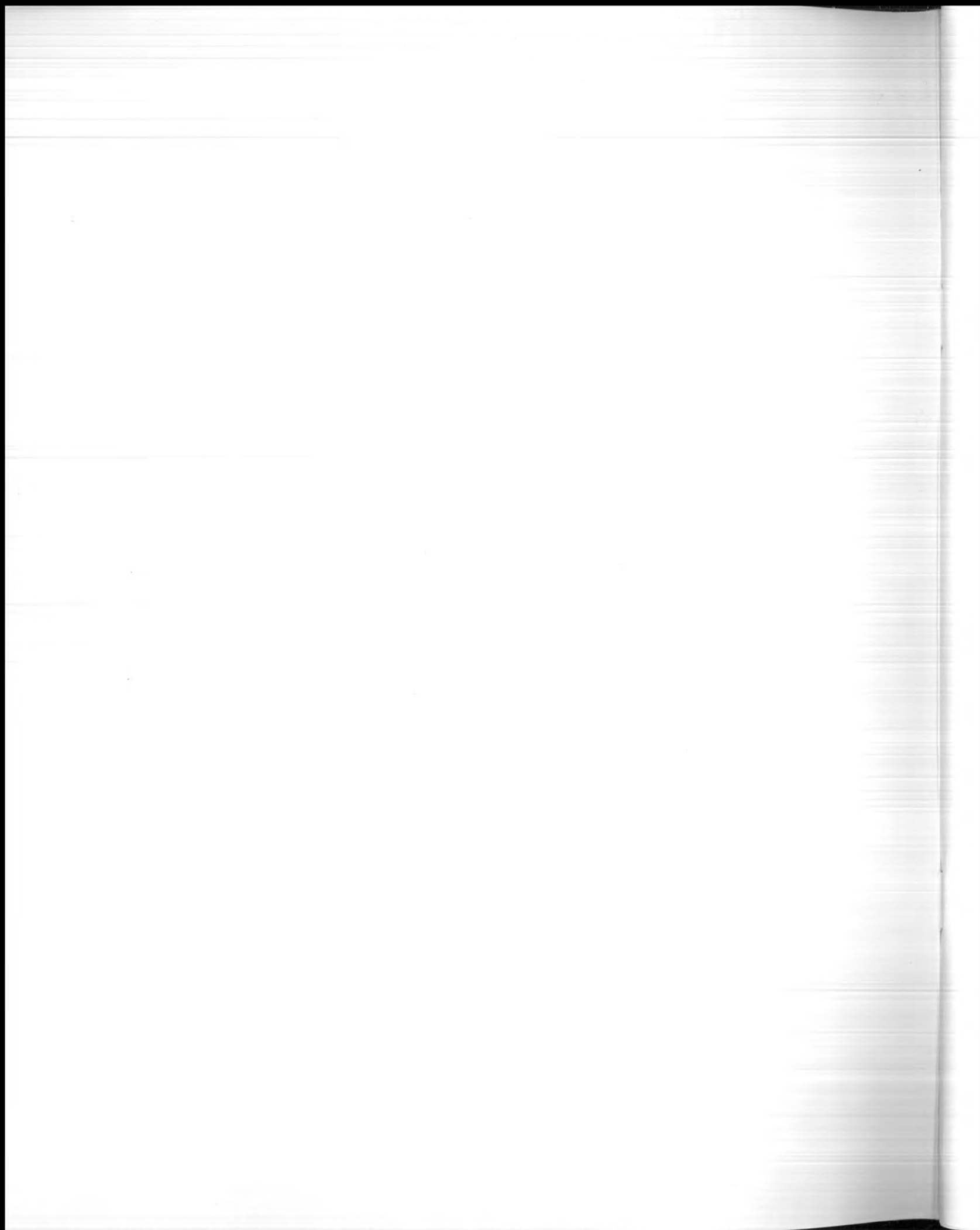


A Celebration of History



*Seventy-five
years
with the
Rural
Municipality
of
Baildon No. 131*

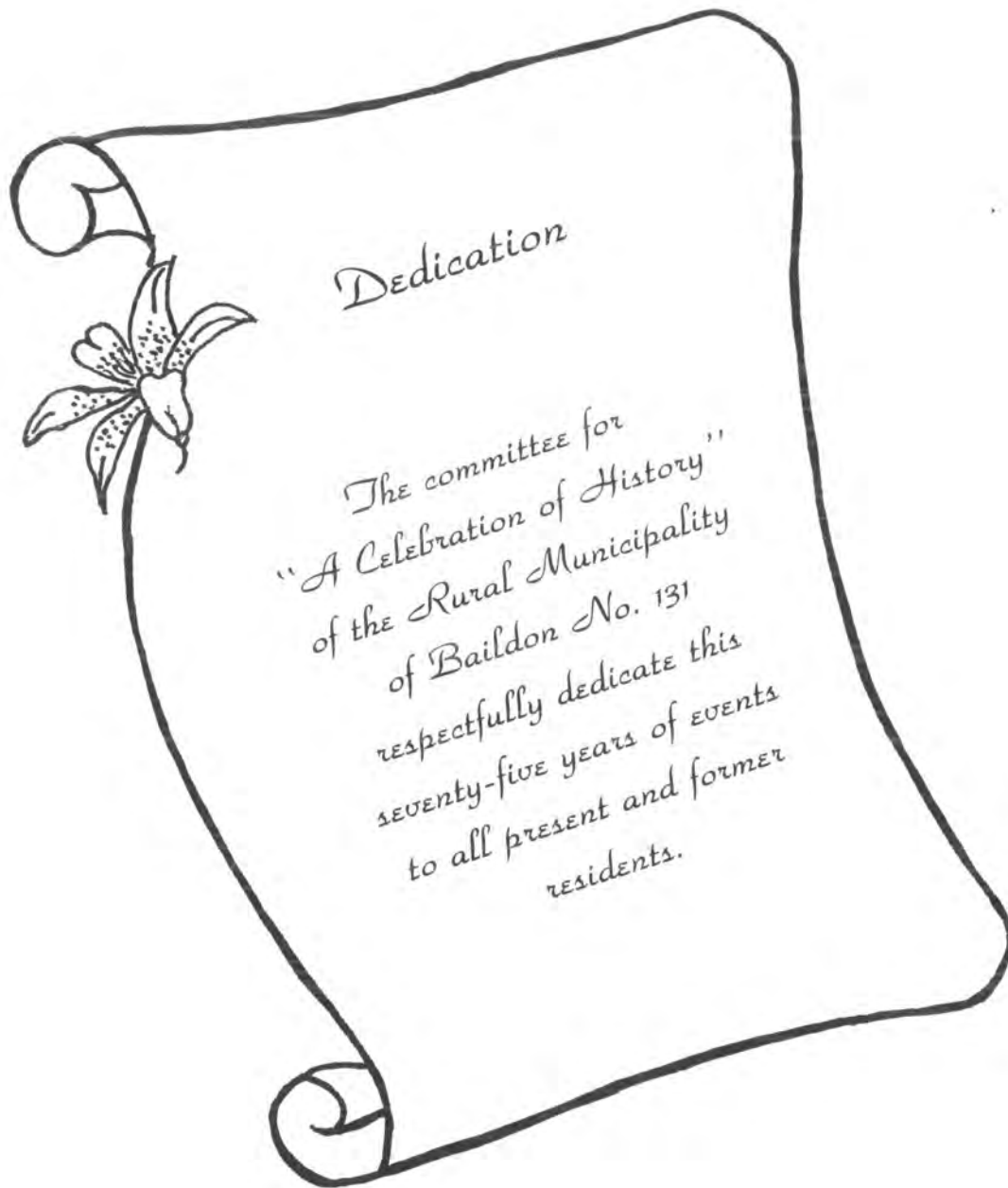
PUBLISHED BY
THE COUNCIL OF BAILDON MUNICIPALITY No. 131

On the Cover:

LEGEND

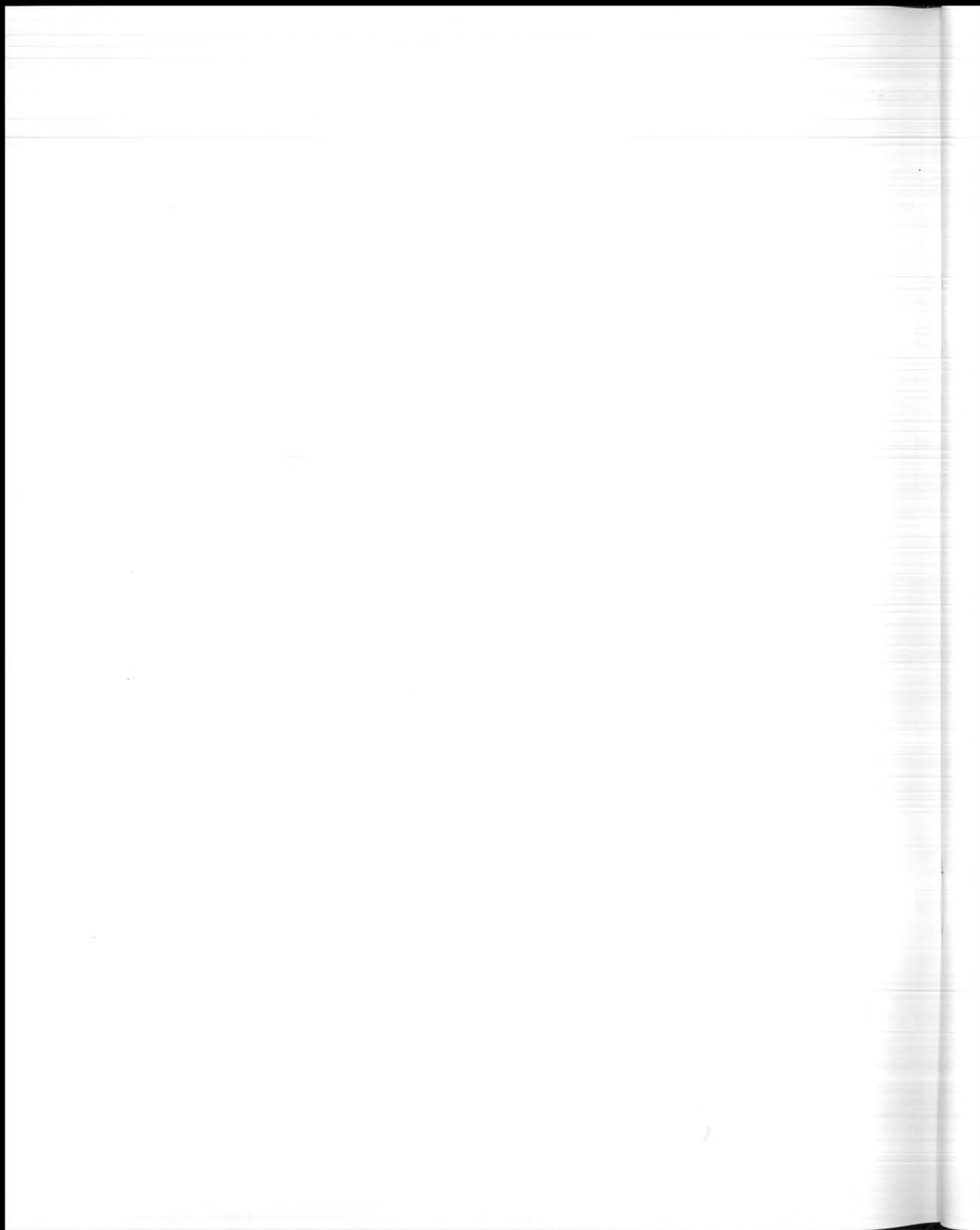
- Shape of Municipality represented by a white birthday cake.
- Elevators represented by candles at the approximate locations of Archive, Buttress, Crestwynd, Baildon and Tilney.
- Red small dot represents Levuka: this site was a grain loading platform used by local grain farmers.
- Blue area on cake represents Moose Jaw Creek.
- Sectioned lines represent railway lines.
- Red and green tracings represent main roadways.
- Background colors represent sky, grass, ripe grain and snow.
- Basic shape represents the Province of Saskatchewan.

Printed by:
QUICK PRINTING
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan



Dedication

The committee for
"A Celebration of History"
of the Rural Municipality
of Baildon No. 131
respectfully dedicate this
seventy-five years of events
to all present and former
residents.



PART I

Fifty Years
with the
Baildon Municipality No. 131
1912 - 1962

Fifty Years
WITH THE
Baildon
Municipality



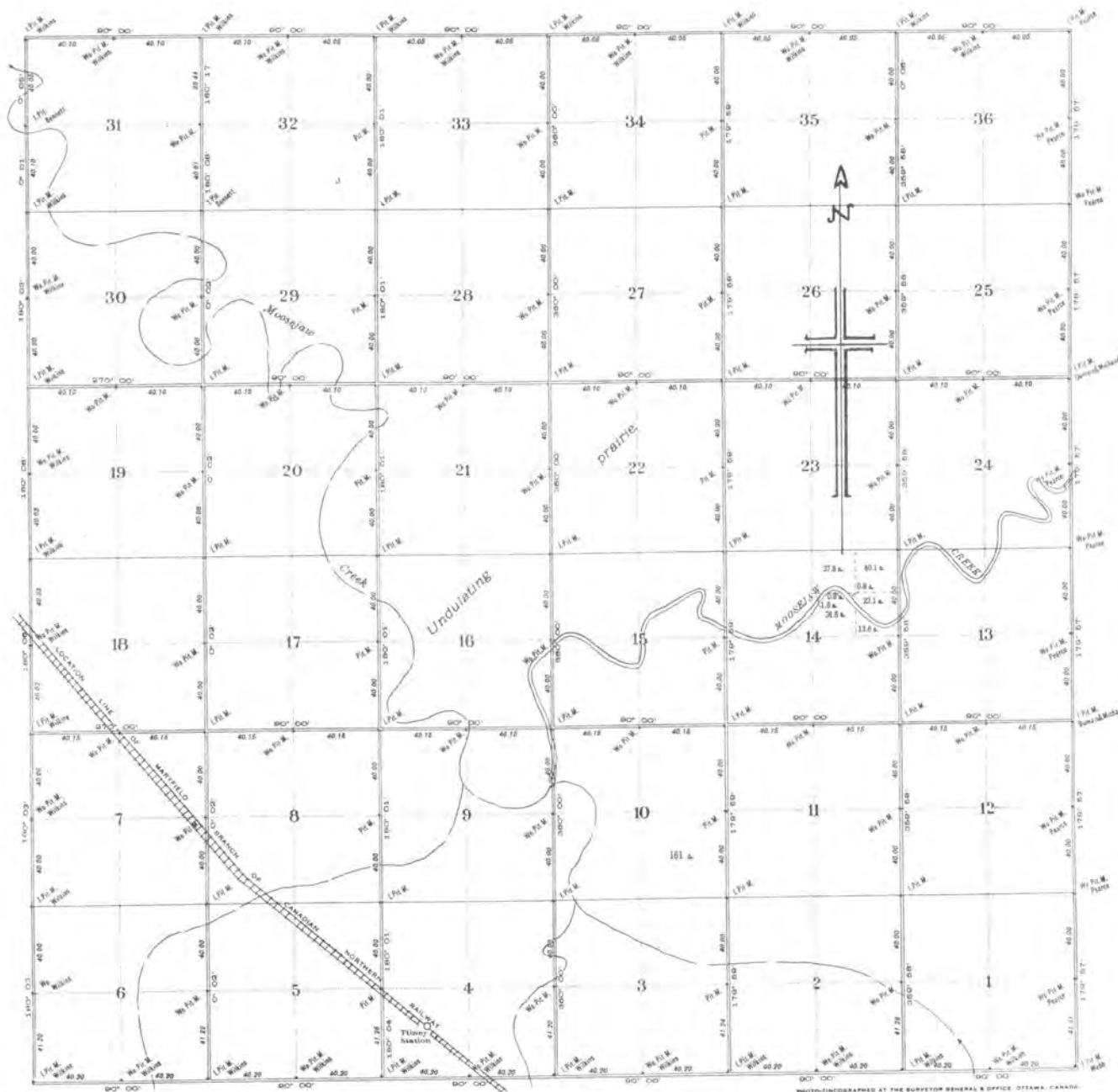
Published by
THE COUNCIL OF
BAILDON MUNICIPALITY
No. 131

SASKATCHEWAN

Plan of Township 15, Range 25, West of the Second Meridian

SECOND EDITION

SCALE 40 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Compiled from official surveys by

W. Pearce, D.L.S., 28th July, 1881
 J. C. Webb, D.L.S., 19th September, 1881
 F. W. Wilkins, D.L.S., 30th June, 1882
 H. Kerr, D.L.S., 6th October, 1882
 Dumais & Michaud, D.L.S., 2nd August, 1883
 M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S., 26th October, 1910
 G. A. Bennett, D.L.S., 27th November, 1912
 C. Rinfret, D.L.S., 19th May, 1916

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE
 NUMBERING OF LEGAL SUB-
 DIVISIONS IN A SECTION

13	14	15	16
12	11	10	9
5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1

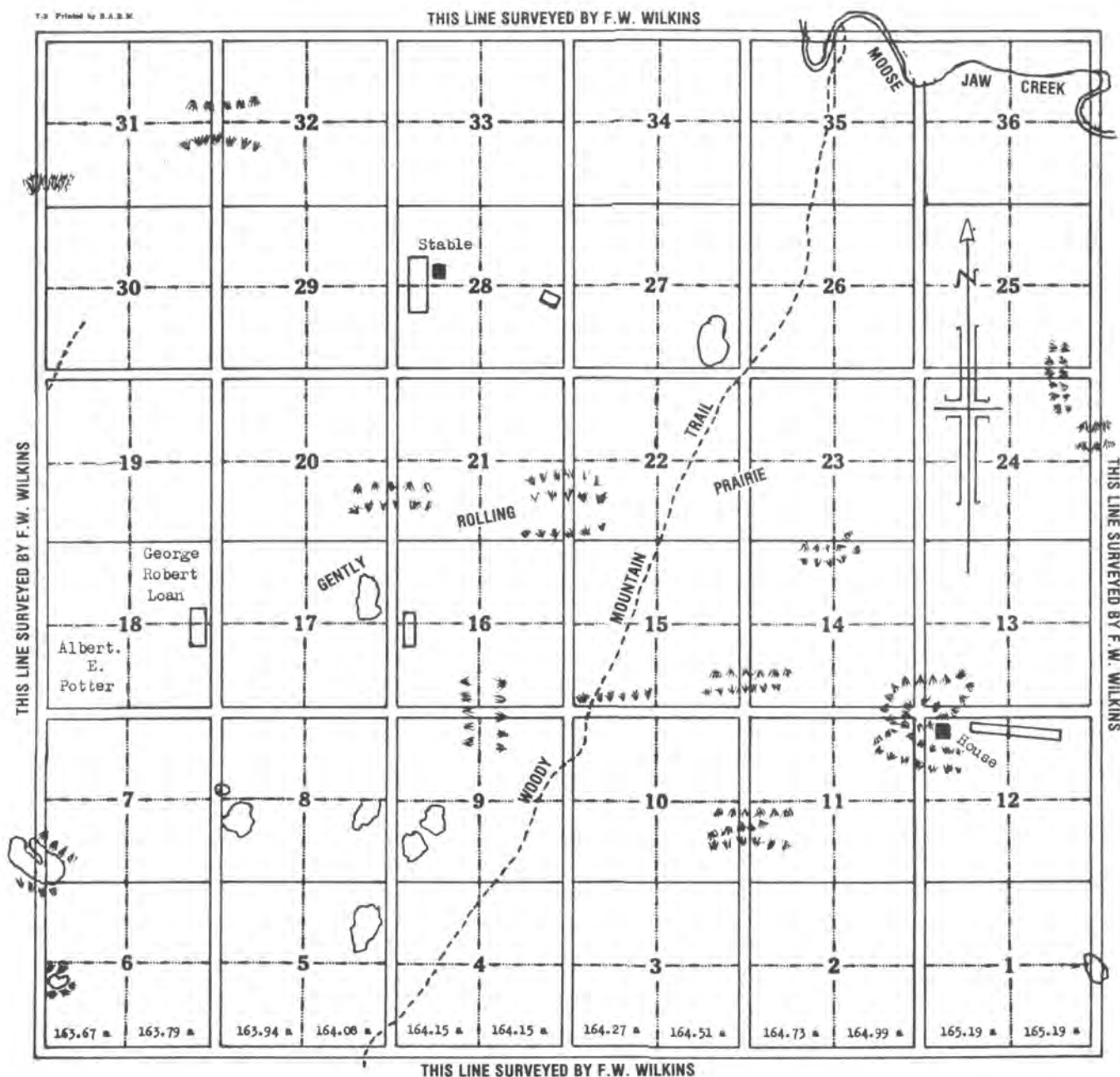
NOTE: The subdivisions of quarter-sections shown upon this plan are legal subdivisions. Distances are in chains. Bearings are reckoned from the astronomical meridian through the centre of the township. Areas in acres are marked on all lands surveyed, except lands that have been patented. The name of a monument is that of the surveyor who erected, restored or reported the monument. All monuments not so designated were erected by H. Kerr.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 26th March, 1917

Approved and Confirmed

Edville
 Surveyor General.

Plan of Township No. 15 Range 26 West of Second Meridian



CONTENTS:

Land in Sections..... 23092.66 acres
Roads..... 434.57 acres
Water acres
Total Area 23527.23 acres

Old trail.....
Scrub and woods
Water or marshes..... outlined
Settlers improvements as marked.

