The Story of Osoyoos

September 1811 to December 1952

Geo. J. Fraser

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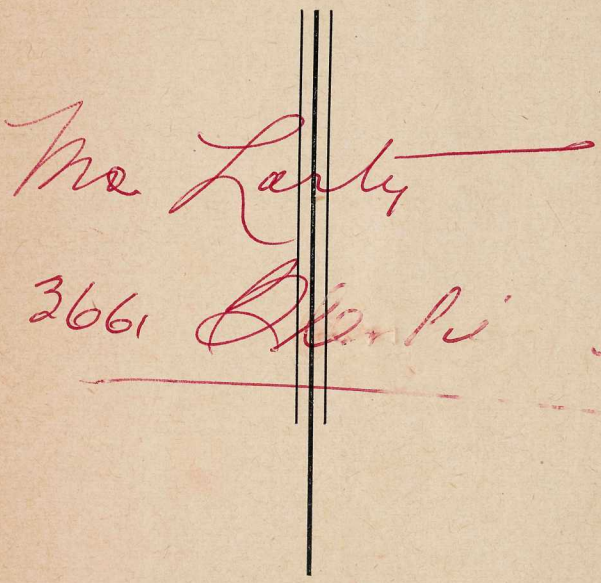

Geo. J. Fraser

OSOYOOS

This is a place serene beyond all telling
Where lies a lake in beauty unsurpassd;
And lofty Anarchist stands guard, unshadowing
The shore, that reaching shore has kissed at last.
These compassing hills have known the passing ages
Pathless they hid the tracks of beast and man;
And the dark trees marching the craggy summits
Tall sentinels have stood since time began.

Silent they saw the moccasin vanish, sighing
The echoing requiem rung from booted heels;
And silent heard the broken bowstring's twanging
The settlers thronging on the smiling shore;
Lost in the far rumble of wagon wheels.
And silent, saw their own fair, fragile sisters
Wax fruit, rooted on the valley floor.
For man has made a garden of the wilderness,
Taming the river to his sovereign will;
Nor ever rod of Moses won more promise
Than this fair land along each quickening rill.
The thirsty flats are drifted deep in blossom
Where buttercups braved once the melting snow;
And luscious fruits in red and gold abundance
Ripen where dusty sagebrush used to blow.

Now waking Anarchist hears echoes ringing
The mingled din of workers in the sun;
The grind of laden truck; the whining sawmill;
The voices laughing when the day is done.
And watching still the old dark trees stand sentinel
Reckoning the mystic freight, Osoyoos gain,
For chortling snorts, where splashed the packhorse yesterday,
All jubilant hoots and stuttering shunts the train.

Osoyoos! Count not your blessings in the sunshine!
The sum of progress add to native charm!
And count, not last, the flaming sword they brandish
Who guard you thus remote from war's alarm!
In thankful music blend each alien tongue!
Be this your part, to bless their Calvary's glory!
And at your toiling feet may tranquil waters
Mirror the peace these dreaming hills have sung!

JANET ANDERSON

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FOREWORD

This story of the early days in Osoyoos, together with a history of more recent events is dedicated to the citizens of Osoyoos, its primary object being to provide a dependable record of past events and to present a fair picture of life as enjoyed or endured by that small group of unforgettable pioneers who for many years, shared, with Indians only, life in this favored sun-kissed valley.

The information presented herein has been gleaned from many sources, over a period of many years. I am greatly indebted to the Provincial Archives at Victoria, where I had the privilege of perusing the correspondence that passed between the various governors and departmental heads at the seat of government and their representatives here, covering the period prior to confederation.

Mrs. R. B. White's splendid biography of her father, the late Judge Haynes, with its mass of facts pertinent to the most important period in the history of Osoyoos was an invaluable aid. Another source into which I delved deeply and to which I owe much was the Okanagan Historical Society Reports.

A number of old timers have been contacted and I am particularly indebted to Mrs. White, Val C. and W. B. Haynes, Theodor "Babe" Kruger and Mrs. E. Lacey, Sr.

Mrs. Lacey would not expect to be grouped with the pioneers of the nineteenth century but she has been digging deep into matters historical and has amassed a great fund of information relative to our early citizens and olden days.

I have depended mainly upon my personal contact for the chronicle of events since 1910 when I first glimpsed Osoyoos. I do not pretend that nothing has been missed. Matters might easily have escaped my delve into the past where so much has been dependent upon memory rather than written record.

Geo. J. Fraser.

INTRODUCING OSOYOOS

In the Okanagan Valley, situated about midway on the west side of Osoyoos Lake, two miles north of the International Border, Osoyoos stands out impressive in its beauty of location. The lake, about eight miles long and one half to a mile wide, is crossed by the International boundary line about two miles from the south end.

The outstanding feature of this beautiful sheet of water is its miles of clean sandy beaches, easily approached from gradually sloping benches and with the gentle slope of the beach continuing well into the lake thus affording ideal bathing beaches in volume.

A peculiarity of the lake is that it has been almost subdivided into three sheets of water by two long spits of land, both of which are in the Canadian portion of the lake. The first spit, viewing the lake from the north, reaches out from the east side to within a few yards of the west shore. It is a V shaped stretch of land that tapers to a bare road width from which point a bridge connects with the west side. A ford, a little south of the bridge was in use years before the advent of bridges in consequence of which there was a junction here of north and south and east and west routes of travel. This junction in time became a trading centre and thus was born the village of Osoyoos.

The southern spit, about a mile below the town, juts out into the lake from the west side. It is the most spectacular of the two, being long and conspicuously narrow, ending with an enlarged area dotted with pine trees. The beaches, among the finest on the lake, are a haven for bathers and the provincial government has wisely set aside this beauty spot as a public park.

On the benches on each side of the lake are extensive tracts of orchards where practically all staple varieties of fruit,

except tropical, are grown in commerical quantities. Vine crops such as cucumbers, tomatoes and cantaloupes are grown in volume and upon the fruit and vine crops the district's economy is chiefly dependent. Supplementing the said economy in some measure is trade emanating from farm and logging operations on nearby Anarchist mountain.

Dr. Margaret Ormsby in her study of the Okanagan Valley reports that the native flora and fauna of the southern Okanagan from Okanagan Falls south, belongs to what is known as the upper Sonoran area that extends south to northern Mexico. Where like flora and fauna is found there, it is at an altitude about two thousand feet higher than at Osoyoos.

Most familiar of the species of flora peculiar to the Similkameen and the southern Okanagan and rarely if ever found elsewhere in the province is the true sage brush and a variety of the greasewood family.

Among birds, animals, reptiles and insects that have been found in this area and rarely if ever seen elsewhere in Canada are the burrowing owl, canyon wren, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage thresher, lazuli bunting, Bullock's oriole, sage chipmunk, five-toed kangara rat, blue-tailed lizard, horned toads, scorpions, pocket and grasshopper mice. Doubtless many of the above named creatures have because of their rarity never been seen by any of the present day residents of Osoyoos. Some of the migratory birds may have taken exception to the transformation that has taken place and ceased to make our valley their summer domicile.

The horned toad of which there are specimens in the B.C. University museum labelled "from Osoyoos" is very probably now extinct in this district. The writer, with thirty-five years residence in the valley has never seen one or met with any one who has.

In conclusion— Our Climate. Osoyoos residents do not boast

of a climate unexcelled elsewhere but they will stoutly maintain that the Southern Okanagan shares with the Southern Similkameen the most pleasing year round climate in Canada, a climate that enables us to proudly boast of our district producing the earliest fruit in Canada. We can doubtless thank the moderating influence of the Pacific that we escape the severity of winters east of the Rockies and likewise we can thank the coast range of mountains for protection from the precipitation that Jupiter Pluvius showers on coast ranges and so we say to the west, come in from the wet, and to the east, come in from the cold.

1811 TO 1861

Indians are credited today with having been the first people to have inhabited the Osoyoos Valley but just when it was first inhabited by them is not and most probably never will be known, but recent discoveries of skeletons and artifacts found by Mr. D. W. Long of Osoyoos when excavating on the rise of ground, close to and directly west of Osoyoos bridge, assures beyond any chance of doubt, existence of Indians here many centuries ago.

The Indian as we know him today is not historically inclined, and seemingly he has never been, though it could be said for him that until the advent of the whiteman he was without reasonable means for recording the past so what is known of them in our valley prior to 1811 is limited to what has been handed down by word of mouth or by what can be gleaned from a study of artifacts that have been found in burial grounds and other places.

Following settlement of the valley by their white brethern the Indians gradually abandoned their old way of living in small bands (there would be several families in a band) and adopted the whiteman's way of individual families living by themselves, thus the old Indian habitation known as the kickiwille, that would house twenty-five or thirty persons disappeared and the individual family home of log construction, and modelled after the whiteman's abode took its place.

The Indians were very prone to adopt the whiteman's habits and very apt to fall quickly for the bad one, while he progressed very slowly in picking up the better ones. In the matter of thrift "saving for the rainy day" — the average red man either could not see the sense of it or lacked the will power to resist the temptation to spend it as he got it.

There has been an odd exception, however, and a most notable one was that of the late chief Baptiste George of the Inkameep Reservation, who from his savings invested thirty thousand dollars in Victory bonds during the first world war.

Among the outstanding characteristics of the Indians before their contact with the whites was their absolute dependence upon the bounty of nature for their livelihood though they did have the foresight, like the Egyptians of old to gather and preserve in the season of plenty for the season of scarcity, their women reputedly supplying the greater part of the industry. There was their very general and strong belief in a Great Spirit or some supernatural being in the skies from whom their blessings came and at the same time they have been such slaves to superstition that they have been known to travel long distances and gather in great numbers to pay homage to a stone. A little south of the International border and beside the old Indian trail leading from Osoyoos to Colville, Wash., is a large upright boulder shaped somewhat like a human body and known as the "Hee Hee Stone", has long been an object of Indian worship and about which there are many legends of which we will quote but one. It relates to a battle reputedly fought between a band of Okanogan Indians and a band from Myers Creek resulting in the defeat of the Okanagans and the capture of their chief. While a prisoner the chief suffered a severe illness through which he was nursed by the handsome daughter of the Myers Creek chief. When well again the captive chief made love to the maiden that had nursed him back to health. The wooing was not in vain and the couple planned to elope as there was no prospect of the princess getting her father's consent to marriage with an enemy chief. The captive chief consulted the Great Spirit and was assured that if the Princess never looked back, all would be well.

But when well on their way and believing that they were beyond the danger of capture the maiden looked back and because of her disobedience she was turned into stone. The

writer has been told that to this day there are some Indians that worship at and pay homage to the Hee Hee Stone.

A passer-by on the old Indian trail some thirty years ago has written that there was at that time a motley collection of Indian clothing, treasures and trinkets around the famous stone.

With this brief reference to the Indian, who before the coming of the whiteman was Lord of all he surveyed, a seemingly happy and carefree mortal living contentedly on the plenteous bounty of nature, we pass on to the story of Osoyoos from the date when the first whiteman to glimpse our valley set foot in Osoyoos District.

Historians seem agreed that a Scotchman named David Stuart with a French companion named Montigny, representatives of the Pacific Fur Company have that honor. They passed through the valley in September 1811 on their way north prospecting for a better trade route to the great interior of British Columbia. After wintering in the vicinity of what is now Kamloops, the explorers returned in March 1812 having been away one hundred and eighty-eight days. The trip from Kamloops to Fort Okanogan was made in tweny-five days. As a direct result of this exploration trip,Fort Kamloops became an important fur trading centre and Osoyoos went on the map as a campsite on the fur traders' trail.

Doubtless the most distinguished of early explorers to glimpse the valley of Osoyoos was David Douglas, distinguished Scottish botanist who for the second time had been sent out to the west coast of America by the Royal Horticultural Society of England in search of new species of plant life.

Douglas spent nearly ten years in this wild and hitherto unexplored land save what was seen of it by the fur trader and he collected a wealth of new botanical specimens including the Douglas fir which bears his name.

In 1833 Douglas planned returning home through western

Canada, Alaska and Siberia and he came up the Columbia to Fort Okanagan from which point he followed the Fur Traders' trail north, passing Osoyoos Lake in March of that year. While it is not pertinent to Osoyoos it is of interest to note that at the mouth of a stream near the head of Okanagan Lake, Douglas panned for gold and picked up sufficient with which to make a seal.

This was the first discovery of gold in British Columbia and, was over twenty years earlier than any reported discovery elsewhere in the Province.

The Fur Traders' trail from Fort Okanagan near where the town of Brewster, Wash., now is, followed the east side of the valley to the head of Osoyoos Lake, where it crossed to the west side, climbed the hill to where the town of Fairview later existed, passed via Myers Flat to Marron Valley, thence to Shingle Creek and on to the shore of Okanagan Lake about a mile south of Peachland. It followed the lake to the north end, then swung in a north westerly direction via Grand Prairie and Monte Creek to Fort Kamloops. Camp sites were established approximately every eighteen miles, subject to there being a plentiful supply of water and grass for the horses.

A pack train of those days would consist of from two to three hundred horses, seventy-five or more of which would be laden at a time with furs on the outgoing trip and on the return journey with merchandise for barter with the natives.

Beaver skins that sold readily on the Canton market, where they were usually disposed of for seven and a half dollars cost the Trader about twelve cents in merchandise.

We have seen it recorded where ten leaves of tobacco would be exchanged for a beaver pelt and an instance where a yard of cotton had been bartered for twenty pelts. The fur trade was seemingly a very lucrative business and little wonder was it that the great companies in later years were reputedly

doing their utmost to block the colonization efforts of Governor Douglas.

Due to the location of the International boundary being established in 1848 the old Fur Brigade Trail from Fort Okanagan to Kamloops was abandoned in favor of an all Canadian route that followed the Nicola, Similkameen and Coquihalla valleys. The object of the change was to avoid possible trade complications arising through entering United States territory with shipments of Canadian furs. Thus for the next few years there was little stir in the valley other than was occasioned by the Indians as they continued their primitive way of life.

The discovery of reputedly rich gold diggings at Rock Creek and along the Similkameen river in 1859 brought a rush of miners from California and elsewhere to this new land of promise and resulted in Governor Douglas taking steps in the spring of 1860 to establish the strong arm of the law in this hitherto unsettled area. W. G. Cox of the Provincial Constabulary, who was in service among the mining camps on the Fraser was sent in as Collector of Customs with instructions to establish headquarters at Rock Creek. In September of the same year Mr. Cox was created Gold Commissioner with jurisdiction over an extensive area of Southern B.C. that included the Kettle River, Similkameen and Okanagan Districts. Pressure of work became so great due to a continued influx of gold seekers that in the following month Mr. J. C. Haynes, who was chief constable at Yale, was sent in to assist Commissioner Cox.

Most of the miners in the Rock Creek Camp were aliens who had seemingly come from camps where there had been little or no law of the land established and they resented any attempt of Commissioner Cox to establish law at Rock Creek. A major difficulty arose when they absolutely refused to pay for any miner's license. Governor Douglas made a visit to the camp in September in the hope of being able to reason with the miners and to bring about the establishment of law and order by peaceful means. The miners, with one exception (a

young Canadian named Robert Stevenson) refused to see or listen to the Governor and not one of them responded to a call for a meeting at 2 p.m. of the Governor's first day in camp.

The Governor then decided upon an evening meeting in the largest saloon in town. There was a representative gathering of miners as that was their usual evening rendezvous. At first they refused to listen but eventually the Governor got their attention and with a very tactful presentation of the need for establishment of law and order and of the enforcement of such laws he won their approval. The Governor diplomatically met and shook hands with all present, thus cementing the feeling of good will he had succeeded in bringing about. The whole camp followed the lead of the saloon meeting and thus a threatened serious trouble was averted.

A Customs Port of Entry was established in the Similkameen in the fall of 1860 and Commissioner Cox appointed his new assistant Mr. J. C. Haynes Deputy Collector in charge of the new office.

In April 1861, Haynes reported to the Colonial Secretary that he had seized sixteen horses laden with goods destined for the Cariboo as the owners had failed to pay duty on horses or goods. The seizure was made at Okanagan Falls. The goods consisted mostly of liquors, tobaccos, cigars, candles, etc., and would have a value of several thousand Dollars.

The men appealed to Cox, who was Haynes' superior at the time, and Cox gave each man a horse and saddle and also allowed the group to keep a pack horse and sufficient food to see them through to the Cariboo. When the Commissioner's report of the affair reached the Governor he despatched a letter to Mr. Cox in which he highly complimented Mr. Haynes for his vigorous enforcement of the law and advising Cox that he would have to pay for the horses and food he had given the men. In a letter dated June 1st, 1861, to the Colonial Secretary acknowledges the letter from his Excellency and gives assurance that

he would convey to Mr. Haynes his Excellency's message.

Continuing, Cox expresses regret at having deserved His Excellency's reproof for the course he pursued and he expresses the opinion that had his Excellency been fully acquainted with the cause of the action he would not have received so signal a reprimand. In conclusion he writes, "I shall as soon as I dispose of the condemned horses and goods, lodge to the credit of the government an average valuation on the property I disbursed without authority."

A most surprising laxity in Government financing in running the affairs of the country is suggested by the borrowing of £240 by the Commissioner from Drovers in 1860 to keep government business running smoothly.

At the first crossing of Rock Creek on the night of June 13th, 1861, a Frenchman named Pierre Cherbat was brutally murdered by an Indian known as Charley or Saul. The story of the tragedy as told by the Indian after he had confessed was as follows: "I overtook the Frenchman on his way to Rock Creek town. As it was getting dark we decided to camp in an empty cabin near the trail. The Frenchman had grub with him and he cooked supper for the two of us after which we retired. I did not sleep as my heart was bad and about midnight I got up and took a sheath knife from under the Frenchman's head. He wakened and got up and wanted to know what I meant and he tried to take the knife from me. I stabbed him twice in the belly. He asked me why he was to be killed and I then stabbed him in the back. He fell and I ran out and got a big pointed stone and battered the back of his head with it. He soon died. I then took his money and dressed myself in part of his clothes. I then dragged the body to the creek which was high and swift and threw it in. I wandered about till morning when I went to Rock Creek and bought a large bowie knife and a pistol with which I could resist arrest and then I proceeded to my camp on the Boston side. (Americans were usually called Boston men by the Indians, and the British or Canadians were called

Matson men). Three days later I told Chief Tonasket what I had done and he at once sent word to Mr. Cox. I was then arrested by Mr. Howele who had heard talk of the murder among the Indians. I escaped the next day and gave myself up to Tonasket to give me up to Mr. Cox, because I was afraid of plenty of people killing me. I know that I deserve to die but this is the first time that I injured or stole from the Matson man and I do not want my death to be delayed." When discovered, the body was two miles below where the crime was committed.

As the murderer had made his way to an Indian settlement at the foot of Osoyoos Lake it was doubtless there where he confessed and gave himself up. On the 19th an inquest was held under the direction of Commissioner Cox.

The Jury found that Cherbart had come to his death by being murdered by the Indian known as Charley or Saul. That same afternoon a party of enraged miners, determined on revenge rode over from Rock Creek and the following morning the Indian was lynched.

It is interesting to note that the murderer belonged to an American reservation, that the murder was committed in Canada, that the murderer was lynched on the American side of the border by a posse of miners from the Canadian side and there was not a whisper of International trouble.

Mr. Cox in reporting the crime to the Colonial Sec'ty mentioned that it was the first serious offence that had been committed since the previous September and thought that it spoke well for the good behaviour of the miners. Unfortunately, he had to report an offense the following month, that of a young Englishman, a supposed deserter from the army who was caught robbing sluice boxes. A hastily gathered group of citizens discussed what should be done with him, the result being that he was given five minutes to prepare and ten minutes to leave town after he had been forced to pay all his debts. Mr. Cox

in commenting on the affair said that all had assisted in the drumming out, a truly patriarchial way of administering justice.

In September 1861, Cox received authority from Victoria to build a Customs house at Osoyoos in accordance with the following specifications. The building to be of log construction 20x30 feet and 10 feet high, the logs to be hewn outside and in, chinked and daubed. The floor to be boarded and nailed down. One good strong batten door with strong door post and knob. Four windows, two with twelve lights and two with six lights each. Two rooms with doors and knobs and a good strong roof covered with shakes. The cost not to exceed £130. An extra door cost £5 and the total cost was £114.

The site chosen was a commanding one at the top of the hill to the right of the old pioneer graveyard hill trail on what is now the orchard property of Magistrate A. W. M. Hanbury.

Following reports of rich diggings in the Cariboo and on Mission Creek circulating in 1861 there was a rapid exodus of miners from Rock Creek and the Similkameen. This so relieved business pressure that Cox was transferred elsewhere and Haynes appointed to succeed him as Gold Commissioner in this territory. Mr. Haynes was just twenty-nine years of age and had been less than three years in the service when he received his new appointment. That one so young should have been entrusted with the great responsibilities that were attached to the office of Gold Commissioner spoke volumes for the confidence reposed in him by Governor Douglas. To be able to arrive at any reasonable comprehension of the importance of the office of Gold Commissioner one must bear in mind that the Commissioner was sole representative of the Government over a vast territory and due to the distance from the seat of Government and the extremely slow means of communication at that time the Commissioner was necessarily given almost dictatorial power. Among his major responsibilities was the maintenance of law and order, the collection of Customs revenue and miner's licenses, jurisdiction over roads and trails and

seemingly unlimited jurisdiction over Indian affairs, even to the point of determining the area and boundaries of their reserves.

When Mr. Haynes was appointed Gold Commissioner he was in the Similkameen where he had been serving as Deputy Collector of Customs since the opening of the port the previous fall. Considering Osoyoos a more central location, he rushed completeion of the office here and December 1861 saw the opening of the first Customs Office at Osoyoos with Mr. J. C. Haynes, Gold Commissioner, the first collector. Thus, it might well be said was the dawn of civilization ushered in, in the Osoyoos Valley.

THE VILLAGE

Previous to 1920 it would have been possible for an individual to have lived a normal lifetime in Osoyoos without noting any sign of development. Contrasted with the notable growth of recent years it is hard to visualise a period of sixty years without change. At the dawn of 1920, the buildings that comprised the village of Osoyoos were the pioneer residence and trading post of the late Theodor Kruger, occupied by the late William Richter and family, the Dominion Customs office with the late Dr. Geo. S. Jermyn in charge, and the old provincial government building that for six years previous to 1898 had provided residence and office for the district government agent. This latter building had a stout log annex comprising a hallway and two cells that served as a jail. The building has since served the community in many capacities. In 1917 it became our first school and served as such for many years. It was also used for church services by the United Church, the Lutheran and the Pentecostal denominations, after which it became a Scout Hall and still later was used as a residence by several families in turn. It has recently been moved and is still in commission as a residence.

Early in 1920 Mr. R. D. Fraser arrived from Veteran, Alberta, and erected a neat building on property facing the customs office, supposedly belonging to William Richter, to whom he paid rent, discovering a year later when surveys were made that it belonged to the Dominion government. The land rental ceased and Mr. Fraser continued occupation as a squatter, opening a store in the new building. He gave the district a service it had been without since 1897 when the late Mr. Kruger stopped trading.

The opening of the store, settlers thought, presented an opportunity for getting a post office and residents of the dis-

trict, including those on Kruger Mountain, petitioned the postal authorities for the establishment of one at Osoyoos, with Mr. Fraser as postmaster. The petition was refused on the grounds that the population of the district did not warrant the service.

Mr. Fraser then volunteered his services free if the petition could be granted and with that inducement the penny-pinching postal authorities of that day saw the way fit to granting Osoyoos a post office.

Pioneer Store of R. D. Fraser

Claughton Brothers of Penticton were the next to establish business premises. They erected a pool room and a garage, (separate buildings). The garage was taken over almost immediately by a hustling young mechanic named Harold Emrick, who later moved to Oliver after selling out to Ian Brown of Fairview. Mr. Brown operated the garage for a year or so and then sold to Bob Lawrence of Oliver, who within a few months sold to Albert English of Wenatchee, who continued the business for several years with a cafe in connection.

The population of Osoyoos did not warrant a pool room and doubtless none knew that better than the Claughton Brothers. There was more than a limp suspicion that the pool hall was but a cover for a non-advertised side-line. -

In 1921 Jack McLean, a rancher from Rock Creek who had just disposed of his interests there was in some way inspired to enter business in Osoyoos, put up a building and started a general store but had hardly got established when he sold out to two enterprising young veterans of World War I, Messrs. Patterson and Montgomery. After his brief sojourn in the metropolis of Osoyoos, Jack returned to the rural life, locating on river bottom land near Oliver.

The next man to swell the business ranks in Osoyoos was Mr. Joe Brown of Penticton, who in association with the late J. S. Heales and D. Riordan, also of Penticton, leased the old Kruger premises from William Richter and opened an hotel, prepared to accomodate the public with the all round service of beds, meals and potent liquids. A dancing pavilion was erected on the lake side of the building as a special feature but the limited population of the district did not warrant the venture and so the tripping of the light fantastic was light.

Louis Provost, a Frenchman started a bakery and notwithstanding a widely circulated story that Louis treaded the dough he remained in business until he was burned out. W. "Billy" Wilson of Greenwood, gave Osoyoos its first lumberyard that season and a Mr. Sergensen, from Star City, Sask., erected a building and engaged in a shoe repair business.

In 1921 R. D. Fraser sold his business to Peter Salvus of Spokane, and moved to his orchard property on the east side of the lake. Salvus was in some way associated with Major Angus Davis, a war veteran and a civil engineer who had secured a contract from the provincial government for the building of the Anarchist Mountain Highway "west slope" as located by a new survey. Salvus was a contractor and had the necessary equipment for the job. There was every appearance locally of their association being one of partnership, though for reasons easily understood, the job was carried out under the authority of Mr. Davis.

Salvus had bought the store for the purpose of making it his headquarters while building the road and so upon completion of that work he sold it, the purchaser being John Derosier of Greenwood, who had been doing some carpenter work in the district.

Whether or not fate was dealing unkindly with Osoyoos or was showering blessings might be a point for argument, but strangely enough all the recently erected buildings together with the pioneer buildings of the Hudson's Bay and the Krugers were destroyed by fire within a comparatively short time while the only replacements were the Derosier store and the garage. Derosier, shortly after rebuilding, sold building and business to Mr. R. A. Lewis of Kelowna, who operated for about six years and then sold lock, stock and barrel to George Carlson of Star City, Sask.

At this time expansion of the village was being seriously retarded through inability of citizens or prospective citizens to purchase property on which to build. A peculiar situation existed. The property that apparently was the logical townsite, belonged to the government, less six acres that belonged to the Richter estate and not available for purchase. The S. O. Lands Project, in control of the government land, would not permit squatting, nor would they sell any land within the proposed townsite and so development of a permanent nature in the village was impossible.

There was continuous urge on the part of citizens for the Southern Okanagan Lands Project to lay out a townsite and in 1937 this was done when one was surveyed about a quarter mile north of the bridge.

Albert English has the distinction of being the first to buy lots in the new townsite, the first to move from the pioneer village and the first to open for business in the new. Mr. English established a confectionery store and cafe, a garage and a tourist camp. He sold the garage within a short time to Walter

Spencer. Mr. Spencer sold in 1943 to Mr. C. E. Emery who extended with an addition that completely covered the lot. Mr. Emery has since doubled his floor space by acquiring an adjoining lot and building on total space.

In 1938 Mr. George Carlson moved his store to the new townsite. In the following year he sold his property and business to Mr. P. Samol of Penticton, who established connection with Red and White organization. A few months later Mr. Carlson formed a partnership with Mr. Earl White of Star City, Sask., and the firm purchased from Mr. Samol the property and business formerly owned by Mr. Carlson.

During 1938-9 Mr. Samol built the Rialto Hotel and in company with his son Vic opened it for business when finished. A plebescite granting the house a beer license was carried by the narrow margin of six votes. Within a few months Mr. Samol sold the hotel to Mr. Nat Bell of Vancouver, who installed Barney Barron of Vancouver as manager. Unfortunately the hotel gained an unsavory reputation and there was general satisfaction expressed, when three years later Mr. Bell sold to Harry Little of Burns Lake who continued in business until December, 1945, when he sold to Mr. Joseph Armstrong of Oliver, who had just disposed of the Reopel Hotel there. In November, 1946, Mr. Armstrong sold to Messrs. W. Yusep and Noel Stokes and in February, 1947, Mr. Stokes sold his interest in the hotel to Mr. Armstrong the previous owner. The new proprietors have operated the hotel under the trade name of Hotel Rialto Limited. In 1950 the company made the extensive, well planned and superbly finished addition to their premises that with its high class furnishings places it among the top ranking hostelries of the valley.

A pleasing feature of the new addition is a commodious and attractive lounge room and also an up to date coffee shop and cafe which is under the experienced management of Mr. Louis Hebig.

In the early days of the new townsite W. "Bill" Hochsteiner and Harvey Ross, individually, and later in partnership catered to the district's needs as meat vendors. The partnership was dissolved in 1942 when Ross retired to seek his fortune sheep ranching on Anarchist Mountain. Bill has continued in business at the old stand but the little frame store on the corner has been replaced by a commodious two storey concrete block equipped with cold storage lockers that are available to the public on a rental basis.

In 1938 Grindler Brothers "Herb and Kurt" gave Osoyoos its second grocery store when they opened for business in a new building they had erected on the corner now occupied by the Osoyoos Hardware. The following year they disposed of their property and business to Mr. E. J. Winchcombe of Winfield, who carried on until 1943 when he sold the premises to Mr. V. Fairweather of Oliver, who replaced the grocery business with that of a hardware. Mr. Fairweather immediately built a substantial warehouse and workshop on the rear of his lot that has become a part of a splendid new store that new adorns the corner.

About 1936 the first sawmill in Osoyoos was started on the east side of the lake by N. W. Barnett of Bridesville, who had been operating a portable mill on Anarchist Mountain. A seeming lack of sound business methods coupled with a scarcity of capital resulted in financial difficulties overtaking the enterprise that Mr. Barnett could not see his way to cope with and he walked out. In 1937 the mill was taken over from Barnett's creditors by Jorde Brothers of Greenwood, who, after a couple of seasons' operation found the site unsuitable, the water being too shallow on the lake side and the mud too plentiful on the other. As a result they moved to a site in town by the pond that has come to be known as Peanut Lake. Mr. M. T. Jorde acquired the interest of his brother Ed. and as sole owner continued operations until September 1945, when he sold to a newly organized company of local citizens. It will be of interest to note

that in the early years of the mills operation, dressed lumber sold as low as $16.00 per thousand.

Osoyoos Sawmills Limited represents a company that was organized in 1945 by a group of local citizens for the purpose of purchasing the local sawmill, known as the Jorde Mill. By September 15th the company had been given the green light and were in the sawmill business. The mill was a small one with a daily capacity of from twelve to fifteen thousand board feet. All went smoothly until June, 1946, when fire suddenly burst forth one evening about 10 p.m. and, with the exception of the office, made a clean sweep of the buildings, plant and lumber. Notwithstanding heavy loss, the company decided to rebuild, and at the same time decided to move to another site. The original site, located in the middle of a residential district and near the centre of the town, had long been regarded by many as an eye-sore and while that was a contributing influence toward a move, there were other reasons. A more spacious site was desired, on trackage, and free from the mounting fire hazard of surrounding dwellings. A site was finally acquired bordering the lake about two miles north of the village. Owing to scarcity of materials at the time, aggravating delays in getting important parts for the plant in the new mill delayed operations for months. Shortly after operations were resumed, a terrific gale one afternoon snapped the log boom and about 1,200,000 board feet of logs were scattered over practically all beaches of the lake. When about half the quantity had been recovered and replaced in the repaired boom, a second gale turned the logs free again. The shareholders were getting their dividends in experience. The following year, like a bolt from the blue, came the discovery that the manager, in a betrayal of implicit confidence placed in him by the directors, had misappropriated funds to the extent of several thousand dollars.

In 1950, such extensive and labor saving improvements were made in the mill and plant, including the substitution of electric power for diesel, that production was stepped up to

a point exceeding 100 percent of the capacity of the original plant. Osoyoos Sawmills Limited is today the leading manufacturing industry of the district and plays a very important part in the economy of Osoyoos.

The average monthly payroll exceeds $8,000.00 and the average monthly outlay for logs exceeds $15,000.00, the major part of which goes for wages in the woods and to truck drivers for delivery of the logs to the mill. In 1952 the value of logs delivered to the mill was $170,000 and the lumber sawn was approximatly 6,000,000 board feet. The daily capacity of the mill is 30,000 feet and the total number of employees, including loggers and truck drivers is 58.

The officers of the company are G. J. Fraser, president; W. Hochsteiner, vice-president; C. W. Nicholl, Penticton, director; Mr. J. F. Nesdoly is general manager and secretary-treasurer.

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The first building in Osoyoos to be erected for and used exclusively as a post office was built in 1946 by the then postmaster, Mr. G. Carlson, and was sold by him the same year to Mr. H. H. Hesketh who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Carlson and still holds that position.

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The Santo Block Hotel, a two-storey building on Main St., originally designed with space for stores on the lower floor and apartments above, was purchased from the builders in 1948 by Mr. Santo. Mr. Santo added a substantial addition and remodelled the original section, making an apartment house of the whole, in connection with which he operates Mike's Taxi.

The Monashee Co-operative Growers is the second co-operative to establish a packinghouse in Osoyoos. The company was organized in 1946 and in 1947 erected their plant, which included cold storage facilities, in time to take care of the packing and shipping of the 1947 crop. The first board of directors were Messrs. A. Ure, D. Lindsay, A. Gruhl, H. C. Dawson and

M. Kohler. Mr. Ure was president, Mr. Lindsay vice-president and Mr. E. J. W. Tasker, manager and secretary-treasurer.

McLean and Fitzpatrick is the trade name of a firm doing business in the valley as packers and shippers of orchard and farm produce. The headquarters of the firm is at Kelowna, the big centre of the industry. The general manager is Mr. "Doc" Fitzpatrick. The company established a branch at Osoyoos in 1946 with Mr. D. Duggan in charge. They have the distinction of being the only representative of independent houses in the district. (For Osoyoos Co-operative Growers see article "Marketing in the Early Years"). In 1938 Mr. George Hannington of Princeton, moved to Osoyoos, built and started operation of a small grist mill to manufacture whole wheat flour and cereals, in connection with which he carried on a general feed business.

In 1939 Mr. Hannington sold to Mr. Eric Lohlein of Bridesville who branched out starting an implement business which he rapidly developed through acquiring the Massey Harris, Fairbanks-Morse and other valuable agencies. In 1948 Mr. Norman Gyles of Vancouver, an experienced engineer, for years on the staff of Fairbanks-Morse, became associated with Mr. Lohlein as a partner and the firm name now is Lohlein and Gyles.

Another industry to start in 1938 was that of the Osoyoos Evaporator Company in which the prime mover was Mr. H. P. Mahler who had spent most of his life in the business previous to coming to British Columbia. The business was successfully carried on until 1945 when during the operating season it was totally destroyed by fire. Owing to inability to get assurance from the Tree Fruit Board of a supply of apples for future operations that would warrant rebuilding, the evaporating industry was lost to Osoyoos.

In 1940 Mr. Ewart MacNaughton who had been operating a fruit canning plant on his farm north of the town organized a limited joint stock company under the name of MacNaughton

Canners Limited. The company erected a small plant on First Avenue where under Mr. MacNaughton's management it successfully carried on until end of the 1944 season. As no worthwhile extension of the plant was possible on the existing site a canvass was made of the district to ascertain what support would be given a new company in the establishment of a fully modern plant with capacity increased 400 percent or more.

As a result of the canvass a new company was organized under the name of MacNaughton Canners Limited with an authorized capital of $100,000. The paid up capital amounted to $63,528. A loan of $25,000 was negotiated with the Industrial Development Bank and the building of a new cannery proceeded with.

Owing to the amount of fruit available to the new plant being based on the quota that had been allowed the original plant, with its capacity but a fraction of the new one, and with the situation further aggravated by heavily reduced tonnage owing to frost damage to trees and crops, the new organization has been having a struggle. Provisional directors of the new company were those of the old company, George J. Fraser, J. Oliver and E. MacNaughton. Those elected at the first statutory meeting were Messrs. H. C. Dawson, K. A. Plaskett, M. Kohler, A. McGibbon and E. R. MacNaughton. At the first directors' meeting, H. C. Dawson was elected president; Mr. McGibbon, vice-president; and Mr. MacNaughton, manager. Mr. W. B. Howard was appointed secretary-treasurer.

In 1940, the late R. A. Lewis, a former merchant of the pioneer village who had been enjoying, or perhaps enduring, the growers' life while developing an orchard, returned to the urban life of Osoyoos and, in company with B. F. "Pat" Fraser, erected a store on the N. W. corner of Main street and 2nd Avenue and opened up in business with groceries and hardware. Following the death of Mr. Lewis shortly after the opening of the store, his interest was continued by the estate under the

management of Mr. Fraser. Later, Mr. R. M. Lewis joined the firm and the business was extended to include furniture.

George J. Fraser became the pioneer Realty and Insurance agent when in 1941 he opened an office on the corner where the Osoyoos Co-operative office now stands. In the same year, Mr. Fraser received appointment as Notary Public.

A newcomer to Osoyoos in 1941 was Mr. James McClay of Greenwood, who started a bakery in a building erected by R. Howson of Penticton. After two years, Mr. McClay sold to Alex Zimmerman, who in a few months sold to Mr. and Mrs. T. Carl of Hedley. The Carls immediately erected a more commodious building and installed an up-to-date plant on the S. W. corner of Main and 2nd Avenue. In 1949, they sold to Mr. H. Jones, the present owner.

John Vargovcsik, the town's pioneer tonsorial artist, started business by taking a half holiday from his ranch on Saturday afternoons and opening for business in a stand at the Rialto Hotel that had been provided for the purpose. John kept pace with the demand for shaves and haircuts and, when business warranted it, he built an up-to-date shop on Main Street together with a sports hall equipped for bowling and pool which he leases. The present operators are Mr. John Patt and Mr. Jacob Lang. In the male beauty parlor Ted Mint demonstrates the pleasing effects of neat trims and close shaves.

The late Jesse Oliver was the town's pioneer plumber and was on the job continuously from the early days until his death in 1951.

