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THE HISTORY OF RAYMOND, ALBERTA, CANADA

by

Holger B. C. Tychsen

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

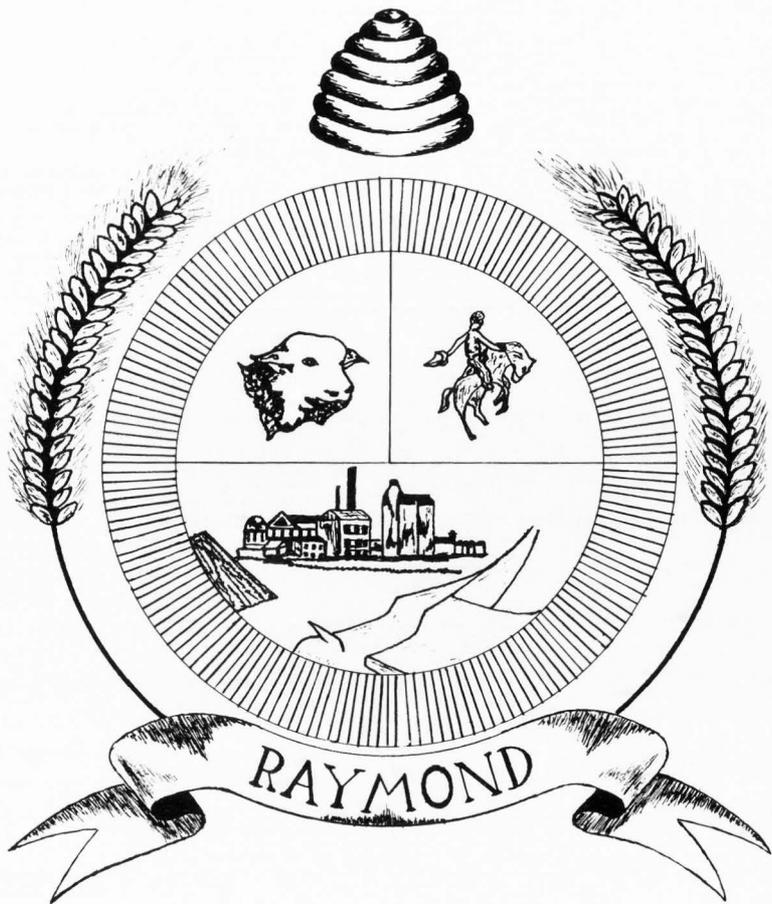
in

History

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1969

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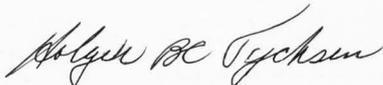


PREFACE

There have been many histories written on the great movements of Canadian history and most provinces have their histories, but almost endless localities have been neglected. Yet it is in the localities that we find the great stories and problems of the provinces, nations, and world in their embryonic stages. There is no better place to begin a realization of the heritage of Canada than in the story of one's own locality. It is for these reasons that I have chosen to write this paper upon the history of Raymond, Alberta, Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to many individuals and institutions for aid in preparing this manuscript. I wish especially to express my appreciation to Professor William Lye, Professor Lucile Pratt, and Dr. S. G. Ellsworth for their sage advice, endless patience and timely suggestions; to Mrs. L. D. King, a leading citizen of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, for access to her great fund of personal information, for her scrapbooks of Raymond's story and for her encouragement and help in collecting data and photographs; to the Latter-day Saint Church Historian's Office for access to its records; and to all those who have helped me in any way; especially to my wife, who spent many long hours in tabulating data and helping prepare this manuscript. My deepest appreciation to all.



Holger B. C. Tychsen

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ABSTRACT

The History of Raymond, Alberta, Canada

by

Holger B. C. Tychsen, Master of Science

Utah State University, 1969

Major Professor: Professor William F. Lye
Department: History

The intent of this study was to preserve the historical heritage of a small Canadian community. The thought that in the strength of a community lies the strength of a nation.

The following things were taken into consideration in giving a complete picture of Raymond: (1) The early history which entailed the parts that the Indians, the whoop-up saga, the trader, the trapper, and the Northwest Mounted Police played in the development of Western Canada and Alberta. (2) The desire of the Government to open the western prairies for settlement which brought the Mormon people who were seeking new homes. With the Mormons came the controversy of polygamy, a problem that had to be resolved. (3) The influence and contribution of the Jesse Knight family in the development of Raymond and the surrounding area. (4) The development of Raymond as a prosperous and progressive community involving the sugar beet industry, farming, irrigation, ranching, and the eventual growth of businesses, educational facilities, and religious activities.

The research and sources used for the desired information came from original diaries, micro-films, newspapers, interviews, correspondence, and books.

The findings and feelings of the residents of Raymond express their pride in their community and their desire to have their stories preserved.

(175 pages)

CHAPTER I
SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Introduction

In the shadows of the majestic Rocky Mountains, nestled beside the Milk River Ridge, is the prairie pioneer community of Raymond, Alberta, Canada. The mountains command the western horizon with the silhouette that is unmatched for its beauty anywhere in the world. Lakes, rivers, water falls, high peaks, sheer walls, and cliffs create a wonderland of awe and splendor. The beauty of the Milk River Ridge and the Cyprus Hills is not to be outshone by the Rocky Mountains. These rolling foothills abound in varieties of berries and wild game. The land is bounteous in natural resources, with the soil rich and fertile.

The plains stretch for miles with ample land for cultivation. As the glacier receded a rich film of good brown soil remained to produce a lush tall grass for the wild beast to thrive on, the huge herds of buffalo being a good example.

While the western frontier was pushed further west, the plains revealed many hidden secrets. The soil was good for the growing of grains, irrigation was possible, and the climate was good. All of these were contributing factors in the settlements of the communities in southern Alberta.

The Indians

Remnants of the original Blackfoot - Cree, Blood, and Peigans live now on reservations in southern Alberta and the prairies. As the Indian's private domain was being invaded by the white man, many serious problems arose resulting in much bloodshed and ill-feeling. The once proud and mighty Indian nations have been reduced to skeleton size and the government is trying hard to correct the mistakes of the past.¹

Among the Blackfoot Indians is an account, legendary and factual, about the Old North Trail. Chief Bring-Down-The-Sun states that this Old North Trail follows the base of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains from the most northern territory of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Indians used this Old North Trail as they followed the great herds of buffalo in their migrations north and then south as winter set in. The Trail also served as a means of getting from one area to another without getting lost.² White men and civilization have blotted out some of the evidences of the Trail by putting cities and highways where the trail once was. The remains of the Trail is very well-defined because the animals and people, over the many years, have worn deep ruts. As the Indians used the Old North Trail, they found perfect camping sites near the streams that they forded. These camping sites

¹Hiram Martin Chittenden, A History of the American Fur Trade of the Far West (Stanford, California: Academic Reprints, 1954), p. 16.

²Walter McClintoch, The Old North Trail: Or Life, Legends and Religions of the Blackfeet Indians (London: Macmillan Company, 1910), p. 434-437.

were used by many varieties of Indians and by the white settlers, as they moved west and then north and south.³

The Indians of southern Alberta had a complex and well-organized structure as far as their cultural, social and governmental needs were concerned. They had a chief to lead them and he followed laws that were set up for the tribe. Chief Yellow Bull in conversation with Archdeacon S. H. Middleton had the following things to say:

We listened to your words about the Ten Commandments, which you said God wrote on two tablets of stone. He may have done that, but long before you holy white men or any white men came here, we had five laws of our own; and while you white men may have your Ten Commandments, we keep our five better than you keep your ten. In the long ago, our forefathers were wise men. They taught their children songs, games, rituals, dances, prayers; what they ought to do, what they ought not to do; and amongst these things five laws governing the tribe. The first was murder; we always demanded a life for a life. Two--theft; the thief had to restore the stolen goods. Three--adultery; an ear was cut off for the first offence, both ears and added punishment for subsequent offences. Fourth--cowardice; the person was clothed in woman's garb, made to do menial tasks around the camp and not allowed to marry. Fifth--treachery; brought back to camp and shot at sight.⁴

The five tribes that made up the Blackfoot Confederacy were as follows: Blood, Blackfoot, Peigans, Gros Ventre and Sarcee. This organization gave them a common language, a feeling of belonging, power in accomplishment, and safety in numbers. As the white man began exploring this land they were treated with kindness and respect by the members of the Blackfoot Confederation, which goes back to early legend of these Indians.⁵

³Gerald L. Berry, The Whoop-Up Trail (Edmonton, Alberta: Applied Art Products Ltd., 1953), p. 10.

⁴Ibid., p. 13.

⁵Ibid., p. 10-16.

Then, in 1806, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition shot a Blackfoot Indian in the border country. It caused the complete territory belonging to the Confederation to be closed to any white man for many years.⁶ As time slowly went by, the traders and trappers again began to penetrate the lands of the Blackfoot Indian, along the old North Trail. Again members of the Confederation began trading with the fur companies, which now included the Hudson's Bay Company and the American Fur Company.⁷ This trading began about 1830 and went on until the dreadful year of 1869 when an epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Indians. The epidemic was the result of a white trader's anger at the Indians. This trader, named Evans (American), and his partner made some bad trades with the Indians, and, as the story goes, Evans' partner was killed and their horses were stolen. In his anger Evans swore that he would get even with the Indians. He purchased a large number of good blankets and contaminated them with smallpox. He, then, sent the blankets to the Blackfoot Indian country and within a very short time the Blackfoot had lost 1400 men, women and children. This was truly a life for a life, with a vengeance.⁸

In 1870, the Cree nation felt that they were now strong enough to eliminate the Blackfoot once and for all, as they were the one nation greater than they. The record of the last great battle between the Cree and the Blackfoot is handed down by an Indian scout for the Mounted Police. Jerry Potts, who witnessed the battle, is reported to have had

⁶Ibid., p. 14.

⁷Chittenden, p. 5-10.

⁸Berry, p. 15-16.

a hand in directing the battles; however, because of the fine organization of the Confederation, it is unlikely that he was a director of anything. The Blackfoot fought a running battle, chasing the Cree over hill and plain. The losses for the Cree have never been accurately tabulated, but the losses for the Blackfoot Indians totaled some forty men. In the year 1870, a formal peace treaty was made, on the banks of the Red Deer River (Alberta), by the Crees giving the Blackfoot Indians a peace offering of tobacco.⁹

As the ravages of time left their mark on the Blackfoot Indians, many scars were left. The greatest toll of life taken was the result of the smallpox epidemic. The whiskey traders and civilization of the white man moving in all contributed to the decline of the Confederation, especially the Blackfoot Indians. By 1948, the population of the Confederation was as follows: Blood, 1844; Blackfoot, 1105; Peigan, 653; Sarcee, 192; a total of 3,794.¹⁰

The Whoop-Up Saga

In giving an account of the Raymond area, some mention should be made of the interesting Fort Whoop-Up and the Whoop-Up to Fort Benton Trail, which passed close to the present site of Raymond.

The whiskey runners, trappers, traders and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were all involved in the Whoop-Up Saga, making it a very interesting and exciting saga. Many fortune-seekers were lured by the intriguing tales of wealth and adventure that were circulated

⁹G. A. Kennedy, "Last Great Indian Battle Fought on the Present Site of Lethbridge," Lethbridge News (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), April 30, 1890, p. 6-7.

¹⁰Berry, p. 16.

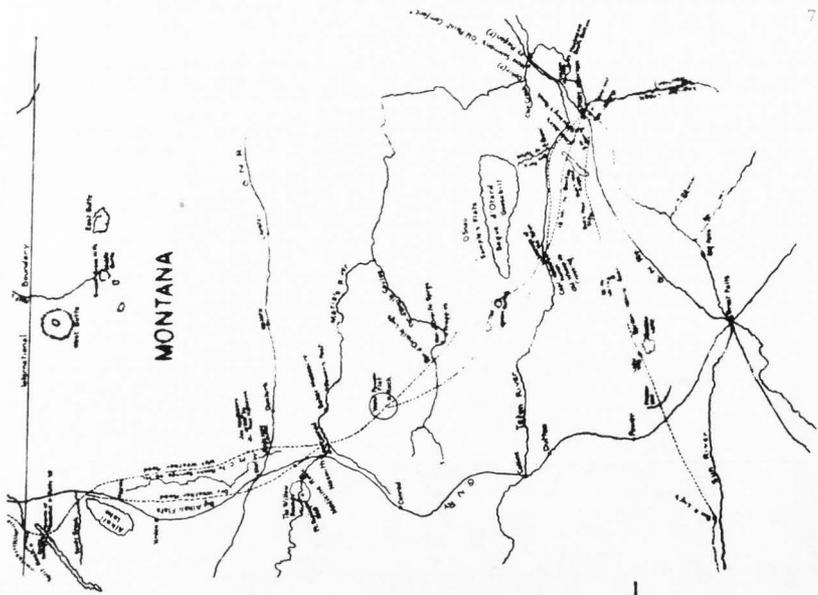
in books and newspapers in eastern Canada and United States. Civil war veterans, adventurers, and escaped convicts ventured into this nest of lawlessness.

The demand for buffalo hides was great, not only because of their use in coats and robes, but the tough, durable leather was used for industrial machinery belts. Another lucrative business was the liquor trade. Since the sale of intoxicants was forbidden to Indians in the United States, the traders crossed the border into Canada and found the Canadian Indians profitable targets for exploitation.

Fort Whoop-Up--so named because a trader, when questioned as to the trade across the line, replied, "We're just a-whoopin' it up"¹¹--was the earliest, most notorious of the whiskey forts. Run by J. J. Healy and A. B. Hamilton, it lived up to its name. The furs and hides were pushed through a small opening in the log wall of the Fort and, in return, the Indians would receive articles such as guns, axes, pots, ammunition, sugar, flour, tea, salt, knives, tobacco, clothing, cloth, blankets and especially the famous Whoop-Up brew.¹² Although there were some fatal consequences, the Indians were more eager to trade their furs for the whiskey than anything else, and, as a result, whiskey became the chief commodity at the famous Fort Whoop-Up. This

¹¹Ibid., p. 47.

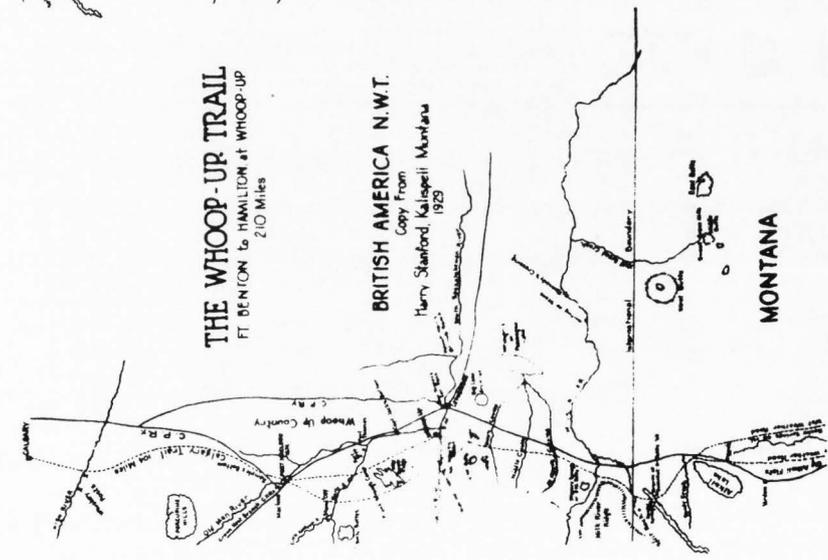
¹²Some of the Indian whiskey recipes were as follows: 1 gallon of high wine to 3 gallons of water; 1 quart of alcohol, 1 pound of rank black chewing tobacco, 1 handful of red peppers, 1 bottle of Jamaica ginger, 1 quart black molasses, water ad libitum, mixed well and boiled until all the strength was drawn from the tobacco and peppers; 1 keg of alcohol, Perry's Pain-killer, Hostetter's Bitters, red ink, castile soap, Blackstrap chewing tobacco, water; alcohol, Florida water, Pain-killer, tobacco and blue stone. Ibid., p. 49.



MONTANA

THE WHOOP-UP TRAIL
 FT DENTON to HAMILTON at WHOOP-UP
 210 Miles

BRITISH AMERICA N.W.T.
 Copy From
 Harry Stanford, Kalispell, Montana
 1923



MONTANA

whiskey was smuggled out of the United States from Fort Benton. The bull trains followed the Old North Trail loaded with the whiskey, goods and supplies. Blood Chief Joe Healy, a full-blooded Indian adopted by J. J. Healy reminisced as follows about the days of Fort Whoop-Up:

I was only a boy then, but I remember well the long wagon trains loaded high with goods and supplies. It was a two-week trip for us, and we passed through many dangers before we reached our destination . . . Our last stopping place was where the town of Raymond now is, and from there we crossed fifteen miles of country to the spot where the famous Fort Whoop-Up was erected.¹⁴

The Mounted Police

The country was not safe to travel in between 1860 and 1874. For all those who made their living in the wild, there was a very good chance that this trip might be their last one, for someone might kill them for their cache. They had an eye out for danger at all times and trusted only a very few. The hardest Fort to reach was Fort Whoop-Up, because of the drunk Indians who lingered around to kill other trappers or traders, in order to grab their cache of furs and sell them to the fort trader for more "firewater." Fifty men lost their lives in this summer at Fort Whoop-Up.¹⁵

The news of the lawlessness spread to the eastern seat of the Canadian government and it resulted in the passing of a bill authorizing the organization of the Mounted Police.¹⁶ It was the hope of the government that this small band of men would bring law and order to

¹⁴Ibid., p. 47.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 42-54.

¹⁶Cecil Denny, "Law Marches West," quoted by Paul F. Sharp, Whoop-Up Country (Helena, Montana: Historical Society of Montana, West Press, 1955), p. 81.

southern Alberta. Honorable Frank Oliver said the following about the new police force:

Ordinarily speaking, no more wildly impossible undertaking was ever staged than the establishment of Canadian authority and Canadian law throughout the western prairies by a handful of mounted police.¹⁷

When the Mounties arrived in Alberta, they built a base fort at Macleod from which to operate. To this western land the Mounted Police brought efficiency, courage and a great devotion to the law of the land that they represented. The Fort Benton Record summed up the Mounties in this manner: "they fetched their men every time."¹⁸

¹⁷Ibid., p. 81.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 21.

CHAPTER II
THE MORMONS SETTLE IN CANADA

By 1887, the government was a far more persuasive force in Canada's Northwest Territories than was ever the case on the American frontier. In fact, students of the frontier process who have noted the unique experience of the settlement of the Canadian plains have stressed the importance of the British insitutional framework which was transposed to Canada's west.¹ British Imperial traditions lay down a pattern of respect for the law and authority of bureaucratic officialdom which is best symbolized by the prestige accorded the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police.

To carry out the purpose of the Dominion the various services of the Canadian government, such as the Department of the Interior and members of the Northwest Territorial services, were given broad discretion to fulfill the goals of the Canadian Confederation of 1867 concerning the Canadian west.

The land between the Canadian Shield and the Rocky Mountains, formerly known as Rupert's Land, and Mackenzie Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company were annexed by the Dominion government by 1870. In addition the government had taken on the responsibility of building a railroad to the Pacific Ocean (completed in 1885). Land and natural resources along the railroad right-of-way were to be sold to the new settlers of this vast plain. Canada had a fear during the early years of the

¹Paul F. Sharp, Whoop-Up Country: The Canadian-American West, 1865-1885 (Helena, Montana: Historical Society of Montana, West Press, 1955), p. 98-106.

settlement of the west that the United States might annex the Canadian west, a fear that goes back to the Oregon Territory question.²

After the Riel Rebellion of 1869 and the American involvement in it, the Canadian government made certain that the new governmental unit, the Northwest Territories, would have no American economic and political expansion into it.³ The annexation of the Northwest Territories by Canada hampered the whiskey trader's business into future Mormon country. With the establishment of law and order one witnesses the beginning of a new era, the cattlemen's frontier.

Captain John Palliser explored the prairies and noted that the land was dry and unfit for agricultural settlements, but in turn stated that it was excellent for grazing purposes.⁴ By 1881 many ranches occupied leaseholdings in the area west of Calgary and Fort Macleod. Senator William F. Cochrane, under the Dominion Land Act of 1882, rented 100,000 acres at one cent per acre per year, which the Mormon church ultimately purchased.⁵

The Mounted Police maintained strict enforcement of all laws as they patrolled the border for the protection of the Canadian cattle herds and customs collections. The territorial government was responsible for detailed ordinances regulating roundups, but as the years

²Thomas A. Bailey, A Diplomatic History of the American People (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1958), p. 174-175.

³George F. G. Stanley, Birth of Western Canada: A History of the Riel Rebellion (Toronto, Ontario, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 20-60.

⁴Irene M. Spry, The Palliser Expedition: An Account of John Palliser's North American Expedition, 1857-1865 (Toronto, Ontario, Canada: The Macmillan Company, 1963), p. 86-94.

⁵Harold G. Long, "Growth of Agriculture," Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), June 25, 1955, p. 8.

swiftly passed the changing times reflected a trend of cancellation of leases for the benefit of small homesteaders.⁶

The coming of the Mormons in 1887 as "sod-busters" or agriculturalists was a challenge to the rancher and the open prairies. The Mormons had to meet many challenges of nature and man and prove to all concerned their desire to make a new life for themselves under the laws of Canada.

In the Northwest Territories the farmer received more governmental assistance than did the rancher. Unlike the American Homestead Act of 1862 the Dominion Land Act of 1872 provided liberal funds for the farmers to use in order to become well established in the Canadian Prairies.⁷ The Dominion government built a telegraph line to the western settlements before the railway was completed and it also placed meteorological stations at strategic sites. The new settlers could have free hay and timber from governmental reserves and free tree slips were supplied by the authorities. To further aid the settlers in their initial attempts at farming, the land inspectors gave them free grain seed, gopher poison and other needful items to help and encourage more to come to Canada's west.

⁶Lethbridge News (Lethbridge, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Canada), December 5, 1888, August 7, October 9, 1889, December 2, 1891, quoted by Lawrence B. Lee, "The Mormons Come to Canada, 1887-1902," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, January, 1968, p. 14.

⁷Thomas A. Bailey, The American Pageant, A History of the Republic, (Third Edition; Boston, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Company, 1967), p. 574-576.

Governmental aid to the agriculturalists amounted to \$250 per year and by 1890 the Agricultural Department adopted an immigrant bonus program which gave \$7.50 to each member of the family and \$15 to the head of the immigrant family.⁸

The various aids to the agricultural future of the west were wide and encouraging to the immigrants. The Mormons were recipients of the Canadian Agricultural Program. It was very evident that by now the Canadian government was doing everything in its power to encourage settlement of the western territories of that vast land, meanwhile in the spring of 1886 Federal Marshals were in Utah hunting out Mormon leaders who still held as a matter of their faith to the practice of polygamy. Charles Ora Card was one of these polygamists and in order to evade the U. S. Federal Marshals he prepared to lead a party to Mexico. He was recalled by officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and instead was sent to Canada to find a suitable site for colonization. Elder Charles O. Card and his associates, Bishop Isaac Zundal and Elder James W. Hendricks, found in Alberta a site suitable for their needs. This location was ten miles from the International border, beside the Blood Indian Reserve and within view of the Rocky Mountains to the west. The only signs of white habitation were at the Cochrane Ranch, a few miles away and at Fort Macleod, the nearest settlement. Elder Card dedicated the land to a good future for both the white and the red men. President John D. Taylor of the Church

⁸Karel D. Bicha, "The American Farmer and the Canadian West, 1896-1914: A Revised View," Agricultural History, XXXVIII (Chicago, Illinois: Agricultural History Society, University of Illinois, 1964), p. 43-46.

of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints authorized Charles O. Card to lead forty families into Canada.⁹

Many questions were raised as to why President John D. Taylor authorized this Canadian move. Was it to be merely a refuge for those who persisted in practicing polygamy? Was western Canada to be the new headquarters of the Mormon Church? Why were grandchildren of Americans who revolted against Great Britain now asking for refuge on British soil from legalized persecution in the United States? President John D. Taylor was formerly a British subject and a Canadian convert to Mormonism. He could have been influenced by his background as a former Canadian. No one really knew what the reaction of the Canadian government and people would be in regards to Mormons in their land.¹⁰

The initial reception was cautiously cordial. The twelve families, totaling forty-one persons, all from Cache Valley, Utah, made the over-land trek in time for the dedication of the Canadian Mormon colony on the banks of Lee's Creek, Alberta, Northwest Territory, Canada.¹¹ The Mounted Police helped the Mormons across the swollen St. Mary's River, and they reported that the Mormons were first-class settlers, well-behaved, zealous and industrious. It was felt that there was no feeling of resentment for these newcomers.¹²

⁹"A Call Ended at Lee's Creek," The Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada); Cardston Jubilee Edition, June 23, 1962, p. 3.

¹⁰C. Frank Steele, "Canada and the Church Centennial," The Improvement Era, XXXIII (October, 1930), p. 798-800.

¹¹"A Call Ended at Lee's Creek," p. 3

¹²Lowry Nielson, The Mormon Village: A Pattern and Technique of Land Settlement (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1952), p. 215-271.

In July, 1887, William Pearce, superintendent of mines for the Dominion of Canada, set up an office in Calgary. He was an enthusiastic supporter of irrigation and so he welcomed the Mormons because he knew that they had had valuable irrigation experience. He expressed strong disapproval of a few critical articles which appeared in the Canadian press about the establishment of the Mormon colony.¹³

Other visitors to the new Mormon community reported that the town was a typical Mormon town consisting of a cluster of homes on lots laid out "four square with the world," on wide streets intersecting at right angles and running due north-south and east-west. The house lots were of uniform size and large enough to permit raising fruits, vegetables, poultry and livestock. Farmers lived in the towns and drove out to their fields every day for work.¹⁴

The longer the Mormons lived in Canada the more they complied with the Canadian way of life. They celebrated the national holidays with vigor and vitality and in every way showed their patriotism for this new land.

There were debates carried on in the newspapers throughout Canada over the desirability of the Mormon immigration. The views of the press in southern Alberta were quite open-minded while the papers fartherest away were more hostile.¹⁵ The question of polygamy

¹³Dominion of Canada, 7th Parliament, 2nd Session, Sessional Papers (House of Commons), No. 13, 1892, quoted by Lawrence B. Lee, "The Mormons Come to Canada, 1887-1902," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, January, 1968, p. 15.

¹⁴Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1958), p. 24.

¹⁵Edmonton Bulletin (Edmonton, Alberta, Canada), September 3, October 8, 1887. This paper had a vicious attack on the Mormons, both for their polygamous infractions of the law and for their separateness and potentially

seemed to aggravate the feelings of the people, and although the Mormons felt that the government welcomed their immigration, they wanted to settle the problem as soon as possible.

With this feeling in mind a delegation, consisting of Charles O. Card, Apostle Francis M. Lyman, and Apostle John W. Taylor, went to Ottawa to see the Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald and members of Parliament. The Mormons asked to be given tariff immunity on agricultural implements brought in from the United States, timber and water rights, post office facilities, a ferry across the St. Mary's River and free transportation for new settlers who were coming in from Utah settlements.¹⁶ It was also asked that the government would recognize plural marriage. The delegation explained that they did not want a law passed legalizing polygamy, but that they would be allowed to live with wives they had long since married in good faith.

The Macdonald Government responded with a firm "No," to all requests, but later it approved the grant of half a section of land to Card as trustee for the townsite.

domineering ways. Frank Oliver's Bulletin was the first newspaper published in Alberta (1880). Saskatchewan Herald (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada), February 26, March 5, July 24, October 23, 1889. This was the pioneer newspaper in the Northwest Territories. Patrick G. Laurie was the editor, reporter, and pressman for the journal and because he was a veteran Ontario newspaperman, his views reflected prevailing attitudes of eastern Canada. He maintained a critical attitude toward the colonists of Lee's Creek until legislation was passed in 1890 which specifically outlawed polygamy. Fort Macleod Gazette (Fort Macleod, Alberta, Canada), March 21, 1888. The publishers E. T. Saunders and C. E. D. Wood were former mounted policemen who were devoted to the economic development of southern Alberta and supported government aid to the livestock industry and to irrigation. They allowed Elder Card to answer his detractors in their columns. Quoted from Lee, p. 16.

¹⁶"History of the Canadian Mission," Lethbridge News (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), November 14, December 12, 1888.