Surveyed by:

Paul T.C. Dumais and J.L. Michaud D.L.S.,
June 1883.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE
OTTAWA
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1884

Approved and confirmed
E. Deville
for the Surveyor General

PETITION
for
Organisation of a Rural Municipality

To the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan:

We, the undersigned committee, do hereby petition for authority to proceed with the organisation of a Rural Municipality, as provided by The Rural Municipality Act; the area of the proposed Municipality comprises Three Townships

(Here describe townships and parts of townships to be included in the municipality, giving their numbers, ranges and meridians.)
Townships 13-14-15 Range 25-26-27

the said area contains 32.4 square miles and a total population of 1000

We suggest one of the following as the name for the proposed Municipality:

Bairdton
Crescent Hill
Cataraqui

We request that all correspondence and instructions from the Department relating to the organisation of the proposed Municipality be addressed to W. P. Conlan of Bairdton P. O.

Dated this 3rd day

of June 1912

W. P. Conlan
Thomas Price
Joe W. Thoroughgood
P. Forsyth
John Finner

Municipal
Committee

Statutory Declaration

CANADA,
Province of Saskatchewan,

I, W. P. Conlan of Bairdton
in the Province of Saskatchewan, do solemnly declare:

1. That I am a member of the above named committee and am personally acquainted with the other four members;

2. That each of the members of the said committee is of the full age of eighteen years, actually resides within the limits of the above proposed Municipality and has so resided therein and owned or been the occupant of assessable property therein for a period of at least two months immediately prior to this date;

3. That to the best of my knowledge and belief the facts set forth in the above petition are correct.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Bairdton

in the Province of Saskatchewan this

3rd day of June

1912

W. P. Conlan

A Commissioner for Oaths, Notary Public
or Justice of the Peace.

W. P. Conlan

Department of Municipal Affairs

REGINA, SASK., Thursday, August 15, 1912

Having received a petition for the organisation of the undermentioned area as a Rural Municipality and being satisfied that all the requirements and provisions of The Rural Municipality Act with respect to the formation of the said Municipality have been substantially complied with, the undersigned, under the authority vested in him by section 34 of the said Act, hereby orders the organisation of the said Municipality to be known by the

name of the Rural Municipality of B A I R D O N No. 131

and to comprise the following lands, namely:

Townships thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) in ranges twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) west of the second meridian.

The undersigned further orders that the divisions of The Rural Municipality of B A I R D O N No. 131 shall be as follows with the respective numbers as given hereunder:

Division No. 1 - Township 13 and the south half of township 14 in range 25 west of the second meridian;

Division No. 2 - Township 13 and the south half of township 14 in range 26 west of the second meridian;

Division No. 3 - Township 13 and the south half of township 14 in range 27 west of the second meridian;

Division No. 4 - The north half of township 14 and the whole of township 15 in range 25 west of the second meridian;

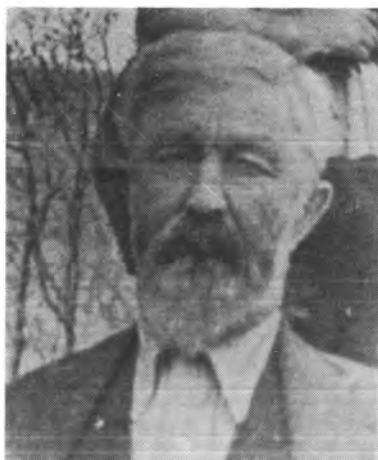
Division No. 5 - The north half of township 14 and the whole of township 15 in range 26 west of the second meridian;

Division No. 6 - The north half of township 14 and the whole of township 15 in range 27 west of the second meridian.

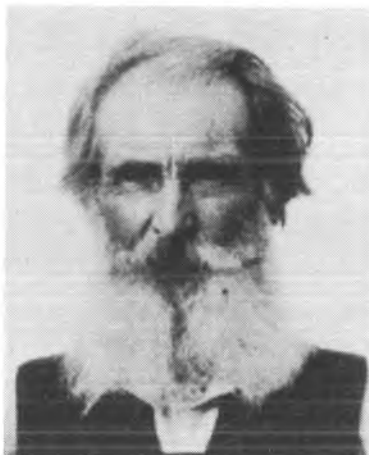
In accordance with The Rural Municipality Act this order shall take effect on, from and after the ninth day of December, 1912

A. P. M. 1116
Minister of Municipal Affairs

*1910 Reeve and Councillors
of the Local Improvement District No. 131
now the Rural Municipality of Baidon No. 131*



Secretary, Mr. A. Dunlop



Councillor John Tremain



Councillor E. Bonsteel



Reeve P. McMurchy



Councillor T. Spicer



Councillor T.P. Conlan



Councillor C. Lindsay

Foreword

The following is a layman's attempt to record the history of Baildon Municipality in such a way that the past might reveal its lessons, the present may see itself as in a mirror, and the last fifty years be available for the scrutiny of the future.



E.H. KAISER

Published by the order of the Council of Baildon Municipality on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

CHAPTER 1

A Summary of the Minutes from 1912 to 1962

The "Order for organization of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131, heretofore issued by the Honourable A.P. McNab, Minister of Municipal Affairs effective December 9, 1912." Thus one era ended and another began.

On December 3, 1909, the area now known as Baildon Municipality had applied to the Provincial Government for recognition as a local improvement district, the number to be the same as the present Municipality, 131, the name to be either Baildon, Crescent Hill or Cataraqui. The area to consist of townships 13, 14 and 15; ranges 25, 26, 27, W2; 324 square miles in area with a population of 1,000 souls.

The area was officially recognized as a L.I.D. in 1910, with John Tremain as Councillor for Division 1, E. Bonsteel Division 3, T. Spicer Division 4, P. McMurchy Division 5, and T.P. Conlan in Division 6. There was no nomination in Division 2. The Secretary was Mr.

Dunlop. There was no net worth statement recorded.

On June 3, 1912, 61 petitioners led by Thomas P. Conlan, Thomas Spicer, Jack W. Thoroughgood, E. Bonsteel and John Tremain, applied and received permission from the Department of Municipal Affairs to take a vote of the residents of the Local Improvement area 131 on the question of organization as a municipality.

Mr. A. Dunlop was authorized to set up the polls, and the vote was taken on July 31, 1912; 58 persons voted in favour and 16 opposed.

Looking back over 50 years, the contribution made by these first leaders to effective self-government appears outstanding. We honour their memories.

On January 1, 1913, J.W. Thoroughgood took up the gavel for the first meeting of the council. His councillors were John Tremain, Blue Hill, Division 1; Murry Daly, Buttress,

Division 2; E. Bonsteel, Buttress, Division 3; Thomas Spicer, Tilney, Division 4; Joshua Annable, Moose Jaw, Division 5; D.W. Newberry, Moose Jaw, Division 6. Mr. A. Dunlop of Baildon was hired as Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1916, A.H. Nettleton, Tilney, became Reeve. He held office until 1920, when on December 14, 1920, John H. Deyoe signed the minutes as Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Dunlop was succeeded as Secretary-Treasurer in 1920 by H. Johnson, who continued in that office until 1925.

It is regrettable that the minutes from 1913 to 1920 were lost, but correspondence with the Department of Municipal Affairs is still on file with the Department in Regina.

The minutes of January 5, 1920, show the purchase of a typewriter for \$155.00; it appears that all minutes were in long hand up to this time. These minutes also show a reeve's remuneration to be \$5.00 per meeting and councillor \$4.00, plus 10¢ per mile mileage.

Mr. P. McMurchy was "appointed Constable and Health Inspector at \$5.00 a day and 10¢ mileage when called out."

The March 1, 1920, meeting brings back memories of the chief occupation of many a young boy of those years. "Moved by Bonsteel that 2¢ per tail be paid for gopher tails up to the first of June and 1¢ per tail after." Debentures to the amount of \$15,000.00 were issued in this year to build roads and P. McMurchy was appointed to collect the outstanding seed grain lien notes.

The May 3, 1920, meeting shows the council donated \$100.00 to the Anti Tuberculosis League to "help prevent the spread of the dread disease."

Wage schedule for 1920:

Man, team.....	\$ 8.00
Man, four horses	\$10.00
Foreman.....	\$ 7.00
Laborer	\$ 5.00
Larger grader.....	\$10.00
Small grader.....	\$ 7.00
Cutting weeds	\$ 8.00

The tax rate for 1920 was set at seven mills. \$1,000.00 was spent on culverts and more than 10 tons of grasshopper poison was distributed. Each councillor was allowed to spend \$100.00 without referring to council.

January 3, 1921, minutes were signed by Calvin Lindsay. He filled the office of Reeve

until December 18, 1922, when J.B. Olson, deputy, signed the minutes. The Secretary-Treasurer's salary was set at \$2,000.00 per annum inclusive of all commissions.

Divisional appropriation for 1921 were set at:

Division 1.....	\$1,400.00
Division 2.....	\$1,100.00
Division 3.....	\$1,200.00
Division 4.....	\$1,500.00
Division 5.....	\$1,500.00
Division 6.....	\$1,100.00

Three Boss Road Maintainers were purchased for Divisions 1, 3 and 5.



Road Building in the Early Days

The November 7, 1921 minutes show councillors' indemnity for roads supervision to be \$70.00 for the reeve, and \$60.00 for each councillor. A direct quote from the minutes shows this resolution: "Moved by Daly that this council authorize the following delegates to proceed to Regina, to interview the Premier with a view to impressing upon the government the urgent need for some consideration by the banks, loan companies and other creditors, in the manner in which they are endeavouring to collect, and to urge that some leniency be shown to these debtors in view of security given, at this time when the products of farms were selling for half the cost of production. C. Lindsay, E. Lowe, A.H. Nettleton and W. Servoss." This interest shown by the council for its people was echoed many times by following councils.

There were many requests during the early twenties for revision of school boundaries by

individuals and some difficulty experienced in tax collection, as well as much reference to the establishment of credit with the bank.

May 1, 1922, moved by Harwood that the mill rate for municipal purposes be 5 mills. The location of a new C.N.R. station at Tilney was approved by council in September, 1922. Every fall many receipts show payments for mowing weeds on the road, a Federal Aid road south of Crestwynd paid \$20.00 an acre for all land that was appropriated.

Henry Milne took the chair as reeve on January 2, 1923, and continued until June 10, 1935. The last minutes signed by H. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, was January 20, 1925.

The first reference to a commercial operation was recorded on July 9, 1923, when permission was given to A.R. Richards to operate a retail filling station on the road allowance Section 19-13-27 for a rental of \$25.00 a year.

February 4, 1924, records that the Secretary be instructed to give a resume of the monthly business to the Times-Herald.

The first estimate or budget in the minutes is shown in 1924, when an estimated expenditure of \$25,000.00 was expected. Administration \$3,925.00. Protection of property (weeds, gophers, pound, grasshoppers, etc.) \$1,650.00. Relief \$1,350.00. Sundry layout, interest, etc. \$3,650.00. Public works \$14,425.00.

Clarence E. Campbell was hired February 3, 1925, as Secretary-Treasurer as a salary of \$1,500.00 per year with free house and barn. Mr. Campbell continued as Secretary until April 8, 1935, when Miss Agnes Milne was appointed assistant Secretary-Treasurer until her father Henry Milne was appointed on June 10, 1935, till October 3, 1938.

Lorne E. Kerfoot took over the offices of reeve on the same date, and continued until November 5, 1951. Agnes Milne accepted the position of acting Secretary-Treasurer from October 3, 1938, to December 5, 1938.

It had been the custom to borrow large sums of money for school and municipal purposes and in April, 1926, a bylaw was passed to borrow \$12,000.00 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 6.5% interest. In as far as was possible all road work was done by contract by people within the Municipality. It was also necessary for dance hall proprietors to have a license. This bylaw was later rescinded.

The council at this time urged that all children be treated with toxoid for the

prevention of diptheria.

The sytem of standing committees was introduced in 1927 and seemed to continue in effect for some years.



Road Building in 1933

The first major purchase of road equipment was made in 1927, when an elevator and blade grader was bought from Albert Olson Co. for \$2,598.00. The following year a "60" Caterpillar tractor was purchased for \$7,000.00. Bunk, oil and cook trailers, or "cars" were made to accommodate the men. The cook doubled as grease monkey and general roustabout. The grader operator was generally the boss. It is interesting to note that a tractor bought in 1961 cost \$26,411.00 as compared to the \$7,000.00 paid in 1928.

A road grant for \$6,000.00 in 1929 was all spent in relief works. Accounts for feed seed and relief steadily rose during 1929 and continued through the disaster years of the thirties. The continuous uncertainty of the drought years caused great concern and much extra work for the councillors. The personal resources of the councillors themselves were often scanty and many times difficulty was expressed in finding councillors who were free of debt to the Municipality. In spite of the tragic difficulties of individual members of the community, no case of partisanship is hinted at, and the people themselves helped the council to avoid unnecessary expense.

On September 1, 1930, the council appealed to the Provincial Government stating that the resources of the Municipality were totally inadequate to handle the urgent needs of its

citizens. Henry Milne was appointed to chair the feed and relief committee. One of his reports reads thus, November 15, 1930, "Sections of the Municipality seem to have gotten the impression that the coal (relief) is to be had by anyone who just asks for it. Some men volunteer information as to their financial standing, others resent being questioned, and I am convinced others do not tell the truth. But the responsibility of refusing coal to one who says he is unable to buy it, is too serious for me to take, even though such action results in strong criticism. It is only fair to add that many men who, in the eyes of their own neighbors, do not need relief, when they disclose their actual circumstances, are in desperate need."

The Provincial Government was also searching desperately for a solution to the people's plight, and advanced various amounts to the Municipality for relief payments, no amount of help, however, seemed adequate, the situation grew steadily worse, and the council's apprehension grew. On a report from Henry Milne in April, 1931, "One wonders if our people realize what has been done by their council for the last two winters. Apart from making application for feed, all the effort involved on the part of the farmer has been to go to the siding for his grain." This exceptional man and his council showed great concern for the material and spiritual welfare of their people. It is regrettable that Reeve Milne's early death cut off his activities, as his widow stated, "When he was just beginning to be useful."

Mr. C.E. Campbell was granted two months leave of absence on May 4, 1931, and H.B. Lowe was appointed acting Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Harry Eastwood was weed and sanitation inspector during these bad years and the presence of the Canadian Thistle in the imported hay was a continuous hazard. E.M. Tysdal also acted as weed inspector for some of these years.

The schools were in desperate circumstances during this time and on April 4, 1932, the schools were warned by council that not sufficient taxes were forthcoming to pay the requisitions applied for. Over \$20,000.00 was borrowed in 1931 to carry out the business of the Municipality. During this period soft coal was discovered as a commercial venture, at Leakville, and many thousands of tons of this fuel were used by the people of the

Municipality.

The traffic from the mine became so heavy with trucks from Poole Construction Co. that council requested that since the damage was extensive, but no money was forthcoming for the repairs to the roads, that the Poole Co. donate coal to the schools in the Municipality.

A motion in the minutes of February 13, 1933, wherein the delegate to the municipal convention was instructed to oppose the formation of larger municipal districts, shows that the current debate on this subject was also being discussed at that time.

As early as 1935 the question of a changing settlement pattern, and as a result, the changing pattern of main roads became a matter of concern to the council.

Even under the difficult years of the thirties the advent of the motor car and other factors had shifted the centres of interest and commerce. The small hamlets began to weaken. Lack of effective finance and despondency acted to create the acceptance of larger unit school administration, with its accompanying loss of contact between the educational and municipal governments. Railways gradually became not the accepted method of transportation but only an emergency method, suited for heavy hauling, etc., which field of business trucks were soon destined to challenge. The relief requests showed less and less requests for feed for draft horses and more fuel for tractors. Now the situation for large areas of the community was not of progress, but of hopeless hanging on. The need for some security in the field of hospitalization of the individual and his family brought about the formation of a hospitalization plan in 1938, which was based on land taxation, and agreements with the two Moose Jaw hospitals guaranteeing a net figure each year, such an agreed amount to be set each year. This scheme was entirely successful and stayed in operation until 1947 when the Provincial Government set up a plan province-wide.

The need for security in a land of boom and bust was expressed by the inauguration of the Canadian Wheat Board by the Federal Government. The pressure began for boards and control of all farm produce, in an effort to give the farmer control of his own marketplace.

Efforts by the government to ease the suffering of the people by a sharing of

resources became popular. This concept of government was bitterly attacked by the believers of private enterprise, and controversy raged through the country.

The discussions of the council seemed little affected by the political upheaval, but individually the council members were active in supporting their own beliefs, and no doubt actions by the council were many times affected by personal opinion.

The council by and large took its proper place in the great transition that was taking place.

As the depression years slowly faded into the middle forties the council found itself in excellent financial condition. The community in general evolved from a "bust" to a "boom" economy.



Road building, 1962: G. Eaton, foreman.

The condition of municipal roads was greatly improved with the purchase of tractors, Letourneau and motorized road maintainers. The difficulty of building good roads in the hilly west side was greatly helped by a considerable exodus from that area and better equipment. With help from the Provincial Government a cautious program of gravelled grid roads was begun, following closely the recommendations of the council of 1935.

The general provincial exodus of farmers to residence in small towns and along main roads did not occur to any great extent in Baildon Municipality. Although the population never grew, from the one thousand people of 1909 (it actually decreased to 942 in 1960), it remained for the most part a community of "stay at home". The commercial centre of Moose Jaw never was too far away and the need to move

nearer to town was not pressing. As a result, local schools remained open and the people made some effort to maintain community spirit, but higher educational opportunities, easy transportation, and a declining school population were slowly changing the pattern of life, and the fear of some of the rural people that they would lose their identity if drawn to the urban centres, was recognized as being another problem for the municipal council to consider. Certain agencies in the province began to promote the idea of larger municipal districts as a cure-all for the problems of municipalities. Up to 1961 this idea had been quite firmly resisted, although it was generally conceded that some kind of change in municipal finances was desirable.

The prevalent fear was that by removing local government and substituting a large area central government, the apathy of the people would increase and soon no participation in government by the people would be possible.

The arguments concerning the various cures for municipal ills seemed to prompt the council to more often refer back to the people for closed ballot votes on questions of local concern.

The question of changing times prompted the council to move the municipal buildings and office to the Hamlet of Baildon in 1943.

Only two of the five railroad hamlets seemed to have any hope of surviving the transition period that began in the thirties. Crestwynd enjoyed an influx of farmers from the surrounding area and almost justified its request of 1926 when it requested the government that it be incorporated as a village. John Gibson was the promoter at that time, but the request was refused. Snuggled into the foot of the hills, Buttress laid claim to being the prettiest place in the Municipality for the establishment of a village, but having little or no commercial value, she seemed to shrink back into the gravel pits on her back door. Archive, once considered the cross-roads hamlet of Division 6, halted its growth.

The main export of the hill area was wheat and cattle. The advent of the provincial black-topped No. 2 highway hastened the deterioration of the hill towns as more and more produce flowed directly to Moose Jaw.

Tilney, the middle of a prosperous area, boasted the largest grain handling facilities of the Municipality, but her people seemed content to shift their interests elsewhere.

Baildon, whose pioneers had instilled a strong community spirit, kept its school, church, post office and store intact, and was greatly assisted in 1943 by the council's decision to move the municipal hall to its main street. Thus the Municipality inadvertently gave leadership to the centralization of an area in the Municipality.

Mr. E.E. Hoare assumed the position of Secretary-Treasurer on December 5, 1938, and continued until November 16, 1942. The original assessment in 1939 showed the municipal assessment for taxation purposes to be \$3,033,600.00 which was a reduction of \$1,040,659.00 from the previous assessment. By 1942 the disaster of drought was replaced by an over-abundance of grain. Every available storage method was to be utilized in the following years to take care of bounteous crops and the council rented the municipal barn to a farmer as a storage for grain. The council has attempted over a period of years to encourage a diversified agriculture and assisted the Provincial Government in the distribution of purebred boars. They also set up opportunities for purebred areas, and corn clubs, these in later years became known as 4-H clubs.

F.J. Wall signed as Secretary-Treasurer on December 7, 1942, and again on January 6, 1943. S.C. Lapp replaced him on February 23, 1943, and continued until the 6th of November, 1944. At his death, his wife, Mrs. Freda Lapp, took over and acted until October 1, 1945. Baildon Municipality came close in these years to having an industry in the Blue Hill clay area, but unfortunately the clay was exported to Claybank where it became a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of bricks. The winter of 1946-47 is recorded to be the worst in memory, a record 62 inches of snow fell. Railroads were blocked for weeks, hundreds of people stranded away from home. In 1951 an all-time record of 71 inches of snow fell. The Municipality tried to plow main roads, but conditions were too severe and equipment inadequate.

W.L. Burbank became Secretary-Treasurer on October 15, 1945, and continued until May 1, 1950, when he was replaced by A.A. Bishoff who has been the Secretary-Treasurer until the period concluded by this history. Mr. C.R. McGee occupied the reeve's chair following the retirement of L. Kerfoot on December 31, 1951, and held that position until N.R. Lowe

took over on December 31, 1954. An item of bitter comparison with the drought years is an item in 1955 totalling flood damage in the Municipality at \$11,367.00. These years of heavy snow sparked the promotion of snow-plow clubs throughout the Municipality, and completed the cycle of problems that the council faced during the years in a country of extremes of climate and prosperity. Mr. A. Tysdal was elected as reeve in 1960 and continued to the end of this history. Comparing rates of taxes over the years shows the 1961 tax rates to be school 22, municipal 18.

