



# Young



**Homecoming Celebration  
July 29th, 30th, 31st 2005**

This magazine is a special publication compiled by the grade eleven students of McClellan School and funded by the 100 Years Proud Celebration Committee. The first three sections of the magazine are rewritten articles that originally appeared in past commemorative papers. The fourth section is an update of businesses, organizations and people in our community. Whenever possible, the text appears as originally written; however, at times it was necessary to edit and revise slightly.

The first section was taken from a 1912 Christmas edition of the Young Journal. In the words of the Journal, the editor states, "We have sought to produce a magazine that would be a credit to Young, one that every resident of Young and district would be proud to send as a souvenir to their friends abroad, and one which will be indicative of the present progress and future possibilities of the town it represents."

Our reason for producing it is, in part, the same. We wish this to be a souvenir of Young, one that will remind us of a town which has been a part of our lives. We also want to preserve a bit of Young's history.

## The Birth And Growth Of Young



Young's Sports Day July 17, 1917

Young Saskatchewan sprang into being with the advent of the G.T.P steel, the first building, the Pioneer store, being built by Mr. C. E. Mattenley about four years ago, others following in rapid succession; thus the nucleus of the bright, busy little town of to-day and the busier city of the future was laid. The growth of the village was gradual until the Regina-Prince Albert C. P.R. line, and the Young-Prince Alberta line of the G.T.P. commenced construction. The coming of additional railway lines, the hope and desire of all Western towns, established at one stroke a railway center with almost unsurpassed transportation facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

The remarkable development of Young can be

illustrated in its assessment roll, which, in the first year of its incorporation. 1910, was about \$50,000, and in the year just closing 1912, has risen to \$250,000. All present indications point to this amount being more than doubled next year.

In municipal improvements, too, the town has made rapid forward strides. A supply of good, pure water has been provided, a large double-cylinder chemical fire engine had been purchased, and a volunteer brigade formed; a handsome two-story municipal building erected, to be used as a fire hall, town offices and other purposes. Streets have been leveled, graded, gravelled and further improved by the laying of wide sidewalks.

Young so aptly named "The New Railway Center of Central Saskatchewan," is, in many respects, a favored town. Young already possesses;

- Railway facilities that are it's own pride and the envy of the neighboring villages.
- Is sufficiently remote from any other town or city that might impede its growth
- Is surrounded by one of the finest grain district in the province
- Is only half-an-hour's drive from a beautiful summer resort and the only really medicinal lake on the continent at her very doors
- Has natural resources which when developed will mean the up building of the town.

Surely these are all the factors, which will make for the reaping of a rich industrial harvest through the years to come.



## ***The Facts About Young, Sask.***

***Assure Its Future as an Important Railway Center, Distributing Point, commercial and Industrial City.***

***Investments in close-in property in Young at present low prices are investments that must, as a natural result of growth and developments, which are assured, pay big and quick profits.***

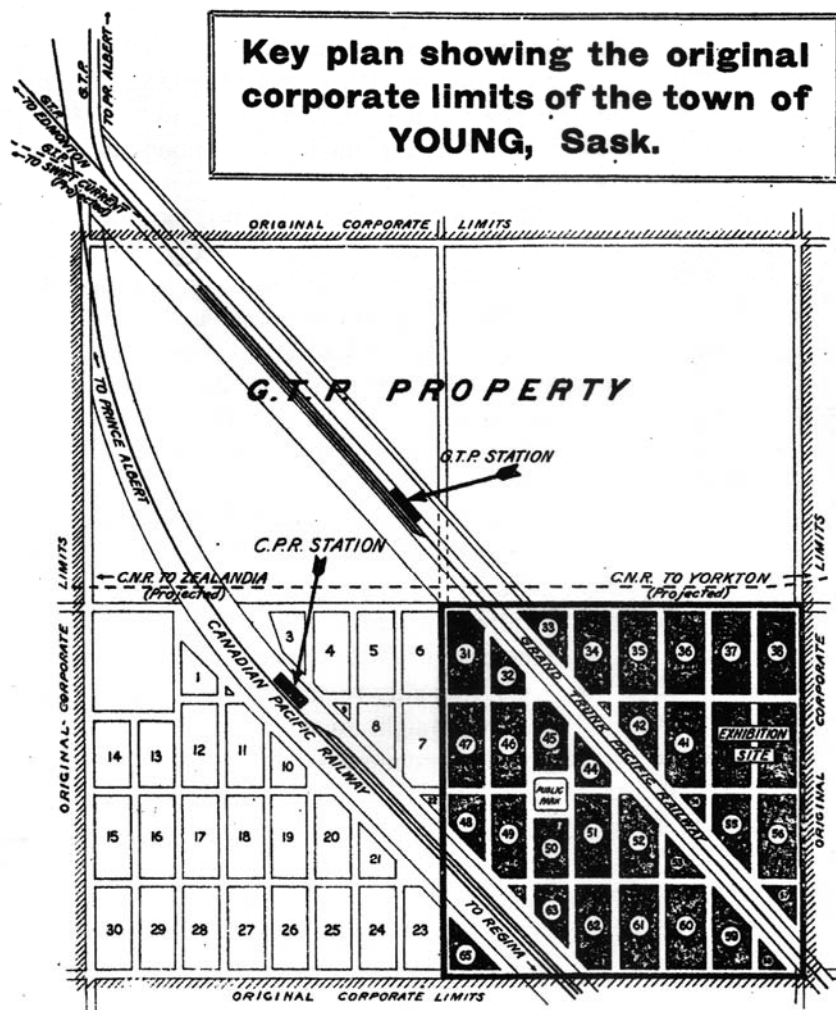
We are now offering for the first time and at first prices a part of our holdings in the very center of this new town and future city at prices that will appeal to the careful investor...the investor that investigates... the investor that takes into consideration the geographical location of the town, it's surrounding

territory, its railway facilities and its future railway facilities, and from these facts and conditions figures the possibilities of this new town. Perspective inventors will appreciate the most extraordinary opportunity such close-in business lots in the very heart and center of the business district of this future

city offer.

It is practically certain that this property, which we are now offering for the first time and at first prices, will be the business center of this future city, and that the lots that we are now offering will in the course of a few years, as a result of the growth and developments that are assured, become the most valuable and highest priced business properties in Young.

Saskatoon, ten years ago, had a population of 113 people. It was not as big a town or it was not as good a town ten years ago as Young is today. Ten years ago Saskatoon did not have any advantages that Young has not today; as a matter of fact, Young has advantages today that Saskatoon did not have ten years ago. Ten years ago Saskatoon was not assured... the future of Young is today assured. Ten years ago you could have bought lots in Saskatoon for from a few hundred dollars to \$1000 a lot, just the same as you can buy them today in Young. Much of this Saskatoon property today is bringing upwards of a thousand dollars a foot. These are all facts that can be verified and we only ask the investor to takes these facts and weigh them and draw



# A Fine Agricultural District

The man who settles in the district tributary to Young and seeks to make his living by the tilling of the soil is indeed a fortunate man. A few years of economic farming will make him independent. As elsewhere in the West, "Wheat is King," and for the raising of wheat the soil is especially adapted. A gently rolling expanse of prairies, a black loam averaging a depth of eighteen inches, with clay subsoil, a rainfall that's unusually abundant to provide necessary moisture, all combine to make grain-growing conditions next to ideal. That the quality of the wheat raised in the district is finding recognition throughout the province is evidenced by the fact that in 1911 the yield in the Young district was high and the grade was almost uniformly No. 1. For this reason the wheat from here was anxiously sought for seed, and 118,700 bushels were shipped from here for that purpose.

The crop-growing propensities of this district are by no means confined to wheat. Oats, barley and flax are now grown in immense quantities, and it is easily possible that within a few years the growing of oats and flax may play a part in the industrial development of the city, thus becoming a source of greater revenue to the farmers.

Roots, vegetables, etc., are year by year forming a larger proportion of the crops raised by the average Saskatchewan farmer.

Farming operations in the Young district are speedily emerging from the "Yoke of oxen" stage to the gasoline tractor stage. The farmers are prosperous, and rapidly acquiring more land, up-to-date implements, and building fine homes and barns.

The farming populace of Young district is a mixed one. To the immediate north, east and at some distance west are settlements of Norwegians and Swedes, hard-working and good farmers, who rapidly acquire the ways and language of the country and make desirable citizens. At some distance north is a large settlement of Germans, who have brought with them those characteristics of thrift, frugality and industrialism which have marked them in Ontario and wherever they have settled in colonies. Interspersed with these and predominating to the immediate west and south are Canadian and American, also some emigrants from the British Isles, all striving to grow wealthy from the products of their farms. During the past few years grain blockades have been a common occurrence, but it is a certainty that the town with competitive

railway lines has the least to fear from this source of loss or annoyance to the farmer. Young is already and promises to be ever more favorably situated in this matter.

It must be taken into consideration that this district is comparatively new, having been opened up with the advent of the G.T.P. The influx of settlers has been very rapid. Nevertheless, at a distance of no more than twelve or fourteen miles there are still a number of homesteads, very desirable ones, open for entry. Their number is decreasing, however. Raw land may be purchased at from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

With a view to further progressive farming, land has recently been secured in town for an agricultural fair grounds and racecourse, and in the course of a year or two Young will have annual agricultural and industrial fair. Rural telephone lines are contemplated and negotiations are now under way which promise several lines radiating from town within another year.



Foster Harris's Garage 1915

## 1908 The Pioneer Store

Four Years ago we started a business in the pioneer store, the only building in town with the exception of the Monarch Lumber Co.'s building. Young looked good to us then as it does now, and with hard, steady work, combined with the liberal patronage of the pioneer settlers and the new settlers coming in, business became too great to be carried on in the old store, therefore necessitating the building of the new store.