Mr. Yuckin was the first shoemaker in the new town. Yielding to an impulse to treat himself to the outdoor life of the grower, Mr. Yuckin sold his business to Mr. F. Thaller, who until 1951 worked hard to keep Osoyoos citizens well and comfortably shod. In 1951 Mr. Thaller sold to Mr. George Takas. In 1949 Mr. T. Fodey erected a building and opened a shoe re-

pair business which he has recently disposed of to Mr. W. Yuckin, the pioneer of the trade who has returned to his old love in Osoyoos.

Albert English introduced the second-hand store business to Osoyoos and, after some three years sold to Mr. J. Cates in 1951. Mr. Cates in turn sold to Mr. F. Giles, the present owner. Another second-hand store was established by Mr. R. Murtland in the block adjoining the Bank of Montreal. It operated for about two years.

Gnitt's Sporting Goods Store was established in 1947 on the corner of First Avenue and First Street by Mr. J. Gnitt. Mr. Gnitt moved his business to Main Street in December, 1952.

Osoyoos Tire Hospital, after a fitful existence for a couple of years, was purchased in 1947 by Messrs. Dan Martin and T. W. Townrow. The firm was joined shortly after by Mr. W. Martin. In May, 1951, the Martins, (brothers), purchased the interest of Mr. Townrow and became sole owners and operators. Since 1947 the building has been greatly extended and subjected to a most creditable face-lifting job.

The late Harry Minton, Caspar Schnurr and P. Gomony were engaged in the shoe repair business in the early days of the town.

Mr. R. Wilson was early on the job as electrician. Others engaged in that line of work in the ealy boom days were Wilfred Foley and W. E. Taft.

Al Brander started in the realty and insurance business in 1947 but died suddenly from a heart attack when on a business trip to Vancouver.

S. M. Patterson, now ranching on Anarchist Mountain was in the butcher business during the late days of the old town. He retired from business when the town moved.

Alf Ackerman, the pioneer radio expert, sold his premises,

now the Hunt Cafe, and moved to the Westbridge district where he farms and caters to the need of visiting sportsmen.

Mrs. Hamilton of Rossland and Mrs. Flo Dawson of Osoyoos each gave a Ladies Dress Shop business a trial but found the volume of business offering disappointing, resulting in their disposal of their stock and retiring.

Mr. E. Becker, Notary Public and operating a general insurance and accounting business, being forced on account of ill health to cease personal activity, sold his insurance business to Mr. F. B. Van Duzee. His accounting business is being handled by Mr. J. Hanbury.

Mr. Wayne Roberts joined the business fraternity of Osoyoos by establishing a flour and feed business on First Avenue, and later engaged in a retail lumber business. He disposed of his property to the Oliver Lumber Company. Bought a stand of timber near Keremeos, had it converted into lumber and disposed of. In association with Mr. S. Svenson established a portable sawmill on the Richter Ranch. Sold his interest to Mr. Svenson and leased the box shook plant of Mr. E. Jorde which he now operates.

Mr. Rainbow started the Tire Hospital and sold it to Mr. John Holland, who in turn sold it to Messrs. Townrow and Martin.

The Interior Iron and Metal Works of F. Caruso is located outside the town limits opposite the Hannington Service Station on Highway 97.

Mr. J. L. McDonald of Grand Forks started a garage business in a small way in the old townsite shortly before the general move to the new location. He abandoned his business to accept employment in the newly established business of Messrs. Dawson and Plaskett on the S.W. corner of Main St. and First Ave. where they carried on a general garage and drayage business, plus the transportation of express and mail

to and from Penticton. The new firm also operated a school bus between Osoyoos and Oliver. In 1940 the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Plaskett turning to orchard life on the east side of the lake. In 1944 Mr. Dawson sold his business to Mr. Harold Hall and like Mr. Plaskett was lured to orchard life on the east side.

Mr. J. Curry of Oliver purchased the corner property on the south side of Main Street, opposite St. Annes church where he built and operated a garage until selling to Mr. Howard Slingsby in 1947. Mr. Slingsby operates a general garage and body shop business under the trade name of Howards Service.

Mr. Phil LeBrun erected a commodious block on the south side of Main St. in 1947 in one half of which he gave Osoyoos its first body shop. In the second half Mrs. L. Smith of Vancouver established a furniture store. Mr. LeBrun sold his business to Mr. J. L. McDonald, repossessed it later and following a recent fire has remodelled the interior and built an extension to meet the need of his expanding business.

The garage business established on First Avenue by Mr. Hugh Etter in 1943 was purchased by Mr. H. Chernoff in 1947 and is now operated under the management of Mr. Pat Prosofosky.

After a holiday from the garage business during which time he experimented in operating a portable sawmill in the Kettle Valley district Mr. Walter Spencer built a first class garage on the old cannery site on First Ave. where he is again on the job of solving car ailments.

The Osoyoos Sheet Metal Co. operated for some years in quarters just south of the town limits by Neilson and Son is now located on Main St. in the block above the municipal buildings and is operated by Mr. Norman Neilson.

Don Saunders of Hedley gave Osoyoos its first drug store in 1943, when he opened for business in the Howson Block on

Main Street where he is still located, but in much enlarged premises.

The Bank of Montreal opened for business in 1944 in a small building, 12 by 20. An opening had to be made in the wall to permit the entrance of a suitable safe. Mr. A. B. Robertson was the first manager and the staff numbered two. The bank is now in commodious quarters and the staff has grown to eight. Succeeding managers have been Mr. E. Paulding and Mr. G. Coombe.

On March 1st, 1945, Messrs. Carlson and White disposed of their business to Messrs. Gordon Kelly and Bob Millar, commercial travellers who had been working out of Penticton. In July, 1947, Mr. Millar sold his interest in the business to Mr. J. H. Jardine and in August, 1950, the firm sold the grocery end of their business to Mr. Henry Falk who carries on under the trade name of Foodland.

Cyril Hope has been greeting the public at the Shell Service Station since 1945.

The Border Welding and Machine Shop on Main Street, owned and operated by Mr. E. Besler, commenced business in 1945 when the building and plant established by Ambrose Tree was taken over. Substantial improvements have been made by Mr. Besler.

The Oliver Lumber Company, dealing in all lines of building materials, opened for business in 1945 with Mr. George Simpson in charge. The present manager is Mr. Alex Bauder.

The Sash and Door business in Osoyoos is taken care of by Mr. C. Killick, under the trade name of Border Sash and Door. Mr. Killick purchased the building from Messrs. Denny and Frost in 1946. Prior to 1946, Mr. Sebastian Schmidt had a sash and door shop on First Avenue.

The Coulson Machine Works, in their new cement block

building and with an up-to-date plant, commenced operations in 1949. Associated in the enterprise are Mr. W. A. "Bill" Coulson and Mr. R. Ecker.

Koenig's Cash Store was another business to swing into action in the popular starting year of 1947. Mr. Koenig took a year off in 1948 when he leased his building to the newly-created Boundary Co-Operative. This organization moved out at the end of the year and Mr. Koenig resumed his grocery business.

The Imperial Oil established a wholesale distributing business in Osoyoos in 1947, with Mr. Maurice Ruud as Manager. The present manager is Mr. Geo. Wells.

Kalten's Photo Studio made its bow in Osoyoos in 1947 and the business has so progressed that it has warranted investment in a well-equipped establishment.

Mr. Mike Tychon, under the trade name of Valley Fuels, endeavors to keep citizens comfortable in cold weather with slab-wood or sawdust from Osoyoos Sawmills and Mr. I. G. Jorde operates a similar business from the Jorde Sawmill.

Mr. Bruce Patterson has operated the Osoyoos Transfer business since 1949.

Vet's Taxi, at the corner of Main Street and First Avenue, is operated by Mr. John Litowski.

The Boundary Co-Operative, established in the grocery business in 1948, met with serious loss through a defaulting manager and had to suspend business in 1951.

For the convenience of Osoyoos citizens, Messrs. Pugh and Argue, Solicitors of Oliver, visit Osoyoos twice weekly and can be found at the office of Topliss and Co.

Mr. R. R. Horner, formerly of Nelson, purchased the dry-goods business of Fraser and Lewis in 1946 and in 1947 Messrs.

Roy McDonald and Vern Hills purchased the grocery business of the same firm.

F. Hebig opened his jewelry store and watch repairing business in 1946.

G. G. Graham of Rossland moved to Osoyoos in 1947 and opened a general drygoods store.

Ross Echlin purchased the building, stock and good will of J. Schlecter's grocery in 1947. Changes in the interior plan of the building were made in 1952 to meet the requirements of a meat market, operated by Mr. H. Compeau and known as Howard's Meat Market.

Mr. Les Topliss, formerly accountant with Osoyoos Co-Operative Growers is in business on Main St. covering the fields of general insurance, accounting and real estate. Les is also a Notary Public for the district.

Mr .T. H. Wilson & Co. successors in the pioneer realty and insurance business of Geo. J. Fraser, purchased in 1947 are engaged in general insurance, real estate and conveyancing. Mr. Wilson has been a Notary Public for some years.

The Van Agencies established in 1952 is the result of a partnership formed between Mr. F. B. Van Duzee, engaged in general insurance and accounting, and Mr. B. F. Fraser with general and life insurance agencies together with a real estate business.

Another business man who came to Osoyoos in the boom year of 1947 is Mr. Hesslegrave who erected a commodious building on Main Street where he carries on a variety store business.

Mr. A. Wowchuk opened a tailoring and clothes cleaning business in 1948 and has been doing his best ever since to keep the citizens of Osoyoos nattily dressed.

Osoyoos Cement Works came into existence in 1946 through organization of a company the shareholders of which were Messrs R. Parenteau, K. Grindler and G. J. Fraser. Mr. Parenteau sold his interest to his partners and later Mr. Fraser sold to Mr. Grindler. Mr. Carl Fischer bought an interest in the company in 1952 and the officials of the company now are, President and Manager Mr. Grindler and Secretary Mr. Fischer. The company invested in a late type model block machine in 1952 that has greatly increased the capacity of the plant. Blocks 8x8x16 inches can be produced at the rate of 250 per hour.

Mr. Albert English, pioneer, dating back to the days of the little village just up the hill from the bridge, who has been indulging in a retired life for sometime is about to establish a grocery and confectionery on the east side of the lake where the tourist business is booming up and up.

The Osoyoos Cafe, established by Albert English in 1937, was sold by him about 1942 to Mr. E. H. Bennett, a new arrival from Saskatchewan. In 1944 Mr. Bennett sold to Joe and Muriel Klein, local residents anxious to try a whirl in a business venture. After two years of successful operation they yielded to a hankering to return to the outdoor life and sold their business to Mr. E. C. Biddlecombe of Grand Forks. Mr. Biddlecombe retired from business in 1949 and disposed of his premises to Mr. C. E. Emery, who made use of the property in extending his garage building.

Mr. Louis Schnurr, owner and operator of the first pool room in the new town, finding business slow, converted his premises to a cafe which was operated in turn by Mrs. M. Hewitt, the Misses Patterson of Bridesville and Mr. H. Ashe and family.

In 1946 Mr. Horace Hunt purchased the building in which Mr. A. Ackerman had opened a radio store and repair shop. Mr. Hunt remodelled the interior, converting it to a coffee shop and ice cream parlor. Mrs. Hunt is now in charge of the business.

In 1947 Mr. R. Parenteau established the Esquire Grille which he operated until 1949. He then sold to Mrs. Eileen Brown and Miss Esther Turner of Montreal, who, after two years of the strenuous grind of catering to appetites for long hours, disposed of their business to the present operator, Mr. W. Behnsen.

Mr. Sebastian Schmidt, local building contractor, in 1946 converted his sash and door shop into an office building and cafe. The offices had been arranged for in advance and were specially designed to accommodate the doctor and the dentist, both of whom were waiting to announce the opening of their offices. The cafe itself Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt opened on their own account, but finding the business not to their liking, they disposed of it in 1948 to Mr. and Mrs. Phil LaFleche, seasoned operators who were credited with running a well-ordered establishment. Bent on taking a holiday, the LaFleches sold the business in May, 1950, to Mrs. O. Cushing and Miss B. Parker of Kelowna, the present proprietors.

Eddie Johnson gave Osoyoos its second butcher shop, locating in the Fraser and Lewis store, which was later purchased by the M & H. Mr. Johnson sold the business to Mr. H. Compeau who later moved his stand to the Osoyoos Grocery.

The M & H added a meat department to their grocery business giving the town a third meat stand.

Since the early days of intensive cultivation Mr. W. D. Long has been on call for any wanting machine power work whether it was cultivating, levelling orchard tracts, excavating basements or road building. With more powerful machines Mr. Long is today chiefly engaged in logging and road building in timber limits.

Mr. Harold Hall is proprietor of the first and only U-Drive in town.

A business venture that met with adversity was a furniture

business that was opened in the LeBrun block in 1947 by a young couple from Vancouver by the name of Smith. Mr. Smith died within a very few months and Mrs. Smith disposed of the business shortly after to Messrs Gregorich and Pilon, young men from Kelowna. Mr. Gregorich purchased Mr. Pilons interest within about two months and carried on, reputedly on very limited resources for a time until finding himself in trouble through some unethical business transactions he retired from business and Osoyoos.

Messrs. Joe Chaput and Mr. J. Lyver are the artists chiefly responsible for the beautification of the town's architecture.

Steve Mepham, Clarence Pelkey, Carl Mayer, J. Schweitzer and Denny and Frost are the men who get the credit or the blame for the type of architecture in most of the palatial or non-palatial buildings in the town.

Vic Bosa, "Stucco Johnnie", has slapped on the mortar, in and out, and has been on the job since early days. Jim Hewitt was his opposition during boom days.

The Atomic Electric managed by the hustling Russ Rattray and the Border Electric, managed by Louis Viaud, have taken care of the greater part of the electrical needs of the community since the birth of the new town. A special feature of the Border Electric is the treatment of radio ailments.

Dr. Carl Leonard, the first M.D. to practice in Osoyoos came here in 1946 from Montreal and continued in practice until 1951, when he left to resume studies in surgery with a view to specializing. Dr. Robertson of Creston took over Dr. Leonard's practice and for several months had Dr. Benedict associated with him.

Dr. H. O. Johnsen of Oliver gave Osoyoos its first dental office in 1946 and continued on the job until 1951, when he left to accept an important government appointment at the Coast. Dr. Granger of Seattle succeeded Dr. Johnsen in service to Os-

oyoos in the extracting, drilling, filling or replacing of troublesome molars, individually or by the mouthful.

In 1947, Mr. R. M. Lewis put up a substantial building on Main Street near the Bank of Montreal in which he opened a furniture store. In 1951 he disposed of his business to Mr. R. Fenwick-Wilson, a recent arrival from the eastern States.

In 1946, Mr. J. Jalovec put up a splendid two-story building on the south side of Main Street, just west of the Osoyoos Hardware, where he operates a dry goods store and tailoring shop. Mr. Jalovec operates under the trade name of Modern Tailors.

The Osoyoos Times, established in 1947, gave Osoyoos its first newspaper with S. Stodola editor-in-chief. (Also printer's devil, in the pioneering days.)

About 1939 Mr. A. F. Anderson an elderly gentleman from Northern Saskatchewan who professed to have been in business in a big way in one of the live towns in that province arrived in Osoyoos while scouting for a new location. He soon determined to settle here and he purchased a two story building on Main Street then under construction by Mr. Mel. Jorde. He finished the building, bought an adjoining lot and built a one story addition. On the upper floor of the main building four, two-room apartments were provided. On the lower floor there were living quarters for themselves in the rear while the front portion was unoccupied. A stock of hardware was placed in the one storey annex and Mr. Anderson was open for business. He did some business but that was about all that could be said. He did not like to see the front part of the main building remain vacant and so he put in some sort of a stock of dry goods for his wife to busy herself with as sales lady. That was slower than the hardware. He told the writer in confidence one day that they had taken in twenty dollars in the dry goods department in two weeks. They went out of dry goods and their next venture was a restaurant. There was no rush of customers and I believe the experiment was over in about three weeks.. TheAndersons

were an enigma. Though misfortune dogged them at every turn it never got them down. However in December, 1942, they planned a move to Southern California and an offer of their property at a fair price and on easy terms was accepted by the writer and within a few days they were off to try their fortunes in the south where they engaged in the production of hen fruit.

The writer had bought the Anderson block purely as a speculation and while waiting the time when realty in Osoyoos would move, the bulk of the building was in use as living quarters for which there was some demand. In 1946 The Osoyoos Co-Operative Growers purchased the building and utilized it for their hardware and grower supply business with Wayne Roberts in charge. A commodious two story concrete building was erected at the rear connecting with the main building. The upper floor was used as store room for feed and general warehouse and the lower floor for the manufacture of irrigation pipe unde direction of Mr. C. L. Johanneson. In December 1948 the Co-Op sold their Hardware and feed business with one lot and building to Messrs E. S. Gaertner and W. Markwart who adopted the trade name of Serve All Hardware carrying the Marshall Wells line of goods. In 1951 Mr. Markwart sold his interest in the business to Mr. Gaertner who then became the sole owner. In 1952 Mr. Gaertner purchased from the Co-Op the second lot and building.

Herb and Kurt Grindler launched a drayage business in 1937, incorporated a grocery business with it in 1938 (referred to elsewhere) sold the grocery in 1939 and shortly after they dissolved partnership, Herb retiring to orchard life while Kurt continued the drayage business under the trade name of Curts Cartage. In 1945 Kurt sold to Messrs. Brownjohn and Murray of Vancouver. In 1947, Herb returned to his first love, buying out Messrs. Brownjohn & Murray. In 1949 Herb retired once more from drayage, selling the business to Messrs. Magdall Bros. and Theodore Barry who continued operation of the business under the old trade name. Early in 1952 they disposed of

the business to Mr. Bruce Patterson who incorporated the business with that of Osoyoos Transfer and so the familiar name of Curts Cartage is no more. Since retiring from the drayage business Herb has been active in automobile salesmanship, covering an extensive territory radiating from Osoyoos.

The Occidental Fruit Company of Kelowna built a packing house in Osoyoos in the late thirties and, after one season's operation, for some unannounced reason the company decided to discontinue business in the south end of the valley, in consequence of which their houses at Penticton and Osoyoos were closed. They disposed of their property here to Mr. W. Hauscka, a Vancouver wholesaler interested in the processing of Zucca melons. Mr. Hauscka in turn sold to Mr. H. Gummell of Osoyoos.

The Triangle Service Station, outside the town limits at the junction of the Okanogan-Cariboo Trail and the Trans-Provincial Highway, was started by J. Atherton, Sr., in 1935. In 1943 Mr. Atherton sold to Mr. Paul Dumont of Bridesville, who has greatly extended the premises and added to his activities by taking on the local agency for John Deere implements.

Mr. Geo. Hannington, a pioneer of Osoyoos in the early days of the new townsite, after which he spent some years storekeeping in the Cariboo and further years with Canada's armed forces, returned to Osoyoos and established a service station, together with a garage and grocery business, at the junction of the Okanagan-Cariboo Trail and the first road leading into town from the south.

Other service stations established in the district outside of the village limits were the Border Service Station at the border, owned and operated by Mrs. D. P. Simpson, and the Hi-Way Service Station at the foot of Anarchist Mountain, owned by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lewis and now temporarily closed.

Among other industries in the district located outside the

village limits are the sawmills of Edward and Anton Jorde about two miles east of town on the Trans-Provincial highway.

Le Poidevin greenhouses, another industry outside the city limits, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Le Poideven, was established in 1946. Their plant is in an ideally sheltered location on the east side of the lake and covers a ground space of three thousand square feet with plans for extension on the way. The Le Poidevins are florists of long experience, having practically grown up in the business in the Channel Islands. They specialise in flowers and floral designs.

Osoyoos Auto Court, centrally located on First Avenue, opposite the Lake View Cafe, was started in 1947 by Albert English and later owned in turn by Lee Coulter and T. Westfall, is now owned and operated by Mr. Jesse Johnson who has greatly increased its capacity and efficiency with the erection of several modern units.

The Willows, so named because of the magnificent willow trees along the beach that were planted by Joe Murphy, who at the age of 80 decided to have some trees that would provide shade for his old age. Joe sold to Mr. A. Houck who started the auto court. Harry Shannon bought from Mr. Houck and greatly increased its capacity. Mr. Shannon sold in the early part of 1951 to the present owner, Mrs. G. Holly.

Ostafews Auto Court, located on First Avenue and within easy reach of the lake was started in a small way in the early days of the new town and has kept pace with the district's rapid growth and the development of the tourist business.

The Avalon, the latest court to be developed on the west side of the lake, is located on the main highway on the entrance to the town from the north, is owned and operated by Mr. Leon Hoornaert. Mr. Hoornaert has endeavored to supply the niftiest in modern cabins.

The Lake Shore Auto Court on the east side of the lake

was established about 1947 by Mr. Clarence Pelkey. It is now owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Everrett Ladd, recently of Vancouver, who are sparing no effort to make it a popular court.

The View Point Auto Court, also on the east side was established by Mr. Fred Bates in 1946 under the name of The B.L. Auto Court. Mr. Bates, also a building contractor, found the two occupations seriously conflicted, one with the other and in 1952 he sold the auto court to Mrs. Florence McKibbin of Vancouver, who has remodelled the original cabins and has a building programme on the way that will greatly increase the courts capacity.

Mr. W. Sengotta, for several years had a number of cottages on his lake shore property bordering on the eastern limit of the Village which he had been leasing on the monthly basis plan, entered the tourist camp business in 1949 thus giving three courts in a row on the north east side. In 1951 Mr. Sengotta sold to Mrs. H. Frew and Mr. R. Henry of Vancouver who immediately went to work on a remodelling plan with a view to meeting the most exacting taste of the tourist and today the Sandy Beach Auto Court ranks with the tops.

Mr. H. E. Lethebe, well known resident of Osoyoos has responded to the lure of the auto court business and is establishing a court on his lakeside property adjoining the Sandy Beach Auto Court. At this date, January 1953, three units have been completed and others will be under way early in the spring. All modern.

Mr. J. F. Neilsen of Rock Creek, has purchased Mr. B. F. Fraser's lake shore home plus two adjacent lots and is preparing for the immediate establishment of an up to date auto court.

Inkameep Lodge, superbly located at Blackwell Point, three and one half miles north of town, is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Adam Cummine. It is an ideal haven for the tour-

ist desiring a quiet and extended holiday. Inkameep is an Indian name meaning, according to local authorities, "near the end of the lake."

Mr. Geo. Hannington has in operation a couple of units of an auto court he has planned in connection with his service station and grocery at the corner of the North and South Highway and the first southern entrance to the town. And Mr. Paul Yachiansky has an auto court under construction on his property immediately west of town on the N. and S. Highway.

In a Beauty Parlor on Main Street, Mrs. F. B. VanDuzee has the pleasing task of keeping the ladies of the district happy with flattering hairdo's.

Irrigation Products Limited is another local industry that has been promoted, financed and operated by Osoyoos citizens. The company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of fittings for aluminum pipe sprinkler systems and particularly in the manufacture of the famous Johann joiner, a coupler the company enthusiastically declares is without a peer. The Johann was invented and patented by the company's manager, Mr. C. L. Johanneson. The company was organised in 1949, the Board of Directors being Messrs F. L. Goodman, K. A. Plaskett, H. E. Lethebee, E. E. Johanneson and E. Goodman. Mr. F. L. Goodman was elected president, Mr. Plaskett, vice president; Mr. Lethebee, secretary, and Mr. E. Goodman, treasurer. Mr. Johanneson was appointed general manager.

Osoyoos Theatre, filling a long felt want in Osoyoos came into existence in 1947, another institution that in its building has demonstrated in no small measure the faith of the citizens of Osoyoos in the future of their town.

About one half dozen of the said citizens sitting one evening in the office of Mr. Eric Lohlein decided that the town should have a theatre and, then and there, started the ball rolling that produced the Sunland at a cost of approximately forty-five

thousand dollars. Special credit is due Mr. Eric Lohlein for spark plugging the enterprise. Directors and officers are: President, Mr. E. Lohlein; vice president, Mr. F. L. Goodman; secretary treasurer, Mr. H. Gummell; directors, Mr. A. Reinhold and Mr. Joseph Matiz.

A civic centre was created in Osoyoos in 1949 when the old school building was purchased by the village municipality together with its spacious grounds.

At this date, 1953, one section of the building contains the Clerk's office and the Council Chamber, the latter being used also as the District Court Room in which Magistrate A. W. M. Hanbury presides. Another section is used as a municipal workshop. A third section is kept for use as a hall for deserving and needy organizations and is at present the home of the Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies while the fourth and last section has been converted into a Municipal Fire Hall.

OFFICIAL OSOYOOS 1946-1953

Osoyoos was incorporated as a Village Municipality in 1946. The Commissioners elected to garb the infant with a constitution were Messrs. W. A. Andrews, Gordon Kelly and J. C. Armstrong. Mr. Andrews was elected chairman and Mr. H. H. Hesketh was engaged as secretary-treasurer. Due to acceptance of a position elsewhere Mr. Andrews resigned before his term had expired. Mr. J. Vargovcsik was appointed to succeed him as Commissioner and Mr. Armstrong was chosen to succeed him as chaiman. In 1947, Commissioners elected were Messrs. R. R. Horner, J. Vargovcsik and C. E. Emery. Mr. Horner was chosen chairman.

In 1948 Messrs. J. C. Armstrong, C. E. Emery and Walter Brunner were elected Commissioners. Mr. Armstrong was voted to the chair. In July, Mr. Hesketh resigned his position as secretary-treasurer and was succeeded by Mr. L. Topliss.

In 1949 Messrs. Armstrong, Emery and Brunner were either re-elected or continued unexpired terms. Mr. Armstrong continued as chairman. Mr. Brunner resigned and Mr. T. Townrow was appointed to complete his term.

In 1950 Mr. Townrow was elected and Messrs. Armstrong and Vargovcsik continued unexpired terms. In July Mr. Topliss resigned the position of municipal clerk and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Bryan. Mr. Armstrong was elected chairman.

In 1951 the number of Commissioners was increased from three to five. Continuing members were Messrs. Varcovcsik and Townrow and elected were Messrs, H. Hunt, H. H. Hesketh and E. Becker. Mr. Hesketh was elected chairman.

In 1952 elected representatives were Messrs. Emery Vargovcsik and E. Gaertner while continuing members were Messrs.

Hesketh and Hunt. Mr. Hesketh continued in the chair. Mr. Bryan resigned the clerkship in mid-season 1951 and was succeeded by Mrs. George Driver. Early in the year Mr. Hesketh resigned in protest to a stand his fellow commissioners had taken relative to a matter of personal concern.

In a by-election, Mr. W. Coulson was elected to succeed him. A second resignation from the board was that of Mr. Hunt who was succeeded by Mr. Gordon Kelly. Mrs. Driver resigned the clerkship in August and was succeeded by Mr. P. T. Dunn, of Kelowna.

1953 Commissioners are Messrs. C. E. Emery, chairman; J. Vargovcsik, W. A. Coulson, Gordon Kelly and John Wendland.

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ORGANIZATIONS

The Osoyoos Board of Trade came into existence on March 4th, 1930, with Mr. H. C. Dawson as president and Mr. Vic Samol as secretary-treasurer.

Succeeding presidents have been Messrs. Harvey Ross, B. F. "Pat" Fraser, Geo. J. Fraser, Father Meulemberg (two terms) Geo. J. Fraser (2nd term), D. W. Saunders, H. E. Lethebee. Mr. Lethebee resigned shortly after election and was succeeded by Mr. Roy McDonald, who completed the term and was elected to succeed himself the next year. Mr. E. Paulding followed Mr. McDonald and was elected for a second term, had to resign due to being transferred by his bank to Prince Rupert, Mr. J. W. Gilmour, who had been vice president, completed Mr. Paulding's term in the chair.

Mr. Geo. Coombe, who succeeded Mr. Paulding as manager of the Bank of Montreal, became the Board's prexy for 1952. Mr. Norman Gyles has succeeded Mr. Coombe and is the Board's present president (1953).

Mr. Vic Samol, first secretary-treasurer, resigned within a few months due to leaving the district and succeeding secretaries have been in turn, Messrs. Kurt Grindler, Bernard Webber, S. W. Hatch, Eric Lohlein and Stan Stadola.

Doubtless the Osoyoos Board's most spectacular accomplishment was the monster celebration staged to welcome the arrival of the first Kettle Valley train to Osoyoos and without question its best work in efforts to better the economy of the district was its long and successful fight to gain removal of a discriminatory freight rate that had Osoyoos at a disadvantage of forty cents per ton as compared with all other points in the valley. The objectionable rate was very graciously abolished in September, 1951, when the good news was made known at a meeting in Osoyoos attended by officials of the C.P.R., The Federated Shippers, the Tree Fruit Board and interested parties in Osoyoos after which all were invited to a luncheon at the Lake View Cafe, the guests of the C.P.R.

THE JAYCEES

The Jay Cees organised on March 7th, 1949, with Mr. Vern Hills president, Mr. John Nesdoly, vice president, Mr. Earl Fawkes, secretary, and Mr. Don Smith, treasurer. Additional directors were Messrs. Howard Compeau, Hank Lewis, Bob Lang, Mike Dolan, and Jim Jardine. The primary objective of the organization is self development with a view to improve or acquire ability to get upon their feet at public meetings and calmly and intelligently give expression to their opinions. The group is community minded, always ready to lend assistance in efforts to promote the welfare of the district. The sponsoring of clean-up campaigns has been one of their special activities.

In 1951 they promoted the first fish derby to be held on Osoyoos Lake. A second was staged in 1952 and both have been so successful that it is now planned to make the derby an annual event.

CREDIT UNION

A Credit Union Society was organised early in 1946. The main objective of the Society is to encourage saving and to make possible assistance to members by way of loans. Officials elected at the statutory meeting were, president, Mr. P. G. Coates; vice president, Mr. W. Graf; secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Fraser; treasurer, M. H. H. Hesketh.

Elected a credit committee whose function was to be consideration of loan applications were Messrs. Sebastian Schmidt, Paul Dumont and P. G. Coates.

A Supervisory committee elected were Messrs. H. Gummel, L. A. Fedor and John Vargovcsik.

Directors for 1953 are: Messrs. P. G. Coates, W. Graf, W. Marzinzik, W. Beurich, C. Cableman, Otto Kilback and Mrs. D. P. Fraser.

Officers are, president, Mr. Coates; vice-president, Mr. W. Graf; secretary, Mrs. Fraser, and treasurer, Mr. H. H. Hesketh. The credit committee is composed of Messrs. L. Topliss, J. Vargovcsik and Harold Hall. The members of the supervisory committee are Messrs J. Mittermaier, H. R. Falk and J. B. Shaw.

The Society, up till December 31st, 1952, has made loans totalling $140,000.

CANADIAN LEGION

The Osoyoos branch of the Canadian Legion was formed on November 8th, 1944, with Mr. W. C. McConnachie, president and Mr. A. R. Johnson, secretary-treasurer with the following completing the list of charter members, Messrs. P. Dumont, C. Gross, W. Dolan, H. Smith, L. Lutz, F. L. Goodman, W. L. Abel, L. Newington, J. Oliver C. McCallum, J. Calderbank and G. Simpson.

In 1946 the Society erected a home on First Avenue North

that is well known as the Legion Hall. It is an imposing building with a full size basement in which is a beverage room and parlour, plus a well appointed kitchen. A splendid hall takes up the whole floor space of the uper story, serves the community well for dances and other social functions.

Mr. K. Kundtson, well known old timer and local resident, donated the site and provided the financial backing that enabled the Legion to build. The building and equipment cost approximately $25,000.

TEEN TOWN CLUB

As the name would imply this is a club of Osoyoos youthful citizens. It was organized in 1947 with Don Tweedy its first president and Madeleine Klein, secretary-treasurer and the following council members, Louise Waddell, Bob Kelly, Jean Pelky and Don Waddell. The primary objective of the club is that of entertainment but they are ever ready to give a helping hand in the campaign drive of the Red Cross, the Crippled Childrens Hospital and other such deserving institutions. They are deserving of much credit for good work already accomplished along that line. The 1953 officials of the club are, president, Gordon Bauer; vice-president, Marjorie Pugh; secretary, Shirley Neilson; treasurer, Lorraine Bauer; council, Morris Baskett, Doris Lemke, Margaret Buckshaw, Elizabeth Buckshaw, Mary Gnitt and Ronald Coulson.

OSOYOOS GYRO CLUB

The Gyros, the first service club to be organized in Osoyoos came officially into existence on charter night, April 27th, 1945, when the following officers and directors were installed: president, Mr. D. W. Saunders; vice-president, Mr. Bob Millar; secretary, Mr. Frank Plaskett; treasurer, Mr. Dave Cran; directors, Messrs. C. Emery, H. Grindler, H. McAlpine, W. Roberts, J. Denny and R. Cunningham. The club during its seven years of

existence, has given freely of time and funds in assisting Community activities and charity appeals. It took over the operation of the Community Hall at a time when the Hall officials were at their wits end, largely because of loss of support on account of the war.

They have taken on the development of a part of Osoyoos Park and their veteran caretaker, Mr. C. Edwards, through painstaking effort has transformed a considerable area of barren slope into a garden of brilliant bloom.

THE COMMUNITY CENTRE

The Community Centre organization is a public body charged with supervision of the Community Hall and that portion of Osoyoos Park immediately surrounding.

It is a district institution that has replaced the old Community Club that came into being in 1934 for the express purpose of getting a community hall for the district. It would be a good guess that never was a co-operative effort more enthusiastically sponsored and supported. Organization took place in October and the hall was in use during Christmas week and christened with a Christmas tree entertainment. Rather than build a hall with dimension limited in size to what the funds subscribed would provide, the directors recommended erection of a shell that would provide a sports hall with regulation floor space for provincial basketball playoffs, plus an auditorium, and trust to future subscriptions and operating profits to provide the necessary for completion and improvements.

The recommendation received unanimous endorsement at a general meeting and construction was forthright proceeded with under supervision of Mr. Harvey Boone of Oliver. The profit from rental and dances the first year was over six hundred dollars and was used in a first class fir floor. For several years the hall continued to yield profits, largely due to popular dances sponsored by a young ladies auxiliary, the said rev-

enue, however, was not equal to the growing demand of the hall's patrons, for more comfortable quarters in which to enjoy their sport and money was borrowed for such improvements as an addition, to provide space for bleachers, lining of the hall inside, sheeting outside, a furnace for heating, improved kitchen facilities etc. Then came the war and tough times for the Community Hall. The needs of the hall were a secondary consideration in the all out effort for the war. With all eligible young men of the district enlisted, the senior sports organizations foldled up and rentals revenue shrank to a trifle. Fortunately at this time when financial difficulties were worrying the directors, the Gyro Club in a spirit of community service volunteered to take over the management of the hall and their offer was most gratefully accepted. During the next four years the Gyros spent approximately two thousand dollars in excess of revenue received and there was still a debt of about twenty-two hunder dollars waiting assault. A feeling in the Gyro Club that the hall was not getting the support it deserved from the public resulted in the responsibility of the hall being assumed by a resurrected Community Club. A new board of directors started out with enthusiasm on a debt reduction campaign, via public subscription and life memberships at $10.00, a special feature. There was a seeming lack of effective organization and the campaign failed to accomplish a great deal. The activity in indoor sports that was so great before the war, that all time in the popular hours for play was taken up and more asked for, did not come back after the war and that fact coupled with competition in staging dances and providing space for other entertainments rendered maintenance of the hall a real problem and necessitated frequent campaigns for assistance.

In the spring of 1949 a group of public spirited citizens talked over the idea of making July 1st an annual sports day in Osoyoos to be known as Cherry Carnival day. It was believed that by featuring popular aquatic sports for which Osoyoos is ideally located a sports day could be provided that

would draw immense crowds and at the same time make possible some revenue for park development.

A strong committee was named under the chairmanship of Tommy Townrow. Initial financing was given a boost in a contest for election of a carnival queen. To Louise Waddell goes the honor of being elected first Cherry Carnival queen of Osoyoos.

The celebration proved a decided success from all angles and resulted in a net profit of $1176.08.

The Cherry Carnival has continued to be a popular event growing ever bigger and better as the years roll by. Mr. Townrow headed the committee for a second term in 1950, Mr. Sebastian Schmidt in 1951 and Mr. Eric Lohlein in 1952 and for each it has been a big job, well done.

Following Miss Waddell as Carnival Qeen were Miss Reta Dolan, Miss May Chernoff and Miss Wilheline Long in the order named. A total profit of $4423.58 was realized from the four celebrations.

The carnival programme has started each year with a parade of floats demonstrating service, the comic, the ingenious and the artistic, followed by children on decorated bicycles and a pet parade bringing up the rear.

A most novel feature of the 1952 carnival was a barbecue, made possible through the generosity of Mr. Ted Pendergraft who donated a prime beef, stipulating only that the roast meat be given away at lunch time to all who wished a slice. A big crowd lined up for the treat and all pronounced the meat delicious.

Supervision of the big roast was in the hands of Mr. E. Lacey, Jr.

The Cherry Carnival organization, though a susidiary of the Community Centre operates strictly on its own initiative,

its primary purpose being a days entertainment that will so popularize Osoyoos Cherry Carnival celebrations that visitors will come to Osoyoos on July 1st in ever increasing numbers. Any profits realized are earmarked for administration by the parent body.

Another strong arm of the community is the Folk Festival Committee that stages an annual two night entertainment that has filled the spacious Community Hall to capacity. To Mrs. Lacey Sr. goes the credit for initiating the movement. It was born of a desire that would see something started that would bring together the various nationalities that make up the cosmopolitan population of the district in an effort for the common good.

Citizens or descendants of citizens of some fourteen different nationalities participated in the first festival, featuring entertainment typical of the home land and so eminently successful was the event that it was decided to make it an annual fixture.

On the original committee were, Mr. Sebastian Schmidt, chairman, Mrs. E. Lacey Sr., Mrs. H. Slingsby, Mr. S. Wight, Mr. A. M. Hanbury and Mr. Bert Balogh.

OSOYOOS PARKS

Osoyoos may not be able to boast of extensive park areas but we can boast of appealing beach side parks on Lake Osoyoos that for beauty of location and extent of ideal bathing beaches will challenge anything in the province. Osoyoos Park, just off the junction of Main Street and First Avenue, actually at our front door, is a beauty spot with plenty of shade adjacent to superb bathing beaches.

A commodious community hall provides for the winter indoor sports, while in the summertime, in addition to ever popular water sports there are lawn bowing greens and tennis courts. A considerable area has been levelled that will be im-

proved and made available for other sports. It all adds up to making the park a very popular community centre.