The flat treeless plains, although fascinating for the early settler, had always held out the challenge to grow shelter belts and wind breaks to help break the tedium of barren, lonesome landscape, supply shade and break the cut of the cruel cold in the long winter months. A few of the early settlers were successful in their efforts to grow trees, but the frequent droughts did not encourage any major growth except in favoured areas of moisture. Strangely enough, the near desert conditions of the yellow dune land seemed to suit the cottonwood, maple and elm trees and some plantings of these trees should achieve honourable mention.

The hard ash that grew in the valley of Moose Jaw Creek supplied much needed fuel for the people adjacent to that area. In 1960 the council began an intensive program of tree planting. Equipment was purchased to assist in the work. Four miles of caragana, elm and maple were planted from No. 2 highway east to Baildon and south 2 miles. Much hope was expressed that the practise would continue.

CHAPTER 2

Reeves, Councillors, Secretary-Treasurers

1913 - 1962

REEVES

Thoroughgood, J.W.	1913-1915
Nettleton, A.H.	1916-1920
Lindsay, C.	1921-1922
Milne, Henry.	1923-1934
Kerfoot, L.E.	1935-1951
McGhee, C.R.	1952-1954
Lowe, N.R.	1955-1959
Tysdal, M.A.	1960-1962

COUNCILLORS

Division Number 1

Tremaine, John	1913-1914
McCaskill, W.J.	1915-1917
Jeffery, W.E.S.	1918-1924
Tysdal, O.E.	1925-1936
Prout, J.W.	1937-1942
Tysdal, O.E.	1943-1944
Etherington, Wm.	1945-1947
Tysdal, E.E.	1948-1949
McGhee, C.R.	1950-1951
Flegel, Martin	1952-1954
Leugner, M.M.	1955-1962

Division Number 2

Daly, M.	1913-1921
Pearson, T.	1922-1927
Haywood, Thomas	1928-1937
Pearson, J.Y.	1938-1949
Howlett, W.	1950-1962

Division Number 3

Bonsteel, E.	1913-1914
Harwood, P.W.	1915-1917
Bonsteel, E.	1918-1920
Harwood, P.W.	1921-1924
Hales, John	1925-1943
Johnson, C.L.	1944-1946
Harrison, Wm.	1957-1958
Huntley, Miles	1959-1962

Division Number 4

Spicer, Thomas	1913
Lind, S.W.	1914-1917
Glover, J.W.	1918-1921

Olson, J.B.	1922-1925
Francis, L.R.	1926-1941
Lind, O.F.	1942-1947
Woodrow, L.E.	1948
Grosenick, O.H.	1949-1953
Spicer, H.B.	1954-1957
Lewis, H.R.	1958-1962

Division Number 5

Annable, Joshua	1913-1914
Eastwood, H.	1915-1916
Scott, J.W.	1917-
Lowe, E.	1918-1919
Scott, J.W.	1920
Lowe, E.	1921-1925
Hultberg, C.	1926-1934
Kaiser, A.J.	1935-1944
Eastwood, G.L.	1945
Kaiser, E.H.	1946
Lowe, N.R.	1947-1954
Tysdal, M.A.	1955-1959
Wilder, Gordon.	1960-1962

Division Number 6

Newberry, D.W.	1913-
Jacobs, W.F.	1914-1915
Newberry, D.W.	1916-1917
Vacant.	1918
Burnett, G.H.	1919
Deyoe, J.	1920-1921
Herscher, F.J.	1922-1925
Eldstrom, L.M.	1926
Herscher, F.J.	1927-1929
Grayson, J.A.	1930-1934
North, W.E.	1935-1939
Swanson, K.	1940-1947
Dennis, W.C.	1948-1951
Hutchinson, Leslie.	1952-1962

SECRETARY-TREASURERS

Dunlop, A.	1913-1919
Johnson, H.	1920-1924
Campbell, C.E.	1925-1935
Milne, Henry.	1935-1938
Hoare, E.E.	1939-1942
Lapp, S.C.	1943-1945
Burbank, W.L.	1945-1950
Bishoff, A.A.	1950-1962

Our Councillor

Who seeks election from his ward
That seats him on the council board;
Who thinks he'll please his ratepayers
right
And be a big man in their sight;
And goes to work with all his might
To make his public record bright?
Our Councillor!

Who, then, is asked to build and make
A special road for Bill and Jake,
Who, if he can't do it "direct"
Must be so very circumspect
In his delays, or else, "by heck"
They will some other man elect?
Our Councillor!

Who hears the delegation when
He's just a hundred "bones" to spend
To buy supplies and build their bridge
Across the creek to Horton's ridge
A matter of full sixty feet,
Who, if he can't, will lose his seat?
Our Councillor!

Who lays him down at night to sleep
And prays the Lord his soul to keep
And just has reached his second snore
When Bill Jones pounds upon his door
And swears somebody stole his boar
And asks him what he pays him for?
Our Councillor!

Who does, when his allotment's done
Take his own man and "just for fun"
Regrades a road, or cuts some weeds
Along the trail; while his farm needs
The meadows sown to clover seeds?
Who works at like, unselfish deeds?
Our Councillor!

Who is it when his year is done
An' 'lection time has once more come
Has grown a hide so thick and tough
He does not care a pinch of snuff
What others say, nor yet how rough
They talk of him?
Our Councillor!

Who is it rises with the morn,
Who drives away to spots forlorn
To fix some road by gravelling
To make it smoother travelling
For men who like unravelling
His reputation?
Our Councillor!

Who stands up then to talk a spell
And tell them all to go to—well—
Some other place? They should and
hail
Him "chief" a man of sense and
education
A patriot true, who's saved our nation,
Then put him back "by acclamation"?
Our Councillor!

This history, in recording the activities of Councillors of the past, is pleased to state our deep gratitude for services rendered, and do issue a challenge to future Councillors to do as well.

CHAPTER 3

Topography and People

The topography of Baildon Municipality has divided it naturally into four areas. On the west and south lie the hills. Settlement is much sparser here than in any other area of the community.

The hill country is an excellent short grass range, and ranches of several sections are common. The grass, even when dry and parched, is rich in food value, and cattle feed on the high hills during the severe winters often without supplementary feed. The people of the hill area are tough and lean. Their necessary close contact with the cattle and horses of the hills have created a dexterity with rodeo skills that is well known and marvelled at, many miles outside the boundaries of the Municipality.

Previous to the thirties this area's contact with urbanism was not as frequent as other parts of the Municipality, but with the event of a general movement to a more concentrated pattern of settlement plus years of good grass and good beef prices, the general prosperity improved. The need for higher education has been realized and the children of the area show an amazing self-reliance and ruggedness.

Moving east and down from the high hills, the land is suitable for farming. The land along the base of the hills, east over the Crestwynd flats and north-west through Archive area is wonderfully rich and very productive in a year of favourable moisture.

For the most part cereal grains make up the bulk of the grain grown with more barley and oats than in the areas farther to the east.

The idea of a mixed economy of cattle and wheat is necessary in this area. The land, though rich, often has a gravel sub-soil, and hot chinook winds in July are said to cut the wheat yields three bushels a day. The amazing wheat yields that occur in favourable years and the dismal failures of dry years make this area a true boom and bust example.

In the early days many a settler had his back to the wall before he had his roots in the soil, but those who managed to hang on and expand have prospered.

The building of No. 2 provincial highway allowed this area to transfer their interests to Moose Jaw. As a result, the centres of Archive

and Buttrass have suffered. The post office of Mayberry has served the districts of Capital and Mayberry with postal service since 1914, and is still operating.

Of recent years some attempt has been made to revive and return some of the early days community social and religious life to the Quincy area. It will be interesting fifty years from now to note what effect movements of this sort have had on our people.

On the east, roughly divided from the rest of the Municipality by the Moose Jaw Creek, lies the Regina clay area. Assessment here runs around \$5,000.00 a quarter as compared with the dune sand area of \$800.00 to \$1,000.00, or the light textured soils of the foot-hills at \$1,000.00 to \$3,000.00 a quarter. Some small patches adjacent to the Regina clay area are assessed at \$5,500.00 a quarter. Some land in the north-east corner had been bought in 1901 for \$2.90 an acre, and re-sold in the 1920's for \$80.00 an acre. The east side has a deep clay sub-soil, which makes it a more secure area in dry years, however, its ability to retain moisture acts in reverse in wet years and much flooding is experienced. On the average, however, yields are high and fairly consistent.

The cattle population is sparse, and the majority of the farmers concentrate on growing wheat and flax. In most areas of the province similar to this, "suitcase" farming is carried on a great deal, but for the most part the east and south-east side of the Municipality is quite heavily populated. The population of Division 1 is the heaviest in the Municipality and the village of Briercrest in Redburn Municipality serves many of these people. The community of Blue Hill in the south-east corner of Division 1 was first settled in 1892. The early pioneers, having built a church in 1906, wisely instilled a sense of community unity in their children that has kept their church active and serving the people. The situation is unique in the Municipality since no commercial enterprise or railroad exists at Blue Hill to help make it a centre of interest. The post office of Blue Hill was situated in a rancher's home several miles from the church in 1907, but its service was discontinued in 1913.

West of Blue Hill the post office of Leaksville served a large area. The early site of the Leaksville post office seemed destined by fate to be a centre of human interest. Its history included, in addition to the surprising discovery of coal in 1915, the tragic death of three members of the Clegg family in 1918. The development of a thriving mining village that sprung up overnight, and which disappeared with equal suddenness when the demand for coal petered out, leaving the area spotted with the refuse of man's ingenuity.

The Clegg family had discovered the coal about 1915 while digging a well in search of water. The coal lay under about 35 feet of prairie dirt, and the Cleggs used this fuel for about three years before that tragic Sunday of August 2, 1918, when the son, Walter, while playing with some visiting children, decided to go down the well to cool off. He collapsed at once.

The father, Ernest Clegg, rushed down the well to help his son and managed to climb part way out with the boy on his back before falling back dead. The mother rushed headlong into the well to save her family and perished as had the others. Dealing with the deadly "black damp" was a new experience; but with the help of an ingenious arrangement of beef hooks, lariats and a mirror (to shine the sun's rays into the bottom of the well) the bodies were finally recovered and embalmed on the spot.

A spot a little north of the mine was selected in February, 1952, to be the site of an oil well. Unfortunately, it was a dry hole. Another attempt was made to a depth of over 6,000 feet at a point 3 miles south of Baildon in 1958; this was also a dry hole, but served to create a flurry of interest and hope at the time.

The farms on the east side had been mechanized since the middle thirties, as a result it is said there are children who have never ridden a horse or milked a cow. The clay soil is extremely tough and in the early days many farmers sold their heavy land holdings and moved to lighter sod because of the difficulty of breaking sod.

In the early days many farmers looked with disfavour on horses with long hair on their feet, which used to hold the sticky mud of this area and cause large balls of mud which hindered the animals when they walked. The clinging mud that results from a wet spell practically stops all transportation.

Frost and rust have taken a heavy toll in this area, as the area has to be sown later in the spring and the grain takes longer to mature than in areas farther west. It is a debatable question if the general prosperity could be gauged by the higher assessment of the land.

The people generally have had considerable opportunity to feel the influence of the city, the resultant division of interests has resulted in the loss of Tilney as a centre. In this respect, the east side is by no means different than the rest of the Municipality. The tendency of rural people to lose in numbers and identity to the urban society is, in the opinion of the author, an evident but regrettable trend.

Lying in a large V shape running along the west banks of the Moose Jaw Creek as far as Baildon and north-east on the boundary of Archive district lies the Yellow Dune Sand area. Probably no area suffered from the drought and wind of the thirties more than this area. This land, if left bare to the wind, sifts and piles up in much the same way as the desert. In the early 1900's this area was favoured by many to the heavier land to the north and east. It broke well under the plows and yielded well with less work than most soils. However, it had a weakness that took years of trial and failure by many men to learn to control. An early diary records work being done on the land in 1905 on February 28, with some sowing in March on S.W. 24-15-26-2.

Division 5 Councillors always had the problem of sand roads to solve, and in the early days four horses were often used to pull an 80 bushel box of wheat to the elevator, where on the clay land two horses could easily handle such a load.

The old Pole Trail ran through this area between Archive and Baildon and through to Assiniboia. Where the trail crossed the sand ridge many a pioneer cursed the desert of soft yellow earth.

The hamlet of Baildon serves most of this area, with the bulk of commerce going to Moose Jaw in recent years. The people have retained their community marvelously well, and in the early days Baildon appeared to have a chance of growing. However, where the fate of the other centres seems to have been pretty well decided, Baildon remains at a cross-roads and the balance has not been tipped in favour of her destruction.

By and large, the people of the Municipality have been free from major crime or outstanding immorality. Their educational standards have been high, their political interests like the general run of Saskatchewanites have been high, their concern for local government has varied throughout the Municipality, but Councillors have not been so inefficient as to cause any concerted attack by the ratepayers.

The general prosperity has never been high, nor has it been too low in comparison with other farm communities of comparable assessment.

The area is dependent on the whims of the weather, and can therefore never expect the security that industry could bring.

Water conservation, tree planting, electricity and greater knowledge of diversification of farming and higher educational standards will no doubt add to the general welfare of the people, but materially the area will continue to suffer from a lack of parity between costs and prices. As in the past, outside influences will do more to drift the people into situations in the future than will their own will. If the spirit and desire of the early pioneer again asserts itself, and a determined effort is made by the elected leaders to encourage self government, then with the co-operation of the people they will set up some industry or interest to encourage young people to stay in our community and enjoy life as independent, self-sufficient and active members of a rural community, perhaps Baildon Municipality can look forward to another fifty years of progress.

CHAPTER 4

The People— Social Development

In the opinion of the author the "romance of the west" so loudly lauded by authors and historians was mostly lost on the average early resident of Baildon Municipality. The degree of romantic history which an area enjoys is usually dependent on the skill of its historians to tell a romantic story.

The present desire of the people for some compilation of the early events, whether completely authentic in every detail or not, is completely obvious.

The personal experiences and detailed accounts of events within the area are subject material for another book other than this one. It is hoped that such stories of the people will inspire some scribe to make the effort, and tabulate the stories of our people for future generations.

In the late 1880's when settlement first began, the homesteads meant opportunity for ambitious eastern residents to acquire a seemingly unlimited expanse of cheap, rich land on which to make a fast fortune. Six months a year for three years of extreme heat, cold and privation was a cheap price to pay for 160 acres of rich treeless land. The tar paper shacks and sod houses were considered to be only temporary; next year would be better. The west was soon dubbed the "next year country" by its residents, but never in a derogatory manner by any true son of the soil.

The good years were always remembered; those years when a mysterious balance between good crops, good prices and reasonable costs prevailed. The fact that the farmer had little or nothing to do with bringing about this favourable combination was early recognized and was in part responsible for the intense political interests of the people. Several political movements began in the west, but the people's intense individualism doomed co-ordinated efforts, and problems peculiar to the west remained unsolved for the most part into the sixties.

The one characteristic that all the early settlers seemed to possess was the desire for bigness. The two horse breaking plow was soon replaced by huge steam tractors pulling 8 to

12 plows. The same engines ran threshing machines of such prodigious capacity that crews of 15 to 20 men working 12 hours a day could thresh between 2,000 and 3,000 bushels a day.

In a good harvest year men from all over the Dominion migrated to the wheat fields of the west, and the farmers of the Municipality bid for the services of "good Ontario men" to help with the harvest.

Not all the harvesters were experienced men, and some experiences suffered by the "greenhorns" were pathetic and funny at the same time. Twelve hours of keeping up your end on a threshing crew was the final test of manhood.

If a man could stick it out for four days, the blisters on hands and feet turned to callouses, the bowels became accustomed to the purgative qualities of the alkali water, and the body hardened to the frosty mornings and the extreme heat of the days. Fifteen days of comradeship, toil and wholesome food made a fighting tiger out of a shy young lad, and once the harvest got in their blood, many men returned year after year to the prairies.

Previous to the building of the C.N.R. railroad in 1911, (the C.P.R. came in some years later to serve the west side) the farmers in the eastern half of the Municipality drew their grain to Moose Jaw. "Trains" of wagons or sleighs, building up from the Blue Hill area, were a familiar sight on the old Pole trail by the Swedish Church and the trail up the east side of Moose Jaw Creek. A man might go a mile or two out of his way to join the friendly trains, tie his team to the last endgate, and run up front to the lead sleigh to warm up with a bottle of whiskey and conversation. The pressure of the sleigh runners and the horses' hooves made trails in the snow that by spring would be raised a foot above the level of the surrounding snow, this raised trail served to guide many a man to a warm kitchen. Stopping over for the night was a common custom and many homes were centres of hospitality, never forgotten by the early settler. It was the custom to take a load of

wheat to Moose Jaw one day, stay overnight, and leave at daybreak with two or three hundred pounds of coal, food, etc. (and often a bottle of whiskey for the road) for home. By changing horses another trip could be made the following day. These trips were often hazardous and demanded great stamina by man and horse. The advent of the railroad was welcomed, even though shovelling the loads into the railway cars was exhausting work.

The first elevators were built on the C.P.R. in 1912. These "sentinels of the plains" became a symbol of the prairies, and the elevator office was often the "assembly room" for the men of the district.

The early forties began a new trend and trucks soon shortened distances, so that again, grain was being hauled directly to Moose Jaw and the era of the local elevator was being challenged.

The extra travel on the roads was giving the Council an additional problem in maintenance by 1961.

The railroads had long been considered an essential and it was difficult to realize (by the late 1950's) that the simple logic of economics was to greatly curtail the service of the iron horse.

By 1910 nearly all the homes in the central area of the Municipality had telephones. No other co-operative act by the people up to that time had done so much to relieve the privation and loneliness of the settler. The party line soon established itself as a necessity, and in 1961 still remained a proud example of the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the people.

As a result of good times and helpful loans by the Provincial Government, the Municipality was largely served with electricity by 1955. By 1960 the council was urging the installation of running water and sewage facilities for individual farms. Some of the council were speculating on the possibility of natural gas in the area in the foreseeable future.

The social life of the early settler was greatly curtailed by distance so that social contacts were few and far between. As a result, in slack seasons, the people went to great effort to organize picnics, dances and church and cultural gatherings. At picnics local ball teams competed vigorously, and feats of strength and stamina were applauded. The anticipation of breaking the lonely monotony of homestead

life always assured the participants of a hilarious time. Such gatherings were always far enough apart so as to remain a treat. By 1961 the irresistible pull of the city had largely destroyed the need for rural cultural contacts, the people seemed content to lose themselves in the larger urban community.

From the 1940's material progress in the Municipality was rapid, credit buying threatened to make a considerable load for the future, but confidence in the prairies seemed to be returning in spite of the crushing blows of the 30's. No one can be sorry to see progress replace the horse with the tractor, the kerosene lamp with electricity, the "shanty" with indoor plumbing, the local "shindig" with the larger social contacts made possible by the car: but no one can look with favour on a social pressure that weakened the firm independence and self-reliance of the early pioneer; such qualities must be nurtured in each generation in order to keep alive a breed of men and women astute enough to face a climate, seemingly bent on destroying him, and a society who seemingly refuse to admit that here is a people who never have been paid in full for their service to their fellow men.

CHAPTER 5

Importance of Municipal Government

Taken in part from the Jubilee Edition of the Municipal System of Saskatchewan, Department of Municipal Affairs. By George F. Dawson, January 20, 1955. Available from your Municipal Office.

Quote from G. Dawson:

"Apart from the comparatively small number of people elected to public office from time to time, it would appear that very few people give much serious thought to the importance of local self-governing bodies in a democratic system of government. Yet this importance has for many years been established as being something very real. This was recognized over a hundred and sixteen years ago in a report which Lord Durham made in the year 1838 to the British Government covering an investigation into the affairs of British North America, when he said, 'The utter want of Municipal Institutions giving the people any control over their local affairs may indeed be considered as one of the main causes of the failure of representative government, and of the bad administration of the country'."

In 1940 the Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations published its report in which we find this statement:

"The neighborhood — the local area in which each inhabitant knows a large number of the others and is conscious of a considerable community of interest with them — must always remain a unit of local government."

The president of Stanford University, Dr. R.L. Wilbur, in his 1943 commencement address remarked, "For human beings there is no possible substitute for good local self-government, with full responsibility accepted by each and every citizen."

Mr. J.J. Smith, former Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs in Saskatchewan for almost twenty-six years, in speaking at a Municipal Convention at Saskatoon in 1944 said, "Municipalities were the birth place of democracy, and democracy still depends upon their vitality. A vital local self-government is absolutely essential to a successful operation of democracy."

Now these eminent authorities have all stated that local self-governing institutions are not only important but are necessary in any system of responsible government, and you may well ask "Why?" The answer is, no other unit of government exists in which the same close relationship is found between the officials and the taxpayers. In this local unit the taxpayer has the greatest opportunity for learning, understanding and participating in the business of government.

It has been said, and it bears repetition, that "democracy begins with the local government." I conceive local government to be something more than merely the collecting and spending of taxes. Ours is the responsibility for the welfare and health of the community, the education of the young and the advancing of all that is best in citizenship. If there is any danger that municipalities in Canada will lose their place in our society, it will not come so much from a desire of encroachment by senior government, it will be due to the apathy of its citizens towards local government. If municipal government is to flourish strong, free and effective; if municipalities are to discharge the increasing responsibilities being devolved upon them in these times of changing conditions; if municipal men are to meet the challenge of fiscal problems which now confront them; the solution will be found only through the highest degree of municipal statesmanship, backed by public opinion, well informed, honest, true and articulate." End of the Dawson quote.