# Young As A Future Residential City

Hopefully, the previous articles have conveyed to readers some idea of Young and the causes contributory to its remarkable development, its railway and industrial certainties and possibilities. It now remains to look into the future from another viewpoint—that of the home—and the same favorable conditions beckon you. All the factors which go toward the making of favored residential cities can be found. A remarkably healthy climate pervades; in fact, real sickness has hitherto been almost unknown in the town. For the education of the young, a fine school-house has been erected, and already farmers are moving to town for the winter in order to let their children enjoy its educational advantages. The religious requirements are being met just as fast as the growth of the district will warrant it. The Roman Catholic congregation have organized, have built a splendid new church, and a resident priest is now stationed here. The Presbyterian and Methodist bodies have hitherto held union services in the school-room, under the supervision of the Mission Board of the first-named denomination. A building site has been purchased, and early next spring a fine new house of worship will be erected, the services in which will probably be of a union character. The Swedish-Lutheran denomination have also secured a site to build their church on next spring.

During the past year the town has made big strides in those things that go to making it a clean, tidy place and one that would be desirable to live in. The streets have been graded and good, wide sidewalks have been laid. A number of citizens have laid out nice gar-

dens and planted trees, and it is, we understand, their intention to press on future councils to take up and extend this part of the towns beautifying program.

Another factor that makes Young a desirable residential town is its close proximity to Little Manitou Lake. The opportunity thus afforded the family to spend a summer month in cottage or camp by the side of the cool waters and only a half hour's drive from their home or place of business must surely be appreciated by those who in other towns have possibly been obliged to take railway journey, leave their place of business or their home for days or weeks. The facilities here are such that the man of business can leave his family at the summer cottage to go to his store or shop in the morning and return to his family at night.

All mercantile lines are now or shortly will be represented in Young. Well stocked stores are found here, and the housewife can supply her needs for the home at prices that do not suggest the need to resort to mail or order catalogues.

Entertainment and amusements of various kinds help promote a social spirit among the residents, a fine new hall offering a place for social dances or concerts, and several fraternal societies doing their share to promote the lending of a helping hand to their fellow-men or to the newcomer.

During the summer just closed, a number of residences of a desirable type have been erected, but the number is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing town. The next season will see the number largely added to, and the writer feels that he is well within the bounds in saying that Young **MUST** become an ideal residential city in a few years' time.

## 1912 The New Store

We take the opportunity of thanking our many Customers for the very liberal patronage accorded us in the past and solicit a continuance of your patronage for the future in the new store.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, and Ready-made Clothing are of the best material—come and see, and to see is to buy. The grocery Department is second to none.

Our salesmen are prompt, courteous and obliging, and are always ready to show you our stock which is of the best, and in giving us your patronage you are looking after your best interest.



Pagard's Hardware And Dempsey's Restaurant

# Story Of A Young Industry

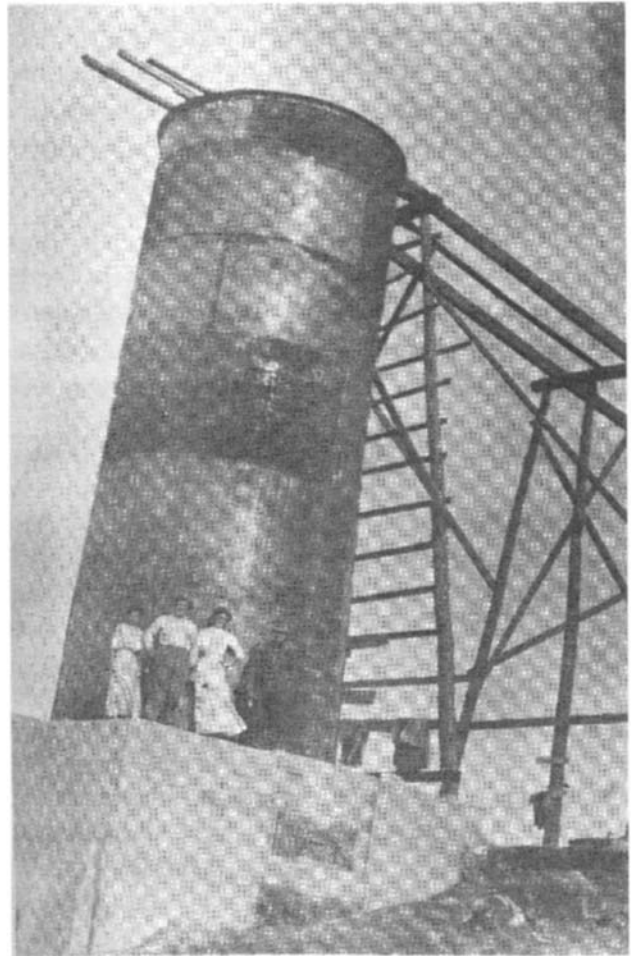
Year by year the inexhaustible nature of Canada's natural resources becomes more apparent with the discovery of new sources of wealth hitherto unsuspected. Almost every week some new prospect is opened up, some new mine discovered, some tract of timber staked out, some deposit of material of commercial value brought into use.

In the year 1910 a locomotive engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in the usual course of his work, passed and repassed a spot near the Village of Young, which bore evidence of a somewhat unusual formation. The ground was thickly studded with an outcropping of boulders entirely different in appearance to anything to be found elsewhere in that section of the country. The engineer, whose name was J. J. McLean, got leave of absence from the railway company, and came to Young to make an investigation into the reasons for this unusual appearance, which had attracted his curiosity. His investigations were thorough and covered a period of several months. Samples of the rock were sent to analysts and tested. The body of rock was blocked out, so that an estimate could be made of the extent of it; and finally Mr. McLean was able to assure himself of the fact that he had in this deposit one of the largest surface bodies of first-class limestone known to Canada. He at once went to work to develop the property, and erected a miniature kiln in 1911. The lime manufactured in this kiln was distributed among contractors at Saskatoon, Regina and other Western towns, with the result that all were highly pleased with the excellence of the lime from the Young deposit.

Mr. McLean at once proceeded with the erection of a large pothole kiln, and entered into the business of manufacturing lime for commercial use. It was but a short while before it was found that the capacity of his plant was far exceeded by the demand for his product, and during the winter of 1911, Mr. McLean was forced to take steps in the direction of new and more up-to-date methods. To this end he visited many large lime-manufacturing plants and returned in the spring of 1912 with many new ideas that revolutionized his former mode of manufacturing lime. Carloads of cement, brick and steel were soon on the ground and the erection of a large steel draw kiln was put underway. The construction of this tremendous structure employed

many men for months, the base being 24 square feet, 4 feet deep, of solid cement. Upon this another huge block of cement, 19 feet square and 15 feet high, with fire places molded in it, was placed, and upon this was raised a cylinder of ½-inch steel, 12 feet in diameter and 34 feet high. This, with the fire door openings was all lined with vitrolized firebrick. The total height of the structure as it now stands is 53 feet. Leading to the top of the steel cylinder is a trestle 200 feet long with an 18 percent grade. On this a steel car is operated by means of a cable and hoisting engine, which conveys the rock to the top of the cylinder, where it is automatically dumped.

The kiln was put to a thorough test this fall and produced wonderful results, manufacturing as much as 750 bushels of lime in one day.



McLean's Lime Kiln.



# Little Lake Manitou

Only two and half miles distant from Young, in a beautiful scenic valley and surrounded clumps of trees and bushes, lies Little Lake Manitou, a body of mineral water, fourteen miles long and from one-half to one mile wide. Great coulees and hills surround the lake, and on the hillsides are many springs of, fresh water, which make the fact of this large body of salty, medicinal water all the more remarkable.

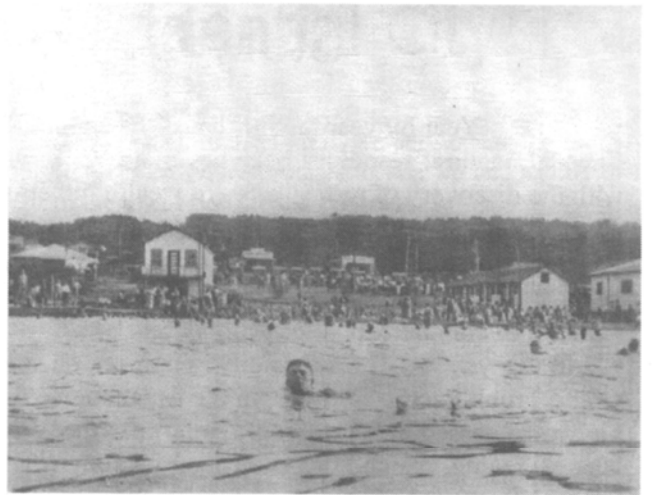
Little Lake Manitou plays an important part in Indian lore. The name, translated to the English language, signifies "The Great Spirit," and on the hillsides there is abundant evidence that these were once the camping grounds of great bands of the red men of the early days. In fact, up to a few years ago, when the surrounding country began to become settled, Indian Tribes from distant reserves are said to have paid an annual visit to the lake, which they believed to be possessed of the power of curing all their afflictions.

That the water in Little Manitou contains medicinal properties, and some of them in sufficient quantities to attest to its curative powers for certain ailments, can be gathered from the water analysis.

The close proximity of this wonderful lake to Young must surely play an important part in the future of the town. Already a good road has been built to the lake, but every effort is now being put forth to ensure the building of an automobile road, with a boulevard drive along the lake shore of Manitou Beach.

A handsome pavilion with bandstand and a first class dancing floor has been erected, also bathhouses.

The coming summer will see a large number of summer cottages built, several boathouses, a restaurant and other improve-



ments being already assured.

Little Manitou Lake in the southern center of Saskatchewan, at Young, on the Grand Trunk Pacific system, midway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, is one of the most extraordinary endowments of nature on this continent. The waters are strongly imbued with healing elements of such vital quality that one is compelled to think this lake a benign grant of providence to ailing ones now here and generations to come. Its virtues, while new to us, were known to the red man of plains and mountains for centuries. It may add to our faith to know, while we are lying in the magic waters and being made hale and robust in the soothing depths, that the Indian braves of the north-west region, ill with rheumatism, tortured with lumbago or burning with fever, were doing precisely the same thing here hundreds of years ago.

