 1955, and all have homes of their own. No one is living on the home site at present.

NW 1-1-8:

1. Grummett lived here in 1901.

2. Chas Huston Sr., came to the farm in 1904. Word has been passed down that Mr. Huston had a song for any occasion and had a great voice for singing. Could this love of music have been carried down through the descendants? The family are as follows:- Annie who married Hank Lone and they raised their family in this district too; Gordon, a bachelor who farmed in various places around Mowbray, Snowflake and Windygates. In 1948 he went to Spirit River, Alberta and died there three years later; May (Mrs. Ed Johnston), Edna (Mrs. Dick Jackson), Nellie (Mrs. Hugh Shaver), Charlie Jr., Jim, who married Agnes Johnston daughter of Henry, Mildred (Mrs. Art Rogers) lived in Toronto, Greta (Mrs. Young) of Flin Flon. Andy died when 28 years old. He served overseas and had pneumonia during that time. On his return home he resumed pitching baseball and was outstanding in several amateur baseball leagues. Illness overtook him and he died in Ninette Sanatorium. Bill Huston was also a baseball player. Jimmy too, was a star pitcher. Bill began suffering from back trouble and he had one operation in Winnipeg, and was to undergo another one to replace a bone in his back. He was allowed to come home for an interval and he came by train to the crossing beside the home farm where loving hands were there to meet him. However he took pneumonia and passed away.

3. Huston sons were Gordon, Charlie and Jim. Jim and family of Eunice, Ellen, Bill and Ron moved to Brandon.

4. Harvey Lone married Marion Handford and here for a short time before going to Manitou and thence to Portage La Prairie.

5. Jake Friesen
6. Abe Friesen , who presently resides on the farm.

Et 1-1-8:

1. Henry Johnston began farming with a team of work horses and a driver. He batched for a couple of years. He had rented land from Dick Finley for one previous year and was employed by Mr. Finley for one year also. He married Nellie Thom who taught school in North Dakota in 1904; and family of Veda, Harry, Violet, Stuart and Agnes were brought up in the old house which was north of the present house. Veda, (Mrs. Ray Howatt) lives in the Maida community and brought up six children as Ray died when the sixth child was a baby. Harry is at Darlingford, Violet (Mrs. Jack Hyslop) teaches school in Sask. Agnes (Mrs. Dick Parker) at Brandon.

2. Stuart is now on the farm.

NE 5-1-8:

1. James Deason came to Mowbray from England in 1887 with sons Joe and Fred and daughter Edith. The latter was nursing overseas in 1914-18 war and for the remainder of her long life she was not well. Joe married a local girl Lizzie Johnston. This family farmed for 42 years on NW 6-1-8. Fred married Lizzie Mitchell and their daughters are Selina in Winnipeg and Ellen with her mother in Toronto. Bill Burton who was an orphan boy from England stayed on the Deason farm. Daughter Margaret married Alf Garrett

2. Bill Swayze farmed here in 1910.

3. Dick Nadin and "Irish" Pat Johnson.

4. Albert Swayze, a veteran of World War One, was on this farm from 1919 to 1955. For a short time before 1955 the family lived on SW 7-1-8 before taking up residence in St. Vital. The children are Henry who served overseas in World War Two. He returned to C.P.R. work and finally to farming west of Mowbray. Clarence who also served this country overseas Mabel, Clifford, Corinne, Doris, Allan, Violet, Leslie, and Wayne.

5. Neufeld and family farmed here for a short time.

6. Aaron Wiebe, likewise.

7. Martin Brothers farm, but no one lives on it.

SW 8-1-8:

1. Alf Clarke. They too had an orphan boy, John MacLeod from England but he did not have a considerate home as he grew up there. He served in the First War too. Clarke's moved to Saskatchewan.

2. Kotschorek. Flora was grown up but the other children attended Boundary School. Hugo, Berthold, Adeline, Fred and Paul.

3. Massey

4. Renaud

5. Neufeld Sisters - The Farmerettes who are the present owners. One of the sisters Mrs. Mary Morris had two sons who grew up here; Bob and Gary. Mrs. Annie Rehill, another of the sisters has a daughter Helen who also grew up here. The other two sisters are Lena and Ida and they have made a success of farming.

NW 1/4 6-1-8:

1. Frank Larmour.

2. Joe Deason as aforementioned, farmed here for 42 years. Daughters: Alice, Florence, Mary, Kathleen (Tally) and Josephine. One son.

3. Fred Jr., who married Martha Aspevig and their sons Harold and Dwayne were only boys when their Dad died after a very brief illness in 1936.

4. Martin Kapchinsky for a few years before they went to Warren, Manitoba.

5. Adelor Olsen is the present owner.

NW 1/4 1-1-9:

1. Alf Sawtell built his cabin in the Red River style with logs running up and down. He was warned by his neighbours that this type of building would not stand the strong prairie winds. However, he paid no heed and moved into the cabin with his wife and baby. This worried the neighbour Mr. Larmour very much and after every windstorm he would make sure the cabin was still standing. Then one day his fears came true - on looking west after a storm he saw the Sawtell cabin down. Hurrying over with his sons they were able to get Mrs. Sawtell and the baby out alive. She had been putting a pan of biscuits in the oven and the baby was on the floor near the stove. The stove kept the logs from crushing them but they never got Mr. Sawtell out alive. He was buried where he had built his cabin and his grave is still there although the land is cropped over it each year.

2. J.W. Johnston, eldest son of James bought the NW 1/4 1-1-9 in 1898 when he was 25 years old and then homesteaded the west quarter to make up the farm which was owned by the family until after his death. His sister Maggie Jar kept house for him for awhile before her marriage to Frank Sims. After they were married Bill rented the farm to them. Bill's mother had been staying with another son Henry at intervals. Henry was married in 1904, so Bill got busy and built the house in Mowbray. His mother lived there with him. For several years thereafter he was a grain buyer for Canada Grain Company buying carloads of grain on the track at points in southern Sask and Man.

In 1912, he took a holiday and went to Scotland, England, Ireland and Holland. As both John Fleck and Mrs. Will Russell (Annie Fleck) were living in Mowbray at the time, he naturally went to Scotland to call on the Fleck's and there he met his wife, Margaret Fleck. In 1913 she came to Canada and they were married in Winnipeg on July 12, 1913. Bill had his first car in 1907.