Mr. Dawson's observations are valuable in that they sum up the experiences of many years and the opinions of many men. Unfortunately, experience shows that although the setting for democratic participation is near perfect, actually the people are participating less in local government in Baidon Municipality than in the early years. It should be pointed out that regardless of the kind or size of municipal government the municipality may evolve into in the future, the need for the participation of the people will still be of prime importance to

good government. Indifference to our duties in a democracy seems to stem from the hope that such a perfect system of government is self-perpetuating. In our preoccupation of making full use of the advantages of our democratic freedoms, we forget that these freedoms depend for their existence on our active participation in and knowledge of democracy.

The Baildon council have been giving more than a little thought to these things in recent years, and some effort has been made to understand the people's apathy.

Special effort has been made to make annual meetings interesting. "Meet the council" meetings in the late fall have had a favourable response. Citizens are being encouraged to take closed ballot votes rather than petitions on problems in their districts. Newsletters have been introduced to inform the ratepayers, co-operation is encouraged in the removal of weeds from roads, tree planting, etc.

Much depends on the attitude of the councillor toward his work. In this regard the author observes that two main schools of thought have seem to developed.

One holds that when officials are elected, the people should not interfere in what they do during their term of office and should simply replace the official if he is not satisfactory.

The other holds that the elected official is in reality an elected servant of the people, bound to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers and that the most important part of his job is to correctly ascertain the wishes of the majority by frequent meetings, compromise, closed ballots, etc., carrying out those wishes in spite of his own opinions. Democracy is always evolving; it may be interesting to see which of the two opinions, or variations of the two, proves the most satisfactory.

In the first instance, its critics claim that when an official assumes a dictatorial or monopolistic attitude toward the people, it tends to shut the people out and adds to their apathy, also to their discontent, since it is normal for people to want to keep control of their officials and take part in their own government.

The second group are criticized because it is claimed the plan is unrealistic in that no official has the time to take the extra training that would be required to work with groups of people, nor would the normal councillor take a job requiring such subjugation of self. And so

the argument goes and will no doubt continue for some time.

Local self-governments are the very pillars of democracy. If we are to contribute to human progress we must be receptive to new ideas, but we must also be ready to measure their value with the yardstick of experience.

The Municipal Clerk

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

If you can be a general factotum,
And fill the office of a public drudge;
And answer fully every half-wit's
question,
And statutes know as well as any
judge.

If you can fill out all the registrations
And government forms that come
each week;
Correct mistakes of other public servants,
And give your time for this without
a cheep.

If you can frame up all the resolutions
For Councillors, who don't know what
they want
And don't know what to say, or how
to say it,
(And you must write because you feel
they can't).

And when the Mayor or Reeve comes
in (important);
With extra work some thirteen times
a week,
And you state all the facts and have
the papers,
As if you knew his mind before he
speaks.

And give up your work that brings
in money,
To do the work you're not required
to do,
But do it with a sense of much
injustice
To your own self and all your family
too;

If you know all the by-laws and their
contents,
And can answer all the questions on
the phone,
Which you pay rent for monthly,
though a nuisance
That takes your time nor pays your
bills at home.

And when the Councillors talk of
cutting salaries,
Your brains and nerves may now be
but a wreck,
If you can carry on and do your duty
On half-pay and retain your self-
respect.

If you can do all this without
complaining,
And bravely face the worry and the
work,
Lose holidays and all that your heart
longs for,
You'll make an ideal "Municipal
Clerk."

May the above poem serve to show our
sincere thanks to all our secretaries of the
past, and stand as a list of requirements for
applicants of the future.

Celebration 1962 Fifty Years with the Baildon Municipality

In March 1962 Mr. E.H. Kaiser was present to discuss with the council the possible arrangements for a fiftieth anniversary picnic during the summer months. The Jubilee Anniversary committee: M.A. Tysdal, A.A. Bishoff and secretary; E.H. Kaiser. July 5th was the date for the celebration at Baildon. A history booklet was compiled 500 ordered for \$300.00. A Personality Queen for the day was chosen by each division; age limit was thirteen and not over nineteen by June 15th. Prizes were 50¢ pieces. Oldest person at the celebration — whether farmer or ratepayer — was given a prize. A.A. Bishoff was Master of Ceremonies for the day of the celebration.

For the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of The Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131

written by Erlin H. Kaiser

Now here's to R.M. 131
Let's get this off our chest
In spite of the cussing that you get
We still like you the best.

And here's to our R.M. Council
Let's cheer them loud and free
They let us spend our money
On a giant Jubilee.

The old days were the best they say
If that's the truth by gar
Why such a hell of a hurry
To get to where we are?

In 1912 no cars had we
Be it a good or bad one
Now cars are just like navels
Everybody has to have one.

Now we've got indoor plumbing
We wouldn't change to save our soul
The wind blows so hard, it isn't safe
To sit on a back house hole.

Baildon's got a suburb
Where we mingle with the swells
We give Moose Jaw our culture
Moose Jaw gives us her smells.

We've got Moose Jaw's hunters
Sometimes it's not so funny
We've got Moose Jaw's refuse dumps
And Moose Jaw's got our money.

Moose Jaw's got our kids in school
Johnny learns to be a loafer
When there's bales to pile, young Johnny
ducks
Like a wise old Archive gopher.

We give Moose Jaw our nickels
We may even give a dime
We give Moose Jaw our Commerce
Moose Jaw gives us fast time.

Crestwynd is a village
It could have been a town
If the valley that they live in
Hadn't got turned upside down.

The Tilney people's money
Drives the rest of us to tears
But who wants all that money
When there's mud up to your ears.

Briercrest has a lot to say
About our kids and such
But if she lost old 131
She wouldn't amount to much.

But we're all one happy family
Once in every fifty years
When we brag about how well we've done
With blood and sweat and tears.

In fifty years we've fought our way
We're proud and smart and tough
But we didn't do it all alone
The Lord helped — just enough!

So let's thank what Providence we like
We must not get too snooty
We'll ask forgiveness for the times
We failed to do our duty.

So here's to our Jubilee I say
May everyone call you brother
You better have your fun today
You may not see another.

PART II

*Twenty-five years
with the
Rural Municipality of
Baildon No. 131
1962 - 1987*

Editors' Note

We thank Mr. Kaiser for having given the readers a general account of the first fifty years, covering well the format of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131. We now close the events of fifty years and begin a new era 1962-1987, with many changes in municipal government and the area within the municipality.

MYRTLE WEST AND LEE BARBER

Anniversary Celebration

The council and "A Celebration of History" committee arranged a program of events with invitations going to present and past residents. The date for the celebration is Sunday, August 2, 1987, at the Sukanen Ship Museum and Pioneer Village, No. 2 highway south. At 9:00 a.m. a free pancake breakfast will be prepared and served by the R.M. council at the municipal office and shop; at 11:00 a.m. an interdenominational church service in the Tilney Church on the museum grounds for those who wish to attend; a parade down the museum's main street at 1:00 p.m. All groups and individuals are welcome to have a float or place in the parade, then enjoy the official opening ceremonies on the museum's main street at 2:00 p.m. A half hour later children's games, horseshoes, get re-acquainted; also a craft show and flea market, where items may be sold. Supper will be at 5:00 p.m. with your own picnic, or partake of a box lunch available at the museum booth. At 7:00 p.m. everyone will enjoy the ball games.

Prizes are being presented to the first child born in the municipality 1987, the oldest person at the celebration, and the person coming the furthest distance to the celebration.

Plans for a pit barbeque are to be completed, followed with a dance in the evening August 1, 1987, in the Briercrest Hall.

Logo Contest

Discussion was held on the logo contest during our second anniversary meeting held November 22, 1985. Posters were prepared by Linda Francis and put up in various locations.

There were several entries, with Shirley Fiesel the winner. Dr. Yvonne Pearson was runner up and the committee decided to use her entry as the picture on the cover of our booklet.

The 75th logo will be used on the R.M. stationery. Also, it will be used on the souvenirs, which are pins, hats and spoons. The souvenirs were purchased from Doug Frances of Herbert, Saskatchewan.

These are selling at the Baildon R.M. office or any community function.

Acknowledgements

The Heritage Committee for "A Celebration of History" is indebted to Mr. E. Kaiser who made available to us his manuscript of fifty years with the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131, 1912-1962, and also submitted other items of interest.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the following:

- The Wilkinson Foundation for their contribution.
- Those people who gave of their time to submit items of interest, logos and pictures.
- Staff and facilities of the Thunder Creek School Unit.
- Moose Jaw Public Library
- Staff of the Lands Branch, Regina.
- Staff and facilities of the Saskatchewan Archives, Regina and Saskatoon.
- Office and council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131.
- Mrs. Valerie Lewis, Moose Jaw Genealogical Society.
- Mrs. Rachel Dunlop (proof reading)
- Quick Printing, Moose Jaw

Commentary on the First Prize Logo

The Rural Municipality of Baidon No. 131 is celebrating 75 years of progress this year. If one tries to visualize the overall picture of the municipality, it appears to be bounded on the west by the Missouri Coteau Range of hills and as it stretches to the east there are farm sites, waving fields of grain, pastures, livestock, small towns and the prairie trademark – the rapidly disappearing grain elevator.

To design a logo to celebrate these 75 years was a challenge. How does one put into a small sketch the essence of a community? The two characteristics most apparent were the hills and wheat fields.

With this in mind, and realizing that the design must be kept simple, the diamond shape for a 75th or diamond anniversary was chosen. In the background the hills are seen and the large, stylized wheat sheaves show the importance this crop had and still has on the economy of the area. The sheaves also bring the past into the present by representing a type of harvesting no longer practised today.

By superimposing the numerals 7 and 5 in the center of the logo, the union of the numbers represents the sum total of all events, conditions and experiences that went to make up 75 years of history.



CHAPTER 1

Municipal Affairs 1962 - 1987

Council meetings and municipal affairs are important to all the residents within the municipality. Space will not permit the editors to include all of the proceedings of the last twenty-five years. However, a few of the ones perhaps unknown to many may be interesting to the reader.

At the first council meeting held January 3, 1910, it was decided councillors would be paid \$2.00 per day and 20¢ per mile. Today, in 1987, councillors receive \$80.00 per day and 40¢ per mile.

REEVES, Councillors, Secretary-Treasurers, Administrators

REEVES

Tysdal, Archie M.	1962-1965
Huntley, Miles R.	1965-1975
Tysdal, Gordon E.	1975-1986
Hanlan, Graham R.	1987-

COUNCILLORS

Division Number 1

Leugner, Martin.	1962-1974
Hartley, Rafe T.	1975-

Division Number 2

Howlett, Wilfred Wm.	1962-1963
Nettleton, Albert Walker	1964-1969
Howlett, Wilfred Wm.	1970-1973
Bernard, William L.	1974-1983
Larrivee, Ivan W.	1984-

Division Number 3

Huntley, Miles R.	1962-1965
Ramage, Gordon A.	1965-1970
Johnson, Frederick R.	1971-1978
Huntley, Sidney P.	1979-1982
Hales, John S.	1983-

Division Number 4

Lewis, Hugh Royce	1962-1967
Tysdal, Gordon E.	1968-1973
Hanlan, Graham R.	1974-1983
Boan, Kenneth W.	1984-

Division Number 5

Wilder, Gordon W.	1962-1974
Boan, Bryce.	1975-1980
Ewen, Donald W.	1981-

Division Number 6

Hutchinson, Leslie.	1962-1965
Friedt, Tom.	1966-1975
Clothier, Harold A.	1976-1985
Mews, Kenneth.	1986-

SECRETARY-TREASURERS ADMINISTRATORS

Bishoff, Adam A.	1962-1967
Past, William.	1967-1969
Harty, Lawrence.	1969-1971
Nichols, James W.	1971-1980
McCallum, Donald R.	1980-1983
Kerfoot, Debra A.	1983-

AUDITORS

R. L. Bamford & Co.	1964-1966
McDonald, Currie & Co.	1966-1972
Hagen & Van Iderstine.	1973-1984
Boadway & Tiede.	1985-

OFFICE ASSISTANTS

Tim Tress.	1985
Pat Macdiarmid.	1985-

1987
REEVE, Administrator and Councillors



*Councillor Division 1
 Rafe T. Hartley, 1975-*



*Councillor Division 2
 Ivan W. Larrivee, 1984-*



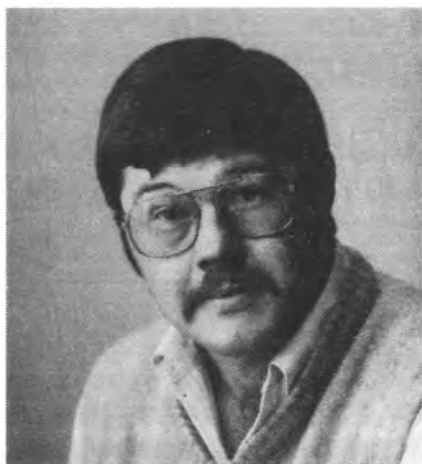
*Councillor Division 3
 John S. Hales, 1983-*



*Reeve
 Graham R. Hanlan, 1987-*



*Administrator,
 Debra A. Kerfoot, 1983-*



*Councillor Division 4
 Kenneth W. Boan, 1984-*



*Councillor Division 5
 Donald W. Ewen, 1981-*



*Councillor Division 6
 Kenneth Mews, 1986-*

The three following bylaws will enable the reader to visualize the structure of early days in municipal government. There were very few typewritten reports before the 1920's.

By Law No 9
A Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of
Baildon No 131 to prevent cruelty to animals
The Council of the Rural Municipality
of Baildon No 131 enacts as follows

- (1) No person shall within the limits of the said Municipality wantonly, cruelly, unnecessarily beat, bind, ill-treat, abuse, overdrive or torture any horse, cattle, poultry, dog, or domestic animal or bird
- (2) That no person within the limits of the said Municipality shall in any manner encourage aid or assist at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock or other animal either of domestic or wild nature
- (3) Any person found guilty of a breach of this by-law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction be subject to the penalties imposed by the bylaw for the enforcement of the Municipal bylaws

Done & passed in council assembled at
Baildon this sixth day of April AD 1914

Jos. H. Thoroughgood Reeve
J. W. Drenlop Mayor



By Law No 18

A By Law To Regulate & License
Peddlars & Hawkers within the limits of
this Municipality—

The Council of the Rural Municipality
of Baildon No 131 Enacts as follows

No Person other than a bona fide resident
of this Municipality— shall hawk, Peddle or sell
or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise
or carry or expose any patterns or samples of any
goods wares of merchandise for purchase or sale
unless such person is the holder of a proper
license allowing him or her to do so.

Such License to be signed by the Reeve and being
Treasurer of the Municipality— and to be good only
until Dec 31st of the year such license is issued

List of Licenses

Man peddling on foot \$10⁰⁰ ten dollars per year

Man with single horse & rig \$15⁰⁰ fifteen dollars per year

Man with two horses & rig \$20⁰⁰ twenty dollars per year

Man with Motor ^{car} ~~car~~ & rig 25⁰⁰ twenty five dollars per year

It shall be the duty of every such hawker to produce
his license for the inspection of any authorized officer of
the Municipality on demand.

Any Pedlar or hawker refusing or failing to produce his
license on demand of a properly appointed officer shall be
guilty of an offence and on conviction before a Justice of the
Peace shall be liable to a penalty of \$25⁰⁰ twenty five dollars
and costs.

Any person or persons convicted before a Justice
of the Peace of Peddling, Hawking, or otherwise offering any
article for sale without a municipal license shall be
liable to a penalty of \$100⁰⁰ one hundred dollars & costs.

Read a first time & passed this 5th day of July 1915

Read a second time & passed this 5th day of July 1915

Read and passed a third time this 2nd day of August 1915

Jno. W. Thoroughgood Reeve Wm. J. Dwyer Secy No 131

Bylaw No.42.

A Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No.131, dealing with the destruction of gophers.

In pursuance of certain powers contained in section 177 of the Rural Municipality Act, it is hereby enacted,

- (1) That any owner or occupant of land in the municipality not having taken steps by the First day of June in each year, on a written complaint to the council, signed by two ratepayers in the vicinity, and filed with the secretary-treasurer, the Councillor for the division may direct the secretary-treasurer to give the owner or occupant of the land complained of, five days notice to destroy the gophers on said land.
- (2) If the owner or occupant fails to take the necessary steps to exterminate the gophers, on the expiration of this notice, the Councillor may take such such steps as he deems advisable to destroy the gophers thereon. Provided that the amounts so expended shall not exceed 2½ cents per acre.
- (3) The amounts so expended not being satisfied on or before the 31st. day of December next following, shall be collected in the manner provided in sub-sections 2, 3 and 4 of section 177 of the Rural Municipality Act.

Done and passed in council assembled and read three times by the unanimous vote of the council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No.131, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this sixth day of May A.D. 1929.

Henry F. Hulse
Reeve.

Certified a true copy.

Henry F. Hulse
Reeve

C.E. Campbell
Secretary-Treasurer.

C.E. Campbell
Secretary-Treasurer.

A New Office Building

The municipal office was first located on the farm of Mr. Andrew Dunlop, NW-2-15-26-W2nd. In 1920 they moved the office and built a house and barn on the NW22-14-26-W2nd where it remained until 1943. From this location it was moved to the hamlet of Baildon along with the house.

In October 1973 at a ratepayers meeting chairman Miles Huntley advised that the municipality was considering the construction of a new municipal office and shop combined. He outlined the reasons for consideration of such a move and advised that if such a project was undertaken during the winter months that 100% of the labour costs would be paid for by the Winter Capital Grants program. He also advised that consideration was being given to building the office at or near No. 2 highway. In September 1974, five acres of land was purchased from Mr. E. Jones and construction began in October. The official opening of the new municipal office and shop took place April 23, 1975. SW-28-15-26-W2nd.

The house in Baildon was sold to a private party and remained there.

New Municipal Hall, April 23, 1975.



Boards and Organizations

The R.M. of Baildon No. 131 has representation on many boards and organizations. The following is a list of the various boards and organizations with a short description of each.

Hudson Bay Route Association is an organization with members from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The main purpose of this organization is to support and promote the utilization of the Port of Churchill as a major grain shipping terminal. The municipality pays a small annual membership to the H.B.R.A. An annual meeting is held each spring but the municipality has never

had a representative attend the annual meeting.

Palliser Regional Library is an association which supports the operation of the regional library system within a large area surrounding Moose Jaw. The municipality has a representative that sits on this board and on the library board of the Briercrest Branch of the Palliser Regional Library. The municipality pays an annual levy which allows the ratepayers of the municipality to use the services of the regional library at no cost. If we did not participate in the regional library system the ratepayers would have to pay an annual membership fee of approximately \$60.00 to \$70.00 per year to use the library services.

Moose Jaw Union Hospital is operated by a hospital board which consists of representatives from the City of Moose Jaw, the towns, villages and rural municipalities surrounding Moose Jaw. The board is involved in making decisions in the daily operation of the Moose Jaw Union Hospital and in preparing the operating budget of the hospital. The municipality pays an annual levy to the Moose Jaw Union Hospital which allows the ratepayers of the municipality to use the services of the hospital.

Wakamow Valley Authority is an organization that is involved in the restoration and conservation of the Moose Jaw River Valley system. The municipality pays an annual membership to this organization and has representatives on the various boards of Wakamow.

Moose Jaw Regional Planning District is a committee that was formed by the City of Moose Jaw and four of the surrounding municipalities to co-ordinate planning development and zoning regulations in the area.

District No. 8 Agricultural Extension Board is a board made up of municipal representatives from the area within Agricultural District No. 8 to promote various agricultural programs in the area such as the pest control program and soil conservation practices.

Moose Jaw-Assiniboia Regional Health Council is a board that recognizes and deals with various health related problems throughout the area. They are concerned with such things as rabies outbreaks, the safe operation of nuisance grounds and the promotion of educational programs dealing with such things as alcohol and drug abuse.

Dunnet Regional Park is an association which deals with the operation of Dunnet Regional Park near Avonlea. The surrounding municipalities, towns and villages have representatives that sit on this board. The participating municipalities contribute to the cost of capital improvements and expenditures of the park.

Moose Jaw Area Municipal Road Ambulance District Association has been steadily improving to provide Moose Jaw and area with better ambulance services. When the Ambulance District was originally formed each participating municipality was required to pay a per capita levy to meet some of the costs of the operation of the ambulance system. In 1984 the municipalities were no longer required to pay the per capita levy because the provincial government grants were increased to assist with the operation of the ambulance. Today the ambulance system is operated through these provincial government grants and user fees. The ratepayers using the ambulance are required to pay a pick-up fee and a per mile charge.

In 1986 Life Line Ambulance was awarded the contract for providing the ambulance services to the Moose Jaw area. In 1987 Life Line Ambulance started a new program in which emergency care is provided by the ambulance staff to stabilize the patient before and en route to the hospital. These highly trained people are called Emergency Medical Assistants (commonly known as paramedics) and have dramatically improved the services provided by the ambulance system. The extra cost of this service is minimal compared with the quality of the service and the increased chance of survival during emergency situations. This service is just being introduced in 1987 and by the end of the year it should be available on a 24 hour basis, seven days a week as more of these trained people are hired and as more of the ambulance staff is trained.