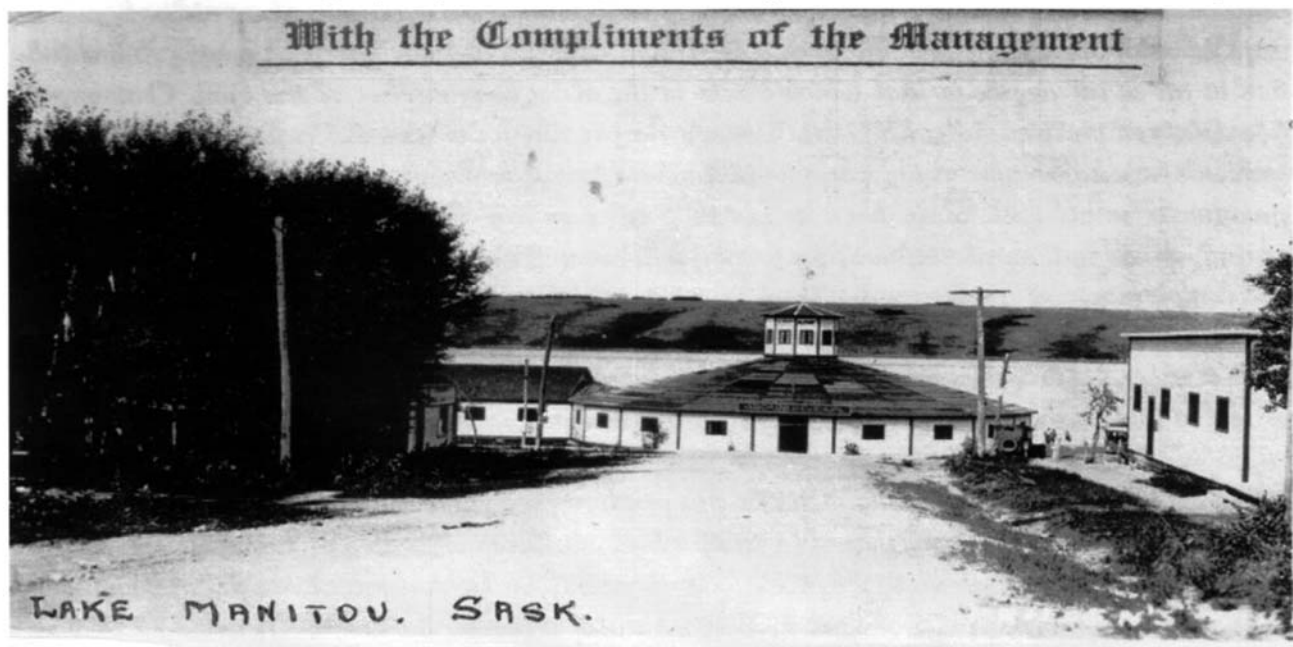
It was from the Indians that the first white men visiting the region heard of the curative components of Little Manitou Lake and for many years the Scotch and English people in the Northwest Territory sought the benefits of the lake with most surprising results. Scouts, trappers and ranchmen on the American frontier, in the early days, sorely afflicted oftentimes, from exposure, were transported across the barrens, strung



The lake is twelve miles long, by about three quarters of a mile in width. Over twenty-one feet deep, no one can sink in it, so salty and buoyant are the waters. It is fed by many underground springs some of them carrying strong mineral ingredients. It has no inlet other than these springs. One may very well ask in amazement why is this the only water of this singular and specific kind in the whole country? There is no answer; it is one of those marvelous provisions of nature that sometimes fill one with wonder and with awe.

in rude hammocks between poles drawn by ponies, to be cured in Little Manitou. They drank from the lake; they bathed in the cool mineral waters, soothed their aching bones and bodies that were restored to vigorous health. It was impossible that this little body of water, unique in its healing as the Pool of Bethesda, should long remain unknown to the world. It could not fail to reach fame as great as the renowned Carlsbad or any of the other miracle-working springs of Europe.

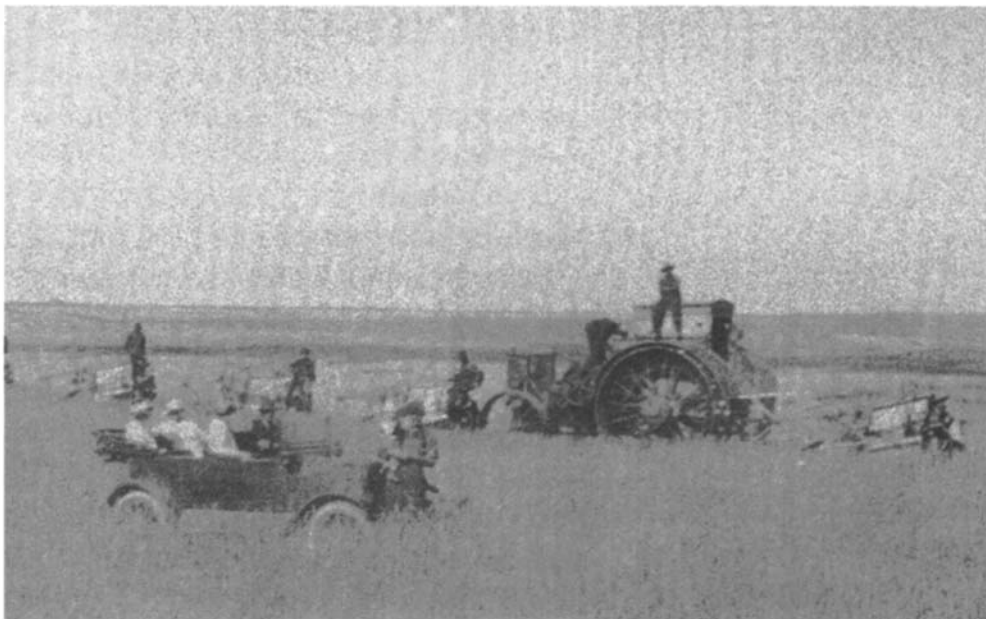
When these facts are widely known, when the people of Canada and the United States, who spend millions of dollars every year seeking health in Europe, realize that they have near at hand waters whose virtues are at least comparable to Carlsbad, there will be such pressure for accommodation as will insure the construction of sumptuous hotels, sanatoriums, bathing establishments and hydropathic institutions and line the beaches of Little Manitou with select, wealthy and fashionable summer colony.





# *The Middleton Farm*

John Bright once said the nation dwells in the cottage. In Canada the nation dwells on the farm, and in no part of Canada is this fact more true than in Saskatchewan. The future of the province is wrapped up in the possibilities of her millions of acres of black soil. The great mass of her coming population will live upon the land, and agriculture will be the basis of her permanent greatness. The beauty of her plains – variegated by valleys, lakes, streams and forests – affords a natural charm and attraction to the countryside which, combined with the



art and labor of the husbandman, is rapidly producing conditions of rural life equal to any in the prosperous countries of Eastern Canada.

Settlement progresses so rapidly here that pioneering is shorn of its desolation. It is no uncommon event to find a whole township or an entire

district taken up in a single summer. A pioneer will always have neighbors in his new Saskatchewan home. Roads and schools follow in due course. The extension of municipal government to small municipalities by recent legislation affords the machinery of local administration in an equal degree to that which exists in the older communities of the East. Commercial life develops more rapidly here. The settlement of a district is invariably followed by the extension of the railway and the telephone. Land is cleared and prepared for cultivation at comparatively small cost. Raw homesteads in a year or two become profitable farms. Towns spring up along the railway as if by magic, and the wilderness is transformed into a prosperous community.

The establishment of agriculture depends upon many natural resources such as extent of fertile soil, rainfall, climate, and energy of the people. All these elements are favorable compounded in this province. The soil is deep and black, composed of a thick covering of humus over a warm, marly clay sub-soil.

Should the husbandman desire grain he can produce from eight to one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, fifty of barely, and forty of wheat. If livestock is his specialty, he is in the greatest natural livestock district in the world. Before the advent of man to prairies it was the

the open. Wild pea vine and vetches grew on wooded land in such luxuriance as to cover the thickets and small trees.

Today the fertility, which made the vast plains of Saskatchewan the home of enormous herds of wild animals, is being turned to the service of man. The district of Young is rapidly being filled up with a class of farmer that employs the best methods of agriculture. Farmers are fully alive to the necessity for using the latest machinery and endeavor to make the most of farming opportunities. Middleton Farm is located six miles north of Young on the Prince Albert line. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway traverses the west line of the farm for a distance of four miles, and from this line the farm runs east for another three to four miles. The farm comprises in its area 8,640 acres.



The proprietor, Mr. E.J. Middleton, formerly of Manchester, Iowa, started work on the farm this year. He commenced breaking on April 24<sup>th</sup>, and his equipment consists of five "Big Four" 30-h.p. gasoline engines and a full line of John Deere Plow Co.'s implements.

During the summer 6,400 acres were broken, practically this whole area double-disced and harrowed, and 2,200 acres sowed to flax. This flax is running as high as 20 bushels per acre.

Mr. Middleton has his own oil system on the farm, In addition to his extensive equipment of implements; he has just purchased two "Great Minneapolis" separators to do the threshing of the crops on the farm.

During the year 1913, Mr. Middleton will have in crop twelve sections of land, four of wheat, four of oats, and four of flax. An average of twenty-five men are kept employed. The whole tract in the farm is gently rolling prairie and the finest of farming lands.

It is the intention of Mr. Middleton to branch out into the raising of all kinds of pure seed grains. A small area will be set aside on which experimental plots will be laid out. New varieties of grain will be tested, including wheat, oats, barely, flax, peas and rye, also alfalfa, pea vine, vetches and all kinds of grasses.

Mr. Middleton believes in practical and scientific farming and personally supervises the work on this large tract of land. In addition, he has an expert foreman in charge of the workmen. It is Mr. Middleton's intention to farm better than the average farmer and demonstrate that in this way better results will be obtained.