The question of polygamy was kept alive by the press and so the government felt the need for first-hand information. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, visited Cardston in the fall of 1889. He reported satisfaction with all he saw in the community, although he did note that in various households there were a large number of women, known as sisters and cousins.¹⁷

An end to the suspicion of polygamous practices came with the passage of a bill by Dominion Parliament amending the criminal law and prohibiting polygamy. President Wilford Woodruff of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, subsequently, issued the official declaration which ended the practice of polygamy among the Mormons:

Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the Church over which I preside to have them do likewise.¹⁸

One of the new doors opened to the Mormons was a partnership between the Mormons in Canada and the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company in Lethbridge, the most enterprising business venture in the Territories. The company's agent for the sale of land was Charles A. Magrath, a friend of the Mormons. He negotiated the sale of about 20,000 acres of land to them. When negotiations were completed a group of Mormon church officials spent several weeks in Alberta, looking over the newly acquired lands and viewing additional properties that might be put to use. Some of this land was very fine for grazing

¹⁷Fort Macleod Gazette (Fort Macleod, Alberta, Canada), October 31, 1889.

¹⁸B. H. Roberts, A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, VI (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1930), p. 274-276.

and the Church sent 500 head of cattle to Canada from Utah for the purpose of fattening them for sale. Elliott T. Galt, the manager of the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company, conferred with the Mormon leaders and paved the way for the future St. Mary's River irrigation project.^{19,20}

As the Northwest Territory of Alberta continued to grow the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company changed its name to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, with very close ties to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Government, all of which were interested in developing the lands of Alberta.²¹ The pioneer Latter-day Saints had a good working relationship with the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, a fact which enhanced the image of the Mormons in the eyes of the Canadians. Officials of the company never missed an opportunity to praise the Mormons for their high standards of industry in farming and raising livestock and for their self-initiative.

There was some dissent from time to time because of rumors that still persisted that the Mormons still practiced polygamy. The Canadians were reassured that there was a Mounted Police detachment stationed near the Mormon colony. From reports made annually by the Mounted

¹⁹Nielson, The Mormon Village, p. 230.

²⁰Appendix A, Report of St. Mary's and Milk River's Water Development.

²¹The Northwest Coal and Navigation Company, chartered in 1882, was the inspiration of Sir Alexander T. Galt, a Father of Confederation and Canada's first High Commissioner, and his son, Elliott T. Galt, former assistant Indian Commissioner, who located the coal beds basic to company operation at the future site of Lethbridge in southern Alberta. In 1885, a railway was built to bring the coal out to the Canadian Pacific Railway near Medicine Hat. Additional markets were desired, and a subsidiary company then built a rail line from Lethbridge to Great Falls to meet the Montana mining demands for coal. These

Police it is noted that the Mormons were a very law abiding people and although they were watched closely in respect to polygamy there were not any known violations or arrests for this offense. The elders of the church were very anxious to create a good impression and if any of their followers were practicing polygamy, as was suspected on a few occasions, they were promptly dealt with. The Commissioner of the Lee's Creek Detachment of Northwest Mounted Police said that as far as progress and enterprise go, the Mormons were the very best settlers in their country.²²

The following are some excerpts taken from the annual reports of the Northwest Mounted Police concerning the Mormon settlers:

1887--Since June last between 20 and 30 families of Mormons have settled upon Lee's Creek, about 50 miles south-west of here. They have so far conformed to our laws and appear to be a very pushing and industrious people.

1889--The Mormon settlement at Lee's Creek has largely increased, and a still greater influx is expected next spring. Another Mormon settlement has been started at Spring Coulee, about 12 miles from Lee's Creek. These settlers appear to be all conforming to our laws; they are extremely industrious, and make sale of a large dairy produce. They have imported this year a number of cattle, and I believe it is their intention next year to greatly increase their output of butter and cheese, which is of a very superior quality.

Galt-controlled companies were given land grants by the Dominion for the 180 miles of railway constructed, totaling about one million acres by 1890. Sir Alexander's main role as president, until his death in 1893, was to secure capital from his friends in Great Britain. Elliott, who was president after 1893, envisioned the great irrigation projects which his company could use their land grants to foster. The subsidiary, Alberta Irrigation Company was the Galt concern that worked in partnership with the Mormon Church to develop the St. Mary's Irrigation Project. Harold G. Long, "Growth of Agriculture," Lethbridge Herald, (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), Golden Jubilee Edition, June 25, 1955. p. 8-10.

²²J. P. Turner, The Northwest Mounted Police (Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Macmillan Company). Xerox copies of pages 336, 418, 524 in possession of author, sent to him by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Liaison Officer, W. R. Pilkey.

1891--The Mormon settlement at Cardston, on Lee's Creek has increased, both in numbers and prosperity, and has been orderly beyond praise.²³

The bond of understanding between the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the Mormons eventually led to the construction of the great St. Mary's River irrigation canal and to the founding of Mormon towns at Stirling, Magrath, Cardston and Raymond. Irrigation was unquestionably the most important contribution of the Mormons to western Canadian agricultural interests. The formative period of Mormon settlement was concluded. Great things lay ahead with the mingling of Mormons and "Gentiles" in Canada. These gains would not have been possible had not the Canadian government been actively engaged in encouraging the pioneer Mormons to create their own way of life in Canada.

²³Royal Canadian Mounted Police Annual Reports, excerpts concerning Mormon settlers from 1887 to 1910 in possession of author, sent by afore mentioned Mr. Pilkey, March 20, 1969.

CHAPTER III
THE KNIGHT STORY

A man who played an important part in the settling of Raymond, Alberta, Canada was Jesse Knight. In order to give a proper perspective of the Utah builder and financier we should give a detailed account of his heritage.

Newel Knight, the father of Jesse Knight, was one of the first members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was born in Marlborough, Windham County, Vermont, the son of Joseph Knight. Joseph Knight was a sober, honest, well-to-do farmer, who was loved and respected by neighbors and friends. He was not affiliated with a church but was a believer in the Universalism doctrine that all men would be saved.

One of the men whom Joseph Knight hired to help on his farm was a faithful and hard worker by the name of Joseph Smith, Jr., founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Joseph and Newel became close friends during this time.

At the age of twenty-five, Newel Knight moved away from home and, in due time, met a young woman, Sally Coburn, whom he married in June of 1825. Newel remained a devoted and faithful friend to Joseph Smith and when he heard of the work Joseph was doing he became very interested. In May, 1830, Joseph Smith, Jr. baptized and confirmed Newel a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Eager to spread the news of the restoration of the gospel, Newel went on a mission with Hyrum Smith and Orson P. Pratt soon after his baptism.¹

Sorrow struck the Newel Knight home September 15, 1834 when his beloved wife, Sally, died. This happened shortly after the time when the Saints had fled from the mob in Jackson County, Missouri. They had gone through the river and camped on the banks, during a bad rain-storm. The ordeal had greatly weakened Sally, who had previously given birth to a son who had died at birth.

Almost a year later Newel Knight met Lydia Goldthwaite at the home of Hyrum Smith in Kirtland, Ohio. They were married November 23, 1835. They raised a fine family: a son, Samuel, by his first wife, then Sally, James, Joseph, Newel, Lydia, Jesse, and Hyrum.²

Because of mob persecution to members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Knight family along with the rest of the Saints moved several times. In their exodus from Illinois west Newel Knight took ill and died, January 11, 1847 in Nebraska. Lydia continued on with her family and spent from April, 1847 to June, 1850 in Winter Quarters, Iowa, during which time a son, Hyrum, was born, August, 1847. The Knight family finally arrived in Salt Lake on the third day of October, 1850, when Jesse was five years old. Lydia had expected to make her home there; however, in 1858, when there was a movement on in the United States to stamp out polygamy in Utah and

¹J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, Jesse Knight, His Forebears and Family (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1941), p. 9-11.

²This was the first marriage performed in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Joseph Smith, Jr. Ibid., p. 12.

Johnson's Army was sent to keep everything under control she moved her family to Provo, Utah.

Jesse, the son of Lydia and Newel Knight, had been born while the family was in Nauvoo, Illinois, on September 6, 1845. When they reached Utah, though still so young, Jesse and his brothers had many responsibilities to help take care of the fatherless family. Jesse herded cows barefooted, because the family was too poor to buy him shoes. He would often gather pigweeds and sego roots to help the meager food supply. During the summer a great deal of time was spent by the boys in the canyon hauling logs to store for the winter fuel--a big job for such young boys.

Because of the lack of time and opportunity for formal schooling, Jesse and the other children were taught at home by Lydia herself. The lessons were a regular part of every day and their education was taken very seriously.

With all of the hard work, Jesse Knight did not have much time to socialize, and he felt very shy and backward when he was around girls his age; nevertheless, he did manage to meet and fall in love with Amanda McEvans. He really had trouble getting up the courage to propose to her, but ask her he did and they were married in the Old Endowment House in Salt Lake City, January 18, 1869.

Soon after they were married, Jesse Knight and his wife invested their hard-earned money in a small ranch, two miles west of Payson, Utah. There were a great number of problems and hardships, but the small family soon had the ranch working on a profitable basis. Amanda Knight was a lovely and dynamic person. She was a faithful and helpful wife for Jesse and their home life was pleasant, memorable and full of

love and harmony. They had six children: Lydia, Oscar Raymond, Jesse William, Inez, Jennie, and Addie Iona.³

Throughout all of these years, Jesse Knight took no part in the activities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Then one day the water in the well that was used by the family was poisoned by a dead rat, which resulted in his children becoming very ill with a fever. The youngest girl especially was ill and lay very near death. In desperation, Amanda turned to her husband and begged him to send for the Elders of the Church. Jesse felt that since the doctors had given up there was no use, but because of his wife's pleading, he consented and asked the Elders to come to his home. Soon after the child was administered to she passed the crisis and lived. Jesse felt a sense of obligation together with a desire to repay the Church.

Soon after this healing, the eldest girl became ill and since she had prayed that if the Lord would spare her young sister, He could have her life, she felt she would never get well. She died thirty days later. Jesse pleaded in prayer for the lives of the rest of his children and vowed solemnly that he would return to the Church. His children got well and he felt that his prayers had been answered. In turn, he did return to the Church and did much to further its growth and development.⁴

Besides ranching, Jesse Knight had another love--that of prospecting. One day he was out in the Godiva Mountains of the Tintic Range and he

³J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 29-30.

⁴Beth Kay Harris, The Towns of Tintic (Denver, Colorado: Sage Books, 1961), p. 157-159.

claimed he heard a voice say, "This country is here for the Mormons." Because of this he confined his prospecting activities to this particular area on the slope of Godiva Mountain, and when he had sufficient evidence of the mineral value of this ground he went to have it recorded as his claim. Jesse offered a partnership to the man who wrote the location notice for him, but the man replied, "I do not want an interest in a damned old humbug like this."

The mine was named "Humbug," and the Knights worked hard on it. At one time, as Jesse and his son, William, were walking to the mine Jesse said, "Will, I want to tell you something. We are going to have all the money we want as soon as we are in a position to handle it properly. We will save the credit of the Church someday." Will scoffed at this. The Knights were greatly in debt and the Church was in debt over a million dollars.⁵

In August, 1896, the strike was made in the multi-million dollar⁶ Humbug mine. Jesse had already obtained control of most of the mountain, and he started working on other mines. He felt his footsteps were guided and as a result when the twentieth century came his purses were full to overflowing, and he became a top source of the Church's revenue. In a meeting held November 22 and 23, 1896 he was told that because of the Federal Government's confiscating Church property and other conditions within the Church the credit of the Church was at stake. He was asked to loan the Church \$10,000 to which he agreed. He was told by President

⁵J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 37.

⁶Harris, p. 160.

Wilford Woodruff that his check was the means of saving the credit of the Church. A note was given him at 8 percent interest which was later paid in full.

At one time, President Lorenzo Snow, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, gave a message entitled, "Greeting to the World." The following is an excerpt from President Snow's talk:

Men and women of wealth, use your riches to give employment to the labourer! Take the idle from the crowded center of population and place them on the untilled areas that await the hand of industry. Unlock your vaults, unloose your purses, and embark in enterprises that will give work to the unemployed, and relieve the wretchedness that leads to the vice and crime which curse your great cities, and that poison the moral atmosphere around you. Make others happy and you will be happy yourselves.⁷

Jesse Knight took this message to heart, regarding it so highly that he carried a copy of it with him wherever he went. Whenever he saw an opportunity he followed this suggestion, and he spent much time seeking out those in need of his help.⁸

⁷William E. Berrett, Alma P. Burton, Readings in L. D. S. Church History, III (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Press, 1958), p. 272-273.

⁸J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 51-53.

CHAPTER IV
THE SETTLING OF RAYMOND

The way had been made clear for more immigrants to go into Canada by now with the Canadian government doing all in their power to develop their western territories. In 1887, the Galts set forth a plan whereby they would bring the much-needed water into the Lethbridge district and also by this plan they would bring people to buy the land that they had on their hands. For every mile of railroad track they laid the government gave them 3,840 acres of land.¹

The Galts, upon obtaining permission from Sir Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior of Canada, went to work on their plan to build a canal. They decided the workers could be paid half in money and the other half in land, valued at \$3 per acre. With plans approved by the government of Canada, the Galts and their company which name had now been changed to the Alberta Irrigation Company, went ahead and started the canal at Kimball near Cardston on the St. Mary's River. The men that went to work on the canal were the new settlers of Stirling and Magrath, as previously mentioned, bringing horses, slipscrapers and the tools necessary for the building of the canal.²

Meanwhile it became known that Jesse Knight, being a man of substantial means, was interested in furthering President Snow's idea of

¹Aesel E. Palmer and M. Cazier, "Canal built with 100 Teams," Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), June 22, 1962, p. 24-25.

²"Irrigation by the Galts," Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), June 23, 1962, p. 16-17.

opening new places for people. Apostle John W. Taylor and Charles McCarthy went to him to tell him of the rich virgin lands in Alberta, urging him to buy land in this new country and assuring him of a good investment. Mr. Knight was tempted with the glowing reports and sent his two boys, Raymond and William, to Canada to look over this land.

When they arrived in Canada, they received a great deal of help and advice as to the value and possible uses of the land from C. A. Magrath, who was well-acquainted with the area and also was a representative of the Alberta Irrigation Company. The Knight boys, with Mr. Magrath's help, selected a piece of ground that spread over 30,000 acres, an area that was beautiful beyond description. The grass was tall, valleys wide and gently sloping into the never-ending plains to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Magrath and the Knight brothers went back to Salt Lake City to discuss the land with Jesse Knight. Jesse Knight was very pleased with what he heard and decided to purchase 30,000 acres at \$2.50 per acre, a transaction that did not take longer than half an hour. The property became the -K2 Ranch, (Bar Kay Two Ranch).³

Jesse Knight came to Canada in April, 1901, to look over the land that he had purchased. He was met at the train station in Stirling by C. A. Magrath, and as he traveled over his newly acquired land he was more and more pleased. He knew that the canal that was being constructed would be an added incentive to get people to come into this area and put to good use the rich and fertile soil.

³J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 61-63.

In May of that year, Jesse called on C. A. Magrath with a startling suggestion. He proposed the building of a sugar factory, as an incentive to bring the farmers into the area. He had seen a sugar factory in operation at Lehi, Utah and felt that it was a good business venture, although a new one for him. With the plains of Alberta now able to be irrigated he felt that the growing of sugar beets there would be feasible. He agreed to purchase a large tract of land which included the town of Raymond and lands adjoining to the south to the Milk River and put up the sum of \$50,000 as a guarantee of his good faith. He was to build the sugar factory at Raymond and break up 3,000 acres of sod land for beets. The Alberta Irrigation Company went along with this proposition even though they felt it was a tremendous undertaking for a lone man.⁴

Lieutenant Governor Forget, at Regina, Saskatchewan, with whom Mr. Magrath filed papers relating to the sugar industry said the following:

I have read the whole with much interest and I wonder more than ever at the spirit of the enterprise displayed by the promoters, the Knights, in establishment of such an industry in a new country, and I sincerely wish them every possible success.⁵

Here, once again, was proof of the general concensus of everyone who came in contact with Jesse Knight that he was a man of finest integrity, a poor man's friend, and a man of profound faith and foresight, for the Raymond sugar factory was not built solely as a commercial venture, but also as a benefit for the new settlers in southern Alberta.

⁴Jennie B. Knight, "Settling Raymond, Alberta, Canada," Relief Society Magazine, XXXII, No. 9 (Publication of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, September, 1945), p. 524-528.

⁵J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 61.

When they were ready to start breaking the land for planting, they found it difficult to get capable help and it looked as though they might fail to get the soil ready within the time limit allotted them, so Jesse sent his son, Ray, back to Utah to purchase some big horses and some plows. These were shipped to Alberta free of duty and in time to fulfill the plowing part of the contract. As the land was plowed, it was divided into ten-acre lots and each farmer was allowed to purchase ten acres of beet land in the townsite and as much other acreage as he wished outside of the townsite.⁶

And so a settlement had been seen in a man's mind. On August 11, 1901, Apostle John W. Taylor, Jesse Knight, George Brimhall, Charles McCarthy and about one hundred fifty guests from the surrounding towns gathered at the site of the Knight Sugar Company and it was dedicated. Later the same day, they gathered around a skull of a buffalo to dedicate the town site. The Stirling Choir, under the direction of James Gordon, with his wife at the organ, provided the music for the occasion. Jesse Knight made sure that everyone understood the town charter, which in part read that there would be no liquor houses, no gambling houses or places of ill-fame established in the town of Raymond, or the property owner would forfeit the title to the land. The ground was dedicated by Apostle John W. Taylor, and the town named after O. Raymond Knight, Jesse Knight's eldest son. Raymond Knight closed the momentous occasion with prayer.⁷

⁶J. Wm. Knight, "I Remember," Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), June 28, 1951, p 10.

⁷Golden Jubilee of the Town of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 1901-1951 (Raymond, Alberta, Canada: Raymond Recorder, 1951), p. 5-7.

Now Raymond had become officially a town, everyone became concerned with building, for the winter would soon be upon them. One of the first buildings was a lean-to built by Ephraim Hicks, in which he could sharpen plow shears for the sod breakers who were plowing upon Jesse Knight's three thousand acres of land. One feature of the settlement was the fencing of a vast tract around Raymond, known as the community fence. This was to keep the cattle from eating the planted crops. The settlers lived in tents for a while, but soon many homes were being built. They used up the available lumber so fast (it cost them \$14 per thousand) that many lived in partially constructed homes until more building material could be shipped from nearby Lethbridge.⁸

One of the earliest settlers was Warren Depew. He had been born in Payson, Utah, May 24, 1871. He lost his father early in life so he did not have much formal education, but he did learn how to work. As the family bread-winner he earned money by hauling wood for fuel out of the Utah mountains for the people of the community, by shearing sheep, and any number of other jobs. By the fall of 1901, he was in the employ of Jesse Knight. When Mr. Knight bought land in Canada, he intended to ship the cattle on his ranch in Utah to his new ranch up north, and Warren was chosen for the job.

On July 18, 1901, Depew arrived in Canada with a train load of cattle destined for the Knight lands. He was greatly impressed by the new land and decided to stay and make him a home. He started building a lean-to to have ready for his family when he was sent back to Utah by the Knights

⁸J. Wm. Knight, Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), April 4, 1948, p. 6.

to bring three hundred head of horses and big wagon loads of machinery for the new factory. The wagon loads consisted of pipes and heavy pieces of steel. The train load of equipment came as far north as Cutbank, Montana, by railroad and was then put on the wagons to go overland to Raymond, where it arrived August 1, 1901. The tracks where the heavy wagons traveled are still in evidence today, south of Raymond.⁹

When these two tasks were completed, Jesse Knight asked Depew to be the foreman of the crew that was to break up the three thousand acres of land. Warren Depew held the plow that first bit into the virgin soil around Raymond.¹⁰

On August 29, 1901, George E. Court, from South Jordan, Utah, arrived in Raymond. He had made the journey by freight train to Great Falls, Montana, and then continued to Stirling Station on the narrow gauge railroad. George Court was an excellent brick mason and as buildings were being constructed very fast his talent was put to good use. He helped build the old stake Tithing Office, the H. S. Allen home, Sugar Factory offices, all of which were constructed of brick. Later he worked with the Will Lamb Construction Company and helped to build the McCarthy Store and Hotel, the Mercantile building, the King Brother's Store and many more.

George Court was a man of many talents. He often led music and played in a band. Dramatics was another love. He played in or coached about fifty plays in his lifetime, some of which were "The Cuban Spy," "The Prairie Rose," "A Family Affair," "Dust of the Earth," "Higbee of

⁹Jennie B. Knight, p. 524-525.

¹⁰Elizabeth King, Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada) June 19, 1947, p. 3-4.

Harvard," "A Daughter of the Desert," and others. The leading lady in most of these plays was Mrs. Stella Galbraith. The plays were the prime source of entertainment and were eagerly looked forward to by the residents of Raymond.

George Court had a large family, 22 children, 15 by his first wife and 7 by his second. They also raised two stepsons, who were loved as his own children. He was highly respected and loved as husband and father. Ruby Holland, one of Mrs. Court's daughters, made the following statement:

All my life memories of my father are of a man supporting a large family but with time to help build a good community. When I was just a small girl, I can remember my father leading the choir and I have heard him say some of the first choir practices were held in our home. For years he sang in the choir and helped in many cantatas. I often think of the times when we kids were small of how we would all climb into the buggy with Dad and Mom and go to Sunday School and Church, and then of the fun we would have singing on the way home. Both my father and mother were people who enjoyed the things they had and we kids were taught to enjoy home and the same. Father used to take an active part in dramatics and has played in and coached many a good home dramatic play that made good entertainment for the community. As soon as the fall work was finished, Dad and others would start rehearsing plays. It was always fun taking Dad through his lines and I am sure these plays helped to pass many long winter nights.¹¹

The F. B. Rolfson family were also some of the 1901 pioneers. Arriving in Stirling the latter part of July, 1901, Mrs. Rolfson and the children were met by Mr. F. B. Rolfson, who had come to Canada earlier where he worked at odd jobs for \$1.50 per day. The Rolfsons lived in a tent like the rest of the earlier comers until their homes were completed. F. B. Rolfson drove a wagon from Stirling to Raymond, where he worked as a carpenter, and as he traveled he carried materials to build their

¹¹ Ibid, p. 4.

home. He spent long hours to finish his home in order to get his family out of the tent, and they moved into the partially completed home as soon as possible. They had to cover the doors and windows as they could not get glass for some time. The first night they slept on a dirt floor, but to them it was like a mansion in comparison to the crowded quarters of the tent.¹²

F. B. Rolfson's sister, Gertie (Hicks), came to Canada about the same time as did her brother, and until she was married she lived with the Rolfsons. She was at the dedication of the townsite, was one of the first young ladies to attend a dance in the McCarthy store, and was a member of the first choir. Word got out that she was a very good cook, and she was hired to cook at the McCarthy Hotel. Her husband, E. B. Hicks, owned the first building in Raymond, being the lean-to for sharpening plow shears used by Jesse Knight's plowing crews. He was a counselor to Bishop J. Wm. Knight and later Raymond's first Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association President. His life was full and happy, and his accomplishments were many by the time he passed away in 1919.¹³

The George C. Munns family made Raymond history, for with their arrival September 2, 1901 they were the first family to come to the community. The married men that were in Raymond were building homes and other buildings pending arrival of their families. The Munns family, formerly of Lehi, Utah, heard the good reports of the rich land in Canada and decided to leave Lehi and go north. The tiresome journey took them

¹²Appendix D, letter written by Mrs. F. B. Rolfson.

¹³Ibid.

some six weeks. The family consisted of three daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. A. L. McMullin), Raymond; Reba (Mrs. Hendrich), Ogden; and Elsie (Mrs. Elsie M. Thyset), Springville, Utah. Their tent served as home for the Munns for four months and when they finally moved into the new house it was with relief and joy.

Since there were no stores in Raymond in September of 1901, the Munns had to journey to Stirling, a few miles away, for groceries and supplies. While on the journey back a raging blizzard hit. With no landmarks of any kind they lost their bearings and the family almost perished from the extreme cold. It was the next day before the blizzard lost its violence and they were able to find their way back to Raymond.¹⁴

Will Lamb, at the age of 25, left his home in Farmington, Utah on May 9, 1898, to arrive in Cardston, June 15. Will and his brother made the journey along in horse and wagon, with Will walking most of the way beside the wagon. As soon as possible he sent for his Utah sweetheart and they were married in January 9, 1900. On October 19, 1900, their first son was born. In September 4, 1901, the Lambs decided to move to Raymond and were the second family to set up their tent on Raymond soil. Will Lamb was an excellent carpenter and found plenty of work to do in this new, growing community. He immediately became a contractor and had as his partners F. B. Rolfson and George C. Munns. He and his crew began building homes, stores and hotels, among which were King Brother's, McCarthy's store and the Will Lamb and Cooper Hardware store. When the small church needed a heating plant, Will Lamb was the first to contribute to it. He offered \$10 and immediately others followed suit. Will Lamb

¹⁴Elizabeth King, Raymond Recorder, p. 5.

also claimed the distinction of being the only Raymond resident to have attended the first Mormon primary in Salt Lake City, Utah, under the able leadership of Aurelia S. Rogers in 1878, he being only six years of age at the time.¹⁵

Hannah Gibb's diary states that she and her husband, Frank, and their nine children came to Raymond, September 5, 1901, the same day a raging blizzard hit southern Alberta. They pitched their tent and tried hard to keep themselves warm. That night one of their cows had twin calves but because of the freezing weather, they did not survive. She tells of how the Gibb family had to pay \$140 to bring their precious possessions into Canada by railroad car. When the family crossed the border, they drank some water which had been infected with typhoid germs. Her husband, Frank, and five of her nine children, were very seriously affected by the disease. Her four older boys were herding the cattle to Canada and were not affected by this menace. Their beginning in Canada was indeed a struggle, for as soon as their house was finished outside, they moved in only to fight with the typhoid disease for fifty days and nights. During this time their neighbors and friends helped out tremendously, among whom were Raymond and William Knight. Apostle John W. Taylor blessed Frank Gibb and soon he was back to good health, and from then on things began to look up. Alfred Lord Tennyson once said, "More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of."

For the first year in Raymond's history there was no doctor available. A great deal of faith had to be exercised by these people at this time. Thomas T. Mendenhall tells that when someone was sick, he would drive down

¹⁵Ibid.

in a wagon or sled to Hannah Gibb's home and she would drop what she was doing to go with him to help out with her practical knowledge. She was a good doctor and nurse, and after Dr. Rivers came to Raymond they were both kept very busy. As a midwife, she would care for the new mother and infant for ten days for only \$5. During her many years of service she never lost a baby and she delivered 57 of her 60 grandchildren.¹⁶

In those first days of the fall of 1901 there must have been a great feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment as one looked around and saw the achievements and activity that was going on in the small community. These people were truly carving a future for themselves out of the prairie.

One of the unique migrations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saint members into Canada during this period originated in Arizona. The caravan was called "Johnson's Army" because it was composed only of members of the Benjamin Franklin Johnson family. The 1600-mile trek by covered wagon forms one of the most interesting stories of this period.

In 1882, the family was called by the Church to assist in the establishment of settlements in Mexico and Arizona. They built homes in Mesa and started farming and fruit-growing. At the turn of the century, they heard of the Canadian boom and they were interested in the news of the new country with its cheap land and a climate mellowed by the warm Chinook winds. They had never been quite satisfied with the 100° to 120° temperature of Arizona and the insufficient water so, of course, the news of open prairies, good rainfall, grass up to a horse's stomach and wagon

¹⁶Ibid.

wheels becoming red from running over wild strawberries greatly appealed to them. They also heard about the start in irrigation and the prospects of a beet sugar factory in Raymond to be built by the fabulous "Uncle" Jesse Knight. They were impressed to make the move and by March 27, 1902, everything was ready for a start. At 4:00 p.m. the caravan started with eight teams and wagons and 42 persons, young and old, in the company.

As it happened, the entire journey of 1600 miles was made without serious sickness or major accident, although they did have a few frightening experiences. As they traveled along, news of the approach of "Johnson's Army" often reached a town far ahead of them. At times the whole community would be out to welcome them in true western hospitality, offering to share their fresh vegetables, and trying to induce them to settle among them.

Raymond was celebrating its first Dominion Day, July 1, and the Knight Sugar Factory was nearing completion. It was a gala occasion with \$1,000 put up as stakes for the horse races. A dozen mounties in red coats were keeping order and Christian Tollestrup was leading the new band in "The Maple Leaf Forever" as Johnson's Army rolled into the town. They got a big hand and a wonderful welcome to their new Canadian home.