A second lakeside park situated about a mile south of the town is remarkable for the extent of marvelous, clean, sandy bathing beaches. The park, embracing 14.4 acres, is a narrow peninsula that extends three thousand feet or thereabouts out into the lake from the west shore and the superb bathing beach continues all the way round. A pleasing feature for bathers, particularly children, is that in breezy weather there is still calm water on one side or the other of the peninsula. From the outer end of the peninsula the water continues shallow across to the east shore of the lake making it possible to wade across at all times.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows with their affiliated Rebekahs in the districts close to the border on each side of the International line have joined forces and leased the peninsula from Osoyoos Parks Board for the purpose of developing an International Park for recreational and picnic purposes, and to develop when finances will permit, a summer camp for underprivileged children.

Work on the project has already been started and initial plans call for tree planting, clearing and levelling of the area, creation of suitable parking facilities, erection of kitchen, bath houses, rest rooms and construction of tables and seats.

The park has been named Haynes International I.O.O.F. Park and the sponsors are determined to make it one of the outstanding recreation centres of the Okanagan Valley.

The name Haynes honors the late Judge Haynes who was the first resident of Osoyoos and a man who distinguished himself in the service of the province.

A five acre lot bordering the townsite on the west has been set aside for a baseball park but owing to a somewhat rough terrain it is waiting the day when development can be financed.

The local branch of the Canadian Legion have on hand the development and care of a fine bathing beach just north of the Willows Auto Camp. This is a popular bathing beach for south end residents and it is hoped that it will in the near future be set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the public for all time.

The provincial parks in the district are administered by a local parks board, the members of which are nominated at a public gathering and their names then submitted to the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands for approval. Members hold office for life unless at any time they should choose to retire. The first Osoyoos Parks Board appointed in 1938 consisted of Messrs. P. Samol, chairman, K. A. Plaskett, secretary, G. J. Fraser, A. W. Hanbury and Mrs. D. P. Simpson. Mr. Samol retired upon leaving town and Messrs. Plaskett and Fraser retired to permit a change in personnel. Mr. H. Hall, a member for a short time, retired on account of health. Present members are Mr. A. W. M. Hanbury, chairman, Mr. E. Lohlein, secretary, Mrs. D. P. Simpson, Mr. T. Hulton and Mr. H. J. Hulton.

A branch of Kiwanis International was organized in Osoyoos in January 1947 with Mr. R. Jenks as president, Mr. Ewart McNaughton, vice-president and Mr. Cecil LePoidevin, secretary-treasurer. As a service club their chief activity was the sponsoring of the Boy Scouts and undertaking development of a children's playground in the park. The club sponsored the organization of a sister club in Oroville and in 1949 the two clubs joined forces in doing all the local work in connection with the erection of a Kiwanis Peace Marker at the border between Oroville, Washington, and Osoyoos, B.C., as a token of goodwill existing between the people of two countries.

In the fall of 1951, weakened through an unfortunate loss in membership the club decided that it would be advisable to disband temporarily and forthwith very regretably did so.

OSOYOOS CEMETERY COMPANY

On December 3, 1937, the Osoyoos Cemetery Company was organized in compliance with the Cemetery Act which called for a minimum of ten shareholders with a membership fee of five dollars. If desired, the membership fee could apply on the purchase of a cemetery lot.

Those elected as shareholders were A. W. Hanbury, D. E. Burpee, George Carlson, C. L. Carless, D. G. McCrae, E. Lacey, F. L. Goodman, H. Schalge, H. Gummel and G. J. Fraser. Owing to having a family plot in the Penticton cemetery, Mr. Carles withdrew as a shareholder and Mr. C. A. King was elected in his stead.

The following shareholders were elected directors: A. W. Hanbury, G. Carlson, H. Schalge, C. A. King and H. Gummel. Mr. Hanbury was elected chairman and Mr. Gummel secretary-treasurer.

The cemetery site was provided by the Department of Lands, Victoria. Mr. D. G. McCrae kindly donated his services in making the first survey of plots and Mr. A. L. Gayton, of Oliver, was equally generous in making a survey of a second group of lots.

While the cemetery site was a grant to the district by the Department of Lands, the selection was left up to the settlers, who, after a thorough canvas of the district and a close scrutiny of suggested areas, made the final choice without a dissenting voice. Seemingly the site chosen would seem to have possessed features designating it as the natural spot for the district cemetery or was it merely co-incidence that it was the apparent choice of the early settlers as there was the odd burial there before the dawn of the 20th century.

It is prominently located on the tip of the bench on the west side of the lake between the pioneer trail and the new highway with a commanding view of the lake.

Citizens of Osoyoos can well visualize the day in the not too distant future, when with artistic landscaping and judicious planting of trees, shrubs, grass and flowers, the last resting place of citizens, relatives and friends will be one of the beauty spots of our community.

That section of the cemetery that includes the early graves has been reserved for the pioneers. The inscriptions on the tombstones and bronze plaques there tell of the passing of the following old-timers: Judge John Carmichael Haynes and Mrs. Haynes; Theodore Kruger and Mrs. Kruger, August Kruger, and a twin brother that died in infancy; May Haynes, first wife of W. B. Haynes; Edith May Montgomery, Baby Coristine, child of Dr. D. Coristine and Mrs. Coristine; C. D. "Kit" Carr, a pioneer rancher of Kruger Mountain. The bronze plate on Mr. Carr's tomb bears the odd inscription "Timken Buck, the more you put down, the less you pick up", a saying very often used by Kit and reputed to be with reference to poker games. Also there is Joseph Murphy and Joe Chop. The latter was really a pioneer of the lower Similkameen but spent his last years ranching near Osoyoos.

OKANAGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

An Oliver-Osoyoos branch was organized in Osoyoos in 1949 at a meeting held in the Lake View Cafe at which there were present from the parent organization, president J. B. Knowles, Kelowna; secretary, Rev. J. Goodfellow, Princeton and F. M. Buckland, director, Kelowna. After deciding to form a local branch the following officers were elected: President, F. L. Goodman, vice-president, George J. Fraser, secretary-treasurer, A. Kalten, Directors, Messrs. L. J. and H. Ball, N. V. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Millar, of Oliver.

The primary object of the local it was agreed should be the gathering of data relative to the early days and the recording of all matters of worthwhile interest in the district that it might be available for the historian of the future.

OSOYOOS CANCER SOCIETY

A branch of the Canadian Cancer Society. It was organized in 1952 with the following slate of officers elected, president, Mr. R. Jenks, vice-president, Mrs. H. G. Bryan, welfare, Mrs. H. Jardine, secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. G. Bryan. The chief function of the society will be the sponsoring of an annual active campaign for funds in aid of the society's work.

PARENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

An Osoyoos P.T.A. was formed in 1952 with a view to fostering closer relationship between parents and teachers. First officers elected were, president Mrs. W. Marzinzik, vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Emery, secretary, Mr. E. Albrecht. Directors, Mr. R. Jenks and Mrs. W. Tenning. Treasurer, Mrs. N. Davidson.

19533 officers are, president, Mrs. Geo. Coombe, vice-president, Mr. R. Jenks, secretary, Mrs. F. Schiller, treasurer, Mrs. A. Neuman, membership, Miss S. Dennis, publicity, Mrs. W. Tenning, programme, Mrs. C. E. Emery, hospital, Mrs. E. McNaughton.

Organization of the first fire brigade in Osoyoos took place in 1943 with Mr. Percy Bates, a former member of Penticton's fire brigade being elected chief, R. M. Lewis, deputy chief, W. D. Long, captain, S. Evan, secretary-treasurer.

Messrs. Ab. Davidson, Joe Klein, Kurt Grindler and Tony Carl completed the unit.

The fire fighting equipment consisted of a chemical engine that had seen service in Penticton for fifteen years, was in splendid condition but was slow on the road with a speed of about fifteen miles per hour, a booster pump with two thousand feet of hose that brought the business section of the town within reach of the lake, the only available water supply at that time.

The Brigade and their equipment were put to a severe test when the Mahler apple evaporator went up in smoke. The two storey flour and feed store of Eric Lohlein, a frame building was just two and one half feet from the burning building. The fire fighters on the roof of the store kept two streams of water on the walls of the two buildings until it was possible to push the doomed wall over and thus the store was saved. The Brigade has done much good work but the fight to save the Lohlein store was the most spectacular.

RED CROSS

The Osoyoos Branch of the Red Cross with which the district of Bridesville has been affiliated raised the sum of five thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars in the first five years of its existence. The branch was organised in 1939 with Mrs. C. A. King as president, Mrs. J. K. Anderson, secretary, and Mr. J. K. Anderson, treasurer. Too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Anderson for the success attained over the years, her zeal for the Red Cross knew no bounds and she continued in office until leaving the district in 1944. Mr. Anderson during the same period was a most painstaking treasurer. During the war years the ladies of the district, or rather a number of them, met weekly and accomplished much good work, knitting, cutting out and sewing for our soldiers overseas and for civilian casualties of the war.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scout movement in Osoyoos had its inception in 1922 when the Reverend Arthur Elliott, a brother-in-law of Mr. F. L. Goodman, as scout master formed a troop composed of Douglas and Pat Fraser, Chester and George Jermyn, Jim and Johnnie Paul, with cubs Billy Richter and Dennis Elliott.

Margaret Fraser, now Mrs. George Driver, then the lone girl in the district old enough to engage in scout activities,

recalls being permitted to accompany the troop on their hikes and to share in most of their activities. Owing to Mr. Elliott leaving for England in 1923 the troop very reluctantly had to disband for lack of a leader.

Twelve years later, in 1935, a reorganization was effected under the leadership of Mr. W. C. McConnachie. Succeeding Scoutmasters have been Messrs Charles Edwards, Willi Tenning, Ewart McNaughton, W. Howard, E. McNaughton (2nd term) and Harold King. Assistant Scoutmasters have been Messrs McNaughton, Howard and H. King who have served as assistants when not leader and Messrs A. Gruhl, G. W. Letts and Geoffrey King. 1953 officials are: Scoutmaster, Mr. H. King; assistants, Messrs E. McNaughton and E. Albrecht.

The sponsoring of the Boy Scouts was the major undertaking of the Kiwanis Club during the four years of its existence. Previous to that a local Scout Association had the responsibility and during that period the measure of support given the scouts is not worthy of mention. The lack of public support is probably not surprising when there is nothing complimentary to be said of interest taken in the movement by the parents of the Scouts. Great credit is due the Scoutmasters and their assistants for carrying on and making the best of adverse circumstances. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. McNaughton for long years of splendid service. In 1947 a very promising Cub group was formed under the leadership of Corporal Ken Bond, ably assisted by Mrs. W. Howard. The Cubs have continued to thrive and at this date, 1953, are under the leadership of Mr. Geoffrey King, assisted by Mrs. H. Compeau and Mrs. H. Marsland.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The honor of being the pioneer group in the community goes to that formed by the ladies of the United Church, who in February, 1931, met at the home of Mrs. Harry Martin to form a Women's Association. Mrs. E. R. Dawson was elected presi-

dent, Mrs. H. Price, vice-president and Mrs. H. Martin, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Martin, who moved from the district shortly after, was succeeded by Mrs. G. J. Fraser.

This association was from the first far more than a church group. Almost all of the little handful of Osoyoos women joined and the organization looked after all community work such as welfares, the sending of Christmas hampers, assisting with all matters in connection with the school including the annual Christmas tree which provided a gift for every child in the district over six months old. They raised money for all these efforts through bazaars, suppers etc.

When the community hall was built in 1934 they gave one hundred dollars toward the building fund and later provided chairs and kitchen equipment.

With the formation of a Women's Institute in 1938 the United Church group relinquished its welfare and community work.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

A local branch of the Women's Institute was organized in 1938. The president of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Canada, Mrs. H. McGregor of Penticton was in attendance to inaugurate it. First officers were, president, Mrs. A. W. Hanbury; vice-president, Mrs. S. Field, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Hulton.

Additional directors were Mrs. E. Lacey Sr., Mrs. W. Hogg, now of Hedley and Mrs. P. Bates.

This group sponsored such activities as the Dominion Provincial Youth Training School, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, school affairs and welfare work.

In their welfare work they have given much appreciated

assistance toward sending children to the Crippled Childrens Hospital and other institutions.

They were active in efforts to secure doctor and dental services for the district and in making jam for the Red Cross for shipment overseas. Doubtless the major task undertaken by the Institute was the sending of parcels to every man and woman from Osoyoos that was in the service overseas. How much those little remembrances from the home town meant to the recipients was clearly shown by the number of thank you letters received, feelingly expressing deep gratitude and appreciation.

Since the war the W.I. has been very active in the wide field of welfare work and many there are who are very grateful to the Institute for timely assistance rendered. An outstanding improvement at the Community Hall in a remodelled and redecorated kitchen made during the winter of 1950-51 calls for the thanks of the community to the W.I.

1953 officials are, president, Mrs. L. DeMerchant, 1st vice-president, Mrs. M. Tychon, 2nd vice-president, Mrs. W. Savage, secretary, Mrs. C. Franklin, treasurer, Mrs. M. Rajaccich, directors, Mrs. W. Spencer and Mrs. P. Englesby, social convener, Mrs. J. Shaw; welfare, Mrs. R. McDonald and Mrs. W. Marzinzik.

Since 1940 the Institute has sponsored the Girl Guides and in this work they have had valued assistance from another group of ladies who have organized to assist in the Guide work.

The 1953 officials of this latest Guide association are, president, Mrs. W. Tenning, secretary, Mrs. W. H. Cochin; treasurer, Mrs. E. Lohlein; badge secretary, Miss D. Waterman. Honorary president, Mrs. D. P. Faser.

GIRL GUIDES

A troop of Girl Guides was organized in Osoyoos in 1936

under the leadership of Mrs. D. P. Fraser and Mrs. F. S. Plaskett who were assisted by Miss Dolly Waterman. Miss Waterman and Mrs. P. D. Huxley succeeded Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Plaskett in the leadership. A troop of Brownies was organized about the same time under the leadership of Mrs. Clarence Pelkey.

In 1937 a Guide association was formed in which the late Mrs. J. O. Howells was the prime moving spirit. The object of the new body was to be the sponsoring of the Guides, finding them the necessary funds with which to carry on and to assist them in any and every way possible. In 1940 the Women's Institute was invited to take over as there was an apparent waste of effort in having a second organization composed chiefly of the same ladies. The W.I. accepted and continues the good work. A most noticeable accomplishment of the sponsors in the early days was the raising of funds that enabled all local guides to visit Vancouver at the time of the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Owing to the urgent call for help in war activities the Guides and Brownies were permitted to disband in order that their leaders might be free to give their utmost to the war effort. In 1948 there was a reorganization of both Guides and Brownies. The Guides under the leadership of Mrs. E. R. Gee has seen its membership grow from an initial six to a peak of forty-five in 1952. Mrs. Gee has been assisted by Misses Isabell Prentice and Eleanor Patt, followed by Mrs. Willi Tenning and Mrs. D. Ladd, and is now assisted by Miss Mary Smith.

The Brownies were re-organized under the leadership of Mrs. Harley Haines, who, after several years of service, has been succeeded by Mrs. D. Saunders, who has been assisted in turn by Mrs. R. Boyle and Mrs. R. McDonald.

Of supreme interest to the Guides last season (1952) was the holding of a great international Guide camp at Ottawa where several thousand Guides gathered. Miss Elizabeth Buck-

shaw was the fortunate young lady who had the pleasure of representing Osoyoos at the monster gathering of the Guides.

YOUNG LADIES AUXILIARY

A young Ladies Auxiliary was originally called the Swastika Club, having been thus named by the young ladies who founded it, wishing to use the ancient Indian symbol which indicates welfare and good fortune. They did not know that soon the symbol was to be disgraced but when that happened, they quickly decided to change the name of their organization to the Community Club Auxiliary.

The first objective of the young ladies was to raise funds for the purchase of a second-hand piano for the hall so that dances might be held there when desired without having to impose on the good nature of some good citizen who would be asked to loan their instrument. Needless to say, that objective was soon accomplished.

The first president of the club was Mrs. Flo. Dawson and the secretary-treasurer, Miss Elsie Sim, now Mrs. Steve Mepham. Members included Molly Sim, now Mrs. K. A. Plaskett, Margaret Fraser, now Mrs. Geo. Driver, Violet Lewis, now Mrs. B. F. "Pat" Fraser, Miss Verna Dawson, Mrs. Phyllis McConnachie and Miss Winnifred Lynds who was the school teacher for several years.

Following erection of the Community Hall the main attraction of the group was the sponsoring of dances for the raising of money for hall improvements.

Their well-conducted dances became very popular and the Community Club was for several years greatly indebted to this group of young ladies for very substantial financial assistance. The group wound up its activities in 1942.

CHURCHES

The first denomination to establish church services at Osoyoos was the Presbyterian when in the summer of 1917 a lay preacher, a Mr. Borthwick, covered a part of the Kettle Valley field together with the southern Okanagan from Okanagan Falls to Osoyoos. Service was held at the various points biweekly and Mr. Borthwick covered the field on a bicycle pushing it on the sandy mountain trails between the valleys of the Okanagan and the Kettle.

At Osoyoos, services were held in the Fraser ranch home until a school room was fitted up in the old jail when it became the meeting place of different churches for many years. Following Mr. Borthwick was another layman, a Mr. Warren, who was well described at a church gathering by Mrs. J. R. Christie, of Okanagan Falls, as an old countryman with a Scottish name and a Cockney accent, little education but great enthusiasm. Mr. Warren's field in this valley, was limited to the southern Okanagan from the Falls to Osoyoos. Somehow Mr. Warren got hold of a horse and buggy with which he covered his district. He knew nothing about how to handle a horse and his horse knew that he didn't and would move when and as he pleased. The situation grew worse instead of better and Mr. Warren was having difficulty in reaching his appointments on time. He wrote Henry Ford telling him of his difficulties while doing the Lord's work. Shortly after, the Ford dealer in Penticton, received a letter from Henry Ford authorizing him to sell Mr. Warren a car on easy terms. Mr. Warren got the car and to the surprise of everyone he got around his field without a minor accident. The Southern Okanagan Lands Project was under construction at the time and Mr. Warren held service at the camps. On one occasion there was no one out to hear him but he discoursed nevertheless. He explaind that having advertised the service he felt in duty bound to do his part. In those days there were only three Protestant families in Osoyoos and it was not uncommon to see 100 percent in attendance.

In 1921 the mission board of the Presbyterian church, visualising a rapid development of the district following the advent of irrigation water which was about due from the S.O. Lands Project's big irrigation canal that had reached the Oliver area, built both a church and a manse there without calling on the mission field for a dime. The Reverend Harry Feir, an ordained minister from Manitoba accepted appointment as resident minister of the new pastoral charge that included congregations at Okanagan Falls, Oliver and Osoyoos. Mr. Feir was accompanied to his post by Mrs. Feir and son Douglas and they lived for a few months at the Falls until the manse at Oliver was ready for occupation. In 1925 the union of the Methodist, the Presbyterian and Congregational churches was effected and the new church, the United Church of Canada, took over the mission work in this field. Mr. Feir continued as pastor. Six years later, having found that Mrs. Feir's health was much relieved from an aggravating asthmatic trouble when visiting at the coast, Mr. Feir resigned this charge to accept a coast pastorate.

He was succeeded by the Rev. H. Dewar who had come from a mission pastorate on the rugged west coast. Five years later Mr. Dewar was succeeded by the late Reverend R. E. Cribb who had come to the Okanagan from Kimberely. Five years later Mr. Cribb accepted a call to Cranbrook and was succeeded here by Reverend S. V. Redman of Ladner who remained for a period of eight years when he accepted a call to a pastoral charge in Victoria. The Reverend S. Pike, of Peachland, recently from the province of Alberta, immediately followed Mr. Redman in ministering to this Okanagan pastoral charge of the United Church. The United Church edifice was built during the winter season of 1938-39. Previous to that services were held in the school house "old jail" and later in the community hall.

An amusing incident occurred one Sunday when Mr. Feir was conducting service in the old jail. There was a man hole in the ceiling and it had been left open, probably by some

curious minded individual looking for a cache of the pack rats that were believed to be hibernating there.

The opening, unfortunately, was overhead between the teacher's desk beside which Mr. Feir was standing and the school desks in which those who made up the congregation were seated. A litter of baby mice, hairless and eyes yet closed, were stirring up above, possibly hungry, and about every two minutes one of the helpless, hairless, harmless little creatures would drop to the floor and have to be removed. There was some tittering and some upward glancing in anticipation of the next descent.

The possibilities in intensive cultivation meant a sudden and rapidly increasing population and with the increased population came the likelihood of the establishment of churches of various denominations. The first of several denominations to start holding regular church services was the Pentecostal and for a few years they worshipped in the old jail. The Reverend Andrew Grieve was their first minister but no record of the early work and struggles of the Pentecostal Church in Osoyoos would be complete without tribute being paid to Mrs. Geo. Carlson, a most capable and inspirational woman, the recognized driving force of the church and equally at home in the pulpit or on the management board Mr. Grieve was succeeded by the Reverend E. A. Francis during whose pastorate the Pentecostal church was built. The building of the church was made possible at that time through the purcase of one of the tobacco sheds the provincial government built in the early development days in anticipation of tobacco growing proving a lucrative crop, which did not materialize.

The present pastor, Jan. 1953, Reverend H. D. Francis, has ministered to the congregation since his brother left in 1949 for a mission field in South Africa.

Next in line were the German Baptists, and to them, though few in number, goes the honor of having in 1936, erected the

first building for church worship in Osoyoos. Their pastor was the Reverend H. Rumple.

In 1937 the Roman Catholics of the district who had been worshipping in Oliver, organized and built their first church under the guidance of Father A. L. McIntyre, who had come here from Nelson and who was followed within a few months by Father Anthony Mulenburg. Father Mulenburg was a most aggressive and public spirited citizen who took an active part in the village and district activities. A fast growing membership in his church resulted from his aggressive leadership.

During his pastorate a combined residence and study was built and also an imposing new church, leaving the older edifice available for a much needed Parish Hall.

Father Morelli succeeded Father Mulenburg and is the present incumbent.

The Anglican Church commenced holding church services during the summer of 1936. Their services were held in the community hall until the United Church was built when they accepted a cordial invitation to hold their church services there until they should have their own church home. Their pastor during those early years was the late Reverend F. C. Briscall, of Oliver. Mr. Briscall was followed by the Reverend R. E. M. Yerberg during whose pastorate a fine new commodious church was built. Mr. Yerberg enlisted as a padre in the armed forces and has been succeeded by the Reverend George Pattison.

The Lutheran congregation commenced holding church services in the community hall in 1943. Like several other local churches they have been sharing with other communities in the service of a pastor. In 1948 under the pastorate of Reverend H. Schaan they erected a church on the N.W. corner of 3rd Avenue and 4th Street. The Reverend R. Reiner was installed as pastor of Grace Lutheran Church on Sunday, February 10th, 1952.

SPORT

The social and leisurely game of golf was introduced in Osoyoos by Raymond Fraser in the early twenties. On a Sunday afternoon Raymond could be seen knocking a ball around the range on the east side of the lake to points where he had sunk a tomato can. Raymond's antics roused the curiosity of neighbor Sim who followed him round one afternoon to see what it was all about and thereafter there were golfers two. Soon after Dougal Burpee invested in a set of clubs and made it three. Others followed suit and in a short time there was sufficient enthusiasm aroused to warrant the organization of a club. R. H. Plaskett was elected first president, the penalty for which was a donation of lumber for erection of a club house. Work bees were organized, the club house built, fairways cleared, sand greens oiled and fenced and no one save the president had been called on for a dime.

The Golf Club was very fortunate in being able to have its course officially opened by a most distinguished guest in the person of Miss McKenzie, popular niece of Lieutenant Governor Randolph Bruce. Hearing that the King's representative and party were scheduled for a brief visit in Osoyoos on a cross country tour, the club lost no time in making arrangements for Miss McKenzie to do the honors. An amusing incident occurred relative to the opening celebration. On the previous day the local school teacher when announcing to the scholars, emphasized that they should not forget to tell their parents that the Lieutenant Governor would be there. One boy told his parents that the left-handed governor would be there.

The vice regal party were introduced by W. A. McKenzie, M.L.A. for Similkameen and after a few remarks by the Lieutenant Governor, Miss McKenzie teed off, scoring a spectacular drive, getting wonderful distance, plus perfect direction. She then declared the Osoyoos golf course open and wished the club every success. Osoyoos boasted of having the most econo-

mically operated course in the province. There was no membership fee. The work of keeping the fairways and greens in order was distributed among the members as equitably as possible and believe it or not, the plan worked exceptionally well.

Unfortunately the land on which the golf course was located was potential orchard land and there came a day about 1940 when the golfer squatters had to relinquish their fairways and greens to the covetous orchardists, following which most of the members became associated with other sports or interests.

A few enthusiasts kept the name of the club alive by accepting the challenge of the annual border tournament at Kettle Valley played in the month of May.

The boys accomplished the surprising feat of capturing the cup three seasons in succession and without any of them having had any practice between tournaments. Most frequent participants from Osoyoos have been Doug Fraser, Ken Plaskett, Ralph Lewis, Billy Sim and Pat Fraser.

HOCKEY

The first inter-city hockey match to be played at Osoyoos was organized by Alf Hanbury and took place at the head of the lake in the winter of 1928 between hastily mustered teams representing the rival communities of Oliver and Osoyoos. Most of the participants were old-time puck chasers, some of whom had more weight and less wind than perfect form called for, but they staged a spirited game nevertheless and it was a battle royal from the first drop of the puck and anybody's game until Oliver nosed out a win in overtime play. Score 3-2.

Cap't. Porteous, Reg Tait, W. Raincock, S. K. Fitzpatrick, Williard Foster and Bill Hayden were the lead players on the Oliver lineup. For Osoyoos there was Alf Hanbury, Henry Hulton, Roy Purdy, Ken and Frank Plaskett, Ian Brown, Ralph Lewis and

Johnny Stevens taking the heavy end.

There was a good crowd of fans on hand to cheer or rag the boys as spirit moved them and between playing periods all hands enjoyed an immense bonfire Mr. Hanbury had provided on the beach.

THE ROARING GAME

Among the early fruit growers to locate in Osoyoos were a number of most enthusiastic devotees of the roaring game, who had brought their stones with them and who took advantage of every possible opportunity for a game on the lake or adjacent ponds. The Osoyoos climate, however, was never partial to the game, nor did the hopes of Dougal Burpee and his pals mean a thing to the weatherman, play was off and on, but mostly off.

Word somehow got over the hill to Greenwood that there were Knights of the Broom at Osoyoos ready to swap their valley's sunshine for the crisp air of the mining town and forthwith came a pressing invitation for representation from Osoyoos, no limit, at Greenwood's annual curling bonspiel, 1921.

Two rinks were made up and one morning when the sky was clear and the air biting (barometers of good curling weather) eight men with brooms, and those who had them, wearing tams, boarded the train at Oroville at 6 a.m.

At Midway, the hospitable Greenwood club had a team and sleigh waiting for us with that genial old-timer, Bob Forshaw, giving the handshake.

The day was bright, the roads good, the horses keen, the bells jingled, it was sleigh riding at its best. After the nine mile trip, the curlers were landed at the door of the spacious home of the one and only Geo. Walters and his equally popular wife, where together with a number of the Greenwood ice dusters, they were treated to the best ever sumptuous turkey dinner.

At 2 p.m. play started and two spirited games resulted in wins for the visiting teams. Play continued for two days with Osoyoos losing but one game.

The one-sided result cannot be taken as any indication of the play. All games were keenly contested and most of them were close. It should be pointed out that the visitors were all veterans of the game, while the home team with eight rinks had players of limited experience on lead.

The ice was splendid throughout the spiel and the Greenwood people were the best of hosts and for the next twenty years the Greenwood bonspiel was a popular event with Osoyoos curlers.

Those comprising the local rinks were D. Barnes, R. D. Fraser, Geo. J. Fraser, D. E. Burpee, skip., Jack Robertson, Geo. Crookston, W. "Monty" Montgomery and F. W. Fraser, skip.

Ski loving citizens indulge in their favorite past-time on the nearby slopes of Anarchist and Mount Kobau. At Mount Kobau a ski lift has been installed and a small lodge erected. The slopes of Anarchist are the most easily reached and provide plenty of range for good skiing but not quite so appealing to the daring, as the slopes of Kobau. There would appear to be a splendid opportunity on Anarchist for the development of a winter playground, where in addition to skiing, natural ice could be provided for hockey, curling and pleasure skating.

Other organized sports of which we are unable to give detailed reports are baseball, softball, basketball, alley bowling, lawn bowling and lawn tennis.

HAYNES ADMINISTRATION

It was in the fall of 1859 that John Carmichael Haynes set out from his native Ireland bound for Victoria, B.C., where he landed on Christmas Day.

He had with him a letter of introduction to Chartres Brew, then Superintendent of the B.C. Constabulary and also testimonials from the Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the city of Cork. Brew was apparently favorably impressed with young Mr. Haynes for he lost no time in introducing him to the Governor, and to the two men, Haynes made known his desire to join the B.C. Police force.

He had not long to wait, for early in January he received an appointment and almost immediately was sent to Yale, on the Fraser, with a number of specials to assist in quelling a disturbance known in Provincial History as the Ned McGowan war. The trouble proved less serious than it had appeared would be the case and it was soon quelled and the special force disbanded. Haynes, however, was continued on duty among the mining camps on the Fraser.

He quickly established a fine record for efficiency and integrity and in the fall of that year, 1859, he was advanced to the post of Chief Constable at Yale, which at that time was the most important point on the river. This position he held until he received his appointment as assistant to Gold Commissioner Cox in October 1860, when he proceeded to Rock Creek.

A Customs Port opened in the Similkameen that fall and as soon as the building was ready for occupancy, Cox appointed Haynes Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the new office. In April, 1861, Haynes' jurisdiction was extended to include the trails to the interior which bordered on Okanagan Lake upon which two constables were stationed.

Mr. Haynes, as previously noted, was signally honored in the fall of 1861 when he was appointed Gold Commissioner succeeding Mr. W. G. Cox. Further honors were soon to come his way. In 1864 he received appointment as a Stipendiary Magistrate and was immediately despatched to Wild Horse Creek in the Kootenay to establish law and order in a new and fast growing mining camp in which according to advice reaching Victoria things were running wild because of lack of any governing authority. A murder had been committed the night before the arrival of Haynes and the camp was in an uproar. So many men had taken part in the fracas that resulted in the murder that it was practically impossible to place the responsibility. Mr. Haynes as Gold Commissioner had authority to deal with the matter.

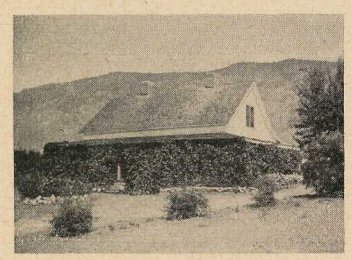
He instituted a court and several men were tried and all were acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence. Mr. Haynes had, however, by his firmness and fairness in court won the confidence and respect of practically all in camp and he had little trouble thereafter.

Colonial Secretary, Arthur N. Birch, who visited the camp at the end of September when on a tour of inspection, reported as follows: "I arrived within six weeks of Mr. Haynes' residence in the district to find the mining laws of the Colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen and everything as quiet and orderly as it could possibly be in the most civilized district of the land, and much to the surprise of many of the miners who recalled the early days of mining in the State of California. Haynes' accounts show that he has collected over sixteen thousand dollars between August 10th and September 30th, and which he kept in a valise in his office."

Shortly after submitting his report the Secretary had the pleasure of writing Mr. Haynes and advising him that His Excellency, Governor Douglas, had been pleased to appoint him a member of the Legislative Council of British Columbia.

In 1866 Mr. Haynes was further honored by being appointed a County Court Judge. From the date of the said appointment he was popularly and widely known as Judge Haynes.

Mrs. R. B. White, of Penticton, daughter of the Judge, in memoirs of her father, writes: "Riding down the mountain on the east side toward Osoyoos one evening at the end of a long journey returning from Kootenay, the beauty of the lake with its shadows and reflections so appealed to the Judge that he decided to acquire land and make Osoyoos his permanent home. In 1868 the Judge married Charlotte, youngest daughter of William Moresby, who was a younger brother of Sir Fairfax Moresby, Admiral of the Fleet and uncle of Admiral John Moresby. Judge and Mrs. Haynes, both of whom were expert horseback riders rode over the Hope trail to their home at Osoyoos where Mrs. Haynes was the first, and for several years the only woman in the district. Their marriage proved a most happy one but unfortunately of short duration. On February 10th at New Westminster a son was born to Judge and Mrs. Haynes whom they christened Fairfax Moresby.



The old ranch home of Judge Haynes as it has been photographed in later years

Mrs. Haynes was not to have long to enjoy her boy. After contracting a cold an illness developed from which she did not recover, passing away on May 5th. The Judge, who was at Wild Horse Creek at the time, knew nothing of his great loss until a traveller handed him a newspaper in which he discovered the notice of his wife's death.

In 1875 the Judge married again, the bride being Emily Josephine Pittendrigh, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Pittendrigh, who had come to British Columbia via Cape Horn in 1872.

The new Mrs. Haynes has been described as being pretty, a good housekeeper, an accomplished cook and a charming hostess.

There were seven children born to this union, the first of which was Valentine Carmichael, born on December 1st, 1875. Val was the first white child born in Osoyoos.

The second child was Hester Emily, now Mrs. R. B. White of Penticton, who has been the historian of the family and has contributed much to the history of the Boundary districts. Then followed William Barrington, Oliver; Irene Margaret, (Mrs. Parkinson), Kelowna; John Sherman, San Diego, Cal. The sixth child died at birth and the seventh was Susan Jane, (Mrs. Gardom), now living in California.

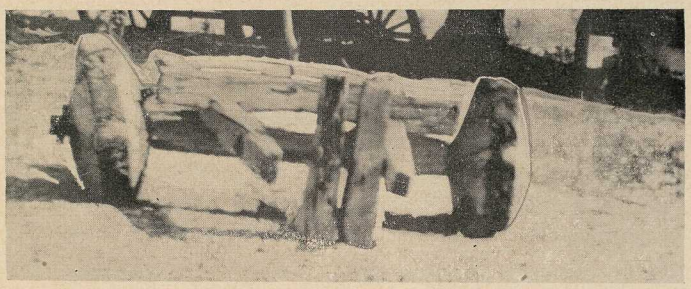
The 2nd Mrs. Haynes. nee Miss Emily J. Pittendrigh

Judge Haynes, first and most notable citizen.

In addition to his many official duties the Judge engaged in ranching in partnership with Mr. W. H. Lowe

who, for many years, was chief constable of the District. They got their start in cattle by buying from Drovers sufficient to enable them with the money realised to pay the duty on the remainder of their stock.

They also added to their herd by the purchase of foot sore animals. It can be presumed the cripples were bargains as otherwise they would sooner or later have been dropped by the wayside. Their herd of cattle rapidly increased and is reported to have numbered three thousand head at one time.



Section of first wagon used on Haynes Ranch

Almost twenty-one thousand acres of land was acquired bit by bit. Included was the big stretch of meadow land running north from Osoyoos Lake that has long been known as the Haynes Meadows. The Judge took a flier at horse raising on his own and imported some valuable breeding stock. The venture proved non-profitable and was abandoned but not before he had witnessed much improvement in the Indian horses due to the high bred sires he had placed on the range.

Judge Haynes might well have looked back with pride to his long and honored career in the public service and to the extensive estate he had acquired over the years and he might well have looked forward to many years of leisurely enjoyment in the evetime of life, but it was not to be. In July 1888 when homeward bound from Victoria accompanied by his sons,

Fairfax and Valentine, who had been attending school, and Miss Mabel Pittendrigh, the Judge took ill at the Allison ranch near Princeton. Dr. Chipps of Nicola was sent for but before he arrived the Judge had passed on, death taking place on July 6th, his 57th birthday.

The body was taken by canoe to Similkameen, thence by wagon to Osoyoos, where in the presence of a large gathering of friends, both white and Indian, he was laid to rest on the hillside by the edge of the cottonwood grove on his beloved ranch. This spot, he had himself chosen for the resting place of the infant daughter who had passed on some years before. In the passing of Judge Haynes the Province lost a distinguished servant, the people of the district, a wise counsellor, good neighbor and friend, and the sorrowing family, a loved and devoted husband and father. Mrs. Haynes survived her husband for twenty years and died in Spokane in 1908. Her body was brought to Osoyoos and her grave is beside that of the Judge in the pioneer section of Osoyoos Cemetery.

Residents of Osoyoos have surely been inexcusably slow in taking action to perpetuate the name of our most distinguished pioneer in suitable manner. True, the spring time creek that coursed through his ranch has been known as Haynes Creek since earliest days of the big ranch, but the water of that seasonal freshet is subject to diversion at any time and so it seemed most essential that a more notable and permanent feature of the district should be chosen to commemorate his name and such a move has recently been accomplished. The spectacular peninsula that juts into the lake on the west side about a mile below the town and that was wisely set aside by the Provincial Government some years ago for public use has been leased by the Osoyoos Parks Board to an International group of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and their associate order of Rebeccas for development as an International Recreation Park and the promoters of the park have been pleased to accede to the wish of Osoyoos Parks Board that

the Haynes name be commemorated in the naming of the park, with the result that the park will be known as Haynes International Oddfellows Park.

Mention has been made and the specifications given of the Customs House that was built in Osoyoos in 1861. The said building was the first of any kind to be erected in Osoyoos following the advent of the whiteman and pictures of the said building are naturally rare and of great historic interest. What little lumber was used in the building was whip-sawed in the vicinity of Strawberry Creek by a couple of Chinamen. Whip-sawed lumber, it might be stated, was cut with a crosscut saw in upright action, with one sawyer in a pit below and the other on a platform above. One of the two Chinamen referred to, named Cheesaw, drifted across the International line and settled where the town of Cheesaw now is, which accounts for the town getting that name. It has been said that this town is the only one in America that has been named for a citizen of China.

In 1861 a steamboat, eighty-five feet long, was built at the south end of Osoyoos Lake by a mariner known as Captain William H. Gray, an American who had come to the valley from the Fraser River where he had been engaged in steamboat freighting. The purpose of the boat he was building was reputed to be that of freighting between the Columbia River and Okanogan Lake to serve the need of the new mining camps at Cherry and Mission Creeks, both of which gave promise of big development.