3. Frank Sims.
4. Joe Horton, an Englishman who played the mouthorgan and auto harp.
5. Ed. Johnston.
6. Greenshields.

- 4-1-8 1. Andrew Johnston and family of Adam who married Lizzie Huston Alice (Mrs. Charles Huston) Margaret (Mrs. Arthur Shaver) Ammie (Mrs. Jim Leslie) Joe married Libby MacGreger, Lizzie (Mrs. Joe Deason) The parents lived out their lives on this farm.
2. Joe and family of George Annie Margaret Andy Pearl and Hazel. They moved to the Calgary area in 1917 before the children were all grown up. Mrs. J. Johnston is enjoying a long life and lives in Calgary and her children also live in that vicinity.
3. Joe la Lier Sr. - a cousin of Adelord La Lier, came from Moorhead, Minn. Three of them were born there and one here ie Fred Olga Ida and Oscar.
4. Abe Swayze.
5. Henry Kihn (Keen) lived here in the 20's and moved to the Manitou area in 1931. Gertie Bert and Leopold attended school here.
6. Harry Scott family - Mrs. Scott with son Archie and Daughter Lily are the present owners.

SE 1/4 13-1-9 George Scott owned this land and it was passed on to a son Ed who lives in B.C. There are no buildings on the land.

- N.E. 1/4 12-1-9 1. Stevenson and small family.
2. Bob Fairbairn, including a son Elliott.
3. Jack Fairbairn - the family lived in this area before taking up residence in Windygates about the time of the 1st War.
4. Mr. Rowbottom
5. Adelord La Lier whose daughter Antoinette became Mrs. Fred Olsen Sr. before the family left Moorhead, Minn. for Manitoba
6. Mr. & Mrs. Fred Olsen and son Adelord lived here upon their arrival from Moorhead.
7. Adolph Zilkey
8. Gordon Huston-bachelor.
9. Henry Wellington
No buildings stand on this land.

N 1/2 2-1-9 Jim and Bill Carey, George Brand, Mr. Helm. W. Martindale, Jack Fairbairn preceded Sam Buelow whose wife died when some of the children were small. They are Bob Hattie (Mrs. Ed Weiss) Fred Elsie (Mrs. Ben Friesen) Freda (Mrs. Bill Nicklin)
Fred Lyne presently farm here and their family are Bill Joe Ken and Mervyn. A son Bob was tragically drowned at 14 years of age

SE2-1-9 A. Garrett, George Adams, A.E. Adams, Charles Houston, Albert Moir, Bob Greenshields, W. Brown, McLees.
It is now the home of Bob Adams and family.

N.W.2-1-9 Hildebrand Bros., Gardiner and Charlie McLeod, Frank Sims.
Joe Gower, Fishbrook,
Presently the home of the Abe Goertzen family.

Jim McGinnis lived on the edge of the shallow coulee which lies north east of the present Lyne Home.

100-1-9 Grover Keyes, Hildebrand whose son Adolph was struck by lightning as he was cutting grain and seated on the binder. He spent some time in Morden hospital and finally recovered.
Adam Hemminger, Ken Finley.
Now the home of Harvey Goertzen (son of Abe).

S.W. 7-1-8 George Carr who later farmed in Windygates. He married Annie Larmour Cave. Annie had lost her first husband, Mr. Cave, with glanders—a horse disease—and they had four children. Only one lived to grow up as two died when very young and a boy died of mastoid when a young man. From her marriage to Carr there were six children. The Cave son married May MacGregor and became Mrs. Howard Cave.
Henry Mutchler lived here and the Schwab family resided here for a number of years. Albert Swayze and the Greenshields preceded Jake Rempel who is the present owner.

SE 1-1-9 John Conner married Myrtle Moir. Their family: Clifford of Snowflake, Ron and Ralph of Toronto and Grace (Mrs. E. Young) of The Pas. They lived here until John's sudden death in 1940 when the family were not grown up. Mrs. Conner later married Ernie Wellington and they later retired to Snowflake where he died in 1963. NW

NW 18-1-8 James Conner, a native of Glasgow, Scotland came to Mountain City from Ontario in 1882. They farmed there for a few years before coming to the Pembina valley and homesteading 18-1-8 about 6 miles east of Snowflake. With the railroad's arrival, Mr. Conner was appointed Customs Officer and remained as such for 20 years. He would have to come to Mowbray on the train to approve the American passenger who boarded the CPR for more distant Canadian points. He then returned to the farm where he died at the age of 90 years. Mrs. Conner died in 1931. There are no children in the Conner family: James married Ida Handford, twins Margaret (Mrs. Sansome) and Elizabeth (Mrs. V.L. Cooper) Jessie Harry Grace (Mrs. Mackenzie) who lives in Manitou was a nurse in World War I and was decorated for bravery and faithful service, John Archie and Nellie. The latter two reside on the home farm. Nellie (Mrs. Geo Glenn) taught school and also trained as a nurse. Harry and Bill lived about a mile east.

James Conner Jr. lived on 13-1-9 and their family are Jack and Betty. Mrs. Conner and Betty live in Manitou and Jack is at Mather.

SE 18-1-8 Henry (Harry) Scott filled on this homestead.
Fred Olsen constructed the buildings and cleared the acres for crop. They lived here for many years and the children grew up here: Adolb Donnabelle (Mrs. Bob Dobson) Karen (Mrs. Janicki) Frederick and Tony.
Tony now lives on the home farm and Mrs. Olsen is there al

E½ 15-1-8:

Dave Shaver married Luella Swayze. Their family attended Mowbray school: Margaret, Jean, Henrietta, Olive and Beth. They went to Winnipeg from here and Dave now resides at White Rock, B.C.

SW¼ 22-1-8:

1. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Scott - daughter Sadie.
2. Ed Cowell
Buildings now vacant.