According to the Johnson family book, "Descendants of Benjamin Franklin Johnson," published in 1950, some 551 souls have sprung from the original company and that number has greatly increased since that time, extending into the fifth generation.¹⁷

¹⁷Frank C. Steele, "They called it 'Johnson's Army,'" Deseret News and Telegram (Salt Lake City, Utah), Church News Section, November 17, 1957, p. 3.

CHAPTER V
THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

The Knight Sugar Beet plant, outside of Raymond, was completed in time for the 1903 harvest. It was built with a capacity for four hundred tons of beets a day. The main building, constructed of brick, was 80' by 280' with additions of the lime kiln, boiler house, warehouse and machine shop. Other buildings housed up to eight thousand tons of beets. It had a working capital of \$1,000,000 and was authorized, according to contract, to carry on ranching and farming as well as sugar making.¹

Within a year the population of Raymond had risen to two thousand people, mostly from Utah, who were eager to begin in this new enterprise. For the first campaign² they planted 2,600 acres and were matched by the crop planted by the Knight Sugar Company on part of the original 256,000 acres purchased for the business.³ The land had previously been planted in wheat and when the first crop of beets began to grow it was hard to decide which would make the most prosperous crop.⁴

¹Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee of the Town of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 1901-1951 (Raymond, Alberta, Canada: Raymond Recorder, 1951), p. 43-46.

²Campaign is the term given by sugar manufacturers to the process by which sugar is extracted from the beet and processed for commercial use.

³Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee.

⁴The Ellison flour mill in Raymond was ready for the 1903 harvest of wheat. This flour mill is discussed in Chapter VIII.

It took real pioneers with courage, thrift and good judgment to cope with the problems of the new country, but these people were of that type and made a prosperous life for themselves.

Jesse Knight did not spend much time in Canada, but he had some very capable men to look after his interests. The ranching business of the Sugar Company was very extensive. James Ririe, from Magrath, looked after the sheep industry. It was quite a job to look after 40,000 sheep in a country such as Canada, with its cold winters and changing climates, but Mr. Ririe's untiring efforts proved very effective.⁵

Mr. Ephriam P. Ellison, from Layton, Utah, was the manager of the Sugar Company. He had exceptional business ability, good judgment and was very dependable. In the campaign he hired about one hundred and thirty men for a wage of \$2 per day.⁶ A. H. Williams was the factory superintendent and chemist and was very capable in his position. T. J. O'Brien was the chief agriculturist and J. W. Evans, the accountant. These men were engaged in other business arrangements as well but carried on their sugar factory responsibilities efficiently and effectively.⁷

Raymond Knight supervised the cattle interests. He had a great skill and love for ranching. They raised some 13,000 cattle, Herefords mostly because of their fine quality and stamina. The Hereford could do well in the cold winter months, and when warmer weather approached they had no trouble in fattening up on the lush, tall grass of the Milk

⁵Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee.

⁶J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 63.

⁷Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee.

River Ridge. In addition to the cattle, there were 2,000 head of fine horses.⁸ Raymond's ranching business will be discussed in detail in a later chapter.⁹

The Knight Sugar Company was not built wholly as a commercial venture but also as a benefit and a drawing card for the settlers. According to the contract, the factory was to be kept in operation for twelve years. It was, even though the sugar beet industry did not prove to be too profitable at this time.

The weather was one of the big problems. Because of the early Canadian frost, there were difficulties in digging the beets and the cold, wet job of topping the beets was discouraging. It seemed to the settlers that it was more desirable to stick to the growing of wheat and raising of cattle. At least they were familiar with this.

Even though there was a shortage of beets, it was found that those that were raised were rich in saccharine content, and sufficient sugar was produced. When the sugar was put on the market, the sugar refining interests¹⁰ in other parts of the country sought to crush the new company by underselling in the localities near Raymond. As a result the first Alberta sugar was finally sold in Winnipeg at greatly reduced prices. This practice was stopped by the government who wanted to encourage new industry in the county. Through this desire they paid a bonus of fifty

⁸Ibid.

⁹Chapter VII

¹⁰The Manitoba Sugar Beet Factories and British Columbia Cane Sugar Factories.

cents per hundred pounds of sugar, to be divided between the grower and the factory. In addition they eliminated all the taxes on the plant for the balance of the twelve years of the contract.¹¹

In spite of the backing of the government it was hard to get the farmers to produce beets in the quantity to make the industry profitable. After the twelve years were up in 1913, the factory was closed from lack of support and the machinery was moved back to the United States.¹²

The efforts of the Knights to establish this industry was not in vain, however. After the World War I, because of falling prices and drought, the raising of grain was not too profitable. The farmers realized that if they would irrigate they could raise enough beets to support a factory. Through their earnest efforts to prove Raymond was a good and profitable place for the manufacture of sugar, Utah-Idaho Sugar Company responded in 1925 with the offer to build another factory. A new factory of 600-ton capacity was built just three hundred yards north of the foundations of the old Knight Sugar Company.¹³

Building the new factory was a difficult job because of the October weather--wet, muddy roads made the going rough for the wagons loaded with heavy machinery. It was officially opened on October 19, 1925, and the first campaign was with beets that were almost unfit for sugar making, because the freezing weather had made them low in sugar content.¹⁴

¹¹J. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 63.

¹²Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee, p. 44.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid.

The worst year for the Canadian factory was the first one. Some 41,465 tons were harvested from 5,394 acres out of 6,649 acres planted and 7,232 acres contracted. In an average 24-hour day only 573 tons were sliced and this campaign only produced 75,000 one-hundred pound bags of granulated sugar. The farmers suffered too, inasmuch as they only received \$5.90 per ton for their crop.¹⁵

The manager of the factory was T. George Wood. He was a very outstanding man, guiding the enterprise from the start on through extreme difficulties to the thriving industry it became. Mr. Wood had joined the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company in 1903 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was appointed assistant purchasing agent in 1915 and promoted to purchasing agent in 1919. Then in 1925, he was named district manager of both the Chinook, Montana, and Alberta, Canada, districts of the company.¹⁶

While he was in the Raymond factory, he had F. R. Taylor as agriculture superintendent, C. R. Wing as factory superintendent, and H. F. Hodge as cashier. From this able administration came much of the success of the factory.¹⁷

In 1931, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company sold to the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company at Vancouver, British Columbia, who are the present owners and operators. In this transaction the same management and operating personnel was retained. In 1932 four 35,000-bag capacity sugar bins were added to the factory.¹⁸

¹⁵Joseph A. McLean, Superintendent of Raymond Sugar Factory, personal letter, November 22, 1966.

¹⁶"T. G. Wood, Former U-I Official Dies," Deseret News and Telegram, (Salt Lake City, Utah), January 6, 1964, p. 12A.

¹⁷Elizabeth King, Golden Jubilee, p. 44.

¹⁸McLean, letter.

The 1934 campaign produced the most sugar--530,000 one hundred pound bags. It started September 21 and ended February 10, 1935, a period of 128 days. There were 166,600 tons of beets sliced and the average slice was 1,210 tons per 24 hours. These figures justified expansion, consequently, a new factory was started under construction by the Canadian Sugar Factories in Picture Butte, Alberta, and later one was built at Taber, Alberta.

There were as high as 110 growers of sugar beets in the Raymond factory district, which included Magrath, Welling, Raymond, Stirling and south Lethbridge. In November, 1966, there were 84 growers. On good years these farmers would produce on an average of fourteen tons to the acre; on bad years it would go as low as seven tons to the acre.

In 1963, the Raymond Sugar Factory closed to all phases of sugar making except the production of icing sugar. Of the 75 permanent employees there were only 18 permanent employees retained. The bulk sugar is now transferred from Picture Butte to Raymond and stored in the factory bulk storage bins. From there it is used to make the icing sugar which is bagged into 25-pound bags. They hire 15 seasonal employees, who are used only during the beet piling season, which is approximately six weeks. The icing sugar operation calls for two eight-hour shifts per day, five days a week.¹⁹

Even though the industry has slowed down in the Raymond area, the production of sugar has meant a great deal to the prosperity of the area and to Canada as a whole. Over 130,000,000 pounds of sugar a year

¹⁹Ibid.

are made by the beet sugar industry of Alberta. The Alberta farmers receive around \$8,000,000 for sugar beets yearly; Alberta factory workers receive \$1,750,000 yearly; railways over \$1,500,000 yearly; mines, quarries and natural gas \$250,000 yearly; other Alberta factories \$250,000 yearly, all from the sugar beet. In addition to this 60,000 lambs and 50,000 head of cattle are fattened each year on beet pulp, dried molasses beet pulp and betalasses, the by-products of western Canadian sugar beets.²⁰

²⁰Energy from Sugar: A Story of Western Canadian Beet Sugar from Alberta Farms to Canadian Consumers (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada: Lethbridge Herald, 1950), p. 15.

CHAPTER VI

RANCHING

Over the years, the cattle business has played a major part in the economy of southern Alberta and Raymond. In the early days, the cattleman had little or no protection from the Indians and whiskey runners. During the hard winters, the Indians would steal cattle from the ranchers, sometimes in great numbers. With the coming of the North West Mounted Police at least this problem of lawlessness was solved for them. They were grateful for this new way of life, now all they had to worry about were droughts, range fires, hard winters and unjust prices for the cattle. So quickly and completely did the police crush lawlessness in the Northwest territories, that most Canadians are now unaware of its existence in their history.¹

When the early cattlemen came west, they had to drive or ship in the cattle for cattle were not native to any of the western lands, whether in the United States or Canada. Some of these cattle drives were from as far south as the state of Texas and even Mexico. They took their time in driving these cattle, sometimes even stopping for days at a good feeding place so that the cattle could get a little to eat. The most well-used and famous of the trails was the Chishom Trail, used by Raymond Knight in many of his drives. Great distances from railway points, communication and medical help were some of the hardships

¹Paul F. Sharp, p. 105-106.

endured by the early ranchers. They were the true pioneers. Overcoming their hardships with foresight and fortitude they made a great contribution to the area as it is known today.

Much of the cattle came from northern Montana. Texas longhorns formed the bulk of the herds despite their well-known inadequacies as beef producers. Then in 1885, the Canadian government announced a 20 percent tariff on all cattle imported from the United States. This tariff forced Canadian ranchers to turn to eastern Canada and Britain for their stock and Angus and Herefords replaced the inferior range cattle.²

One of the most famous cattlemen to make his debut on the prairies of southern Alberta, then the Northwest Territory, was William Cochrane. He was a breeder and importer from Montreal. His ranching in Alberta was begun in the 1880's. It had its reverses at times in the new area, as did all of them because of the difficulties already mentioned, but eventually things began to look up for the big spread and it became a thriving cattle business. He saw the Mormons come and settle at Lee's Creek. After seeing the small group, Mr. Cochrane remarked, "Oh, let them stay, they'll all winter kill anyway." But such was not the case. The Mormons stayed and thrived, a fact which proved beneficial to Mr. Cochrane because they provided needed labor in putting up his hay. This fact was also beneficial to the Mormons, for they needed the extra money they could earn in this way. As a result Mr. Cochrane and the Mormon settlers became good friends.³

²Ibid., p. 235-240.

³Harold G. Long, "Growth of Agriculture," p. 8.

One of the biggest ranching transactions took place in 1906, between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Cochrane family. The Cochranes sold 65,000 acres of land to the Church. The Church bought the land for the purpose of a land settlement project for the members in need of good holdings. The Church sold most of it to those who wanted it but retained 26,000 acres for cattle grazing. This land, plus 4,500 acres which have been added since has become a business enterprise of the Church and commercial beef cattle are shipped up there to feed on the rich grasslands.⁴

One of the most famous cattle ranches in southern Alberta was owned by William H. McIntyre. McIntyre got his start from the sale of some land located in Texas which had been left him and his brother by their father. With the money they got from the sale they purchased between 6,000 and 7,000 Mexican Longhorn cattle. They drove these cattle to Utah where they were then living and sold them at a great profit and thus they were able to start their ranching business. McIntyre and his brother carried on a partnership until sometime in the 1880's at which time the partnership was dissolved and William carried on his ranching enterprises alone.

The year 1886 was very dry in Utah and as a consequence there was a shortage of grass and water. McIntyre decided to move part of his cattle into Wyoming, where feed was more abundant. Unfortunately the winters of 1886 and 1887 were very severe and he lost practically all of his cattle. A friend of McIntyre, W. W. Riter of Salt Lake City, had

⁴The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Historians Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

spent some time in Canada. Because of his glowing reports McIntyre decided to investigate the country. His first stop was at Cardston, which in 1891 was a small but thriving village. When he arrived, he hired a man to take him around the country so he could see what it all looked like from a buggy seat. After a great deal of searching in southern Alberta, Wm. H. McIntyre decided to make his stand with ranching just south of Magrath and Raymond and 25 miles east of Cardston.

After buying the land from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company in 1894, Mr. McIntyre brought in Herefords of the finest quality. In 1918, the ranch and holdings were incorporated into the McIntyre Company bought all of the shares to give them 87 percent controlling stock, and they operated the Knight Sugar Company as a subsidiary company. Later the McIntyres were able to acquire the remaining 13 percent of the stock, bringing their land holding to 160,000 acres. Now under this immense operation the McIntyres set in operation six different ranches and buildings.

From the beginning of the William H. McIntyre operation there has been one policy that everything should be of the finest quality, buildings well-painted and machinery painted and cared for. This has been done over the years and any time a person wants to see a beautiful ranch in operation they are well received at the McIntyre spread. William H. McIntyre died in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1926, at the age of 76. He had a fine mind for business and especially an eye for good cattle. He raised only the best and this was true in everything he ever did.⁵

⁵William H. McIntyre, "A Brief History of the McIntyre Ranch," Canadian Cattlemen Magazine (September, 1947), p. 83-87.

Right after the Knights had struck it rich in the Godina Mountains in Utah, they began to expand their ranching business by buying up good land in Utah. When the reports came down from Canada, especially from William H. McIntyre and the Church, they became interested in the glowing descriptions of the good grass that was stirrup high, and plenty of water to go along with it. When Raymond Knight investigated and found that the land was all he had hoped for in the way of ranch land, the Knights bought 30,000 acres of the prime grazing grassland at a low price. The ranch was called the Bar K2, and was located east of Cardston, in the Spring Coulee area.⁶

In the spring of 1900, Raymond Knight began his ranching operation in a big way. He first needed horses, so he journeyed down through the states of Idaho, Utah, and Montana to buy what he needed. In order to build up a finer breed he went to Europe and began buying the best they had: Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire, Suffolk-Punch and Belgium Stallions. Raymond was a good judge of horses and wanted the best he could get to build his herd.⁷

When the Knights entered into agreement with the government to build the beet sugar factory, they purchased 226,000 additional acres. Raymond Knight had a love for livestock and could not get particularly interested in farming, so a cow ranch was started on part of this acreage and it became the Kirkaldy Ranch, operating separately from the Bar K2, with its own brand. Here too the finest stock in western Canada was brought in.

⁶J. William Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 53-54.

⁷Carl W. Lybert, "The Raymond Knight Story," Field, Horse, and Rodeo Magazine (Calgary, Alberta, Canada), July, 1963, p. 3-25.

They had breed bulls, rams, and stallions. A herd of Rambouettes, the rams costing \$800 each, were purchased because of their ability to produce a heavy, fine staple wool.⁸

Raymond Knight chose Dick Kinsey to be his manager of the Bar K2 and the Kirkaldy. Knight was always accompanied by Kinsey whenever he purchased any cattle and was often guided by his wisdom. Kinsey was always interested in the welfare of the men who were working for him, often cautioning them to dress for the weather, saying that the toughest guys who could stand the cold were the fellows who put on the most wearing apparel. He was valuable and trustworthy in any position that he was called upon to fill. As a cattleman, he was one of the best the west had ever seen.⁹

Still wanting more horses for his operation, Raymond went to Cutbank, Montana. He was able to contact Mr. Sullivan, an owner of a fine large herd of horses. The two men came to an agreement that Sullivan was to deliver the horses to the Kirkaldy Ranch for \$85 per head. That night they took a room above a saloon. Upon retiring Raymond was awakened by bullets coming up through the floor from the saloon below. He was ready to get out of there whereupon Mr. Sullivan replied, "Don't let it worry you none. I think the mattress will stop a bullet from comin' clean through, an' besides where else could we git a bed in this town for two-bits?" At that time, both of the men were multi-millionaires.¹⁰

⁸Ibid.

⁹W. C. Stone, "Romance of the Range," The Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), April 2, 1948; p. 11.

¹⁰Carl W. Lybert, "The Raymond Knight Story."

Raymond Knight, despite being busy with his ranching, found time to rodeo, his most enjoyable pastime. He is referred to as the "father of Stampedes" in Canada. He sponsored and promoted the first Canadian rodeo, which was held on an open square on the east side of main street in Raymond in 1903.

At this first stampede in Raymond, steer roping, and bronc riding were the chief events. The famous negro cowboy and bull-dogger, Charlie Pickett, was one of the participants. It is said that he would catch the steer and then bull-dog it with only his teeth, biting its ear until the animal would lay down. This usually made the steer so mad it would charge when it was released so Charlie, watching for it out of the corner of his eye, would throw it end for end, stunning the animal to the point it would have to be hauled out of the arena.¹¹

This first stampede was so successful that Lethbridge, Alberta, decided to put on a rodeo themselves. The citizens of Raymond were invited to attend and participate, which was a mistake, for the Raymond cowboys won first place in every single event that was sponsored. Even the "Big Man's Foot Race" was won by Raymond Knight.¹²

Raymond Knight put on many of the rodeos in southern Alberta, spending many dollars of his own money to insure a good show and he also received many trophies for his skill in calf roping and steer roping. He was an excellent judge, and on different occasions was asked to officiate at Madison Square Garden. When Edward, Prince of Wales, came to Canada,

¹¹Elizabeth King, "Raymond's Stampedes," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 28, 1949, p. 2.

¹²Ibid.

there was a special show put on for him in Saskatoon, staged mostly by Mr. Knight.¹³

The biggest show Raymond attempted was in 1924 on Canada's Dominion Day holiday, July 1. This was staged in Raymond and was called the Jubilee Stampede, an event which has become a tradition. There were special invitations sent to people Raymond had known all over the country. One of these invitations went to his old friend, Charles M. Russell, the world famous painter who previously painted Raymond on his horse, roping a steer. C. M. Russell, who was then visiting in California, immediately took sketching pen in hand and drew a series of pictures to help Raymond advertise the stampede.

Along with the sketches he scribbled a simple note which is characteristic of him--illiterate and with no punctuation of any kind:

June 14 1924
Ray Knight

Friend Knight I received your kind invite to the stampede and Jubilee and if possible will be thair I dont like to miss that show everytime you pull one the boys shore have to ride it ain't a show its a contest for riders and ropers Iv seen good riders at your contest that had a hard time proving it your horses unload the best of them Alberta and Montana have tamed a hole lot sense I first knew them but you have proved to me that thair horses have not I am sending some sketches which I hoe will help advertise the Jubilee I would have colored them but it I think would make them harder to reproduce hoping you have all kinds of luck we are leaving Cal tomorrow will be home soon your friend C. M. Russell¹⁴

Raymond Knight owned one of the best strings of bucking horses in the country; his stock was always in demand. He was a great booster and

¹³Carl W. Lybert, "The Raymond Knight Story."

¹⁴Ibid.

official of the best outdoor show on earth, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, which started in 1912 and for several years he supplied bucking horses for the event.

At the time of the Dempsey-Gibbons fight that was held in Shelby, Montana, Raymond got a contract to put on a special rodeo, to go along with the event. The bucking string could be trailed into Shelby from his ranch in Alberta in three days. A crew was sent to Montana two weeks ahead of the big day to erect the elaborate rodeo grounds, for like the Shelby fight officials, he expected a tremendous crowd. His hope was to make the rodeo in Shelby an annual event.

However, days before the fight was scheduled to take place it was announced that the fight had been called off. For some reason the contract between Dempsey and Gibbons was delayed until just ten hours before the fight. The fight officials were undecided as to what to do, but finally went ahead as was first scheduled. But means of communication were so poor that people were not notified, consequently the train arrived from New York with only about a dozen people aboard.

To make matters worse, a local Shelby boy by the name of Joe Peters sponsored a rodeo also, so there were two rodeos and a world heavyweight fight scheduled for the same day and no one knew for sure what was going to take place. Needless to say neither rodeo was successful. Dempsey's manager insisted on Shelby living up to its contract with him, so the town of Shelby almost went broke.¹⁵

¹⁵Ray E. Ayers, "Dempsey-Gibbons Fight," Montana Historical Journal XVI, No. 2, April, 1966, p. 88.

In August, 1917, Raymond Knight received a letter from his father, Jesse Knight, asking him to come back to Utah and help him with the mining and industrial interests for they had become too extensive to handle alone. After deliberation Raymond decided to go back to Utah. Saddened by this news, Raymond's citizens planned a farewell banquet for Raymond Knight, their leading citizen.¹⁶ The banquet was held on December 12, 1917, in Raymond and was attended by people from all over southern Alberta.

Raymond Knight made the long journey back to Utah to help his father in the Knight Enterprises. He was very aware of the importance behind his father calling on him to help, but he found that he could not adjust to this new way of life for he loved the freedom of the prairies. Because of this dissatisfaction Raymond decided to go back to Canada and assume his former and beloved profession of ranching.

He began by buying land and expanding again. He bought out the Knight Sugar Company holdings: 1000 horses, 17,000 cattle, plus well in excess of 40,000 head of sheep and 140,000 acres of land at a cost of \$3,500,000. Besides that he leased 140,000 acres of land south of Brooks, Alberta, and 365,000 acres of land on the Blood Indian Reservation, north of Cardston, Alberta. This agreement was finalized May 15, 1918.¹⁷

One example to illustrate the type of man Raymond Knight was is as follows: He was selling 4,000 steers to a cattle buyer and was to have

¹⁶Appendix IX

¹⁷Carl W. Lybert, "The Raymond Knight Story," p. 3-25.

them ready to ship from Lethbridge in a week, at which time he would receive \$150 per steer. When they were loaded on the railcar the buyer handed Raymond a check for \$600,000, the amount agreed upon. Whereupon the buyer said with a heavy sigh of relief, "I guess I can tell you this now." "Did you know that steers went up in price a couple of bucks a head since I dealt for these." Raymond then said, "I know," and when the buyer registered surprise, added, "I gave you my word. A man's word should be as good as his bond, and if the price had of gone the other way, I would have expected you to have kept yours."¹⁸

When automobiles came to the Raymond area Raymond Knight had a hard time getting used to them. The following story tells just one of the incidents that happened to him:

Ray Knight, well-known southern Alberta stockman, may be able to catch a calf with little or no difficulty, but when he attempts to catch a new model Ford it's a different story.

Over the week-end Mr. Knight, who is driving one of the new Ford editions and likes it, got held up in a very bad mud hole while driving to one of his sheep ranches. By sheer strength, and that means real strength, for Ray hasn't lived on the frontier all of his life for nothing, he managed to extricate the car.

And then something amazing happened.

The machine, it developed, was in reverse, and before Ray was aware of it the machine leaped backwards and went racing madly backwards across the coulee and over the prairie. Four times the car crossed and recrossed the coulee, running all the while backwards with Mr. Knight watching his chance to board the careering "bronco" as it passed him.

This feat was harder and more hazardous than one might imagine, Mr. Knight told some of his friends Sunday, and in making an effort to mount his rampaging "steed" he barely escaped being knocked down and seriously injured.

¹⁸Ibid.

The car finally turned over, damaging its "skypiece" but was little the worse otherwise for its strange performance. Meanwhile Ray is sticking close to his trusty cattle pony until his nerves are back to normal.

"I have seen a lot of queer and amazing things, but never have I seen the equal of that crazy car dodging here and there in an effort to keep me from capturing it," said Ray with a broad smile.¹⁹

With the crash of 1929 livestock prices dropped and continued at such low levels that the ranch took a loss of approximately a million dollars. With freezing winters which took a terrible toll of the cattle, sheep and horses, the losses resulted in 1936 in the sale of the company to the McIntyre Company.²⁰

It was a bitter disappointment to Knight and one he never quite overcame. As he did not choose to return to Utah to work with his father, he carried on as manager-foreman for the McIntyres for many years, until his health began to break in the 1940's. He was a man with many friends and very few enemies, and it was a sad day for the people of southern Alberta in February, 1947 when Raymond Knight passed away. The following poem was written June 26, 1947 by John Navratil and pays tribute to this man:

A FRIEND OF THE COWBOYS

On the 7th of the 2nd month
The arrow of death was aimed
At a pioneer and a friend of ours
Which this year 47 has claimed.

This man we all knew and loved so well
"Oscar Raymond Knight" was his name
A pioneer of the days gone by
Also known for his calf roping fame.

¹⁹"Ray Knight Matches His Skill Against New King of Bronco," Lethbridge Herald (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), November 24, 1938, p. 9.

²⁰Carl W. Lybert, "The Raymond Knight Story," p. 3-25.

He was one of the greatest of ranchers
 One of the first of the few
 And we'll remember him as a great symbol
 A pioneer and a friend we all knew.

He was the pride and the friend of the cowboys
 Always lending a helping hand
 Fighting off hardships and sorrows
 Which came in building this land.

But now this pioneer has left us
 In this atomic age that's here.
 But we'll always cherish the memories
 Which were always so helpful and dear.

Now friends this story is ending
 And those memories shall always remain
 Of a pioneer friend of the cowboys
 Raymond Knight, of the rodeo game.²¹

There were other ranches established around Raymond which were run on a smaller scale than these previously mentioned. The Meeks brothers, Will and James, were ranchers in Utah. Because of overstocked range land and roaming herds of sheep in their area, they decided to look for greener pastures. They too, became convinced that Canada would be the ideal place to set up new ranching enterprises. They moved their operation to Canada, near Raymond.²²

Because of the hard winters which could entirely destroy the livestock it was difficult for ranchers to operate on a small scale, so most of them turned to agriculture as the better business. These men will be discussed in a later chapter on agriculture.

²¹John Navratil, "A Friend of the Cowboys," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), June 26, 1947, p. 3.

²²An account of their experiences as told by James Meeks is found in Appendix VIII.

CHAPTER VII
IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE

In the late 1880's the farmer had powerful allies who pushed his efforts to get established in southern Alberta. The Dominion government and the Railroad made available good land for the farmer to purchase. As the farmer bought land and worked it he wanted more and he was not restricted for example by the expense of fencing because the more that was purchased the cheaper it became, and it was soon within the price range of the farmer. So he cultivated more and with the profit of one good crop of wheat he would fence off another thousand acres. The impetus to enlarge the homestead was irresistible and the fields were constantly being expanded.

The story of Raymond agriculture is one of many changes. In the early 1900's, it was a cattleman's paradise, with its grass covered plains, but with the settling of Cardston by the Mormon people, experienced in farming and irrigation, attention was drawn to the possibility of agriculture in southern Alberta. As explained in Chapter II the Galts were interested in the idea of irrigation as an incentive for settlers to come and make their homes on this land. The Galts, understanding that the colonizers would have to have some kind of temporary employment until their crops became productive, came forth with the plan that the newcomers would work on a canal being built. Labor would receive half in cash and the balance in land at \$3 per acre.

In the middle of 1898 work was started on the construction of the irrigation canal south of Cardston on the St. Mary's River, and just

after the turn of the century water was being delivered to farms in the Magrath, Raymond and Stirling districts.

With irrigation new crops were added to that of grass and grain: sugar beets, alfalfa, potatoes, corn, canning vegetables, small and tree fruits. New settlers moved in with a horse and plow and each began to "fence" off his little kingdom.

James Allred, a settler of Raymond, was called upon by the Bishop to make a few remarks in a meeting, and in the course of his talk he described the fencing that they did. He had marked the corners of his ten acres of land with buffalo heads, and others had done the same. When he went out to look at his crop there was one vast field of wheat so he said, "This is the first time in my life that I have lost my wheat field. I'll have to wait until others cut theirs, so I can find mine."¹

Fields of crops began to take the place of the abundant grass and the cattlemen were pushed into the hills. The much needed moisture from the canal was put to good use by skilled and experienced hands. There were some farmers who preferred the dry land farm, so much of the vast prairies were planted in wheat.

When harvest time came around, outfits of threshing men would go around to each of the farmers and thresh his crop, no matter how large or small it might be. The crews would be made up of fifteen to twenty men to run the thresher, haul the shucks of grain, put the grain into the sacks. Many a young girl learned to be an excellent cook while helping her mother feed the men of the threshing crew.