The boat was completed up to the point of installing machinery, when according to reports of old timers, it was decided that Okanagan Falls could not be navigated. It would appear that Grays' plans for navigating the falls must have called for locks as otherwise it was most obvious they could not be navigated. It would be interesting to have the inside story of the odd circumstance. It is quite clear that Governor

Douglas expected the boat to go into operation for, in a letter to Commissioner Cox, he gave strict orders to see that the boat called and obtained a clearance from the Custom House at Osyoos each time she entered or departed from British territory. The boat was eventually completed and was used as a freighter on the Columbia for many years.

The recording of pre-emptions in the rich agricultural area surrounding Okanagan Mission by both Cox and Haynes in 1861 would also lend credence to the story of Grays' boat. It can reasonably be assumed that the big incentive to the land pre-empting was the abnormal prices being paid at the Rock Creek mining camp for vegetables. Onions were bringing $25.00 per 100 pounds, potatoes $22.00, and other produce proportionately high. The steamboat then building would be expected to solve the transportation problem as far as Osoyoos. As there is no record of either gentlemen having done anything toward development of his pre-emption it is probably a good guess that the sudden collapse of the Rock Creek boom coupled with the failure of the steamboat to provide the anticipated transportation would give reason for abandonment of the pre-emptions.

GOVERNMENT DELINQUENCY

On April 30th, 1862, Commissioner Haynes in a report to the Colonial Secretary advises that he had not had any salary payment since September 30th, 1861, and therefore was in debt for the necessaries of life and that others in the service were in the same predicament. It is almost unbelievable that any department of the Government could have been so lax as to be seven months behind in the payment of wages. There was little concern given apparently to the inconvenience such laxity would cause the employees concerned or to the merchants who would have the burden of carrying accounts for seven months.

On October 17th, 1863, Haynes reports to the Colonial

Secretary trouble with Indians because of one Hiram F. Smith, a resident of Washington State, trading five gallons of whiskey to Keremeos Indians for horses which was followed by an attack by the Indians "while under the influence of the whiskey" on Roderick McLean, Hudson's Bay Factor at Keremeos.

Customs returns (statistics) reveal that there was cleared at the Port of Osoyoos, from November 1861, when the Port was opened, till July 30th, 1864, the following described animals: cattle 7720, horses 5378, sheep 1371 and mules 948. A duty of $6.00 per head was charged on the cattle. The writer has not found record of the amount levied on other animals but assuming that it would be proportionate on the the basis of value, it is evident that the Port of Osoyoos accounted for considerable revenue in those early years.

BIOGRAPHIES

TOM ELLIS

On April 30th, 1865, Thomas Ellis, a young Irishman, recently out from the old land, arrived in Osoyoos accompanied by one Andrew McFarlane, having walked over the much advertised Hope Trail. Mr. Ellis had a letter of introduction from officials in Victoria to Mr. Haynes in which Mr. Haynes was invited to give Mr. Ellis what assistance he could in finding a suitable ranch location. Mr. Ellis was made a welcome guest at the Haynes home and no effort was spared by Mr. Haynes in assisting him find a suitable spot for development of a ranch, resulting finally in Mr. Ellis driving stakes at Penticton where he continued to live for the next forty years, prospered, and played an important part in the development of the valley.

Mr. Ellis' initiation into cattle ranching occurred on the day of his arrival in the valley. A drover happened along with a herd of cattle he wished to cross the line with but lacked sufficient funds with which to pay the duty. His dilemma was solved by the disposal of seven heifers to Mr. Ellis.

Later in the season Mr. Ellis experimented in growing potatoes which he planted on the flat immediately across the lake from the Customs House near head of the lake. That would undoubtedly be close to Inkemeep Creek, the property then being Crown land.

Mr. Ellis was apparently very keen in extending his holdings and in doing so roused the displeasure of surrounding settlers. On one occasion when it became known that the government intended throwing open for pre-emption or purchase a tract of land in the Trout Creek area, the settlers petitioned the government to reserve it for pre-emption only as they feared Tom Ellis would grab it all. The government acceded to the

settlers' petition with the result that the Trout Creek area attracted many settlers, while otherwise it would have remained in all likelihood a cattle range for three decades or more.

Many years later, Tom Ellis, (the name by which he was best known), acquired the Haynes estate comprising nearly twenty-one thousand acres, which with an approximate ten thousand he already had, made him laird of the most extensive estate in the Okanagan Valley.

INDIAN RESERVE

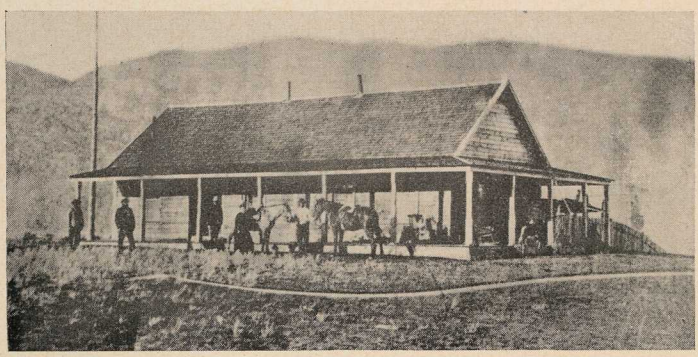
On August 17th, 1865, Judge Haynes reported to the Colonial Secretary that he had received a request from Penticton for a pre-emption in that district but he finds that the Indians with a twenty thousand acre reserve have all the good land and he recommended that the reserve acreage be reduced. The Secretary in reply approved the reduction but without compensation as the Judge had suggested. The upshot was that Governor Douglas requested the Judge to investigate and report, which he did, and following which the Judge was authorized to reduce the acreage and to relocate the boundaries as he thought best.

As there is nothing further on record regarding compensation it is quite unlikely that there was any. The original boundaries had been set by Judge Haynes' predecessor, W. G. Cox. The extent of the reserve was reduced by about one half.

CUSTOM HOUSE MOVE

In 1865 Judge Haynes applied for permission to move the Customs House to a site about half a mile west of where the bridge at the narrows now is and where a commanding view could be had of all roads and trails. Tenders for the moving of the building were subject to the following conditions: "Must be moved and rebuilt as it now stands with exception of the roof which must be entirely new and of shingles. An addition

also is required twenty-four feet square as shown on the sketch, with dining room, kitchen, two cells and one small room. The addition to be built of logs not less than twenty inches square, hewn on all sides and lain closely together and chinked and daubed.



First Customs Office built in 1861 at the head of the lake. Moved in 1865 to site on the bench ½ mile west of bridge, destroyed by fire in 1878.

"The floor to be of inch plank. The cells to be of logs not less than six inches, squared on both sides and fastened securely with wooden pins. The doors of the cells to be two by five feet of inch boards lain double and well made. A log bunk on the ground laid lengthways in both cells is required in which an iron ring inserted must be placed about the middle of the cells.

"Ceilings of the cells to be of two inch planks, well and securely nailed to the walls. A small window in each cell 6x11 inches with three iron bars and shutters on the outside. A chimney and fireplace of brick or stone must be built as shown in the sketch. There must be a cellar 10x12 as at the present station and fences and flag pole are to be moved. The contractor must find all materials and labor including locks, bolts, bars, etc. Care must be taken that the roofs are made water tight.

This work must be done to the satisfaction of the Magistrate at Osoyoos. Signed: J. C. Haynes, Magistrate."

The contract was awarded to S. T. Marshall for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. A second tender was received from one James Saunders, with a bid of eight hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENT FRUGALITY

There is much evidence that the government of British Columbia in the 1860's was very frugal for which they were doubtless as a rule to be commended but an experience of Judge Haynes in a matter relative to the new Customs House and residence would suggest that at times frugality was carried to the point of absurdity. In a requisition of Mr. Haynes made in August, 1865, there was an item for £30, 19, 0, for papering and lining the new building. The item was disallowed as it had not been authorised. In the following March Mr. Haynes asked for a reconsideration of the matter pointing out that the outlay had been essential to make the building habitable. The reply of the Colonial Secretary was that if it could be shown that any portion of the expense was absolutely necessary to make the building habitable, such portion would be allowed but that nothing could be granted for decoration. In the final settlement a little over half of the amount requisitioned was allowed.

TRAILS

On July 31st, 1865, Judge Haynes, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, suggested that in view of there being a pack trail now in use between Osoyoos and the Kootenay, it would be good business to make arrangements to keep the Hope-Princeton section of the Dewdney trail open throughout the winter and he recommended that tenders for same be called for. The government accepted this suggestion forthwith and

went so far as to guarantee the erection of suitable buildings for the contractor should a suitable tender be received. It was also intimated that the contractor would have the privilege of engaging in the business of packing supplies over the trail if he wished.

As no record has been found of any such contract having been let the guess of an official of the Administration that any tender for such a contract would be too costly, was probably correct.

The famous Dewdney trail that traversed from Hope on the Fraser River to Wild Horse Creek in the Kootenay, was constructed in 1860-1, the contractors being Edgar Dewdney, then in the pack train freighting business, later to become Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, and Walter Moberly, a well known civil engineer of those days who had a part in locating the main line of the C.P.R. through the mountains. The contract price was seventy-six pounds sterling per mile, the equivalent of about three hundred and sixty-five dollars in Canadian currency.

The first bridge to be built across the narrows at Osoyoos was built under the Dewdney contract and a precarious looking structure it must have been. It was just five feet wide and with loose split rails for a covering. In time of high water the loose rails were removed and travellers would walk the stringers while the horses would have to swim. At other times the rider would dismount and lead his horse. This was not a toll bridge.

Governor Douglas, when planning the trail from Hope to the Kootenay, had been strongly of the opinion that the Similkameen River could be satisfactorily navigated from Vermillion Forks, present site of Princeton, to a point opposite Osoyoos, thus eliminating about seventy miles of pack trail but reports received from an experienced river navigator named Larimie whom he had commissioned to investigate the possibility caused him to abandon the idea.

A much travelled trail in those early days was one up the east side of the lake between Penticton and the Mission settlement, about three miles east of where the city of Kelowna now is and coming into prominence by the Oblate Fathers establishing a Mission there in 1859. Three priests headed by the famous Father Pandosy, and a party of six others formed the nucleus of that early settlement. The fame of the rich soil throughout the district spread far and wide and settlement followed fairly fast considering the location being far remote from settled areas and the difficult means of transportation by which it could be reached. By the east side road or pack trail which it really was, the Mission was approximately thirty-five miles from Penticton while the alternative, round via the north end of the lake would be one hundred and twenty miles so that there was a very natural incentive to take the east side trail when the destination was the Mission with a view to pre-empting land or to Mission Creek with its gold bed luring miners. The route was also used for many years by the mail carrier serving the south end of the valley and in later years the late Tom Ellis (pioneer rancher of Penticton) drove herds of cattle over it every fall when taking them to the Mission for winter feeding.

In the story of the visit of Bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe to Osoyoos in 1883 found elsewhere in these notes is a vivid description of the difficulties encountered in journeying over the hazardous route.

In 1874 Judge Haynes secured a grant for clearing the trail through what is known as the big canyon, some four miles of practically level country but nothing was ever done to make easier the difficult precipituous spots that threw fear into the hearts of the amateur rider on mountain trails. Agitation for the building of a highway connecting Kelowna District with Naramata thus giving a through east side highway has been frequent over the years and why it has never been done was doubtless thoroughly explained by an ex-cabinet minister

when in reply to a delegation interviewing him on the subject said: "Forget about it, there are too many votes on the west side."

The bridge built at the narrows under the Dewdney contract apparently did not last long for in 1866 Judge Haynes submitted to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, a letter from one C. D. Clifford, asking for the privilege of building a bridge there on which the tolls would be fifty cents per pack horse and twenty-five cents for pedestrians, the franchise to be good for three years. Judge Haynes recommended the granting of the privilege but for some undisclosed reason the department turned it down. Apparently there was no alternative to the ford crossing for some years as the next recorded bridge at the narrows was a pack horse bridge built by the late Theodore Kruger, pioneer trader of Osoyoos. Kruger charged $1.25 for man and horse and 75 cents for pack horses or loose animals.

THEODORE KRUGER

In the history of Osoyoos and the story of its pioneers the Kruger family finds its place second only to that of the historic Haynes family. Kruger Mountain that rises above the town on the west side of the valley was named for them and will surely be a monument to their memory till the end of time.

Theodore Kruger was born in Hanover in 1829 when it was still under the British Crown, so that he was always a British subject though his name would suggest that he was of German descent. He came to British Columbia in 1858, the same year as his long time historic neighbor, the late Judge Haynes. He was a big man, physically powerful, aggressive, resourceful, a genial and colorful personality. Soon after his arrival he purchased two large Indian war canoes and engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight between Victoria and the Fraser River, where there was great activity in placer mining.

The following year he sold his transportation business and engaged in the more venturesome but more luring occupation of placer mining on the Fraser.

The Kruger family. Among earliest pioneers.

In 1860 he was mining in the Cariboo and in the same year was back on the Fraser at Boston Bar. He is next heard of in the Similkameen. His frequent moves while mining would suggest that he had never been among the lucky finders of rich diggings. In the Similkameen he started a store and stopping place at Blackfoot, a rip roaring camp on the south fork of the Similkameen about six miles south west of Princeton, where he is credited with having enjoyed a lucrative business while it lasted. It is quite likely that much of his trade was in wet goods as his place was well known as Kruger's Bar.

Blackfoot early went the way of all placer camps and the next definite record we have of Mr. Kruger is in 1866 when he

was engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company to manage their trading post at Osoyoos. In 1871 he was transferred to Kamloops but he had apparently become much attached to Osoyoos for in 1873 he returned and bought out Barrington Price, who the previous year, had bought out the Company. 1873 was a year of momentous events for Mr. Kruger for in addition to his purchase of the property and business at Osoyoos it was the year of his marriage. A story of the romance is lacking but the bride was a young lady of sixteen, recently arrived from Denmark, and the wedding ceremony took place in the old Driard Hotel in Victoria. The journey from Victoria to Osoyoos, via boat to Hope, then horseback over the historic Dewdney Trail, was a honeymoon experience that would be most novel and one that could be pictured with a good share of thrills and never ending interest.

Four children were born to the Krugers, two sons, August, deceased, and Theodore "Babe" now located near Oliver, and two daughters, Mrs. J. D. Carmichael of Fairview, and Mrs. H. Pittendrigh, deceased. Mr. Kruger died in 1899 and Mrs. Kruger in 1939. Both are buried in the pioneers plot in Osoyoos Cemetery.

In 1889 Mr. Kruger was appointed Customs Officer at Osoyoos, succeeding a Mr. Jones, who had held the office temporarily following the death of Judge Haynes.

Mr. Kruger was also postmaster. Previous to 1892 the mail was conveyed to Osoyoos via pack horse from Kelowna. In 1892 a six horse stage service was inaugurated between Oroville and Penticton and once more the old pioneer pack horse mode of conveyance had to give way to a more modern method of transportation. The stage was owned and operated by a Mr. T. Stanton, of Oroville, or Oro as it was called in those days.

Babe Kruger in conversation with the writer told of his father quitting the store business in the mid nineties because

he could not be bothered with the five and ten cent pieces that had come into circulation.

Mr. Kruger, over six feet tall, weighed about two hundred and ninety pounds, and was noted for his remarkable strength. It is told of him that when the Custom House was burned in 1878 he was early on the scene and finding Judge Haynes much concerned about some valuable papers that were in the twelve hundred pound safe, he rushed in and singlehanded toppled the safe, end over end, out of the burning building.

In 1887 the Krugers built a large log house on the bench immediately above the bridge which continued to be the family residence until 1903 when they moved to Myers Flat. Old timers recall that in the early days when doctors were not within reach that people would come long distances seeking Mrs. Kruger's care and advice. The Krugers were widely known for their hospitality and kindness and in those days of long distances between places of habitation many a weary traveller would long remember the warm and home like welcome so cheerfully extended by them.

We reproduce, herewith, an extract from an interesting letter written to Governor Seymour and dated May 28, 1864. It is interesting because the road referred to was the Hope-Princeton and because of the suggestion that even in those very early days in the history of B.C. political patronage was in evidence.

"Now one more item and I will have done and that is with regard to the manner in which contracts have been awarded by your predecessor and the men who obtained them. There has been, during the past two years, fourteen hundred dollars expended on the trail for repairs. Fourteen hundred cents would have done as well as far as I am capable of judging. The truth is after the logs were cut that had fallen across the road no one would travel it a second time. The mud holes which should have been corduroid by the men who repaired the trail were filled up with rotten and decayed wood and

sticks, making it even worse than before it was touched. The old Governor's partiality towards his pets was altogether too manifest, his poor dogs 'as one of the officials was pleased to call his particular pets', must occasionally have a bone to pick. Happily for the country the dog feeding is at an end. I trust that whoever obtains contracts in the future that they will be held to a strict account of the performance thereof according to specifications."

The following story was told the writer and some friends by a miner named James Grant, who was working at Camp McKinney during this period.

"A director of the famous Cariboo mine, named Monahan, arrived in Osoyoos with the first unit of a stamp mill the company were about to install. He did not have the necessary funds with him with which to clear the Cutsoms but saying nothing about that he arranged to put up for the night.

"After dinner Mr. Monahan produced a bottle of Scotch and with his host settled down for a social evening. In due time Monahan suggested that he would like to get the duty paid as he wished to get off early next morning.

"Kruger figured out the amount due and Monahan wrote him a cheque which Kruger accepted but which, it transpired, had not been sufficiently signed.

"The cheque had to go to Ottawa and owing to the slow mail service of that day, by the time it got back to Osoyoos for correction, Monahan had his mill operating and the bullion ready for the payment of the duty."

In the days of which we are writing, settlers were few and far between and it was but natural that there should be close neighborly association between the settlers on each side of the International Border.

Settlers on either side of the line were permitted to cross

with the greatest of freedom and to purchase the necessities of life where it suited them best, even under the eye of the Customs officials without any questions being asked. Only in case of trading on a commercial scale was a settler expected to report.

Owing to the International aspect of Osoyoos Lake District in those earliest of development days, the writer feels that this story of Osoyoos should be sufficiently elastic to permit of crossing the line to relate the experiences of a most interesting border line neighbor and so we introduce

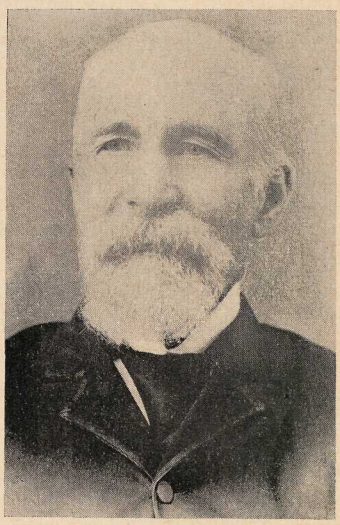
OKANOGAN SMITH

Mr. Hiram F. Smith, best known and remembered as Okanogan Smith was, for over thirty years, a very near neighbor on the east side of the lake where he was engaged in trading, ranching and fruit growing. He was a most resourceful and remarkable individual and was prominent in the affairs of Washington State.

Guy Waring, (pioneer rancher, trader and magistrate of Loomis, Washington), in his book, "My Pioneer Past", refers to Smith as being one of the most picturesque and important of the settlers in the Okanogan, and tells of him having caught the gold fever of '49 and leaving a good position as city editor of the New York Tribune, to venture westward to California. What success he met with there, is not on record as far as the writer could discover, and he is next heard of with a contract for carrying mail in 1857 from Fort Hope, B.C., to Marcus, Washington.

Pack horses were used in the mail service and the trail was the old pioneer one that had been in use by the natives, probably for centuries. While pursuing the mail carrying contract he is reputed to have packed in twelve hundred trees and vines with which he planted twenty four acres of orchard in the spring of 1858 on the property that has long been known as

the Okanogan Smith Ranch. He also planted a peach orchard the trees for which he grew from pits.



Hiram F. (Okanogan) Smith, distinguished near neighbor in United States.

In 1860 he joined the stampede of miners that rushed to Rock Creek, B.C., following reports of fabulous finds of placer gold. At Rock Creek he established a trading post and also engaged in mining. He is credited with being the originator of the rock bottom sluice box which greatly aided in recovery of the elusive gold dust. The Rock Creek boom was of short duration and the following year, 1861, Smith returned to his ranch on Osoyoos Lake. This property on which he had chosen to locate was on the Colville Indian Reservation and the only legitimate way open for him to gain even the privilege of living there was by romance with a native maiden of the Colville tribe that ended by their making their home on the ranch where they continued to live for thirty-one years.

The Smith orchard is reputed to be the first commercial orchard planted in the Okanogan Valley on either side of the border and was certainly many years in advance of any such planting on the Canadian side. The soil was ideal for tree fruit culture and apparently the young trees were well cared for as they grew unusually large and the orchard became widely known as a show place.

The writer, on a visit to the orchard in 1911, measured the circumference of the largest of the trees then remaining

and believe it or not, it taped exactly seven feet. A recent measurement by the present owner of the largest of the few that are left, taped 105 inches. The few that are left are reputedly still yielding profitable crops. A peach orchard that had developed from the planting of pits and on the authority of old timers had yielded immense crops, had disappeared before 1911. The lack of rail transportation in those days precluded any possibility of marketing soft fruits in the natural state but Smith solved that problem by evaporating his peaches. An old timer of the Oroville district, who knew the Smith ranch well, told the writer that Smith's evaporating plant consisted of four units 8x8 and twenty feet high with a series of doors on one side from top to bottom to permit of trays sliding in and out. Under each unit was an excavation in which was a wood burning heater. The labor supply came from nearby reserves.

That Okanogan Smith saw even in those early days a great future in the valley for the fruit growing industry was told the writer by Theodore "Babe" Kruger, one of the few old timers of Smith's day still around. Babe tells that more than once he heard Smith when conversing with his father predict that the Okanagan Valley would some day all be planted with fruit trees.

In addition to fruit growing Smith engaged in ranching and succeeded in accumulating a herd of several hundred head of cattle and horses or cayuses reputedly beyond counting. For emergency feeding in case of a hard winter he grew alfalfa on the rich land bordering on the lake. Guy Gilmore, a well known pioneer of Oroville told the writer of having paid Smith one hundred dollars for one ton of hay one spring following a specially hard winter. In addition to his ranch and orchard activities Smith continued his interest in mining and was the first to discover rich quartz in the Palmer mountain district where the bustling camp of Loomis developed. He staked quite a number of claims on which he placed big value. The said claims were in territory that was included in the Moses

Indian reservation when it was created. Smith claimed heavy compensation from the government because of loss of his claims and according to the history of North Washington he was offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which he refused.

The Government then changed the western boundary of the reserve by excluding a strip fifteen miles wide which was set aside as a mineral reserve or for settlement. Smith from the financial angle had made the mistake of a life time.

A history of North Washington relates that in the congressional session of 1865-6 Hiram F . Smith presented a memorial to congress praying for the protection and extension of the American fisherman's rights in the Alaskan waters. Investigation of the matter by Secretary William H. Seward led to the purchase of the territory from Russia, which result Seward reputedly credited to Smith.

Henry Irwin, of Oroville, who is married to a grand daughter of Smith's and Guy Gilmore an old timer of the district, who knew Smith well were agreed in stating that Smith was one of seven men that had been sent to Alaska by Seward to investigate and report on the advisability of the purchase of the country from Russia for the sum of seven million dollars.

Interested and active always in state affairs he was as Democratic candidate elected to the second legislature of the State of Washington in the winter of 1891-2 and according to reports in a North Washington history he served with distinction. He was re-elected to the third legislature, achieving a notable victory in defeating one of the state's most eminent citizens, Chas. E. Laughton, a former governor. When in Olympia attending the third session of the legislature he married a young lady of Seattle but his married life with his white bride was of short duration. On his horseback ride from Osoyoos to Olympia to attend the session he caught a cold from which developed an illness that resulted in his death. He passed

away before the session ended and was buried in the capital city.

In his day Smith had been printer, publisher, butcher, expressman, mail carrier, rancher, orchardist, merchant, miner and State Legislator.

The few remaining old timers of the Oroville District who had known Smith all speak of him as having been a most remarkable man, of great resource, sound judgment and sterling integrity.

Many, who have heard or read of the life of Okanogan Smith will wonder that a man of culture, attainment and resource being content with the domestic life he had chosen. Mr. C. E. Bach, an early U.S. Customs Officer, probably explained it when he wrote that Smith found in the western life the social freedom that his temperament demanded.

Assuming that Secretary Seward was correctly reported in crediting Smith with the credit for the purchase of Alaska and assuming further that he was correct in his assertion, the western world owes a great debt of gratitude to Hiram F. Smith, Osoyoos Lake rancher.

MURPHY

Biographical sketches of our early pioneers who have left an impression deserving of note would surely not be complete without the story of Joe Murphy, pack train freighter, rancher, prospector, placer miner and lastly, bootlegger, but not with the usual stigma that attaches to that illegitimate trade.

Joe Murphy was well known and best remembered as a great humanitarian, always ready to share what little he had with those who had less and in need. It can well be said of Joe that through his veins there coursed the milk of human kindness in constant flow. A middle aged couple with two children and an old Ford car called at Joe's cabin late one afternoon and

inquired about the road east. Joe gave them what information he could but said he thought they should wait till morning before starting over the mountainous road. They said they had little money and must get to their destination as quickly as possible. Joe invited them to stay with him, and after much persuasion and insistence that they should have a rest, they gave in. Joe sized them up as deserving people who had met with tough luck and he would not hear of them leaving for a couple of days. That was Joe Murphy.

Joe first saw Osoyoos about 1860 as he passed through with a pack train bound for the boom mining camp of Rock Creek. How Joe made out in his freighting venture has not been told but a guess on the basis of his life time experience would be that his profit would be, more experience.

Joe never acquired such habits as making quick money or accumulating any. Money was the least of Joe's worries. Given a grubstake and a place to hang his hat and Joe could smile as the rest of the world went by.

The Rock Creek boom was soon over and with it went Joe's freighting business. In the meantime Joe had been eyeing the luxuriant bunch grass on the slopes of Anarchist and visualising the free and easy life of the stock rancher, he applied for, and obtained, a pre-emption on which he built himself a log cabin.

Joe was now laird of an estate. He left his pre-emption in its natural state, bunch grass he said, was a sure crop and no expense attached. He would tell of watching his neighbors turn their top soil upside down and year after year gamble on a wheat crop with the cards stacked against them.

Anarchist mountain he said was too dry for grain growing. Once in a while a wet season would come along and they would get a big crop that gave them hope, Joe said, but if they averaged up they were in the red, aplenty.

When gold quartz was discovered round Loomis, Washington, Joe took to prospecting and if I remember correctly Joe told me that he sold one claim for twelve hundred dollars and he had a hunch that he was on the doorstep to big money, he had several other claims that he was sure would sell better, but prospective buyers did not see them that way and Joe's windfall soon dwindled away.

Joe also tried placer mining on the Similkameen and he could make a living at it he said, but there were other ways he could make a living easier and so he bade goodbye to the river and hiked back to the hills.

About 1920 Joe rented a little cabin in Osoyoos. He still had a few cayuses on the range and would sell one occasionally at a price that was just about one jump ahead of giving it away, but Joe did not grumble, he could still finance a grubstake, though probably with some of the trimmings slashed and he still had a peg on which to hang his hat.

These were prohibition days across the line and friends of Joe's—they were legion—would come up and arrange with him to get them certain brands of bottled goods "more potent than orange juice" and thus Joe was introduced to the bootlegging business and knowingly, secretly breaking a law of that land in which he lived. Osoyoos people with one accord excused Joe. He was getting on in years and the sledding had been tough of late and if there was an easy dollar to be made they would rather see old Joe get it than the professional bootlegger of which there were plenty.

Officers of the law, human like the rest of us, also had kindly feelings toward Joe and quite likely would never have bothered him but they could hardly wink at his misdemeanors and soak others for the same offense and so, periodically, following police raids, Joe was called upon to pay a fine of three hundred bucks. There came the time when Joe did not have the three hundred, and he would not ask or consider help

in consequence of which he went to the coast and spent a winter as the guest of the crown. The Osoyoos correspondent of the Penticton Herald in his weekly news budget, commented on the raid and kindly referred to Joe as being a bootlegger in a class by himself, one whom the district would have excused could it have done so.

Someone sent Joe a copy of the paper and when he returned to Osoyoos he quickly looked up the correspondent and thanked him for the kind reference.

When Joe was eighty years of age, he acquired a lake shore property and built himself a little home and along the lake shore he planted a goodly number of trees remarking at the time that he hoped to have some shade for his old age. Four years later, old Joe, humble philosopher of the Golden Rule, passed on. The trees he had planted had grown well and he had enjoyed some shade from them. Joe was buried in the pioneer's plot in Osoyoos cemetery.

The stately weeping willows on the lake shore at the Willows Auto Camp will long be a reminder to old timers of the kindly man who had once lived among them.

FRANCIS XAVIER RICHTER

Over the Richter Pass, short cut to the Similkameen and we are in the valley where stories of experiences and exploits of the valley's most colorful pioneer of the sixties will be told wherever groups of old timers may gather. Though never a resident of Osoyoos, Mr. Richter was together with members of his family associated in many ways with the early history of the district. Upon the death of Theodore Kruger, Mr. Richter acquired possession of his estate and for a time his son Charles occupied the old Kruger home.

All of the property on the west side of the lake, less six acres, Mr. Richter sold to the Southern Okanagan Land Com-

pany and the bulk of the estate on the east side he sold to G. J. Fraser and Associates.

The remainder of the property he bequeathed to his son William, who resided here for several years prior to his passing in 1921.

Mr. Richter was born in Friedland, Bohemia, on November 5th, 1837. At the age of sixteen he left home by sailing vessel bound for the great new land of America where he would seek his fortune. He landed at Galveston, Texas, but soon moved to San Antonio where he engaged in mining. The lure of the mines, with their hidden wealth, seemed to have gripped him for his next move was to the silver mines of Arizona. Then came the civil war in which he enlisted and became a scout for Captain Harvie, an American army officer in Texas.

After the war he went by mule team to Los Angeles, from there by boat to San Pedro and finally halting to investigate opportunities in San Francisco. He was seemingly possessed of a hunch that the big chance for richness lay in mining ventures and in that quest he moved to Lewiston, Idaho, in 1862.

From Lewiston he moved to Colville, Washington, where he continued his search for the elusive riches of the mine. At Colville, a close friendship developed with a man named King, that resulted in a partnership, the purchase by the partners, of forty-two head of cattle at Butter Creek, Oregon, and the driving of their herd via Osoyoos to the Similkameen. They homesteaded about where the village of Cawston now is and thus was Mr. Richter initiated in the ranching business, an occupation in which he continued until his death in 1910.

He did not confine his activities to ranching in the early years and for a time he engaged in trading with the Indians. He was the first to plant a commercial orchard in the Similkameen, the young trees for which he packed in from the coast over the famous Hope trail.

Mr. Richter was a quiet, unassuming man, aggressive and thrifty and apparently possessed of the foresight to see, and the initiative to grasp, the great opportunity of those early days that lay in the development of ranching and in the accumulation of property.

CAWSTON

The late R. L. "Dick" Cawston, who for about forty years before his death, had been a prominent rancher of the Cawston district, and for whom the town of Cawston was named, was an Osoyoos pioneer of the 1870's. Mr. Cawston, the oldest of a family of twelve, arrived in Osoyoos from Stratford, Ontario, in 1874.

He was engaged as foreman on what was known in those days as the big Haynes ranch at Osoyoos, which position he held for the next ten years.

R. L. Cawston was a man of colorful personality, aggressive and most resourceful, as was made evident in 1883, when a small-pox epidemic swept over the Province to which the Indians were susceptible. Due to the absence of a medical practitioner in the district, the authorities at Victoria sent a quantity of vaccine to Mr. Cawston, who went to work and vaccinated Indians in great numbers. When the supply of vaccine got low Mr. Cawston took virus from patients on whom the inoculation had taken well and successfully vaccinated others. When the job was over he received a cheque for three hundred dollars in appreciation of a job well done.

In 1884 Mr. Cawston entered into ranch partnership with Mrs. Lowe, widow of the late W. H. Lowe, and the firm purchased the "R" ranch near Keremeos from the late Francis Xavier Richter. The ranch comprised over five thousand acres of Crown granted land, together with extensive leased ranges. The new firm prospered and their cattle are reported to have numbered as high as two thousand head, and R. L. as manager,

became widely known as one of the big stockmen of the Boundary valleys. In December, 1884, ostensibly on a mere holiday but possibly with something more serious in mind, Mr. Cawston went east to renew old friendships round the paternal home. His visit was enlivened by romance and before leaving for the west in February of '85, he was affianced to a Miss Mary A. Pearson. Their nuptials took place in October and a very interesting story of their honeymoon trip from Ontario to Osoyoos appears in the thirteenth report of the O.H.S., with the publication of a paper that was prepared by the late Mrs. Cawston and read at a meeting of the Cawston Women's Institute. Mr. Cawston was made a Justice of Peace in 1889. He died in 1923 and Mrs. Cawston survived him by ten years.

W. H. LOWE

A very modest man, who played a prominent part in the early development of Osoyoos and a very conspicuous part in the civil service of those early times was pioneer constable W. H. Lowe, who first served in that capacity under J. C. Haynes when Collector of Customs at Keremeos in 1861. In 1864, when Haynes was hurriedly despatched to Wild Horse Creek in the Kootenay, he left Lowe in charge of affairs at Osoyoos and he is reported to have carried out the duties that had so suddenly been handed to him with great efficiency. Early in 1865 his status was raised to that of Chief Constable over the extensive territory that was under Gold Commissioner Haynes' jurisdiction at a salary of £250 per annum.

Later in the same year he assumed the duties of clerk in addition to those of chief constable with his salary increased to £300 per annum.

Mr. Lowe has been mentioned previously as having been associated with the late Judge Haynes in the development of the great Haynes' Ranch. From all accounts the partnership was a most harmonious one that continued until the grim reaper intervened.

In 1872 Mr. Lowe went east on a most interesting and important errand, that of sharing in the tieing of a nuptial knot. The day before that set for the wedding, Mr. Lowe met with a terrible accident that might easily have cost him his life.

He was standing on a station platform talking to some friends as the train he was to board started moving. It is presumed that he waited a moment too long for he missed in his attempt to reach the step and falling to the ground had both arms severed. Three days later at the insistence of his plucky fiancee they were married and the bride installed herself in the sick room as nurse and companion.

Owing to the nature of his disability Mr. Lowe was unable to continue in the civil service as constable in consequence of which he was considerately appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of New Westminster in 1873, which office he retained until 1880 when he returned to the interior settling among relatives and old friends at Keremeos. He died in 1882.

LAMBLY

The period between 1860 and 1900 might well be termed the era of the pioneer and Mr. C. A. R. Lambly, one of three brothers who came to the valley and first settled in the Enderby district, is the last of the group of the 19th century pioneers whom we are crediting with having been prominently associated with the early days of Osoyoos.

Mr. Lambly was a civil engineer by profession and after a few years at Enderby he sold his property there and engaged in the practice of his profession and for a time served on the survey work on the main line of the C.P.R.

Returning to the valley, he engaged in horse ranching on the west side of Okanagan Lake where the district of Peachland now is. According to a well authenticated story, the late J. M. Robinson of valley development fame, when calling at the

Lambly ranch one day, was given some local grown peaches.

Robinson found the peaches most luscious and he immediately gave thought to the possibility of converting the hill side horse ranch to orchard tracts and within a short time he had purchased the property from Mr. Lambly and was busily engaged in the development of the fruit growing district that he appropriately named Peachland.

Mr. Lambly now entered the civil service and served as Government Agent at Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, Osoyoos and Fairview. He came to Osoyoos from Camp McKinney in 1892, remaining here till the office was moved to Fairview in 1898. In 1897 he married Hester Haynes, eldest daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. J. C. Haynes. There were three sons born to them: Wilfred is now at Fort St. John in the Peace River country. The other two emigrated to the U.S. to seek their fortunes. Mr. Lambly died in Fairview in 1907 and was buried in Vernon.

The big creek on the west side of Okanagan Lake about opposite Kelowna and long known as Bear Creek had its name officially changed to Lambly creek in 1922 by order of the Geographic Board of Canada, thus the name Lambly is perpetuated.

In 1886 the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Osoyoos with one Roderick Finlayson in charge. Within a few months Finlayson was succeeded by Theodore Kruger, who became one of the district's best known and respected pioneers.

EARLY LAND RECORDINGS

The Hudson's Bay Company, consistent with their reputation for acquiring strategic locations, were the first to posses land in the Osoyoos district and time has proven the wisdom of their judgment in choice of location. On the west side of the

lake they selected a tract containing about two hundred and eighty acres with lake frontage extending from a point near where the Willows Auto Camp now is and following the lake shore to, or near Lacey's Point, surveyed and numbered as Lot 39.

On the east side they acquired a little over three hundred acres with lake frontage extending from the bridge to the Indian Reserve, surveyed and numbered as lots forty and forty-two.

In 1869 Judge Haynes recorded his first parcel of land in Osoyoos that became a part of the extensive ranch which bore his name and eventually comprised nearly twenty-one thousand acres. Among other properties acquired early by the Judge, was Lot one hundred and one (101) on the west side of the lake, the description of which follows in most unusual detail. Lot 101 consists of three ponds and some swamp land subject to overflow and about twelve acres of sandy beach in the south west corner, also a long spit about one chain wide running into Osoyoos Lake and containing all told sixty-nine acres, but deducting nineteen acres for ponds leaves fifty acres net.

Presumably the deduction for acreage in ponds would mean no charge for them. Lot one hundred, an oblong lot on the east side of the lake containing one hundred acres was a military grant made to one William Bentley, under the Sappers Rights. Sappers was a nick-name for the Royal Engineers, a body of engineers, who were brought out from Britain, to engage in the location and supervision of road building throughout the Province, and who in addition to salary were to be rewarded with grants of land, acreage dependent upon length of service.

The long way of Lot 100 paralleled the lake, thus it had a generous share of lake frontage which would suggest that even in those early days lake frontage was favored. A neat log cabin erected by Bentley was torn down in 1919 when found in the way of development plans of Osoyoos Orchards Limited.