NW¼ 22-1-8:

1. Bert Evans and Mrs. Evans' parents - Mr. and Mrs. Harvey. Bert was Canadian Customs officer and their recreation centre is described elsewhere.
2. Bill Foster family.
3. Dan McLeod married Izzy Fairbairn - daughter of Jack. Their children: June (Mrs. Gerald Jackson), Pearl (Mrs. Henry Swayze), Don, Jim, Joyce (Mrs. Hartwig). Dan died in 1959, and his widow and son, Jim, remain on the farm.

15-1-8:

1. Harry Pouncey married Verta Huston. They moved to the Okanagan valley after spending a few years around McCreary and are living at Vernon now. Their family are Geraldine, Joyce, Harry and Faith.
2. Mart Keown who lived here briefly before settling in Windygates.

SE½ 12-1-8:

1. Frank Huston and his mother homesteaded the land and Frank continued to live here following his marriage. The children are mentioned in Chapter One. After Frank's death, he resided on E½ 2-1-8 for a time before leaving for Ochre River.

2. Alex Brebner was a bachelor who lived in part of the Huston house. He was a little man who had been badly injured one time, and he was forced to get about in a very bent position. Nevertheless, he was a part of the threshing gang when harvest around and as a little child, this writer was very fearful of white whiskers, his teasing manner and Irish accent and one little girl went hiding every time that Alex was in the house.

3. Laurie Huston farmed before taking up land in the La Riviere district in the late 30's. Family: Nellie (deceased), Florence, John, Vivian, Howard, Fay, Grace, Eleanor, Boyd, and Floyd. No residents there now.

Upon their marriage they came to the valley. Their family are Kvelyn, Doris, Gordon, Morris and Margaret.

SE 24-1-8:

Messner (from Mount Carmel, North Dakota), Tony Hell, Ernest Nield, Jim Kinsman lived here for one winter; Roy Pearce; and George Watson was the last tenant as no buildings are now standing.

12-1-8: (Beneath the east valley hill)

Bill Burkett first held this property and the Bill Meilicke family lived on it in the early 20's. Other residents were Julius Grettum, Ed Johnston and Bill Foster. No buildings remain.

Cecil Selwyn had a fancy home on the brow of the east hill. The house boasted of a sky light and was really quite fancy. It was lost by fire. Cecil came to Mowbray via England from Australia. He remained a bachelor, composed many poems and had a couple of volumes published. Fred Selwyn lived on Section 7; North West Mounted Police stayed at Burkett's who lived above the east hill.

SW 23-1-8:

1. Bill Mitchell who married Lillian Pepler and went to the village to reside.
2. Pepler - parents of Lillian - were here in 1908.
3. Gilbert Jackson married Sadie Scott and their family are Verna, Earle, Margaret, Ila, Phyllis, Mearle, and Doreen. They moved to Methley, Manitoba, and Mrs. Jackson now lives in Winnipeg.
4. "Barney" Karpinsky.
5. Gordon Johnston married Gladys Wokes of the Kaleida district. Their children, Hellen and Morris attended Mowbray school. They now live in the Kaleida district and Bob and Ardith have joined the family.
6. Lorne (Bud) Jackson presently lives on this farm.

15-1-8:

Bill Jackson who served overseas in the 1914 - 1918 War married a young lady whom he had met in England. Their family of Hazel, Joan and Gerald grew up here. When the latter became old enough he operated the farm for a few years before deciding to learn the air-conditioning trade and moving to Winnipeg. Gerry married June McLeod. Mr. and Mrs. Don McLeod then ran the farm for a few years before going to SE 4-1-8. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had built a new home across the road and they moved home and all to La Riviere this spring of 1968.

SW 13-1-8:

1. Wess Shaver married a Waters - a sister of Dick Shaver's wife. He homesteaded this land, then farmed on NW 22-1-8. Before 1900, the family moved to the home on the extreme north hill and from there, they went to Morden around 1903 and took up a farm south of the town. There were several children in the first family including Luta (Mrs. Henry Le) and Bessie (Mrs. McLean), and Olive. Mrs. Shaver died at Morden.

2. Bob Jackson married Annie Johnston and raised the family here - Lena, Pearl, Lorne, Glenn and Boyd. Lena (M. C. Land) of Carman, Pearl (Mrs. Harvey Rinn) of Manitou, and the sons presently farm in the valley.

3. Boyd Jackson is on the home farm.

NW 14-1-8:

1. James Lone married a sister of Wess, Dick and Art Shaver. Some of the children were born in Iowa, then the family went to Ontario and here long the journey was made Manitoba. The Lone name first appeared on the school register in 1888, and the children were: Charlie, Jim, Howard, Hen (Hank), Victoria, Elsie, Jessie and Grace. Victoria (Mrs. Ernest Nield) now lives at Pilot Mound and enjoying good health, and Grace lives in Ontario.

After the 1914 - 1918 War, Howard Lone and his father James, lived immediately east and at the base of the Shave hill. Their cabin is now the porch at the home farm. Jan had been at Milestone, Saskatchewan, where his daughter, Elsie (Mrs. Win Mitchell), lived and had suffered the loss of a leg while there. Carr had a blacksmith shop on this site before James and son Howard lived there.

2. Henry (Hank) Lone carried on at the homestead, married Annie Huston and raised their family at the valley home: Norman, Harvey, Lloyd, Charlie, Ivan, Allan, Mervyn (John), Doris, Elsie, Mary and Shirley. They retired to Manitou and Mrs. Lone lives there at this time.

3. Mervyn (John) is presently on the home place. All farms in the district and Ivan drives a school van while he and wife, Evelyn (Hunter), operate the store and post office.

SW 24-1-8:

1. Foster brothers, Bill and Ken, batched here and for awhile Mrs. Higgins and her family kept house for them as Mr. Higgins had passed away in Mowbray village.

2. Bill Foster married Polly Jackson and resided here and at other valley farms.

3. Albert Hunter was born and raised at Kaleida and Mrs. Hunter, the former Audrey Hope, came from North Dakota.

BRIEF FAMILY RECORDS

Tom Ginn built a house about one quarter mile east of Boundary school and the Gradwell family later came from the States and lived there. Some of their family were grown up, but Arthur, Archie, Ruby and Alfred (Barney) attended school here, and they left for Hamiota in the 30's. Archie and Ruby (Mrs. Herb Buller) are deceased. The first house burnt down in the early 30's and a new one took its place. It has now been removed and no buildings are on the site.