Moose Jaw Creek Water Shed Association is a group of people concerned with the utilization of the water system provided by the Moose Jaw Creek. This concerned group consists of representation from Avonlea and north along the Moose Jaw River system all the way to Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw River Task Force was established to study the water quality and water quantity of the Moose Jaw River System. The

task force is concerned with erosion problems along the river banks and many other factors which affect the water quality of the Moose Jaw River system.

Regina District Association of Rural Municipalities is an organization of rural municipalities in the southeast part of the province which hold an annual meeting in January in Regina to discuss common concerns experienced by the various municipalities. It is a good chance to discuss some of the problems of the municipalities and to compare notes on the operation of a rural municipality.

Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities is a provincial organization of municipalities that hold meetings and conventions throughout the year to update municipal officials on pertinent issues in the operation of local government. They provide training sessions for council members and municipal employees. The S.A.R.M. acts as the major spokesman of all the municipalities on various concerns by making the concerns of rural Saskatchewan known to the provincial and federal levels of government.

Thunder Creek Home Care District 6 Inc. was established in the early 1980's to provide a system of home care services to the rural people of the area. Some of the services provided through the Home Care systems include meals on wheels, housekeeping services and some in-home health care.

Fire Guardians

In January 1946 the Councillors were required by bylaw to be fire guardians with the first person listed to be Chief Guardian.

In November 1965 the Municipality accepted the proposal of the City of Moose Jaw for providing fire protection to the residents of the Municipality requesting an amount of \$100.00 per hour for the services of a pumper and three firefighters.

The municipality has an agreement with the City of Moose Jaw and the village of Briercrest to provide firefighting services for the ratepayers. The ratepayers are responsible for the cost of the services. The municipality has a one-third share in the firefighting equipment in Briercrest and the Baildon Municipality pays one-third of the annual operating expenses of the Briercrest firefighting equipment.

Municipal Workers

For a number of years the municipality operated their own construction equipment and built a number of grid roads. However in the early 70's the council found it was more economical to dispose of their construction equipment and contract the construction of our main road systems to private contractors. Over the years the municipality has employed a number of equipment operators. Some of the construction equipment operators and later grader operators were as follows:

George Eaton.....	1964-1965
Frank McFadden.....	1957-1965; 1967-1968
William Johnson.....	1965-1975
John D. Nickel	1967-1969
Donald Wilder.....	1967-1980
Phillip Huntley.....	1968-1974
Clarence Howse	1974
J.G. (Jack) Anthony.....	1972-1978
H.W. (Dick) Stewart.....	1975-1982
Dave Stewart	1975
James R. Anthony	1975-1983
Gordon Street	1983-1984
James R. Downey	1984-
Elmer Wiebe	1984-1986
Gary Rotariu	1987-

Throughout the years the council also hired many casual labourers to assist with the mowing of the ditches and many other odd jobs. Gordon Williams worked as a casual labourer for many seasons during the 1970's and the early 1980's. These casual jobs were only for short periods of time and the names of the people who worked in these positions are too numerous to mention.



1594 Case tractor with 1209 John Deere mower.

During the 1970's Dave Stewart worked on a part-time basis for the municipality doing the odd jobs of repairing signs, spraying weeds, mowing ditches and numerous other odd jobs. In 1985 the council decided to hire a full-time person to complete the numerous odd jobs. Due

to his failing health Dave Stewart decided that he didn't want to work full time, therefore the council hired Frank Plawucki to fill the position of Utility Man. Frank only worked for the municipality for a few months and then Stan Barber was hired to fill the position. Stan Barber has filled the position of Utility Man since 1985.

Weed and Pest Control Officers

Councillors of each division acted as weed and pest control officers for their respective divisions.

Frank McFadden
Leon Adams
Dave Stewart
Frank Plawucki
Stan Barber

Snowplow Clubs

The municipality enters into yearly agreements with various individuals and snowplow clubs for the purpose of removing snow from municipal roads. The council pays an hourly rate to these individual clubs for the removal of the snow.

Poundkeepers

Ira Daly	1957-1962; 1964-1977
D. Larrivee	1957-1960
J.C. Anthony.....	1959-1962
H.B. Spicer	1962
W.C. Clothier	1976;1978

During the early years of the municipality the council used to designate various farm sites as pounds. If someone found a stray animal, it was taken to a designated pound. Today the council does not designate specific pound locations. If a person finds a stray animal, they have the authority to impound the animal and then they must attempt to locate the owner of the animal. The person impounding the animal must contact the proper authorities and follow the appropriate steps under the "Stray Animals Act".

Locations of Pounds in the early days

Glover Farm	SW 30-13-35-W2nd
Eastwood Farm.....	NE 34-14-26-W2nd
West Farm	NE 24-15-27-W2nd
Daly Farm	NE 13-14-27-W2nd

1964 - Improvements of Roads

In 1964, a motion was passed for the installation of cattle grids on road allowances, various types of road signs, gravelling roads, weed control, seeding grass on roadsides, planting and caring for trees.

1964 - Regional Park

The Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 contributes to the upkeep of the Avonlea District Regional Park. The park was established in May 1964. March 1965 the park was by Order in Council officially named "The Dunnet Regional Park Authority."

1964 - Elevator Exemptions

"For the crop year August 1, 1964 to July 31, 1965, 66 farmers in the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 may sell grain to an amount not exceeding \$2.50 per cultivated acre for the total acreage cultivated with the production of an exemption certificate or the payment of any indebtedness due the municipality."

1964 - Centennial Project

In December 1964 a Centennial project was before council. It was the construction of a curling rink in the Village of Briercrest as a joint Centennial project of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131, the Village of Briercrest and the Rural Municipality of Redburn No. 130.

1965 - "Memorial"

In August 1965 council passed a motion that the creek approximately three quarters of a mile easterly from the townsite of Baildon be designated as the "Bailey Coulee", in memory of early settlers.

May 1967 - Bylaw No. 23

"Respecting the situating of buildings in the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131.

1. "ROAD" means any road allowance within the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 other than:

1. a private road

2. a provincial highway
3. a road or highway within the following hamlets: Baildon, Buttress, Crestwynd and Tilney.

2. No building shall be situated a distance of less than one hundred and fifty (150) feet from the center line of any road.
3. No building shall be situated a distance of less than three hundred (300) feet from an intersection of any road allowance.
4. This bylaw does not apply with respect to buildings situated prior to the passing of the bylaw.
5. Every person who causes a building to be situated in contravention of this bylaw shall be guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to the penalties imposed in the general penalty bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131.

1967 - Bylaw No. 142

A BYLAW RE: BUSH, TREES AND OTHER ROAD OBSTRUCTIONS

The council of the Rural Municipality enacts as follows:

1. "The planting of trees or shrubs or the placing of stone piles, portable structures, machinery or other objects within one hundred and fifty feet from the center of any municipal road is hereby prohibited.
2. No person shall plant trees or shrubs or hedge of any description within 300 feet of the intersection of any municipal road within the municipality. The council is hereby authorized to provide for the removal at the expense of the municipality of anything growing contrary to the provisions.

1968 - Bylaw No. 2

A BYLAW TO RESTRICT THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS, AIR GUNS, AND EXPLOSIVES

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw the expression firearms includes any rifle, fowling piece, pistol, revolver, air gun or explosives.
2. Within the Rural Municipality of Baildon

No. 131 no person shall discharge any firearm without first having obtained written permission from the landowner or occupant of the land over or on which the discharge is to take place.

3. This bylaw shall not apply to the discharge of a firearm by a person on the land of which the said person is in actual occupation; or to the discharge of a firearm by a member of the family of a person on land of which such person is in occupation; or to the discharge of a firearm during the open season of a person who is the holder of a licence to hunt big game or game birds, issued to such a person under the provisions of 'The Game Act of the Province of Saskatchewan'.
4. Any person found guilty of any infraction of this bylaw shall be liable to the penalties provided in the General Penalties Bylaw of the Municipality.

Municipal Roads

Through the 75 year history of the municipality, the construction and maintenance of roads has constituted a large portion of the expenditures of the municipality.

From the early days of building roads with horses to the present time of using heavy construction equipment, a network of roads was considered essential for the well-being of the ratepayers of the municipality. Without a good system of roads all activities in a rural area are restricted.



Road maintainer: Wm Patzack driving the 8-horse team with his son Vern on the machine.



Horse drawn maintainer used until power equipment was introduced.

In 1956 the Municipal Road Assistance Authority was formed by the provincial government to oversee the building of grid roads. These were to be all weather gravel surfaced inter-municipal roads with the cost shared between the provincial government and the municipality.

Baildon Municipality began building roads in 1957. The first grid roads that were built were three miles south of Joe Jasper's corner on the Skyline Grid Road and four miles west of Joe Jasper's corner on the Briercrest Grid. The grid road network was completed in 1973 with 50 miles of road being built to grid road specifications.

In 1966 the provincial government set up standards to build all weather roads to service farmsteads in the municipalities. This system called the Main Farm Access System was started by the Municipality of Baildon in 1974 with three miles being built west of No. 2 highway, west of the Briercrest Grid road. The Main Farm Access system was completed in 1982 with 56 miles being built and gravelled.

In 1975 the provincial government developed standards to improve some grid roads to Primary Grid Road standards. The municipality designated the road connecting Highway No. 2 to Briercrest to this standard and began rebuilding the road in 1982. In February 1968, an application was made to the Department of Highways and the Municipal Road Assistance Authority to have the road known as the Briercrest Grid road classified as a secondary highway and taken into the Saskatchewan Provincial Highway system. This was never accomplished and therefore it remains in the municipality's road system jurisdiction. In the early 80's the provincial government developed a numbering system for easier identification of all weather grid roads throughout the province. All these roads running north and south are 600 numbers and all weather grid roads running east and west are 700 numbers. The Briercrest Grid Road is number 716 and can be easily recognized on the provincial grid road map.

The municipality purchased heavy equipment when they began building grid roads during the 50's. In the late 60's they traded a TD 20 International cat and scraper for a used D8H cat and scraper which built many miles of road with Jack Anthony at the controls. The spring run off from the severe winter of 1973-74 destroyed many roads and washed out

numerous culverts and bridges. At that time the council purchased a bulldozer for the cat to better facilitate the repair of these roads.

In 1975 the municipality decided that their own equipment was inadequate to build the many miles of Main Farm Access roads in the time frame required so they tendered four miles to a private contractor. This policy was continued and in 1979, considering the age and hours on the D8H, the replacement cost and the availability of private contractors, council made the decision to sell the heavy equipment and contract all future road building.

As the grid roads and main farm access roads were being built, many culverts and bridges were updated and replaced with new structures. Three older bridges crossing the Moose Jaw River were replaced with higher, wider concrete spans. Many older wooden bridges and box culverts have been replaced with steel culverts.

For many years the municipality has owned two maintainers. These machines keep the roads in good driving condition and aid in the construction of municipal built roads. An elevating grader mounted on a Cat maintainer is used to construct secondary roads and lanes. A small cat and loader performs maintenance jobs and cleaning the land fill site. Two tractors with mowers are used to trim the ditches.



730A grader, new 1986: Jim Downey in the cab.

The municipality is continuing its upgrading and maintenance program. In 1986 the provincial government announced a cost sharing program to graveling municipal roads and the municipality re-gravelled about 130 miles of road under this program in 1986. The municipality is planning to re-gravel approximately 100 miles of road under the provincial re-graveling assistance program in 1987. In 1987 the municipality has started to rebuild the



720 grader: Elmer Wiebe in the cab.

Skyline grid road going from Tilney to Spring Valley be reconstructing two and a half miles near Lyle Jeffery's farm.

Years ago the railway supplied both passenger and freight service to the municipality. With the reduction of rail service and only one grain elevator remaining in the municipality we have seen a transformation to larger trucks utilizing the municipal road system. This transformation along with increased mobility of the ratepayers has put a greater demand on the municipality's roads and the need for all gravelled all weather roads has increased dramatically over the last 25 years.

1971 - "Homecoming"

The Homecoming project for 1971 was to undertake the restoration of historical buildings to be placed at the site of the Prairie Pioneer Village and Museum. Mr. Erald Jones was appointed Homecoming Chairman.

1974 - Bylaw No. 3

A BYLAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BYLAWS OF THIS MUNICIPALITY

The council of the Rural Municipality of Baidon NO. 131 in the Province of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw shall be known and referred to as the, "General Penalty Bylaw" of the Municipality.
2. Section 3 shall apply only to an infraction of a bylaw of the municipality for which no other penalty is provided and which such bylaw states shall incur the penalties herein provided.
3. Subject to the provisions of Section 186, any person found guilty of an infraction of any

bylaw of the municipality passed by authority of the Rural Municipality Act 1972 as revised shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) dollars and costs for every offence, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period of thirty (30) days unless the said penalty and costs, including costs of committal, are sooner paid.

4. All penalties and fines imposed for infraction of a bylaw shall, unless otherwise provided for, be paid to the treasurer for the public use of the municipality.
5. This bylaw shall come into effect on the date of approval of the Minister and Bylaw No. 9 of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 in the Province of Saskatchewan passed by resolution of the council March 6, 1961 shall be repealed.



signed Reeve;
M. Huntley

signed Secretary-Treasurer;
J.W. Nichols

Certified a true copy of a Bylaw
passed by resolution of the Council
of the Rural Municipality of Baildon
No. 131 in the Province of Saskatchewan
this 14th, day of March 1974.

.....
Reeve; M. Huntley

.....
Secretary-Treasurer; J.W. Nichols



1982 - Wildlife Act No. 11

The Regulation was amended in 1984 to read as follows:

"Unless authorized by the director, no person shall operate or be a passenger in any vehicle for hunting ALL GAME — big game, waterfowl, upland game, trapping or hound hunting — unless written permission is given by the landowner, in ALL GAME MANAGEMENT ZONES, excluding Provincial Parks, except along a road or road allowance with a trail."

1984 Highlights

The Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 organized a "Rural Crime Watch" area with the assistance of the RCMP.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation began the installation of natural gas lines in this area. The "Natural Gas Distribution" program is gradually making use of natural gas a reality for the ratepayers in the area who wish to be connected to the natural gas distribution system.



Disposing of a rock that was pulled up while installing the gas line north of Agnes Barber's farm yard in 1984.

Mill Rates

The 1986 budget was prepared and the municipal council set the mill rate at 41 mills to provide for the estimated expenditures of the municipality during the year. The Thunder Creek School Division No. 78 board set the mill rate at 48 mills to provide for the expenditures of the school division.

January 1986

Rates to be charged for custom work done by the municipal equipment.

Graders	\$30.00 per hour
Minimum charge	\$15.00
Tractor and Mower	\$30.00 per hour
Minimum charge	\$15.00
Elevator grader	\$50.00 per hour

No custom work to be done with the Cat, the Weed Sprayer or the Grass Seeder and the Tree Planter to be let out free of charge on a first come, first serve basis for use within the municipality only.



740 grader that was traded in for the new 730-A.

In April 1986, a 1986 Champion 730A motor grader with air conditioning and biased tires was purchased from Redhead Equipment Limited for a price of \$94,250.00 including the trade-in. Russ Bretell was the salesman.

1986 Road Construction

The contract for the re-construction of two miles of the Crestwynd Grid Road lying north of 22 and 23-13-27-W2nd was awarded to Plains Earthmoving of Moose Jaw during the summer of 1986.



Rebuilding the Crestwynd grid, 1986.

The municipality also used their own equipment and operators to upgrade and construct the following roads during the summer and fall of 1986:

One mile - east of 13-15-26-W2nd,
¾ of a mile - east of 30-15-25-W2nd, and
two miles - east of 16 and 21-14-27-W2nd.

1986 - Grasshopper Control

The Council felt that it was too costly for the municipality to arrange to have the road allowance sprayed and that the bylaw was in place to make each landowner responsible for the road allowance adjacent to their land.

A motion was passed stating "that the municipality will not provide funding in the 1986 budget for any assistance toward the controlling of grasshoppers in the form of a percentage share as paid out in the last couple of years."

In 1986: total payments to farmers for grasshopper control for the crop year 1985 under the Municipal and Provincial grasshopper spraying assistance policies: the amount paid under the Municipal policy was \$20,000.00 and the amount paid under the Provincial policy was \$14,417.06 for a total of \$34,417.06.

A New Keyboard

In 1986 a new Olympia Professional 220 typewriter was purchased from Brydges Office Equipment Ltd. in Moose Jaw at a cost of One thousand, five hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents (\$1,585.34).

CHAPTER II

Social Developments

Life Progresses

Seat belts for passenger cars were introduced in the late 1960's. In the early 1970's the shoulder harness and seat belts were introduced for front seat passengers and only the seat belt or lap belt for back seat passengers. Suggestions are that in 1987 three point seat belts for back seat passengers will eventually be introduced to try to reduce injuries.

An Oral Polio vaccine program commenced from March 8, 1965 to April 9, 1965. The program was limited to children up to four years of age.

May 1965 during the TB survey approximately 589 residents of the municipality attended the survey.

"A Hostel for Moose Jaw - 1965. The council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 declared themselves in favour of the municipality assisting in the construction of a Senior Citizens hostel in the City of Moose Jaw. Giving equal weight to population and assessment.

Upgrading of the Telephone System

In 1964 the Saskatchewan Telephone Company built a microwave radio tower at Crestwynd to provide a microwave radio link between Moose Jaw and Assiniboia and adjoining towns, taking the place of the long distance lines. The telegraph poles and lines were removed. In 1979 a larger tower was put up and some of the smaller ones removed.

1979 - Bylaw No. 4

The 1970 municipal minutes state that "Cable telephone lines are to be placed 100 feet from the center of the road allowance and cable line 150 feet from the center of the road allowance.

In 1976 and 1980 upgrading within the Rural Municipality of Baildon was done on the telephone system with underground cable being laid and not more than four subscribers per line. Telephone poles and lines were removed.

In August 1986 the Saskatchewan Telephone Company laid the underground cable for individual telephone service.

During 1987 the service is becoming a reality for rural subscribers, with new telephones being installed according to choice of phone.

Sukanen Ship Pioneer Village and Museum Inc.

During the winter of 1969 the Antique Auto Club of Saskatchewan bought 10 acres of land on which to erect a building for the purpose of displaying antique cars of the various members. As soon as the weather was favourable the project began. No one ever anticipated the outcome. People started to haul in tractors and machinery for display. The museum began to grow. A settler's house in Baildon was donated. Les Willford moved the building with his tow truck. Bill Grimshaw's 1906 homestead house from eight miles north of Parkbeg was donated and moved on a car trailer by Ken Williams and Dick Meacher.

The Baildon teacherage was moved to the museum by Bill Pryor. He also moved the Spicer school from four miles east of Tilney to the museum in 1970. This same year the Club put down the foundation for the church.

In 1971, the United Church Council donated the Tilney Church to the museum. Ray Butz did the moving.

At this time the Antique Auto Club felt there was just too much work involved in the project, so they turned it over to the Museum Club who are still operating the museum.

1972 proved to be the busiest year for moving projects. Ray Butz being the mover for the year. In February the parts for the Sukanen Ship were moved in. In May - thanks to the Baildon Community Club - the General Store was moved in and the Sawfeld Blacksmith Shop from twenty miles south of Caron.

In 1973 with volunteer help the club moved the Service Station which was donated. It was originally a garage in the zero block of River Street East in Moose Jaw. This same year the Council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon

received a request from the C.N.R. for permission to remove the Station building in Baidon, therefore the council made the request that the C.N.R. either donate the building to the Antique Auto Club and museum or sell same to them for a nominal amount. The building was sold to the club for \$1.05. In February 1975 Pete Straza Moving of Regina moved the building.

In 1975 the old Rural Municipality Office from Baidon was donated to the museum and in the spring of 1976 it was moved by Ray Butz.

In 1978 the Mortlach Masonic Hall was purchased and moved. This building was built in 1905 as a general store. It is presently used as a general purpose display building. Again Ray Butz was the mover. In 1987 he will move Jack Carrick's old blacksmith shop from Eyebrow to the museum. It has been donated.

Through the years many cars, trucks, tractors and farm machinery have been donated, so a storage building has been built.

A threshing and machinery demonstration takes place each fall - weather permitting.

Rural Slo-Pitch League

In 1980 at the Saskatchewan Centennial celebration at Benny's Grove, the idea was born for the formation of a slo-pitch league, composed of the former schools within the Lindale School district.

There were approximately eight teams in the first league of 1981. Those from within the Baidon Municipality included Baidon, Crestwynd, Newberry and Red Lake. Later, Tilney joined the league. As well, some Baidon residents played on the Briercrest team.

Winners of the first tournament held in Briercrest was the Baidon team. A trophy presented by the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society is awarded to the winner of the final tournament each year.

The league has done a great deal in renewing community spirit and in providing healthy recreation and social activity.

South Saskatchewan Roping and Riding Club

In the early 1960's, the first gymkhanas in the Moose Jaw area were held at different

homes each time. As the numbers of riders increased the distance to travel to a gymkhana also varied greatly. Thus it was decided to become more fully organized and to find one central location for all gymkhanas to be held. The first president was Howard Benson from Moose Jaw. Because members came from all over south central Saskatchewan and many were interested in roping as well as the gymkhana events the name South Saskatchewan Roping and Riding Club was adopted with the shorter and more common name being the S.S.R.R. Club.

The first permanent home for the gymkhana club was in the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park in a rail corral which the members built themselves. A couple of years later a larger area with rodeo chutes and corrals was built.

In 1962, the Ladies Auxiliary Club was formed to organize the pot luck meals at the gymkhanas as well as weiner roasts, etc. They also organized the annual awards banquet and each youth member gets a free banquet ticket courtesy of the Ladies Auxiliary.