# “A Home Away From Home”

A Magnificent hotel, as shown by the illustration below, which is reproduced from a photograph of the architect's prospective drawing, is now under construction, and it is expected to have this hotel completed and opened next spring or in the early summer. This hotel will be one of the finest and most up-to-date hostelrys in the West.

The new building will be located on the corner of Dublin and Victoria Streets, one block south of Mr. S. H. Gaines' office in Grand Avenue. The main building will have a frontage of 65 feet on Dublin Street and a depth of about 69 feet. It will be three stories in height, with steam heating plant, laundry, etc., in basement. It will contain over forty rooms, also several suites, with private baths in each suite. The plans also call for a pumping house and a dynamo. The house will be lit throughout with electricity from this plant, and there will be baths on each floor.

This fine new hotel is being built by a company in which Mr. Gaines, as well as some other local capital, is interested. It is the intention to rush the excavation work, and if the present mild weather should continue for a sufficient length of time, to also put in the concrete foundation. This done, the contractors will get material on the ground and be in a position to commence actually construction with the first opening of spring. Every effort will be put forth to have it ready to accommodate tourists and visitors to Manitou Beach at Young by July 1, 1913.

The Journal has the assurance that it is the intention to make this a “HOME AWAY FROM HOME,” a house that will be first-class and modern in every particular and that will always look to the comfort of its guests and patrons.

This will be of immense benefit to Young, as such a house would have a very large patronage from commercial men, who naturally look for an up-to-date hotel as a place at which to spend Sundays and holidays. Young's excellent railway facilities make it especially convenient for this purpose.

In addition to

the above, we are informed that two other large buildings on opposite corners to the new hotel are practically assured, and manufacturing industries are at present under consideration both of which are almost certain of building in the spring. We are not yet at liberty to give full particulars. This have been a good year for Young, but next year will far out-distance it, according to present indications.

The erection of this hotel and the adjacent buildings thus projected will add considerably to the appearance of the town, and will help make Young an even more attractive place than it is at present. There is no drawing card so potent to a town as excellent hotel accommodation. The towns that have it are recognized by travelers, and a visit to them is looked forward to, in itself a good advertisement. Those which have poor hotel accommodation are avoided as far as possible; they leave a poor impression on the minds of those who visit them, and the general effect is one which does the town harm instead of good. The many branch lines which will radiate from the town of Young make it a logical stopping place for travelers, and the recognition of Young's opportunities for the hotel business in so marked and complete a manner by the erection of the new hotel is a source of the highest satisfaction to our citizens, no less from the added prestige which a handsome and efficient building gives, than from the added assurance of the town's future.

Note: This hotel was never completed



Fine Three-Story Hotel For Young-Work Commenced

# Local News Item

Our enterprising real estate and insurance man, Fred. G. Young, now occupies his handsome new bungalow on First Avenue.

The growing importance of Young as a grain shipping center, as well as the trading center of a large area of country is shown by the fact that just a few days previous to the time of writing this there were forty-seven teams counted between the Grand Trunk Pacific and C.P.R. depots, either unloading grain at the time or on the way out after doing so.

One of the busiest business institutions in Young is the local branch of the Quebec Bank. We are informed that on the occasion of a recent visit of the inspector that an official stated the branch at Young does a larger volume of business than some of their branches in large cities, and supplemented this report by the recommendation of an increase of two clerks on the local staff.

The excavation for the fine new \$45,000 hotel is progressing rapidly. A large number of men and several teams are employed. For several days large quantities of dynamite have been used to blast the frozen earth and rocks. Everything will be in readiness to commence construction on this as well as several other new buildings with the first opening of spring.

John Englund is building a fine new residence for himself on Second Avenue South.

The new fire hall is now practically completed and the chemical engine is in its place ready for use in case of fire. The upstairs of building will be finished next spring and fitted up as a meeting hall. When completed this building will indeed be a credit to Young.

There is one other thing to which Young can point with pardonable pride- the neatness and good condition of its streets. A large sum of money has this past summer been spent on grading and gravelling as well as building nice wide sidewalks. These progressive steps make a good impression on visitors.

The C.P.R. master mechanic was in town recently supervising the construction of a crossing on MacDonald Avenue.

Threshing has just been completed on the Middleton pure- seed farms. The greater portion of the flax yielded twenty bushels per acre and was of first quality.

The large quantities of grain handled daily and the return to the east of harvesters, coming as they do almost together, bring a lot of extra work to the railroad stations.

There is evidence that Young requires more elevators. We are fortunate in being a competitive point and thus enabled to get cars whenever needed- otherwise the farmers would indeed have trouble in moving their grain.

Two very important questions will in all probability come before the farmers of this district next summer- the establishment of rural telephone lines from Young and the organization of a creamery company.

## \$50,000 Fire Sweeps Young; All Business District Is Menaced Jan 12, 1924

### HARDWARE STORE AND STOCK, RESTAURANT, BARBER SHOP AND IMPLEMENT BUILDINGS ARE LOST; OTHERS RUSH FURNITURE TO STREET

Before a fire which broke out Young Sask. At five o'clock this morning was brought under control. Damage estimated at about \$50,000 had been caused, a hardware store, restaurant, barber shop and implement office had been destroyed and occupants of adjoining buildings menaced by the flames had been obligated to remove their furniture and valuables to safety.

No definite cause for the outbreak has been fixed, although mice gnawing at matches or an overheated stovepipe are blamed.

#### BEGINS IN CAFÉ

The flames burst forth first in Quivell's café at five o'clock, and quickly spread to the Mills hardware and Young's implement office. The implement office had just been taken over by Mr. Young, and contained no stock.

Heroic efforts of G. Watters, the fire chief, assisted by W.G. Palmer and S.B. Lawrence, saved the drug store, which was separated from the burning building by only a few feet.

In the meantime furniture and records were removed from the drug store, Stableford's hardware, Dr. W.J Cook's office and residence, C. Renner's butcher shop and residence, J.L. Shouse's poolroom, barbershop, residence and from the Manitou and Royal hotels. At this time they were scared most of the business district of the town would be destroyed.

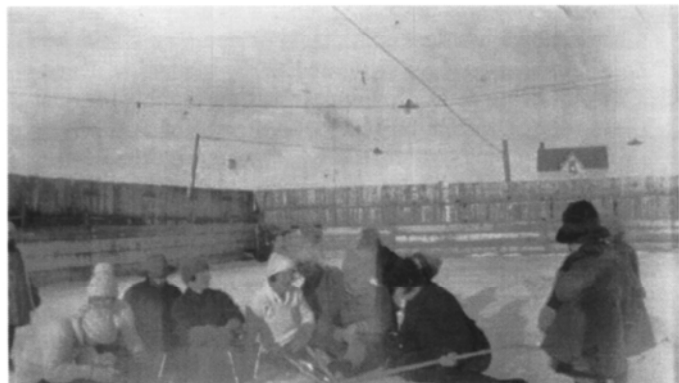
By 7:30 , however, the flames were definitely under control although the ruins were still smoldering at noon today.

#### SLIGHT SALVAGE

Quivell's café is a total loss, no insurance. From Elliot's barbershop two barber chairs were salvaged. The shop is understood to have been insured. The implement building, which had just been purchased by Mr. Young, was not insured. Mill's hardware store is a total loss, with the exception of two safes with records and a small

amount of hardware. It was fairly well insured.

Some stock in the drug store was damaged by water and moving.



Young Rink Prior To 1928

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## The Young Journal Celebrates 60 Years of Confederation

**On June 30, 1927 The Young Journal issued a special edition commemorating Canada's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday. In it were articles about the current businesses as well as brief histories of many merchants and prominent citizens. Note the number of retail outlets and services there were at that time.**

### **A Short Review of Young History – Taken from June 30, 1927 Young Journal**

At this time, July 1st, 1927, we believe it would be fitting if the journal would cooperate and assist in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of confederation. But in order to localize the situation we believe it would be equally fitting if the journal gave a short history of the 20 years of progress that the village of Young has enjoyed.

All information we have here is not given with statistics, but on memory and through the kindness of many old timers. Everything may not be correct, but we crave indulgence. We desire to thank all those who have assisted us in any way to make this edition a success.

Young sprang into being as the rails of the old Grand Trunk Pacific between the west and east were being connected at Joe Baker's farm, east of town in the fall of 1907. This was finally completed the following June.

About the middle of May, 1908, The Monarch Lumber Co., which was then known as the Canadian Lumber and Elevator Co., was built with L.O. Shouse in charge. On May 25<sup>th</sup> of the same year C. E. Mattenley squatted on his present lots – lot 4, block 5, and the following month bought the same. He at once commenced the erection of his store, a cut of which appears elsewhere. Mail in those days was secured at where Wm. A. Mason now resides, being brought in by the overland route. In 1909 the post office was placed in Mattenley's Store, the mail being brought in over the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The next building to be erected was that of Fred Wilson's, who had previously homesteaded east of town. He built in August of 1908 a restaurant on First Avenue, between where the light plant and bake shop are now situated. Shortly afterwards W. Ballard (in 1909) erected his hardware store. This was where the harness shop of C. Johnson now stands. In the fall of 1909 a livery and feed barn was built by James and John Bryson, and which filled a want for a community at that time. Physicians naturally assist in the pioneering of every new country, and shortly afterwards Dr. Paddell located in Young, building a store and residence, where he ran a drug store and newsstand in connection. This is the building now being used by D.S. McIver.