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICE AND HOME

In 1878 the combined Customs House and residence that had been built in 1865 was destroyed by fire, leaving Judge Haynes and family without a home and the Customs Service without an office. The Krugers gave them a warm welcome to their domicile and there they stayed until the building known as the Court House was made habitable, into which they moved and lived for nearly four years.

During those four years Judge Haynes planned and had built on the east side of the lake a residence that in those days was considered palatial.

It was a two storey, ten room house with a piazza all the way round it, built of heavy hewn logs set on a stone foundation with an air vent on every side. It was sheeted outside with clap boards and lined inside with wall paper on a cotton surface. The house at this date, over seventy years after it was built, is in splendid condition, the foundation logs being sound as on the day they were laid in place. The size of the house, exclusive of piazzas was 42x46 ground measurement. Striking features of the lower floor were its high ceilings, 9.4 feet, and two large fire places on inside walls.

This historic landmark is now the home of Mr. D. P. Fraser and family. What lumber was used in construction of the house was supplied by Postill Brothers, who had a small sawmill on their ranch some twelve miles north of the Mission and long known as the Postill ranch. The lumber was hauled to Okanagan Lake where the village of Okanagan Centre now is and there it was made into a raft on which was installed a mast, a sweep and two sails. From the Centre it was floated down the lake to Penticton, thence down the river and Skaha Lake to Okanagan Falls, portaged round the falls and the raft rebuilt and floated to Osoyoos.

The late Mrs. J. F. Allison, pioneer resident of Westbank

and Princeton, has told in one of our Historical Reports that when Alfred Postill was building the raft the strange and elusive lake monster, called by the Indians N-ha-a-ith, now world famous as Okanagan's Ogopogo, rose out of the water close by but quickly disappeared again.

Mr. Postill was apparently the first white resident of the valley to claim having seen this mysterious creature whose existence is as yet a matter of much conjecture, notwithstanding that many responsible citizens are very definite that they have seen Ogopogo and among them are many who are at once absolved from any suggestion of an alcoholic influenced visibility.

SILLITOE'S VISITS

To the Anglican church goes the honor of being the first religious body to hold divine service in Osoyoos (that we have been able to find record of.)

Bishop Sillitoe of the diocese of New Westminster which included all of the southern half of the mainland of British Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Sillitoe, paid the district a visit in September 1880. They made the trip on horseback, the only means of land travel in those days. They had three Indians with them, one as guide and the others in charge of the horses and camp equipment. The journey was made without mishap or other incident of note. Quoting from Mrs. Sillitoes diary as they neared the Okanagan, "On Thursday after crossing two divides we got our first glimpse of Osoyoos Lake. Here a hearty welcome and rest awaited us. On Sunday everyone in Osoyoos attended the services."

The Bishop observes that the soil here is apparently barren but with sufficient irrigation it seemed capable of producing anything in the vegetable line.

Potatoes were seen weighing three and four pounds apiece

and garden turnips measuring twenty seven inches round while melons and tomatoes ripened freely in the open air.

The Sillitoes made a second visit to Osoyoos in 1882 though by a different route, up the Fraser by boat to Lytton, thence by horseback via Nicola to the Okanagan. From the Mission to Penticton they traveled the east side trail of which Mrs. Sillitoe writes interestingly while spicily critical. Quoting Mrs. Sillitoe: "The trails give one the idea of having been constructed for the purpose of being abandoned, they give one the impression that human ingenuity had been exercised in rendering them as tortuous as possible, but of all the trails, the toughest, the steepest, and worst is the one we are now on between the Mission and Penticton.

"It speaks volumes for the enterprise of men that they ever go on them at all and volumes more for the sure footedness of animals that men ever get over safely, yet this is the trail over which the mail is taken once a month and we would suppose that there was implied in that a sufficient argument for its being left in efficient repair at the public expense.

"On Friday, August 31st, with an Indian Guide we set off on the last stage of our journey and reached Osoyoos, thirty five miles distant in ten and one half hours. The population of Osoyoos at this time consists of only two families and it was therefore arranged that service would be held on the American side of the border where a considerable number of people reside and where there was an encampment of U.S. Infantry from Vancouver, Washington, that had been sent in to look after supplies that had been assembled there for use of General Sherman's troop.

"The sacrament of baptism was first administered to four children, two of them members of the Kruger family at Osoyoos. In the absence of sufficient prayer books, a mission service with hymn singing and a sermon by the Bishop, was held.

"After being hospitably entertained by the American Collector of Customs we returned across the line." Further reference to this service will be found in the report of General Sherman's visit which immediately follows.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VISIT

General William Tecumseh Sherman who became famous during the American civil war and subsequently became Commander of the American army was doubtless the most distinguished person who has ever visited Osoyoos.

Mrs. Theodor Kruger in her story of early days at Osoyoos, published in the third Okanagan Historical and reproduced in the sixth, referring to the visit of the General says that there had been trouble with the Nez Perces Indians and that the General had been sent in with a troop of Cavalry to quell any disturbance that might arise and also to report on conditions pertaining in this section of the west. Mrs. Kruger also reports that the U.S. government had at one time considered the erection of a fort at Oroville but nothing is said of the General having to report on the matter. The cavalry arrived several days in advance of the General and his party and pitched their camp on or close to the ranch of that well known pioneer, Okanogan Smith, a little over a mile south of the border.

Mrs. Kruger tells of a visit of Bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe of New Westminster to Osoyoos at the time Sherman's troops were in camp and of the Bishop holding service there on the Sunday they spent in the district. All of the few residents of Osoyoos accompanied the Bishop to the service and the trip to and fro was made in row boats or canoes. The soldiers having had previous notice of the proposed service entered with enthusiasm into making preparations for it. There being no place in which to hold worship they erected a sort of booth and an altar with evergreens, to which the final touch, was an arched entrance of ever greens. The problem of seating was solved by placing

rows of sacked oats in front of the booth. Mrs. Kruger reported about 250 soldiers present and that they reverently stood grouped round the booth as the Bishop read the Church of England service and they joined in the singing, one of the soldiers singing a solo while the offertory was being taken.

Mr. Cullen B. Bach, who was Customs Officer on the American side at the time of the General's visit, in a letter to Mr. C. L. Thompson, present U.S. Customs Chief at Oroville, writes as follows, "I piloted him across the border to the Canadian Customs House which was in charge of Judge J. C. Haynes to whom I introduced the General and his chief lieutenants and thence we proceeded across the narrows between the twin lakes to Theodor Kruger's store and residence.

In Sherman's party were General Miles of the U.S. Army, Judge White of the Supreme Court, Major Jackson as Commander of the cavalry and Lieutenant Mallory, the executive officer who paid the bills. I introduced the officers to the Krugers and the General was invited into their home. (Mrs. Kruger tells of their conversation with the General in her Historical Report previously referred to.)

The bridge over which we passed was a privately owned toll bridge built by Kruger and the price for crossing was $1.25 for man and horse and 75c each for pack horses or loose animals. Just below the bridge was a ford that I knew of, and I offered to guide the party over it and although Kruger had notices up at the bridge that he would not be responsible for accidents, upon my assurance that the narrow bridge, without railings, was strong and that if troopers would dismount and lead their horses there would be little danger.

The General said we must not try to save money by dodging the first thing we encounter in a foreign land and so he gave the order to take the bridge.

As there were nearly one hundred horsemen and about as

many pack animals, Kruger received a large sum for the crossing of the American troops.

Previous to the General's visit the trail had been blazed and camp-sites located by Lieutenant Goethals, later to become General Goethals of Panama Canal fame."

Mrs. R. B. White of Penticton, in her memoirs of her father, Judge Haynes, quotes from the official narrative of General Sherman's visit as follows:

"About two miles beyond the International border we came to the residence of Judge J. C. Haynes, the British Collector of Customs. Unlike the Custom house on the other side of the line this is a neat comfortable frame building with brick chimneys and broad piazzas. It occupies a beautiful site on the shore of the lake which here has a clean sandy beach. Judge Haynes received us most hospitably. His wife and family were absent at New Westminster.

At this point is a narrow place in the lake, making it practically two lakes. Over this neck is a crude bridge built and kept by a Mr. Kruger, a German living on the opposite side."

It is of interest to note here that Mrs. Haynes was at New Westminster in expectation of the birth of a child. A son was born and in honor of the General's visit he was christened John Sherman Haynes. The General was so pleased over the new born Osoyoosian being named for him that he sent him a copy of his memoirs, elaborately bound.

The General left Osoyoos with an escort of about twenty five men, bound for Hope over the historical Dewdney trail, known for the past eighty years or more as the Hope-Princeton. At Hope he was entertained by Andrew Onderdonk, a prominent contractor who was building a section of the C.P.R. transcontinental. His escort returned from Hope to camp via Osoyoos and the toll bridge, while the General proceeded to Victoria via

the Fraser on the steamer "Western Slope".

The date of the General's visit at Osoyoos was August 13th, 1883.

Since the above was written the 1951 issue of The Historical Society Report has come to hand in which is a very complete account of The General's trip compiled from official records by Mrs. R. B. White.

The question of whether or not a toll was collected by Kruger for the party crossing his bridge remains a question. Mrs. White reports that no toll was collected while Mr. Bach, as previously mentioned reported collection of a very substantial toll. As both parties would appear to be likely authorities the matter awaits substantiating evidence one way or the other.

KRUGER MOUNTAIN

In striking contrast with the story of development in Osoyoos Valley is the history of Kruger Mountain and Richter Pass district, to the west of Osoyoos.

British Columbia has many ghost towns where prosperous mining camps had once been but it would probably be difficult to find a rural area paralelling that of Kruger Mountain and Richter Pass where abandoned homes and deserted fields are mute evidence of a one time well settled agricultural area having reverted to a cattle range.

Settlement on the mountain dates back to the late nineties when Fairview and Camp McKinney were centres of a great mining activity. These were real boom time camps and there the settlers found a ready market for all the produce they could grow. A total of over forty people located on Kruger and about a dozen in the Pass. Today there is no one living in either area.

Among the Kruger Mountain settlers whose names can be recalled were the Lacey families of Nick, Tom and Bill. The

Ed. Lacey family now resident in Osoyoos; Phil and Felix Darragh; Dad Phelps, John Walker who built his cabin round a stump which he used for a table; Tom Anderson, Joe and Ed Shea with their dad: Mrs. L. Taylor and her sons Denny, Mike and Ike, all of whom preempted land: Kit Carr, Curt Hoover and Knudt Knudtson, the latter now living in Osoyoos; Claude House who had the reputation of being a notorious horse rustler; Alex McKenzie with his sister Miss C. J. McKenzie and an uncle named Clark; Mrs. Verdier and the boisterous rancherette Mrs. Mary Parker who could swing a four horse team over the narrow mountain trails with the best of them; the John Murphy family, the Downeys, the Birds, the Martins, the Mabees and the Dignans.

Among those locating in the Pass were Ike Dalrymple, F. Wilmot, John Henry Davis, Joe Johnson, Jim Ferguson, Jerry Jarvis who was shot by a freighter following a heated argument round a camp fire, Tom Conifer, a man named Verner and the Hobbs and Allan families.

The old settlers tell of the wonderful knee high bunch grass and the splendid grain crops of the early years that had been the big incentive to locating on the mountain. Then came a cycle of dry years with consequent discouragement, even the grass-hoppers went hungry, one old timer remarked.

In the course of time the odd settler answered the call of the grim reaper and the others one by one left Kruger and the Pass to search for green pastures elsewhere.

The bulk of that area now belongs to Val Haynes, the pioneer Osoyoos rancher and thus has that one time well settled district reverted to what it had been and always should have been, a cattle range.

SPOTTED LAKE

Spotted Lake, situated in the Richter Pass District about six miles from Osoyoos, well merits its name. The spots are

water holes on which epsom salts come to the surface and they extend over an area of about 30 acres that has the appearance of being an old lake bottom. During the first world war Spotted Lake was the scene of much activity. A gang of Chinamen were kept employed skimming the salts as it reached the surface as cream does on milk and to wheel barrow it to shore on plank runways. It was then transported by truck to Oroville, Wash., where it was loaded on cars and shipped east where it was used in the manufacture of explosives. It was reported that during the peak of activity eighteen hundred tons were shipped in the course of three weeks. Operations ceased at the close of the war and no use has been made of the deposit since.

Stockmen kept it fenced for many years because of losses they had sustained through stock quenching their thirst there.

Incidental to the poisonous nature of the salts. The writer when on a visit to Ottawa in 1912, had the pleasure of calling on Dr. Frank Shutt who was then chief in the department of Chemistry. On learning that I was from the Okanagan he commented on a sample of water that had been sent him that had been taken from Osoyoos Lake which he stated was very poisonous. Upon my telling him that settlers on the lake had been using that water for all domestic purposes for over half a century and that I personally had often quenched my thirst at the lake he expressed surprise that anyone who had ever drank it was still alive. He then produced the sample and the map that had accompanied it and then discovered the tracing of a small lake close to Osoyoos that had previously escaped his notice.

Mr. C. P. Lyons, member of association of B.C. Foresters, in a recent article that appeared in The Victoria Times suggests the likelihood of more Indians visiting the lake in the long ago than all the white people that see it now in the course of years, though it is possible to drive a car within a few hundred feet of it. But writes Mr. Lyons, it was not out of curiosity that the

Indians visited the lake, but rather as a place to soak away the miseries of arthritis and rheumatism, a high percentage of the mineral content found there being epsom salts, a soothing antidote for many aches and pains.

In the soft sticky mud saturated with chemicals and warmed by the blazing sun the crippled Indians lay almost buried for hours at a time. One of the seven wonders of this amazing Province concludes Mr. Lyons.

ANARCHIST MOUNTAIN

Anarchist Mountain, over which the Trans-Provincial Highway winds its way for many miles as it leaves Osoyoos on the east side of the lake, is reported to have derived its name from a remark of Dick Sidley, prominent old timer for whom the Sidley District was named.

He had referred to some settlers on the mountain as a bunch of anarchists.

Mr. Sidley might more appropriately have said "a bunch of thieves" for many tales of the old timers relate to cattle and horse rustling, a practice common in the ranching districts in the early days and particularly so in the border country.

Anarchist Mountain and the story of its many interesting pioneers would provide material for a book and so what is detailed here will be but a very brief outline.

Settlement dates back to the days of the Rock Creek placer mining boom in 1860 when people squatted on favored spots on the mountain to grow produce for the big camp. Many years of little activity followed the early collapse of the camp as miners responded to reports of fabulous finds in the Cariboo and rich diggings in the comparatively near by Mission Creek.

Stir on the mountain revived again during the years of the mining boom in the Kootenays and the Boundary country. Those were the days when the cities of Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix sprang up as if by magic.

Those were the days when as many as eighty four-horse teams were freighting out of Penticton, most of them hauling mining equipment, building material and general supplies over Anarchist Mountain to the new El Dorado.

The Anarchist Mountain farmer had a veritable gold mine in his land and he continued for many years to find a profitable market for his produce in the mining and lumber camps of the Kettle River and Boundary country.

In the course of time the mines petered out, the smelters closed and the home market for the mountain farmer was gone, but he was not a quitter. He stayed on although the going was tough at times and today there is a very comfortable settlement on Anarchist Mountain engaged in mixed farming or ranching.

There is also considerable activity on the mountain in the lumbering business. There are several small sawmills in operation on the hill and the three mills at Osoyoos get their full supply of logs from Anarchist and the Oliver mill gets a partial supply.

Over thirty-five years ago, Porter Brothers, an American firm, put in a sawmill at Sidley, on Nine Mile creek which they operated for many years cutting many millions of feet of the best timber on Anarchist which they exported to the United States. At that time rough lumber could be exported free of duty but a duty was imposed on the dressed article.

To meet that situation Porter Brothers erected their mill straddling the International Boundary. The lumber was cut in the Canadian section of the mill and planed on the American side. The Great Northern Railway had a line in operation between Oroville, Washington, and Nelson, B.C., during the years that the Porter mill was in operation and thus they had convenient transportation.

The trade accruing to Osoyoos from Anarchist Mountain farms and the lumber industry means a great deal to the town.

The writer recalls an interesting experience on Anarchist in 1912, hiking up the mountain in a race with a well conditioned Oldsmobile car.

I was one of a party of four heading for the Kettle River country on a hunting trip. The Anarchist Mountain climb in those days was well known to be a tough one and it was the subject of considerable conversation during which I said that I could hike it and taking short cuts could beat the car to the top. The only objection my companions offered was the waste of time that would occur in waiting for me.

When we reached the foot of the mountain at the lower crossing of Haynes Creek on the pioneer trail I got out, said see you later and the race was on. I reached the top and sat down by the roadside to wait just as the Oldsmobile appeared at the foot of the last stretch.

Climbing Anarchist Mountain in the early days with a Tin Lizzie, or for that matter, with almost any other brand of car was quite often an experience not soon to be forgotten, many a passenger will remember getting out to do his bit in pushing on a steep grade or a very sandy spot.

Mr. C. W. Holliday, in his book "Valley of Youth", describes his first trip over the mountain thus, "I stopped at a little garage at Osoyoos for gas and the garage man asked me how I was off for water, full up I said, oh that's no use, said he. I had a two gallon can full also which I always carried in that arid region and he assured me that I still had not enough, so I rustled a five gallon can from a little store and filled that also and put my good car Gwendolin at the hill or rather the mountain. Gwendolin boiled with indignation every few hundred yards and demanded a drink. When we finally, and very belatedly reached the top, she had swallowed and sweated out all the spare water. You discerned when you started driving a Tin Lizzie over sandy mountain trails that the days of adventure were not done yet."

Before the establishment of the little garage at Osoyoos we had many a call at the old Haynes Ranch for a container of some kind that would hold water by people about to start up Anarchist Mountain and were fearful lest they should not have an adequate water supply. If old Anarchist Mountain could tell tales there would be many a doleful one of the car that did not make it and had to back track to Osoyoos Lake.

FATHER PAT

So much has been told and written of the achievements of Father Pat and of the success and popularity of his unorthodox methods that it seems surprising that the great story of his life and work has not been recorded by some admiring parishioner, who had been intimately associated with him during the years of his ministry.

Here, we shall endeavor briefly to portray a picture, typical of the man, together with the tragic story of his passing and quoting a few of the glowing tributes paid to his memory by a host of friends, all of which has been gleaned from newspaper articles and clippings on file in the Provincial Archives at Victoria.

Following the visits of Bishop Sillitoe, of New Westminster, to the valley in 1880 and 1882, Father Pat was the next missionary to cover this territory of which the writer has found record. It can surely well be said of him, as has been said, that he was one of the most striking and romantic figures of his time. Mrs. R. B. White in one of her historical articles refers to him as the famous Father Pat. Without question he was a most remarkable man, first, because of a life enshrined with noble deeds and secondly, because of his most unorthodox missionary methods. He was frequently reprimanded by his Bishop, who deplored his lack of church dignity and convention, but Father Pat could not be influenced to change his ways.

His real name was Henry Irwin but somehow, in the early

days of his ministry, he was dubbed Father Pat and the sobriquet remained with him through life. It has been said that it was so commonplace for him to be addressed as Father Pat that comparatively few people ever heard his real name.

He was born of Irish parentage in Wicklow, Ireland in 1859, thus he was Irish by both blood and birth and reputedly he was endowed with a generous share of the wit characteristic of his race. He chose the ministry for his life's work and following graduation at Oxford he accepted appointment as curate in an Anglican parish in England.

The English parish apparently did not provide sufficient scope for a man of Irwins activity and spirit, he longed for more of the outdoor life than was possible within the confines of his parish and visualising the possibilities of mission work in the great open spaces of the Canadian west he sought an appointment in British Columbia. In this he was successful, being sent out to serve under Bishop Sillitoe whose diocese of New Westminster included half the mainland of British Columbia.

Father Pat was first stationed at Donald where a big construction camp in the building of the C.P.R. main line was located. Here he found just such a job as he longed for, a job among working men on the outposts of civilization. He was soon popular with the men of the camp as he mingled with them as one of themselves and with that close association he was given opportunity of influencing them toward the better things of life.

In 1890 he married Francis Stuart Innes, daughter of J. H. Innes, Sup't of Esquimalt Naval Yard. Their married life was a most happy one but unfortunately a very brief one. Within a year Father Pat suffered the terrible blow of a double bereavement as his beloved wife and new born babe passed away. The tragic event caused deep gloom over the whole territory where the young couple were known and greatly esteemed and Father Pat in an effort to in some measure forget his sor-

row took up his great humanitarian work with renewed vigor.

Where there was need Father Pat was there if humanly possible. It is told of him that on one occasion when in Revelstoke a railway employee lost his life when caught by a snowslide in Eagle Pass and the widow could not be consoled that Father Pat secured a sled and a shovel and went out to the scene of the tragedy, dug the body out of its snow tomb, tied it on the sled and returned with it to Revelstoke. The trip had taken over two days.

How the heart of that widow must have welled up with gratitude as she saw the body of her late husband get a Christian burial rather than to have been left on the mountain side subject to ravages of the forest's wild life as the snow disappeared in the spring. With Father Pat it was simply the fulfillment of a call to duty.

At a miner's cabin on the Fraser, Father Pat called one day when making a round of visits. He found the miner alone, sick and without food. After making the man as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, Father Pat hastened to Lytton, some miles distant but the nearest point where supplies were available. Reaching the town he walked into an hotel barroom where a group of men were seated around a table playing poker. He told them of the sick miner and asked them if they would help. They opened the jack-pot and gave him the stake about twenty dollars. With that money Father Pat bought the needed supplies and with the pack on his back tramped back to the miner's cabin.

For many years Father Pat was stationed at Rossland from which point he made periodic visits to the Kettle River and Boundary districts and occasionally getting as far as the Okanagan. When in Greenwood on one such visit, news came that Theodor Kruger, well-known old timer of Osoyoos was sick. That was enough, Father Pat saddled his horse and was off on that arduous trip of over fifty miles of mountain trails.

He arrived in time to administer the last rites of the church and to give consolation to the dying man.

At Rossland his congregation provided him with comfortable living quarters in the basement of the church. Finding a family in much need of a home he prevailed on them to move into his pleasant domicile while he moved out to a small lumber shack which he maintained was all that he needed.

Much to the disappointment of his friends, Father Pat had little regard for dress and would quite unconcernedly wear clothes that were distinctly shabby.

Friends in the old country frequently sent him clothing but he would give away any surplus over actual need. On one occasion some of his Rossland friends bought him a coat as the one he was wearing was getting greenish with age and a bit frayed in places. For a time he wore the new coat but eventually returned to wearing the old one. Answering a query about it he said he had given the new coat to a man who had none, said that he could not have given him the old one.

One of Father Pat's major difficulties in his mission fields was to find suitable places in which to hold worship and it was not unusual for him under the circumstances to hold service in an hotel bar-room. Ordinarily he found the hotel proprietors ready to close business to make way for him. On one such occasion service was being held in the bar-room of one Gorman West on the Kettle River. After an opening prayer, Father Pat announced a hymn and on a portable organ that he carried with him he played the tune without a voice responding. Addressing Gorman West, Father Pat said, "Gorman, you beggar, you will have to start this hymn." "Father Pat," said Gorman, "if I start it every man here will walk out on you." "Then for heaven's sake don't do it," said Father Pat as he proceeded without the hymn.

In his college days Father Pat had been an adept boxer

and oddly enough it served him well on the mission field at times. In a saloon at Fairview, a rough character was blaspheming God and Father Pat. Father Pat went up to him and told him that he could blaspheme him if he wanted to but that he must quit blaspheming God. A fistic battle ensued during which the ruffian was knocked unconscious. Kneeling by the prostrate body, Father Pat asked God's forgiveness that he had not first warned the man that he was a professional boxer.

On another occasion when on his way to visit a sick man he was accosted by three toughs who told him that it was a doctor the man needed, not a parson and with their horses they endeavored to block his way. The villains waylaid him when returning from his visit, presumably with the idea of beating him up. Father Pat asked for fair play saying that he would take them one at a time. The men agreed, doubtless anticipating the preacher would be an easy mark. Father Pat despatched two of them. The third man chose not to wait for his opportunity.

The popularity of Father Pat was well demonstrated at Greenwood when one Saturday night he was guest of honor at a smoker where a host of his friends gathered. An admirer of a poetical turn of mind proposed the following toast:

"Here's a health to you dear Father Pat,
Your'e a Priest and a man and a' that,
You share in our sorrows and shoulder our cares,
But no troubles you borrow, no cassock you wear,
You partake of our joys, here's health and good cheer,
Sure, you're one of the boys, may you never lack backy
or beer.

The following morning there was a record attendance at the church service and a bumper collection received.

For a considerable number of years Father Pat had served his church at Rossland. He had seen the place grow from a

boom day gold mining camp to a well developed city but notwithstanding that he was greatly esteemed by his congregation and by all classes of citizens, the day came when he asked for a change. He felt an urge to get back to a frontier life and his Bishop responded by sending him to Fairview in the Okanagan where a gold mining boom was fast developing. Great mixer that he was he soon became a familiar figure and a popular figure in the new camp. From a story told by the late R. H. Parkinson, well-known pioneer land surveyor of the south Okanagan, the popularity of Father Pat with the common man is easily understood. The boys had turned out in force to the Sunday morning service and Father Pat had responded by playing football with them in the afternoon. It was a hot day and when the game was over the boys made their way to the hotel anticipating quenching their thirst with a glass of beer. The hotelkeeper had gone for a drive but he had left the key of the bar with Father Pat who cheerfully opened up while the boys slaked their thirst.

In common with gold mining camps in the Okanagan the Fairview camp proved a disappointment. Immense bodies of ore were uncovered but of a grade that could not be profitably mined with such methods of treatment as was in use at that time and so one after another of the claims on which high hopes of wealth had been founded were abandoned until the last of the miners of the erstwhile rip-roaring camp had rolled his blankets and departed.

The strenuous life Father Pat had led in serving his far flung mission fields was now taking toll of his strength and as the Fairview Mission was to be discontinued, his Bishop prevailed on him to plan a visit to his old home and there take a complete rest. As soon as necessary arrangements could be made Father Pat was on his way. Near Montreal he got off the train, presumably for a bracing of fresh air. For some reason, never explained, he missed getting on again and the next morning a farmer driving into town noticed a man shuffling along by

the roadside, seemingly in trouble and he stopped to offer assistance.

It was Father Pat who said that his legs were numb and that he would like to be taken to a doctor which the farmer kindly did. The doctor quickly saw that it was a case for a hospital and at Father Pat's wish he was taken to Notre Dame Hospital. At the hospital he gave his name as John Henry, no fixed address, and nothing more could the nurses get from him. Examination disclosed that his legs and feet were badly frozen. His shoes had to be cut from his feet. It is believed that he had walked until exhausted and then sitting down to rest had fallen asleep all unconscious of the danger lurking in the biting air. There was nothing that could be done to save his life.

It was just a matter of doing all possible to alleviate pain while waiting for the final call.

The Sisters soon realized that the new patient was no ordinary individual, but an intellectual of brilliant mind and most heroic in his terrible suffering. Tears would gather in the Sisters' eyes as they realized the agony he was enduring without complaint. Those tears were believed to have caused the sick man more concern than did his pain.

Knowing that the end was near the Sisters pleaded with him to reveal his identity, but they pleaded in vain. Finally, his medical attendant, Dr. Kingston, persuaded him of the need of his identity being made known but it was only given after the doctor solemnly promised that it would not be revealed till after the end had come.

It is believed that Father Pat's reason for withholding his identity was so that his church and friends would not be worrying over him.

As soon as news of his death was published there was an immediate call from New Westminster for the body to be

shipped there, which was done and the final resting place of the famous missionary is in the Sapperton cemetery beside the graves of his wife and child. The date of his death was January 13th, 1902.

Tributes to his memory were legion and came from friends in every walk of life. None was more eloquent than that received from the Sisters of Notre Dame who had become fondly attached to him during the few days they administered to him, weeping as they admired the heroic spirit with which he endured his suffering and his cheerful resignation to the cruel fate that had overtaken him.

From the late R. E. Gosnell of Victoria, B.C., who had lived in the Boundary country during the mining days and as a parishioner had intimately known Father Pat and his work came the following tribute:

> "In religion as far as human sympathies are concerned he was, neither Jew or Gentile, Arian or Athanasian Catholic or Protestant, High Church or Low Church, Saint or Sinner. Not speaking in the academic sense he possessed all the humanities. Hungry he fed them, sick he visited them, homeless and he sheltered them, distressed and he comforted them, dying he was at their bedside praying for them. His supplications were in the spirit that all understood and to which all divinities bended an ear. Such was Father Pat as a christian missionary."

AN ANONYMOUS TRIBUTE

Stirring the pages of forgotten years,
Brings back a cherished name, once blown about,
These western hills. The keen, old, eyes of men,
Gray pioneers, grew softer at the sound,
And lips made mute by years of loneliness,
Present with pride, the deeds of Father Pat,
They knew him.

A monument erected to his memory at Rossland, B.C., bears the following inscription.

IN MEMORIAM
He who would write an epitaph for thee,
And do it well, must first begin to be,
Such as thou wert. For none can truly
Know thy worth, thy life,
But he who liveth so.

One of the finest tributes made to the memory of Father Pat was the erection of a memorial church by his old congregation in Rossland years after he left there. It was consecrated October 10th, 1910.

PASSING OF THE HAYNES ESTATE

The most unfortunate and regrettable incident to occur in the early history of Osoyoos, old timers and others interested in the past of this historic district will doubtless agree, was the passing of the famous Haynes Ranch from the family of the man who had been responsible for its inception and chiefly responsible for its development.

It has been noted elsewhere in this brief record of events relative to the districts early days that the late William H. Lowe, the first constable, and for a long period, the chief constable over the wide area in which the late Judge Haynes held sway as Gold Commissioner, was a partner in the ranch that developed into an estate of nearly 21,000 acres and was widely known as the Haynes Ranch. The herd of cattle multiplied until there was estimated to be approximately three thousand head.

When Mr. Lowe died in 1882, Mrs. Lowe inherited his interest in the ranch. Two years later, Mrs. Lowe, desirous of entering into a ranch partnership with her cousin, the late R. L. Cawston, wished to dispose of her interest in the Haynes Ranch. The Judge, agreeable to dissolution of partnership with Mrs.

Lowe, undertook the purchase of her interest. As the deal involved a very considerable sum of money the judge apparently had to choose between disposing of a portion of the stock or the placing of a mortgage on the estate. The latter plan was decided upon and a mortgage covering the vast estate was given to the British Land and Investment Company of New Westminster. With the purchase of Mrs. Lowe's interest the Judge became sole owner (subject to the mortgage) of the immense estate he had been chiefly responsible in creating. Doubtless all would have been well if the Judge had lived to manage affairs for he proved himself a man of great resource, sound judgment and good business ability.

Unfortunately, in less than three years after placing the mortgage, the Judge passed away and Mrs. Haynes, upon whom the management of the estate so suddenly developed, lacked the practical or business experience essential to such a task.

Meeting with some serious reverses during a period of low beef prices, financial difficulties that culminated in the foreclosure of the mortgage in 1895. Within three weeks of the said foreclosure the estate was sold by the mortgage company to Mr. Thomas Ellis of Penticton for $65,000, the amount of the mortgage. In the deed to Mr. Ellis the acreage was stated to be 20,756 acres.

Mr. Ellis secured a judgment against the estate and forthwith forced a sale of all stock, chattels and equipment.

Mrs. Haynes upon learning of the action Ellis had taken, hurried to the coast to protest the sale and was successful in securing a stay of proceedings.

Unfortunately a courier who was despatched via horseback

with the necessary documents to prevent the sale, failed to arrive in time and the sale had taken place.

Reputedly notice of the pending sale had been given very limited advertising and attendance at the sale was very slim. It can well be granted that there would be very few individuals within easy reach of Osoyoos who would be in the position to seriously consider the purchase of such a large herd of cattle, and under the hammer of the auctioneer, the herd was knocked down to Mr. Ellis for seventeen thousand dollars. Mr. Ellis also bought the hay getting it for one and two dollars per ton according to quality. The ranch equipment was also disposed of at ridiculously low prices.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OSOYOOS

HOW THE WRITER FOUND OSOYOOS AND EXPERIENCES OF FIRST THREE YEARS

In the fall of 1910 I was driven to Fairview one day by the late Geo. Cawston, well-known old timer and truly spectacular character of the Similkameen and Southern Okanagan. George boasted of his ability as a single handed talker and he really had the goods, with the saving grace, however, of being quite interesting. I had let George know of a desire I had to get hold of some well located No. 1 ranch land. George assured me that there was no one living that knew this part of the country better than he did, that he knew every piece of good land that could be bought right and thus a ranch hunt was on. George had occasion to know well all ranches throughout the country as he had been for many years in the butcher business at different points and in his quest for beef had become familiar with the lay and features of the various ranches. Our first trip was to the west end of Yellow Lake to look over a property in which George was personally interested. Found it a nice location but the amount of arable land much too limited. Our next trip was to Fairview to check on the Garrison ranch now the home ranch of Val Haynes. I gave this ranch the OK subject to becoming satisfied that the supply of water for irrigation was sufficient. A thirty day option on the property was obtained, land offered for $3000.

It was a beautiful afternoon and from Fairview I glimpsed Osoyoos Lake in the distance and upon questioning George about the lake district and the possibility of getting lake frontage land, he at once told me of two hundred acres that could be bought and he launched into such an enthusiastic talk of Osoyoos and its possibilities that I wondered he had not told me something of it before.

A trip to Osoyoos was then arranged and bright and early one fine morning we were on our way to the land of glowing report. George drove a snappy pair of cayuses hitched to a brand new buggy. I had a hunch that the buggy was bought on the strength of an anticipated commission on a ranch sale for George was credited with a reputation for being a little short at the moment. George had a good share of ability and might easily have been on Easy Street had he taken advantage of the pioneers opportunity to accumulate land and stock or had chosen to apply himself to sound business, but poker games and other possible ways of easy money had greater appeal for him and thus he scratched along while men with less capacity plugged their way to fortunes.

We are on the way to Osoyoos, the ponies jogging along with little urge, George talking and pointing out points of interest as we passed them. At the McIntyre ranch at Vasseaux Lake we had a splendid farm home dinner. Old Pete, his sister, Mrs. McKenzie and her daughter Hazel, together with George had a wonderful chat reminicent of old timers and old days, all of which was news to me and very interesting. Old Pete has a monument in the rock bluff that bears his name that will stand any test of time. At two o'clock we were on the way again and shortly after leaving McIntyre's we left the highway for an old trail that coursed through the meadows which was easier travelling for the ponies. On the way down we had the pleasure of seeing three white tailed deer gracefully lope by us within a few yards. George could not have picked a better day for viewing the country and I was very pleased with it all but especially glad when we reached the head of Osoyoos Lake as I was anxious to see that two hundred acres, and we were getting close.

After climbing Graveyard hill to the Osoyoos benches the trail swung away from sight of the lake, following fairly close to the hillside until it made a final turn toward Osoyoos. When we got within full view of the lake George seemingly whispered to the ponies for they stopped. It was just past sunset and a most

brilliant one it was, while the lake without a ripple resembled a great mirror with the tree dotted mountains on both sides magnificently reflected in it. It was a glorious introduction to Osoyoos. We moved on to the Leslie Hill Ranch where was our only chance for dinner and a bed in Osoyoos. The only alternative would have been another eight miles to Oroville in the land of Uncle Sam. Fortune smiled on us for we were warmly welcomed at the ranch by Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd, a young couple who were looking after the place and who appeared to be pleased with the prospect of having some other people to chat with. To the best of my knowledge there were only the four of us in Osoyoos district that night. After a good dinner, an enjoyable evening chat and a thoroughly sound sleep I hurried and dressed to get out and glimpse Osoyoos in broad daylight. It was a beautiful morning and again were the tree dotted hillsides reflected in the still waters of the lake in all their beauty and as I strolled round the old Haynes estate I was so impressed with the situation that I thought that any man in possession of such a place could surely not want for anything more. After a hearty breakfast and bidding the Brainerds au-revoir, we had a look over the two hundred acres that we had come down to see.

I was not long in deciding that I wanted that two hundred acres and so I said OK to George, I am ready to deal. We then headed homeward, stopping at the Golden Gate Hotel, Fairview, for dinner. After resting the ponies for a day we went to Keremeos where we negotiated the transfer of the land from the late Francois Xavier Richter to myself and I was a pleased land owner in the Osoyoos Valley.

The price paid was sixty-five dollars per acre net, plus five percent commission to friend George. Some Kelowna friends were associated with me in the purchase.

The time did not seem opportune for immediate development of the property and it was not until early in 1917 when I leased the Leslie Hill Estate for a period of three years that we

decided on an immediate move and so on the 17th day of March of that year we set out for our new domicile. We were accompanied to the ranch by Mr. and Mrs. E. Helps and their daughter, now Mrs. Ed. Lacey Sr.

Mr. Helps was an experienced orchardist and had been the foreman on the Hill ranch a few years previous. The soft fruit section of the one time prize orchard was showing, when we took it over, disastrous effects of having gone into the previous winter seriously short of moisture. The responsibility for the neglect presumably rested with the previous tenant who had taken over the care of the orchard for what revenue he could derive from it. The wooden pipe that delivered the irrigation water from lake to orchard was badly rotted and may have accounted for the tenants seeming neglect. Our first important work was to clear the orchard of dead trees (several hundred) and next, to get the sadly neglected irrigation system functioning again. The pump and gas engine were given a thorough overhaul by a well qualified expert whom the Customs Officer permitted us to bring in from Oroville. Mr. Helps who had had previous experience in operating the plant now took charge. The big Fairbanks Morse engine that provided the motive power, was, like most gas engines a bit temperamental at times and occasionally Mr. Helps was in trouble. He was a typical Cockney with the characteristic flair for misplacing the letter "h" and on being asked one time what seemed to be wrong with the engine, replied that sometimes it h'acts like it wanted more h'oil and sometimes it wanted more h'air.

We did get by with the badly rotted pipe line but not without enduring perpetual grief all summer and plenty of hard work in making replacements.

All fruit was packed on the ranch and the soft fruit and vegetables were hauled by team and wagon to Oroville and shipped via the Great Northern Railway to retail markets we had developed in the Boundary and Kootenay districts. It

was all shipped in bond with each package bound with a stout cord and sealed with a lead seal. The sealing was supposed to have been done after arrival of the goods at the depot but the railway officials obligingly supplied us with the cord and seals of authority to do the sealing at the ranch. It was a great convenience to us and I have a hunch that it was equally pleasing to the expressman.