¹J. Wm. Knight, "I Remember," p. 3.

At this time a man by the name of Ephraim P. Ellison, a young business man from Utah, was visiting Raymond and he saw the need for a grain-handling business and a mill to match it. He was a farmer and a miller and had the foresight and faith to invest \$35,000 in a flour mill in Raymond. In 1902, before even a bushel of wheat was in sight, he built a mill with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day, and elevator storage for 36,000 bushels. The fall of 1902 brought a good crop of wheat and by January, 1903 the wheels of the mill began to turn.

It was a problem to find a market for the flour. The housewives felt that the Manitoba flour they were using was better quality and were not anxious to change, but trial orders to bakers and manufacturers of flour products proved satisfactory and by 1904, the Ellison Flour Company had developed a good domestic trade and because of the Canadian Pacific Railroad which spanned Canada by 1885 they were able to export flour to Hong Kong, China, and Koba, Japan.²

In 1912 Henry Holmes, who had a farm three miles northwest of Raymond, read of a competition which would determine the championship wheat for North America. It read that there would be 200 entries for the big prize, and so he figured he would not have much of a chance, but he knew he had good wheat. He had been told it could not be beaten when he had won first prize at the local agricultural exhibition.

Mr. Holmes had seen that Marquis wheat was good because of the prizes previously won in New York by growers of that wheat. He got the best seed for planting that he could find: a bushel of seed from Magrath, two more bushels from Mr. Adams of Macleod, who had won at the

²Elizabeth King, "The First Flour Mill at Raymond," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), September 2, 1948, p. 6.

provincial seed show in Calgary, and eight more bushels from a Winnipeg seed firm. He figured if it had won prizes before, his wheat ought to give the other entries a run for their money.³

He took a bushel of his precious wheat to Lethbridge and entered it against the produce of his rivals. Later he received a call from some of his friends in Lethbridge and from the urgency of it he thought he was in some kind of trouble. When he got to Lethbridge, he found he was the new owner of a big Rumely, 30 horsepower, oil pull tractor engine, the biggest prize ever given in any open competition of such a nature. His bushel of wheat, entered in the sweepstake event open to the world had captured first prize and he was the most famous man in Alberta.⁴

This was a tribute to agricultural southern Alberta. Since that time many prizes have been given to wheat growers proving that this is an ideal place to grow the best of wheat.

In 1941 Henry Salmon entered a bushel of hard wheat in the Omaha land show in Omaha, Nebraska, and won first prize. The Meeks brothers won fourth place in the best bushel of winter wheat and fifth place in sheaf winter wheat, while Joseph Fisher won third place in two-rowed barley and Henry Salmon took third place in Black Oats.⁵

The farmers had contended with the weather also. Will Lamb would tell of a time during a hard winter when he started for Magrath in a

³Jennie B. Knight, p. 525-527.

⁴"Raymond Man Won Big Prize," The Raymond Leader (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), October 12, 1912; p. 2.

⁵Jennie B. Knight, "Settling Raymond," p. 525-527.

bob sleigh, to get some vegetables. Halfway over, he met the Chinook and in his own words, "I turned around and drove back to Raymond as fast as I could and, you won't believe it, but my front bobs were on the snow and the back ones in the mud all the way home."⁶

There would be many stories told of the personal experiences of these early farmers. They all were eager to make a good living in this new country. One particularly interesting account of the Meeks Brothers' ranching and farming experiences is included in the appendix in its entirety as written by James Meeks.⁷ With the passing of time modern devices have been developed to ease the farmer's load and to bring up the standard of produce he raises. The early farmers of this area in southern Alberta had the foresight to look into the future of the coming generations and the area has benefited by it.

⁶J. Wm. Knight, "I Remember," p. 4.

⁷Appendix H, "Meeks Brothers--Canadian Ranchers."

CHAPTER VIII
EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Many men of foresight and ambition had a prominent hand in the development of a town business section to fit the needs of the residents. As these men began their individual establishments many doors to new opportunities were opened for the late comers. As the pioneers from many lands began to slowly drift in, they brought with them skills, ideas, traditions and a hope in a bright future.

Charles McCarthy, of Utah, came to Canada and set up a ranching concern located between the McIntyre and the Bar K2 ranches. It was a large cattle ranch but he was ably assisted by his two sons, Charles and Wilson. He saw an opportunity for a business enterprise in Raymond, and in 1901, with C. W. Lamb as carpenter, he built the Raymond Mercantile and the McCarthy Hotel. The settlers had been driving to Magrath prior to this time for their supplies and they were glad to see this business established. The store stocked the needed items from groceries to dry goods, which came in by train or wagon from the nearby trading centers of Lethbridge or Great Falls, Montana.¹

The store became the local post office, with Charles McCarthy as the first postmaster. The mail was brought in by train from Great Falls over the old "Turkey Track" to Stirling and from there to Raymond by horse and buggy. It was put into a big box in the corner of the

¹Elizabeth King, "Raymond, First Sugar Bowl of Alberta," The Lethbridge Herald, XLVIII, No. 165 (Alberta's Golden Jubilee Edition, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada), June 25, 1955, p. 10-12.

store. When one came in after his mail he would have the chance to see who else was getting mail as he hunted for his. Later Mr. McCarthy got two clothes baskets to make the hunting a little easier. As Raymond grew a small corner of the store was remodeled so that the post master could sort the mail into individual slots. Mr. McCarthy became well-acquainted with the citizens of Raymond and when Raymond was incorporated into a town in 1903 he was chosen as Mayor.²

Francis Kirkham moved to Raymond in 1902 and became manager of the Raymond Mercantile Store. He served in this capacity until 1904, receiving a salary of \$100 a month. In those two years the store made a clear profit of \$10,000, one-third of which was paid to Kirkham in addition to his monthly salary. The five clerks they had started with was increased to fifteen.³

In 1903, the Raymond Mercantile was incorporated into a company with the following men as shareholders: Heber S. Allen, Charles McCarthy, Francis W. Kirkham, Albert W. Kirkham, Jesse Knight, Raymond Knight, John A. Silver, William A. Redd, H. C. Jacobs, Frank Fairbanks, C. A. Magrath, John W. Cannon, and D. A. Bennett.⁴

The store expanded as the population of the town grew and their needs increased. In 1904, a new section was added, called the Raymond Implement and Lumber Company selling International Harvester machinery and lumber.⁵

²R. O. Matheson, The Raymond Chronicle (Raymond, Alberta, N. W. T. Canada), March 2, 1903, p. 2.

³Dr. Francis Kirkham, personal interview in the Church Historians Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 8, 1966.

⁴R. O. Matheson, Raymond Chronicle, p. 3.

⁵Appendix N, list of departments added to the store and the managers of each.

In 1926 the store burned to the ground. They carried on business from warehouses for a year, until the present building was finished to serve the people. Following is a list of the general managers over the years: Charles McCarthy, 1901-1902; Francis W. Kirkham, 1902-1904; H. C. Jacobs, 1904-1909; Heber S. Allen, 1909-1944; Heber F. Allen, 1944-1959; and James Bridge.⁶

In 1902, Thomas O. King, Jr. and Louis D. King built a store that sold groceries and all varieties of dry goods. They had a sincere desire to serve the public as best they could and so their goods were of the highest quality, comparable to anything in the province of Alberta. The King brothers operated the store until 1921, always giving fine service to the growing community. In 1918, they went into the garage and service station business. The establishment was called King Motors Garage and Texaco Service Station. L. D. King and his son, Shirley, conducted the business.⁷

Throughout Mr. King's long life he served in many responsible capacities in the community. He and his wife first came to Canada on a call from the L. D. S. Church and were the first MIA missionaries to western Canada, serving the Church very well in many and varied capacities.

Mr. King, an active member of the town council in those early days, was chosen as president of the board of trade. The following was a tribute put in the paper about the time he was appointed to this position on the board of trade:

⁶Elizabeth King, "Raymond, First Sugar Bowl of Alberta," p. 11.

⁷Ibid.

Upon the Board of Trade devolves a work of great importance and grave responsibilities in connection with the civic officers and Agricultural Societies, we look to the Board of Trade to safeguard the local commercial interests and promote schemes for the welfare of the town and district. As a businessman with business interests and business methods, resident King is well prepared and fully equipped for the work. He is thoroughly familiar with the needs of Raymond and understands her situation perfectly. Moreover he is a firm believer in publicity as his business' firm display of Printers ink will indicate. Supported by strong willing workers there is no reason why the Board of Trade cannot accomplish the work for which its organization was perfected. Respected and esteemed by his fellows, sober, intelligent and upright, optimistic for Sunny Southern Alberta and a booster for Raymond, President Louis D. King stands prominently for a bigger and better and more progressive Raymond.⁸

William Paris was a Scottish lad of sixteen when he immigrated to Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. It was in March of 1902 when he and his wife moved to Raymond. Their first home was a tent. William, along with M. Hergot, Wm. W. Cooper, and William Lamb carried on their building contractor business in a shop 20 by 15 feet. Mr. Paris was an efficient tinner and plumber and through the years has gained an excellent reputation for his work. He taught many of those interested in plumbing and tinning, the trade.⁹

Jimmy Anderson worked for Mr. Paris for a time and became a master plumber. In 1948, he purchased the old Bank of Montreal building where he continued his own business.¹⁰

The first building contractors in the town were C. W. Lamb and Company consisting of F. B. Rolfson, George Munns, and Frank Gibb. Among a few of the buildings that they contracted and built were Charles

⁸David H. Elton, "President Board of Trade," Raymond Rustler (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), October 8, 1907, p. 31.

⁹Elizabeth King, "Raymond, First Sugar Bowl of Alberta," p. 12.

¹⁰Ibid.

McCarthy's store and hotel, King Brothers, Massey Harris, Cooper and Lamb Hardware, along with many homes, barns, and schools. Other fine carpenters in Raymond were Tom Roberts and Chris Tollestrup.¹¹

The first newspaper printed in Raymond was on paper 18 by 15 inches and was dated March 24, 1903, with R. D. Matheson as editor. The printing office was located in the home of Christopher Nilsson. Mrs. Bertha Witbeck Thelin helped set the type for about a year. The paper was called The Raymond Chronicle and has been an asset for the town. Like any small town paper items are carried that are of interest to the local people. The Raymond paper, printed weekly, has carried human interest stories, social gatherings, political events, sports, tragedies, and of course, the local editorial. The community of Raymond is well-served in having its own paper. The paper changed ownership ten times up to 1956 and as a result the name of the paper was changed several times, but all of the editors had one purpose in mind, that of serving their readers.¹² The following is an excerpt from the first newspaper:

The owners of this journal have had sufficient experience in the publishing of a weekly newspaper to know that it will be impossible to please everybody in their constituency, and no particular effort will be made in these columns to cater to anyone's particular hobbies or consult their whims. Our news columns will cover as fully as possible the local events of the district to which we will confine ourselves. The publishing of foreign news is not within the province of a country newspaper, although comments on matters in general will appear as occasion warrants under the editorial heading.¹³

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Appendix R, list of the Editors and various names of the Raymond newspapers.

¹³R. O. Matheson, Raymond Chronicle (reprinted in the Raymond Recorder, Raymond, Alberta, Canada, August 12, 1948), p. 5.

To further emphasize the feelings of the editor to serve his readers is the following quote from another of the first newspapers printed:

For the presence of the Chronicle in Raymond, there is small need for any lengthy explanation. In the district of which this place is the centre are three rapidly growing towns and upwards of three thousand people, to which population a steady immigration is adding rapidly, furnishing a field for a local journal which we are on the ground to fill.

To serve the towns of Raymond, Magrath and Stirling, which have common interests is the program which we have set before ourselves and to this municipal trio we look for the support necessary for the issuing of a newspaper that will represent their views, devote itself to advancing their causes and rustling for their business.¹⁴

The date of the installation of the telephones in Raymond is unknown but from the writings in the 1904 Raymond Chronicle is the following:

"The wiring gang of the Bell Telephone Company are practically through with their work here."¹⁵ Then in a Raymond Chronicle paper dated December 6, 1905 it reads: "Clark Kimball has put in a telephone, his errand boy being unable to carry from customers' houses the orders he had come in."¹⁶

From these two news items, it is safe to assume that telephones were first installed between 1904 and 1905. The telephone office was located in one corner of McDuffee Brothers Drug Store, with Sue Witbeck (Clemis) as the first telephone operator. Night service was not begun until 1912, when it became a necessity.¹⁷

¹⁴Elizabeth King, "The First Telephone," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), June, 1946, p. 4.

¹⁵R. O. Mattheson, "Editorial on Telephones," Raymond Chronicle (Raymond, Alberta, N. W. T., Canada), November 11, 1904; p. 1.

¹⁶Brigham S. Young, "Telephones," Raymond Chronicle (Raymond, Alberta, N. W. T., Canada), October 10, 1904; p. 2.

¹⁷Elizabeth King, "The First Telephone," p. 5.

When automatic service was brought into the area, the Raymond exchange office was closed. A commercial office was maintained for the purpose of accepting payments for service and for trouble and installation service. On November 3, 1961, the office was closed, and there were agents appointed who would receive the accounts when paid. The Alberta Government Telephone Company has given the town of Raymond good service.¹⁸

Harry Jones played an important part in the commercial history of Raymond. A convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he immigrated from Wales to Canada in 1899, first living in Mountain View. He built a home in Raymond in 1901. Mr. Jones was employed as the cook for the Government Telegraph Company who were erecting lines through southern Alberta. Later he was asked to cook for the canal-building crew. He built himself a good reputation for being an excellent cook and, consequently, went all over the country as cook for different building projects.

Later he worked at the Raymond Mercantile Company in the grocery department and also as dry goods clerk. In this capacity he had to dress the windows and won a prize of \$25 in a contest sponsored by the towns of southern Alberta for the most unusual and appealing store window. Later he returned to his first love of cooking and built a bakery and confectionary store. He supplied the ice cream and confections to the church organizations and was the town baker for many years. His sons learned the trade and took up the business when their father retired.¹⁹

¹⁸"Telephone Exchange Closed," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 3, 1961, p. 4.

¹⁹"Raymond's First Bakery and Confectionary," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), December 4, 1947, p. 3.

The first flour mill has already been discussed in the chapter on Agriculture, but with the success that E. P. Ellison made of the milling business, more and more people turned to the growing of grain along with the raising of cattle. As a result many feeder lots were started and continued for many years: Taylor and Woods, the Meeks Brothers and Sons, Evans Brothers, Joe Tote, Ellis Heniger and Louis Brandley. A few people on a private basis indulged in the feeding of beef on a small scale: Murray Holt, Faye Walker, the Anicks, Marshall Millner and a few Japanese families.

The Fairbanks families that arrived in Raymond in 1902 played a prominent part in this history. John B. Fairbanks, a very gifted artist, opened up the first photography gallery. Many of the early pictures made of the growing town are his work. He had a love for art and many of his beautiful paintings which he displayed on the walls of his shop are remembered still. His love of art was passed on to at least two of his sons, who are art professors: Dr. Avard Fairbanks at the University of Utah and J. Leo Fairbanks at Oregon State University.²⁰

William, LaVern, and Paul Fairbanks own and operate the Broadway store, which is still a thriving business today. Additions and innovations have been made to make it the service it is to the community.

In the early days many of the deliveries and pick-ups of the businesses were made by horse-drawn outfits, called drays, that operated as a separate business. Harry Johnson is remembered for his sewer wagon. It was his business to drain septic tanks, until 1945 when the central sewage system was put into operation.

²⁰Elizabeth King, "History of Raymond," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), March 11, 1949, p. 4.

The Ralph Brothers made a good living with their fine dray system. They hauled coal and all manner of freight from the railyards to all points in the surrounding area. The schools kept the brothers busy in the winter with their orders for coal. Their business expanded as time went on to a trucking business called Ralph's Transport Service, hauling commodities from Lethbridge to Raymond.

During these years of horse drawn vehicles the blacksmith had a good business. Charles Mehew ran a shop and in 1919 he and his son, Jack, added a garage, called Sugar City Motors. This building burned down in the 1950's.

Old Tin Joe, as he was called, was a Japanese truck gardener. He traveled about town selling and delivering vegetables which he had grown in his garden. When his horse died, he hauled the vegetables on his back.

Robert Graham started a dairy in the late 1930's, with Richard Tychesen, the author's father, as manager. Tychsen took care of the milking, processing and delivering to the customers. After a number of successful years, Mr. Graham went into the implement business, liquidating the dairy. Alma Hancock also had a dairy business, which ran in competition with Graham's. Later Milo Vance also started in the field and hired Richard Tychsen as manager. These dairies continued until milk began to be delivered to stores from Lethbridge.

The Fromm Jewelry Company was started by a German immigrant, George Fromm. He was an expert in his trade and an asset to his community. His son, Moses, has continued the business, learning the trade from his father. Moses had a hobby of photography, which eventually developed into a good business.

William Stone worked for the Raymond Mercantile Company Ltd. for twelve years, when he decided to go into business for himself. He opened the Stone's Service Store which handled groceries. Later it expanded to sell hardware, furniture and jewelry. Mr. Stone is assisted in the operation of this enterprise by three of his sons, Doral, Ken, and Gordon, who takes care of the watch repair.²¹

The first electric light plant produced current on December 27, 1907. On this date the first electric street lights were turned on. It was attached to a flour and feed mill owned by George Green and subsequently taken over by Knight Sugar Company. In 1928 the plant was taken over by Mid-West Utilities who served the town with light and power until Calgary Power Ltd. were granted a franchise on December 11, 1936.²²

²¹It is impossible to discuss in detail all of the businesses in operation in Raymond during this period. Some businesses flourished throughout the period, others opened and closed in a matter of a few years. The following names were ones that the author recollects from his boyhood days, and therefore cannot be taken as a complete list. They are as follows: George Hayashi, Tailor; Bill Greep, electrician; Karl Wilde, John Deere and Dodge, DeSoto Agency; Fritz Dahl, Massey-Harris Agency; George Turner, Raymond Cleaners; Lawrence Bacon, Billiard Hall; Three Barber Shops--Hall's, Heggie's, Fairbanks'; Two Meat Markets--Henry Peipgrass and Maurice Holt; P. W. Cope, Drug Store, later run by Don Steed; John Harvath, Shoe Repair; Bates Shoe Repair; Hervey's Blacksmith Shop; Mrs. G. Burns Shoe Shop; Polley Hawkins, B. A. Service Station; Fromm's Purity 99, later Melchins; Dahl Motors; John McPhie's Bulk Station; (many service stations changed hands several times); John Hyde, Blacksmith Shop.

²² Survey of Raymond, pamphlet published by the Industrial Development Branch Department of Industry and Development. (Government of the Province of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 1960), 20 p.

CHAPTER IX
RAYMOND'S GOVERNMENT

As the new immigrants continued to come to Raymond the population increased to 1500 from 1901-1903. The year 1903 was a very historic year where no one was out of work, the town was incorporated and the first civic election was held August 13 where Charles McCarthy was chosen as mayor. The new town council consisted of the following five men: T. O. King, A. E. Moore, E. B. Hicks, C. W. Lamb, and F. B. Rolfson.

As this new governing body set to work to build a fine community, the sugar factory was under construction, the wheels of the new flour mill were turning, the new school house was completed, a new and larger church for the Mormons was being built, a Presbyterian church had been built, a newspaper was being published and the first Canadian rodeo was held here. All of the hopes and promises of Jesse Knight were coming true under the watchful eyes of the town's new administration.

These events of this early period laid a foundation of pride that is still a part of the administrations of Raymond. With the town's progress the civic leaders stayed abreast of all new developments with a conservative attitude. No new improvements ever came overnight. All the facts were deliberated and evaluated by good men chosen because of their good qualities.

The early town fathers laid the town out in the shape of a wheel, with the street of Broadway as the hub and the others streets ran as the spokes. As one flies over Raymond today he can see signs of this plan still in existence.

Over the years public necessities were taken care of, for example, water problems, working projects, building of public buildings, money appropriated for public use, building bridges over canals and the building of a town jail.

During the hungry thirties, Mayor William Meeks and his town council introduced the use of Scrip, a medium of exchange. With the cooperation of the citizens with the town council, they accepted as partial payment on debts the Scrip which was redeemed at the town office in payment for taxes and water. This civic-mindedness helped the citizens of Raymond over the hard times.

The Golden Jubilee year found Raymond financially strong, with public works projects as a new sewer, new water supply with new water mains, new cement sidewalks and graveled streets having been completed.

Under the jurisdiction of the Mayor and his council new improvements are still being made on the old town. These men (there has never been a woman to serve on the town council or as mayor) have had only Raymond's future as a fine provincial town in mind.

CHAPTER X
RECREATION

Activity was an important and vital part of the early life of the settlers. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has always taught that the social life of an individual is as important as the physical, mental, and spiritual. The early residents of Raymond often had dances, plays, and song fests in their one-room church. Horseback riding parties were often organized in the summer, sleigh riding parties in the winter. Everyone, old and young, would join in the festivities, and families and neighbors became better acquainted, resulting in a close-knit town.

One particular outdoor activity that was always popular was a berry-picking expedition organized by young married couples. They would load the wagon down with warm bedding and lots of good food and then would head for the coulees south of town, where saskatoons and choke cherries were plentiful. After their buckets and sacks were filled, blankets were spread out and a picnic was prepared around a campfire. This was followed by some enjoyable singing, conversation, and joking, and when darkness came they would make warm beds and sleep under the stars.¹

Christmas caroling was an ever popular activity during the season. The carolers would gather together, dressed in their warmest clothing. With a sleigh as their means of transportation, they spent some time

¹Elizabeth King, "Social Activity and Sports," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 13, 1947; p. 4.

singing Christmas hymns and then ended up in a warm home for some good food and companionship.²

Sports played an important part in the activities of the young men. Baseball was especially enjoyed and the players would come off the farms in the late afternoon as fast as they could, harness the horse, hitch him to the buggy and hurry to play as many innings as there was daylight. In 1902, a team was organized³ and games were played amongst themselves and neighboring towns. In 1903, they found that Magrath and Stirling needed a little more competition, so Raymond joined a league.

Some of the old timers have stated that the early baseball games would raise to such a pitch that fighting would break out. Another early baseball game that is remembered is when Alex Walker hit a home run for Stirling against Raymond with the bases loaded. The ball was smacked out of the field and the excitement rose to a fever's pitch.⁴

In 1902, the team was scheduled to play Cardston, which was quite a trip in those days. The spring had been wet and as a result traveling was very difficult and slow. The first leg of the journey was from Raymond to the McIntyre Ranch in their buggies, where they stayed overnight. The next day they got as far as the Bar K2 ranch and had dinner

²A singing group was organized known as the Jolly Serenaders consisting of Joe and Emma Nilsson, Allie and Nellie Burnett, Charles Strong and wife, Andrew and Retta Walton, Will and Jennie Stone, J. W. and Phoebe Evans, Lambert and Mary Pack, Owen and Maggie King, Arthur and Nellie Dahl, and Mark and Guinevere Brimhall. Elizabeth King, Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 13, 1947, p. 5.

³Raymond's team: Albert Powell, Ray Powell, Will Selman, Ray Brewerton, Ray O'Brien, Charles O'Brien, Steve Powell, Ed. Wasden, Dave Wasden, Don Skousen, Jim Skousen, Melvin T. King, Art Lee, Ray Lee. Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), October 20, 1947, p. 2.

⁴Stirling's team: Wm. Redd, LeRoy Fairbanks, James H. Walker, Alex Walker. Raymond Chronicle (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), June 4, 1904, p. 2.

with the Brimhalls. They usually took Zee Brimhall along to Cardston. As they neared Cardston they found the St. Mary's and Lee's Creek swollen from the early rains, but to them crossing it was an adventure and quite thrilling. They reached their destination and played a winning game with the Cardston team.⁵

After a few years this sport seemed to lose interest until the Japanese became active participants in the game. They formed a league with the Japanese in other towns, all members of the Buddhist Society, and their games would be held on Sundays. A very healthy atmosphere prevailed at all times with everyone being very polite and courteous, and yet competition was keen.

Basketball found a real interest in this community. High spirit rivalry has always been the center of this sport in all of the southern Alberta towns. Basketball officially started in 1904 with Magrath and Stirling playing the first game in southern Alberta. At the Raymond Agricultural Fair, in the fall of 1904, a cup was offered to the winning team. The cup was won by the team from Stirling, and they still have it in their possession.⁶

⁵Players for the Raymond-Cardston game were as follows: Wilson McCarthy, Wm. Selman, Albert Powell, Frank Rose, O. Rolfson, Fay Holbrock, Frank Gibb, W. Brimhall and Ephriam Hicks. Elizabeth King, "Social Activity and Sports," p. 6.

⁶Raymond team for the Raymond Fair was made up of the following players: Wm. Redd, David Galbraith, Bert Duke, Spencer Young, Roy and Lee Fairbanks. Stirling team was as follows: Roy and Lawrence Hardy, Saul and Fred Clark, Alex and James H. Walker. Ibid.

In the field of athletics many local names have been added to the Raymond Hall of Fame.⁷ The one man that stands out among many in the early days of basketball was James H. Walker, born in Coalville, Utah, 1885. Jim came to Canada with John Salmon and William C. Stone, arriving in Stirling, April 8, 1903. During the month of May it snowed for five days and these men lived on rutabagas, a kind of large yellow turnip, because there was no other food available. They homesteaded a piece of land and while James drove the horses, John Salmon sowed the grain. Another snow storm hit the area after they had finished the work, but when harvest time came they reaped forty bushels to the acre. James was soon joined on the farm by his brother, Alex. Any spare time the Walkers had on their hands they devoted to sports. Jim had played basketball in Utah at Coalville. In one game he had scored sixty points against Park City and they said that they would not play any longer if he continued to play, so he dropped out the second half. In 1903, James played for Stirling against Magrath and scored fifty of the eighty-two points against Magrath's two points.⁸ Later James moved to Raymond where he continued his activity in sports.⁹

⁷Raymond Hall of Fame: Roy Augus, Don Skousen, Spencer Young, James H. Walker, Reed Kirkham, Roy Stone, Bruce Galbraith, Dr. Harris Walker, who tried out for the Olympics one year and placed third in the Hop, Step, and Jump and third in the high hurdles, Cliff Scoville and many more in the later years of this small town. Ibid.

⁸Elizabeth King, "Basketball," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 20, 1947, p. 3.

⁹The team consisted of Clifton Nalder, Wilford Meldrum, Earl Stevens, DaVoe Woolf, Harry Fairbanks, Leonard Webster, Don, Jim, and Roy Skousen and Lief Erickson. Ibid.

The Edmonton 49'ers started playing on the west coast in a bid for the Canadian championship. When they won the title and headed home they passed through Raymond. Raymond made a proposition with them that if they would stay and play the Raymond Union Jack Team the Union Jack's would pay them \$200 for their traveling expense. Raymond defeated the champion Edmonton 49'ers by doubling the score on them. Later Raymond was invited to Edmonton for a return match which they accepted. This time they beat the 49'ers by tripling the score.¹⁰

The Raymond High School Comets, from 1923 to 1966 have had a fine record of sixteen Provincial Championships being far out in front of other Alberta teams with this accomplishment. The Comets, in recent years, have played for the Luther Invitation, at Regina, Saskatchewan, and have won this title four times.¹¹

Ice hockey, being the national sport of Canada, has had its good days in Raymond also. The arena has never been anything fancy but there has always been ice to play on and many have participated in this fast and tough game. The small communities around southern Alberta had teams competing one with another. Some of the ponds around town, used for the sport were Oshiro's, north of Raymond, the Factory Lake, Green's Lake and the Town Reservoir.¹²

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Lyman Jacobs, Principal of Raymond High School, personal letter (August 26, 1966).

¹²Raymond hockey players included Jerry and Steve Bartesack, Scott Scoville, Duke Helgerson, Hugh Court, et al. "Basketball," p. 5.