Nineteen ten was one of the busiest years in the history of the village and was a hive of activity throughout for some time following. In 1910 E.R. Ketcheson realized the possibilities of the new village, gave up his homestead, coming to town when he built what is known as the Young Trading Co. During 1909 and 1910 surveyors were busy in the district, and following this the branch line to Prince Albert was commenced. In the same year the Canadian Pacific was in the course of construction. As stated above, Young was a hive of industry and was headquarters for many surveyors, engineers and workmen. In the spring of 1910 D. F. Flannery built what is known as Flannery's hall and pool room. This is where the royal café I now situated. This building has seen many occupations and changes during its history. In the same year Thos. Murphy built the Manitou Hotel. In July of that year Brown and Barry purchased the hotel from Murphy and made extensive alterations and additions. During this period a couple of surveyors built the Shouse pool room. This was used as the first school for some time till the little white school on its present site was built, and which has done service ever since. The school board was organized, the first board being Mark Johnson, chairman, F. W. Wilson, and C. E. Mattenley. During this busy year the C.N. depot was erected, the first agent being A. B. Dowling. It was during this year that J. W. Pagart also saw the possibilities of Young and moved his office building over from Vonda, opening up the first implement business, having the Massey Harris agency. Afterwards Mr. Pagart built the present hardware store of the Young Cooperative Co, putting in hardware which he afterwards sold to Wm. Mills. The first blacksmith shop in Young was built in this year by W.J. Newton on the site of D.W. Orr's shop, but which building has since been removed. This was followed by another blacksmith in the person of D. W. Hewitson directly across the road, and where Germo and Son are now operating. Fred Young realized at this time the necessity for more implements and put in the I.H.C. line and built a warehouse on first avenue, dealing in his sideline as well.

In 1910 the late Fred C. Burton and Mr. Lount erected a building on the corner of main street, where the bank now stands, the building having been put up as a café. This was afterwards operated as a flour and feed store.





The town of Young in 1929

During the winter of 1911 the erection of McLean's lime kiln was commenced, but it was not until the early part of 1914 that much of the lime was shipped out. The war, of course, had its effect on this enterprise and it has been closed since. However there continues to be talk that it will be reopened. During that year the Young district was favored with a splendid crop of No. 1 wheat and during the season no less than 17 cars were shipped out for seed purposes. During the year Cassel's drug store was sold to J. S. Stablefors, who continued in the building where E. G. Waterman now is till he moved across to the site of the present drug store. It was during 1911 that the building now occupied by K Renner was erected by Mr. Duer of Humboldt as a butcher shop. This was afterwards used by Jos. Ketter as a confectionary store. J. W. Thompson utilized it afterwards as a bake shop, and where the telephone exchange operated.

In 1912 C. E. Mattenley moved into his new store. Gledhill's hall was built in 1913 by E.G. Street, where he sold Frost and Wood implements. During this year the old bank building on the corner next to the Journal office was erected by R. Barry and used as a drug store by Dr. Paddell. It was during this year that the Campbell Realty Co. came to Young, buying quite a lot of land which was subdivided into lots and afterwards sold to people all over the Dominion of Canada. Great things were expected of Young in those days, and even yet Young has its logical railway facilities and hopes are still entertained that this will appeal to wholesalers and industries. A new hotel was started that year, but after standing idle for many years, was torn down in 1923. In 1912 the residence now occupied by W. Mills was built by J. H. Hunter, manager of the local bank.

During the year 1913 there was certain building in Young among these being the present drug store building, which was built by J. W. Morphy, he also later built the present police headquarters here as well as the residence purchased by Wm. G. McLeod. The drug store building was leased to J. S. Stableford Ltd., and operated as such till the spring of 1926 when it was taken over by the present owner, Dr. Cook. The building now used as the light plant was built in 1913 by D. Berneche, but was never used till taken over by Geo. Moreside, being used as a light plant from the year 1921.

1914 was the year of the war, and like many other places in the Dominion, it had its effect on Young. Naturally there was not the same confidence till the last few years. In 1919 the Rural Municipality of Morris built its splendid and commodious offices, which are one of the most complete in the province. In 1922 what was known as the Orange Hall was transformed into a much improved place and was at once designated as the Young Theatre. In 1920 the new school was built, which has been a valuable asset to the community. In the early portion of 1924 a fire visited the town demolishing what was known as the Gledhill hall, Mills Hardware, and the building belonging to Fred Young. In this year the local Cooperative Association made an extensive addition to their store building.

In 1925 the Northern Elevator Co. built coal sheds locally. In 1926 the Young Creamery was established and has been another asset to the community. The Monarch Lumber Co. built new offices and yards on First Avenue. D. W. Orr made additions to his place and the United Church basement was also built.

In 1927 the Empire Garage made extensive improvements, while at the present time the Young Electric under Paul Erickson is erecting a large garage. A number of filling stations have been placed this year already and every indication that there is faith in Young is exhibited. Altogether Young and district have been favoured with its share of prosperity, and its citizens have every reason to be proud of the village.

## The Young Bakery

The Young Bakery had its origin in Young when V. Uebell came into Young and purchased a bakery business, from which grew one of the most successful enterprises in the province. His bread was know east, west, north, south for its splendid flavor, and as a consequence it received a ready demand. Mr. Uebell in 1923 sold to M.J. Uebell, the present owner, and the latter enjoys the splendid patronage, and his bread still continues to keep up that high standard.

Mr. Uebell has a plant that is modern in every respect, and for this reason is ready at all times to turn out bread and all kinds of pastry at very short notice. In addition to this Mr. Uebell handles the well known Robin Hood Flour, which also receives a ready demand.



## *The Royal Café*

It is often said in Young that the restaurants in this place equal and usually surpass any of a similar nature in Saskatchewan. This is very true and at all times one is assured of a first class meal in the Royal Café in Young. D. Long, the proprietor, came to Canada in 1912, coming to Victoria and Vancouver, thus to the prairies, where he spent quite a number of years before settling in the busy little town of Young. This he did in 1912, and as stated above Young has one of the cleanest and most inviting eating places and confectioneries in Central Saskatchewan as a result. A very elaborate supply of candies, fruits, ice cream, tobaccos, cigars, and cigarettes are always on hand and at prices that are reasonable.

## The Empire Garage

It is not often that one meets citizens who have been born and raised in Western Canada, but such is the case in the owner of the Monarch Lumber Co. Mr. F. Harris was born in Carberry, and after residing there for 12 years moved to Asquith Saskatchewan, where he resided from 1906 to 1917. During the war he served overseas from 1917 to 1919, and upon returning went to Asquith, thence to Swan River, Manitoba. From 1920 to 1922 he lived at that place, when he came to Young. With an abundance of ambition and ability he started in the Village of Young in a small way till today he has a fully equipped establishment, ever ready to serve the needs of autoists and tractor owners. It doesn't matter what make of a car or tractor it is, they repair them all. Needless to say, the mechanics who do the work are men of long training and first class ability, and all their work is guaranteed to be fully satisfactory. The equipment of the shop is the best and it includes an oxy-acetylene welding outfit. Steam boiler, gas tractor and electric work of all kinds is done. The garage carries a full line of accessories, gas, oil, etc. The firm are agents for Chevrolet cars, Caron Light plants and British American oil and gas. The latest addition to the well-known garage is a service station on First Avenue, where oils, gasoline and minor repairs will be made.

## *The Waterman Agencies*

The Waterman Agencies are controlled by E.G. Waterman, who came to this district in 1906, taking up a homestead at S.W. 20-32-27-W2, and bearing the blunt of pioneering and hardships of those early days. For a number of years he was connected with the F.A. Bean Farms Limited as secretary. With his long experience in this district and this latter office, as well as his early training, he is well fitted for his business of carrying on land sales, loans, insurance, and conveyancing and farm implements. Besides the above business Mr. Waterman handles Massey-Harris goods and has the Imperial Oil agency. No one possesses a better knowledge of lands and farming conditions hereabouts, and those who desire service or goods will do well to apply to him.

# Renner's Butcher and Grocery

*Karl Renner came into the eastern section of our district in the early stages of 1905, filing on his homestead on May 28, 1905, and started actual duties on July 22 of the same year. During the year he broke up some land, and followed the procedure the following year, when he had the quarter nearly under cultivation. In those days and years following for some time homes were sparsely scattered, and in the long haul to Humboldt (which was the port of entry in those days) many of the old timers took hospitality with*

*the Renner family, where they were always welcome, and the steeds well taken care of in the large sod barn.*

*After concluding his homestead duties Mr. Renner sold out, taking up a livery business in Viscount, again selling out that business for land, which Mr. Renner devoted to the raising of cattle and horses. In 1914 realizing the business opportunities in Young he came here where he went into business with E. Carlson, afterwards selling out to Mr. Carlson, and then spent a*

*short time across the line. He returned in 1922, and again assumed the butcher business, which he has since operated. In 1926 with his son he added a grocery stock of the highest order, and has since increased his business until this spring he was forced to enlarge his quarters and now has a most complete stock of meats and groceries. By the method of cash and carry business which is advantageous to all customers he has also recently forced to add an addition, which will further augment the splendid service that will be given to their customers.*

# The Young Dairy

**The present dairy in Young was purchased from Mr. Badger in the year 1923 by Dr. W.J. Lee, the present owner. Dr. Lee was born at Coldwater, Ontario and came west in the year 1904, settling at Wolseley, practicing his profession as veterinary surgeon. After living in the southern-portion of the province for some years he came to Young in 1919. then took over the Young Dairy. He at once proceeded to build suitable quarters for his cattle, (which were picked for the dairy business) and has since served Young with a quality of milk that has few equals. Having had the professional experience as well as the previous farming experience, fitted him for dairying and he handles the occupation with ease and ability. His equipment is very sanitary and inviting, and makes one take to milk like a**

**youngster. A milking machine as well as other up-to-date material makes the dairy one of the best in Saskatchewan.**





# The Young Electric Co.

One of the most needful and still most efficient establishments in town is that of the Young Electric Co., where light is supplied 365 days a year. This enterprise was started in the fall of 1921 when G.A. Moreside operated for a short time with a steam outfit. For a period in 1923 it was dormant, and then taken up by R.B. Preston in the fall of 1923, and has operated successfully ever since. The first action Mr. Preston took was to discard the old engine and put in a new 25 horsepower semi-diesel engine, which he has operated ever since. On May 1<sup>st</sup> of this year he sold to Mr. Paul Erickson, of Watrous, and who has since taken over the plant. Mr. Erickson was born in Sweden and came to Canada in 1905, and evidently made good in this country. He has commenced the erection of a garage on the east side of the plant, where he will sell Chrysler cars as well as having a service station. When in need of a good car or any electrical accessories see The Young Electric Company.