John Fleck came from Scotland and Winnipeg authorities directed immigrants to specific places. They directed him to Manitou as he was a carpenter by trade and there was plenty of work for him around there. As Mowbray was expanding at that time, he came from Manitou to work on some of the projects such as the building of the American store. They returned to Manitou in 1914 with their sons, John, Alex, Robbie, and daughter, Mary.

Bottrell's came to Windygates in the early 80's and farmed for several years. Following the marriage of three daughters - Alice (Mrs. I. Howatt 2. Chaytors), Maggie (Mrs. G. Howatt), Ethel (Mrs. Frank Huston), the parents returned to the east for awhile. He died there and she then lived alone in Mowbray for a few years.

Archie Huston family: Alex, Wilhelmina and Jean came to the village from Windygates and in 1936 went to Morden, and from there to Flin Flon. Alex served overseas in World War II.

Joe Meyers married Alice Swayze (daughter of Abe). She died when she was a young woman, leaving a family of Gwendoline (McLeod), Olive (Hagyard), Enid (McKay), Maggie (Kelly), Freeman, Archie and Eunice (I. Schill 2. Nymcrik).

George Handford family: Norman, Wilbur (accidentally killed in a horse outfit run-away), Margaret (Mrs. Clarence Swayze), Marion (Mrs. Harvey Lone), Shirley, twins Melvin and Marvin, and Leonard who died of tetanus.

Henry Scott was one of the first homesteaders at Mowbray. Andrew Johnston and Frank Beattie families arrived in 1880 and not known when Scott first came.

Archilus came from Simcoe, Ontario. He had married when a young man of 23 years and he and wife, Melissa, had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. When the youngest child, Henry was three years old, the mother died leaving five boys and three girls in the father's care. With the help of a hired housekeeper the children finished school and completed a trade or profession. All were agreed that they would journey west when the opportunity presented itself as business in Ontario in 1870 was generally dull and many were unable to find any paying employment. Archilus and four sons came to Manitoba and the girls came to North Dakota.

The father - storekeeper and farmer - with sons George and Henry who sold their business at Simcoe, also the farm and apple orchard, retained horses, oxen, household effects and implements. These were loaded on the train for Sarnia where they were transferred to a boat that went to Duluth. On passing through customs, the possessions were loaded on to the Northern Pacific Railway bound for Moorhead, Minnesota. From Moorhead, they drove over the prairie to West Lynn, Manitoba. This meant living in a tent. Grass was plentiful for the horses, but a supply of oats was needed for the hard working animals as well and at each stop they were tethered or hobbled out for feeding. Food for the travellers consisted of bannock (a mixture of flour, water and soda which was baked in a frying pan over the camp fire) and salt belly (salt pork) fired in the same pan. Tea was made from sloe water which had been strained through a red bandanna handkerchief. Its function was to strain mosquito larvae and other insects from the water. Man and animals suffered alike from these insects during their travels.

On arriving at West Lynn and customs, the wayfarers were directed to Emerson and they were informed at that office that most of the choice land between Emerson and Winnipeg had been found on but there was still a wide strip of land along the international border to be claimed by homesteaders. They, therefore, journeyed another fifty five miles to reach Mountain City where they set camp and prepared to make a home there for the present time. George and Henry found plenty of work in cutting logs and sawing lumber at this point but they could find no suitable land so Henry soon continued westward in search of a homestead and pre-emption for himself and brother George. He travelled part of the way by stage and went the balance of the journey on foot with a pack on his back. He also had to swim across the Pembina river to the south side where he made camp at the timber line to provide a shelter for himself.

he cut stakes with the aid of a big knife, drove the sharpened ends into the ground, cut more brush to pile over the stakes. Then he cut sods to lay over the brush which completed a shelter to crawl into for the night. Desirous of finding land as close to the international boundary as possible he chose the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6-1-8 for George and 18-1-8 for himself and returned to Mountain City and on to Emerson to file on this land. This trip took 3 days and Mennonite homes along the way provided generous hospitality. The three men came back to the ss 18-1-8 where they built some shelter and did some breaking on each homestead. Then Henry gave his place to his father and went to work on the CPR survey crew for five years, going as far as Regina before he filed on a homestead in Sask. He had built a home there but was obliged to leave due to the Riel Rebellion trouble. Having spent a number of nights in a dug out with gun in readiness, he concluded it was impossible to live there and started off on horseback. He was followed and harassed for miles and he claimed that his saddle horse saved him from being massacred. With a buffalo skin to roll into at nights and his in hobbles until dawn he made his way back here and vowed that he would never sell that saddle horse.

Henry had nothing to show for his last five years of work and began to seek land once more. While in North Dakota in the company of two companions he got lost in the tall prairie grass in the vicinity of the present Langdon. For three days they went without food and were near exhaustion when they came to a small sod-roofed house. When the lady of the house came to the door she refused to give the supposed tramps some food, but they convinced her that they were without food and were lost so she gave them some buttermilk to drink and directed them to another's homesteader's cabin where they could get food and shelter. Henry filed on a homestead south east of Langdon and married Elizabeth Taylor but the crops were two years in succession. At that point, the couple, with a baby daughter, drove to Minnesota with two outfits- one of which was driven by the young mother-to try and find a suitable home. However, they soon made a return journey amid flooded trails and clouds of mosquitoes and flies and they settled with the father Archilus who was aging and happy to turn over the household duties to Elizabeth. Besides the grain farming the menfolk cut and sold wood to North Dakota customers who looked to the Manitoba woods for their supply of stove wood. It was sold at 50 cents a cord.

George Scott had sold 220 acres of his half section and finally gave the remaining 100 acres of E $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-1-8 to Henry and Elizabeth who eventually made their home there. In 1930 Henry and family move to W $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-1-8 formerly owned by Andrew Johnston where Henry died in 1946. Elizabeth is presently living there with daughter Lillie and son Archie. Mrs. Scott knows well the pioneer way of life and has worked very hard in blazing the way for the generations to succeed her. We honour the efforts of all of our pioneers but some walked a harder trail than others. A son Ken lives in Mowbray at the old Richard Finley home. A daughter Jessie married Bob Brand and they lived on the Richard Finley farm east of Mowbray for awhile before son Ken began farming. From there they moved across the Pembina river to live on the plateau below the north hills until their retirement to Manitou. Jessie is presently residing there.