The train bound for points east left Oroville at six a.m., and so we would try and get our shipments down and billed the evening before but in the peak of the cherry harvesting that was impossible with the limited help available and so the teamster shipper would have to be on the job at 4 a.m. During the season of low water the trip would be made down the east side of the lake which effected a saving in distance of nearly five miles, figured from the orchard.

Customs officials on both sides of the line were very considerate and obliging. Settlers were not expected to call and report purchases of the necessities of life. This courtesy was seemingly extended to all in those days of sparse settlement.

Fruit growing, always an interesting occupation, lacked in 1919 most of the hazards with which the grower of today is faced with to keep his orchard comparatively free of destructive pests that would destroy his crop or blight his trees. In those good old fruit growing days of the early twenties and previous, the codling moth was unknown, nor was the blister mite or other mites, leaf rollers or tarnish bugs, and rarely even, Inspectors.

There was the peach borer but that gent was easily disposed of with either sulphur or lead. During the three years of our lease we sprayed the apple trees just once and that with the spray for the borer once annually was the extent of the spray job and we had clean fruit. Rattlesnakes were fairly numerous but they were not a fruit pest, rather they might well have been appreciated because of their appetite for mice. We killed them

nevertheless and took the chance on mice. We estimated that we killed about thirty rattlers in a season, got so used to them that we became indifferent to any danger from them, in fact the only danger was in coming upon them suddenly when coiled, otherwise they gave ample warning with a vigorous shake of their rattles and if given a little time would get well out of your way.

A little terrier that was on the ranch for a time was adept at killing them. He was cunning enough not to tackle them when coiled. When moving he would grab them by the middle and actually shake the life out of them.

A peculiarity of the rattler is its apparent dislike of sunshine. While they never appear until the season of sunshine is on, you will always find them in the shade, a favorite spot of the rattler in the orchard is under irrigation flumes.

Penticton, over forty miles distant by the old wagon route was our nearest shopping center in Canada to be reached by reasonably passable roads, consequently we availed ourselves of the opportunity of trading in Oroville, Wash., only eight miles distant and that was our postal address for several years.

Doubtless the most exciting experience we had during the years of our lease was when Margaret, our six-year-old daughter was bitten by a rattler. It was about mid-afternoon on a hot July day when Margaret ran to her mother who was in the kitchen, and told her she had been bitten and that the snake was in the door.

Josephine rushed to the living room and sure enough there was the snake caught about the middle by the screen door and hissing furiously. Josephine first picked up eight-months-old Dorothy and carried her to an adjoining room where grandmother Plaskett was resting. She then rushed out to find something with which to kill the snake. After some delay she located a hoe with which she pounded the maddened reptile till quite

satisfied that life was extinct, then opening the door she tossed the dead snake some yards away from the house. She then gave her attention to Margaret. Fortunately, before moving to Osoyoos and knowing that there were rattlers in the district, Mrs. Fraser sought the advice of Dr. White in Penticton with regard to treatment in the event of anyone being bitten. The first essential was to make a crosswise cut in the skin where the snake had struck and to apply a few flakes of permanganate of potash in the cut and then give the patient a drink of whiskey to stimulate heart action. Josephine had difficulty in finding a knife sharp enough to make the incision but finally did so. The next move was to go to the village one and a half miles away to phone Oroville for a doctor. A gentle pony belonging to the children was in a pasture through which the road led and picking up a bridle she hurried off. She caught the pony without trouble and mounted it bareback but being without a quirt, switch or other means of persuasion, progress was too slow and so she slipped off and sped as fast as possible on foot.

Fortunately Dr. Jermyn, veterinary customs officer, and R. D. Fraser, local merchant, sitting on the steps of the customs house, saw Josephine dismount and start running toward town. Sure that something was wrong R. D. ran for his car and hastened to meet her. He had scarcely started on the way back when a tire blew out. R. D. then took the trail on foot and sped as fast as possible to the Customs where Dr. Jermyn, by phone, contacted Dr. Effner of Oroville who said that he would be up as soon as he could get the necessary drugs and could commandeer a car.

He advised Dr. Jermyn in the meantime to go over and tie a tourniquet quite tight above the knee, leave it on for fifteen minutes, then take it off for five and to continue same until he should arrive. When Dr. Effner arrived, saw Margaret, and had been advised of what had been done, he said there was nothing more that should have been done and he credited Josephine with having saved Margaret's life.

All that remained to be done was to continue the tourniquet treatment for several hours. Apart from the pain resultant from the tourniquet application toward the end of the fifteen minute period no ill effect was ever experienced.

When Josephine threw the snake from the door it landed on the path by which Dr. Effner approached the house. As it was an approach seldom used, others who had come to the house had not seen the snake, but Dr. Effner, naturally hurrying, almost stepped on it. There was a resultant blast of profanity, winding up with why hadn't somebody buried the d--- thing.

Apart from the snake incident the most interesting event of those early years, as far as the family was concerned, was the birth of our youngest hopeful, Dorothy Josephine, in Oroville, thus giving an international touch to the family.

Dorothy would heatedly object to being called a Yankee in her girlhood days but in later years she was pleased to be possessed of the dual citizenship which enabled her to cross the line going or coming without question. She then had the laugh on us.

The year 1919 saw the end of our three year lease and also the end of the lone ranch at Osoyoos. The spring of 1920 was due to bring us neighbors and most of them old friends from Penticton. It was to be the dawn of a new era for Osoyoos, the era of intensive development.

GEO. J. FRASER

The writer having had a part in initiating intensive development in Osoyoos District gives that as his warrant for submitting a brief personal biography.

In doing so I trust I may be absolved from any design to cash in on the glory of that small group who share the distinction of being Osoyoos Pioneers in every sense of the word,

those men and women of the day when the only trail was the pack horse trail and the only means of transportation, passenger or freight, was on the back of a horse, such were the true pioneers.

True, I am frequently referred to as a pioneer of Osoyoos, so frequently that I could almost be excused for believing it to be correct but any justification for such rank as applied to myself must be qualified and limited to an era, the era of intensive development. I may have a small corner there.

I was born in the village of Teeswater, Bruce County, Ontario, on November 6th, 1872, the eighth child of a family of eleven, four boys and seven girls.

Ancestry on the maternal side has been traced to the French Hugenots and on the paternal side, Scotch only, as far as the family tree be climbed with certainty.

In 1880 the family migrated to the new Province of Manitoba that had just been reached by railways and where land was being thrown open for settlement under most favorable conditions. Father located in an area in the southern section of the Province in which developed the Village of Pilot Mound. There for the next sixteen years I received an education in mixed farming. Losing a year's schooling through lack of facilities in the new district, coupled with being called upon to herd cattle for a few months each summer resulted in a public school education that terminated midway in the eighth grade. I was now twenty-four and giving some thought to getting started on my own. I had a hankering, however, to see something of the more distant west and after a study of some literature sent me by the Department of Lands at Victoria, B.C., I bought a ticket for the west with my ultimate objective, the Okanagan Valley.

I worked on large stock ranches for four years in the Vernon and Kelowna Districts. Spent the summer of 1900 looking for bigger pay jobs in the Kootenay. Went to Alberta in the fall with the avowed intention of locating a ranch.

In the spring of 1901, I had a little bunch of cattle in the foothills west of Macleod in partnership with John Baird, a young friend from the Okanagan. In 1903 was ranching on my own. In the fall of 1905, met a young lady of irresistable charm, Annie Josephine Plaskett of Toronto, the youngest in a family of nine and the only girl, and my perspective in life fluctuated noticeably. In 1906 sold the ranch and in December was back in the Okanagan with the fixed intention of getting established on an orchard tract. Joined my brother Frank, in a fruit shipping business instead, and from that a cannery business developed.

At 7 a.m. on the 26th day of November, 1907, at the Anglican church in Macleod, Alta., I exchanged nuptial vows with the previously mentioned young lady after which we proceeded to Kelowna where we established our first home. After three years employment as secretary-treasurer of Western Canners at Kelowna I took a scouting trip to Penticton to investigate the possibility of getting support for the establishment of a cannery there. Received all the encouragement I could have hoped for and in the spring of 1910 we moved to Penticton. Because of a fast growing hunch that a real estate boom was in the offing I abandoned my cannery plans for the time being and bought a half interest with the late Captain J. R. Mitchell in an established real estate and insurance business. The boom developed as anticipated and lasted till the summer of 1912 when business got so desparately slow I was glad to forego my investment and move out. The hunch however had paid off. In the spring of 1913 I went after my old love again, got ample capital subscribed and had a cannery in operation in good time for the fruit harvest. An unfortunate amalgamation with Western Canners in Kelowna, details of which need not be recounted here, brought disaster, and I was once again foot loose. In 1914 I took on the Valley agency for the sale of Studebaker cars. Wished I had not. In the spring of 1915 I leased thirty acres of developed orchard and later in the summer took on the

management of the Occidental Fruit Packing House in Penticton. Had a satisfactory season. In 1916 confined activities to management of packing house.

During the winter of 1916-17 I went to the coast and interviewed the trustees of the Leslie Hill estate at Osoyoos and returned with a three-year lease of the Hill ranch. For two years, operated the ranch in association with the late E. A. Helps. Marketed our produce by direct sale to the retail trade in the Boundary and Kootenay country shipping it in bond via the G. N. Railway at Oroville, each package being separately corded and sealed. The third year, 1919, I was sole operator. During the summer of 1919 in association with Mr. D. E. Burpee and other friends, a company was organized and the estate purchased.

A part of the estate was immediately subdivided. I purchased a fourteen acre tract from the company and in the spring of 1920 planted my first and only orchard. For the next few years while waiting for the developing orchard to come into bearing we grew ground or vine crops between the trees to enable us to keep the proverbial pot boiling.

In 1923 when the Associated Growers came into being I joined the Oliver local believing that the future of the growers lay in united effort. Was two years in the chair of the local and also director to Central and during the same period was the southern delegate of the B.C.F.G.A. By 1932 the volume of produce grown in the Osoyoos area had increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to organize a local of the Associated at Osoyoos. I had the honor of being elected first president and of continuing in the office for eleven years. Was the Osoyoos delegate to Central during the same period.

In 1938 finding that the hazard of age was compelling me to dodge some of the heavy orchard work I turned operations over to a foreman. Opened a Realty and Insurance business

in town and became stenographer and general chore boy for the community.

Took an active part in promoting and developing local industries, including McNaughton's Cannery, Osoyoos Cement Works and Osoyoos Sawmills Ltd.

In 1944 I sold my orchard. In 1947 I sold my realty and insurance business and now devoted my leisure to delving into past history of the district, together with other hobbies, including gardening and collecting curios.

On January 7th, 1952, Mrs. Fraser and I had the pleasure of having the award of all time good citizenship conferred on us by the Commissioners of the Village of Osoyoos.

The junior members of the family are Douglas Plaskett, Margaret Alma (Peggy) and Dorothy Josephine. Douglas took a university course, majoring in English and History, after which he taught public schools in the Cariboo and Osoyoos.

School teaching failed to measure up to the interesting life of the orchardist as he experienced it in earlier years and so he returned to the outdoor life of the fruit grower where he battles ever increasing orchard pests. Doug is an enthusiastic golfer, takes an active part in fruit growers' affairs and in the fortunes of the C.C.F.

Margaret, after rounding out a high school course at Westminster and a business course at Kamloops Business College started in as accountant with the newly organized Osoyoos Co-operative Growers. After seven years she succumbed to the lure of housekeeping for two, and now as Mrs. Geo. Driver, is, with her husband George, wrestling with the interesting and intricate problems that Dame Nature hurls at the orchardist.

Dorothy, our Yankee born daughter, like sister Margaret, graduated from Westminster and Kamloops just in time to sign on with the Co-op for the position Peggy vacated. After a sea-

son, in quest of health through virtue of change of climate she sought the sunny coast climate of Florida. For more romantic reasons than climate she decided on a home in her native land and so swapped her name for one with a husband attached, and now it is Dorothy Molt, Mrs. Charles F.

LESLIE HILL

To the late Leslie Hill, whose place of residence in his late years alternated between Nelson and Osoyoos, goes the honor of being the first to experiment in orchard development on a commercial scale on the Canadian side of the border in the Osoyoos Lake area. Mr. Hill first saw the light of day in London, England, was one of a family of eight boys, received his education in one of London's many colleges. He chose mine engineering for his life's vocation and was successful in obtaining the coveted diploma qualifying him to practice.

Among interesting experiences of his early life was his employment on the Great Eastern when the second Atlantic cable was laid and then on the Dacia under Sir Charles Bright when the cables were laid through the West Indies.

When on the latter job he took a crew ashore at Colon and built a platform on which they placed a statue of Columbus and the Indian maiden. The statue had been on show at a Paris exposition and Empress Eugenia had sent it to Colon where the people apparently lacking experience in such work persuaded Sir Charles to set it up for them.

When through with the cable laying Mr. Hill emigrated to America to seek his fortune and located near Salt Lake City, Utah, where he engaged in mining.

What success he had in that first venture has not been recorded but circumstances would suggest encouragement was lacking as he gave up mining for a time. His next venture was cattle ranching near Round Up, Mont., where he was as-

sociated with Harold Lowther, a brother of a former Speaker of the British House of Commons. They lost heavily in a terrible blizzard in 1888 after which Mr. Hill sold his interest in the ranch and moved to Alberta where he invested in the Glenbow horse ranch between Calgary and Cochrane.

While in Alberta he interested himself in coal mining at Lunbreck. Whether or not his Alberta ventures presented him with satisfactory dividends is not known. In 1903 he moved to Nelson, B.C., where he followed his vocation as a mining engineer and as such was manager of the Arlington mine at Erie.

He was seemingly ready to try his luck at anything as he took a flier into the sawmill business by buying an interest in a mill in the Kaslo district.

About 1905 he took a prospecting trip to the Okanagan and becoming thrilled with the fruit growing possibilities of the valley he acquired an option from Tom Ellis of Penticton for his entire ranch that extended, with few small breaks, from Naramata to the border. With that option in his pocket he left for England to arrange for the capital with which to finance the purchase and development. There was naturally a time limit on the option and according to the generally accepted version of events, the option expired when Mr. Hill was on the way back with the necessary wherewithall to complete the purchase.

In the meantime Messrs. L. W. Shatford of Fairview and W. T. Shatford of Vernon had secured the promise from Ellis that should the Hill option expire that they would be given a similar opportunity to buy. The Shatfords lost no time in securing the promised option and when Mr. Hill arrived, prepared to do business, he was greeted with the disappointing information that he was too late.

Naturally Mr. Hill was keenly disappointed that his great dream of engineering development of the southern Okanagan was not to be and it was told the writer by the late George

Cawston that Tom Ellis expressed sympathy for Mr. Hill and in an effort to soften the blow in some measure, he gave him the land he had at Osoyoos located on the east side of the lake in lieu of what he had dropped on the option.

Mr. Hill went right to work on the development of his new property and at the mouth of Haynes Creek he planted forty acres of orchard with the objective of making it a model plantation. He planted a well assorted variety of trees including cherries, apricots, nectarines, plums, prunes, peaches, pears and apples. The apple variety were Rome, Newton, Jonathan, Spitzenberg and Cox's Orange. Mr. Hill had the idea that with such an assortment he could keep an experienced crew continuously throughout the season.

Mr. Hill continued to reside in Nelson and in business as a mining engineer but was a frequent visitor to his ranch, development of which was under an experienced orchardist.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hill several times and on one occasion interviewed him on behalf of some Kelowna men who would have been interested in buying should the price be right as they saw it. Mr. Hill's answer was $125,000 exclusive of fifty acres that included the orchard. He might just as well have said, not for sale.

The late E. A. Helps of Osoyoos was foreman for Hill for some years and on one of Mr. Hill's visits to the ranch he found that Mr. Helps had failed to carry out some work according to instructions given him and upon taking Mr. Helps to task about it, Mr. Helps said, "The way you wanted it done was not the right way and I was not going to do it the wrong way." "Mr. Helps", said Mr. Hill, "this is my ranch and I want things done my way whether it is the right way or the wrong way," and forwith Mr. Helps was given thirty days notice. There is no question as to the authenticity of the above story as it was told to the writer by both parties concerned.

The orchard developed and was a real show place. It was kept absolutely clear of weeds and with a good dust mulch which was the approved practice in those days. Leslie Hill could well have been proud of his orchard.

It had not, however, become self sustaining when the war broke out in 1914 and Mr. Hill, evidently dependent on capital from overseas with which to carry on his orchard development found himself handicapped because of the restrictions on the movement of capital from Great Britain. His solution of the problem was to turn the orchard over to his foreman who was to take care of it for what he could make out of it. Unfortunately the foreman who had been quite satisfactory in that capacity for Mr. Hill made a dismal failure in caring for the orchard when on his own. For some reason he abandoned the pumping system and as a result of the orchard going into the winter dry in 1915 there was a heavy loss of soft fruit trees amounting to several hundred.

Mr. Hill died when on a visit to the ranch in the spring of 1916, before damage to the orchard was in evidence. A friend, commenting, remarked that it was well he had not lived to see the wreck of the model orchard in which he had taken such great pride.

Mr. Hill, a widower for many years, had three daughters who always accompanied him to the ranch during summer holiday seasons and took great delight in the freedom of the ranch life.

Leslie Hill was a man of great determination and self reliance and with a stubborness characteristic of his race. It is told of Dr. Effner, of Oroville, Mr. Hill's physician during his last illness, that when told that Mr. Hill had passed on, remarked, "That stubborn old Englishman, he deserved to die, he would not obey orders."

Mr. Hill was buried in the Anglican cemetery in Penticton.

Note:—With regard to the statement re Ellis giving Hill the east side property at Osoyoos. If the story as told by Mr. Cawston is correct it would appear that this property could not have been included in the option given by Ellis to the Shatford brothers.

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

The most serious problem confronting the few residents that made up the population of Osoyoos in 1917 was that of education. Ten children of school age, resident in the district, was required before the Department of Education would sanction the establishment of a school. We could muster five only and as there was no prospect in sight of additional settlers in the immediate future the chances of getting a school in Osoyoos in 1917 was anything but rosy.

The possibility of having children from Kruger Mountain attend school at Osoyoos was thoroughly canvassed and abandoned because of the difficulty of transportation. During the summer a family by the name of Hobbs with ten children five of them of school age, moved from their ranch on Fairview Mountain to the Richter Pass district. This gave Osoyoos new hope and no time was lost in interviewing Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs who reacted favorably to a suggestion that they move to Osoyoos where living quarters would be found for them and thus the possibility of a school at Osoyoos to start at the beginning of the fall term seemed well within reach.

Mr. Anstie, school inspector for the Okanagan was sent in by the superintendent of education to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a school at Osoyoos. Mr. Anstie was impressed with the future possibilities of the district and reported favorably. The department he said would pay the teachers salary and he would recommend a grant of one hundred dollars to be used for such furnishings as seats and blackboards. The settlers would have to provide suitable quart-

ers, supply fuel and meet other sundry expenses. A public meeting was called for the purpose of electing a board of trustees that resulted in Messrs. Dr. G. S. Jermyn, William Richter and George J. Fraser being chosen. At the first meeting of the board Dr. Jermyn was elected chairman and G. J. Fraser secretary. There was luck for the board in the matter of finding quarters for the school. The old government building, prominently located on the bench above the road leading south from the town was taken possession of without any questions being asked. A further bit of luck for the new school was in getting a blackboard and some seating from the abandoned school on Fairview Mountain, the first school the Hobbs family had been instrumental in getting started.

This pioneer building, erected in 1892, was designed to serve as residence and office for the Provincial Government Agent, plus a section for a two-cell jail.

The walls, including an inner one between the jail and office were of heavy log construction. Entrance to the jail was from an outside door opening into a hall from which there was entrance to the cells. There was a small window in each cell protected with iron bars set in the heavy logs. There were stout locks on the heavy cell doors and the doors when closed were further secured by a heavy iron plate across them about midway up. The floor of the jail was made of two by four scantling on edge and well nailed together.

The chance of any prisoner finding a way of escape was very remote and there is no record of any ever having accomplished that feat.

The building had not been in use for many years unless by an occasional camper or tramp but due to its stout construction it was in a fair state of repair.

The board decided on converting the jail into the school room and renovating the rest of the building for living quarters for the Hobbs family.

Owing to there being no other possible help in the district the three trustees had to do all the work involved in the remodelling and the job was hardly complete when school started.

Our first school teacher, Miss Dorothy Evans.

The first teacher was Miss Dorothy Evans of Kelowna and it was her first school. The board made no mistake in the choice of Miss Evans, she proved an excellent teacher and was very popular with both scholars and parents.

A new door had been procured to replace the heavy jail door but it was not in place on opening day and Miss Evans tells that when some range cattle came browsing around the building she had her table placed across the doorway lest any of them should take a notion to walk in.

During the second half yearly term, the Hobbs family who had come to B.C. from Washington state returned there and the school board was faced with the problem of maintaining the average attendance of six which was essential to ensure the Government's payment of the teacher's salary. The immediate difficulty was met with the importation of a scholar from the coast and the starting of (Peggy) Fraser, who was then just five years old. On one occasion the monthly report forwarded to the Department of Education, showed the average attendance slightly below the required minimum of six and the Board forthwith received notice that cancellation of the grant would

follow should the minimum requirement not be maintained. Needless to say it never again fell below figure six.

There was no financial problem to worry the school board in those good old pioneer days. The Department of Education paid the teacher, a bee would be organized to cut the season's fuel, the teacher and scholars did the janitor work, while the odd chalk box would be a gift from whoever happened to be going to town when chalk was needed. It would be a good guess that the teacher bought most of the chalk.

In the measure of dollars and cents the cost of education in the days of our old log school was but a barely visible fraction of what it is today and who is there will say in measure of results, it did not compare favorably. However, in the march of progress there came an end to the days of the old log school. Population increased rapidly as settlement followed the advent of the irrigation system of the Southern Okanagan Irrigation Project. Osoyoos School District was established, and thereafter financing was provided in the usual manner of a tax levy on land, plus a government grant. In 1932, a modern one room school was built on a site between Main and First Street south that had been reserved for school purposes. Increasing population quickly necessitated a second, third and fourth room and later the abandoned Testalinda two room school was moved down, making a total of six. In 1938 the Department of Education dealt Osoyoos district what appeared to be very snubby treatment. It submitted a plebiscite to all school districts from Okanagan Falls south, to determine whether or not they were in favor of consolidating in one district, the district inspector of that day assuring that it would not be forced on a district against its wishes. Osoyoos opposed by a majority within a fraction of three to one, and it was generally considered that the matter was settled as far as Osoyoos was concerned, but some months later the local board was bluntly advised by the department to the effect that regardless of the negative vote cast at Osoyoos, Osoyoos School District would be included

in a consolidated district to be known as the Southern Okanagan United School District, thus all Osoyoos pupils from grade seven up were due to be transported to Oliver for many years.

Osoyoos residents were not opposed to the principle of consolidation but were objecting to the consolidation of the Oliver and Osoyoos districts on the grounds that with the rapid development that was taking place in this southern area and likely to continue for some years, the population in the very near future would warrant or necessitate a high school in each town. There was also a very general opinion expressed that if consolidation took place, Osoyoos' chances of getting a high school would be indefinitely delayed.

While the unfair treatment of Osoyoos by the Department of Education was bitterly resented, the adoption of the Cameron report a few years later was due to bring about consolidation regardless of local viewpoints. The writer has learned on unquestionable authority that the final decision in 1938 was influenced by political expediency.

On May 12th, 1951, a splendidly designed, thirteen room elementary school was formally opened by the Hon. W. T. Straith, Minister of Education.

The school is centrally located on a ten acre plot with an elevation that gives it a commanding view of the town, lake, and a great deal of the surrounding district. At date of writing, January, 1953, plans are underway for the erection of a junior high school in Osoyoos. The new building will contain four class rooms, home economics and industrial art rooms and a splendid gymnasium.

The school population at Osoyoos as at January 1st, 1953, exceeded 700.

OSOYOOS ORCHARDS LIMITED

In the summer of 1919, Dougal E. Burpee, a fruit grower on the Dog Lake benches at Penticton and an old friend during

our years of residence there, came down on a scouting trip for good orchard land, void of hillsides.

He arranged with the writer for the purchase of twenty acres of lot forty-three, a portion of the Ritcher estate I had purchased in 1910, located about where Ken Plaskett's orchard now is. The price agreed upon was two hundred dollars per acre as it was without water supply. We were delighted with the prospect of having some of our old Penticton friends for neighbors.

I had known for sometime that the Hill estate was available for purchase for the sum of fifty thousand dollars and following the visit of Mr. Burpee, I gave considerable thought to the idea of approaching him and other Penticton acquaintances with the suggestion that we form a company to buy and develop the property. I did so and the result was the purchase of the estate by a syndicate composed of D. E. Burpee, C. L. Carless, W. T. Hunter, district horticulturist, A. McMeans of the Dominion Government Seed Branch, the late Rev. J. F. Millar, the late Wm. McConnachie, all of Penticton, R. H. Helmer, superintendent of Summerland Experimental Station, Leopold Hayes, manager of Occidental Fruit Company, Kelowna, R. H. Plaskett and George J. Fraser of Osoyoos.

A ten day option had been secured in which time we had to put up ten thousand dollars and it is of interest to note that when the option was taken up by J. M. Fraser on behalf of the purchasers, he was shown a bid that had been received from the Department of Lands at Victoria, offering fifty thousand dollars for the estate. We had just nosed them out. Had the government secured the property it would have become part of the Southern Okanagan Lands Project.

A few days previous to the syndicate's purchase of the ranch, the late Dr. Cleveland, late chairman of the Greater Vancouver Water District, who was then chief engineer of the Provincial Lands Department, together with Mr. F. H. Latimer,

resident engineer for the project paid the ranch a visit.

I did not happen to be around when our visitors arrived and in the meantime they took a stroll over the ranch. Later we entertained them to dinner and we very much enjoyed the social hour, following which Mr. Cleveland said that they had really come down on a matter of business and he asked me if I would take on th job of classifying the land on the Southern Okanagan Lands Project and offered me remuneration that would have been very satisfactory.

My reaction was that I felt that I did not have the necessary qualifications to which he replied that he had come to me on Mr. Latimer's recommendation and that was good enough for him. The upshot was that I promised to give him a definite answer at Fairview the next evening. Feeling that the purchase of the Hill estate by the syndicate would go through, I felt obliged to decline the offer, tempting though it was. When the deal for the estate was cinched and the offer of the government to purchase became known I had the suspicion that the primary object of the engineers' visit had been to appraise the ranch for a report to the Lands Department. I am sure nevertheless that their offer to me would have been made good in any event.

A meeting of the syndicate was held as soon as possible after advice received that our offer to purchase had been accepted and the initial payment made. It was decided to organize a private joint stock company and that it should be named Osoyoos Orchards Limited. The capital stock was set at one hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. Messrs. D. E. Burpee, C. L. Carless and George J. Fraser were named provisional directors for the purpose of organization.

At the first statutory meeting of the organization, Messrs. W. McConnachie, D. E. Burpee, C. L. Carless, W. T. Hunter and George J. Fraser were elected directors and at the first meeting

of the directors Mr. McConnachie was elected president; Mr. Burpee, vice-president; Mr. Hunter, secretary-treasurer and John Power, auditor.

The company proceeded immediately to plan development. Messrs. DuFresne and Whittaker of Penticton were engaged to run a survey for the main flume of an irrigation system to extend from the north boundary of the estate to the abrupt rise of land close to the south end.

The high point of the flume was to be located about midway on the property and at an elevation of sixty feet above lake level, running to a minimum of fifty feet at either end. The said engineers were to subdivide the property into lots of approximately twenty acres each. The main flume to constitute the eastern boundary of the subdivision and the lake the western boundary. There was approximately three hundred acres in the subdivision. Each member of the company purchased a lot and others who purchased from the company and became pioneer orchardists of the district were Messrs. E. R. Dawson, F. L. Goodman and R. D. Fraser. A problem that confronted the company with regard to the sale of lots to the members was to have a sale so conducted that there could be no chance of unfairness. The scheme decided upon was a sale by secret ballot. An upset price was first placed on the lots, prices ranging from one hundred and sixty-five dollars to four hundred dollars per acre.

The sales plan called for a ballot from every bidder on every lot offered until all members had made a purchase. Members bidding on lots they had no intention of purchasing would protect themselves by submitting bids below the upset. The secretary in charge of the sale would announce the top bid submitted and then would call for a second ballot. If there was no increase over the announced bid the lot was declared sold without the name of the purchaser being announced. The plan proved one hundred percent satisfactory and there was some

very spirited bidding and there were surprises when the purchasers of the lots were announced.

In view of the fact that steps had been taken by the late Leslie Hill to acquire the Kirby Meadow at the source of Nine Mile Creek on Anarchist Mountain for a reservoir site in the expectation that with the water that could be stored, together with the natural flow if diverted to Haynes Creek would make possible the irrigation of the Hill estate by gravity, Osoyoos Orchards bought the meadow. Messrs. DuFresne and Whittaker were engaged to make a survey of the watershed, the possibility and cost of an efficient dam and the cost of a system for conveying the water to Haynes Creek. They made a comprehensive and detailed report the net result of which was that the amount of water that could be stored, if available, would not warrant the expenditure that would be entailed.

A subsequent report from the District Water Recorder at Kelowna, who for two seasons measured the flow of water from Kirby Meadow to Nine Mile Creek, reported that the watershed drained by Nine Mile Creek was of such a limited area that in dry seasons the amount of water that would be available for storage would be insignificant. In consequence of these reports the idea of a gravity system was forthwith abandoned.

As irrigation by pumping water from the lake was going to be essential for at least two years until the proposed gravity system could be installed if found feasible, motive power by a gas engine was decided upon. The system proved quite efficient, the only objection being what was considered to be its high cost which was relieved considerably the second season by construction of a flume from Haynes Creek that brought the spring flow of the creek to our system. The chief cause of the high cost of the pumping system was the need for an attendant on the job 24 hours a day.

As the orchards developed there was an ever increasing demand for more water and soon the system was unable to

meet essential requirements as a result of which individual growers withdrew from the water syndicate that had been formed to arrange for the distribution of the water. The individual units were operated by diesel power and proved so satisfactory and so much cheaper to operate that the old system was entirely abandoned and small units powered by diesel became general throughout the district.

The saving in operating costs amounted to about three hundred percent. With the coming of the West Kootenay Power in 1935 the irrigationists switched from the diesel to electric motors. With that switch there was little difference in the operating costs for a given supply of water. In the case of the diesel system the cost depended upon the amount of fuel consumed while with the electric motor on a monthly rate the cost was the same regardless of the hours of pumping. In one case there could be a tendency to skimp to reduce cost while in the other case the tendency would be the reverse. In most of Osoyoos orchard lands the danger of over irrigating except in the case of erosion is negligible.

In October, 1943 Osoyoos Orchards bought from William Zosel of Oroville 160 acres of land that lay between the U.S. border and the company's property and containing some acreage that it was desirable that the company should acquire that the arable land might be included in a proposed new subdivision as the additional irrigable land would reduce the per acre cost of the irrigation system to be installed. The lots were all sold without an irrigation system being provided, the purchasers preferring to take that responsiblility on their own in the expectation of getting some advantage in cost through doing the work themselves and thus another hundred acres of irrigable land was brought under cultivation.

In December, 1943, the remainder of the company's unsold property was disposed of. Five hundred and forty acres being sold to F. W. Hochsteiner and three hundred and seventy-seven

to D. P. Simpson, both of whom were planning immediate development.

On January 7th, 1950, a small final dividend sent to the shareholders brought to an end the business of the Osoyoos Orchards Limited and thus passed into history the story of the organization that started the ball rolling in the intensive development of Osoyoos District.

The second subdivision of orchard land to be made on the east side of the lake three years later in 1922 proved a most unfortunate adventure. The area in question comprised sixty acres in the central part of lot 43 that had a peak elevation of 60 feet above the lake.

A twenty horse-power gas engine with a centrifugal pump and an eight inch wood stave delivery pipe was installed. The land was all sold to four individuals, most of it planted and the young trees doing well, but there was much complaint of the cost of watering. Owing to the refusal of two of the settlers to have anything to do with a co-operative plan of management of the water system, all were forced to plug along individually facing the heavy cost of soaking up pipe line and flumes that were allowed to dry out between the seasons of use. Within three years all had abandoned their land, most of which had been financed by the Soldier Settlement Board. The several properties were later purchasd and developed by Messrs. Capt. E. A. Titchmarsh of Penticton, K. A. Plaskett, D. P. and R. D. Fraser of Osoyoos.

LATE ORCHARD LAND SUBDIVISIONS

What is known as the Simpson and Hochsteiner subdivisions on the east side of the lake came into being in the years 1945 and 1946 respectively. The Simpson subdivision comprising of two hundred three and one half acres of good orchard land was doomed to sudden and disastrous misfortune.. Mr. D. P. Simpson, owner and promoter of the subdivision had plan-

ned on a gravity irrigation system, the main supply of water to come from Haynes Creek and to be supplemented by the spring runoff of adjoining watersheds being conserved in storage dams and diverted to Haynes Creek if needed. There was a natural dam site in what has in recent years been named Veronica Lake, situated in the narrow pass in the hills below International Lookout Point. There was sufficient drop in elevation between the lake and the subdivision to provide the necessary flow by gravity system. The scheme was easily feasible subject only to supply, the all important factor, and the factor failed. An unusual feature in connection with this subdivision was the absence of a water agreement ensuring the purchasers of a given water supply per acre per year. The purchasers apparently were satisfied with the prospect of getting sufficient water from the proposed gravity system. The saving in operation costs that a workable gravity system would have had over a pumping plant was doubtless the reason that induced the plan. Nor did the growers' troubles end with the mid-summer end of water with the system at its best. In the early spring of 1949 the dam went out as an unusually heavy runoff from Haynes Creek over-taxed its capacity, and the dark outlook for the new settler on the subdivision grew darker. Some were forced to leave to seek a livelihood elsewhere while the odd one possessed of a combination of grit and hope beyond ordinary understanding, plugged along and hauled water for his trees after the creek ran dry and eventually produced an orchard.

During the years between 1945 and 1952 attempts were made to raise money to install a pumping system to supplement the gravity supply of water but it was not till the fall of 1952 that finances were available for the undertaking that assures ample water for 1953.

The Hochsteiner subdivision comprising 178 acres divided into seventeen lots were placed on the market and all disposed of early in 1946. An ample supply of water was assured with

the installation of two four inch pumps operated by two motors rating 75 horse power each. Settlers were on their properties early battling the endless tasks of a new place. Practically the whole of the subdivision was cultivated and planted and most of the crops well started when winds started to blow, real winds they were, and they blew and they blew and they blew. Great clouds of top soil crossed the line to enrich the soil of Uncle Sam and there is little hope of it coming back. When the winds subsided there were acres of crop from which a harvest was anticipated that were almost barren and most settlers were confronted with the prospect of seeking fall and winter employment to enable them to battle the proverbial wolf.

It was a heart-breaking set back, but there was water, and the young trees kept irrigated, developed satisfactorily, while the wind plague, though never again so fierce is being fought by the planting of cover crops with their soil binding effects.

Prosperous orchard tracts that in a few years can be reasonably expected to add substantially to the economy of the district are blossoming on the east side.

SETTLEMENT ON THE S.O. LAND PROJECT

The purchase by the Provincial Government in 1919 of the land holdings of the South Okanagan Land Company which comprised practically all the land on the west side of Okanagan River between Vaseaux Lake and the International Border and a few hundred acres on the east side, assured the development of Osoyoos district. The land was purchased primarily for settlement by returned soldiers following World War I and very special inducements were offered the returned man. He was given the advantage over others of a lower cash payment on purchase and to all who made good their contract there was a rebate of five hundred dollars on the purchase price. Notwithstanding these inducements comparatively few returned men settled in the Osoyoos area which would probably be ac-

counted for in some measure by the fact that there was no land available here for settlement until seven years after the war as it had taken that time for construction of the irrigation canal to reach Osoyoos benches.

However, at the north end of the project where water from the big irrigation canal was first made available there was very rapid settlement and as the canal moved south the land was taken up as fast as it was made available for purchase. This rapid settlement of the land created need for an urban centre. This need had been foreseen and a townsite was in readiness and soon there was a flourishing village. The new born metropolis was named Oliver in honor of the Honorable John Oliver, then premier of the province and whose government had sponsored development of this southern Okanagan area.

Oliver today is a live town with every type of business and industry represented that could be expected to be found in any district devoted to horticulture.

With the coming of water to the Osoyoos district in 1927 intensive development of the west side began in earnest. Among the first to drive home stakes were A. W. Hanbury, H. J. Hulton, Sid Field, Adam Cummine, Max Kohler, Graf Brothers, J. F. Worthington, Henry Price, Jock Ure, J. Calderbank, August Thebes and Henry Schalge.

Homes of the new settlers soon dotted the district. The sage brush and greasewood disappeared and on well cultivated land young orchards were planned and between the rows of young trees vine crops were grown and for a number of years production of tomatoes, cucumbers and cantaloupes was the chief source of revenue for the settler, and these crops continue to be a big factor in the development of the district. As the orchards came into bearing, cropping between the trees was necessarily abandoned but the new settler took the place of the old in the production of vine crops.

The easy terms upon which the project land could be acquired resulted in many settlers locating here who could barely boast possession of the proverbial shoestring, but they apparently had the more essential commodity of perseverance, plus thrift, for failures were rare almost as hens' teeth and the well cared for orchards and the fine new homes that in a few years had replaced the make-shift shacks bore eloquent tribute to their industry as well as to the great possibilities of the district.

The price paid the Southern Okanagan Land Company for the project lands was three hundred thousand dollars and the cost of installing the irrigation system was nearly four million dollars. That the investment will never be liquidated from the sale of land is well known, nevertheless, who is there who will say that it has not been a banner investment. The value of the produce grown annually on the land under the project's irrigation system is expressed in multiple million dollars and it continues to soar. Then there is the multiplicity of taxes collected in this closely settled district, just to mention a few, the ten cents per gallon gasoline tax, the three percent sales tax, the land and improvement tax, the school tax, the car and truck licenses and what have you. Santa Claus to the provincial government.