The population and the enthusiasm of all for a well-rounded social life soon outgrew the small church house where the dances and such events were held. In 1908, plans were made for a community hall to handle such events. Numerous meetings were held to determine directors and various plans to be included in the construction by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who planned this private enterprise as a business venture, and the people of Raymond. The residents were given the opportunity to buy stock in the building. The Church sold \$15,000 in shares and later had to sell \$10,000 more to cover added costs.¹³

The building was completed for the grand opening on Friday, April 23, 1909, at the cost of \$20,000, with a seating capacity for 750 people. Mr. L. D. King was made Vice President of the Raymond Opera House, as it was called, when it was finished and in three years he was made general manager.¹⁴ At this time the Opera House was in debt \$2,700. This debt was soon paid off through the wise and judicious handling of the funds by Mr. King. Under his management it was put on a sound and profitable foundation. J. W. Evans said the following of L. D. King while he managed the Opera House:

¹³A few men who helped with the construction of the hall were O. J. Rolfson, George Clark, Ben Stringham, Parley Vanwaggoner, C. B. Strong, George Budd, George E. Court, C. T. Court, Chris Larsen, and Bill Grange. Elizabeth King, "The Opera House," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), September 11, 1948, p. 3.

¹⁴The following is a list of those who were responsible for the operation of the Opera House at the time it opened: President, H. S. Allen; Vice President, L. D. King; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Evans; Directors: Raymond Knight, James E. Ellison, Charles McCarthy, T. J. O'Brien, W. A. Redd, M. H. Brimhall; Manager, George W. Green; Staff: Cashier, J. H. Green; Door-keepers, T. J. O'Brien and L. D. King; Usher and Floor Manager, M. H. Brimhall; Ushers: Junius Anderson and Melvin Harris; Cloak room, Reed Card; Electrician, Clarence O'Brien; Stage Carpenter, H. Johnson; Scenic Artist, Charles Smith; Janitor, T. A. Carter. Elizabeth King, "The Opera House," Ibid.

. . . notwithstanding his unqualified success in conducting the finances of the company he was more successful in a better way, yes, in a more enduring way, in his management of the dances and entertainments and in the selection of high class performances for the house. The deportment of our young people is a tribute of no small measure to the work done by Mr. King and the effect of his influence for the moral and spiritual uplift of our boys and girls will be an everlasting benefit to them and will stand as an eternal monument to his faithful and efficient service.¹⁵

The opening night of the Opera House met with great success. B. S. Young and Company presented the play, "Arizona" to a full house of very enthusiastic people.¹⁶

The floor of the Opera House had been constructed so that it was supported by a triangle series of beams that were movable. Because of this the whole floor could be tilted so that the people in the back could see the stage better. People who have danced on the floor have said that if you were not in step, you could get a good jolt as you were going down and the floor was coming up. Later, as basketball became more popular, it was decided to make a regulation basketball floor out of the movable one and then bleachers were added to the side for the spectators.

The Opera House has been a great asset to the community of Raymond. It has been used by home economists for demonstrations, for debates that were organized by C. W. Green, for dances, dramas, musical entertainments such as the Royal Canadian Air Force Band, M-Men-Gleaner banquets, Lion and Rotary suppers, Gold and Green Balls, banquets for honored guests such as Governor-General Vincent Massey, Boy Scout Jamborees, basketball

¹⁵J. W. Evans, Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), September 11, 1947, p. 3.

¹⁶The Uriel O'Brien Orchestra performed on opening night. The players were as follows: Dorothy, Phyllis and Grant Young, Mrs. W. S. Rouse, Bertha Thompson, Mark Y. Cannon, Effie Skousen, P. Robinson, John Wall and John H. Green. Elizabeth King, "The Opera House," p. 3.

games, along with many other functions too numerous to mention. It has been a building of service and has been appreciated by all.

Music has been one of the most loved and enjoyed recreations of the folks in Raymond. The Uriel O'Brien orchestra and players were very outstanding in their performance. O. F. Ursenbach organized an orchestra in 1913-1914.¹⁷ The town also enjoyed a brass band, which performed at many of the Dominion Day celebrations and other events.¹⁸

In a survey of Raymond in 1960, there is listed as recreation facilities a movie theatre, public library, and such sport facilities as a swimming pool, auditorium for basketball and individual sports, open air skating and hockey rink, covered curling rink, and a nine hole golf course.¹⁹ These facilities, along with the many and varied church-sponsored activities provide the citizens of Raymond with a fine choice for their recreational pursuits.

¹⁷Members of the O. F. Ursenbach orchestra: Dave Stevens, William Stone, Don Wall, Grant Card, Lynn Davis, O. F. Ursenbach, Heber Allen, Viole Allen, Charles Fawns, Lief Erickson, Estey Kesler, Winona Ursenbach, Vila Snow, Wesley McMullen, Bernard Smith, Amy Allen, Roxie Rodebach, Earn Nilsson, June Anerson, Royal Owen, E. S. Fawns, Walter Berryessa, Octave Ursenbach, Paul Reed, Melvin King, Bert Nilsson, George Laycock. Elizabeth King, "Opera House," Ibid.

¹⁸Raymond's Brass Band: N. L. Mitchell-leader, Parley Christensen, George Laycock, Royal Owen, Henry Jensen, Irvin Fawns, Cyril Allred, Melvin King, Myron Holmes, Henry Salmon, Earl Nilsson, Bert Nilsson. Ibid.

¹⁹Survey of Raymond, p. 15.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

All who had meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth--Aristotle

Foremost in the minds of the Mormon pioneers was that all men should improve their minds in an understanding of all things. This philosophy was carried out by members of the church wherever they settled and Raymond was no exception to the rule.

The early inhabitants went to work to build a home first and when this task was completed their attention was turned to the construction of churches and schools. In 1902, the first Raymond school district with three members was organized. The first three trustees were Mr. Arthur Dahl, Mr. Joseph Elkington Bevan, and Mr. William Green.¹ These three men started an excellent tradition that has spoken well for itself over the years. The new school board set to work immediately to begin the new school. The two-story, frame school house was completed the same year that it was started, showing the overwhelming concern of the settlers for the education of their children.

The new school had a complete staff of qualified teachers, all from eastern Canada: Miss Middlemiss, Miss McLean, Miss Scott, and Raymond's first principal, Mr. B. F. Keiller. From the very beginning, these

¹Souvenir Pamphlet, Raymond Chronicle (Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 1902), 25 p.

eastern teachers instituted a program of hard work which has remained a high standard of excellence in the schools of Raymond to this day.²

By 1910, as the population of Raymond continued to increase and the first school was showing signs of being too small, the townspeople voted to have a new school built. The Public or Elementary School, as it was known, had twelve rooms and an auditorium in the top of the building, the auditorium being the first one built in any southern Alberta town.³ The red brick that went into the structure was of a fire resistant material. This new school was 45 feet high to the gable and 30 feet high to the eaves. It contained four basement rooms that could be used for playrooms during stormy or cold weather. On the top, the auditorium was used for basketball and other sports.

In the basement the complex had two large coal rooms, just in front of the steam boilers, large enough to hold a full train car load of coal. Once a month for several days the Ralph Brothers, especially Casey Ralph, came with the coal and shoveled it in the bins. The author remembers very well having to shovel it close to the front of bins so they could get all the coal in, as he helped his father in his capacity as janitor of the school. When the Alberta Gas Company piped natural gas to Raymond, the boilers were taken out and replaced by one boiler using gas. This school was difficult to heat in the winter when the temperature dropped to 40° below zero.

Again as the population grew, the school board found it necessary to make more rooms available. As a result the auditorium was divided

²Survey of Raymond, p. 16.

³Ibid., p. 15.

up into classrooms, a music room and a large room for art and audio visual aids. In the basement the playrooms were made into classrooms. Restrooms were also added to the basement, and the outhouses were done away with.

Another school opened that same year, October 17, 1910. This school was under the sponsorship of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints⁴ and was called the Knight Academy, in honor of Jesse Knight, who had been such an influence in the town and who also donated heavily to the building of the school. The Academy had facilities for two hundred students and had a curriculum which included physical education, shop work, domestic science, art, music, drama, religion and a science laboratory--classes that far exceeded any others in western Canada at that time.⁵

The first principal was Earnest Bramwell and under his leadership high standards for a well-rounded education were set. He resigned as principal in 1915 and Thomas E. Romney was appointed to fill this position. Mr. Romney served until 1920 when he was replaced by Asael Palmer, who remained in this position until the school was changed to the Raymond High School in 1921.⁶

The Knight Academy started out with eleven grades, but the twelfth grade was added after the first year, providing two graduations for the

⁴Appendix K--List of Academies sponsored by Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

⁵Survey of Raymond, p. 15.

⁶Appendix L--Knight Academy faculties.

grade eleven students the second year. The first graduates were Lura and Jesse Redd, June Nilsson, and Don Skousen.⁷

During the school year of 1920-21, the studentbody of the Knight Academy created a book called "Kanada." The students paid tribute to President H. S. Allen of Raymond. He was president of the Taylor Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and head of the Knight Academy Board of Education. This tribute reads as follows:

President H. S. Allen to whom this book is respectfully dedicated has been president of the Knight Academy Board of Education since the institution was founded. To him, more than to anyone else, do we owe the establishment of the school and throughout the succeeding years he has been its main stay. A firm believer in education he has given freely of his means that the young might have the educational advantages offered here. Not only has President Allen assisted in a material way, but his influence has been of inestimable value. He has championed the cause of education in season and out, and he has practiced what he has preached. Four of his children have graduated from the Academy and the fifth is now a junior. Truly the students who have come and gone owe a debt of gratitude to President Allen, a debt that can be repaid only by emulating his example of service to humanity.⁸

In 1921, the Knight Academy became the Raymond High School and the traditions of the early teachers were carried on, with DeVoe Woolf as the first principal. The teachers of Raymond have always worked hard to go the extra mile to help young students achieve all that they are capable of. They have challenged the minds of these young people to the point that some have gone to make honors for themselves.

Dr. Delworth Wayne Woolley is a good example of this. He graduated from Raymond schools and went on to the University of Alberta, where he won honors in science. He graduated with the degree of bachelor of

⁷Elizabeth King, "The Knight Academy," Raymond Recorder ((Raymond, Alberta, Canada), January 3, 1948, p. 3.

⁸Ibid.

science in 1935, and he went on for his master's at the University of Wisconsin. He lost his eyesight at about the age of 25 but was able to carry on in his laboratory work with the aid of two assistants. They reported their observations to him and he used their data to direct experiments, planning future procedures and developing his conclusions. He joined the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, and in 1940 he received the \$1,000 Eli Lilly award in Biological Chemistry.⁹

A few other outstanding students have been: Dr. Robert Holmes, soil scientist with the Canadian government; Dr. Robert Walker, surgeon; Dr. Harris Walker, well-known plastic surgeon of Salt Lake City; Dr. Lawrence Kotkas, doctor of psychiatry; Dr. Robert Hironaka, expert on animal nutrition; Miss Charlotte Knight, journalist with the U. S. Army who wrote for some leading officers. There are many doctors, teachers, lawyers, nurses who are outstanding in the profession they have chosen.¹⁰

As administrators in the Raymond Schools, Lyman H. Jacobs, high school principal; J. O. Hicken, junior high school principal; and Gerald Gibb, elementary school principal have served many long years with honor and dignity. From January 1, 1955, the Raymond School Board became the direct responsibility of the Warner County system. The quality of education in the town of Raymond and the district has stayed on the same high plane that it was in the very beginning.

The Agricultural College at Raymond, owned by the Province, opened its doors in October of 1920, providing an opportunity for those interested

⁹"Dr. Wayne Woolley to Receive \$1,000 Award in Biochemistry," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), March 26, 1948, p. 2.

¹⁰Lyman Jacobs, Principal of Raymond High School, personal letter (August 26, 1966).

in agriculture and irrigation to become scientifically grounded in their profession. It operated continuously from October, 1920, to April, 1931, with the exception of the years 1923 and 1925. The College was closed in 1931 because of the lack of students. Their curriculum offered the following classes: science, farm mechanics, home economics, mathematics, English, home nursing, dairying, poultry, and veterinary science. The regulations of the college were strict; regular and punctual attendance to classes was required, smoking was not allowed on the premises and it was desirable that students attend religious services in the church of their choice.¹¹ During the years of the school's operation, there were 639 students in attendance and 166 of these received diplomas of graduation.¹²

The school remained unused until February 1, 1939, when the province reopened it as a mental hospital. This institution has been very beneficial to Raymond, as all of the help has been local people and much of the payroll has been spent in town. There is a male staff of 10, a female staff of about 22, plus the matron, Miss Birt, and assistant matron, Mrs. Mary Schneidt. At the time of opening there was a capacity of 110 patients, since remodeling they have a capacity for 135 patients.¹³

Many of the patients are given a lot of privileges such as going out to dinner or picnics with the local people. Every month a birthday party is given and the ones whose birthdays fall during that month are honored. Movies are shown once a week and locally donated television sets are enjoyed.

¹¹J. W. Jeffery, "Raymond Agricultural College," Alberta Provincial Schools of Agriculture Calendar for 1920-21 (Edmonton: King's Printer, 1936).

¹²J. E. Hawker, Superintendent Schools of Agriculture for Alberta, personal letter (May 6, 1963).

¹³Maida Christian, retired employee of the Mental Hospital, letter (November 11, 1966).

Twice a year the female patients are given permanents--in June and November. This is really looked forward to, so they can be ready for Dominion Day and for Christmas. They are always taken to the parade on the first of July and they have a big Halloween dance.¹⁴

The residents of Raymond have ever been conscious of the importance of education and are determined that their sons and daughters shall not lack the opportunity to increase their learning and so when the growing population has demanded it, more school space has been provided. As of 1960, there was an elementary school with grades 1 to 6 and with 18 teachers for 510 pupils, the junior high school, with grades 7 to 9 and 9 teachers for 238 pupils, and Raymond High School, grades 10 to 12 and 6 teachers for 142 students.¹⁵

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Survey of Raymond, p. 17.

CHAPTER XII

ECCLESIASTICAL DEVELOPMENT

Political and professional fame cannot last forever, but a conscience void of offence before God and man is an inheritance of eternity. Religion, therefore is a necessary, an indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describes in so terse but terrific a manner, as "living without hope and with God in the world," such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far, far away from the purpose of his creation.

--Daniel Webster

There were various things that influenced the Latter-day Saint people to make Canada their home, but many were called by the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints¹ or they read President Charles Ora Card's glowing report on how good the lands of southern Alberta were for their purposes.² Nevertheless, they had come from places where there was the opportunity of regularly attending church and enjoying the association of others of their faith.

The first settlers had been in Raymond for about three months without having a church meeting. On November 3, 1901, Apostle John W. Taylor called the members of the Church together in a meeting for the purpose of giving them counsel and encouragement. It was held in the store of Charles McCarthy (a one-room church was under construction at the time,

¹Appendix C--Missionary Colonists Sent to Canada.

²Appendix F-- Plenty of Room for Homeseekers.

by Jesse Knight). The following Friday, November 8, 1901, the same people gathered once again for the purpose of organizing a ward. President Charles Ora Card, of the Alberta Stake Presidency, called the meeting and he also presided as this community came under his ecclesiastical jurisdiction.³ The new Bishop who was chosen was William Knight, second son of Jesse Knight and brother to Raymond Knight. William Knight was not in attendance at the meeting. He was on his way to Raymond when he met Charlie McCarthy, who had attended the meeting. Mr. McCarthy took off his hat and shouted, "Hurrah for the new Bishop." Needless to say, this unique way of hearing of his new appointment as the first Latter-day Saint Bishop of Raymond came as a shock to Mr. Knight.⁴

The new Bishop chose Joseph Shields Bevan and Ephraim Hicks as his two counselors. These three men were outstanding in performing the large task that was ahead of them, for it is always hard to organize a new ward. These men knew most of the people of Raymond, having worked closely with them in building the community, and they were able to get capable people working in all of the organizations.⁵

³Some of the people that were in attendance at this meeting were as follows: Apostle John W. Taylor, Jesse Knight, Charles Ora Card, Thomas Duce, Charles McCarthy, James Evans, Wm. W. Cooper, L. H. Baker, George Court, Ed Stark, Alsina Holbrook, Henry Fairbanks, C. W. Lamb, Samuel Fancell, Hyrum Taylor, O. Raymond Knight, Samuel W. Woolley, Elizabeth Hardy, Mary Hardy, Janet M. Baker, Emily Rolfson, Emma Depew, Emma Bevan, Cecelia Seeley, Bertha Ostlund and Sara Star, to mention a few. Elizabeth King, "A Historic Week," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), March 16, 1948, p. 2.

⁴J. Wm. Knight, "I Remember," p. 1.

⁵Elizabeth King, "A Historic Week," p. 3.

Apostle Taylor was one of the speakers at this first meeting. He was very dissatisfied with the members for allowing Jesse Knight to use his money to help them with material comforts. He felt that this was taking away their initiative to provide necessary things for themselves for they were depending on Mr. Knight knowing that he would indulge them. In regards to the building of the church he said:

Brother Knight has agreed to put in a heater and build the chimney and other things. Now I felt it was wrong and I made up my mind, brothers and sisters, that you would like to do a little about this matter yourselves. By having a heater there will be no stove in the way to take up room or to be poked when the brethren are talking. We need \$175 in cash for putting in a heater. We need an organ and we need the house lighted and you will furnish the means.⁶

The members accepted this positive challenge and donations amounting to \$375 were quickly given. Elder Taylor was pleased with the response and promised the Saints that they would soon have a comfortable place in which to meet.

During the organizing of the ward someone mentioned the need for a choir leader. Whereupon Apostle Taylor replied, "Oh, we have a leader selected, come up here, Brother Court and show yourself." Thus George E. Court became the first chorister for the small ward, and was loved and supported by all of the members of the ward.⁷

On the morning of Saturday, November 9, the missionaries, Mr. L. D. King and his wife, Elizabeth, and Thomas Burton traveled to Raymond from Cardston to organize the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual

⁶Elizabeth King, "Raymond, First Sugar Bowl of Alberta," p. 12.

⁷Elizabeth King, "History of Raymond," p. 3.

Improvement Association, the activity and recreation organization of the church. The meeting was held in Charles McCarthy's store. Ehpraim B. Hicks was chosen as president of the Y.M.M.I.A. and Alsina B. Holbrook was the first president of the Y.L.M.I.A.⁸

The first M.I.A. meetings were conducted differently from the way they are now. There were no separate classes held, the entire congregation meeting together for a lecture and question and answer period for the purpose of learning and understanding the gospel. Musical numbers were given and at times, other activities such as dances and sports were sponsored for the enjoyment of the members.

The first Sunday School was held on November 24, 1901, in the Raymond Hotel, owned by Charles McCarthy. L. H. Holbrook was sustained as superintendent with L. H. Baker as first counselor, Alice Bevan as secretary, Mabel Stark as assistant secretary and Lizzie Munns as treasurer.⁹

Since so many of the early residents were young couples with small children, a need for a Primary organization was very much in evidence. The date of the first Primary meeting held was April 16, 1902, and there was a meeting every three weeks thereafter for awhile. The Primary was organized by Mrs. Emily Biglow of the Alberta Stake Primary, with Susie Rose as President, Clara Stevens as first counselor, Susie Frazer, second counselor, Ora S. Rose as the record Keeper, with Annie Cooper, Rose Stuart and Ida Young as teachers. There was an attendance of 54 children at the first meeting and the time was spent in story telling and singing.¹⁰

⁸Ibid.

⁹Elizabeth King, Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), October 2, 1947, p. 3.

¹⁰Elizabeth King, "The First Primary," Raymond Recorder (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), September 2, 1948, p. 1.

All of the organizations were fortunate in having outstanding officers, and the Relief Society was no different. When it was organized, February 23, 1902, Emma J. Bevan was chosen as president and as her counselors, Mary J. Selman and Hannah Gibb. This was done in the home of Emma J. Bevan. One of the purposes of the Relief Society is to visit all of the sisters in the ward monthly, and Mrs. E. Rolfson and Mrs. Olsen were the first two visiting teachers called.¹¹

In those early days, the Relief Society had a granary erected to store grain in. It was filled very shortly and later the Society purchased a quarter section of land to raise more wheat. The purpose of this undertaking was to defray the expenses of the many duties for which the Relief Society is responsible. Always in the philosophy of love, charity and preparedness, the Relief Society went ahead, willing to help those who needed help and those who wanted advice.

By December 6, 1901, the little church building was completed and at a special meeting was donated to the Latter-day Saint people in Raymond by Jesse Knight. While donations of the members covered some of the furnishing the building itself had been financed by Mr. Knight, at a cost of \$2,000.¹² Many of the men in the ward had spent a lot of time and labor on the building of the church house and the furnishings that went into it, making it more of a blessing to the members, because they had worked and sacrificed for their church.¹³

¹¹Elizabeth King, "History of Raymond," p. 4.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Alsina B. Holbrook, Historian's Office, Stake Records, Salt Lake City, Utah.

When the organization of the Raymond Ward took place, it was in the Alberta Stake, with Charles O. Card as president. With the influx of new settlers to the town and surrounding areas it became necessary to organize a new stake. The Taylor Stake of Zion was organized August 30, 1903, with President Heber S. Allen to lead the 51st stake of the Mormon Church. He chose Theodore Brandley and J. Wm. Knight, respectively first and second counselors. The new Stake was named after Apostle John W. Taylor. In attendance at this memorable occasion were President Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, John W. Taylor, Mattias F. Cowley, and Reed Smoot. The complete stake was organized at this time, from the high council men down to the last organization.¹⁴

In 1936, President H. S. Allen was honored when he was released of his duties as Taylor Stake President after serving in this capacity for 33 years. A lawn party was held in honor of this fine man. President Heber J. Grant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with Melvin J. Ballard, John H. Taylor, Antone R. Ivins and many Canadian business officials were in attendance on this occasion to honor a man that they all admired and respected. President Allen's advice and counsel to people was always to improve their homes, lands, farms and to own their own land.¹⁵

President Allen was replaced by T. George Wood, with Heber F. Allen and Melvin T. King as counselors. On May 11, 1947, a new Stake President and John L. Allen and Leslie L. Palmer as counselors.

¹⁴Appendix P--Early Taylor Stake of Zion Organization.

¹⁵Frank Steele, "Heber S. Allen," Instructor Magazine, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, July, 1948, p. 315.

January 9, 1955, J. Golden Snow was set apart as Stake President with J. O. Hicken and Rulon H. Dahl as counselors. Later J. Golden Snow was called to preside over the South African Mission and Fay Harris Walker was put in as the new president with Ferris Bohman Zaugg and Thomas Anderson Karren as counselors.¹⁶

Catholics

The Sacred Heart Church has been a symbol of Roman Catholics in the town of Raymond since the church was dedicated by the Most Reverend J. T. Kidd, Bishop of Calgary, on June 14, 1927. The first Father of the small group of European immigrants was Father Fabre. These people, like others, had heard of the good lands and flocked in to see if they could make a good living in the new lands of southern Alberta and over the many years the Roman Catholic people have contributed a great deal in the way of farming experience. Lady of Lourdes, a shrine inside the church, was added by Father McGuinness in 1932. The large mission cross came as a result of the first mission held in the new church. Many Parish Priests have come and gone to serve the needs of the Roman Catholic people of the Raymond district. The following Fathers are but a few that have served in the Sacred Heart Church: Father Fabre, Father Hyatt, Father Foote, Father McGuinness, Father Duplanil and Father Sullivan.¹⁷ A parochial school was built for the Roman Catholic students in 1963, which included all grades.

¹⁶Taylor Stake Records, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Historians Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷Father R. Sullivan, Golden Jubilee of the Town of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 1901 to 1951. (Raymond, Alberta, Canada: Raymond Recorder, 1951), p. 37.

United Church

The United Church of Canada was organized in Raymond about 1907 (as nearly as can be determined). The old structure, built on the prairie southwest of town, served the members of the church for some twenty-five years, until it was moved to its present location just north of the Mormon second and third ward church and remodeled. Sunday School and Church service have been on the increase for many years now. The members of the United Church have been very active in civic and social affairs in the community and have proven to be an outstanding group of people with high standards.¹⁸

Buddhism

The Japanese came to this area to establish themselves mostly as farmers in the early 1920's and have made great progress. The younger generations are turning more and more toward professional trade, evidenced by the prominent role they play in the society as Aldermen, business men, research scientists, atomic scientist, computer engineers, radio operators, nurses, doctors, teachers, and farmers.

The early history of the Buddhist Church shows the desire of the Japanese to come together and speak among themselves in a language which was understood. Most of the early Japanese knew no English and others knew very little. Gradually in their socializing they began to desire their own religion, which they had left behind in Japan, and in 1928 the first Buddhist Priest, Reverend Nagatomi, was called from Japan to Raymond.

¹⁸J. D. Hall, Golden Jubilee of the Town of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 1901 to 1951 (Raymond, Alberta, Canada: Raymond Recorder, 1951), p. 34.

The people pledged money, some as high as \$500, and Mr. Hatanaka and Mr. Hironaka arranged to buy the old second ward chapel which had previously been Raymond's first big school, which is still being used as the temple today.¹⁹

From the early beginning the church has played an active part in holding the Japanese people together and keeping the morale fiber up in moments of sorrow. Buddhism is a religion, a philosophy, and a society.²⁰ The Raymond Buddhist church is the founder of the Buddhist movement in Alberta.²¹

A cooperative was added to the society to import goods and sell them to members of the society. In spite of this closeness and unity, the Japanese take an important part in the community activities, and are a people that offer much in their philosophy and way of life.

In 1934, Reverend Kawamura came to Raymond to lead them in their faith. Then in 1942, many Japanese people came into Alberta from British Columbia and with them came Reverend Ikuta.²²

The general attitude of all the religious groups of Raymond is good and they have good relationship in the community. Generally speaking the religious groups mix well. Racial prejudices in this type of setting is almost non-existent.

¹⁹Reverend Leslie Kawamura, Honpa Buddhist Church of Alberta, personal letter (September 17, 1966).

²⁰Survey of Raymond, p. 6.

²¹Kawamura, letter.

²²Misae Hiranake and Ayake Sugimoto, Golden Jubilee of the Town of Raymond, Alberta Canada, 1901-1951 (Raymond, Alberta, Canada: Raymond Recorder, 1951), p. 35.

There are about 500 Japanese living in Raymond, of which 301 are paying members of the Buddhist society.²³ As of October 1, 1968, there are 1460 Mormons in Raymond with a stake population of 3,522.²⁴ The Roman Catholic population would be similar to the Buddhist Church and the United Church is the smallest.

From Raymond's beginning to now the religious attitude and climate have not changed a great deal. There is still strong religious forces in control of attitudes and behaviors which is good, but on the other hand there are a few who would rather not be bothered with any religious responsibility because of interference with temporal things.²⁵

²³Reverend Leslie Kawamura, personal letter, November 4, 1968..

²⁴Fay H. Walker, Taylor Stake, Raymond, personal letter (November 14, 1968).

²⁵Ibid.

CONCLUSION

Raymond began at the culmination of much hard work on the part of the Canadian government, the Mormon Church and people with ideas of a new home. These ideas were pushed forward and put into motion to eventually create a town. Jesse Knight, the founder of Raymond was willing to use his funds and influence for the betterment of the settlers. His sugar factory gave the town a needed industry and the Canadian government along with the Alberta Railroad and Irrigation Company offered land at a reasonable cost for settlement and cultivation.

The people of Raymond have welded a common heritage that now goes back many years. They seemed to have the stamina of the Canadian Indian, the love of the freedom of the outdoors of the trader, the ardent fearlessness and religious fervor of the early pioneers. As homesteaders they had a burning ambition and optimism inherent in all who work the soil along with a stoic resistance to despair. No ideology would be right or adequate for Raymond unless it included something of each part of their magnificent heritage.

The people of Raymond have from the very beginning been united in the goals of getting along and pushing for their common interests of religious unity, good education, good community facilities, public betterment of roads, sanitation, communication. When an improvement was needed they would all get together behind it to encourage its progress to completion, not only in money but by praising the city fathers for their foresight.

Racial prejudice is practically non-existent in Raymond. One can see an Englishman, a Japanese, a Slav, a Frenchman, and a North American Indian strolling down the street together. These people have learned to live together, accepting one another's differences with respect.

Despite the partial closing of the sugar factory, Raymond has remained a solid community. As a rural area, the young people are who desire to farm have a tendency to remain there and continue as their fathers before them, while other young people leave to seek avenues of higher learning in specialized training. These people have been and always will be a credit to the town of Raymond, although they make their contribution elsewhere.

Raymond is not unique. It is a solid Canadian town that has tried and will continue to try to produce the best, whether it be people or whether it be crops. The heritage of a locality such as Raymond, Alberta, Canada will cause the residents to realize the importance of it in the role it has played and will play in Provincial and Canadian affairs.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Report

St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development Committee

Report on--Further storage and Irrigation Works Required to Utilize Fully Canada's Share on International Streams in Southern Alberta.