Two other sons of Archilus Scott had followed the father's ward. Orlando was a pattern maker by trade and was employed by International Harvester and later by General Motors Electric. When work became slack he joined a crew of railroad men who were blasting rock around the Great Lakes to make way for the railroad. One time a fuse had been lit to set off a blast when a canoe was sighted some distance away. As it came closer it was evident that it held an Indian with his squaw and child. By the time that the blast was imminent the canoe had drawn quite close and when the explosion came, it threw rock high and wide and a very startled Indian jumped to his feet and standing up in the canoe he began to paddle furiously-almost lifting his craft from the water-hor d slacken his pace until a bend in the river hid him from sight.

After finishing his work with the railroad Orlando filed a homestead at Mona, North Dakota, and returned for his family. However, his wife's illness took them to Ontario again where she died. They had also lost a son with meningitis. Twin children by a second marriage were lost also. Orlando was once sent to South America to help install boat engines. His hobby was making violins and he made nearly one hundred, some of which were valued at \$500. He continued this hobby until 90 years of age.

Ed Scott, the other son, came to Melita and employment in a flour mill for awhile before returning east for his family. In 1891 he came back to Manitoba to be with his aging father who was living alone. Archilus died in 1899 so Ed and family took up a homestead on SW22-1-8.

Steam powered engines were used for threshing and Ed was in demand as engineer and repairman on engines and separators. This kept him away from home for much of the fall season and his wife and daughter to care for the animals and stock the grain. Sadie walked uphill to attend the old Mowbray school and return again to help her mother in the evening. One incident stands out in the memory of the neighbours- Ed Scott was attempting to cross the Mowbray creek at the village site before a bridge was built at that point. The threshing machine at that time had no straw blower and it was necessary to move the straw away from the machine by means of a bucking pole and a horse or mule was hitched to each end of the pole. The steam engines were fueled with straw and each engine had a straw rack (made of lumber) attached to the back of the engine from which the fireman constantly fed straw into the fire box to keep up a head of steam. During the moving process the bucking pole was tied behind the machine. On this particular occasion the steam went down just when the engine was reaching the side of the creek bank so Ed was forced to back the machine down the bank again. In doing this, the bucking pole caught on the ground and one end came up through the straw rack. In attempting to clear of this, Ed fell to the ground and his legs were pinned between the drive wheels on the rear of the engine. He had to remain there until men could dig the earth away from the wheels and he was taken to Hannah, N. Dak. by team. There the doctor found that the bones of both legs were crushed and casts were put on and he remained in hospital for an indefinite time.

- 2 -

Mrs. Scott and Sadie were now left to manage at home with some neighbourly help for winter months. Eventually Ed was able to walk again and with the help of his wife and daughter, he was able to put in the next year's crop. He continued to farm on his valley homestead until his death in 1938.

Marketing Grain: (Get prices off my other scribbler): Grain was hauled from Mowbray to Manitou and it was threshed into two bushel cotton bags in early years. The round trip took two days and a load consisted of approximately 23 bags. Half of these were hauled across the valley and left on the north side of the hills. An early start was made with the second half of the load, the first half was picked up and the journey made to Manitou. The horses were fed and rested there, provisions purchased and the return journey might be complete by midnight. The road was winding and often heavy, the best time to haul was in the fall when some snow would make good sleighing. There were many coyotes and these were likely to follow the traveller in the wooded areas after sundown, constantly yapping and coming in close enough that a lighted lantern would catch their shiny eyes in the darkness.

Other settlers:

Many of the early settlers remained for a few years and selling their land, moved on to other places. Their log homes were not spacious but were warm enough to be comfortable during the winters. Logs were hewn and levelled by hand with the aid of a broad axe and the ends were mortised. Auger holes were bored in the ends for wooden pegs to hold the logs firmly in place. Crevices between the logs were plastered with clay when this dried, the interior received a coat of white wash or it might have the luxury of wallpaper.

John Stevenson had the contract to deliver mail from La Riviere to Mowbray, carrying letters only. Since there was only a trail to follow, he rode horseback. For some reason (unknown now) he left his job and partly finished home and departed. Lew Handford took over the mail contract and insofar as memory goes, he continued to carry the mail until the railroad came to Mowbray. The post office was then moved from the Andrew Johnston home to the General Store.

The Gratton brothers lived for a short time on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7-1-8 when one of them was killed by lightning as he stood in the open barn door during a thunderstorm.

John Kirkham and wife came from England and began farming on the north side of Pembina River and their children grew up there.

Peter De Crane came from Illinois U.S.A. and also settled on the north side of the river. Seven daughters and one son grew up there. Frank lived on the home place until recently when he took up residence in Kaleida.

There were others who came and departed, namely, Jack Parker, his Mother and sister Nellie. This family returned to their former home in England; Alf and Charlie Clarke who moved to Saskatchewan; George Bra the Louis McLeod family - Louis was a brick layer and made the chimneys on many homes - he played the bag pipes and matched the feet to the tempo as only a true Scotsman can. He was asked to entertain large audiences on numerous occasions.

The Town of Manitou

We are the boys of Canada as everybody knows
We belong to the Hundred and eighty Fourth, Sharp's bunch of buffaloes.
Some he got at Winnipeg and some at Morden too
Some up at Crystal City, and a number at Manitou.

We trained hard at camp all summer to get ready for overseas,
We paraded and marched around with sand almost to our knees
Then they let us out for harvest just to see what we could do,
We helped the farmers all around the town of Manitou.

Then they called us in again and at the drill we went
For we knew to be a good soldier hard work is what it meant.
So we settled right down to business for little any of us knew
That in a short time we would be back again, to say goodbye to Manitou.

We had not drilled so very long when our Colonel to us did say
My boys a week from Tuesday we are warned to go away
We then were all delighted, no one was feeling blue
The only thing we wanted was a pass to Manitou.

Those passes came at last and filled our hearts with joy
For we knew there was many a mother waiting to say goodbye to her boy
Before he sailed for old England across the ocean so blue;
For we knew not when we will be back again to the town of Manitou.