Fear of the Oriental buying land from the government in this southern area and going extensively into the production of vine crop was a matter that gave the early settlers on the S.O. Lands Project considerable concern and it was no idle fear. Almost all of the settlers were starting their venture with limited capital and were hopeful of making a living from the land in the production of such vine crops as cucumbers, cantaloupes and tomatoes while waiting development of their young orchards. The situation could well have been serious without restriction on Oriental settlement. There was no law by which they could be refused the right to purchase, thus the menace of Oriental competition locally roused public sentiment to such

a pitch in opposition to such a possibility that it was generally felt that there was little likelihood of any of the Oriental race attempting to establish themselves in a district where it was so manifest that they were not wanted.

Before the days of controlled marketing, the Oriental, Chinese and Japanese were in the vegetable producing business in the north end of the valley in great numbers and they were considered by the whiteman as most unfair competition because of their lower standard of living and their freedom from community responsibilities. They were, in fact, fast driving the white man out of the vegetable marketing business except where they were in partnership on a crop sharing basis, the one supplying the land and the other the labor.

The early settlers in the Oliver-Osoyoos area, bent on profiting by the experience of the older settled districts in the valley determined that the Oriental should not get a foothold in the south.

Osoyoos settlers took early action and at a well attended meeting held in the old log school house in March, 1921, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"Whereas in those parts of British Columbia where the Oriental has become well established there is widespread agitation for a ban on Oriental immigration or failing that, a much greater restriction than is now permitted.

And whereas, it is well known that they have captured the bulk of the fishing business of the province, also the market gardening business, that they are fast eliminating the white employee from our sawmills and the logging business and that they are crowding the white man out in many of the rural areas, this all being possible because of their lower standard of living.

And whereas, because of the undesirability of assimilation with them they are undesirable as neighbors, be it

therefore resolved that we residents of Osoyoos here assembled, declare that we believe the best interests of our district will be served by keeping the Oriental out absolutely and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to that end."

The resolution was passed by unanimous vote.

Similar steps were taken in Oliver and the move to keep the district white met with popular acclaim and all went well until a non-resident owner of a potential orchard sent a Chinaman in to develop it for him. A vigilance committee that had been organized for just such an emergency reputedly wrote to the gentleman, explaining the sentiment of the district with regard to the Orientals and appealed for his support. The gentleman's answer according to reports circulating at the time was a letter of defiance. A few nights later there was a moonlight party on the lot of the non-resident and the rough play that ensued left the flumes and fences of the property quite useless as such. The owner appealed to the police but the police, presumably sympathetic, failed to locate any of the guilty parties as no one could be found who knew anything of unlawful happenings on the night in question. Mr. absentee owner was still defiant and the Chinaman, seemingly unafraid, continued, but not for long.

When on the main highway one evening at the close of the days work the Chinaman suddenly found himself whisked to a seat in a passing car headed west that did not stop until somewhere in the vicinity of Cawston where he was permitted to disembark.

The police had the law to uphold regardless of where their sympathies were and they dare not let such defiance of the law go unheeded in consequence of which a young man suspected of engineering the escapade was hailed into court.

The Chinaman described his captor as a dark whiskered

man whose beard had been unshaven for several days. The local barber, a witness for the defence, declared on oath that he had shaved the accused on the morning of the day of the kidnapping and as there was no supporting witness for the plaintiff the case was dismissed and so ended the only attempt of an Oriental to locate in the Oliver-Osoyoos district.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

During the years of prohibition in the United States the population of Osoyoos was so small it barely deserved recognition as a village, yet there were a few residents engaged or reputedly engaged in business that to all intents and purposes gave them the appearance of having a legal and worthy means of gaining a livelihood though how such a livelihood could be gained from the limited population would have been a pertinent question. A well concealed and non advertised side line provided the answer and the profits.

Most Osoyoos business men at the date of which we write were known bootleggers and there was also the professional bootlegger who carried on without cover and who was particularly active during the dark of the moon and in addition to the above described gentry engaged in solving a thirst problem from across the border, was a well-known fruit grower who gained considerable fame or notoriety with a very potent home brew that brought him trade from a wide spread area. This man's ingenuity in dodging the officers of the law was a topic of very frequent comment but the law did finally catch up with him.

The story told of some customers arriving one evening with a good sized order and while the farmer operator was assembling it, an argument developed, tempers flared until the farmer became so abusive and threatening that his customers had to overpower him. What to do then was a problem. Finally they bound him securely, hands and feet and then proceeded to police headquarters and explained the situation.

On one occasion the provincial police hailed five residents of Osoyoos to court charged with the illegal sale of liquor. One pleaded guilty and he was the only one convicted though he was no more guilty and was less active than most or probably all of the others. John appealed his conviction and it was said at the time he was offered suspended sentence. This he is reported to have refused, excitedly exclaiming as he waved his arms in emphasis, "I do not want suspended sen-tense. I will not have suspended sen-tense. I want liberty."

The extent of the illicit trade in bottled goods going over the border at or in the vicinity of Osoyoos in those days would have been staggering could it have been ascertained. A prominent, bold and astute bootleg operator in Penticton was known to supply much of the illicit traffic, was also known to obtain supplies of the bottled goods by the carload and to have made use of the basement of a private home for storage. Notwithstanding that this was all common knowledge the wary bootlegger successfully evaded all efforts of the police to obtain the necessary evidence to secure a conviction.

What part of that gentleman's business pertained to illegal export was naturally not made public but Mr. John Public well knew that it was extensive. Night deliveries were known to have been very frequent and it was known that on one occasion U.S. and Canadian officers of the law collaborated in an effort to intercept a consignment at a certain bridge. The consignment did not leave Penticton that night. The writer was told months later by a gentleman who was likely to have the story straight that the Penticton bootlegger was accustomed to getting an all clear signal from an agent or representative in Osoyoos when a consignment was scheduled to go. On the night in question something unusual in the voice or mannerism of his trusted adviser aroused the suspicion that he was being double crossed, thus the consignment was cancelled and the anticipated police holdup failed to materialize.

It would be only fair to the law enforcement officers on both sides of the line to note occasions when the bootlegger was tracked down and a conviction secured. There was the case of a farmer on the U.S. side of the line who was engaged chiefly in the production of hay which he marketed in Oroville having police suspicions aroused that he was delivering more than stock fodder, with the result that he retired from farming for a time, to become a guest of the state.

Local bootleggers were frequently convicted of illegal sale and fined but apparently without having suffered any deterrent effect. The fines seemingly were cheerfully paid and business continued as usual.

There was many a brush in those prohibition days between the professional smuggler and the officers of the law and many a deep laid scheme of the latter went haywire in attempts to outwit the wily bootlegger who would cross the line with an undeclared cargo. One afternoon a party from south of the border, mounted on horses and leading others carrying pack saddles were spotted heading north. Their destination was assumed to be the Golden Gate Hotel at Fairview and it was further assumed that on the return trip they would cross the bridge at Osoyoos and take the old east trail over the range. To be convicted of smuggling they must be arrested with the goods on the American side of the border and so arrangements were made to follow them, keeping at a sufficient distance behind that they would not be heard. All went well until the smuggling party halted. The police, confident that they had crossed the line, advanced and placed the smugglers under arrest as they were unloading their cargo. The smugglers protested that they were still on the Canadian side and not subject to arrest but as it was a pitch dark night there was no way of determining the matter. The party proceeded to Oroville where the arrested men were held in custody until dawn of the following morning when it became clear that they had been arrested on Canadian soil and so were immediately released.

Their object had been to cache their goods near the border on the Canadian side where it could be reached from the south without fear of detection.

An amusing incident occured one dark night on the lake. A couple of enterprising smugglers possessors of a launch did a good deal of illicit transportation by water when the moon was on the blink.

One night Mr. F. L. Goodman, well-known old-timer, who also had a launch was on his way to a neighbors ranch down the lake, but had such difficulty in getting his motor started that he had reached the shallow bar that almost cuts the lake in two before his engine responded with its putt, putt, putt.

Les got a big surprise by a sudden and nearby splashing of water that was occasioned by some men hurriedly hustling for shore and hiding. Just then he discovered he was beside the well-known bootleggers' launch which had missed the usual spot for crossing the bar and consequently was stranded.

When the bootleggers beat it, they thought the police had caught up with them and that it was goodbye cargo and great was their surprise when their supposed pursuers passed on leaving their cargo unmolested.

MARKETING IN THE EARLY DAYS

Previous to 1923 the few growers operating in Osoyoos packed their produce home and marketed individually. Excepting in the case of apples, shipments were all by express and results generally were satisfactory, but it was possible only because of the few engaged in selling their own. In 1923 the Oliver Co-operative Growers Exchange was organized as a member local of the newly created Associated Growers of B.C., a co-operative institution, the big objective of which was the stabilization of the marketing of the fruit and vegetables of the interior of British Columbia. Prior to 1923 there were a few local co-op's throughout the valley but the bulk of the produce

was handled by private dealers in business for profit. With the exception of those who were shipping through co-op houses, it was the common practice with the growers to contract to consign their crops to a shipper, who would pack, ship and sell as he deemed best, deduct all costs including his commission and remit the balance, presuming there would be one, to the grower.

Looking back over the years it is surely surprising how many growers were content for so many years to grow a crop and then turn it over to someone else to gamble with for the consignment deal as practiced in those days was very obviously a most unbusinesslike arrangement.

As our only worth while market in those days was in the three prairie provinces the buying power of those provinces determined whether or not B.C. growers would get satisfactory sale for their produce. When the buying power was good there was keen competition among the dealers for contracts to handle the growers produce with the result that he would get by and possibly make a little money, but when conditions were tough, the producers suffered badly in the mad scramble to unload in the fall and save carrying charges and so the average returns over the years were very disappointing and the unhappy situation grew steadily worse until 1922, the year that will go down in history of fruit growing in B.C. as the red ink year because of the flood of debit balances, when returns for the growers' fruit frequently failed to realize enough to meet the shippers' expenses.

The Associated Growers started business in 1923 with eighty percent of the growers of the interior signed up under a five year contract and it was thought that with such strength the big organization would be able to control prices.

The Associated doubtless was and continued throughout the years of its existence, a great stabilizing factor, but never did it have complete control. It soon became evident that with twenty percent of the crop uncontrolled, complete stabilization

was impossible and the situation grew steadily tougher. There were many growers and some grower shippers that had signed contracts with the Associated in 1923 under pressure of public opinion who took advantage of any possible loophole to withdraw. Quite a number got out by arranging fictitious sales of their property as there was no clause in the contract protecting the Associated in case of sales and thus the Associated tonnage continued to drop until there was a fairly even distribution between it and the independent shippers.

The Associated continuously advocated and fought for a grower controlled agency whereby all internal competition would be eliminated. The independent shippers wanted anything else, with the result that various schemes were tried in efforts to stabilize marketing. First, there was the Board of Control which probably came nearest bringing the desired result. The board consisted of a chairman, appointee of the provincial government and a member each from the Associated Growers and the independent shippers. After four years the legality of the board was questioned, tested in the courts and found wanting. The next move was a shippers cartel which was not satisfactory and so under various schemes the problem of marketing went on until 1933 when the apple deal went completely out of control, skidding disastrously. Following some trick moves of the trade to further beat down prices a mass meeting of growers held in Kelowna went on record declaring that no apples should leave the valley that would not net the growers one cent per pound, and they adopted what became a popular slogan, 'A cent a pound or on the ground". This move saw the growers get together with enthusiasm and doubtless was a major step in the bringing about of grower controlled marketing as we have it today. Dealers generally gave the growers full support in their cent a pound campaign but there was one obdurate shipper in Kelowna who raised a fist in defiance and who had two cars billed to move without any assurance of realizing a cent a pound for the grower. There was a mass

movement of growers to the tracks, some accompanied by their wives and friends and there they camped until an injunction had been obtained from the court in the securing of which a judge was persuaded at midnight to leave his bed. Sympathetic citizens were on the job during the tedious hours keeping the weary but determined crowd supplied with hot coffee and sandwiches and thus the growers' battle was won, the battle of the cent a pound or on the ground.

Returning to the local situation. Owing to the danger of damage from bruising in the transportation of soft fruit over the gravel road from Osoyoos orchards to the Oliver packinghouse, Osoyoos growers were permitted to continue packing at home and the arrangement worked very well until the volume of local produce had so increased that a local packinghouse became a necessity and in 1932 the Osoyoos Co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Growers' came into being. First officers and directors of the new infant packinghouse were: president, Geo. J. Fraser; vice-president, C. L. Carless; directors, C. A. King, Adam Cummine and J. F. Worthington. H. N. Potter was first manager and Margaret Fraser, secretary-treasurer. The story of the Co-op has been one of continuous progress that can hardly be better described than by comparing the twelve hundred dollar frame structure that served as a packinghouse in 1932 with the splendid building that greets the eye today on the S.E. corner of Main and First Avenue, which represents a value of approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

The marketing of second grade tomatoes was an annual problem that could be depended upon to produce trouble aplenty. Such tomatoes were equal to No. 1 in eating quality but because of irregular shape or some slight blemish would grade No. 2. In the early season with the market hungry for tomatoes there did not seem any just reason why the grower should be denied the privilege of that market. He had gone to heavy expense to produce those early toms.

One season the Co-op sales agency declared against the shipment of any No. 2 tomatoes. Osoyoos directors vigorously protested the ruling, particularly so because the independents were disposing of them in consequence of which our growers were placed at a heavy disadvantage. Protests were in vain. The sales agency was adamant. Co-op tomato growers of the local were furious and some of them peddled their No. 2's to good advantage. Threats to withdraw from the local unless the local withdrew from the Associated were freely made. The directors moved in the matter, tabulated their grievances and made demands of the sales agency with regard to the next year's marketing, the most important of which was the privilege of sale by the local of number 2 grade tomatoes within a certain prescribed area. The Associated refused, which resulted in the local calling a special meeting of the shareholders, and a resolution to withdraw from the Associated was carried without a dissenting vote. The re-action on the part of the Associated was the immediate despatch of the sales manager and the vegetable director at large to Osoyoos when a lengthy conference was held at a hastily summonsed directors meeting. The delegation, however, had come empty handed, evidently banking or hoping through power of persuasion to get the local to reconsider its action, but the board stoutly reiterated its demands in toto and remained firm. It was clear the Associated badly wanted our big tonnage of early produce but seemingly they did not want to admit a mistaken policy. The local then proceeded to look for another marketing agency and had come close to a decision when Mr. H. K. Whimster of Penticton came down and secured an interview with the board, though advising that he had come down strictly on his own. Mr. Whimster said that he had come down in the belief that there was some way possible for the local and the Associated to reconcile their differences if the local was not otherwise pledged. The board advised him of the requests made of the Associated, pointing out that what we asked was merely a correction of unjust regulations that was seriously handicapping our members and

that there was no alternative to those demands.

The board agreed with Mr. Whimster to withold action with any other agency until Mr. Whimster should have time to contact the Associated and return to attend a shareholders meeting, the date for which was agreed upon.

The result was the granting of all requests made and so the Osoyoos local returned to the fold.

There came a season when the Co-op was shipper for 90 percent of Osoyoos growers while its selling agency had only 50 percent of the natural market and there came that season, as usual, a period when growers were placed on a quota basis. The Co-op with only 50 percent of orders to distribute among 90 percent of the growers was obviously at a great disadvantage as compared with the independent shippers with 50 percent of orders to distribute among 10 percent of the growers. The situation was decidedly bad and one that the Co-op could not permit to continue. The solution was a problem.

The local had taken in quite a number of new members that season, all of whom at the time were vegetable growers and the difficulty of getting on a more equitable basis with the independents was met by cancelling all contracts made that season and refusing to consider new ones. It was a drastic move and one that the directors were very loathe to take. However, as the alternative would have meant the loss of many old members, some of whom were already producers of fruit which was desired by the local in a balanced pack objective, the board felt that the move was fully justified and it worked. Under the one desk plan that came into being later, such a problem as the above could not have arisen.

The federal government's appointment of Tree Fruits Limited to be sole marketing agency for British Columbia tree fruits (exclusive of the coast area) as a war measure act at the beginning of World War II, proved to be the greatest boon ever exper-

ienced by Okanagan growers. As a result of the very satisfactory prices received due to the improvised economic situation throughout Canada, orchard values soared far beyond normal. Many orchards changed hands at values based on profits realized during those years of abnormal prices that sooner or later would have to drop to a new normal level with drastic cuts.

Unquestionably the most exasperating problem that shippers in Osoyoos had to face in the early days was the loading of cars at the end of steel ten miles away. The bug-bear was the time limit. The train was due to move out at 4 p.m. As a rule, loading could not start till afternoon, as trucks would be engaged all morning getting the produce from orchard to the packinghouse. Much of the fruit to be packed would not be in till the noon hour and the hustle in the packinghouse to get all orders packed in time for that 4 p.m. train was the reason for the place so frequently being dubbed the mad house. Many a time the situation would be greatly aggravated by a phone call from central calling for some change or changes in shipments. To see that the produce going into cars that were due to contain all varieties of fruit and vegetables obtainable was packed, lidded, inspected, checked and loaded on trucks, hauled ten miles, loaded on cars, rechecked and the car braced, billed and ready for the whislte at 4 p.m. was a super task that only a manager who has been through the grind could thoroughly appreciate.

PROBLEMS OF THE PIONEER GROUND CROP GROWERS

No story of Osoyoos could be considered complete without reference to the problems of the ground crop growers. They were the men and women, more than any other, who proved the great possibilities of the district by producing paying crops through capitalising on the earliness of maturity here and by bringing in to profitable production much land that had been generally considered worthless.

Osoyoos has offered to the practical and thrifty individual who wished to farm, fairly sure and quick returns. It has not been uncommon to see raw land cultivated and planted with vine crops and within a few months yield a profitable crop.

It must not be assumed, however, that all has been four leaf clover with the early ground crop growers, they have had their bumps and plenty of them but they have battled them and prospered in spite of all handicaps. A noteworthy factor that has contributed greatly to their success is the fact that Dad, Mother and the older children all worked so that all of the net returns, after living expenses were met was available for the new house or farm improvements.

A most exasperating problem the growers had to contend with was a shortage of irrigation water during the season of extreme heat when an apple supply was most needed.

This shortage applied only to the west side growers as growers on the east side had pumping plants and could get all the water they wanted or cared to pay for.

Admittedly, the project was supplying much more water than was originally contracted for, experience having proved the original amount quite inadequate.

Notwithstanding the increased amount granted it was not an unusual occurrence for a grower to see a portion of his crop sizzle on the vines or suffer severe set backs during an extreme heat period. Many growers would ease the situation by planting a crop of early potatoes that would be harvested before the period of greatest need thus making available additional water for the remaining crops.

For the same reason, cucumber crops, would be abandoned when the high prices for the early product had dropped to normal. In the case of tomato and cucumber crops, Osoyoos, with practically two weeks advantage in earliness over any competing district, and with another ten days before the gen-

eral supply would catch up with the demand would have a substantial portion of said crops harvested at best prices. As soon as the supply throughout the valley was sufficient to take care of market demands, prices would start skidding and stop pick orders, most unwelcome, would arrive, forcing introduction of the quota system. From that time on grading would be so exacting that it became a much debatable point whether or not it paid to continue picking. At the packing houses it would be quite usual in the afternoon to see a group of growers milling round the cull bin into which a stream of toms was pouring from the grader. Some would take it smiling, some would be complaining to the foreman, lambasting inspectors or damning Vernon control, convinced that the south was being discriminated against. In the case of cantaloupes, the situation was different as Osoyoos was the main source of supply with no north end valley competition. There were cantaloupe troubles nevertheless with which we will deal a little later.

An idea that existing marketing organizations, marketing both fruit and vegetables was not sufficiently concerned with the sale of vegetables, coupled with a growing feeling that the south end of the valley was being discriminated against led the vine crop growers of the Oliver Osoyoos district to organise with a view to price control at this end. The plan was to continue marketing through existing channels but with the prices set by the new organization. The scheme might have had some promise of success had the territory of operation been extended to include all interior districts growing like produce. As it was, as soon as produce became available in quantity at points outside the Oliver-Osoyoos area the trade bought where it could buy cheapest and there was a sharp decline in demand for the southern product, and packed stock piled up in the packing houses that eventually had to be dumped at considerable loss. Surprisingly, with few exceptions, the members of the organization decided to give the experiment a second chance only to meet with greater disaster that rang the

final doom, and thus the bubble went the way of all bubbles.

Getting back to the story of the cant. Following an experiment by R. D. Fraser in 1921, in the growing of cantaloupes on a commercial scale, the luscious cant soon became a popular crop. A splendid variety called the Hoodo or Hearts of Gold was first grown almost exclusively and received a splendid reception until through despicable tactics of a few unscrupulous, short sighted growers so many poor quality cants reached the markets that the reaction to the Oliver-Osoyoos cant was such that it was clear that our Hearts of Gold variety would have to be discarded. The worst of the smart Alec stunts responsible for bringing about this near death blow to the cant deal was the use of a long thumb nail in severing immature cants from the vine leaving the cant with the appearance of having been a full slip (a ripe cant slips naturally from the vine, thus the name, full slip). The fact that the rind of the Hearts of Gold does not reflect the ripening stage made it easy for the dishonest grower to get away with the camouflage. A second stunt, a little less serious perhaps because it was not so general was brought about by a trick in irrigation. The vines would be allowed to suffer acutely through lack of water and would then be treated to a good soaking with the result that in about two days every cant nearing maturity would slip from the vine. These despicable tactics would only be indulged in when a stop pick order was anticipated but it was enough to give the Oliver-Osoyoos cantaloupe deal two big black eyes, hard green cants and soft immature ripes. As a finale to the above mentioned troubles a much more serious and baffling trouble developed, one that had all our experts in horticulture and marketing well stymied and one that for want of a more realistic name was termed the cantaloupe breakdown. Carloads of cants were arriving in Vancouver and other marketing centres in very bad condition, resulting in heavy blowbacks.

The very existence of our cantaloupe industry was now in peril. In an effort to save the industry, officials of shipper and

grower organizations collaborated.

First move decided upon was to contact the trade and find out if possible why our Hearts of Gold had lost favor. The second move was the decision to engage an expert from some cantaloupe centre in the States experiencd in the sorting, packing, and shipping of cants to be on duty early in the next season.

Both moves brought beneficial results. The trade almost unanimously reported that the difficulty with the Oliver-Osoyoos cant was that of determining when they were ready for consumption as the rind remained green regardless of the state of maturity while the imported cant developed a golden color as it ripened. They strongly advised the growing of the American variety, which advice we adopted and the Hearts of Gold, a much superior cant, was thrown into discard.

It remained for W. H. "Happy" Fleming, the California expert that had been engaged, to solve the baffling problem of the breakdown. Following receipt of a wire from Vancouver advising of breakdown in a car just arrived, Mr. Fleming left for the coast and was on hand when a car that had been rolling rolled in. He found the car, a refrigerator, without ice and all vents closed, a condition that, he said, was absolutely fatal to cants. The shipping bill called for icing in transit. It had not been done. The onus was clearly on the transportation company, the C.P.R., and they paid the loss on the two cars. The collection on the amount of loss on the two cars was well worth while but the saving of the industry through the solving of the mystery of the breakdown was of value beyond measure. The investment in a California expert had paid off handsomely.

A new variety of melon that quickly found favor with the grower from the production and marketing angles was introduced in the spring of 1938. The writer, then president of the Osoyoos Co-Op, received from Mr. E. J. Chambers of Vernon, President and Manager of the Associated Growers,

five seeds of a melon that had been sent to him by a Vancouver manufacturer of candied fruit, who asked him to have them passed on to some responsible grower in the Osoyoos district who could be depended upon to give the seed a fair chance in an experiment to determine whether or not the fruit would mature. He stated that the seeds had cost him one dollar each. The seed was passed on to Mr. H. Gummel who had splendid success with the experiment. Five plants developed and all bore fruit that matured well. That same season Mr. W. Graf, who was conducting an experimental plot for the Summerland Experimental Station, made a similar experiment, also successful. As a result of these tests, zucca melons became one of the major ground crops of the district during the next few years.

In 1947, the peak year of production, over fourteen hundred tons were grown. The melons were large and of oblong shape, the average length from two and a half to four feet and the diameter from eight to twelve inches and weighing from thirty to sixty pounds with odd ones going anywhere up to 100 pounds and a very odd one going over.

The banner heavy-weight was one grown by Mr. Grummel that tipped the scale at 137 pounds. When the fruit is being harvested, care is exercised in selecting for maturity. The man doing the selecting goes through the field cutting the mature ones from the vine and standing them on end so that they are easily seen by the helpers carrying them out to the roadways. As the rind is of light color, a field, seen from a distance, very much resembles an old type cemetery. As the melons are carried from the field they are stacked by the roadside like cordwood and likewise loaded on trucks and freight cars for transportation. A peculiarity of the melon is that it is absolutely tasteless but the flesh is of a fine texture and readily absorbs color and flavoring extracts and for that reason, together with the speed in which the large fruit can be converted to a marketable candied fruit product it became very popular. The growing of the zuccas here was a consequence

of World War II with its restrictions on ocean shipping.

Previous to the war the candied fruit market was supplied chiefly by countries bordering on the Mediterranean and owing to their vastly cheaper cost of production, they have been able since the close of the war to regain considerable of the lost trade so that the growing of the mammoth zucca in Osoyoos is a past experience with most growers.

The fruitgrower is a happy man, sometimes,
In the spring he's planting dollars;
In the fall he harvests dimes,
But he's happy 'cause he's working all the time.

The unemployment problem and the growers never met,
And sure as you are born, they never will;
Even on a rainy day, wifie comes along to say
I've a job or two been waiting for you, Bill.

Yes, life is one big picnic for the guy that's growing fruit,
He doesn't have to worry 'bout the proper way to do it.
There's a squad of men called experts in the civil service pay,
Who's brains are bubbling over with better farming way;

One will come along to see him and look his orchard over,
Then tell him the wonders of a cover crop of clover.
Build up your soil with humus, plant a cover crop this fall
Or very soon this orchard will produce no crop at all.

Right quick a cover crop is sown, and six feet high it grows;
Again come out the expert man to tell him what he knows.
Says he, that cover crop you have will surely raise old Nick,
Unless you get it underground this orchard will look sick.

'Tis a breeding place for tarnish bugs and they'll destroy the crop;
Leaf rollers too will flourish there and cause the fruit to drop.
Mice will come from miles around as though your farm was cheese,
And from under this great shelter belt will girdle all your trees.

Next morn that cover crop went down, what else was there to do,
What use to grow a crop of fruit and bugs to eat it too.
Harvest time comes round at last, it happens every year,
Then comes the selling problem, but again there's nought to fear.

Another squad of experts come around to call on you,
Selling is their business, they have nothing else to do.
They ship and sell the growers' fruit, collect the bally pay,
Help themselves to salaries fat and three good meals a day.

Pay for box shook, paper, nails, railroads and packers too,
And if anything is left at all, they pass that on to you.
Don't think a grower has no complaints, such a life would never do,
A farmer soon would fade away without some rag to chew.

There always is a cannery deal, always the same comment,
He sells his 'toms for umpteen per, gets culled umpteen percent.
He grins and bears, he never dares protest the cannery leaven,
But sure as there is answered prayer, there'll be no cannery men in heaven.

Then the deal is semi-ripes, the deal that sure is tough,
The tommies must not be too big, but they must be big enough.
You must not let them get too red, you must not pick them green,
You must catch them when they're blushing, when the blush is rarely seen.

And then when they are packed and shipped, ripen on the way,
They must ripen altogether or the devil is to pay.
Then there's the cant, the dear old cant, the cant that can't be beat,
Beyond compare, is what they swear, where'er our cant is eat.

But sad to say there came a day when from Vancouver Town,
The wires flashed, the markets crashed, The Cant Has Broken Down.

CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

John Carmichael Haynes was the first Deputy Collector of Customs to hold office at the outport at Osoyoos. He served from December, 1861, until his death in July, 1888. The next man to receive official appointment was Theodor Kruger in 1890. In the interval following the death of Judge Haynes until the appointment of Mr. Kruger, the office was in charge of a Mr. Jones of Grand Forks, who served as acting collector. Mr. Kruger held office until his death in 1899 after which Mr. C. E. Pittendrigh served as acting collector until August, 1902, when Mr. J. Love was appointed. Mr. Love retired in February, 1905, and was succeeded by Dr. D. Coristine who held office until May 31, 1914.

Dr. Coristine was followed by Dr. G. S. Jermyn who held sway until March 31, 1922. Mr. H. G. Neelands succeeded Dr. Jermyn and continued until superannuated in June, 1928. Relieving officers were then in charge until September 28 when the present collector, Mr. D. P. Simpson assumed office.

From the date of Dr. Coristine's appointment in 1905 until the appointment of Mr. Neelands in 1922 it was required of applicants for the customs post at Osoyoos that he be a registered veterinary surgeon. Upon the appointment of Mr. Neelands who was not a V. S., Dr. Coristine returned to Osoyoos to officiate as veterinary on behalf of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The doctor died very suddenly after arrival in Osoyoos and he was succeeded by Dr. Hawse, who succeeded in influencing the department to move his headquarters to Penticton where it has since continued.

The customs buildings just recently completed in Osoyoos are reputed to be in point of efficiency without a peer in Canada and only at one point in the province of British Columbia at Douglas, are they exceeded in capacity.

The area on which the buildings are located slightly exceeds four acres and the whole has been paved with cement.

There are two commodious buildings of solid concrete construction, faced with neatly pointed red brick which gives them a pleasing appearance. The building on the west side of the highway is used exclusively for touring or passenger cars with traffic lanes on both sides of the building, incoming cars are served on one side and outgoing cars on the other. The building on the east side caters to busses and trucks. The arrangements all add up to giving the public the speediest possible service.

Travellers suspected of having any undeclared goods on their person are assured absolute privacy while submitting to a search because of rooms specially provided for the purpose. There are also well appointed cells with iron barred windows for the accomodation of any such as are convicted of serious infraction of the law. There is extensive warehouse space for goods waiting clearance and a theft proof room for storage of seized goods. The total floor space of the builing is 12,032 square feet.

Some idea of the volume of business passing through the port is available from statistics. The value of exports for the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1952, according to official records was $1,611,268, that is exclusive of goods carried across by tourists, which it is estimated by officials would bring the total to $2,000,000. 116,481 touring cars were registered as passing through during the year, 58,361 in and 58,120 out. The value of goods imported by tourists during the year was $303,-974.

When Osoyoos customs office was first established it was an outport of the port of New Westminster and has since been in turn an outport of the port of Grand Forks, Greenwood and Penticton. In 1948 the status of the outport of Osoyoos was raised to that of a port with Mr. D. P. Simpson in charge as collector.

In 1929 the Dominion department of Immigration appointed Mr. F. W. Avauche its representative at Osoyoos. Failing health caused Mr. Avauche to resign within a few months and he was succeeded by Mr. Eric Sillett of Penticton who continued in office until October, 1950, when he was transferred to Vancouver. Since date of Mr. Sillett's transfer, members of the staff according to seniority have officiated as acting chief.

NEW RAIL LINK MAKES 25-YEAR DREAM TRUE

By JACK STRICKLAND (Daily Province Correspondent)

OSOYOOS, Dec. 29, 1944 — This flag-draped town in the fertile orchard lands of the southern Okanagan saw a dream of 25 years come true Thursday.

The railway came, and old-timers among the 1200 residents who crowded every inch of the Canadian Pacific Railway track along the approaches to Osoyoos, looked back to the once arid range land and the vision of a man who foresaw this day—the late Hon. John Oliver, one-time premier of B.C.

It was the first train through this orchard heaven, which boasts it grows "the earliest fruit in Canada"—and it was on time to the second.

They crossed the flags of Canada and United States—two and a

half miles to the south—covered store fronts and houses and the new railway depot, where carpenters worked overtime.

To the people of Osoyoos this is more than their railway. This strip of steel, nine and one-half miles long, is the first new track constructed in Canada since war began, except for essential war trackage.

This district, which doubled its population in the past three years, sees the new track—an extension of the road beyond Oliver—as the carrier of its fine fruit and the beginning of a tourist industry.

The end of the track is a few feet from lovely Osoyoos Lake. Its pioneer residents see an influx of American visitors.

When the late John Oliver looked down over this southern tip of the Okanagan Valley he saw only cactus and sagebrush and Mexican greasewood. Now, as Reeve R. J. MacDougall, of Penticton, said at a Board of Trade luncheon Thursday, "Osoyoos is no longer a cow corrall. The whistling of this train bids farewell to cowboy and miner."

The men and women who were here in those days remember the Golden Gate Saloon, the Last Chance, the Bucket of Blood, which made up the community of Fairview. Newspapers pasted on cheesecloth, were used as wallpaper.

Now all that was left of those old days were the abandoned and rusted mining shafts of Camp McKinley.

This railroad was the fourth section of a plan begun 25 years ago, as C. A. Cotterell, assistant general manager, CPR, Vancouver, told the luncheon gathering.

Twenty-five years ago, he pointed out, the provincial government decided to make the then arid lands of this valley productive by developing an irrigation system, a scheme to provide a settlement for soldiers returning from the Great War I. An understanding was reached between the government and railroad whereby they would build sections of the railroad from Penticton to Osoyoos as the development of the country warranted.

Now the railroad had come, an acknowledgement of the growing importance of a district which, within ten years, aims to become the richest orchard district in Canada.

Already 1800 acres of orchard are under cultivation, and 1500 acres of irrigable land are available. It is a fruit land, essentially, but it has an annual output of 25,000,000 board feet of lumber. It goes in for cattle raising, fruit dehydration and canning.

As the five-car special train pulled into the station the brass band of the Oliver High School sounded a welcome. Townfolk and visitors trooped over to the big community hall for luncheon.

Then, joined by government members, high railway officials, trade board officers from many parts of the province and the state of Washington, they applauded George Fraser, pioneer resident and president

of the Osoyoos Co-operative Growers' Association as he drove home the last spike.

Osoyoos, its $300,000 railroad completed, has direct rail connection with the rest of Canada.

It looks to a tremendous future and it heard it visioned by Reeve MacDougall, Mr. Cotterell, George H. Baillie, general superintendent B.C. district of C.P.R., Vancouver; T. C. Clarke, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and the Hon. K. C. Macdonald, minister of agriculture and others.

Thursday afternoon and evening, Osoyoos wound up the celebration of a great dream with games and dancing in the community hall.

MISCELLANY

PLACE NAMES

Anarchist Mountain — Rupert Haggen, M.L.A. for Grand Forks-Greenwood, reports that a prominent pioneer settler on the mountain named Richard Sidley, for whom the Sidley District was named, was an Irishman of advanced political views and very outspoken, in consequence of which he was relieved of some official positions he held and was frequently referred to as an anarchist and thus the name Anarchist came to be applied to the mountain.

Another version comes from Mr. James Kehoe, a popular old timer on the mountain who is looked upon as an authority on past history of the district.

Jimmie also gives Sidley credit for being responsible for the naming of the mountain but for quite a different reason than that given Mr. Haggen. He says that in the early days there was a gang of outlaws domiciled on the big hill whose chief pursuit apparently was that of horse rustling and that Sidley, in referring to them one day, called them a bunch of anarchists and so because of that group of undesirables being dubbed anarchists by Sidley, their mountain home naturally took on the name. The striking name has been the subject of much comment and conjecture as to its origin.

Spotted Lake — So named because of its appearance, as spotted as a leopard's skin. The spots are caused by a deposit of epsom salts coming to the surface and showing white circles over a drab surface. See article on Spotted Lake in Part I.

Hester Creek — Flows into the Okanagan River between the head of Osoyoos Lake and Oliver. Was named for Hester Emily Haynes, eldest daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Haynes.

Haynes Creek — Has its source on Anarchist Mountain and winds its way through territory that was part of the famous Haynes Ranch and so named to perpetuate the name of the founder of the great estate, the late Judge John Carmichael Haynes.

Inkameep Creek — Flows into Osoyoos Lake on the east side near the north end. It is an Indian name, reputedly meaning, near the end of the lake.

Kruger Mountain — Directly east of Osoyoos townsite. Was named after Theodor Kruger, one of Osoyoos district's best known pioneers who came to Osoyoos in 1866 as Manager of the Hudsons Bay Company Trading Post and remained here less 1871-7, for the rest of his life. He died in 1898 and was buried in the pioneer section of the Osoyoos cemetery.

Kilpoola Lake — Located on Kruger Mountain and meaning in Indian language, plenty of coyotes.

Mica Creek — Flows into Osoyoos Lake near the North end and was so named because of mica deposits along its course.

Nine Mile Creek — Has its source at Burpee Lake about two miles north of the transprovincial highway and twelve miles east of Osoyoos by road. It flows easterly about three miles and crosses the International Boundary, thence it runs south westerly emptying into Osoyoos Lake on the American side of the line.

Osoyoos Lake — Originally spelled Sooyoos, an Indian name, the generally accepted meaning of which is "the narrows or place to cross". The lake is about eight miles long and from one half to a mile wide and crosses the International border, about five miles of the lake being on the Canadian side.

Burpee Lake — A small sheet of water at the source of Nine Mile Creek. Named for Dougal E. Burpee by Directors of Osoyoos Orchards Limited when laying out a proposed irrigation system from Nine Mile Creek.

Sidley District — See Anarchist Mountain.

Richter Pass — The lowest pass in the mountains on the Canadian side of the border, between the Similkameen and Okanagan valley. Believed to be so named because of the highway passing through the well known Richter Ranch as it approaches the Pass on the west side.

Long Joe Creek — Named for a tall good looking Indian who was located on the creek. Long Joe was drowned in the river near where Oliver now is in 1898.

Peanut Lake — Is a small sheet of water, no named because of its shape. It borders on the western limit of Osoyoos Village, is of recent birth and in extent covers about 7 acres. It came into existence following the magic like transformation of the district from a sage busn area to intensively planted orchard tracts in the late 1920's.

Seepage from the surrounding irrigated lands found an outlet in this deep and hitherto dry depression and while the depth of water varies considerably as the irrigation season comes and goes there is an ever present depth of several feet.

Bohunk Meadows — applies to some low lying land on Anarchist Mountain on which some foreigners squatted in the early days, somebody dubbed the settlers, Bohunks, the name stuck and though the last of the group moved out some forty years ago the land on which they had squatted still bears the name and likely ever will.