In 1972, the S.S.R.R. Club moved from the Wild Animal Park to the Arnold Hunt farm in the R.M. of Baidon. They built a new arena and chutes here. Everyone feels that this was a step in the right direction.

Many of the club members that took part in the gymkhana held at the 50th anniversary of the R.M. of Baidon are still active in the S.S.R.R. Club or the Ladies Auxiliary today.

Baidon Hutterian Brethren

In the late fall of 1966 the Springside Colony of Duchess, Alberta, purchased a new homestead in the Rural Municipality of Baidon. In early 1967 they took possession and located a suitable place for the site. After a year of 15 hours daily of hard labour, the colony was built and was ready for fourteen families to move in, which greatly increased the population of the municipality.

Baidon 4-H Beef Club

In 1953, Mr. Gordon Smith of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society talked to Mr. Ed Parkhill and Mr. Ed Dunlop about organizing a calf club in Baidon. The value of such a club was evident, so that fall a meeting was called in Cataragui School.

Mr. Parkhill was asked to be the leader, and

an enthusiastic group of girls and boys began to "learn to do by doing," (the motto). The Rural Municipality of Baidon became their sponsors.

Each member purchased a calf, fed, petted, groomed it and kept records of the size of the calf as measured each month, feed consumed, and its gain.

They had speakers at their regular self-conducted meetings, who coached them on points to look for in purchasing a calf, grooming, showmanship and judging.

The achievement day was just that. The calves were there, bathed, combed and trimmed. There were classes according to the weight of the calves.

Each ribbon was very special to its owner, as it had been earned for grooming, showmanship, standing of calf in its class or for grand aggregate of the day.

The Moose Jaw Fair sets aside time for 4-H Show and Sale, and the parting from these pets (especially the first one) meant many tears. The calves were judged and sold to the highest bidder.

The parents attended the meetings, lending a hand when necessary, especially lunch time.

It was not only the calves which were in the lime light, but public speaking, square dancing, and especially learning to live together was very important.

The Club carried on until 1959 when their numbers were small. They were happy that Reeve Norman Lowe of the Baidon R.M., E. Dunlop and E. Parkhill had helped to organize the Blue Hill 4-H Club. The remaining members of Baidon asked if they might join with the Blue Hill Club and enjoyed several happy years until they too were past 4-H age.

MOTTO

I pledge my head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service,
My health to better living
for my club, my community
and my country

Blue Hill 4-H Beef Club

The Club was formed in November 1955 at Lake School with Reeve Norman Lowe, Mr. Ed Parkhill and Mr. Ed Dunlop from Baidon to help organize. Chairman for the evening was

Mr. Lawrence Fiesel and Mr. Keith Anderson was Secretary. He was also the leader for the first two years, Mr. Bert Park for eight years and Mr. Rafe Hartley for the rest of the years aided by assistant leaders and all parents.

In April 1965, slow moving vehicle emblems, triangles of red and orange reflectorized metal - 16 inch sides, were introduced. They were to be used on slow moving vehicles on public highways. The 4-H clubs were the only organization handling the emblems.

The Rural Municipality of Baidon agreed to purchase emblems and brackets from the Blue Hill Club. Council authorized 4-H clubs to sell emblems in the municipality.

There were seventeen charter members. Within a few years the Pee Wee Club was formed in conjunction with the senior one.

The Rural Municipality of Baidon sponsored the club for the twenty-seven years it was operating. It closed in 1982 due to lack of young people to carry on.

Through the years 142 young people had been members of the club. They learned to take charge of a meeting, having class projects, speaking competitions, achievement days, debates, curled, toured various places in Moose Jaw and Regina, had displays at the Regina Fair and went once to a Fall Fair in Plentywood, Montana, U.S.A. Two years they entered a Radio competition. Many attended the 4-H selections in Saskatoon and much more could be mentioned.

1975 - Golden Mile Pacers

The Golden Mile Pacers 4-H Light Horse Club was organized in 1975 with Irene Gorda as the first general leader. The 4-H motto is "Learn to do by doing". That is what the members of the Pacers accomplish when they participate in club, district and regional activities. Members conduct their own meetings under the guidance of the general leaders and hold the offices of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and reporter. They hold fund raising projects during the year. Each year the club hosts a riding clinic and are joined by 4-H members from neighboring horse clubs. Lasting friendships are often developed.

At achievement day members demonstrate what has been accomplished during their 4-H years to family and friends. This is always a proud moment for everyone.

Summer months find a majority of the members participating in horse shows. This is when the knowledge that Debbie Chappel has shared with them during her riding classes is put to good use.

The Club is supported financially by the R.M. of Baildon, Briercrest Recreation Board, Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, Moose Jaw Implement Dealers Association as well as the Moose Jaw Exhibition Company supplying their meeting place.

The leaders through the years have contributed much toward bringing the club to where it is today. But special mention must be made of Keith and Deli Brownlee. They laid the foundation for a club whose priority is to develop responsible young people who have fun while developing excellent riding skills.

1985 Crossroads Multi 4-H Club

The 4-H Club was started in the fall of 1985 at the hall in Baildon. They quickly became a busy club.

The 32 members and 12 Pee Wee members have worked at many projects such as ceramics, sewing, outdoorsmen, making it on your own, exploring 4-H and gun safety.

There has been time for fun also with curling, bowling, family fun day, bottle drives, 4-H camp and more.

There is always a welcome for more kids to join us. 4-H offers many opportunities. We are looking forward to many successful 4-H years in the Baildon R.M.

The Hamlet of Baidon

In 1911 the C.N.R. built a line from Moose Jaw in a southeasterly direction, and declared a townsite on NW24-15-26-W2nd. This was the property of A.J. Kaiser who promptly had the area surveyed into blocks with streets and avenues, and land set aside for a school and church. The name chosen was after the settlement of Baidon in England.

There were two stores built. One was owned by the Baidon Trading Company and sold hardware, lumber, coal, farm machinery and supplies. Early managers were Ted Eastwood and Frank Findlay. The second was built by Joe Glover and was operated by E.F. Cassidy who sold groceries. Herbert Collier bought the store, later selling it to the Baidon Trading Company, but still as manager. Ted Seed followed and in 1927 Tom Cruickshank purchased the store and served the community until his passing in 1942. From this time on the elevator and store were run by families, the man in the elevator and the wife in the store. These families were 1942-1950 T.E. Dawson; 1950-1962 Harry Ulph; 1962-1964 Art Lowe. The Hanslien family purchased the buildings but closed the store and the Post Office in 1965.

The first Baidon post office was set up in the home of Peter McMurchy in 1903 since it was on the trail travelled by J.B. Glover as he hauled mail by team to Blue Hill. In 1912 the Post Office was moved to the grocery store in Baidon. This made the store a gathering center and many happy hours were spent around the old pot-bellied stove either exchanging the latest news of the district or over a friendly game of cards.

The blacksmith, a valuable person to the farmer who needed plow shares sharpened, wagon wheels set, horses shod, grain ground, etc., was ably supplied in the persons of Bill Waugh and in later years George Petter.

Incidentally, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Petter was the 100,000th one to be connected for electricity in Saskatchewan and is now at the Sukanen Ship Pioneer Village and Museum.

The Co-op built an elevator when the railroad went through. The first agent was Mr. Shrunk. In 1926 it was sold to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and operated until July 1974, with Dave Reed as their final agent.

At the close of World War I the population of Baidon reached fifty, but now we find three small families living there.

Baidon Church

Mr. Minke built the first church in Baidon 1912-13. Mr. A.J. Kaiser hauled the gravel for the church basement. On August 17th, 1924 the building was struck by lightning and burned. The pulpit was saved but had to be repaired with oak from Mackey's house. Mrs. Harrison saved the Bible when she rushed to the burning building. The Bible is still in the new United Church which was built in 1927 and remodelled in 1959.



Baidon Church, 1987.

In July 1973 the church did close as a church. The "Four Corners Club" was formed and tried to carry on in a like manner as the Ladies Aid. In 1984 the community formed a club in an attempt to keep the church building and restore the spirit of the community.

Blue Hill Church

Mrs. Al Grayson, a teacher from Moose Jaw asked Charley Glover if the community was interested in a Church and having a student minister. Riding the area Mr. Glover found Methodists, Presbyterians, Church of England and Congregatonists. The community agreed on a Methodist minister and services were held in Hipperholme School, Glover and Tremaine homes, until the church was built in 1906 and opened for services 1907.

The land for the site was donated by Albert Tremaine. This was the first church between the main line of the C.P.R. and the U.S.A. boundary, also between Parkbeg and Estevan.



Blue Hill Church.

"Preacher" Harry was the first minister.

Services were continued until June 1982. Since then there has been a service the first Sunday each month from April until December. The Briercrest congregation attend on those Sundays and the rest of the time the Blue Hill congregation attend services at Briercrest. The church will celebrate its 80th anniversary on June 16, 1987.

Blue Hill Cemetery

Mrs. John Hefner (Minnie) and baby were the first people to be buried in the cemetery east of the Blue Hill Church in December, 1909.

In the early twenties the Baildon municipalities took over the cemeteries and had them surveyed into lots. The Ladies Orange Lodge was appointed to take care of it in Blue Hill. In later years the community cared for it.

In 1923 Joe Blackstock made, painted and numbered the stakes at the corner of the lots. Walks between the lots were gravelled. The soil blew so bad in the thirties that the gravel was covered over and weeds grew. A number of the stakes were burned off at the cleaning sessions. In the late fifties some of the old timers got together and a map was made off of the blue print survey map and names were put on it from the gravestones. Those without markers were identified by the old timers and new markers were put up which were donated by Jones and Son Funeral Home, Moose Jaw. Bill Jeffery was asked to take care of the cemetery records and keep the municipality updated on it.

The price of the lots since 1967:

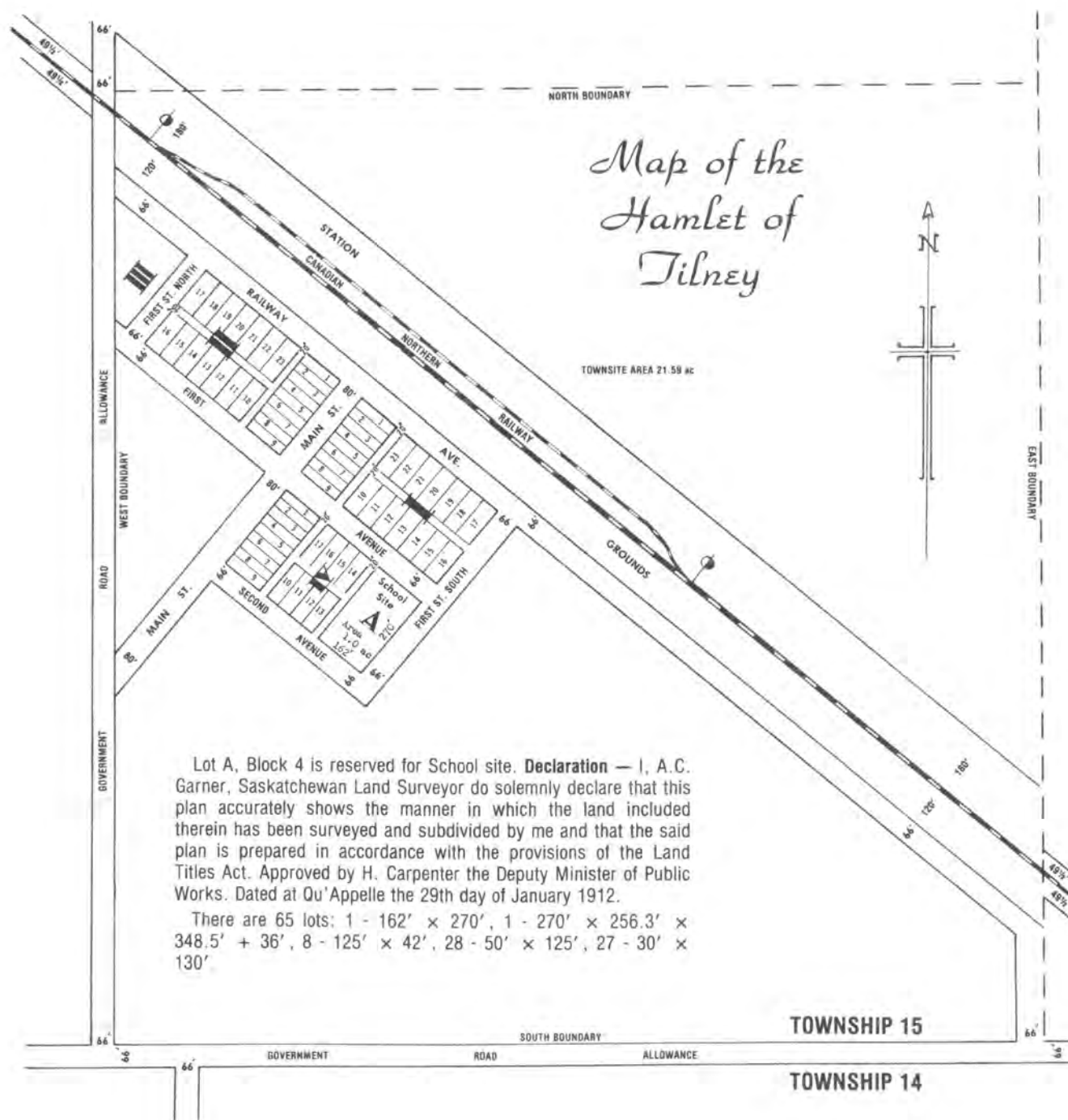
8 feet and under	\$5.00
9 feet to 12 feet	\$7.50
12 feet and more	\$10.00

The Hamlet of Tilney

The Hamlet of Tilney was welcomed when the C.N.R. built the railroad in 1911 from Moose Jaw to Avonlea and Radville. The Co-operative elevator and Reliance elevator saved the horses a lot of mileage. W.A. Carson had a General store, a machine dealer, blacksmith shop and a small station (later a larger one), these rounded out the commercial area with two dwelling houses. A Co-operative store was organized and took over the Carson business in the early 1920's. Hugh Weir was its first very capable manager. Later Mr. Whittaker of Briercrest took over the store and the Co-op joined the Moose Jaw Co-op. Clair and Vera Weddige managed the store until Mrs. Jean Shaw bought and operated it until she retired. They had the gas and oil business. Residents in the area still appreciate the good stock and service Jean gave during the winter of 1946 and 47. There wasn't a train for six weeks. Most people were in the habit of baking bread and everybody had a cow so nobody suffered. Hugh Shaw took over the store and later Jessie and Jim McHardy and Vern Koeller. The trend to larger centres continued and transportation improved so 15 miles from the city no longer was prosperous in the country.

With the many changes and improvements to our transportation systems over the years, we have become a very mobile population which has led to the demise of many of the small hamlets which were once the centre of activity of the rural areas. Tilney is the only remaining hamlet in the municipality which can claim recognition as having the only remaining grain elevator in 1987. Parrish and Heimbecker closed their elevator in Tilney in 1986 which leaves the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool with the only elevator in the municipality. Due to economic changes through the years and the closing of many railway lines it is unlikely that many of these small hamlets will ever be revitalized and therefore the council has started the process of cancelling the hamlet plan of Tilney and consolidating the land into a single rural residential property.

July 25, 1912
Hamlet of Tilney, Saskatchewan
Subdivision of part of
SW¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 15, R. 25, W 2nd Mer.



Tilney Church

The Methodist Church was built in 1914 on land donated by Mr. C.A. Mills located on SE 5-15-25-W2nd. School classes were held in the church until the school was built. The church was eventually donated to the Sukanen Ship Museum eight miles south of Moose Jaw, by the Tilney United Church Board in the early 1960's, to be moved later. An annual church service is held there for which people are grateful.



Tilney Church, 1987.

Church services were conducted by student ministers during the summer months in Bevitt, Quincy and Red Lake schools, also in the Crestwynd Community Hall and Newberry School.

Briercrest Presbyterian Church brought their minister to Camlachie School to conduct services from the early 1920's to the early 1940's.

Archive

Archive was located on seven acres of land on the NW23-15-27-W2nd, owned by Sam Newberry. The Canadian Pacific Railroad went through in 1912 on its way to Assiniboia cutting through Mr. Newberry's quarter.

The hamlet consisted of: a station house, Saskatchewan Grain Growers Co-operative Elevator, a section house, store and Post Office, pool hall, barber shop and a blacksmith shop.

Mr. Victor Eldstrom built the store and blacksmith shop, which later burned down. In 1920, Pattie and Fred Johnson bought a building built by Mr. Gordon Newberry.

They made this building a home, with a small part used as a store and post office.

The Archive district organized a ball team and a ladies group called the Archive Thimble Bee. Many happy hours were spent in both groups. They organized bazaars, raffles, dances and bridal showers. The community attended and helped clean the Swedish Church and cemetery.

To date, 1987, there is one family home on the seven acres.

Swedish Cemetery and Church

The Swedish Cemetery, often referred to as the Newberry Cemetery, is located on the SE36-15-27-W2nd in the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131. The land was donated to the community by Andrew Ingvarson for a church. Lee and Victor Eldstrom built a Lutheran Church where the Swedish cemetery is located.

The congregation was organized at the home of J. Fryklund on July 29th, 1905.



Swedish Church built by Lee and Victor Eldstrom.

Deacons: A. Lundeen, A. Peterson, J. Fryklund.

Trustees: Ole Bergquist, Peter Borgstrom, John Borgstrom.

Treasurer: J. Frykland.

There were only two weddings in the church. The first was that of Phyllis Johnson and Gordon Hargraves 1929. The last wedding was Kathleen Hutchinson and Melville Hales 1945.

Statistics state that the Church was moved to Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, 1952. In 1959 it was moved to Ormiston, Saskatchewan.

The foundation of the church still remains at the original site, 1987.

Map of Archive

Archive, Saskatchewan
Surveyed 1912. Expanse Subdivision

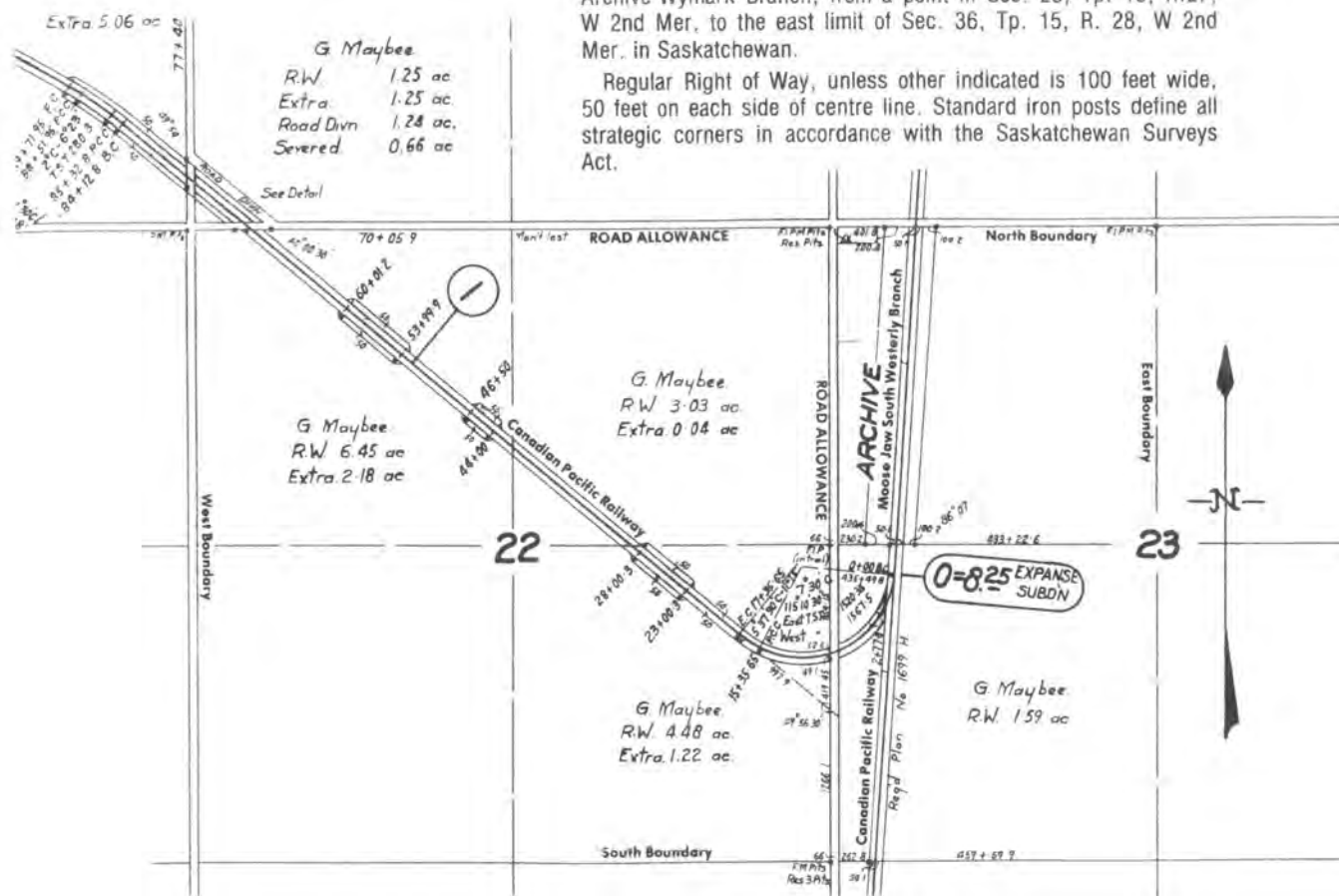
According to history seven acres owned by Sam Newberry were divided into lots by the C.P.R. There were no other surveyed lots.