But our final leave was short for soon we had to return
And leave our dear friends again for whom we shall always yearn.
There was many a weeping mother and many a sweetheart too
Who watched the train with a tear dimmed eye, pulling away from Manitou.

Well at last we are in Cape Breton-a place they say of renown,
We have for a barracks an old hotel, I think they call it the Crown.
It is located down at Broughton-a place that no white man knew
Till the Hundred and eighty Fourth went there, those buffaloes from Manitou

Well now my story is ended and I bid you all farewell
The next place we are going to is hard for me to tell
But if it is any worse than Broughton we sure will all feel blue
We will wish that we were back again in dear old Manitou.

—
"Written by a Private in the 184th Batt.2
postmarked at Glace Bay

The Private was W.H. Swayze of Mowbray

Memories of My Mowbray Days

Since I have been asked to do so, I shall attempt to put down some of the things I remember of the days between 1926-1955. Its a little early for me yet--hadn't thought seriously of this--this was to be an occupation of the day when I drag out my rocking chair and begin remembering back. Right now I have rather a sad feeling; it seems to me I have said farewell to so many that have meant much to me. So these few thoughts are apt to be hit and miss. I have a book here--left to me by my mother--of the early days of Crystal City--there's a wee note about Mowbray--it's so apt--I'm going to quote for you.

"One of the most picturesque spots among Manitoba's many places of surpassing scenic beauty is to be found in the Pembina River, no far from the modern crossing built in 1939 for the Langdon-Darlingford Highway.

The little village of Mowbray, with its Public School a few feet from the United States, was more famous for the fine families that homesteaded the land north, west, and east of it, than it was for an other feature".

Then it went on to say and repeat a little story of a famous hunter "Andy", who was greatly held up by an offending corn on one of his toes. This didn't improve and the wild game season was fast approaching, so with a thought to his desired future activity--He promptly shot of the offending member. Along with the Jacksons, Johnstons and Hustons he was able to bag his usual quota of wild game.

In beginning to think seriously of "memories" I think the first thing that comes to mind, is the eagerness and willingness of each person to extend a helping hand to those who might need it--that in itself is a grand monument to any community--invisible as it often is. There is no family more fitted to support this than my own--we won't forget the help in times of sickness--in times of cattle losses--how you were so kind to us when we decided on homes elsewhere.

Thinking now over the beginning of my life there, I think it all most reads like a story book--a good Western--the early spring with its sore muscles from hand turned grain cleaning mills; the harness mending and oiling; the horses (horses only) groomed and ready for spring work and the trough washes those same horses got at night, had a good many horse lovers in our community. And the horse story I can still recall Gordon Huston repeating some with such animation. The seeding wasn't finished quick enough--you know why--the baseball season was on! The excitement and the yelling of the fans--for an against--was something all districts were not noted for--Mowbray had it--and had it--and had it over again. The presence of Mowbray players in other teams than their own, testified to this. Do you remember smart our Jr. players looked in their new uniforms? I'm sure their chest measurements compared favorably with their older relatives a rightly so. Picnics, horse shoe tournaments etc. were all in the picture. Then fall came--in those days yet there many steam outfit

What outfits! What meals to get! What stories and antics! I t the ladies were glad when the gas engines followed with smaller and then the combines--a family affair. Maybe harvest time has t robbed of some of its magic.

Winter brought its seasonal chores--the wood cutting days ar "sawing bees" which followed at each home--filling the ice well summer use. These affairs wound up with the card game or mayoe would be the crockinole boards. There was some excellent player ential here. I remember the stormy days of winter when it was s effort to go ou t and "feed up" at noon--crockinole was the ord the day. We had no ice rink--I often wondered if those crockino. gave rise to some of the skill our "river rats" exhibited they : outdid our Kaleida friends an their curling sheets. We mustn't the numerous house parties and later after zealous district mer had helped transport the makings of the present Hall from Chat: to our district--a no mean feat with the amount of funds avail: Here we must mention the splendid concerts that were put on--tl sections were formed-- west, town and valley, with each section responsible for a program every so often. Talent was of a high We had Amateur Players too Can you dispute this when such pe Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Rex Mitchell, Dolly Huston, Alma and A Finley among others performed so well for us. Sometimes their caused an uproar as on the evening a certain auntie was such a 'corpse! her little neices protested loudly--for a second the came to life and gave them a smile. The Valley players too dev giving us much enjoyment and themselves, prestige.

Our schools played an important roll in our lives--we were on the south by the Boundary line, and in the days of many hor drawn vehicles and fewer cars, the hills to the northwere sort boundary--so teachers coming into our district were gladly wel The district today testifies that many stayed on. We werepleas have one who stayed with us for ten years or so, some of the r of this stay have been quite apparent and who is to say what u influences there were. Many thanks. I wonder if your hearts d swell with a sort of pride during our Christmas concerts--when childrenperformed as we hadn't suspected they could. Do you re the lovely blending of voices in "Whispering Hope" sung by Els and Verne Shaver? At a later time the same piece done in quart pleased us again. In regard to our schools, we think of our § T.A. Johnston of the Mowbray S.D. and Ken Finley of the Boundar You know as well as I that you can have an office bearer who i that and no more, but you can have some one also who gives of to the community at large, we were fortunate in our men.

We must also speak of our churches: Anglican and United in I always wished we could worship as one but thats not the way world runs mostly--I was fortunate--felt as though I knew one as well as the other. We had ou r respected Rev. Linten and hi with us in the United for quite a number of years. Snowflake. c be happy at having his son with them. Following the Lintens : their successors were: Rev. Williams, Roberts, Armistead and Es Anglican Church was operated in our terminology as a Mission: had many young men come to them for a shorter time. In think: I wonder if it is realized how fortunate they were in some res: Many of the people who came to minister--maybe or special da: maybe for months at a time have become very well known--Rev.

Rev. Bays, Rev. Boyd, Rev. Harris and Rt. Rev. J.O. Anderson, to name a few.