## Bryson's Dray Line

Jas. L. Bryson is one of the earliest settlers in the district, having come by way of Hanley during 1906, afterwards taking up a homestead at S.E. 20-31-26-w2. During this early period he followed his trade as a blacksmith, and it is said that Jim wields a splendid hammer. In the early history of Young, Mr. Bryson and brother, John C. Bryson, foresaw the possibilities of Young and opened up a livery and feed barn on the site of the present one. This was afterwards sold to Robert Allison when Mr. Bryson went into the flour and feed business, opening up in the site of the Shouse pool room. He afterwards moved one door south, and after that to the site of the present journal office. For years he has followed out the dray business and today has on of the best service lines in Saskatchewan. At all times Mr. Bryson is ready to serve you in his capacity, and invites your business.

## Security Lumber

The above lumber company was first situated in Young in the year 1911, but at that time was under the title of The Western Canada Sawmill Yards. Its first manager was C.W. McKercher, he held the position for the years 1911-12, when he was followed by Alex McDonald, then by Maurice Richards, W.A. Cook, J.A. Westman, J.A. McKenzie, Jos. C. Rolle, H. Wesolowsky and latterly by the present manager, E. Fritz. Mr. Fritz admitted coming from Pennsylvania, but did not say a word about being Dutch. He resided in North Dakota for some time, coming then to Rosetown district where he took up a homestead in 1912. He then relinquished the farm, going into retail business at Elrose. He followed this adventure by going into the grain buying, then into the lumber business, which he has followed since. Mr. Fritz came to Young in 1925 and has steadily increased that company's business by his consistent and ready service. One of the features of this company is its policy of owning its own artists' department, which is ready at all times to furnish plans to your liking. Another feature of the company is its guaranteed plan of furnishing material for your building at a stated cost- it will not cost you any more.

# Young Billiard Hall

Coming to Young in 1910 from across the border in Nebraska with a splendid physique and a determination to make good in Canada "Lee" Shouse took up a homestead at N.W. 2-32-28-W2. This homestead he successfully operated until the year 1916 when he met with a serious accident, but this did not deter his

determination to make good. He continued to operate his farm until the fall of 1918, when he sold out and moved into Young, where he opened up an insurance, real estate and loans business. In 1921 in company with C. Ellison he operated the John Deere business, which was resumed by F.G. Young on his return from California. Later he

took over the Young Billiard hall, where he conducts a popular place of recreation, "where men meet men." There are four tables for snooker and billiards. Soft drinks, smokers' supplies and candy are sold. In conjunction, a first class barber shop is operated where ladies and men receive first class attention and work. Call on Lee.

## The Manitou Hotel

This structure was one of the earliest buildings to be erected in Young. It was built by Thos. Murphy, now of Saskatoon, and afterwards operated by R. Barry and T. Brown. It was afterwards sold to F.M. Harpold, who has since sold to the present proprietor and moved to Melfort. When it was sold to Mr. Feader it was for-

tunate for the citizens of Young and the traveling public, for this hostelry has lost none of its popularity. It is recognized as one of the best hotels between Saskatoon and Melville. It is quiet and a home-like place, run on the European plan. The

rooms are attractive, very clean and comfortable. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated this spring. Large simple rooms are at the disposal of travelers. The Manitou also has a large and well-equipped billiard parlor.



## The Young Drug Store

Following the cry "Go West Young Man," after graduating and spending a year in some of the best hospitals in the great metropolis of New York, Dr. Cook landed in Regina endeavoring to live in the west with the throng that was looking forward to growing up with the country. From the capital city (Regina) "Doc" wired to

Young to ascertain if there was an opening in his profession. The reply was favorable and in the year 1912 he settled in the Village of Young, where he has since enjoyed a splendid practice. This was due to his capabilities as a medical man and ability as a surgeon. The doctor enjoys the confidence of a large territory. During the years 1918-19 he was overseas and returned to his old post. In the

year 1925 Dr. Cook purchased the business of the Young Drug Store from J.S. Stableford Ltd., and now operates, with the assistance of a capable clerk, Miss MacDonald a first class establishment and stocks a large assortment of the best drug store merchandise, including a full line of standard proprietary medicines, toilet articles, perfumes and powders, school supplies, stationery, Victor phonographs, kodaks, etc.

# The Young Co-operative Association Limited

One of the businesses in town which has made rapid strides is that of the above company. This organization was first mooted in Young when a small band of aggressive farmers gathered in the Young school house to discuss the advisability of forming such an institution. It was decided to branch out and offices were first opened in the Gledhill building in August 1, 1914, when Mr. Mark was elected president, and Mr. A.J. Allison as secretary. The first business done by the newly organized cooperative body was the shipment of a car load of hogs to Saskatoon in July, 1914. The first purchase by the association was on August 4, 1914, the day the war was declared with Germany. In the year 1915 the necessity of a warehouse was apparent and the present building was built. In the same year the store was opened up in the hotel building, when a stock of groceries, flour and seed handled. In the same year, the association purchased the scales and coal bunkers of Equity Lumber Co. In the year 1918, the present site was purchased when practically similar stocks with the addition of some hardware was handled. Since that time the association has grown till now, the business is necessarily under separate departments, ladies wear, men's clothing, dry goods, furnishing, boots and shoes, hardware, bedding, furniture,

fresh produce all under a capable manager, where meats are also cured and stored for many of their patrons. Another feature of this company's meat department is their slaughterhouse, which is close to town and which receives favorable comment for cleanliness and sanitary condition. So neatly arranged is this plot at the slaughterhouse that it is the intention of the association to make further plans for a park. Already 1000 caraganas and 250 trees have to be planted here, as well as a tremendous amount of work put on the place, and when completed will be a pleasurable asset to Young. In addition to the above lines, insurance in all its branches is handled, and the latest agency to be taken on is the sale of Essex cars, of which they have made a splendid sale for a recent beginning. Mr. Allison, the manager, is a firm believer in co-operation.

## The Young Pioneer Livery and Dray Line

How time does fly! It is close on to seven years since the owners of the above business took it over from Nettley & Lobb. The livery business in Young has seen many changes in ownership, but the latter has served the citizens of Young and district for quite a while, and have done it in a very capable and courteous manner. McLean Bros. were born in Sunderland, Ontario, where there was a large family of boys. Alexander went to Alsask in 1915, while Laughlin came west in 1918 and settled on a farm about seven miles south of the village. They then took up The Young Pioneer Livery and Dray Line enterprise in 1922, where they have been catering to the public in their capacity. Besides the feed and livery barn they specialize in contracting, excavating and general hauling, and no job is too small nor too big for them. At all times they will serve you with promptness and efficiency.





## The Western Elevator

The above institution was brought from the beaver Lumber Co. back in 1919, and has been successfully operated ever since. Wm. Findlay, Jas Murphy, Geo. R. Duff, J.L. Theisson and the present buyer, H.G. Beaton are among the recent buyers. Mr. Beaton was born in Glamis, Bruce Country, Ontario, and came to Western Canada in 1919, settling at Viscount with his parents. As a superintendent the Elevator Co., has had A.E. Christie, who had been with the company for some 15 years, which suggests capable ability. The Western Elevator is ready at all times to serve the public in its capacity, and with courteous treatment and an eye to details, hope to merit the further commendations of the farmers of its community. Feeling that the need warrants it this company have recently installed coal bins at their elevator and are ready to serve the public with coal of a high quality. Deal with the Western!

## The Northern Elevator

As a rule in the formation of a village an elevator precedes the business places, but in the case the Northern Elevator was brought into being in the same year as the village of Young, which was in 1908. The first buyer was the late J. N. Currie, who had had considerable experience in Brandon district prior to coming to this place. During that interval between that time and the when O. J. Letrud took up the Northern several buyers were on the scales. However, in 1917, the present buyer came on the job and has held it down ever since. Surely if steadiness and consistency, as well as good service, count for anything the ten years of employment is a feather in the cap of this reliable firm. About two years ago the firm decided to put in coal sheds and have been supplying their customers with a brand of coal that is equal to any. Mr. H. H. Luross, stationed at Atwater, is the superintendent of this firm, and coupled with Mr. Letrud are at all times ready to give their customers real service, square dealing and fair grades.

Line up at the elevator in October of 1953

## Saskatchewan Pool Elevators

The spirit of co-operation, which after all is the fundamental principle of success, have always been one of the outstanding characteristics of the farmers in the Young district. The first practical step towards applied co-operation was undoubtedly the formation of the Young Co-operative store, an enterprise which thru the years of its operation have attained astonishing success and remains a tribute to the far-sightedness of the people. It is unnecessary to dwell up-on the whole hearted and wonderful response accorded the inception of the greatest step of all in co-operation, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. It is interesting to note that the elevator known as "Young A" was one of the original Pool elevators constructed in 1925. During the season it operated in competition with the Saskatchewan Co-operative, the Northern, Western and Security elevators. A generous share of the business was the reward of the untiring efforts of the Local Committee, the Pool agent and growers to firmly establish the goodwill of the Pool in the district. On August 1, 1926, the Pool acquired the assets of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, the elevator known as "Young B" being one of the 451 elevators transferred under the arrangement. During the season 1926-27 the handling at the two-pool elevators has been as follows. To June 15: Young A 177,602 bushels, Young B 132,945 bus., or a total of over 310,000 bushels. The total approximate handling of the three line elevators at Young for the same period has been 150,000 bushels, which shows the enthusiastic reception accorded "The Pool Way" for the district. The sign up of the new contract at Young, is a concrete example of the faith of farmers in the vision of a nation wide co-operative unity.