February, 1942--Ottawa Canada

Members of the Committee

All men were appointed Federal Minister, Minister of Mines and Resources, Victor Meek--Controller, Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Ottawa.
Minister of Agriculture--George Spence--Director of Prairie Farms Rehabilitation, Regina
Minister of Finance--William E. Hunter--Accounts Branch, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Members of the Alberta Water Development Committee

Honorable D. B. MacMillan (Chairman) Minister in charge of Water Resources and Irrigation, Edmonton
Honorable N. E. Tanner--Minister of Lands and Mines--Edmonton
P. M. Sauder--Secretary--Director of Water Resources--Edmonton

International Joint Commission in its order of October 4, 1921 stated the following:

1. The water supply in Canada's share of International streams in Southern Alberta, the water requirements of the presently constructed projects, and water available for further irrigation development.
2. The most feasible plan to put these waters to beneficial use, including selection of lands to be irrigated, estimate of cost of storage reservoirs, and other works required for complete development.
3. Construction program with annual estimated expenditure over the period of years required for complete development.
4. The arrangements necessary with the owners of the present irrigation projects and the owners of further lands to be irrigated.
5. The benefits which this water development would confer on Canada, the Province of Alberta and residents of the districts affected.
6. The allocation of costs and methods of financing.
7. The administrative control to be exercised over the projects after completion, including maintenance and operation of the works constructed and colonization of the irrigable lands.

FINDINGS

1. That the apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers is governed by a treaty between Great Britain and the United States dated January 11, 1909, and is under the direction of the International Joint Commission.

2. The final Order of the International Joint Commission dated October 4, 1921, provided definite rules for apportioning the waters and the application of priorities.

3. That for the 1922 to 1940 inclusive, the share of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers allocated to Canada under the 1921 Order of the Commission averaged--St. Mary River 326,000 acre feet per year: Milk River 40,000 acre feet per year.

4. That during the period 1922-1940 Canada has constructed irrigation work capable of using on the average only 163,000 acae feet per year of its share of St. Mary River and not more than 2,000 acre feet per year of its share of the Milk River.

5. That for the same period of the St. Mary and Milk River allocated to the United States under the 1921 Order of the International Joint Commission average--St. May River--249,000 acre feet per year; Milk River 75,000 feet per year.

6. That as at the end of 1940 the United States had constructed and irrigation works capable, except in periods of unusual precipitation of regulating and making available for use its entire share of the water of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers for which regulating and storage works have not yet been constructed in Canada.

7. That Canada should construct at an early date the necessary irrigation works to protect by beneficial use its share of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers.

8. That there have been acute shortages in the water supply for existing projects served by the St. Mary River in Canada and that upon completion of the proposed St. Mary Reservoir sufficient water would be available to supply these shortages and serve an additional area of 94,000 acres of new land.

9. That there is tributary to the St. Mary and Milk rivers a larger area of good irrigatable land than can be irrigated by the total water available from Canada's share of these rivers supplemented by water of the Belly and Waterton Rivers.

10. That upon the completion of the ultimate development a total of 345,000 acres would be available for post war settlement and for the re-establishment of many farmers at present on sub-marginal lands.

11. That a reservoir on the St. Mary River in Canada is the most important feature in the development and that the site discussed in this report is for the purpose of storing Canada's share of the St. Mary and tributaries and waters from the Belly and Waterton Rivers.

12. That while irrigation in Southern Alberta has encountered many difficulties owing chiefly to the practice of assessing all costs of construction against the lands irrigated, its value is demonstrated clearly by projects now operating.

13. That with irrigation, soil and climatic conditions in Southern Alberta are highly favorable for the production of livestock and for growing forage crops, sugar beets, corn, and a wide variety of specialty crops.

14. That the stabilized agriculture and increased production resulting from further irrigation development in Southern Alberta would provide for permanent home building, for a higher standard of living, and for improved social advantages and educational facilities.

15. That the total estimated outlay required to fully and economically utilize Canada's share of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers for the irrigation of 345,000 acres of land on the basis of pre-war prices is estimated of \$15,178,439 or \$43.99 per acre, including construction operation deficits, land preparation, and colonization costs over a 14 year period of development.

16. That the capital cost is reasonable and that the extensive national and provincial benefits to be expected from the undertaking through business development and reduction of relief costs justify governmental financial assistance.

17. That while the program proposed provides for a 14 year period of construction, the development lends itself to great flexibility both in time and the order in which different parts may be undertaken.

18. That benefits to be derived from the proposed development spread widely throughout the country.

- a. To the farmer.
- b. To the local urban community centers, the municipalities and provinces.
- c. To the country at large in increased taxable wealth, increased food supply and business expansion.

19. That from representations made to the Committee by individual farmer and by various organizations, it is apparent there is a wide demand for the construction of the proposed development.

20. That the representatives of the Alberta Government, expressed a strong desire to see the development proceeded with, provided that satisfactory constructional arrangements may be concluded with the Canadian and Provincial Governments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It has become a generally accepted principle that the total costs of an irrigation project of this magnitude should not be charged to the lands immediately benefited. To ensure completion and successful operation of the project there must be government assistance. The development of the St. Mary and Milk River Project would not be only of benefit locally and provincially but would, be to the general advantage of Canada.

The Committee suggests first that such an agreement be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Alberta. This agreement should provide for a cooperation development of the proposed project as broader outlined. The Province of the Dominion will undertake to construct the remaining irrigation works required to put the water to beneficial use and assume responsibility for maintenance and operation of all works. The agreement should be conclusive, without any ground for doubt or misinterpretation, of the duties of the Province and Dominion. It should be ratified by legislative Action.

COMMITTEE SUGGESTIONS

- A. That the Dominion undertake and assume as a 100% responsibility the construction of the main reservoir and connection canals to provide storage facilities for Canada's share of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers as apportioned under the Order of the International Joint Commission of October 4, 1921.
- B. That the Dominion's part in the construction of the project be carried out as a Federal post-war development, and that the cost there of be regarded as nonrecoverable.
- C. That the Province of Alberta construct and carry out as a 100% provincial responsibility the remainder of the proposed construction program as outlined.
- D. That the Province of Alberta be wholly responsible for maintenance operation, and replacements, after construction of main reservoirs and connecting canals.
- E. That the Province of Alberta have full jurisdiction with respect to arrangements it may make with its municipalities, irrigation districts or others, as regards repayment of capital or for service charges necessary to the maintenance, operation, and replacement of works.
- F. That the suggested agreement should provide, among other things, for the settlement and colonization of the irrigated lands.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Dominion's</u>	<u>Province's</u>	<u>Total</u>
Main Reservoirs	\$4,914,440	-----	\$4,914,440
Connecting Canals	2,278,000	-----	2,278,000
Supplementary Reservoirs with feeder canals	-----	\$1,356,112	1,356,112
Main Irrigation Canals	-----	1,642,583	1,642,583
Distribution System	-----	2,195,520	2,195,520
Power Plant	-----	327,470	327,470
Total Construction Cost	7,192,449	5,521,685	12,714,134
Land Preparation \$3.00 per acre		1,035,000	1,035,000
Total Capital Cost	7,192,449	6,556,685	13,749,134

<u>Revenue Account</u>			
Estimated Operation and Maintenance deficit during development period			
	-----	877,301	877,301
Colonization \$1.00 per acre	-----	345,000	345,000
Agricultural Services			
60 cents per acre	-----	207,000	207,000
Total	7,192,449	7,985,986	15,178,435
Cost Per Acre	\$20.85	\$23.14	\$43.99

The total estimated cost of \$15,178,435 is based on pre-war conditions as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Dominion share (non-reimbursable) \$7,192,449 -- 47.4%
 Provincial share (subject to such reimbursements as the province may collect from the farmer) \$7,985,986 -- 52.6%

The combined share of both rivers is:

United States share	--	324,100 acre feet
Canada's share	--	403,200 acre feet
Total		727,300 acre feet

All water from the St. Mary River that is used for irrigation in Canada is diverted through the works of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company commonly called the A. R. and I., and now owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The areas irrigated include the lands served by the original A. R. and I. works and extensions in the irrigation districts of Taber, Magrath and Raymond. The Magrath and Raymond Districts include portions of the original project. The total area irrigable from existing works of A. R. and I. and Districts is 127,000 acres.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Source of Water Sup.</u>	<u>Acres served from existing works</u>
Canada land & I. Co.	Bow River	40,000
New West Irrigation Co.	Bow River	4,500
C.P.R. Western Section	Bow River	54,000
A. R. & I. Lethbridge	St. Mary's River	84,000
Magrath District	St. Mary's River	7,000
Raymond District	St. Mary's River	15,000

Project	Source of Water Supply	Acres served from existing works
Taber District	St. Mary's River	21,500
Eastern Irrig. Dist.	Bow River	150,000
Little Bow Irrig. Dist.	Highweed River	200
Lethbridge No. Dist.	Oldman River	95,000
United Irrig. Dist.	Belly River	34,000
Mountain View Irr. Dist.	Belly River	<u>3,500</u>
	Total	508,800

History and Description of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company

The present Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Project was the first to be authorized under the North West Irrigation Act. This Company is an amalgamation of the Canadian North West Coal and Navigation Company's successor Company, the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and its subsidiary the North West Irrigation Company. The Canadian North West Coal and Navigation Company was organized in 1883 for the purpose of developing coal deposits discovered near the site of the present city of Lethbridge. It was planned to carry the coal on barges, down the Oldman and South Saskatchewan Rivers, for transhipment to the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Medicine Hat. A similar railway was built from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana. The organization was renamed the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

The construction of the railways was financed with British capital and the Company received a subsidy from the Dominion Government of about 1½ million acres of land adjacent to its two lines. For the purpose of providing irrigation to aid in the disposal of this land the North West Irrigation Company was organized as a subsidiary of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company. An exchange of land was made where by the Company was given title to a solid block of land in the western part of its holdings and title to the land near Medicine Hat was revested in the Government. The newly formed Irrigation Company agreed to pay its parent organization \$2 per acre for the land.

The main works of the project were completed by the spring of 1901 and irrigation provided for about 600 acres near Lethbridge and about 3,000 acres in the Magrath District. The parent and subsidiary companies later amalgamated to form the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the 1912 control of the organization was acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

In 1902 authorization had been granted to the Company to divert additional water for irrigation and purchase a tract of 500,000 acres of land east of its then holdings. The company was allowed 15 years to complete the necessary irrigation works. The main canal diverting water from the St. Mary River six miles north of the International Boundary, was located and originally designed by engineers of the Dominion Surveys and Irrigation Branch of 1895 to carry 500 cubic feet per second the amount of water first authorized for the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Project.

The capacity of the canal was later enlarged to 1,200 cubic feet per second. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Canal now serves 127,600 acres of land comprising the original tract and subsequent extensions, including Taber, Magrath, and Raymond Irrigation Districts. Because of inadequate water supply, the area irrigated land is limited to 120,000 acres.

Water is delivered by the Company to the headgate of each district and the districts are each responsible for the distribution of water to individual operators and for the maintenance and operation of the distribution system.

The development of irrigation on the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Project was not uniform throughout the earlier years since a few seasons of favourable rainfall early in the century led to the belief that dry land farming and wheat growing were more profitable than the growing of irrigated crops. However, following the recurrence of several dry seasons and the successful introduction of alfalfa, substantial progress was recorded. By 1920, 82,000 acres of the irrigated land were reported occupied, and of this 12,000 acres were seeded to alfalfa. The project is now the centre of a rich agricultural area with irrigation in a dominant position.

RAYMOND IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Raymond Irrigation District was erected in March of 1925, and comprises an irrigable area of 15,129 acres in Township 6, Ranges 19, 20, and 21, West of the 4th Meridian, and west of the Town of Stirling. Of this area 8,688 acres were already under water agreement as part of the original Alberta Railway and Irrigation Project and works were constructed within the District to serve an additional 6,441 acres of new lands.

The A. R. and I. Company agreed in consideration of the payment of \$160,000 to deliver 40 cubic-feet per second of water during the irrigation season to headgates constructed and maintained by itself at suitable points along its canals. The District agreed to maintain, repair, renew and operate all works within its boundaries and to assume the Company's obligations for the maintenance and operation of all works therein.

In addition to the purchase price for water, the District agreed to pay the Company an annual water rental of \$4,500 and undertook as agent for the company to collect the rental on those lands included in the District which held water agreements with the Company and pay to the company the sum of \$112.50 for every cubic foot second of water covered by such agreements.

Cost of Construction and Methods of Financing

The Albert Railway and Irrigation Project was financed entirely without Government assistance other than certain land grants given to the Company for railway development. According to information available

\$2,133,851 has been expended on the main project. This figure no doubt includes a considerable amount expended for improvements.

The Company also constructed and financed three irrigation district extensions served from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation works, Taber, Magrath, and Raymond. On each case the Company accepted as security bonds issued by the Districts under authority of the Alberta Irrigation Districts Act.

The total expenditure on the Taber District was \$308,368 including the cost of the Chin Reservoir. Two hundred and eighty thousand was expended on the Magrath District and \$166,000 on the Raymond Irrigation District. The capital expenditure for irrigation on the total area of 127,600 acres averages slightly more than \$21 per acre.

Extent to which Canada Uses Its Share of Milk River and St. Mary River

The use of water from the Milk River for irrigation in Canada is limited entirely to a few small individual projects along the river and its tributaries. Topographical features would permit of the utilization of all of Canada's share of the necessary diversion and storage facilities were provided.

Canadian use of the St. Mary River is limited by the 1,200 second feet capacity of the diversion works and consequently the portion of capacity is not utilized. For the period 1922 to 1940 the average annual natural flow of St. Mary River at the Boundary amounted to 611,300 acre feet of which Canada's share was 362,000 acre feet. Of this share Canada used only an average of 163,200 acres feet or 45% because of lack of storage facilities.

RAYMOND IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Raymond Irrigation District levied a charge of \$1.50 per acre in 1941 to cover all charges for that year. About 45 cents is required for service charges and the balance is charged to water right payments.

Topography

Surface and topographical conditions vary throughout the different parts of the area. The steepest slopes are found in the area along the lower limits of the Milk River Ridge. However, lands too rough or steep for irrigation are excluded and fully one-half of the total area in the proposed extension is rated from very good to excellent in respect to topography. The surface conditions in the northeastern area are particularly favourable for irrigation.

Climate

The greater part of the project is in the area of low rainfall in southern Alberta, where the average annual precipitation is less than 12 inches. Frequently Chinook winds from the southwest during growing

season cause relatively high temperatures. Much of the limited precipitation occurs in comparatively light rainfalls and consequently a large proportion is lost in evaporation.

Precipitation increases somewhat towards the western part of the area and to the south towards the Milk River Ridge where the climate is influenced to some extent by the higher altitude. However, all of the area is in the shortgrass country where drought, because of the limited precipitation and unfavourable distribution, is the major agricultural problem. The average annual precipitation at Medicine Hat, to the east of the project is 12 to 19 inches, while the precipitation at Lethbridge on the western boundary average 15 to 25 inches annually. These averages indicate only in a general way the climatic conditions in either district since the three major factors affecting production are: 1. the distribution of rainfall during the growing season, 2. the frequency of years of low precipitation, and 3. high evaporation losses.

In most years moisture conditions at the beginning of the season are favourable and crop prospects usually appear promising. Frequently, crops suffer heavily or are completely destroyed by drought and heat in late June or July and any subsequent rains are of little value. Precipitation records are not available for all parts of the project but the effect of climate on agriculture production is probably more accurately indicated by yields obtained. For instance, larger yields in areas of lower temperatures and evaporation, such as northern Alberta or Saskatchewan. During the past 20 years wheat yields throughout the area have averaged 11 to 7 bushels per acre varying from 3 to 7 bushels in 1936 to 30 bushels per acre in 1927 when total precipitation for the year exceeded 25 inches.

IRRIGATION IN CANADA

Irrigation in Canada is largely confined to developments in Alberta during the past thirty years or since about 1910. Up to 1920 irrigation work was undertaken almost entirely by private enterprise. Since 1920 a number of irrigation districts have been formed to irrigate lands in private ownership which had been previously farmed by dry farming methods. These districts were financed by sale of bonds in most cases guaranteed by the province.

Early irrigation practice in Company projects was greatly handicapped by slow settlement. Encouraged by occasional wet years and in spite of semi-arid conditions, settlers persisted with dry farming principally in the production of wheat as most drought resistant and for which a ready cash market was available; moreover irrigation was new to these settlers and land values high. But continued summer fallow practice, winds, soil drifting and soil depletion coupled with dry years wrought havoc in large areas.

Land was abandoned. Many settlers moved to northern areas and some to irrigation districts. Those moving to irrigation districts were handicapped financially and lacked experience in irrigation but by

determination and perseverance they had found succour and release from the hazards of dry farming in the drought areas. They have demonstrated the merits of irrigation. While wheat is still excessively grown, they are gradually turning to mixed farming by growing forage crops and by stock feeding, a valuable adjunct to prairie pasture lands, and by growing canning products, sugar beets, vegetables, etc. for market, berries and hardy fruits for home uses. They have found security, confidence and the opportunities for a comfortable farm home. They are creating a valuable asset in aiding to stabilize Canadian agriculture.

Irrigation Development in Alberta

The following table shows by projects, the acreage that can be irrigated by the works constructed to date in Alberta together with the cost of construction there of as furnished by the Alberta Department of Water Resources.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Irrigable Area</u>	<u>Cost of Construction</u>
Canada Land and Irrigation Co.	40,000	\$7,000,000
New West Irrigation District	4,500	210,000
C.P.R. Western Section	54,000	5,860,000
A. R. and I. Lethbridge	84,000	2,134,000
Magrath Irrigation District	7,000	200,000
<u>Raymond Irrigation District</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>
Taber Irrigation District	21,500	300,000
Eastern Irrigation District	150,000	13,000,000
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Dist.	95,000	5,400,000
United Irrigation District	34,000	550,000
Little Bow Irrigation District	200	20,000
Mountain View Irrigation District.	<u>3,500</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Total	508,800	\$34,874,000

In addition there are 595 small private projects to irrigate about 70,000 acres. The projects as listed are capable of some enlargement by the extension of existing works.*

*D. W. Hays, "Report of St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development Committee," February 1942, Ottawa, Canada. Information was compiled by the committees as listed at the beginning of the report. Portions were selected and used by the author to enlarge on the Irrigation Project of Raymond.

Appendix B

A List of 1901, 1902, 1903 Raymond Pioneers*

Knights	Rivers	Johnstons
Munns	Dunns	Mehews
Lambs	Gordons	Hickens
Gibbs	Fishers	Walkers
Rolfsons	Kimballs	Salmons
Selmans	Hicks	Laycocks
Courts	Litchfields	Bowdens
McCarthys	Pickets	Olsons
Coopers	Wasdons	Scovilles
Holbrooks	Southworths	Wilcoxs
Brimhalls	Smiths	Thompsons
Fiarbanks	Weavers	Meldrums
Wooleys	Holts	Allreds
Bakers	Zoebells	Strongs
Youngs	Jeffrys	Larsons
Stones	Fraziers	Bennetts
Starks	Galbraiths	Andersons
Bevans	Milners	Hancocks
Hawkins	Clarks	Palmers
Powells	Corless	Stevensons
Kinseys	Christensens	Linguards
Cooks	Walls	Buehlers
Depews	Carters	Heggles
Zufelts	Nilssons	Vanwaggoners
Turners	Romrills	Higgs
Jones	Smillies	Hobbs
Peipgrass	Owens	Petersons
Rose	Glovers	Dukes
Fawns	Linkous	Budds
LeBarons	Chances	Cuncombs
Paris	Porters	Paxmans
O'Brians	Meeks	Burrs
Roberts	Allens	Hydes
Ellisons	Evans	Skousons
Dahls	Cards	Elders
Powelsons	Brewertons	Jacobs
Shields	Harris'	Bishops
Woods	Loves	Metcalfs
McLeans	Asplunds	Turners
Stringhams	Kelleys	Halls
Stevens	Betts	Kings
Richardsons	Mendenhalls	Holmes
Rhodebacks	West	Wellings
Cammocks	Witbecks	Nalders
Tollustrups	Nilssons	Kirkhams
Waltons	Kenneys	McKnights
Terries	McMullens	Rouse'
Lunds	Schniders	

*Church Historians Office-Records of Raymond, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appendix CMissionary Colonists Sent to CanadaMay 9, 1899

H. J. W. Burningham	East Bountiful
Arthur J. Burningham	East Bountiful
James Briggs	East Bountiful
J. K. Thomas	East Bountiful
John W. Ford	Centerville
George W. Rawlings	Centerville
Arthur Carihfield	Farmington
John Steed	Farmington (excused, went later)
James H. Wilcox	Farmington
Ben Barber Jr.	Kaysville
William Knighton	South Bountiful
George N. Atkinson	South Bountiful (excused)
Frank Mann	South Bountiful
George W. Johnson	West Bountiful
Charles B. Mann	West Bountiful
William Hepworth	West Bountiful
Joseph Argile, Jr.	West Bountiful
Joseph H. Argyle	West Bountiful
Ben H. Argyle	West Bountiful
Tom H. Argyle	West Bountiful
Robert H. Argyle	West Bountiful

May 10, 1899

Manley Brown	
Walter Brown	
Joseph Alston	American Fork
John Sykes	American Fork
Charles Tilloch	American Fork
Orson A. Woolley	Salt Lake
Andrew Walton	Provo
Rudolph Huckster	Providence
C. N. Hammond	Providence
Elijah Janes	Providence
E. P. Hanson	Providence
Hyrum Kirkham	American Fork
Hyrum Egbert	Sugar House
John Gibbs	Lehi
Jean Bushman	American Fork
Thomas Low	Garden City
Moroni Paxman	Provo
Ebenezer G. Taylor	Provo
Bishop Leonard W. Hardy	Provo
Jesse Hardy	Provo
William B. Hardy	Provo
George Pickett	Providence
Arthur Pickett	Providence

George Naylor	Logan
Harry Toone and 6 sons	Craydon
Bishop Simmons and 6 sons	Rockfront
Lyrum Nielson	Woodland, Wasatch Co.
Bishop Lambert	Woodland, Wasatch Co.
Simon Koholor	Midway
Benoni Green	Kamas Summit
Virgineros Bean	Richfield
Ellis Hurn	Manti
Charles H. Olsen	Plain City
James Croft and Sons	Peterson
Frank Grant	Woodscross
John Barton	Ogden
Robert J. Withers	Farmington
Adam Russell	Ogden

(signed) John W. Taylor

June 9, 1899

Apostle John W. Taylor from Cardston, Albert N. W. T. told President Lorenzo Snow that C. M. Hammond had 150 teams working on the Canal and they were proceeding well. He also mentioned many settlers coming every few days, and it looked like they were going to complete the project according to the contract. Everyone seems fine.

Appendix D

Letter written by Mrs. F. B. (Emily) Rolfson, June 15, 1955

I remember I left Salt Lake City, July 24, 1901, as a young wife, to come to this vast prairie country by mixed train through Courtts to Stirling, where my husband was living at the time in a tent. Besides myself, there were my two little children, Ray and Bazel, and my husband's sister, Gertie. F. B., as my husband was usually called, had come to Stirling to settle in April of that year. He had brought what furniture we owned, our bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, dried fruit of apricots, apples, and plums, and a five-gallon sealed can of peaches. He came with other settlers on a special immigrant train and it took three days. He secured odd jobs at first--\$1.50 a day, and boarded himself. The five of us continued to live in the tent. There were a few houses at that time in Stirling, one small store and school house.

Brother Rolfson and I attended the dedication of the ground for the Knight Sugar Factory at Raymond on August 11, 1901. I felt right at home in this knee-high prairie grass. I saw no fences, no buildings, nothing but an expanse of prairie shear grass. A few days later my husband, who was a carpenter by trade, was given the job of building the first blacksmith shop in Raymond, operated by Ephriam Hicks and owned by the Knight Sugar Company. While he worked here he picked out a 2-acre lot on which to build our home. He started it in August, 1901. He drove back and forth from Stirling with a team and wagon he borrowed. Each trip he would bring over a little material for our new home. He stayed over night as soon as the house was far enough along. George Court helped him put on the roof.

One day while they were working on the roof, Brother Court exclaimed, "What's that coming across the prairie--looks like a covered wagon?" And it was--the Munns family, who had come all the way from Lehi, Utah.

On September 15, 1901, we moved into our new two-room house, too late to put up the beds so we all bedded down on straw on the floor, with our feather ticks over that. This was our first night in our new home--a home that had no windows for six weeks until we could get some from Lethbridge, a home that had no door except a blanket at first, a home that had no chimney, just a stove pipe put through one of the boarded windows until we could get enough stove pipe to go through the roof. We lived in these two rooms for six years or so before we added two more rooms. Here we lived till 1932. We had bought a farm west of Raymond about 1903 or 1904 where we now live, and have lived for many years. In 1902 we boarded as many as twelve men at one time, men who worked on the irrigation canal and water pipe line. Some of them slept in our loft.

I remember I attended the first Relief Society meeting ever held in Raymond, February 23, 1902. The Magrath sisters came over to hold this meeting which was held in the home of Sister Hannah Gibb, now owned by Thomas T. Mendenhall. I bore my testimony that day--the first one I ever gave. When the Relief Society was organized in Raymond, 1901, Sister Olsen and I were the first two visiting teachers appointed. How well I remember!

Emily Rolfson (signed)
June 15, 1955

Appendix EPersonal Interview

The following is a personal interview held with Mr. George B. Russell, 2867 Porter Ave., Ogden, Utah on April 31, 1967. It is concerning the early activities of the Adam Russell family in southern Alberta.

The Russell family, composed of ten members, made the journey from Riverdale, Ogden to Southern Alberta in 1899. Adam Russell and his boys had been building railroads, such as the "Oregon Shortline" in the United States, when he was called on a work mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to Canada to help build the "Mormon Canal."

They lived for a while in Stirling in a large, round tent provided by the Alberta Irrigation and Railroad company, the only one of its kind in the area. Before starting on the canal, they helped in the building of the narrow gauge railroad from Stirling Station to Cardston through what later became Raymond.

The water in the area wasn't fit for drinking and so the railroad company was forced to bring water in by rail in large tankers. They finally resorted to digging a well to supply the needed water.

Adam Russell's wife, Hannah, was a respected and admired woman, having accomplished a great deal in her lifetime. She was the first "mid-wife" in the Stirling-Raymond area. She would never refuse a call, even if it meant riding horseback in the dead of winter to reach the expectant mother. She also served as Alberta Stake Relief Society President and traveled all over southern Alberta fulfilling the many assignments that the position calls for.

Mr. Russell mentioned that he remembers well the following men that have been previously mentioned: Jesse Knight, Will Knight, J. Raymond Knight, Bill McIntyre, Charles Ora Card and many others who played such a prominent part in the settling of Raymond and surrounding territory.

The mosquitos were so thick in the area around Stirling, surrounding the 18 and 15 mile lakes, that when it came time to milk the cows they had to build smug fires in order to be able to milk the cows.

The Canal was begun at Kimball and finished up at Stirling. The Russells started at Spring Coulee, half-way between Magrath and Cardston. They used horses and scappers, the slip scappers were pulled by just two horses, the wheeled scrapers were pulled by four horses and the wooden-tongued scraper was pulled by two horses. Many times the men and teams worked for 12 hours. After work the horses were hobbled and allowed to roam the range.

The men's wives would usually cook for their husbands and the crew. They lived in tents and covered wagons and as the days work of a quarter mile of canal was completed they would move ahead, and so were always handy to their work.

The progression of the canal was slow and tedious, but it was completed in 1903, taking a period of approximately four years. The laborers were always satisfied with their working conditions and their wages. During the winter months when it was impossible to go ahead with their job, the men were forced to find other work to keep their families going. Many men worked for the coal mine companies. The Russells hauled coke for the Alberta Railroad and Irrigation Co., transferring from the narrow to the wide gauge to the narrow gauge railroad.

Appendix FPlenty of Room for Homeseekers^a

Alberta, Canada offers exceptional inducements. Thursday, May 5, 1898
 Where Industry thrives: Prosperity of the settlements--Fall Grain
 is doing well--New Flouring Mill--Canal nearly finished.

Special Correspondence.

Cardston, Alberta, Canada, April 27.

We have a thriving and growing country, where our farmers are turning over hundreds of broad acres of soil for grain and vegetables, to add to the already vast area of fall grain that now is in a most thriving condition contributing much to the prosperity of our great and growing country. Alberta never had brighter prospects than today. To have a part of our land in fall grain lightens the spring labors of our industrious farmers, some of whom have thought that fall grain was not a sure crop in consequence of our open winters, but by not pasturing it in the fall we find that the growth made then protects it in winter.