We have faced many things together in our two districts here--things of joy and some of sorrow. We lived through the "dirty 30" with all its hardships, maybe emerged stronger and more tolerant. We had our "Foot and Mouth Disease" scare along with our American friends. We had a taste of what it must be like to live near the tornado or cyclonic areas on the second day of two July's. We sorrowed with most deeply concerned when some of our young people were with us more--Ray Howatt, Fred Deason, Ray Foster, Keith Swayze, Neil John to name a few. We rejoiced when such things as the coming of electricity and the re-instatement of the telephones came to us in 1941 or thereabouts; in the formation of Calf Clubs for the younger generation and the Farmers Union etc. for the older--all signs of progress. We are happy too at the strides our young people have made in getting more higher education--not so easily obtained due to our geographical situation. There are any number of young people we could name whom we are proud of in many fields of endeavour: a fitting example of this is one young lady (Mary), after making a determined effort here along these lines, is this year devoting herself to teaching a new class.

Progress making eras are often disturbing ones, they raise so many doubts in our minds, we sometimes wonder if we are holding fast to our moral standards. History has had such periods--indeed we are now living by standards that were questioned by others in times past. But as you stood with me a few months ago when we were paying our respects to one of our well-known neighbors and as I looked over the Hall, filled with the sons and daughters of our neighbors of a few years past and saw these clean-cut, well groomed, manly boys and womanly girls, assuming the responsibilities; we in our turn had expected to bear--I was emotionally proud and I expect you were. I don't fear for the Boundary and Mowbray districts of tomorrow. Fervent hope and prayer is that you young people in turn, have reason to be as proud of those children in your care as we are of you and of the efforts you are making.

Sincerely,

Isaac Husi

MOWBRAY 1925 - 1932

Although our stay in Mowbray was not lengthy, they were very impressive years in my life.

We moved to Mowbray from Windygates in April, 1925. My Dad, Mother and three brothers and myself. Our sister had just become the bride of Ike Keown.

It was quite a change really from farming to life in a small hamlet when Dad and Tom started work on the C.P.R. with Sam Reed as foreman.

George, Chester and I attended Boundary school, the teacher at that time was Miss Alice Finley. We found it quite a treat to be able to run home for a hot lunch instead of eating sandwiches from a syrup or lard pool. There were no lunch kits with thermoses then. Thirty-odd pupils attended school, with grades 1-9. The upper room of the school house was used for church services, the minister as I recall was Mr. Linton who came from Snowflake with his horse and buggy.

The two big occasions in the school year were the Christmas concert that was really a highlight, and the basket picnic at school closing the end of June.

Mowbray at that time although small was reasonably busy. Mr. Wm. Johnston and Mr. Bill Mitchell had a general store and post office. There were three grain elevators and possibly a dozen homes as well as the house on the corner and the C.P.R. station. Trains came through twice a day La Riviere to Windygates and return. What a thrill it was for some of the children to catch a ride to Windygates especially if they were calling Maida for grain. We could slip across to the store for penny candy or Kracker Jack. Conductor Steeves was always so good to us, perhaps he was glad of our company.

We made our own amusement as we had no skating or curling rink. In winter we carried water to ice the hill by the school so that at noon recess we could sleigh-ride. Only one or two had "boughten" sleighs, the rest were home made. Winters were more fun because then the big boys stayed at school while things were slack on the farm. My brother George was one of those boys who had to work out in summer in order to go to school during winter months. So different from now-a-days.

In summer we played hard ball. Boys and girls had to play on the same team so that we could have enough for two teams for competition.

The pupils usually did the caretaking in the school, carrying water from "mitchers" across the line, sweeping the floor, and cleaning the school. I remember one day, Ruth Finley and I hurrying up the steps with a pail of water when I tripped and cut my knee open. We were in a giggly mood as I limped into school with blood soaking my stocking. Miss Violet Johnston teacher said, "Well, what's so funny?"

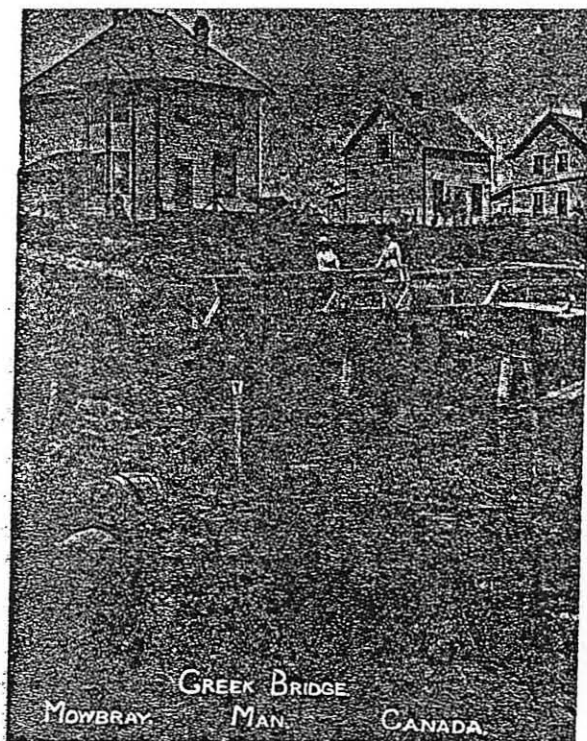
Some of the people I recall living in the district were: The Bull family, Mr. & Mrs. Buller, Rose, George, Ed and Herb, Mr. & Mrs. Lund, Digby F. who ran one of the elevators, Mrs. Frith, Gordon and Harvey, Jack Hyslop who managed another elevator, Ernie Stacey was section foreman from Mowbray, Snowflake, Mrs. Stacey, Allen and Myrtle, Bill Mitchell, his niece Doll Huston kept house for him and his son Rex, Bill Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Jack and Eileen lived practically on the border, Mr. & Mrs. Reed, Vic,

Elma, Gertie and Harold lived in the section house which was also my home as Gertie and I were together so much, Mr. & Mrs. Williams and so Percy lived in the C.P.R. station, The Tom Gradwell family with their of black shetland ponies, were a musical family, Mr. & Mrs. Sullivan r. the "Yankee" store, their daughter Mary Margaret attended our school, Otteson family farmed near Yankee-Mowbray and were a very friendly fam Then there were the Kiens, Mutchers, Scotts, Swayzes, Finleys, Johnsto Lones, Hustons, Deasons and many more I can't seem to recall.