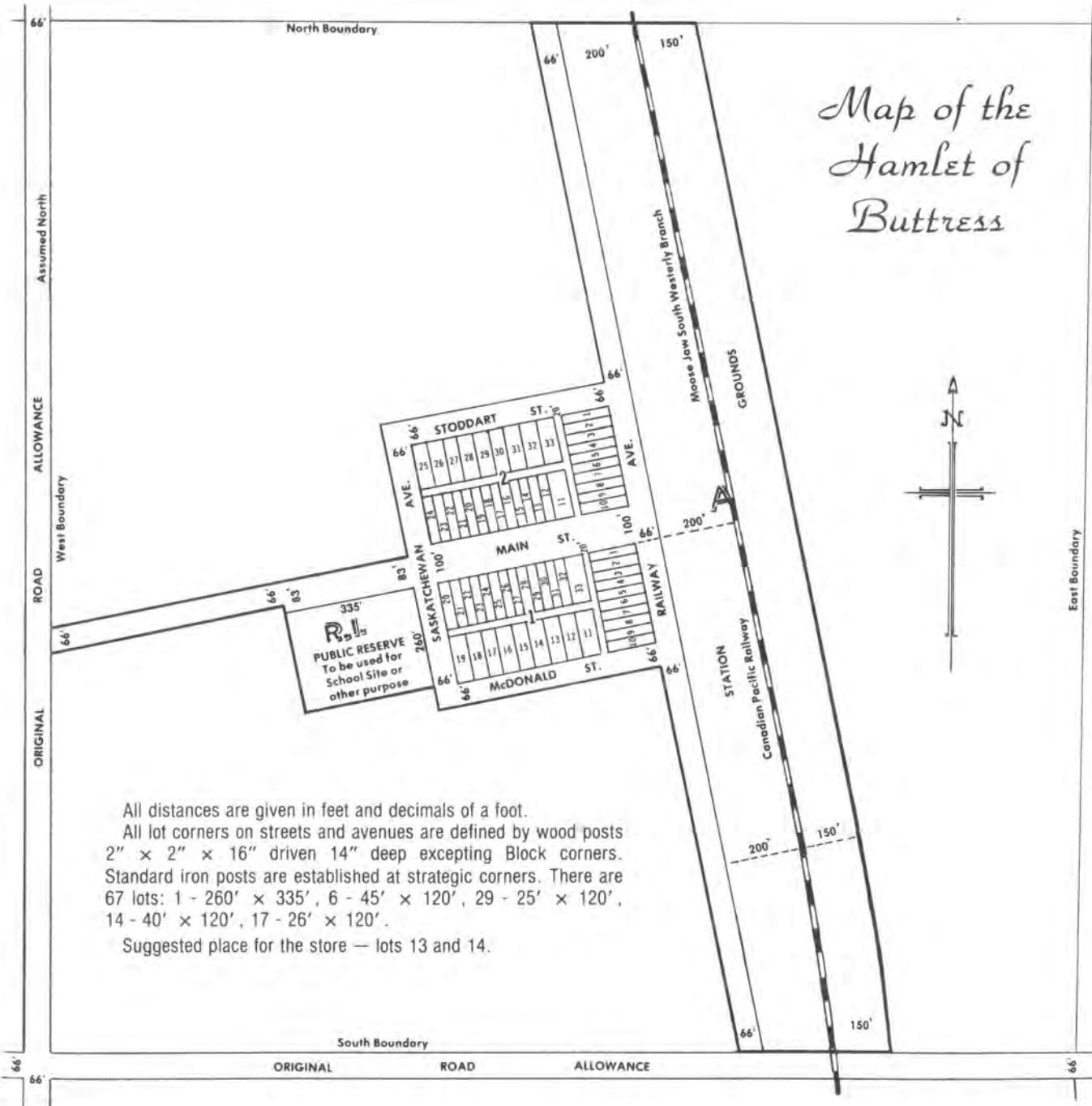
September 24, 1929

Plan of a portion of a Canadian Pacific Co. Branch line — Archive-Wymark Branch, from a point in Sec. 23, Tp. 15, R. 27, W 2nd Mer. to the east limit of Sec. 36, Tp. 15, R. 28, W 2nd Mer. in Saskatchewan.

Regular Right of Way, unless other indicated is 100 feet wide, 50 feet on each side of centre line. Standard iron posts define all strategic corners in accordance with the Saskatchewan Surveys Act.



September 22nd, 1914
Hamlet of Buttress, Saskatchewan
Subdivision of part of
SW ¼ Sec. 28, Tp. 14, R. 27, W 2nd Mer.



The Hamlet of Buttress

The Hamlet of Buttress began to take form in 1912. Walter Hales and his Uncle Watson Hales built a house and blacksmith shop. Watson was a Blacksmith by trade in Lakefield, Ontario. A portion of the C.P.R. was completed in the summer of 1912. The C.P.R. surveyed hamlet sites, naming alphabetically, Archive, Buttress, Crestwynd and Dunkirk this being the end of the railroad for the time.

The hamlet was divided into lots and Watson's buildings required moving to the other side of the tracks. These were the first buildings in the hamlet.

By August 1912 the train, which was named the Buttress Flier, was making one trip a day from Moose Jaw to Dunkirk and return.

The C.P.R. station and section house were built. With need of water for the C.P.R. locomotives a well was dug which measured thirty feet deep and thirty feet in diameter, it was cribbed and never did go dry. A water tank was erected over the well which housed the necessary equipment for servicing the locomotives.

The family of Watson Hales came from Ontario. Now the hamlet was becoming a reality.

Watson Hales became the first Buttress Post Master. The post office was moved from the Miles J. Deyoe residence, where mail had been brought from Moose Jaw by dog team since 1907. The post office was called Deyoe, Sask. Until mail handling changes were made, mail was brought from the Deyoe Post Office by horseback to the Buttress Post Office.

In 1914 Watson Hales built an addition to his house using the first part as a store. He now stocked groceries and kerosene. He also built a small barn which was used occasionally by Mounted Policemen during their trips to Wood Mountain and points south.

A small butcher shop was built by Fred Holker, Quelch and Stevens and later was sold to Watson.

These three men built another store which was later managed by Mr. and Mrs. Dealy. Walter Brock bought Watson's store. The Post Office was transferred to Mrs. Dealy.

During the years 1911 and 1912 shares were sold to help build the first grain elevator in Buttress. It was known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator, later as the

Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, farmer owned and operated.

Buttress had three more blacksmiths in order: Joe Mullett, Andy Ewing and Abel Johnson.

As the hamlet grew, the most inhabitants at one time numbered twenty. The inhabitants included the C.P.R. water tank man, section foreman and section men. The C.P.R. station agent lived in the station. There were the storekeepers, their families, one or two elevator men. Later a house for the elevator man was built.

Buttress had a hockey team and an organization known as the "Woodsmen of the World" was organized and a building which was community built to be used as a meeting place was situated near the corner of the Buttress road and Highway No. 2 (as it is now known). A valuable moment in history!

In 1923, Mr. P.L. Wilkins purchased the store from the Dealey's.

In 1931, the North Star Elevator was built only to be burned down the following year almost full of grain.

In 1937, there was a complete drought. Carloads of vegetables, apples and fish were shipped in from kind Canadians in the east.

In 1938, gravel was discovered at the south end of Buttress.

In 1941-42, the gravel was used to built the Buttress Flying Field, a relief air strip for the planes from the training base south of Moose Jaw.

In 1945 Mr. P.L. Wilkins retired.

The Buttress Post Office closed in 1957. G. Hodenfield was the last Post Master.

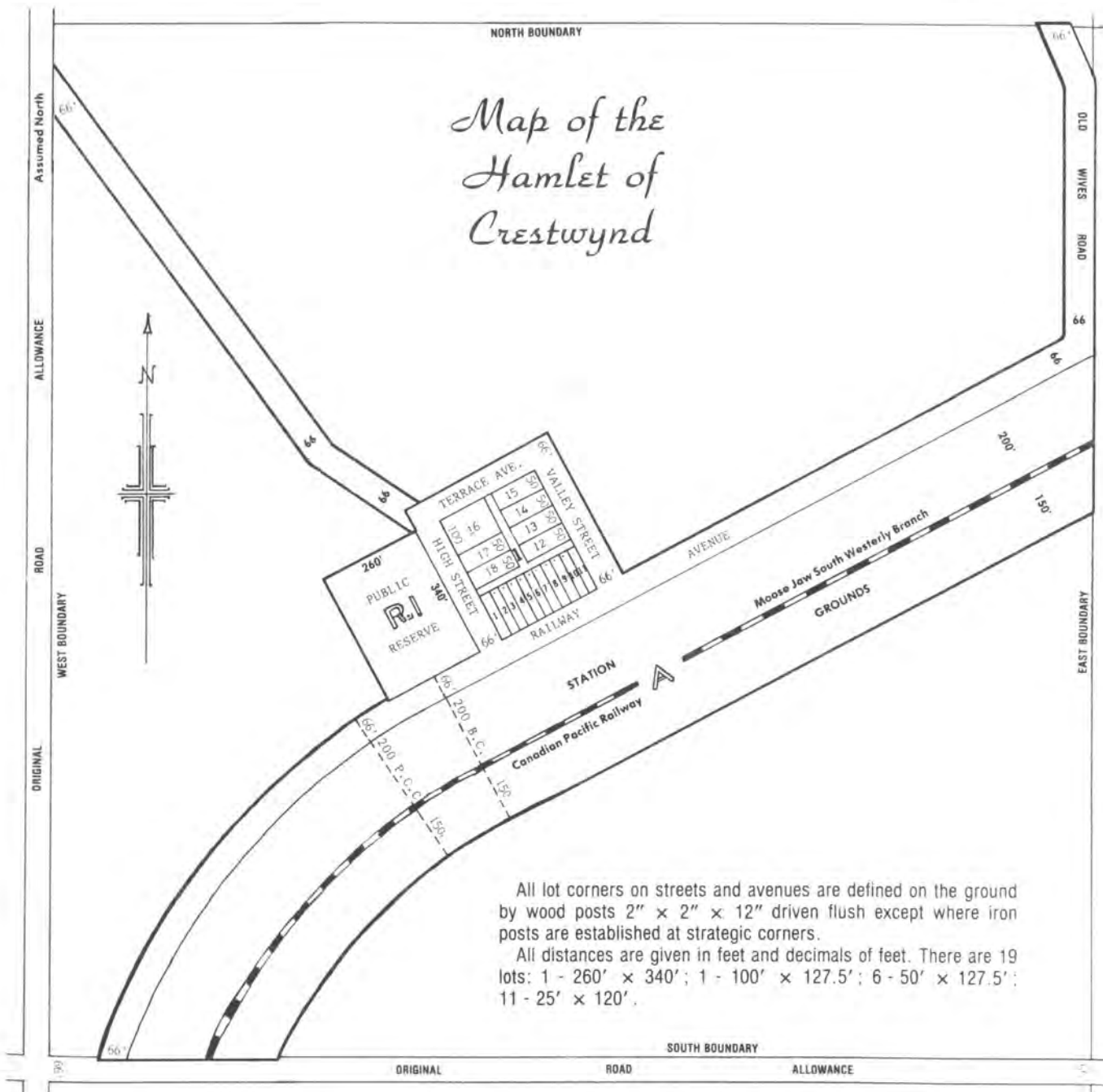
The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator closed completely in 1968.

All the buildings were sold or dismantled.

The steam locomotive went through Buttress on the Buttress-Shaunavon line for the last time in 1958.

Buttress is another of the small hamlets that has seen its population decrease to zero. Due to various changes over the years and the location of the Hamlet of Buttress there seems to be very little interest in the revitalization of the hamlet; therefore the council has decided to begin proceedings to cancel the plan of Buttress and consolidate the lots and blocks into a single parcel of land.

March 6th, 1918
 Hamlet of Crestwynd, Saskatchewan
 Subdivision of part of
 SW¼ Sec. 30, Tp. 13, R. 27, W 2nd Mer.



Hillsdale Cemetery

A reading of the Hillsdale Cemetery fourteen miles south of Moose Jaw in the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131, one of the few unrecorded cemeteries of Saskatchewan. The few acres were donated to the municipality in 1911, by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Mullings, homesteaders, in memory of their first child, Donald, buried in the Hillsdale Cemetery.

The cemetery is open to all who wish to be buried in the vicinity. There is no charge or requirements in order to obtain a plot. The upkeep, etc., is assisted by a municipal grant. A large number of graves remain unmarked yet identifiable as burial sites.

Readings by Mrs. E. Claffey,
Compiled by Bernie Eresman,
of the
Moose Jaw Genealogical Society

Hamlet of Crestwynd

In 1912, the Canadian Pacific Railroad was building their railroad from Moose Jaw to Expanse. At an elevation 700 feet higher than Moose Jaw, a hamlet site called Crestwynd was surveyed.

The hamlet was divided in two by the Rural Municipalities of Hillsborough and Baildon. The business section was in Baildon and consisted of: stores, meat market, post office, telephone office, blacksmith shop, lumber yard, service station, pool room, coal and wood business and two schools.

Mr. Joe McCormick built the first building. Mr. Ed Bastien, Ed Kirk and Frank Guild built the first blacksmith shop. Mr. Ed Kirk bought out the other owners because there wasn't enough business. The business closed in 1928.

The first service station was built in 1923 by Ross R. Richards. The station was south of the original hamlet site to be nearer the main roads.

The community prospered until 1956 when No. 2 Highway was re-routed through the hills from Con's Corner to Dunkirk thus missing Crestwynd. The businesses slowly moved away or closed down.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co., built the first grain elevator in Crestwynd in 1918. It was bought later by the Federal Grain Co. In 1922, the second elevator was built by the Mathison-Lindsay Elevator Co. In 1951, the

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator Co. bought the Federal Grain Elevator. In 1955 the second elevator was moved closer to the Pool elevator and they were joined by an annex both becoming Pool elevators.

In 1966, the elevator agent's residence was moved from Buttress to Crestwynd. Stan Barber bought the residence in September 1977; Stan and his mother Amy still live there in 1987. The elevators were torn down and moved in 1979. The track siding was removed in 1986.

The community of Crestwynd organized a hard ball club, a soft ball club and in later years a slo-pitch club. They also had a hockey club. These clubs kept the people busy. They organized dances and picnics over the years.

In 1939 the community organized and built a social hall. Dances, church services and community meetings were held in the hall. It is now at the home of Fred Johnson in the Crestwynd area.

The closing of the Windrest School in 1966, had even more residents taking their business to Moose Jaw. The Post Mistress, Mrs. Bernetta Fysh, retired in August 1984 after ten years, closing the post office.

The majority of the lots in the Hamlet of Crestwynd belong to the R.M. of Baildon. To date there are two families left, and a new Community Hall is under construction. The cement stringers for the floor were poured September 13, 1985. Construction is continuing 1987.

"When your work speaks for itself,
don't interrupt it"

Habits of the Pioneers

The pioneers ate just about anything that was edible, ducks, geese, grouse, deer and wild rabbit. Once in awhile they might butcher one of their herd of cattle, but few homesteaders were willing to butcher one of their few head of cattle even for the threshing crew. They ate lots of bread and the meat was mostly pork, chicken or turkey. Eggs were stored in waterglass for winter use. In the summer there were sometimes saskatoons, raspberries, gooseberries or chokecherries. These fruits were found in the coulees in the hills. The main fruits from the store were dried apples, prunes, apricots or figs. Many a pioneer dined on greens made from lambsquarters or

pigweed which they boiled, drained and seasoned along with a dab of butter. Dandelions or stinging nettles could be cooked the same way. The potato was the main vegetable.

Pioneer ladies spent many hours carding wool, spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing.

Some home remedies: juice from black

currants was used for sore throat and quinsy. Another remedy for sore throat was made by soaking chokecherry bark and sugar in a little water and placing it in a quart sealer on a sunny window sill until mellow.

"We were country poor"

and

"We were country proud"

17 RIVER ST. WEST
PHONE NO. 87

THE RED STORE

J. R. KELLY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FRUITS, GRANITWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Account No.
Letter Folio
A

MOOSE JAW,
SASK.

April

1915

SOLD TO
TERMS CASH

Mr. J. Parker

1 PER CENT PER MONTH INTEREST CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS

DATE	ARTICLES	FOLIO	CREDIT AMOUNT	DEBIT AMOUNT	TOTAL
April 6	To 3 Windsor Salt .15 10# R. Sugar .80			95	
	" mix Candy			25	
	" 1-10 Prunes 1.25 1-10 Peaches .95			2 20	
	" Beans .80 1-3# Bk Tea 1.00			1 50	
	" 1cs Tomatoes 2.75 3 Corn Meal .30			3 05	
	" Rice .25 Sun Soap .50 10# Paul Syrup .65			1 40	
	" 1-5 Rasp Jam .80 1# tin Cocoa .50			1 30	
	" 50# Coarse Salt			60	
	" 1 doz Oranges			40	
June 23	" Ketchup .80 1 sk Sugar 7.50			7 80	
	" R. Sugar .75 2-9# R. Hood Flour 7.70			8 45	
	" 1-3 Tea 1.10 Bk. Powder .75			1 85	
	" Bk. Soda .20 Yeast .25 Raspberry Jam .50			95	
	" 1-10 Peaches 1.00 10# Figs 1.10			2 10	
	" Ginger .20 1 lb Nutmeg .10 Beans 1.00			1 30	
	" S. L. Soap .50 Balup Onn .35 Old Dutch .10			95	
	" Corn Meal .25 1cs Tomatoes 2.60			2 85	
	" Oranges			40	
July 2	" 10# R. Sugar .80 6 cans Balm 1.50			2 30	
21	" Beans 1.00 matches .25 Sun Soap .80			1 75	
	" 1-3 B. R. Tea 1.10 1 tin Straw Jam .60			1 70	
	" 1 pure Raspberry .85 1 B. R. Coffee .45			1 30	
	" 10 W. D. Snack Tot 1.00 1 doz Oranges .35			1 35	
	" 1 bottle Pickles .30 1 bot. Sauce .40			70	
	" Onions .25 Candy .25 P. nuts .25			75	
Aug				48 35	

17 RIVER ST. WEST
PHONE NO. 87

THE RED STORE

J. R. KELLY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FRUITS, GRANITWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Account No.
Letter Folio
B 46

MOOSE JAW,
SASK.

1915

SOLD TO
TERMS CASH

Mr. G. H. Barber

1 PER CENT. PER MONTH INTEREST CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS

DATE	ARTICLES	FOLIO	CREDIT AMOUNT	DEBIT AMOUNT	TOTAL
Aug 3	To 1-98 R.H. Flour 3.75 1-40 R. Oats 2.00			5.75	
	" 10 Kellogg's C. Flakes .10			1.00	
	" 20 * Rice 1.00 Onions .25			1.25	
	" 2 B. of wheat .40 1 doz Oranges .35			.75	
	" mint Candy .25 2x1/2 Bushel Apples 90			1.15	
	" 1 1/2 10+ Prunes			1.25	
	" 1 box fresh Apples .20			1.50	
20	" 8 L. Soap 1.00 nateles .20			1.20	
	" 6 Corn Starch .50 2 doz. Paper Apples 1.50			2.00	
	" 3 Salt .30 1 doz. Apples 2.70			3.00	
	" 10+ Butter 3.35 7 mint Candy .25			3.60	
	" 1 Fresh Apples 1.25 1 Fresh Apples .80			2.50	
	" 1 Tomatoes 1.00 2 doz. Oranges .80			1.80	
	" 2 doz. Apples .80 1-2 doz. Apples .30			1.10	
Sept 29	" mix Peel .25 Vanilla .20			.45	
	" Pot. Powder .90 2c. Sugar .25			1.15	
	" 2 Straw & Apple Jam 1.00 Coconut 25			1.25	
	" Overalls 1.00			1.00	
	" 1-98 Flour 3.00 100+ Sugar 7.60			10.60	
	" 12+ Butter 4.00 R. Apples 1.10			5.10	
	" Pepper .20 yeast .25 Molasses .20			.65	
	" 10+ Coffee 3.50 Salt .25 1-5 Lard .75			4.50	
	" 1 box Apples 1.75 Currants .50			2.25	
	" Raisins .50 Lard .50			1.00	
	" Lard .50 1 doz. Apples .45			.95	
	" Pot. Powder .25			.25	
	Received Payment			37.00	
	Nov 25 de 1915			48.35	
	J. R. Kelly				105.35

CHAPTER IV

Schools of Yesteryear

Newberry School No. 410

The first school was a dwelling house that was bought in Moose Jaw. It was moved to section 8-15-26-W2nd in 1895. The first teacher was Mr. White. A new school was built in 1904 on two acres of land owned by Mr. S.R. Newberry — NE24-15-27-W2nd. Names were submitted to the Department of Education, Northwest Territories — Cataraqui, Wild Rose and Newberry. The latter being chosen because of the Newberry population in the area. The school closed in 1962 and is used as a community social centre.

Hipperholme School No. 487

The district was formed on March 10, 1899. A school was built on the S.E. corner of NE14-13-26-W2nd and was named by Mr. Ernest Lowe after a place in England. The first teacher was Jennie B. Gallaway and the first

secretary was Ernest Lowe. The school closed in 1906 and was moved later to Glover's Ranch, perhaps 1929.