Our last winter has been what we term an open one and almost without snow. We feel that we have learned a most needed lesson and one that will be of vast benefit to our settlers here. We plant our fall wheat early, that is to say in July and August, then we have time to plow for early spring sowing, which leaves less to do in the spring time. I recently visited the old and new settlements and found our people busy plowing and sowing. Farming implements have been in greater demand this year than before, although a double supply had been ordered by our implement dealers, they have had to reorder and now feel that there will be a shortage in this line.

The spring opened here the middle of March, and the weather had been so pleasant that our seeding is nearly over. We have had just enough rain to keep the soil in excellent condition to germinate the seed--in fact for the last thirteen years we have not lacked the needful moisture to bring our seeds forth, which always gives Alberta an advantage over the arid regions.

The settlement of the country has been much encouraged by Messrs. Harker and Allen building a new flouring mill at a cost of about \$15,000, which, with our old colony mill, will insure grinding capacity for all our grain, and furnish flour for all of our settlers, and the hundreds of new ones that we expect this season. Several cars of new settlers have already arrived and are now turning over the virgin soil, which is rich and very productive.

^aCharles Ora Card, 1839-1906, his diaries from September 14, 1886 to July 10, 1903. Micro-film, Utah State University Library 979-2, C178d Reel 55, Logan, Utah.

Inquiry by letter often comes asking if there is any more room for settlers here. My answer is always in the affirmative, with thousands of acres yet to occupy, and you need not be afraid of overcrowding us. We welcome our Utah friends and others who wish to join our ranks of industry. We are pleased to welcome old and young, fat and lean, rich and poor; for all there is a grand opportunity. Lands quoted from \$2.50 per acre and upwards both uncultivated and cultivated lands are on the market, as well as homesteads, all good enough to please the most fastidious.

Our new settlements of Stirling, Magrath, Caldwell and Kimball were only organized last year and the mark they have made in building schools and dwelling houses, plowing, fencing, etc. is worthy of commendation. The older settlements continue to open up more farms and fields also. Cardston has built up much in the last six months. It has an assembly hall forty by eighty-six feet and now boasts of room enough for our 250 Sunday School children. We can accommodate all the people each Sabbath at our meetings and have room to spare. We expect some of our Apostles and others at our quarterly conference, which convenes here on the 27th and 28th of May, at which time we expect a rich treat and all are looking forth with fond anticipation.

The great canal is on the road to completion and the water is expected to reach Magrath and Stirling in June and later to Lethbridge. This will be a great and lasting benefit not only to the present settlers, but others who will be established on its route of fifty miles, through the choicest of lands.

Yours respectively,

Charles Ora Card (signed)

Appendix G

Some Firsts of 1901^a

First Sugar Factory--ground dedicated forenoon, August 11
 Townsite dedicated afternoon, August 11
 Warren Depew and others arrived at Sugar Factory grounds August 1
 with many loads of machinery
 First prairie sod turned by Warren Depew
 First building--a lean-to blacksmith shop built by E. B. Hicks
 First house built by F. B. Rolfson
 First family to arrive, George C. Munns--September 2 (Wm. Lamb and
 Hannah Gibb arrived September 4 and 5
 First store and hotel--Charles McCarthy owner
 First meat market--Wm. Wood, owner
 First Church--one room donated by Jesse Knight
 First meeting held in new church, December 6
 First Bishop--Jesse William Knight
 First Postmaster--Charles McCarthy
 First Overseer--Henry Fairbanks
 First Nurse--Hannah Gibb
 First dance--held in McCarthy's store
 First meeting held November 3 in McCarthy's Mercantile
 First organization of YLMIA November 10, Alsina E. Holbrook, President
 First organization of YMMIA, November 10, E. B. Hicks, President
 First organization of Sunday School November 24, L. H. Holbrook, Supt.
 First baby colonist--Floyd Lamb
 First child born--Jesse Nilsson (Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nilsson-parents)

Some Firsts of 1902

First boy born in Raymond--Raymond Holbrook (Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Holbrook,
 parents)
 First school house (Now buddhist temple)
 First car--some say E. B. Hicks, others--George Budd owners
 First twin boys--Donald & Joseph Nilsson (Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Nilsson,
 parents)
 First flour mill--built in 1902, in operation January 1903, George
 W. Green, Manager
 First flour purchased by Wm. Hobbs (father of Mrs. C. D. Peterson)
 First threshing outfit--A Massey Harris, \$4,000, George H. Budd, owner
 First Photographer--John Fairbanks
 First Doctor--J. H. Rivers
 First brick house--J. F. Anderson
 First wheat threshed--Henry Cole, Raymond's oldest citizen (94 in 1951)
 First Plumber--Wm. Paris
 First bakery--H. A. Jones
 First barber--P. Betts
 First Organization of Primary--Susie Rose, President
 First Organization of Relief Society--Jane Bevan, President

^aTaken from the records of Mrs. Elizabeth King, Raymond, Alberta.

Some Firsts of 1903

First Mayor--Charles McCarthy
Town incorporated
First town council--A. E. Moore, T. O. King, Wm. Lamb, R. H. McDuffee,
F. B. Rolfson, E. B. Hicks
First local paper--"The Raymond Chronicle"
First editor--R. O. Mattheson
First school board--Bevan, Dahl, Green, Wm. Cooper, Chairman
First school teachers--Miss Middlemiss, Miss McLeod, Miss Scott,
B. F. Keillor
First school principal--B. F. Keillor
First Church School--Knight Academy, first in Canada
First Knight Academy graduates--June Allred, Lura and Jesse Redd, Don
Skouson
First student to register at Knight Academy--Paul Redd
First Stampede held in Raymond and in Canada
First radio bought by King and Green, with ear sets and loud speaker
First Electric lights turned on December 27, 1907
First opening of Opera House, April 23, 1909
Raymond ward divided June 16, 1912

Appendix HMeeks Brothers--Canadian Ranchers^a

Later in August, 1902, my brother, Will and I decided if we continued in the cattle business we would have to seek greener pastures. Our ranges were overstocked, losses were heavy every winter and hay was out of the question. We had stock on the Henry mountains and the Boulder mountains and the deserts between in Southern Utah. Roaming bands of sheeps left dusty trails on the desert and trimmed the vegetation on the mountain ranges. To remain in the stock business after experiencing this picture year after year, we knew something would have to be done and that immediately. We had talked of Oregon as well as of Canada. We decided, after an hour long consultation as we sat on our worn out saddle horses on top of Boulder mountain 12,000 feet above sea level surrounded by a half dozen herds of sheep, that we would head for Salt Lake City next day and discuss with men who knew Oregon, as well as Canada, a place to go and establish a ranching business.

Wm. H. McIntyre, Sr. was the first man we met for information on the ranching business in Canada. I can see his stately figure today as he stood on main street corner in front of the McIntyre bank, wearing his broad-brimmed western cow-boy hat. He was very reluctant to say very much when we first opened up the conversating. He wanted to know why we wanted so much information about Canada. After telling him we were looking for a place in a new country where we could establish a ranching business he said: "Haven't you heard of the hard winters in Canada and the cold rains that kill the cattle in the spring?" He continued, "I am losing thousands of dollars in Canada every year. Now understand me, boys, I am losing all this money by not having enough cattle to eat the grass going to waste up there. Yes, if I wanted to go into the cattle business and had an old cow with but three good legs, I would ship her to Canada."

Then to contact a church member who was somewhat familiar with both countries, Canada and Oregon, we called on Joseph W. McMurrin. His advice was: "If you want a good mild climate to live in where you have good fruit in abundance and probably could ranch in a small way--go to Oregon--but, if you want lots of room on a rich fertile prairie covered with an abundance of grass--go to Canada. The grass on the range in Canada is just as thick as it is on any lawn in Salt Lake City.

That was enough. We left that night and in two days we were in Canada. We rolled into Stirling on the night of August 28 over the narrow gauge railroad from Great Falls and experienced that night what 4 degrees of frost felt like in Canada after coming out of the south.

^aJames Meeks, "Meeks Brothers--Canadian Ranchers," personal copy of Mrs. Mel Depew, daughter of James Meeks, resident of Raymond, Alberta, Canada.

We were glad to get out of the little cold room at the hotel and started to walk to Raymond to get warm. Half-way over we were overtaken by Christian Peterson of Welling, and Joseph Harker of Magrath, riding in a sheep supply wagon on the way to Raymond for supplies for the Knight camps. We were headed straight for the Knights at Raymond so we appreciated the lift. On reaching Raymond, we found all the Knights had gone to Cardston for conference. There was but one Stake at that time and everybody seemed to be at conference. We worked our way to Cardston and there contacted the Knights, including "Uncle Jesse." They received us very kindly and immediately after conference drove us to the -K2 ranch to look over their land possessions in Canada. On the way out Uncle Jesse humorously said: "Ray, I believe you should tie a knot in your horses tails." "Why, father?" said Ray. "Well, if they should slip through their collars you would still have them by the tails." Ray's team was young and small, weaving about in the road and showing considerable difficulty in pulling their load.

Ray showed us his 1,000 Manitoba steers of which 400 were all ready to be shipped to Winnipeg or Toronto. He said he expected to get \$40 or \$45 per head for them, which seemed a good price at the time. We were fitted out at the ranch with two good saddle horses and a guide to ride down the Milk River ridge through the McIntyre ranch on into the ridge country known as the option, then, back south in to the country now known as the Del Bonita district, where Charles Kinsey and Steve Bennett were riding a line between the Knight Sugar Company cattle and the McIntyres with John Ross and Walter Rouse holding their share of the line working for McIntyre. Day after day we rode the range never tiring--seeing thousands of fat cattle and the abundance of grass that stood knee high to a saddle horse. Not a fence was seen after leaving the -K2 ranch and the McIntyres' until we contacted a line fence running south from Stirling over the Milk River ridge down to the Milk River and south. So impressed with the country and to its possibilities as a ranching country we rushed back home fully determined to gather a shipment of cattle that fall and move them to Canada. By the first of November we had selected from the desert and mountain ranges about 500 head of our strongest cattle and headed north. My brother Will was not able to make the trip back to Canada that fall because of domestic duties at home, my brother, Archie, four years younger than myself, put on his red flannels and said he would try one winter in Canada.

Uncle George Forsyth caught the Canadian spirit and wanted to know if he could go along with us and take about 45 head of cattle, 4 work horses, and his saddle horse. He presented a dignified and distinguished teamster perched high upon the lead wagon, driving four big horses, wearing a U. S. officer's uniform and an ivory handled 45 calibre pistol strapped to his hip ready for any emergency. We had along with us Vern Lyman and Leo Bullard of our town who were anxious to see the country we had spoken of so well.

The trip was almost uneventful until we reached Cut Bank in North Montana, our destination. Arriving there at 12 o'clock at night, the Great Northern railroad demanded \$1,200 in cash for their end of the haul from Southern Utah before the cattle could be unloaded. We were hungry, tired, cold and disappointed. We had no currency--so the stock

was held on the train cars until 11 o'clock the next day. In a compromise I gave our cheque for \$1,200. When morning came a wire was sent to Salt Lake City concerning this cheque. The word came back Ok, so we proceeded to unload the cars and set our wagons together. We worked hard and fast to get over to the Canadian side of the line before winter set in, so within 48 hours we were about twenty miles out onto the Indian Reservation. At the dawn of day the second morning suddenly appeared at our camp two Great Northern officials with my \$1,200 cheque. I had made a mistake in writing it out. I had written twelve on the second line instead of twelve hundred, so in reality it was worth but twelve dollars. It was our turn then to be independent. Cattle unloaded--resting and feeding on the first real grass they had ever seen in the heart of the Indian Reservation. We asked them to have some breakfast with us, which they did. They were humble and nice and volunteered to help us load up and get on our way. "Yes," said my brother, "we would like a little help to load the crippled cow in the trail wagon, a cow that got hurt in unloading." "What," they said, "are you going to haul a cow that can't stand up all the way to Canada?" "Yes," my brother said, "Billy McIntyre of Salt Lake who has a big ranch in Canada says if you want to go into the Cattle business, and have a cow with three good legs ship her to Canada--so we are not destroying her but will haul her through." "Oh, its too cold up there--she will never survive the hard winter," they said. She did survive and brought us several head of cattle after a 70 mile trip in a trail wagon--loaded and unloaded several times. About ten o'clock I gave the Great Northern officers a new cheque--this time for the right amount; so they left for Cut Bank expressing appreciation that we had all got together and understood each other.

Our trip from Cut Bank into Canada was anything but pleasant as we faced cold shifting winds that kept the new snow on the move. The last night in Montana we met Ray Knight at the Emerson Ranch on his way to Cut Bank and to meet three trainloads of steers from Utah. When Ray came in sight we breathed a sigh of relief as we were practically lost and expected at any time to run into an Indian patrol police. That would have meant a case of trespass as we had no permit to cross an Indian reservation.

That night we discussed old times when Ray was considered to be the best all around cow boy in the round-up on Boulder mountain before he came to Canada, when he would rather ride a bad horse than eat a meal. He roped a four year old buck deer from the back of a half-broken horse just for fun. He was always good with a rope. Next morning, Ray pointed out some land marks ahead of us as guides to pass in making our last trip to Montana. We moved right along until the International line was crossed where we moved in on Knight Sugar Company leased land. From there on we moved in on Knight Sugar Company leased land. From there on we took our time, resting and grazing the stock until Milk River was reached where we waited two weeks for the arrival of the three train loads of steers from Utah, so we would pass the customs together. Our next move was to cross Milk River Ridge and find a home for our cattle as well as ourselves near Magrath or Raymond.

On the night of December 24, Christmas Eve, we pitched our tents on Brother Heninger's farm, one mile east of Magrath in what was known as the Magrath field. Christmas morning came out bright, warm and clear after a light fall of snow the night before. A gentle breeze was blowing from the southwest. We listened at long range as we stood at attention on the canal bank to the music of the Magrath band as they played "O, Canada." To us it was sweet music in a promised land on a beautiful winter's day.

In coming to a new country like Canada you are confronted with new conditions, new ideas and an environment all together different to what we had been accustomed to. The urgent feeling is to adapt yourself to the conditions as you find them and then try to learn something from every man you meet. The early settlers of 1900-03 had varied, and in many cases, disappointing experiences. Get acquainted and get the benefit of the other man's experience was what my brother Archie and I thought would be a good policy, or be content to wrestle with the new problems in our own way. In Magrath we were not long in getting acquainted with the Heningers, Stoddards, Rixies, Dudleys, Karrens, Harkers and a great many more good people in the district. To them we were just two strange boys living in a tent across the Pot Hole looking after a herd of thin, Utah cattle. At this spot, we had bought hay from Brother Heninger where headquarters were established for the winter. To us it was a long, cold winter, living in a tent as we had to. Thanks to our good mother in sending along plenty of bedding to keep us warm. When spring came our tent, like Joseph's coat, had many colors from the use of red and black darning yarns to patch holes. George Forsythe had established his headquarters on the west side of Magrath. He was fortunate in getting a small house to live in.

By the middle of January winter was upon us. The cattle from the sand hills Southern Utah commenced to show the pinch of a northern climate. Grain had to be fed along with hay to part of the herd to preserve their flesh. Expenses were mounting, money was needed. Magrath had no bank, so our only source of money was a bank in Salt Lake City, eight hundred miles away. The asset, our livestock, which had secured a loan in Salt Lake was in a foreign land. To arrange our banking business so that it would be a little more satisfactory, I saddled my old grey horse and rode to Raymond where the Bank of Montreal had just established a branch. After putting my horse in the livery stable, I walked around in front of the McCarthy Hotel where I met Will Knight. In a cheerful way he said: "How is everything and are you getting set for winter?" I explained that I was still paying bills incurred in Canada on a Salt Lake Bank. "That will never do," said Will. "Come right in the bank with me, we'll soon change that." After an introduction and a friendly discussion with the manager, Mr. Brown, my business was reviewed. A \$2,700 note on a Salt Lake Bank was taken up and \$800 overdraft paid and a credit of \$800 was arranged. My credit of \$800 was soon used up and an overdraft was apparent which was not in keeping with my introduction.

Nothing was to be done but saddle the old grey horse again and go to Raymond. Early in the morning late in January, I found myself sitting in the McCarthy Hotel at the breakfast table when the bank

manager and staff came down stairs at eight o'clock. "Out rather early this morning, Mr. Meeks," said Mr. Brown. "Yes," I replied, "I just discovered last night that I had an overdraft at the bank, so thought I had better come over and see about it." "Your introduction by Mr. Knight was worth something to this bank, so from now on don't worry about a small overdraft," he replied.

We longed for the sunny days in April and May to terminate two months of cold winter weather in February and March. Bishop Harker was our only weather prophet in those days. He promised no relief in the weather until the last of March and sure enough on the 28th day of March the weather broke and within three days the snow had disappeared and huge blocks of ice were floating down the river.

April and May were relatively dry and only two inches of snow fell until the May snow storm set in. Here I believe something should be said about that storm. No one, except those who experienced it can realize what man and beast passed through. It started to rain hard about 3 o'clock Saturday the 16th, and by 9 o'clock it was snowing, and by 9 o'clock the next day there was fourteen inches of wet snow covering the country. I looked northwest Sunday morning from the tent door and made a few steps towards a new shed we were building. My vision was so obscured that I returned to the tent. "Boys," I said, speaking to my brother and Frank Edwards, "If I were a betting man I would bet \$1,000 that no man living could face that storm from here to Magrath." Monday morning came and no change--only more snow. Cattle were now drifting or trying to find shelter somewhere. The last of our remaining hay stack was used up. Four work horses and two saddle horses were without feed. Calves were taken from their mothers and pushed into the corral for protection, thinking their mothers would remain outside and browse on the green leaves sticking above the snow, but no, they never stopped and never did return to their calves.

Things commenced to look serious by Monday morning. We knew we were practically snowed in without hay and but a few bags of oats for the work horses. Edwards, the hired man said, "I believe I can take four horses and go to that unclaimed hay stack one mile from here and get back with a little hay." At the same time my brother said, "I'll follow the same fence line to the Magrath field and open up that corner, as there is liable to be a pile-up as the cattle drift south." All that day I worked around the yard, digging cows out of the snow drifts, pushing calves into the temporary shelter, as I waited and listened for the sound of the return of the boys. Just at dark I saw a dark object stalled within three hundred yards of camp, with his team facing a twenty foot bank. He cried when he saw me approaching. He said, "I've been lost all day and don't know where I am now." "Get on my horse, Frank," I said, "I think I can get you out of this bad spot you are in." I got up on the wagon and spoke to the team. They wouldn't move, again I spoke to them, slashing them with the lines, but still they stood. "Frank, what's the matter with this old team? It's the first time they have ever refused to pull." "Jimmy," he broke down again and said, "I have pulled that team so much today I am ashamed of myself and have swore so much, I thought God Almighty would rob me of my speech.

After a little careful piloting, I was able to get the team and wagon into camp where we stayed for 10 days not being able to move. Our worries then were not over. What had become of my brother leaving when the teamster did and expecting to be back in three or four hours. "I never saw him all day," said Frank. We listened in vain that night for some sound suggesting his return, but not until three days later did he get back, struggling through the deep snow, half snow blind under a bright noon-day sun. He had been marooned with five Magrath men in Hod Thomas' shack with scanty rations for five days.

Tuesday night, the storm was still raging and it brought in a rider from the north, in the person of Will Knight, looking for Wells Brimhall who hadn't been heard of four days. Will struggled all day on and off his horse to make the eight miles to our camp. "Do you know anything about Wells Brimhall?" he asked. "Not a thing," was the reply. Will said, "Well, the only chance he has now is with George Forsythe, two miles north in his sheep camp. Nobody could survive such a storm without shelter." "Will, there is some hay and grain, put your horse up in the corner out of the wind and feed him for the night," I said. Will looked around and then said, "No, I won't take my saddle off and won't feed your hay, but if you will allow me, I would like to build a resting place for those motherless calves and use that hay." He proceeded to lay posts down in the water and snow in the corner of our half-finished shed, place boards over the posts and then spread the hay. The calves were then moved upon the new bed for the night.

The storm broke at 11 o'clock that night after four days and nights of ceaseless pelting. Next day, Will worked his way to the Forsythe's camp where he found Wells Brimhall well and glad to be alive. Stock losses were heavy everywhere and a 40 per cent calf crop and 10 per cent lamb crop was the limit that year. Having spent our first winter in Canada camped near Magrath naturally we became acquainted with the Magrath people. As a matter of fact, Magrath was Meeks Brothers headquarters for a number of years before moving to Raymond.

My wife came to the country in the year 1905. Our first three children, LaRue, Rex, and Teddy were born in Magrath under the hands of Dr. Saunders who later moved to Red Deer to practice. My brother Will, after deciding in the year 1902 that Canada was a good country to live in, returned in August 1903, with his wife and baby boy, Elwood. He always maintained that he would eventually build his future home in Raymond, which he did.

The first settlers in Magrath did not hesitate to tell a newcomer that Magrath was the key spot to settle if you wanted an agricultural life. They drew your attention to the fact that Cardston and the north country was subject to frost and that they had no irrigation. They maintained that a half section of homestead land in the Barnwell and Taber district was not worth the time and energy it took to get a Title. The Warner and Milk River districts were considered to be clear out of the rain belt and fit for ranching only. It was confusing in those days to know just what to do for the best. Great stretches of virgin prairie stretched out before you in every direction. Which way should we go and where shall we settle was the important question.

Small blocks of land were being sold in the Magrath district as late as 1903 for \$3.00 per acre, with a ten year contract at 6 per cent interest.

In the spring of 1903 the Knight Sugar Company came in the market with approximately 200,000 acres of land south of Raymond, known as the option, for \$6.00 per acre with a 10 year contract bearing 6 percent interest.

Ray Knight, Uncle Jesse's oldest son was permitted to make first choice out of this block of land as a private holding, a block known as the Buck Ranch, now owned by a colony of Hutterites. Will Knight, Uncle Jesse's second son, had a second choice, so selected a block lying directly west of the Buck Ranch known later as the Hereford Ranch. Then through friendships of the Knight Brothers, I was permitted to make a third choice. Will wanted me to take four sections instead of confining myself to 960 acres. Later, I saw my mistake and appreciated Will's foresight, as land around us doubled in price after passing into other hands.

A few years later, we felt justified in paying \$27.50 per acre for sod land in taking over two sections of the Hereford or Brimhall Ranch. I must say here the Knight Sugar Company was very generous and did everything in reason to help the people to secure some of this good land. When the people from the eastern states commenced coming into the country a real estate boom was on then in earnest. Land shot up in price, proposed canals and proposed branch railroads were marked out on the areas offered for sale, but there was no proposed railroad to cross the 200,000 acres of option land. Things were on the move. The hotels were filled with people talking land and new railroads. I was concerned about these proposed new railroads so much that I asked one real estate man how it was that there was no proposed railroad running through the option where we were located. He said, "Do you want a railroad?" "Yes," I replied. "Hand me your pencil," he said, "I can make you just as good a railroad as I made those other fellows."

In the year 1903 the Raymond district showed an influx of settlers. The Knight Sugar Company factory was finished and ready for operation. Ellison Mills was likewise completed ready for the farmer's wheat and the village of Raymond was incorporated as a town and the occasion was celebrated on the first day of July, Dominion Day. People came from far and near to celebrate. By some it was called Mormon Day. The contractors now finishing the sugar factory were very generous in their contributions to make the occasion a success. The Knight Brothers and the Kinsey Brothers, Dick and Charley, were likewise generous in putting up \$1,000 in purses for the horse races. To me it was a huge crowd surging around over the prairie clamoring for a seat in the new grandstand. At least 10 red coats spurred and slashed their horses disciplining and lining us up for the races. We had no rails or wire fences to lean up against. We were strangers to the police, but they did their best to keep order and at the same time to create a good impression. One-free-for-all fight took place. Six men took part. Women screamed while men raced through the crowd looking for a policeman, but no one could be found. They all had gone to the McCarthy Hotel for dinner.

Most of the crowd had provided their own lunches as hotel and restaurant accommodations were limited.

As I remember Chris Tollestrup was the leader of the newly organized town band presenting themselves for the first time in brand new uniforms. They marched about proud and dignified with George Court playing a leading role. Billy Paris was also there tooting his horn. Their appearance would have done honor to any of the King's bands. Back to the races. Ray Knight and Dick Kinsey had bought a nice string of running horses in Utah, so they felt perfectly safe in hanging up \$1,000 in purses for the day's program. They entered and re-entered at least three horses in each race which meant first, second and third money for them in each event, so by the time the fifth race had been finished they had safely tucked away back in their pockets \$990. We were able to nibble \$10 out of the \$1,000 by running our horses twice so we decided then if we raced with Knight and Kinsey we would have to grow better race horses.

Charley Kinsey, packing a record as running second in a field of six of the outstanding athletes of America, easily ran away with the foot races.

The future of Raymond looked very encouraging at that time, so much so that Professor Brimhall in one of his enthusiastic speeches declared that Raymond would become the Winnipeg of the West. Raymond experienced a few changes after becoming a town, but one thing that was sadly neglected was the Fire Department, which was wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the town. As I remember it was a two-wheeled cart affair in which was mounted a few gallons of fire extinguisher material wrapped up with a long hose supposed to be drawn by man power. One windy day a little barn in the northeast corner of the town caught fire and immediately a call came to the fire department for help. Will Knight and George Parker (later to become a judge in a district court in the state of Utah) grabbed the cart and started for the fire. They were exhausted before reaching the fire, so others came to their assistance and finally the fire was reached with Will and Parker on the last lap of the relay. By this time, the barn was burned to ashes. Will looked around, drew a deep breath and came out with this expression, "Well, boys, the only thing I can say is if you want this fire department to help you in the future, you'll have to have a bigger fire. One that will burn longer."

To most settlers of the Raymond district, the future looked clear and bright. No one seemed conscious or had any thought of the bumps and rough spots that might be ahead. On every hand a new picture of life presented itself. From the front door of the tent to the back door of the shack came the salute "good morning, neighbor." Everybody seemed to be happy and confident of the future. It was like being born again into a new life in a new country with all kinds of opportunities. In fact, Uncle Jesse Knight said some of the people here were so optimistic they would buy a steamboat right here on the prairies if you would sell it to them.

We had a lot to learn. How to plow the virgin soil and produce a crop in one year without irrigation was a question. What did summer fallow mean. To think a man could cultivate the soil one year and preserve the moisture until the next year seemed ridiculous. How to hold work horses and milk cows close to home on the open prairie during fly time was a real problem to the settlers. Uncle Jesse Knight solved that problem by placing a four-wire fence around four sections of ground surrounding the town and all the domestic livestock. Everybody was at home then within the enclosure. Next was to get this new sod broken and pulverised and producing. Here horse power only was available and that limited. Once in a while you could see a steam plow outfit at work. A good our horse team represented an investment of \$700 to \$800 in those days. We talked horses and horse power then like we talk tractors nowadays. As I remember it, it took from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per acre to get breaking done on this land that was costing \$6.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

It seemed a struggle to get land at \$10 per acre paid for out of the proceeds of your grain crops because your operations were so limited. The standard spring wheat then was Red Fife, a wheat that was from 10 days to 2 weeks later in ripening than the present day Marquis. It was a rare thing to harvest a crop free of frost. The price ranged from 35 cents to 50 cents per bushel graded according to frost.

My brother, W. G. Meeks and myself often wondered which was the better business--to grow wheat at 35 to 50 cents per bushel or raise livestock and sell your steers of three and four year olds for \$35.00 to \$38.00 per head with a very limited market. We rather leaned to the cattle business until we got a slump during the winter of 1906-07. Old timers look back to that winter as one of the severest ones in the last forty-five years. By the last of December we had gone through what would be considered the ravages of an ordinary winter. January came in cold with nearly two feet of snow covering the country. Transportation was almost impossible except by sleigh or on horseback. Cattle were dying on the range before Christmas. Thousands of cattle had drifted out of the country south and east of Stirling into the Milk River district and down past Coultts on to the Marias River in Montana. It was impossible to get any of these cattle back except by train or by trailing them right up to the railroad track. There was perfect cooperation between the train crews and the cow men. When a herd of cattle was coming single file the train would stop until the cattle passed around and back on the track. Less than 40 percent of the cattle ever got back. Eldridge Brothers of Spring Coulee were the heaviest losers because they had the most cattle. One thing that made the winter more disastrous was the fact the round-up time was delayed nearly two months waiting for good weather which never came, giving the cattle time to drift clear out of reach. However, a chinook broke in on the country about the 6th of February which cleaned up most of the snow, sending small rivers of water down every coulee in the country only to tighten up again in March with more snow and a deadly outbreak of mange.