# R. Slade

Like many of today's westerners R. Slade was born in the good old Province of Ontario, near St. Mary's and when he had completed his schooling he went to Toronto, where he took up his present trade. Here he spent twelve years in the wielding of the shears and blade. In the year 1920 he came to Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, where he was in business for some three years, afterwards coming to Young in 1924, and has been in this village ever since. Just recently Mr. Slade opened out a shop for himself in the Mantiou hotel where he invites all his old friends to visit him. Ladies and children's haircutting receive his best attention, and one of his latest features is of making appointments for home hair-cutting receive his best attention, and one of his latest features is of making appointments for home hair-cutting for the ladies. When your hair is long call "Reg" and he will give you expert service and genuine satisfaction.

# C.E. Mattenley

Mr. Mattenley was the first to break sod in Young, doing so away back in the early days of 1908, almost before there was a railroad into the place, and especially before the line was connected at the meeting point between Young and Watrous.

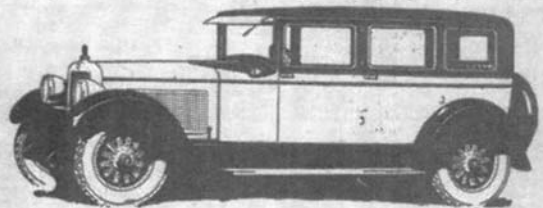
He built what is known as the Pioneer Store. At the completion of his building, he announced to all and sundry that he would have his shipment of supplies in on the first train, and imagine the surprise of the local drayman (Mark Johnson) when Mr. Mattenley wheeled in his supplies with a wheelbarrow. We merely mention this to show the contrast to the present day and the progress that has been made, when often material is brought by the carload. A short time afterward Mr. Mattenley took on the duties of postman.

# B. Germo & Son

The B. Germo and son came to British Columbia about three years ago and decided to locate in Young last fall. They purchased their present site, and have made considerable improvements to their shop and property. Mr. Germo wishes to emphasize the fact that he is here to stay, and feels capable of giving real service and quality work, and for this reason solicits a portion of your business.

A well equipped shop is that of B. Germo & Son, at Young, who carry on a business as general blacksmiths and woodworkers. All kinds of blacksmithing, horseshoeing, repairs and disc sharpening are handled with skill and dispatch, plow work being a specialty in which the members of the firm have had a lot of experience. In addition to blacksmithing they also handle tinsmithing, making repairs and manufacturing tanks, troughs, etc. In the woodworking department are pole reaches, axles and eveners, and all kinds of carriage and wagon repairs are done. B. Germo & Son always give the best of service and stand behind all their work. They excel in the tempering of all kinds of shares.

## The Hudson - Essex Super Six



The graceful lines and easy riding qualities of the Essex Super Six make it a superlative car at its price.

You can drive along at 50 miles per hour all day long without injury to the engine.

See the new 1927 model

**A Car With Big Value**

Coach \$1220.00  
Coupe \$1220.00

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Sedan \$1380.00  
DeLuxe Sedan \$1450.00

::: Agents :::

**YOUNG CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.**

# Mr. C.C. McClellan

Articles about Mr. C.C. McClellan appeared in both the 1927 Young Journal and the 1955 Watrous Manitou. The 1955 article was written, in part, by Mr. McClellan himself. Here are the combined articles.

Mr. C.C. McClellan was born at Sutton, Ontario, about 50 miles north-east of Toronto (of Scottish parentage).

He states, "*Jack Telfer, Charles Oliver, myself and another partner (who did not come with us) came to the town of Watrous in April or May, 1908, and built what was known for many years as 'Telfer's Livery and Feed Barn'. Each of us owned a quarter interest, but Jack Telfer was the manager. I had a homestead, about 8 miles south of Young, and taught at Little Manitou School – so was only in the barn on holidays. Within six months, Jack and I each owned a half interest in the property, and shortly after I sold my half to Geo. Telfer. The Telfers carried on the Livery, Feed, and Dray business.*

*I was single then, but got married in the winter of 1909 to Miss Edith Stewart of Scarboro Jnction, Ontario. In the spring of 1910 we came to Watrous and I was principal of the school, finishing out the term of A.J. (Sandy) Gordon, who was then going to the university. I believe Sandy was the first teacher in Watrous.*

*Before coming to Watrous and the homestead, I had been principal of the Davidson school for two years. My homestead was nine miles South of Young and 15 miles south-west of Watrous. I also homesteaded a half section of script land located three miles south-west of where Imperial is now. I had to live on it for six months of each year for three years.*"

Coming to Young in the days before the steel was laid Mr. McClellan was a young man who had experience in teaching, and as a consequence was equal to the task of pioneering. Mr. McClellan was one of those men who put country in the foremost, and as far back as 1908 served in the Boer war. In 1914 he joined the colors and served in both Saskatoon and Sewell Camp. He had a splendid career in the army and earned himself the title of Major. He was one of the early men to come into the district and assist in the building of this community. After giving up his business interests in Watrous he came to Young in 1911 when he entered into business with E.R. Ketcheson in the Young Trading Co. He afterwards bought out Mr. Ketcheson and conducted the business under the same name. It developed into one of the most successful general store businesses in the province. Through his excellent service and splendid stock of dry goods, groceries, ladies wear, boots and shoes, furnishings etc. his store reached a high state of efficiency. One innovation by Mr. McClellan was the introduction of a groceteria, where the customers were able to help themselves to the goods they wished to buy. This was done on a strictly cash basis. Customers appreciated this because they were able to save money.



Mr. & Mrs. McClellan & Stuart

## J.H. Young

Born in Ontario, where he grew into manhood, J.H. Young answered the call to the west in early days and during the year 1905 arrived to Girvin, Sask, ready to pioneer and assist in the up-building of Western Canada. Jack followed the trade of carpentering and contracting in those days, but afterwards went into the hardware game. After selling this commodity for some time he went into farming, and it is here where Jack declares he made his worst move. He returned to the hardware again, selling out, when he took up residence in Saskatoon. Here he connected himself with the Massey-Harris as blockman. He has since gone into insurance and his varied and long experience fits him for such a strenuous life. He handles the National Insurance, and if quantity counts for anything, Jack is certainly making good. Besides this commodity, he has several other sidelines, and when in need of insurance or a real investment, drop in and see Mr. Young in his office next door to the hotel sample room west.

## William Mills

Mr. Mills first took up a homestead in 1908 on the quarter adjoining the village of Young, which is now owned and occupied by Jas Russell. In connection with his homestead duties Mr. Mills conducted a shoe business in the store with J.W. Pagard, whose stand was now the Co-operative store. "Bill" afterwards bought out this hardware store and built a handsome and up-to-date new store in 1917 on Main Street, which he occupied until 1924. It was burned down at the time of the big fire in Young. After the smoke had blown over Mr. Mills purchased the building owned by J.A. McMillan, in which he operated a confectionery and furniture store. By the application of strict business method, clean stock and ready service. Mr. Mills has attained a hardware business that he is justly proud of.



# Young Celebrates the 50th Birthday of the Province

**In 1955 the Watrous Manitou printed a special edition newspaper commemorating our province's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday. A section of this paper was devoted to Young. From this paper we have reproduced a history of Young and stories of pioneer experiences.**

## History of the Village of Young

By O.D. Ketcheson in 1955



The village of Young has had a slow but steady growth from early days to 1955. In 1910 the village assessment was \$50,000.00 and today it is \$306,000.00. The village has always prospered as a trade and transportation center, and in the earlier days was called 'The new railway center of central Saskatchewan'. Population is now near the 400 mark.

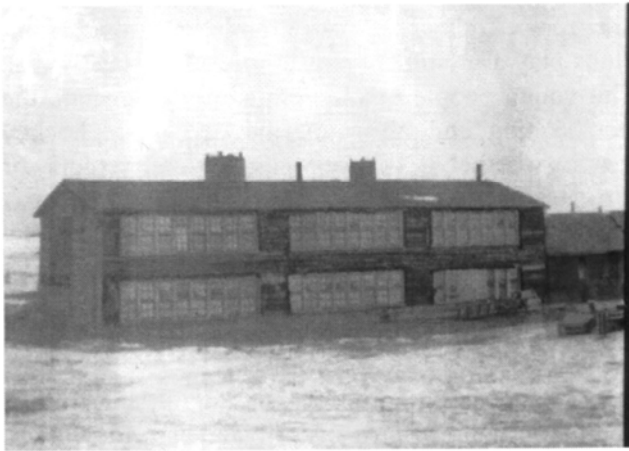
The C.P.R. from Young runs northwest to Colonsay and southeast to Regina. The C.N.R. runs west to Saskatoon, east through Watrous and north to Prince Albert. The no. 2 north-south highway runs from Prince Albert through the village to Regina, 145 miles south of Young.

District trade is handled by the meat market and locker plant, three general stores, two hard wares, three garages, a drug store, hotel, two cafes, barber shop, shoe repair shop, pool room and other businesses.

### Townsite Surveyed in 1907

The years 1904-05 marked the first influx of settlers into what is now the Young district. In the fall of 1907 the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad came through from the west and was connected with the steel from the east in July of 1908, with the first passenger train arriving in the fall of 1908. The townsite was surveyed in 1907 and named after a prominent G.T.P. employee. Growth was gradual until the construction of the Regina/Colonsay branch of the C.P.R. and the Young-Prince Albert branch of the G.T.P. in 1910. The first agent for the C.P.R. was S.G. Campbell, with A.B. Dowling of the C.N.R. living in a boxcar until the depot was built in 1910.

Young's first building, constructed 1908, was the office of the Canadian Lumber and Elevator Co., with L.O. Shouse in charge. In the same year, C.E. Mattenley began his pioneer store, while Fred Wilson put up a restaurant and rooming house. Jim Bryson then



Chicken Hatchery

built the first livery barn. William Billyard built a hardware store and the Atlas elevator was raised. In 1909 Doctor Paddel erected a store and residence, and the Shouse poolroom was constructed and used as a school until the primary school was built in 1910. The first board members were F.W. Wilson, C.E. Mattenley, and Mark Johnson (who served in this capacity for 20 years).