Deadman's Lake — Mr. Theodor "Babe" Kruger is authority for the story that a couple of duck hunters were scouting for game when one of them winged a duck that dropped into the lake. In swimming out for it he is reputed to have got tangled in the tules and before his companion realised his predicament and could reach him he drowned. The body was buried on the rising ground on the west side of the lake where Mr. Steven's house stands.

Testalinda — An Indian name, reputedly meaning, cut with an axe. The writer has been unable to ascertain the reason

for the strange application.

Veronica Lake — Situated on the flat below International View Point on the Anarchist Mountain Road was so named, jokingly, by Mr. D. P. Simpson when he constructed a dam that increased the area and depth of an erstwhile pond to conserve the spring runoff of Haynes Creek for irrigation use. Veronica Lake, the actress was in the hey day of her popularity at the time.

Mount Kobau — Known in early days as Old Timers' Mountain, presumably because of a few settlers locating there at a very early period in the history of the Southern Okanagan area. The name Kobau was given to it by the late C. deB. Green of Osoyoos, pioneer B.C.L.S. The writer has been unable to ascertain Mr. Green's reasons for the re-christening. Only one of the pioneer settlers remains on the mountain, Mr. Frank Thomas who is enjoying the retired life on the old homestead. Mount Kobau bids fair to become widely known because of its ideal terrain for the popular winter sport of ski-ing.

LOCAL DISCOVERIES OF RARE INDIAN RELICS

It can doubtless be taken for granted that most of us would frown on any suggestion to build a home on a cemetery site but what would be the reaction in finding that one had unconsciously done so. Many residents of Osoyoos should be able to answer that question for many have built their homes over the bones of human beings who passed on some centuries ago to Happy Hunting Grounds.

The age of the burial ground may render it immune from the haunt of ghosts otherwise there might be fear of those weird and elusive creatures of imagination, emerging from their long watch to avenge the desecration of those ancient tombs.

That the bench immediately west of the bridge had been a burial ground of many centuries ago has been established beyond question. Mr. W. D. Long when bulldozing roads through the old townsite uncovered several graves and from

among the rotting bones he found many valuable specimens of Indian artifacts, including spearheads, (3 distinct types), hammers, hatchets, scrapers, markers, tom tom handles, pestals, a mortar and a pipe, also some unnamed specimens.

There were also trinkets made of materials other than rock, the most significant of which was an elaborate head dress, the major decoration of which was strings of a rare shell, reputed to be found only in a limited area in Oregon.

The shells look very much like a fighting cocks spur, and are of a very uniform length of about 1½ inches, about 3/16 of an inch wide at base, tapering to a point. They are threaded lengthwise on sinew and one hundred would make a string 12½ feet long. There were several hundred shells in the head-dress found, but unfortunately it was impossible to keep it intact owing to the sinew having decayed.

The base end of a broken spearhead would indicate that the original length would have been 8 inches or better. An unbroken specimen that measures 6 inches long and 2 inches wide at top has a maximum thickness of 3/16ths of an inch. All spearheads, scrapers and markers are of flint. The hammers pestles and mortar are of various types of hard rock. The hatchets are made of a very hard greenish rock that has been recognized as having come from lands well north on the west coast. Almost all of the relics found are of material foreign to this district which would suggest that there had been in vogue some system of barter between widely scattered tribes.

In all graves uncovered the relics had been placed in the laps of the bodies. It is believed that only the male Indians had their possessions buried with them.

The discovery of these relics of past ages gives rise to the question, how long since the burials took place. The finding of the spearheads suggest that it would have been before the day of the arrowhead when the bow and arrow became the Indians' chief weapon of war and of the hunt.

Several more graves have been uncovered since Mr. Long's discovery and other specimens of artifacts, similar to those described have been added to the collection. Mr. Long has very generously offered to donate his collection to the village as a nucleus for a museum and as this is being written steps are being taken by the Village Commissioners to provide a suitable show-case in which to place them.

THIS AND THAT

Following a survey made by the Great Northern Railway on the east side of the lake a conductor of the G.N., named McDonald, planned promotion of a townsite on the east side and had definitely arranged for the purchase of two hundred acres of land from the late Frank Richter and contemplated a further purchase from the late Tom Ellis who at that time owned the Haynes Estate. In a plan he had drawn of his proposed subdivision there was a provision for a race track circling the pond that lies immediately south of the Anarchist Mountain Highway and now owned by Mr. F. L. Goodman. McDonald's dream evaporated with the failure of the G.N. to proceed with construction.

Judge Haynes was held in very high esteem by the Indians who came to him frequently for advice and consequently he had very little trouble with them, though an attempt to do him bodily harm that might have resulted in killing him was made on one occasion. An Indian named Nor-ma-che was on trial at Similkameen. The accused who was standing by the table before which the Judge was sitting, suddenly grabbed a heavy inkstand and hurled it at the Judge's head. Fortunately the Judge was quick enough to successfully dodge the missile.

In 1866 an Indian named Nicket Plask who was charged with murder escaped from custody at Quesnelle Mouth and a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for his capture. The following April Judge Haynes paid the reward to three men who delivered the Indian to him having picked him up in

Spokane on their own responsibility. The U.S. authorities apparently followed the line of least resistance in this case. There was no exception taken to the Indian's arrest without a warrant and no lengthy and costly extradition proceedings or probably it would be more correct to say no penalty for smuggling.

Believe it or not, wild geese have nested in trees at Osoyoos since arrival of the earliest settlers until very recently, when presumably the advent of close settlement disturbing their privacy they chose to go elsewhere. The geese did not build the tree nests but took possession of nests constructed by fish hawks. How they got their young to the ground in safety is a matter of conjecture but it is generally believed that the goslings are transported to terra firma on the back of mother goose. It is probable they were the first air borne passengers.

Bass fishing on skates has povided some thrilling sport on Osoyoos Lake at times. When the lake freezes over on a calm night the ice is so transparent that the fish can readily be seen and as readily they can see the skater. All unconscious of the protecting sheet of ice they will swim at great speed from their pursuer so that all the skater has to do is to keep the fish headed for shore and it will reach the edge of the water with such force that in shallow water it is wedged between ice and beach and it just remains then for the skater to cut the ice with a small hatchet he has carried in his pocket and pick up his fish.

We have referred elsewhere to the curious fact that the rattlesnake never appears until the hot weather season and then is always found in the shade. A couple of local residents having read that the rattler could not live but a very few minutes if exposed to the direct rays of the sun at or above a certain stated temperature put one of the repulsive reptiles to the test one day when old Sol was beaming his best and the creature was dead in less than five minutes.

Salmon fishing at the narrows provided the Indians and the early settlers with all the fish they wished for to dry, salt or smoke for winter use.

A spear was commonly used when it was a fish or two for immediate use that was wanted plus a little sport but when a winter supply was the objective a good sized net that would usually bring in forty or fifty at a sweep would be used. It was usual for the fishing party to camp on the little island near the bridge as the favorite spot of the salmon was in the current close by. On one side of the net would be well weighted with lead sinkers so that it would trail on the bed of the stream. Members of the party would hold one end of the net while the other end would be taken by a man on a horse who would move out the length of the net and would then make a semi-circle back to the beach with the catch. This would be repeated about every half hour until the party would have enough for the next days processing.

There would be a camp fire on the beach round which the party would squat between catches and sing or swap stories and thus they would spend a few very enjoyable hours.

Dams on the river south of the International Border have for many years prevented the salmon from reaching Osoyoos Lake in numbers as of yore, and so salmon fishing at the narrows is limited to early settler tales of by-gone days.

The first herd of cattle recorded as having crossed the border at Osoyoos was one in charge of the famous United States General, Joel Palmer in 1858. The Palmer expedition was organized in Portland Oregon and consisted of a party of thirty-six men bound for the Fraser river via the inland route.

In addition to the herd of cattle they had a train of nine wagons laden with merchandise and drawn by oxen. Each wagon was estimated to have a load of one and a half tons. At Walla Walla they lost one wagon when crossing the Columbia. Reaching Westbank they found further travel on the west

side practically impossible and so they built rafts and transported their merchandise across while the stock was driven back to the foot of the lake and up the east side pack trail. The party reached Kamloops where they were discouraged from attempting further travel with wagons in consequence of which they disposed of their merchandise stock and equipment and fortunately realized profitable prices. An account of the Palmer expedition can be found on page 20 of Ogopogo Vigil by F. M. Buckland.

Palmer made another trip the following year when he crossed the border with one hundred mules laden with merchandise.

Previous to the advent of irrigation in Osoyoos district, the bottom of what is now known as Peanut Lake was as dry as the proverbial floor and just about as smooth and level and it was a dream of the early settlers that it would become the sports centre of the community. The contour of the land provided a fine natural amphitheatre effect of generous dimension.

Due to its being in some measure a sheltered spot it was the favorite place for staging the annual Thanksgiving turkey shoot and on labor day 1920 it was the site of the first and the most successful rodeo ever staged in Osoyoos.

The rodeo was sponsored by the proprietors of the Osoyoos Hotel, Messrs. Riordan, Heales and Brown and it was managed by that well known old timer of the Similkameen, Hans Richter, of rodeo fame.

There was a huge crowd in attendance, the big event having been lavishly advertised on both sides of the International Boundary. The programme of wild west cowboy sport of real merit, went off without a hitch, giving the fans, most of whom had come long distances, real value for their money, and there was never any squawk from the sponsors that they were out of pocket on the big venture of that first labor day celebration in Osoyoos.

Less than five miles from Osoyoos and within a quarter of a mile of the highway leading to Oroville can be seen or felt an unusual freak of nature. A farmer in search of a year round supply of water started excavation of a well at the foot of the mountain near which he had built his home and where there was always a distinct showing of seepage. He found water, good water and plenty of it and so exceptionally cold as to excite his curiosity. He procured an augur and bored into the hillside. He had got but a few feet with the boring when he felt a cold blast coming from the hole. His next move was to build a storage room or dairy into which the cold blast was piped. The result is a perfect cold storage room with a non varying temperature.

Students of the glacial age tell us that the Okanagan Valley came into existence through the southward movement of glaciers in which case it would be reasonable to believe that the above mentioned farmer contacted a buried glacier or a slice of one.

On the Anarchist Mountain Highway about five miles from Osoyoos is International Lookout Point, so named because of the unusual opportunity presented of viewing a magnificent international scene. Here is presented a superb view of Osoyoos Lake nestling in a vale of orchards that stretches as far as the eye can see on either side of the border, while to the west, terraced-like, the foothills rise one above the other until the snow capped peaks of the Selkirks is reached. Most conspicuous and best known of the peaks in sight being the comparatively nearby Mount Chopaka, the base of which, as the crow flies, is about fifteen miles distant.

THE PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

Old timers will well remember a house of many corners, a sort of zig zag architecture that stood on the west side of the old time highway about two miles north of Osoyoos Lake, the early home of the pioneer C. DeB. Green family.

The irregular shape of the house as explained by an old settler (probably a joke, but could be true) was due to an addition being added to the house upon arrival of each addition of the family. An exceptional and notable feature of this pioneer home was the finishing of one wing as a family chapel in the customary Anglican practice.

Upon leaving the district, the old home, radiating sentiment centered round fond memories of early family life and of early days in the district was burned rather than be left to desecration of vandals or to crumble and fall with the passing time.

THE SPELLING OF OKANAGAN

The first spelling of the name of this valley of known record is that in the diary of the great explorer David Thompson after getting his first glimpse of the valley in 1911. There it is spelled Oachenawawgan. How it is pronounced is something else. The name has since appeared in print spelled thirty-four different ways.

THE TRAGIC PASSING OF MR. THOMAS McMYNN AS TOLD BY MRS. KRUGER

When the government office was closed at Camp McKinney in 1892 and a new office opened at Osoyoos, Tom McMynn of Midway contracted to move the equipment with pack horses. Mr. McMynn was an uncle of Douglas McMynn, recently of Penticton and Gordon McMynn, pioneer merchant of Midway. At the Osoyoos bridge one of the horses balked and took to the water and Mr. McMynn followed it. As the horse he was riding was not well broken, Mr. McMynn had put on a bridle equipped with a severe bit. Seemingly, and for some unknown reason, the reins were jerked and the horse throwing its head back violently, hit Mr. McMynn on the forehead causing him to slump and fall from the saddle. Mrs. Kruger who had been watching from a window of her home nearby, gave the alarm and the men rushed down and got him out of the water, but he had been knocked unconscious and never recovered. The blow

had been a severe one as the forehead was black and blue in death. The story by Mrs. Kruger has been published in the third and sixth editions of the Okanagan Historical Society Reports.

OSOYOOS WINTERS

Here in the southern Okanagan we are inclined to boast that we enjoy the most salubrious climate to be found in Canada and the writer is very definitely in accordance with that boast. That is not to say that we do not experience any disagreeable weather, but rather, that on a basis of comparison with other parts of the Dominion we get very much less. An occasional biting breeze from the north is about the worst that the weather man inflicts on us. Snow is so scarce that a sleigh would be a curiosity could one be found. Before the day of refrigerators ice could usually be cut on the lake from eight to twelve inches thick but there have been winters when there was none and the settlers had to go to some mountain lake to get ice for storage. In winters when there is plenty of ice it usually comes from lengthy periods of freezing weather that will be well above the zero mark.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Osoyoos Lake is 913 feet above sea level.

There are 5.75 square miles of Osoyoos Lake in Canada.

McIntyre Bluff, almost perpendicular is 850 feet above the Okanagan River.

The average precipitation at Osoyoos is about 8½ inches per annum.

The altitude of Richter Mountain, between Osoyoos and Similkameen is 4750 feet.

The altitude of Mangott Fairview Mountain is 6100 feet.

The altitude of Nickle Plate Mountain is 6200 feet.

The altitude of Baldy Mountain is 7575 feet.

The altitude of Chopaka Mountain is 7829 feet.

In the first B.C. directory published, four names were from Osoyoos; viz. J. C. Haynes, Theodor Kruger, Thomas Curry and R. L. Cawston.

Before settlement of Osoyoos by the white-skins, the flat on the east side of the lake was reputedly a popular sports ground of the red-skins.

Osoyoos saw the last of the fur traders pack trains in 1848. A new route via Nicola, Similkameen and the Coquhalla was chosen to avoid complications in crossing the border.

Osoyoos Lake is reported as completely frozen over on March 31st, 1862.

Judge Haynes salary when appointed Collector of Customs in 1861 was approximately $1250.

Babe Kruger and a partner corralled the last of the wild horses that roamed this southern country. They sold them to traders for $12.00 per head.

Theodor Kruger erected two windmills for the pumping of water to irrigate a small orchard. Doubtless the first man in the valley to pump for irrigation.

There were twenty thousand head of cattle on Osoyoos and Similkameen ranges in 1892.

In reports of Cullen E. Bach, a U.S. Customs Officer of early days, over five thousand dollars was paid by Judge Haynes one season for duty on cattle exported to the United States.

A subsidized ferry on the Okanagan River on the old Colville trail crossing just below Osoyoos Lake was operated for a number of years by Okanogan Smith.

A glass panel door saved from the Customs House that was destroyed by fire in 1878 is in the hall of the house built by the Judge on the east side and now occupied by Mr. D. P. Fraser and family.

On Sept. 4th, 1895, Thos. Ellis bought the land of the Haynes estate comprising 20,756 acres for sixty-five thousand dollars.

On May 10th, 1905, the Southern Okanagan Land Company bought the land of the Ellis estate comprising slightly over thirty thousand acres for three hundred thousand dollars.

There were sixty applications for the position of teacher of Osoyoos school when it opened in 1917.

The West Kootenay Power and Light Company brought the kiss of electricity to Osoyoos in 1936.

A patrol of the R.C.M.P. was established in Osoyoos in 1940 with Cpl. Larry Newington in charge. The border territory covered was from Grand Forks to Princeton.

Mr. A. W. M. Hanbury was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in Osoyoos in 1949, previous magistrates were the late Judge Haynes and Geo. J. Fraser.

Mr. W. A. Andrews, first chairman of the Village Board of Commissioners was the first station agent in Osoyoos.

The dial phone system was established in Osoyoos in 1950.

An early history of North Washington credits Osoyoos district with being the best fishing grounds in the Pacific North West.

Cpl. M. Marcus of the R.C.M.P. has the responsibility for enforcement of law and order in Osoyoos district.

VARIETIES OF FISH IN OSOYOOS LAKE AS REPORTED BY MR. F. GOERTS

Bass, large mouth, small mouth; Carp, German; Carp, leather; Chub; Chub, minnow; Catfish, brown; Catfish, black; Goldfish; Kikininies, (Land-locked salmon); Ling; Perch, yellow; Salmon, Columbia River; Sun fish or Pumpkin seed; Sculpin, prickly; Sucker, small scales; sucker, course scales; squaw fish; Tench; Trout, Kamloops; White fish, Rocky Mountain; White fish, Common lake.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS From the PIONEER TRAIL
BY HESTER E. WHITE

Let us canter past the next twenty chronicle milestones and spend Christmas time at the Haynes' home in Osoyoos.

It is the 19th of December, 1885, evening time, the lamps are lighted and as we enter the side door Mr. Haynes is sitting on the far side of the large stove, with the mica front, through which the fire casts a rosy glow, the table is laid, the glasses gleam, the silver sparkles, and the two old sherry and port decanters lend cheer to the room.

In the kitchen all are busy, for there are only six days left. Mother had not been well, so preparations had been delayed, but now she is putting the finishing touches to the large three-layer Christmas cake. And it is a masterpiece, for to begin with, the three pans had to be made; Matilda had cut the sides and bottoms out of coal oil tins, made holes with a nail and then laced the parts together with fine wire; raisins had to be stoned, currants washed and dried, spices pounded in the pestle and mortar, the almonds too for the icing, the butter had come over from Coverts at Grand Forks, the eggs put away in salt after being smeared with beef fat, for the "barnyard biddies" only laid when they felt like it, in those days.

Santa Claus stands on top, his red face all smiles, and his red coat and cap sprinkled with "sugar snow". French creams, glace fruit and chocolate creams have been used as decorations, so with each slice one gets a precious candy.

Matilda had been with us for three years. She was Mr. Kruger's native daughter and mother's right hand. "Splendid", underlined and in parenthesis, describes her, tall, slight, lovely olive skin, nut brown hair, clever, and she could do everything; she had been down at Hope for a time at the Mrs. Glenneye school.

Just then a voice echoes through the house from the front door. "We are here," and we know that Mr. Cawston has arrived from Colville with his bride, so to quote from Mrs. Cawston's notes: On the 19th of December, 1885, Mr. Cawston and myself rode up to Judge Haynes' door. As we could not see a light, Mr. Cawston called, "here we are," and immediately lights flashed in the hall, the door opened and Mrs. Haynes, the Judge, and two little girls came out. Mrs. Haynes called "Welcome, Mrs. Cawston," that surely sounded good to me, we dismounted and after introductions were ushered into the dining room where two boys and a smaller brother awaited us. The boys were shy, Val, Will and Sherman, the girls, Hester and Irene. We had a glass of wine and chatted until our Indians and pack horses arrived. I changed my habit for a dress and we had dinner, steak cooked to the Queen's taste, as Mr. Cawston remarked.

Mrs. Haynes being busy, we had a quiet visit, walks to the lake and up the hill sides with the children.

The Indians and the packs were sent on to Keremeos, and Mr. Cawston rode to Penticton to let the Ellis's know that we would not be there for Christmas as had been intended, for six days in the saddle seemed to be enough for the time being for me.

Christmas morning was charming, bright blue sky, glorious sunshine, the dors wide open, the little girls and I walked around the house on the veranda. In due time two more guests arrived. Mr. C. B. Bach, the American Customs officer, and Frank Richter of Richter's Pass.

We dined at lamp light, table decorations were very pretty, and the dinner a typical English one. Mrs. Haynes being a wonderful cook. She had trained an Indian boy, Johnny Pierre, to help, wearing starched white shirt and black suit. He looked the part and served the dinner to a nicety. After dinner the large Christmas tree was lighted, and we went into the Green Room to receive our presents and then we had music.

Their well ordered comfortable home, and store room filled with all the necessaries, and many luxuries for cooking, was a surprise as transportation then was via the Hope mountain on pack horses; the only home near was across the lake where Mr. and Mrs. Kruger lived and had a store.

On the morning of the 29th, we all left for our respective homes, having had a most enjoyable happy Christmas, "my first in B.C."

This had been a most memorable event, for Mrs. Cawston was the first lady guest we had entertained, though Mrs. Sillitoe had twice come to Sooyoos with the bishop when the family had been away and Mr. Haynes had to cope with it alone.

Mrs. Cawston was to be in the years to come a most valued friend and neighbor, though twenty-five miles away.

Yes, we had music for that autumn. My father had been able to purchase through Hiram Smith a small organ from Walla Walla. When it arrived mother spent hours singing and playing. Mr. Bach gave her the "Treasury of Song" by Morrison, full of lovely songs, "Janet's Choice," "Annie Laurie," the "Danube River", "Ivy Green", "Dublin Bay" "Pulling Hard Against the Stream", sacred songs and one we all loved, "Grandmother's Chair".

One day when mother was playing she heard a noise and much to her surprise a pack horse with its pack on was leaning against the dining room table, poor thing was tired after a hard trip over the Hope trail, and no doubt music had its charms. The pack had to be removed before the horse could be taken out.

The Christmas tree stood in the middle of the room, and lovely dolls smiled down at us. Their faces were of wax, and too much heat would melt them. There were cap pistols, sleighs and a woolly lamb for Irene which, when its head was bent down, it gave a mournful baa. Ten years after when we returned from England, it was

found in the loft of the harness room, moths had eaten all the wool, but it still could baa.

Thus ended a real Santa Claus Christmas, when he was real, and he had a broad face, and a little round belly, that shook when he laughed like a bowl of jelly. And the jelly was real too, made with isinglass, eggs and sherry, strained through thickness of white flannel.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CELEBRATION

Sunday, May 16th, 1946, was a day that should long be a memorable one in Osoyoos, when at the border between Oroville, Washington and Osoyoos, B.C., there was an international gathering of several thousand people to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the peace that had existed between the two countries by the unveiling of a monument to commemorate the occasion.

The idea of holding such a celebration originated with the Osoyoos Women's Institute. The suggestion was enthusiastically received on both sides of the line and very soon an organization bearing the name of Okanagan Valley Border Centennial Peace Celebration was functioning under the chairmanship of Mrs. D. P. Simpson of Osoyoos, with Messrs. Noah Petrie of Oroville and D. W. Saunders of Osoyoos vice-chairman and Mrs. H. H. Hesketh of Osoyoos, secretary-treasurer.

Among the speakers of the day were Mrs. Zella McGregor, of Penticton, past president of the Federated Womens Institute of Canada, Mrs. Frances Spanner, of Cashmere, Wash., president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Historical addresses were given by Mrs. R. B. White of Penticton, native daughter of Osoyoos and Capt. H. A. Davis of Okanogan, Wash.

A number of Indians were on the platform in full and colorfull regalia and addresses were given by chief Jim James of the Colville Agency and chief Narcisse George of Inkameep.

To Dr. R. R. Laird, M.L.A. for Similkameen and Mayor J. W. Rogers of Wenatchee fell the honor of unveiling the monument. An interesting item on the programme was the exchange of

flags between the American and Canadian Legions, and a much enjoyed feature of the programme was the thrilling music of the various bands.

The bands participating were the Oroville and South Okanagan School bands, an Indian band in full regalia and the ever popular and picturesque Pipe Band of Penticton and Kelowna. Traffic during the day was well taken care of by officers of the law on each side of the line and as parking space became distant, provision was made for the transport of the people to the border.

PEACE MARKER

Within a period of slightly less than three years Osoyoos witnessed a second assemblage of many thousands of people from both sides of the International Border, gathered in tribute to the long period of peace that has existed between our two countries.

On May 1st, 1949, there was celebrated the Dedication Ceremony relative to the installation of a Kiwanis Boundary Peace Marker at the boundary between Oroville, Wash., and Osoyoos, British Columbia. All the clubs of Division 5 of the Pacific Northwest District of Kiwanis International, "a truly International Division with six clubs in Washington and four in British Columbia", assisted by Division 5 shared in this splendid goodwill achievement.

John T. Young, of Penticton, Lieutenant Governor of Division 5 gave the address of welcome. John J. Langenbach, of Raymond, Wash., Governor of the Northwest Pacific District of Kiwanis International made the presentation.

Queen Beverly Ann of Penticton and Queen Portia of Wenatchee performed the ceremony of unveiling.

Acceptance of the marker on behalf of the people of the United States was made by Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of the State of Washington and on behalf of the people of Canada by Mr. W. W. Morrow, M.L.A., of Vernon, B.C., officiating for Prem-

ier Byron I. Johnson of British Columbia.

Proceedings were much enlivened by selections from the combined effort of six high school bands and also by the bagpipe bands of Penticton and Kelowna, playing in unison.

The Marker is a substantial upright monument of grey granite of handsome design and suitably inscribed. A very pleasing effect is further enhanced by flagstones covering a considerable area around the base.

THE MORTENSEN FAMILY TRAGEDY

The most terrible tragedy recorded in the history of Osoyoos relates to the shooting by Mr. Mortensen of Mrs. Mortensen and their three young daughters, followed by the suicide of himself.

On the day following the night of the tragedy, Mrs. Nat Millen, an intimate neighbor lady had wondered why there had been no sign of life around the Mortensen home and about four o'clock in the afternoon she was prompted to go over and find out if there was anyone there. As there was no response to her rapping on the door she opened it and called, "anybody home?" There was no answer and there was nobody in the kitchen.

It was a gruesome sight that met her eyes as she entered the bedroom. Mrs. Mortensen and the girls had apparently all been shot as they slept in their beds as there was no sign of a struggle. The body of Mr. Mortensen was on the floor. Why the tragedy? The family were highly respected in the community and the family life was such that their home might have been classed as ideal.

The girls were charming children. The two elder ones attended the public school and the United Church Sunday School and were general favorites with their classmates. Again, why the tragedy. Reasons can only be surmised as there was no word left by Mr. Mortensen in an attempt to justify his terrible and premeditated crime. Mr. Mortensen was a miner and had been in the employ of the Osoyoos Mines Limited where he

was regarded as a very efficient and dependable worker.

He had been out of work for a time while the mine had been temporarily closed and he was known to be a sufferer from severe migrane headaches which were attacking him with increasing frequency. Mrs. Mortensen was known to have tuberculosis (in an advanced stage) and there were current reports that the two elder girls had shown symptoms of the disease.

In the light of the above mentioned circumstances there could be reason to believe that the tragedy had resulted from a period of deep despondency.

That the tragedy had been pre-meditated there was no shadow of a doubt as he left a note with regard to his affairs. The day previous to the committment of the crime he had cancelled an order he had given for a load of wood.

The .22 rifle he had used with such deadly effect he had borrowed several days previous on the pretext that he wanted to hunt rabbits while he was idle. The family were buried in the Lake View Cemetery, Penticton.

QUARTZ MINING AT OSOYOOS

Twice in the brief existence of Osoyoos since the white-man settled here have the hopes of citizens been briskly fanned that deposits of pay gold lay buried in the sloping hillsides overlooking the town on the west.

Around the turn of the century the hills swarmed with the ever hopeful prospector and rock and ore dumps from the first years development dotted the range. Enthusiasm soared when a glory hole on a claim called the Dividend yielded ore rich in yellow metal. It proved to be only a pocket but it reputedly yielded fifty thousand dollars and that was enough to inspire and encourage search and so the hunt continued but without further spectacular encouragement, and so ended the first bright hopes and dreams of wealth that lay waiting for

the man who would dig for it.

The lure of hidden wealth, however, is a gamble on which most men will take a chance and once more circumstances cropped up that gave Osoyoos residents fair reason to be hopeful that their town was on the eve of becoming a gold mining centre.

In the early summer of 1931 Mr. J. O. Howells, professor of geology in the Technical School at Calgary, which institute was affiliated with the university of the province of Alberta at Edmonton, accompanied by Mrs. Howells, camped by the bridge at Osoyoos one evening when on a motor trip to the coast. The following morning while replenishing their larder at the metropolitan grocery, the professor gleaned from Mrs. Grocer that there was a mine operating on the hillside to the west about two miles south of town, and she assured him that there was gold in them thar hills. The professor's curiosity was roused; it was, he thought, almost too much to expect to find pay gold in such an accessible location but prospecting was his summertime job on behalf of the Northern Syndicate, a close corporation of some seven citizens of Calgary among whom were such notables as the late R. B. Bennett, a former premier of Canada; the late senator, Pat Burns and the late J. W. McFarland, of wheat pool fame. The professor decided to give the lone mining venture in Osoyoos the once over. From what he saw at the mine and from what information he was given by the operators the professor was profoundly interested and he carried away with him a generous supply of ore from which to get assays that he felt would give him reasonably fair value of the ore being mined. It was not long before negotiations were started for the purchase of the "Dividend", the mine in question, and several adjoining claims, but there was a tangle in the ownership to be unravelled and it was not until 1933 that the purchase by the Northern Syndicate was affected. The Syndicate forthwith organized a subsidary company under the name of Osoyoos Mines Limited.

Ownership of the Dividend and all shares purchased was vested in the new company and it was to be their responsibility to find the capital for development of the property. A block of stock was offered to the public and sufficient capital was subscribed to enable the company to substantially increase the capacity of the plant and to insure continuation of operations until such time as would determine the worth of the mine.

The machinery at the mine at the time of purchase by the Syndicate was of very limited capacity, consisting of a 12 inch rock crusher and a 10 stamp mill. The purpose of the crusher was to crush the rock until all was reduced to bits of which the maximum measurement would not exceed one half inch. It was then ready for the stamp mill. The new company immediately installed a much larger crusher, doubled the capacity of the stamp mill and added two ball mills, a minor size and a major. Later to ensure a much greater recovery of the elusive gold, they erected a cyanide plant with a capacity to handle two hundred tons of concentrates per day. The mine was now in full swing with a plant that should produce dividends if the ore being treated contained the gold content indicated by assays.

Unfortunately all of the known gold bearing quartz in the Dividend had become exhausted and the average result of tests made of the ore from the adjoining Manx, regarded as the next best, proved so disappointing that there was no alternative but to close the mine. The company went into liquidation, the plant was dismantled, all saleable assets disposed of and thus ended all hopes of district wealth being harvested from beneath the surface at the base of Kruger Mountain.

THE MYSTERIOUS PASSING OF OLD TOM

When that famed Anglican Missionary, Father Pat, left his mission field that embraced the Similkameen Valley and the Okanagan south of Penticton for a visit to his old home in Ireland, he left old Tom, his faithful white horse that for many years had carried him over his far flung fields. Father Pat had

become very much attached to old Tom and it would be very much like him to feel that his old animal friend was deserving of a good rest, probably more so than himself and with that in mind old Tom was left in care of Granny Wagstaff on her ranch in the Similkameen.

Father Pat, as is well known, did not return. The years rolled by and with nothing to do but eat and grow fat, old Tom did just that and being fat he looked like a horse that would see many more winters and so no one worried until one fall morning, the first with a tinge of frost in the air, granny noticed old Tom on the top of a knoll not far from the house standing very dejected looking as though he had lost all interest in life. Granny's two granddaughters who were living with her and who passionately loved old Tom hurried up to investigate. Their old friend did not greet them with a whinney as was his custom, they petted him, stroked his forehead, they even kissed him but he gave no sign of recognition. They carried water to him but he would not drink, they tempted him to eat by offering him oatmeal and the best of green fodder, but old Tom was not eating.

For three days he stood on the knoll without changing place or posture. The end was expected any time and Granny and the girls planned that they would have him buried on the knoll where he was standing and they would have a heavy rock placed on the grave as an all time marker of the last resting place of Father Pat's well-loved horse.

At dawn on the morning of the fourth day, Granny who had been anxiously waiting for sunrise looked toward the knoll, really expecting to see that old Tom had slumped to the ground, instead he was missing. The girls were roused and hastily dressing they rushed to the knoll. There was no sign of any disturbance, no sign of any tracks that could be followed. Returning to the house they hurriedly gulped their breakfast, then saddled their horses and thoroughly searched the pasture and then the outside range without discovering the faintest clue. Neighbor ranchers were visited but none had seen him nor

was he ever reported as having been seen, nor were his bones ever found.

An old Indian on a nearby reservation on hearing of the mystery told that sometimes with Indian horses when its day of usefulness is over it is spirited away. The disappearance of old Tom remains a mystery to this day.

GOOD CITIZENS

On Jan. 14th, 1952, at a Board of Trade banquet held in the dining hall of the Lake View Cafe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Fraser, residents of Osoyoos since 1917, were the recipients of an All Time Good Citizenship Award for meritorious service rendered the community throughout the years. The presentation was made by Mr. H. H. Hesketh, chairman of the Board of Village Commissioners.

On the same date, at the same place and under the same auspices, Mr. Sebastian Schmidt was honored with the Good Citizenship Award for the year 1951. Mr. Schmidt had rendered the community yoeman service during the year in praiseworthy management of both the Cherry Carnival and the Community Centre.

On Jan. 5th, 1953, at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade held in the banquet hall of Hotel Rialto, Mr. R. Jenks, principal of the Osoyoos Elementary school was the recipient of the Good Citizenship Award for 1952 for distinguished service rendered the district. Mr. Jenks was chairman of the Community Centre Committee, chairman of the Cherry Carnival programme committee, president of the Cancer society and active in numerous other deserving activities.

THE FIRST CANTALOUPE QUEEN

In a spirited contest that evoked considerable rivalry between the two cantaloupe centres of the days when cantaloupe growing was at its peak, Miss M. A. (Peggy) Fraser had the honor of being elected Queen of the first Cantaloupe Carn-

val to be staged in the province.

The carnival, held in Oliver, was under the auspices of the Oliver Elks Club.

HISTORICAL

An historic meeting of the Oliver-Osoyoos Historical Society was held in the Osoyoos school auditorium on Oct. 4th, 1951, when a portrait of the late Judge Haynes was presented to the Village Corporation by Mr. Val C. Haynes on behalf of the Haynes family. The presentation address was given by Mrs. R. B. White, eldest daughter of the late Judge, and the portrait was accepted on behalf of the Village by Mr. H. H. Hesketh, chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

The gathering was unique in that it brought together so many of the pioneers of the district, together with a number of their descendants. Of the family of the late Judge and Mrs. Haynes, there was present Mrs. White of Penticton, Mrs. Parkinson of Kelowna, and Val and William Haynes of Oliver. Other near relatives were Dick Parkinson, nephew and Mrs. Parkinson; Mrs. Leonard Gaddes, nee Honey Parkinson and Mr. Gaddes. Among other old timers were Babe Kruger, son of the old time pioneer trader, Miss Kathleen Ellis, daughter of the late Tom Ellis, Penticton's pioneer, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Arnott, old timers of Okanagan Falls. Mr. Arnott was one of the earliest stage drivers to serve the valley between Oro and Penticton. "Oroville was originally called Oro". Osoyoos in those days was an unimportant way point, so much so that a passenger Warwick had one day bound for Osoyoos, when told he had reached his destination remarked, "You can take me back, I've seen enough." Mrs. Arnott was a member of the well-known pioneer family of Bassetts of the Falls. Another visitor was Miss Kennedy from Vancouver, a grand daughter of the late Pete McIntyre of Vaseaux lake from whom the McIntyre bluff gets its name. Among the second genration of old timers were Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cawston of Penticton. Mr. Cawston is the son of the late R. L. Cawston, pioneer of Osoyoos and Cawston and

for whom Cawston was named. Mrs. Cawston is assistant editor of the Society's Historical Reports. Other visitors in attendance were Mr. J. B. Knowles, president of the parent organization and Mrs. Knowles of Kelowna and Rev. J. C. Goodfellow of Princeton, secretary of the O.H.S.

Mr. F. L. Goodman, president of the local organization presided. Mr. Goodfellow gave a brief address, taking as his subject, the philosophy of nature. Mrs. White gave a very interesting talk on the early days of Osoyoos and Mr. Fraser of the meteoric career of the late Judge Haynes, of his distinguished public service to the province and of his great interest and activity in this district.

The meeting was then thrown open to all present who might wish to take advantage of the opportunity to question old timers present relative to the pioneer era. An avalanche of questions followed and the answers and discussions that followed proved most informative and interesting.

The ladies of the district entertained with sandwiches, cake and coffee and tales of the old days continued as small groups chatted as they enjoyed the refreshments.

KILLED ON SERVICE

James Billing, R.C.A.F., England.
J. Campbell Leckie, D.F.M., R.C.A.F., Egypt.
Ronald King, Seaforths, Sicily.
Kenneth Tweedy, Army Tank Battalion, Italy.
Harold Dore, Seaforths, Italy.
John Ward Wilson, Italy.

"Tranquil they lie, their knightly virtue proved,
Their memory hallowed in the land they loved."

ON SERVICE OVERSEAS

Lloyd Abel, Walter Abel, Allen Abel, James Batchelor, Gerald Builder, Lawrence English, Reginald Goodearl, J. N. Shippitt, G. N. Shippitt, J. L. Tweedy, C. W. New, J. S. Baskett, James Whyte, L. J. McDonnell, Ragnar Skaar, R. T. Haines, George Simpson, Jack Field, Barney Atherton, Kaspar Schnurr, R. J. Miller, Charles Richter, Frank Roth, Edgar Booth, Percy Huxley, Clarence King, Gordon Wight, Eric Price, Alec McKillop, G. W. Letts, J. Zboya, G. R. Geiss, Harold May, Ed Desormeau, Jack Davies, Shirley Kruger, Leonard

Keller, Vincent Ledray, Patrick Ledray, J. R. Lang, W. Harpnik, Reg McBride, Lloyd Graham, Tiny Beacon, Stanley Porter, Lillian Hole, Brock Haines, Joseph Lock, Don Carlson, W. C. Foster, Walter Brunner, Bruce Patterson.

ON SERVICE IN CANADA

H. R. Calderbank, Gordon Stinson, H. J. Hutton, C. V. Pugh, G. A. Mepham, Dorothea Simpson, Otto Hack, Henry Bochum, Helmet Hack, Erwin Hack, Anton Tress, L. E. Wood, Glen Tweedy, George Lindsay, S. T. Sakal, Harry Mayer, John Lock, R. R. Clarke, Henry Dorner, Mike Tota, K. G. Jorde, R. J. Kerntopf, Nan Anderson, Ralph Weddell, Ivan Jorde, Albert Graham, F. J. Driscoll, Lena Roth, J. Lang, G. Kabatoff, William Ledray, John Schmidt.

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