We, Meeks Brothers, after experiencing our second severe loss in livestock, decided that we would have to prepare to stop such losses as we sustained in the May snowstorm and the bad winter of 1906-07. We broke more land and grew more wheat, oats and barley to meet the needs of a starving herd of cattle during a hard winter. We were quite successful in holding our losses down for a good many years by turning more attention to farming and at the same time increasing the number of our stock.

The year 1919 was an extremely dry year, the worst in forty-five years following the dry year of 1918. There was no growth of grass. Crops that had not failed were very light. Stockmen were in a predicament as to know just what was best to do; sell their stock or try to winter them through. Knight and Watson at that time owning from 15,000 to 20,000 cattle, started late in July to move them to the Chicago market. About every ten days they shipped about 2,000 head. They had purchased the Blood Indian Reserve cattle, the Knight Sugar Company cattle, as well as several other herds. They were cleaning up their own herds, yet keen to buy more. Late in August, Mr. Watson suggested he thought he could make us a satisfactory bid on our herd and ship them to Chicago. We agreed upon a time when we thought the cattle could be rounded up for him to look at. After the cattle were bunched he checked them for flesh, quality and age, and was prepared to make us a bid. The herd presented a beautiful picture as they rested on the hillside under a hot August sun, along the shores of a large lake of fresh water. "Well, boys," he said, "the drought hasn't hurt you much yet. The cattle look good." He made us a generous offer when worked out in pounds, dollars and cents. It meant approximately \$100 per head for 2,000 cattle, yearlings and up. The calves by their mother's side were to go as one which meant 600 calves could be thrown in. We declined the offer, but did sell him the beef cattle in the bunch. At that time we were getting good prices as it was soon after World War I.

To sell the stock herd was like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. We couldn't see our way clear to part with them. On the third of October, winter set in and then the battle was on--to save this herd of cattle which we had refused to sell. It was winter all the time from then on, except a mild two weeks in January, until about the 9th of May. Our own accumulation of feed was soon gone. We bought hay and shipped to the cattle. The winter was cold and long. Hay feed alone would not preserve their flesh. Grain had to be fed. We shipped grain from northern Alberta, corn and meal cake from the U. S. as well as hay from Manitoba. In spite of all we could do, losses piled up. Expenses mounted until the first of June, 1920, Meeks Brothers woke up owing the Bank of Montreal \$97,000, after starting out with a clean slate the fall before.

To face the future owing the Bank of Montreal \$97,000 in demand notes, with a fast dwindling asset in the half exhausted cattle herd was just one picture that confronted the Meeks Brothers. Thousands of dollars in land contracts had to be met, bills owing machinery companies, merchants, blacksmiths, etc., had to be paid. What was best to do and what could be done, was the question. A herd of cattle

that was worth approximately \$200,000 in August, 1919 in ten months had shrunk in value through poverty and a declining market until the asset securing the bank loan amounted to about \$65,000.

Our creditors wanted their money. Our credit with the Bank was exhausted. Bills were coming in "please pay up!" "This bill has been running a long time," etc. The bank manager was much disturbed and nervous over our plight. The head of the bank was demanding more security on our loan. We had no liquid assets other than those tied up by the bank. The manager knew that. He, like us, didn't know what to say or do. The ring of the telephone became so repulsive that we answered with hesitation. This disastrous condition came about through one of the longest and coldest winters in Canadian history, coupled with an abnormally high cost of feed and a fast declining livestock market.

After the mists of a hard winter had cleared away, the Bank asked for a new property statement; that meant the cattle would have to be counted and classed as to value. Stock taking on chattels and land values were considered also. The cattle were checked as they were rounded up for the July dipping. My brother Will, after looking the herd over, gave way this remark. "Well, Jim, that's a hell of a looking herd of cattle to raise a hundred thousand dollars out of." It was at that. Thin in flesh, many with frozen feet, legs, horns and tails. Will's pessimism matched mine so I made no comment. Somebody had to appear optimistic and hopeful.

It was embarrassing to meet our banker and make our report. After all losses were taken into consideration--conditions unthought of and unheard of had arisen over which we had no control. The Bank had been very generous in extending a good line of credit to provide feed for our stock which was exceeded by thousands of dollars in overdrafts. To be honorable with our creditors and at the same time to ease the financial situation and again establish our credit with the Bank of Montreal, we gave them a mortgage on more than three thousand acres of good land to further secure our loan. The mortgage bearing 8 per cent interest. We were sparring for time and we knew it would take time to clear this obligation with all our assets involved. We asked no redress from the bank in lifting this obligation, time and only time was our only request and time we got. Later we made the bank a beneficiary in a \$47,000 partnership life insurance policy on which we paid \$3,300 in premiums each year.

The last words of advice from father and mother Meeks when we came to this country was, "Don't let your enthusiasm carry you into debt to the extent that your obligations become a burden to you."

In less than ten months our business changed from one of complacency to one of bondage and debt. Looking back: yes, we could have sold all the livestock in the year 1919 and avoided this situation that meant going out of the cattle business with 35,000 acres of grass land to pay taxes on and no stock to graze on it--subject to government cancellation because we had no stock. The burden of debt brings intimidation and

fear robs one of freedom. Under these handicaps we planned, worked and worried and denied ourselves of many things we thought we were entitled to--that this obligation might be lifted from our shoulders. At first we gave ourselves 10 years in which to free ourselves and still had to boost the time before this obligation with the bank was finally cleared up. Our only source of money was through the sale of wheat, cattle, sheep and wool. No one has forgotten the years of 1930-33 when wheat sold for 20 to 40 cents per bushel, wool from 6 to 8 cents per pound, lambs 5 to 6 cents per pound and beef cows \$1.35 per hundred with the best steers going at 3 cents per pound.

We shipped our best heifers to Winnipeg and got back \$14 per head. During the depression years we bunched 100 steers and 200 cows for sale. They were all fat and of good quality. Two representatives of a packing firm came by appointment as buyers. They proceeded to class the cattle and out of 100 steers they took 40. Then a new man fresh from the packing plant was sent into the cow herd to classify or select the choice cows. He proceeded on horseback and took out 60 cows, leaving 140. He said, "I think I'm through." I was shocked and commenced to point out the good cows--just as good as he had taken. "No, I'm through," he said. "What do you packers meaning these good thick-backed cows back at \$1.75? Do you know," I said, "What I paid for your bull bologna in Raymond this morning?--19½ cents per pound, processed bull meat that you paid one-half cent a pound for." "I know you ranchers are not getting enough for your cattle" was his only reply.

I have related in this closing article our experience in trying to sell cattle to get money to pay obligations that people might know just what ranchers and livestock farmers had to pass through in the past. I have confined farmers had to pass through in the past. I have confined myself mostly to our own business because I knew more about it than I knew of the other fellow's, but what was true in our case was likewise true with other ranchers whether they operated on a small or large scale.

James Meeks (signed)

Appendix ITo Raymond Knight^a

Tribute given at a farewell banquet tendered by the people of southern Alberta, Raymond, Alberta, Wednesday
December 12, 1917

It is with profoundest regret that the people of southern Alberta meet tonight to bid farewell. No better evidence of sincere appreciation and esteem could be had than the presence of so many friends. You have been with us so many years that we are indeed reluctant to say "Good-bye." It is a great source of joy to know that your distinguished father desires your services in the management of his extensive enterprises and is a further witness that you are a worthy son of a noble sire.

When you came to Alberta seventeen (17) years ago there was little or no development in this vast prairie land. Through your importation of pure-bred horses and extensive breeding of cattle and sheep and the cultivation of thousands of acres of land, the prairie had been transformed so that today we have numerous farms, thriving towns and villages, happy homes and a contented and prosperous people. In the material and practical things of our Provincial life you have rendered great assistance. We recognize in you a man of faith, of ambition, of judgment and of vision. You are not only big and strong in body; and wise and honest in judgment; and great and broad in intelligence; but you are likewise upright and sound in character, so that you have gained the proud distinction and are entitled to the appellation "the noblest work of God."

Your example will refresh us in the coming days and your vigor, and courage, and ambition, and integrity, will stimulate us to greater activities. When big questions arise and big issues are at stake we shall remember your counsel and your example; and your big manly form coming up on our mental vision will inspire us to endeavor to meet them in the same big successful way which has characterized your life and labors in the great Canadian west. We appreciate your labors, acknowledge with thanks your public service and are grateful for your association and companionship and in bidding you farewell, we sincerely wish for you and yours, bon voyage, God's blessing, health, happiness and success.

Signed on behalf of the people of Southern Alberta by Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; T. J. O'Brien, Mayor of Raymond; Ernest Bennion, Mayor of Magrath; A. J. Mclean, Minister of Public Works; W. D. L. Hardie, Mayor of Lethbridge; W. E. Pitcher, Mayor of Cardston.

^aJ. Wm. Knight, The Jesse Knight Family, p. 114-115.

Appendix JChurch Academies

The expansion of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the secondary and collegiate field prior to 1911 is indicated in the following table:

<u>Academy</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year opened</u>
Brigham Young University	Provo, Utah	1875
Brigham Young College	Logan, Utah	1877
L. D. S. College	Salt Lake City, Utah	1886
Fielding Academy	Paris, Idaho	1887
Ricks Academy	Rexburg, Idaho	1888
Snow Academy	Ephraim, Utah	1888
Snowflake Academy	Snowflake, Arizona	1888
Oneida Academy	Preston, Idaho	1888
St. Johns Academy	St. Johns, Arizona	1888
Uintah Academy	Vernal, Utah	1888
Cassia Academy	Oakley, Idaho	1889
Weber Academy	Ogden, Utah	1889
Emery Academy	Castle Dale, Utah	1890
Gila Academy	Thatcher, Arizona	1891
Juarez Academy	Colonia Juariz, Mexico	1897
Murdock Academy	Beaver, Utah	1898
San Luis Academy	Sanford, Colorado	1905
Summit Academy	Coalville, Utah	1906
Big Horn Academy	Cowley, Wyoming	1909
Millard Academy	Hinckely, Utah	1910
<u>Knights Academy</u>	<u>Raymond, Alberta, Canada</u>	<u>1910</u>
Dixie Academy	St. George, Utah	1911

^aThe above table was compiled from the files of the Commissioner of Education, Salt Lake City, Utah and from the Deseret News, Saturday 25, 1939.

Appendix KKnight Academy^aFirst President

Ernest Bramwell, B. A. -- October 17, 1910 to 1915

Faculty

Wilford Woolf
Vard L. Turner
O. F. Ursenback
L. L. Pack
Pearl Wright

Second President

Thomas C. Romney -- 1915 to 1919

Third President

Asael Palmer -- 1919 to 1920

Faculty

Francis Rasmussen
Cherlett Wetzel
George O. Nye
Edwin S. Powelson
Maydell Cazier
Maralda Allen
Merlin Sheets
Heber F. Allen
Matilda Walton
DeVoe Woolf
Hyrum Smith
Archie Robins
N. Lorenzo Mitchell
John L. Blackmore
Myron Holmes
Erma Romney
Earl Coffin
Edward Statt
Hazel Allen
Louis Brandley
Paul Redd
Ellen Holmes

^aTaken from the Raymond Recorder: (Raymond, Alberta, Canada), November 3, 1961.

Appendix LA Partial List of Raymond Educators^aPublic School

B. F. Kiellar - Principal
 Miss Middlemiss
 Miss Scott
 Miss McLean
 Miss James
 Miss Johnson
 Elsie Clark (Jaque)

Agricultural College

O. S. Landgmen B. S. A. - Principal
 W. A. DeLong B. S. A.
 D. Hazelwood
 Miss Jessie I. DeGuerre
 Miss Winnifred Suttaby

Junior High School

J. O. Hicken - Principal
 Inez Hicken
 Athol Cooper
 Jennie Vance
 Mrs. Elmer Broadhead
 Ann King
 Martha Wooley
 Alice Low
 Phoebe Dahl

Raymond High School

DeVoe Woolf - First Principal
 Lyman H. Jacobs - Principal
 H. Dean Rolfson
 Margaret Laqua
 Paul Redd
 L. L. Harker
 Solon E. Low
 Alma Summerfelt
 Calvin Hill
 Darrel H. Miller
 Barbara McPhee
 Velma Redd
 Mrs. H. Dean Rolfson
 Rex Nielson
 M. T. King
 Miss Ruth Weinheimer
 Lee Fairbanks
 Robert Gibb

Elementary School

Gerald Gibb - Principal
 William Nalder
 Viola Wing
 Eleanor Hudson
 Irene Minion
 Margaret Anderson
 Virginia Rolfson
 Jackie Lund
 Lottie Graham
 Virginia Wilde
 Virginia Holmes
 Verland Leavitt

^aThe above list is incomplete as to all the teachers that have taught school in Raymond.

Appendix MRaymond Mayors

Charles McCarthy -- 1903-1906
George W. Green -- 1906-1908
Dr. J. H. Rivers -- 1908-1910
George H. Budd -- 1910-1911
B. S. Young -- 1911-1912
J. W. Evans -- 1912-1914
M. Y. Crexall -- 1914-1915
T. J. O'Brien -- 1915-1919
Lambert Pack -- 1919-1920
DeVoe Woolf -- 1920-1923
O. H. Snow -- 1923-1925
George E. Court -- 1925-1927
P. W. Coper -- 1927-1931
W. G. Meeks -- 1931-1936
S. I. May -- 1936-1939
P. W. Cope -- 1939-1945
William Jensen -- 1945-1952
Frank R. Taylor -- 1952-1957
Godfrey Holmes -- 1957-1959
Alma Hancock -- 1959-1961 by acclamation
Alma Evans -- 1965

Appendix NMercantile Company Incorporated Departments^aGeneral Managers

Charles McCarthy -- 1901-1904
H. C. Jacobs -- 1904-1909
Heber S. Allen -- 1909-1944
Heber F. Allen -- 1944-1959
James Bridge -- 1959-

Departments

Groceries & Hardware -- Francis W. Kirkham
Groceries -- Thomas Allen
Hardware -- Frank Shaw until 1929
 William Fairbanks
 James E. Harker
Implements -- (International Harvester)
 D. A. Bennett
 Lee Harding
 Wilmer Wiggle
 G. N. Wells
Lumber -- Gerald L. Gibb
 Harold McKean
 Robert Salmon
Dry Goods -- Albert W. Kirkham -- 35 years
 Ira McBride -- 41 years

^aInformation obtained from James Bridge, the present manager in a letter in June, 1962.

Appendix OBishops of the Four Raymond Wards^a

Raymond First Ward

J. Wm. Knight	1901
John F. Anderson	1903
J. E. Ellison	1915
J. G. Allred	1915
J. E. Meeks	1919
Farnum Kimball	1925
Heber F. Allen	1926
J. O. Hicken	1936
Murry Holt	1955

Raymond Second Ward -- Organized June 6, 1912

John W. Evans	1912
James H. Walker	1924
Leslie Palmer	1941
Wm. Jensen	1947
Alma G. Evans	1961
Bert R. Hall	1962

Raymond Third Ward -- Organized October 28, 1947, from the Second Ward

Rulon H. Dahl	1947
Robert W. Salmon	1955
Earl W. Zemp	1962

Raymond Fourth Ward -- Organized October 28, 1947, from the First Ward

J. Golden Snow	1947
Bruce V. Galbraith	1955

^aChurch Historians Office, Records of Taylor Stake, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appendix P

Taylor Stake of Zion High Council and Patriarchs^a

High Council - 1903

Thomas Kackman - Stirling
 John F. Henniger Sr. - Magrath
 Samuel H. Wilcox - Raymond
 David Fawns - Raymond
 Hyrum W. Taylor - Magrath
 Jesse W. Hardy - Stirling
 James B. Ririe - Magrath
 Arthur G. Berett - Raymond
 Wm. R. Stevens - Raymond
 Thomas A. King - Raymond
 O. Raymond Knight - Raymond
 Andrew Delworth Wooley - Raymond

Patriarchs

Thomas Brandley - 1903
 James Kirkham - 1904
 Ira C. Fletcher -
 T. T. Mendenhall

The New Taylor Stake Organizations

Relief Society

Hannah M. Russell - President - Stirling
 Superintendent of Stake Sunday School
 B. S. Young - Raymond

President of the YMMIA

Mark H. Brimhall - Raymond

Primary

Mary L. Head - Magrath

President of the YLMIA

Jennie B. Knight - Raymond

Stake Clerk - 1903

George H. Budd - Raymond

Stake Presidency

Stake President

Heber S. Allen - 1903-1930

First Counselor

Theodore Brandley - 1903-1923
 Orrin H. Snow - 1923-1930

Second Counselor

Jesse Wm. Knight - 1903-1906
 John T. Smellie - 1906-1908
 William A. Redd - 1908-1911
 Orrin H. Snow - 1911-1923
 John W. Evans - 1923-1930

Stake Clerk

George H. Budd - 1903-1912
 G. T. Wride - 1912-1919
 S. F. Kimball - 1919-1924
 I. B. Roberts - 1924-1930

^aChurch Historian's Office, Taylor Stake Records, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appendix Q

Service Men of World War II^a

Mike Rodke	Lloyd McBride	K. S. Williams
Kenneth Hague	Billy Mehew	J. S. Williams
Steve Czech	Clayton O'Brien	J. A. Takahashi
John Czech	Monty Whitbeck	Wm. Wright
John Hussar	Jim Card	Eldon Peterson
Russell West	Verl Meldrum	Mark Dahl
Teddy Witbeck	Carl Shields	Hyrum J. Fromm
Lawrence Boble	Ronald Watson	Lloyd E. Holland
Clarence Pitman	Delman O'Brien	John Roberts
Hugh Layne	Melton Wooley	Donald Erickson
Barker Selman	A. E. Cahoon	M. Smith
Matthew Hyde	Grant Fawns	John Lugas
William Hoss	Paul Evans	Charles Bascom
Stanley Raddick	Reg Kessler	Robert Crawford
Samuel Dyson	D. B. Costley	Dubby Powelson
Howard Keith	Allan Earl	Stringham Snow
Melvin Anderson	James Grup	Marshall Aneca
Shirley W. King	Howard Hicken	Alph Morrison
Charles Rascom	Stanley J. Hutchinson	Grant Hall
Kay J. Holland	Cecil Hutchinson	Paul Wooley
Bob Johnson	Arthur Hutchinson	N. B. Taylor
H. E. Jensen	A. F. Hawkins	O. R. Vermiere
J. L. Kitchen	Roy Howard	R. R. Vermiere
W. R. Kinsey	W. E. Jamieson	Rene Vermiere
J. Kormos	B. B. Jamieson	Johnny Eskenitch
H. R. Larson	Pat Jamieson	Calvin Richardson
F. W. Philips	B. A. Jenson	Shigua Taukahashi
Gerald Palmer	H. R. Lee	C. L. Mitchell
J. F. Selman	G. R. Lee	Scott Kenninburgh
Thurston Smith	J. Laturus	Paul Matesz
D. J. Wells	A. L. Morris	Pete Matesz
Floyd Winters	Logan McLean	Leo C. Hancock
Robert Zobell	Smalie Reed	John Navartil
Narl Keith	Robert Thompson	Ted Court
Kelly Nemeth	John Hyde	Julius Czech
C. Rolfson	T. Iwaasa	Eric Anderson
Ellsworth Scoville	Y. Oshiro	W. D. Hague
Frank G. Anderson	L. A. Flexhaug	D. J. Anderson
L. A. Powelson	Roy Brummond	S. L. Peipgrass
Whitney D. Bennett	Bill Rodeback	A. T. Betts
Sid Romeril	L. S. Betts	R. B. Rasmussen
Robert G. Cooke	D. Rush	L. A. Court
C. W. Richardson	G. L. Watson	Dick Rush
Rex P. Elbert	P. Renton	Grant Spackman
Henry Sherbs	Harold McBride	R. V. Taylor

^aTaken from the files of the Raymond Recorder. (1946).

Appendix REditors of the Raymond Papers

Robert O. Matthison, Raymond Chronicle, March 24, 1903-05

B. S. Young, Raymond Chronicle, November 27, 1905-07

David H. Elton, The Rustler, August 1907-08

Fred Ford, The Rustler, September 3, 1908-09

Otto L. Carr, The Raymond Rustler, July 30, 1909-11

Walter Berryessa, The Raymond Leader, 1911-1912

Frank Steele, The Raymond Leader, 1912-1916

Dave C. Peterson, no date was given on this Editor

Lee Brewerton, Deal Mendenhall, and Nolen Jeffry had some type of paper but as to what went on between 1916 and 1929 is unknown.

S. I. May, The Recorder, 1929-1946

J. S. Weaver, The Recorder, 1946-1949

Max Hamilton, The New Recorder, 1950-1956

The news since 1956 has been sent to Coaldale and there it is published.

Appendix S

Historical Pictures



Jesse Knight
The Poor Man's Friend



John W. Taylor
L.D.S. Apostle that the
Taylor Stake was named
after.



J. William Knight
Raymond's First Bishop



Raymond Knight
Father of Stampedes



When the oldtimers gathered the yarns started to spin. William Lamb's carpenter shop on the town's main street was the location for the sessions. L. to R. Edward "Teddy" Davis, 80; W. P. Allred, 70; Will Lamb, 81; and William Paris, 79.



Stampede Parade - 1903



Dick Kinsey Roping - Lethbridge



Raymond Knight



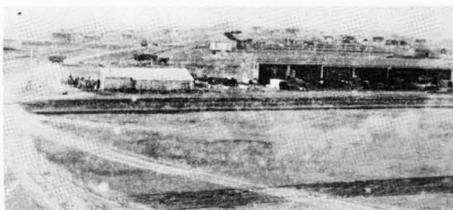
Raymond Mercantile and Hotel
First Threshing Crew and Outfit - 1902



Dick Kinsey



Early Plowing Scene



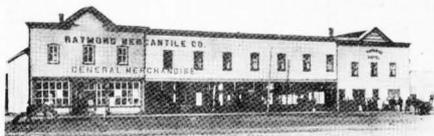
Looking South down Raymond's Main Street



Typical Early Scene



Raymond's Town Office



The Raymond Mercantile Co and Hotel

King's Delivery Rig, Raymond Knight
on the Horse

Building to the right was Raymond's
first school and is today the Buddhist
Temple.



W. Wood's Meat Market
W. Wood was the father of former President
E. J. Wood of the Cardston Stake.

Paul Woolley standing in a typical early store.





Aerial View of Raymond, looking east



The Raymond Chronicle
March 24, 1903, Vol. 1, No. 1



The Knight Sugar Factory



The Knight Sugar Factory



Canadian Sugar Factory

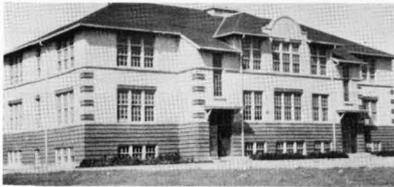


Canadian Sugar Factory



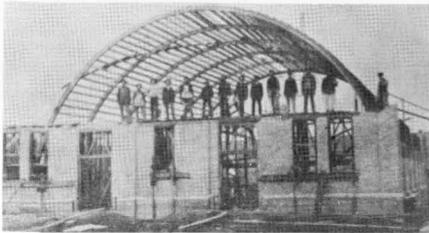
Ellison's Flour Mill

Knight Academy – 1910



Agricultural School – 1920

First Brick School House 1910



The Opera House

Builders, L. to R. – 1. O. J. Rolfson,
 2. George Clark, 3. —, 4. Ben Stringham,
 5. Parley VanWagoner, 6. —, 7. —,
 8. C. B. Strong, 9. George Budd,
 10. George Court, 11. O. T. Court,
 12. —, 13. Chris Larson, 14. Bill Grange.

Opened April 23, 1909.



First Taylor Stake House



Raymond 2nd and 3rd Ward



Present Stake House
1st and 4th Ward



Old United Church



Sacred Heart Church



Canadian and Alberta Champions – 1924

L. to R. Top—Harry Fairbanks, Neil Fisher, Clifford Nalder, "Turk" Buhler, James H. Walker, Wilford Meldrum.
Bottom—Bill Jensen, L. D. King, Dave Poulson, Leonard Webster.

Early Musicians

Back row—L. to R. — Urual O'Brien, Bernard Smith, Earl Stone, George Court.
Front Row—D. A. Bennett, Ina Erickson, Walter Berryessa.



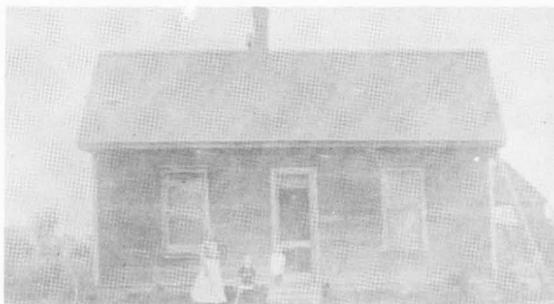
High School Alberta Champions – 1929

L. to R. Top Row – Bill Hegge, Butler Nalder, Booth Card, Grey Kirkham, J. Harris Walker.
Seated – Walt Webster, Coach Solon E. Low, Bruce Galbraith, Gerald Snow, Wilford Van Orman.
Seated on Floor – Shirley King.





The Allen Home



The Rolison Home



The Bevan Home

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Personal Interviews

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- Bridge, James, Manager of the Raymond Mercantile Company, Ltd. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
- Card, Kate B., long-time resident of Raymond and sister to Mrs. Bertha Witbeck Thelin, of California, who set type for the first newspaper in Raymond. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
- Christian, Mada, long-time resident of the community and matron's assistant of the Alberta Mental Institution, Raymond. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
- Fairbanks, Harry, one of the sons of Henry Fairbanks, an early photographer. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
- Fromm, Mose, son of George Fromm, a German immigrant, a master watchmaker. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
- Gillette, Mrs. Sike, early resident of Raymond, who now resides in Tooele, Utah. Tooele, Utah, September 16, 1963.
- Heninger, Mabel, wife of Wilford Heninger, a well-known farmer and rancher. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.
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- Kirkham, Bert, a long-time resident of Raymond. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 18, 1963.
- Kirkham, Dr. Frances, early resident of Raymond, interviewed in the L. D. S. Church historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah. June 8, 1966.
- McLean, Joseph, Superintendent of the Raymond Sugar Factory. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 18, 1963.
- Russell, George B., former resident of Stirling, son of Adam Russell, early builder of railroads and the canal, Ogden, Utah. Ogden, Utah, October 24, 1968.
- Stone, William C., an early pioneer in the grocery store business of Raymond. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 18, 1963.

Taylor, J. D., a Scottish immigrant to Raymond, sheepman and small farmer. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 18, 1963.

Walker, Beth Russell, granddaughter of Adam Russell, an early settler of Stirling, who worked on railroads and the canal. Salt Lake City, Utah, May 25, 1967.

Walker, Dr. J. Harris, son of J. H. Walker, one of Raymond's former leading citizens, former sportsman, religious leader, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 25, 1967.

Wolf, Delia, Raymond Librarian. Raymond, Alberta, Canada, June 17, 1963.

Museums

The Charles M. Russell Museum, Helena, Montana, Mr. Fredric G. Renner.

Department of Public Printing and Stationary, Ottawa, Ontario.

Montana Historical Society, J. W. Brown, sent the Whoop-Up Trail Map.

Museum of Western Art, Amon Carter, 3501 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas.

Whitney Gallery of Art, Cody, Wyoming, Dr. Harold McCracken, Director.

The author checked with the above museums in an effort to locate the Charles M. Russell painting of Raymond Knight roping a steer. No copy was available, but the painting was last seen in Cody, Wyoming. Personal letter from Frederic G. Renner, author of "Paper Talk," states that the painting was published in his book, along with an accompanying letter from Russell stating it was "Raymond Knight Roping a Steer."

VITA

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Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: History of Raymond, Alberta, Canada

Major Field: History

Biographical Information:

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Education: Attended the Raymond Public School system; graduated from Ricks College in 1960, received an Associate Degree in Science; graduated from Utah State University, Logan, Utah in 1963, received a B. S. Degree; completed a Master of Science in History in 1969, Utah State University.

Professional Experience: 1963 to present, teacher, Tooele High School, Tooele, Utah; instructor of Adult Education 1964-1969; 1967-1971, Evaluation of Secondary School Social Studies texts and material.