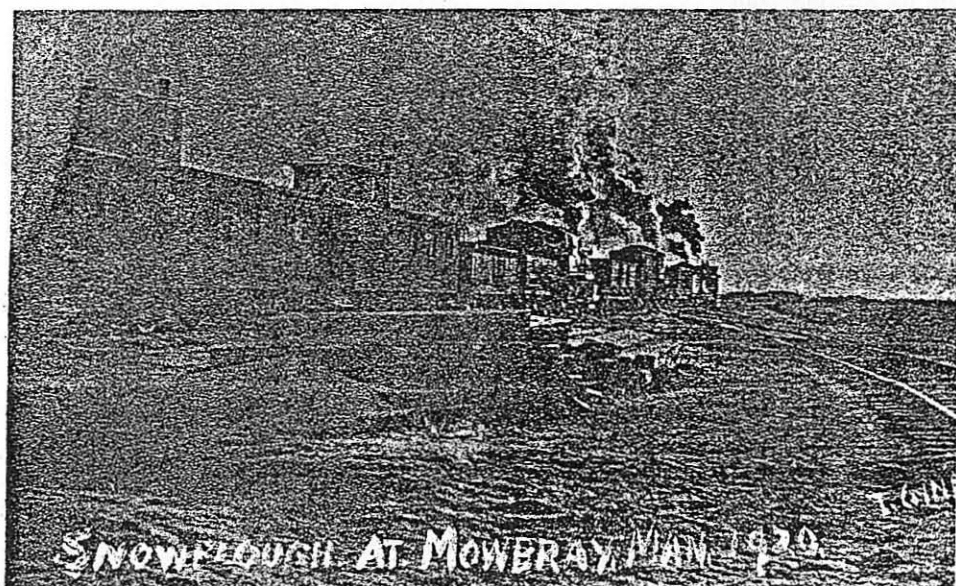
Now it's 1968. My Dad who is 86 years old lives in a suite in Pr View Lodge, Pilot Mound with my step-Mather. Tom, still with the C.P. at Fraserwood with his wife, daughter and two grandchildren. George a Chester grew into big men only to give their lives in World War II. M passed away suddenly in 1943. So time has taken its toll. As for me, husband and I still live on our farm near Mather with our thirteen year son. Our two eldest sons are married nearby and we have seven grandch Our only daughter graduated as a Registered Nurse last August and her brother is an apprentice electrician.

We don't get back to see the old friends as often as I would like we do see Ruth and Frank Kinnaird, Gertie (Keen) McCaully, Enid (Myers) McKay, and the Stuart Johnstons once in awhile. Times change and we must change with them or be left behind and who wants to be left behind?

Hilda (Scaife) Lees.



BRIDGE FOR VEHICLES BELOW J. W. JOHNSTONS
HOME IN MOWBRAY.



Pg. 1.

Beattle was not wed to Amelia Robertson of Snowflake until 1888. He was a violinist.

Mrs. Huston-mother of Frank, Charles, Henry, Bill-was a midwife. She is buried at Glencross along with Bill who died in 1889 at 33 years. Henry lived in Windygates for a brief time.

Pg. 2

Richard Finley wed Kate Larmour in 1888 not 1886. The Finley family moved to the village in 1905 and rented the farm until Ken was old enough to farm.

Pg. 3

The James Lone family entered Mowbray school in 1889 not 1888.

Pg. 4

Page 38 is correct re. the Wess Shaver family.

Dick Shaver did not come with brothers Wess and Arthur in 1881 but came about 1890. He wed a Waters who lived with her parents along the north bank of the Pembina, at the top of Evans' (or McLeod) hill and to the west.

Pg 7

Arthur, son of Robbie Johnston, attended Mowbray school on its opening in 1884 and his name was omitted in the book. Also, Thos. A. Johnston was listed as attending then but actually began later in that year.

Pg. 8

The new Mowbray school was build in the valley on the S.E. 1/4-14-1-8, not the S.W. 1/4.

Pg. 16

The Abe Swayze family came to Mowbray in 1909 not 1912 as daughter Luella was registered at Boundary school then.

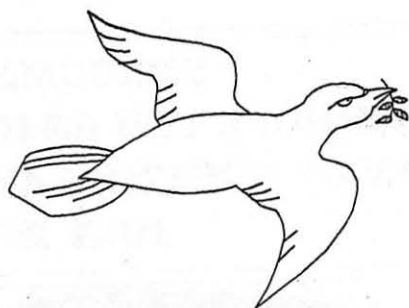
Pg. 38

continues on to pg. 37.

WELCOME!

**WE HOPE YOU ENJOY A HAPPY
DAY OF GREETING AND VISITING
JULY 2/00**





Stuart Craig Johnston, born 1910 and Muriel Kathleen Finley, born 1919 were married on July 6, 1940 at Binscarth manse in Manitoba with witnesses Violet and Jack Hyslop. They grew up in neighboring school districts and both have always lived at Mowbray, Manitoba.

Stu's farming career began as a boy. He is interested in people and values friends and relatives. He is interested in sports, sat on various boards and is a faithful church attendee. Our church, school, and community came first as that makes our homes. We are keenly concerned with politics and world affairs.

Muriel has put her hand and heart into numerous community needs and pleasures, has recorded family histories; some of past Mowbray. Our life stories are on paper.

We enjoyed motoring from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland, South Texas to the Arctic Ocean, Arizona, North and South Ireland.

Muriel & Stu's 4 children are:

1. Myrna Cardinal/Thompson
 - Son David Cardinal
 - Daughter Rhonda/Jeff Heim
 - Daughters: Catlin and Zoe
2. Stan/Joyce
 - Son Corby/Michelle Johnston
 - Daughter: Taylor
 - Daughter Angela/Darcy DeJong
3. Mel/Gloria
 - Daughter Tracy Johnston/Blaine Vestby
 - Daughter: Camryn
 - Son Jason/Traci Johnston
 - Daughter Julie
4. Nancy/Lawrie Rendall
 - Daughter Nicolle Rendall
 - Son: Sean Harder
 - Daughter Marcie/Jim Crockett

Thanks to our Heavenly Father for giving us this day and then to every one for making it a day to treasure.