There was no active board in the district for many years and in 1925 the council of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131 was appointed as official trustee to look after affairs of the district. In 1929 council wished to be relieved of its duties as official trustee and suggested that a board be elected and the trustees were: Richard Wheeler, David Thomas and Joseph Glover. The secretary-treasurer was A.H. Boyce. A board was active from 1929 to approximately 1934.

Granton — Old Guard Schools No. 583

Granton School of the Northwest Territories was built on SW29-15-25-W2nd opened in

This . . .

Certificate of Recognition

ISSUED TO

Newberry School District, Archive, Saskatchewan.

Gratefully acknowledges money received by the Kinsmen **MILK - FOR - BRITAIN** Fund to purchase and deliver Milk to the Children of the Bombed Areas of Britain.

Issued at Toronto, Canada, this 23 Day of January 1945

A.M. Rogers

National Chairman, Milk-for-Britain Fund

A.H. Boyce
Secretary, ~~XXXXX~~, Milk-for-Britain Fund

The Kinsmen Club of Moose Jaw, Sask.

This certificate represents 100 quarts and each seal indicates an additional 100 quarts of milk sent to Britain's children.

THE ASSOCIATION OF KINSMEN CLUBS



April 1901 with Miss Hall as teacher until December. The Right School in Granton Schoolhouse 1904 proved very popular with young men of the district with Mr. E. Vallance in charge. When Old Guard School opened in 1916 situated on NE22-15-25-W2nd, Granton was closed and the district divided with some pupils assigned to Old Guard and some to Baildon. The Granton School was moved later to a nearby farm. The school district was changed from Granton to Old Guard on April 3, 1916. The school was closed in June 1962. It was bought by Mr. Phil Lewis but burned before he could get it moved.

McCargar-Baildon School *No. 2147*

McCargar was a family name. The school opened August 1908 on the SW27-15-26-W2nd. Mrs. Bert Cotton was one of the first teachers. Baildon school records were destroyed but it seems that Baildon School opened in 1912 (library records show 1916). It was the amalgamation of McCargar and Granton schools. McCargar school was moved to Baildon NE23-15-26-W2nd. It opened in 1916. The name was changed to Baildon August 13, 1917. There was much juggling of school boundaries at the time. The Baildon school closed in 1962.

Cataraqui School No. 1012

The Cataraqui School District was formed after the area south of Baildon was left without a school. The name was chosen by Mr. Andrew Dunlop.

The school was erected April 20, 1904; on the NE3-15-26-W2nd. In 1951, the school was remodelled, redecorated and moved to a new foundation. The school closed in 1960.

Spicer School No. 1687

The Spicer School was built by Mr. Clement on two acres of SE1-15-25-W2nd in 1906. School board members were: Mr. T. Spicer, Mr. A.W. Bell and Mr. J.E. Stewart. The first teacher was Kathryn Sturtevant. The school closed in December 1959 and the children were bussed to Briercrest.

Lake School No. 1607

Lake School was built in 1906 on the SE8-14-25-W2nd, opened in 1907. Trustees were: J.W.

Hefner, H. Etherington and Sam McKibbin. The first teachers were Mrs. M.H. Mowbray and David N. Payne. The school was renovated in 1953 and closed in 1957. It is still used as a community hall, and was used many years by the Blue Hill 4-H Beef Club.

Thomson's Lake School *No. 2038*

In 1908, the ratepayers in the Local Improvement District 8 held a meeting at the home of Mr. D. Stamper to discuss the organizing of a school district. Mr. Wm. Campbell offered a free land site, SW4-16-27-W2nd. The offer was accepted though the site wasn't in the middle of the school district. The two-thirds of the school district and the school were in the R.M. of Moose Jaw with the bottom third in the R.M. of Baildon.

The first trustees were: Daniel Stamper, Wm. Campbell and Alvin Mellquist. C.R. Orr was the first secretary-treasurer. Mr. W.E. Bengry and Mr. S.V. Andres contracted to build the school building and the fence. The school opened in 1908 and the first teacher was Miss Edna Ferris.

The children had their school break from December 1908 to April 1, 1909 due to cold winter weather. The school holidays continued at this time over the years.

The school closed in 1942 due to the teacher's ill health, also no substitute could be found. The children then went to Brooksfield, McRoberts and Newberry schools. The school was re-opened in 1947 and continued until 1950. There were very few children at this time. It is believed some children again went to the other country schools and some to Moose Jaw. Others took correspondence courses at home. They continued this way until Lindale School was opened in 1962.

A teacherage was brought in for the last three teachers. The school was sold and it was moved to the Dick Harwood farm where the school was made into a granary. The school later burned down.

Mr. Vivian Doney is living in the teacherage which is situated SE18-16-27-W2nd — to date, 1987.

Palmer School No. 2267

In 1909, SW7-14-24-W2nd was the location for the Palmer school which put it in the

*Found in the
1911 Palmer School
Register*

SCHOOL DESKS

We can thoroughly recommend the quality of our Desks. They are made of Best Michigan Hard Maple with heavy Castings. We carry a large stock on hand ready for immediate shipment.

Single Desks

Double Desks, entire seat

Double Desks, divided seat

Rear Seats and Front Desks to match

Teacher's Desks and Chairs.

MAPS

Our Maps are all large size and up-to-date. We have them separate, in Cases, or on Spring Roller and Portable Board. We can give you any selection in a map case. Every Rural School should have our Map Case No. 2½, which contains 4 Maps, Canada, World, 3 Western Provinces and North America. 80 inches long.

ASSESSMENT AND TAX FORMS

We keep all the Assessment and Tax Forms used by Sec'y-Treas. They are neatly gotten up and are according to the ordinance. Full list in our Catalogue.

CHRISTIE'S HYLOPLATE BLACKBOARD

Is well known throughout the Canadian West. It is positively the best Blackboard now made. Shipped in any size, 3, 3½ and 4 feet wide up to 12 feet long in single slabs.

Easy to Write On

Easy to Erase

Easy to Put Up

Lasts Indefinitely

Price, **17½¢** per Square Foot

F. O. B. Brandon.

GLOBES

We consider that we give the best value in School Globes. The prices and cuts will be found in our Catalogue. We can strongly recommend

Globe No. 204, 12 inch. **\$6.75**

" " 404, " **9.00**

" Hanging, 500, " **10.50**

These Globes are strong, substantial and up-to-date.

LIBRARY BOOKS

We are the only dealers in the Canadian West who carry all the Library Books as shown in the Department's List ready for immediate shipment. No delay in receiving them.

Send Us Your Order.

DON'T FORGET that your School District's **CREDIT IS GOOD** at Christie's Bookstore if funds are not available. Don't do without supplies if you require them, but send us your orders.

*Found in the
1911 Palmer School
Register*

DRAWING MODELS

We have a nice set of Drawing Models, well finished and done up in a neat wooden box. A set is necessary in every school.

Price - - - - **\$2.00**

Large Set, 4-inch Solids, **\$7.00**

SET OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

According to the regulations of the Department a set of these is required. It contains Foot and Yard Stick, Pint, Quart, Gallon, Peck and Bushel Measures, Tape Line, Ounce and Pound Weights.

Price, per set, **\$6.70**

BLACKBOARD STENCILS

These are very handy articles for the Teacher's use. We have them in the Maps of the different Continents, Borders, also Animals, Flowers, Shrubs, Grasses, etc.

Price (8 for \$1.00) each **15¢**

LIBRARY RECORD BOOK

This is a very necessary book in every Rural School where there is a Library. Columns for the number and name of book and also to whom issued, etc.

Price Paper (Post Paid), - **50¢**

Price, Bound (Post Paid) **\$1.50**

FOOTBALLS

A football is one of the cheapest amusements for school children. A great exerciser, and keeps the children out of mischief. A good investment for any school.

Prices

Christie's Scotch Match Ball,
No. 4, Post paid - - **\$2.65**

Christie's Scotch Match Ball,
No. 5, Post paid - - **2.90**

Christie's Scotch League Ball,
No. 5, Post paid - - **3.15**

Christie's Western League
Ball, No. 5, Post paid - **4.15**

These are the best quality made at the price.

READING TABLETS

A set of Morang's Reading Tablets is absolutely necessary in every school for the teaching of primary classes. 20 large Cards, size 25 by 19 inches, with 40 lessons on them. These Tablets accompany the Alexandra Readers.

Price, per set, **\$4.25**

WEBSTER'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

This is positively the best Dictionary now made for Rural Schools. It contains 2,275 pages, 2,500 illustrations and 64 maps. Its size is 9 by 11½ inches and weighs 15 pounds.

Price - - **\$7.00**

PLASTICINE

The great modelling material for school use. Required in every Rural School for busy work. Perfectly clean and harmless.

Prices

Grey Color - - - - per pound **40¢**

Red, Blue, Green, Yellow - " **45¢**

How to use Plasticine, - post paid **30¢**

Plastic Methods for Plastic Minds " **45¢**

Plastic Brick-Making and Laying " **25¢**

Easy Modelling for Infants - " **25¢**

Harbutt's Plastic Method - " **\$1.40**

READING, RECITATION, DIALOGUE AND SONG BOOKS

We always carry a nice stock of Reading, Recitation and Dialogue Books. A splendid list shown in our Catalogue. We also have a nice list of Song Books suitable for Day School use.

ORGANS

An Organ for a Rural School is a great help to the Teacher when getting up Marches, Drills, for Concerts and Closing Exercises.

We have a nice small handy organ which we can supply at

No. 1, Freight Prepaid, - **\$33.00**

No. 2, " " - **35.00**

No. 3, " " - **50.00**

To any station.

Redburn Municipality. However, some of the children from the Baildon Municipality were in attendance there. The school was named after an early settler. The first teachers were: Peter M. Grant and B. Robina Morrison. The school was disorganized in 1915 and the land added to the Briercrest school district. The school was sold and is now part of Don Cockburn's farm home.

Camlachie School No. 2284

The school was built in 1909 on four acres of the SE9-14-26-W2nd. The land was apparently owned by Mr. W. Pym. The name Camlachie was chosen by Cal Lindsay from a village and lake in Scotland. The first teacher was Miss Dimple Jamieson. Her salary was \$45.00 per month. The school closed 1967 and was sold in 1968 to Mr. Rafe Hartley. It remains on the property and is available through Mr. Hartley for community affairs. The first school trustees were: G. Kettleison, J. Kershaw and Cal Lindsay.

Red Lake School No. 2245

The land location for Red Lake School was two acres on the NW25-14-27-W2nd and the land was donated by Mr. Sam Hoy. The school was built in 1909 and in 1928 it was moved to a new foundation. The first teacher was J.J. Stillwell, his salary was \$60.00 per month. The school closed in 1964. The structure is still on the same land location but is unused (1986). Slo-pitch ball is played in the school yard.

Quincy School No. 2248

In 1910 Mr. Nicholas Good donated two acres on the NW corner of NW31-13-26-W2nd for the location of Quincy School. The first school was bought by Mr. Con Walz Sr. and moved to his farm. Later the school was torn down and built into a family residence in Moose Jaw.

The new school was built on the same land location in 1929. Percy Harwood and William Patzack hauled gravel for the basement, from the former Burwell farm, located S24-13-27-W2nd. The new school contains the more modern inside toilets.

The school closed in 1941 and is used as a Community Centre. Considerable remodelling has been done to the building.

Bevitt School No. 2665

Mr. Alex Dalgarno of Dunkirk, Saskatchewan was the carpenter who built Bevitt School on two acres of land donated by Mr. John McFadden, NW33-13-27-W2nd. The school was named after Mr. Fred Bevitt, one of the early settlers in the district and it opened in 1911. Miss Pearl Harret (Mrs. Wyatt) was the first teacher. The first trustees were: Chairman, Mr. W.D. Harrison; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J.G. McFadden; and Trustee, Mr. C.M. Seymour. The school closed in 1952. It was bought later by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson and remodelled for their home. Since their passing, it is the home of their granddaughter Carol and her husband Jerry Breti, 1987.

Tilney School No. 3543

The Tilney School District was formed in 1914 and the Tilney School was built in 1915 on the SW32-14-25-W2nd. Chalmers Whitehead was the head carpenter and it was solidly built. The first teacher was Mr. S.H. Lind. The school was moved to the Hamlet of Tilney in the early 1950's and closed on June 28, 1963. It is serving as a useful granary on the farm of Lyle Jeffery.

Capitol School No. 3524

The school district was formed in March 1915 and the school was built on the SW5-13-26-W2nd. The school opened in November 1915 with Miss Rose Margetts as the first teacher. The first school board: Mr. Krause, Mr. Rose and Mr. Walter McKibbin. It was closed in 1952, sold and moved away.

A teacher's comment on one young boy's care of his books — quote taken from the 1947-48 school register: "Takes good care of his books, doesn't use them enough to do any damage."

Ridley School No. 3651

The Ridley School was built in 1916 and opened January 1917. The land numbers were NE17-13-25-W2nd and the school derived its name from a pioneer family of the Blue Hill district. The first teacher was Miss Taylor. This school burned down and the old Sunny Hill School, which was the property of the Orange Lodge of Briercrest, was purchased and moved out. This being inadequate, a building was bought at the airport and moved

to the Ridley school site. Finally the school was moved to Briercrest. It was closed in 1955 and used later as a residence for Dave From. In the 1970's the Gary Tremain family lived in it.

The following poem found in the 1938-39 Ridley School register:

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself, to know;
I want to be able, as days go by;
Always to look myself straight in the eye;
I don't want to stand, with the setting sun,
And hate myself for the things I have done.

I don't want to keep on a closet shelf
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself, as I come and go,
Into thinking that nobody else will know
The kind of a man I really am —
I don't want to dress myself up in sham.

I want to go out with my head erect;
I want to deserve all men's respect;
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf
I want to be able to like myself —
I don't want to look at myself and know
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.

I never can hide myself from me;
I see what others may never see;
I know what others may never know;
I never can fool myself; and so,
Whatever happens, I want to be
Self-respecting and conscience-free.

—Edgar A. Guest

Elarton School No. 4109

SW25-13-25-W2nd was the land location for the Elarton School built in 1918. The first teacher was G.A. Schick. The Secretary-Treasurer was Alex Minielly. Trustees were: John A. Tait, H.C. Mercer and E.W. Kelsey. The school closed in 1945 with the Nimmo children going to Ridley School and the Martin Flegel children to Briercrest. The bus started taking the children to Briercrest in 1954.

Brooksfield School No. 4016

In 1918, a group of ratepayers on the northwest side of the R.M. of Baildon signed a declaration in favour of a school being built. A family by the name of Brooks had moved into

the district bringing the number of children needed to complete requirements on a form for the new school district. Names submitted for the new school were: Brookside, Hillside, Hillview, Sunnyside, Sidehill, Road Dale and Brooksfield.

The Brooksfield School was built in 1918 on NW9-15-27-W2nd. Percy Freeman and Horace Rimes hauled gravel and lumber for the new school. It is also believed they built the building.

The first members of the school board were: J. England, P.C. Freeman and H.J. Brooks. The first teacher was Miss Nye, who only worked for a month and three days because of an accident. The rest of the school term Clara Reid and Miss Roberts filled in. The teachers boarded out and a teacherage was never built.

The school was used for church services and as a place for social gatherings. A social club was formed called the Busy Bees of Brooksfield. The club put on one dance to raise money to buy coal for the school.

Brooksfield began in 1919 and continued until the summer of 1944. The school had been closed for the school year of 1923 because the Home Bank went broke. The children were sent to Newberry and Thomson's Lake for that year. In later years some pupils took correspondence courses and wrote final exams in June. The teacher helped when needed.

Mr. McGinn, Paddy Doyle's grandson, bought the school building in 1944 and moved it to Moose Jaw where it was placed on a foundation and renovated into a home which still stands at 1236 Henleaze Avenue.

Utopia School No. 4482

The school was erected in 1922 in the Redburn Municipality. Location SE20-14-23-W2nd. Mrs. Cora Haig and Miss Selma Brown were the first two teachers. The first trustees: Homer Wyatt, A. Heath and W.A. Anderson. The first school burned down in 1934. The second school for lack of pupils in 1943 was moved to Baildon being used as a school until 1962. It is the dwelling of Mr. Ewen in Baildon — 1987.

Windcrest School District No. 3938

The first Windcrest School was built in 1917 on SW22-13-28-W2nd and was closed in 1947

due to lack of students. The school is a granary on Cliff Fysh's farm.

In 1948 a building owned by Lewis Coulter was moved into Crestwynd so the children from Windcrest, Bevitt and Piety Hill school districts could attend.

Mrs. Duquette was the first teacher in Crestwynd 1948-49, she taught in the building rented from Mr. Lewis Coulter. This building was moved to Moose Jaw after it was no longer used as a school. It was rented as a house, upon Mr. Lewis Coulter's death his daughter, Gladys Stratford, moved the house to Buffalo Pound and it was used as a cottage.

In 1949 a plan was approved to transfer 47.67 acres more or less from Bevitt School District to the Windcrest School District. The reason for transfer was to enable the Windcrest School District to collect the operating grants from both school districts. The building they were renting was on the edge of the Hamlet of Crestwynd and the majority of the children lived there.

In 1953, Sunny Hill School from NW27-24-14-W2nd, near Briercrest, was moved to Crestwynd as the need for a new school arose. The trustees at this time were: Otto Leugner, Reg Coulter and Clifford Fysh. The school teacher was Miss Mary Jackson, now Mrs. Syd Barber of the Parkbeg area. At this time the trustees wanted the school to be known as Crestwynd, it couldn't have been approved as the school registers at the time of the school's closing still were known as Windcrest No. 2.

As the teachers were hired from further distances, a school teacherage was made available. A small house was moved from the old Steinkey place south of Crestwynd. Miss Della Woodard was the first teacher to live in it. The teacherage was later moved to the Glenn Hicki farm near Con's Corner.

In 1960, with the number of children increased, a second school was moved in, it being the Piety Hill School from SW23-14-28-W2nd. Grades one to four were taught in one school, five to nine in the other. The second teacher usually had to find her own lodging which was usually a house trailer set in the school yard.

As the number of children attending the schools became smaller, the need for only one school arose. Piety Hill School was closed in 1963 and moved to Moose Jaw and made into a house.

The former Sunny Hill or Windcrest No. 2 remained open another three years, closing in 1966. The remaining children were bussed to Lindale School in Moose Jaw. The school was sold and moved to the Esther Johnson farm and converted into a shop.

INSPECTORS/SUPERVISORS

Rothwell, William	1902-1904
Barrett, Hugh M.	1906-1914
Hawkings, W.	1906-1920
MacClelland, S.E.M.	1917
	1922-1940
Griffin, G.N.	1925-1928
Harris, G.G.	1929-1932
Robertson, G.D.	1938-1941
Tait, J.W.	1943-1944
Winters, H.L.	1943-1951
MacFadyen, D.C.	1952-1969
Martins, Mr.	1967-1972
Willms, John.	1974-

End of the Old School System

During the early 1950's the Provincial Government proposed the larger school unit system for Public schools. There was considerable opposition from some districts within the Baidon Municipality. Some districts were operating well financially, some money in the bank, the school tax of 8 mills, and the promise it wouldn't go much higher.

Apparently the promise was broken when the unit took over the schools. Districts were told the government would give them five years to think about the changeover, and in the meantime the government offered to match districts' finances dollar for dollar, the local school board to update the schools.

Bevitt School was where a piece was built on and inside toilets were installed, which used all of the extra money on hand. With only a few years to enjoy the change, the government decided the districts should vote on the matter. Most of the residents voted "YES" as they didn't have any money left to carry on, some had been running in the red for some time anyway. Shortly after the take-over they started to sell the schools for \$200.00 to \$400.00. Some were made into machine shops, granaries, homes, etc. Some districts wanted to keep them so they would have a place to go for meetings, etc., but they still had to buy the building.

The people of the districts built and paid for them in the first place, so how or why did government get to be the owner? It seems they sold buildings back to the people that were theirs in the first place. Thus the Larger School Unit became a part of Saskatchewan's School System.

During the 1950's and early 60's most of the public schools in the Rural Municipality of Baildon were closed. The school districts were disorganized in 1970 and the children were taken by bus to Lindale School in Moose Jaw and to the schools in Briercrest.

We know the country schools will never regain their original importance on the open plains, many have been sold and moved away. But those who had the privilege of attending a country school, gaining the love and admiration of the teacher and students, will retain the memory throughout the years.

Closing Remarks

Fate of our Municipal Government

Some years later through a government leak on someone's part, word reached the people that the government had plans all arranged for large rural municipalities, something along the same idea as the schools. There was an election shortly after that and the government of the day lost the vote. The talk of centralized governments seems to be an ongoing topic of conversation. However to date this has not taken place. Due to economic changes and changes in the population of some areas of the province, some municipalities have amalgamated and increased their municipal boundaries but they still remain as rural local governments representing the grassroots of the province of Saskatchewan — its people.

"Survival"

Will the Rural Municipality of Baidon No. 131 survive?

As each new generation grows up in the community, someone will need to make the effort to keep the people aware that they all have a history of community involvement that has made the area a special place to live.

Past generations have shown themselves to be innovative, inventive, and masters of survival. There is no reason to expect less of future generations.

Certainly the area will change, but if the community can retain its identity as an open-minded unit, as it has in the past, there is every reason to believe that "THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF BAILDON NO. 131!"

Mr. E.H. Kaiser