The mail had been carried by the overland route from W.A. Mason's house until 1908, when Mattenley's store was used as a post office and the mail brought in by G.T.P. Charles F. Southey has been postmaster since the death of C.E. Mattenley.

In 1908-09 all land in Young district was bought up, resulting in a definite increase in population. New places of business established in 1909 by Wes Thompson included a barber shop, restaurant, telephone office, and flour and feed store.

#### **Building Boom in 1910**

The year in which Young was incorporated as a village, 1910, saw the addition of a large number of buildings. E.R. Ketcheson built a store, and in 1911 he took in as a partner the present owner, C.C. McClellan. The store was named The Young Trading Company. The Mild Café has replaced Flannery's hall and Pool Room, which was built by Mr. Doyle. The café had formerly been used as the first bank in Young – The Quebec Bank. Other signs of growth in 1910 were David Hewittson's blacksmith shop and the Manitou Hotel built by Thomas Murphy. The hotel was purchased and enlarged shortly after by Brown and Barry. J.W. Paggard, who also constructed the Co-op Store, started the first impliment business.

#### **Business in the Following Years**

Another outstanding year in Young was 1912.

On April 12 Bill Shierholtz published the first newspaper. A large double cylinder chemical fire engine was bought and a two story municipal office (serving as a fire hall, telephone office, school and meeting hall) was erected,. The odd fellows later used it until it was torn down and replaced by two separate buildings – a telephone office, and a jail/ fire hall. In the same year excavation for a \$45,000.00 hotel, a 'home away from home' was begun. The frame was completed, but the project did not materialize and the building stood empty until torn down in 1923.

Mr. Mattenley built a new store in 1912, and N.J. Silbernagel now owns the building. It is occupied by the post office and the Shop Easy store (with suites upstairs).

Gledhill's Hall was erected in 1913, and the bank building, used as a drug store, was put up by R. Barry. J.W. Morphy then built the present drug store and police headquarters. The Royal Bank bought out the Quebec Bank.

In 1919 the office of the R.M. of Morris No 312 was constructed. The following year a red brick school was built, and the Orange Hall was improved and called the Young Theatre.

A serious fire wrought destruction in Young in 1924, when Gledhill's Hall, Mills Hardware, and a building belonging to Fred Young were demolished.

More recent additions to the village include a Community Hall that was erected in 1948 and valued at \$20,000.00. Young also boasts an airport, having a half section of landing field with a hangar large enough to accommodate three planes. The Young Aviation Company built this in 1949. C.A. and A.J. Allison also opened a meat market and frozen food locker plant in November of 1948. Two hundred lockers were installed in June, 1949. A.J. Allison was one of the pioneers of Young, coming to the district in 1905 and locating in the village in 1914. He was manager of the Coop Store for 35 years before opening up his own business. He has also served on the village council for over 30 years.

#### **Variety of Industries**

Young has had a variety of industries in the past. In 1910 J.J. McLean, locomotive engineer on the G.T.P., noticed a peculiar formation of boulders around Young. On investigation, he found one of the largest surface deposits of limestone in Canada, and in 1911 he erected a miniature kiln and distributed limestone in Regina, Saskatoon, and other western points. A large pot kiln was later erected and in 1912 a steel draw kiln replaced it as manufacturing began on a

yielded about 750 bushels of lime per day. This industry was short-lived as it was stopped by the war in 1914. Egnar Erickson started a chick hatchery in 1941 but a fire in 1947 set him back, and in 1948 the business was completely burned out.

Wes Devine and the Hon. Harry Bowman (one time Minister of Agriculture in B.C.) built the Young Creamery in 1926. In 1946 the Dairy Pool bought it, and a few years later it closed. The Rev. Father L.H. Shirley began manufacturing candles in 1949 after he installed his own filtering plant. This business was later taken over by Leontina Esworth, who ran it until he sold it to John Nugent of Lumsden.

More recently the Can-Tex Oil Drilling Company discovered a 350 foot bed of potash at 3500 feet while prospecting for oil here. The exact size of the deposit is not known, but there may be possibilities of a new industry.



Frank Crownberger in front of creamery

#### Fine Grain District

Young is known as a fine grain district especially adapted to wheat growing. There is clay subsoil with an average of 18 inches of black loam. In 1911, 118,700 bushels of wheat were shipped out of Young. 1912 saw the introduction of the gasoline tractor, following the use of oxen, and since then farming has progressed in Young and neighbouring districts. Four elevators - consisting of Pool A and B, National, and Pioneer - handle the annual output of approximately 500,000 bushels of grain.

Young is well supplied with recreational facilities. It is located at the west end of Manitou Lake with Young, Viscount, and Brown's beaches affording private picnic grounds. Seventeen miles distant is the Manitou Provincial Park with its medicinal waters.

In 1914 the curling rink and skating rink were built and replaced in 1928 with a modern rink under

one roof. Today the men's and women's curling clubs play a prominent part in the winter's activities. The young people of the community appreciate the free skating and all enjoy the occasional hockey match, whether it be pee-wees, juniors, seniors, or girl's teams participating.

Young also boasts achievements in the athletic field. Sylvia Proctor broke the provincial record for a discus throw in 1950, and the following year surpassed her own record with a throw of 112 feet 6 3/4 inches.

Young has a sprinkling of immigrants from a goodly portion of Europe. North and east are Norwegians and Swedes; to the north and south are Germans; west and south are American immigrants; the east are Lebanese, Syrians and Hungarians.

To date Young has five churches: the Roman Catholic Church with Fr. P.V. Elder the resident parish priest; the United Church with Mr. D.G. Patton as resident minister; St. Peter's Anglican Church, Christ Lutheran Church and Salem Lutheran Church. The first protestant service was held in Willson's Restaurant in August 1908. The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1911 with Fr. Pierre as the first pastor. The United Church was built in 1913, and the basement was added to it in 1926. Before this, services were held in the primary school, Mattenley's Store, and Gledhill's Hall. Salem Lutheran Church was erected in 1947. Services were held in a house that occupied the same site.

One of the first organizations in Young was the Ladies Entertainment Society which purchased the organ and bell for the school. The bell was imported from Boston and was considered one of the best in this part of Saskatchewan. When the various churches began their societies, the organization was disbanded.

The Hon. Stuart McKercher, supreme court judge in Saskatchewan, was once principal of Young school. Mark Johnson, who has resided in the village since 1905, has a personal interest in the school, for he was janitor of it for 28 years. Mr. McClellan, who has served on the board for many years, was formerly a principal at Davidson and a teacher at Little Manitou in 1908. Miss Mildred Woldeck was the first teacher in Young.

The first members of the council of the village in 1910 were: Mr. Wm. Billyard (overseer), Dr. H.W. Paddell, J.L. Bryson, and E.R. Ketcheson (sec.treas.). The present members of the village council are: Chas. Wellstead (overseer), N.F.Zoney, J.F. Weber, with O.D. Ketcheson as secretary treasurer.

## Fishing In Wolverine Creek

On Saturday, early in June, Karl Bjerke decided that we should go fishing the next day, which was Sunday, so he picked up Claud Polson, Mike Meahger, Oluf Letrud, Anton Letrud, and myself. He told us that we would have to be at the fishing hole by five in the morning, get out our fish and be away by seven, as the mounties always made a patrol at that hour, and he didn't want us to get caught. The net we had was rotten so we sewed gunny sacks together with wire and started out for Wolverine Creek at the north end of Long Lake. The water wasn't very warm at that time of year, and it was necessary for us to take our clothes off and wade in with our net. The only way we could get the fish was to duck down in the water with the net, then scoop fish and water up on the shore. When the water flowed back we would gather up the fish. On this fishing trip Mike Meahger stepped into a deep hole and nearly drowned. Then after we went to the trouble of saving him, he refused to go into the water again.

## Sod Houses and Barns

We left Carpio, N.D. the first part of June, 1905, arriving in Hanley a few days later. Then on to Little Manitou district, arriving there on June 7 with four green oxen and two wagon loads of settlers' effects. We started work at once putting up the first sod barn in the district, for Karl Bjerke, on the NW 6-32-26, and one for my father, who was to arrive soon, on the S1/2 12-32-27. Next came a clay house for Bjerke and a sod house for my parents. It was quite a job that summer skidding poles from the coulees for the barns and houses. This was all done with oxen, and driving them was harder on the man than the beasts. It also increased our vocabulary by quite a few new words which are still popular to this day. The buildings were put up with wooden pegs, as nails were an unknown quantity in the district in those days.

The latter part of July, 1905, I had to return to Carpio to help with the harvest, as my father, who was still there, had taken sick. This I did, and soon after my father and mother moved out here. In November, 1905, I returned to Hanley with two carloads of settler's effects, arriving back in the Little Manitou district on November 23. We were held up on this trip as there was an embargo on box cars, and we had to wait two months before cars were available. On this trip my brother, Alfred, and sister, Mabel, (Mrs. B. Thoner), and two cousins, Olaf and Iver, were with me.

## Norway to Saskatchewan in 1905 was "Quite a Step"

By Ole J. Letrud

From Norway, through Minnesota and North Dakota to the Young district is quite a step, and when I completed it I ended up at Little Manitou in June, 1905. With me were Ken Bjerke, his wife and two children; three of my cousins, Olaf Letrud (now at Louisbourg, Minn); Anton A Letrud (now of Portland, Oregon); Iver Letrud (deceased), and Claud Polson (who was killed overseas in 1918 while he was with the Royal Engineers).

## Pioneer Mark Johnson

Mark Johnson, now in Young, left Denmark in 1888 at the age of 14 years, and landed in Iowa where he spent the next 18 years. Coming to Canada, Mr. And Mrs. Johnson located on their homestead in the Young district on October 26, 1906. They brought in a carload of settlers' effects, unloading in Hanley. Mr. Johnson, now over 80, remembers that he drove a group of engineers from Saskatoon to lay out the new railway yards in Watrous. He also helped Frank Koehler haul in lumber for the first store in Watrous in the fall of 1907.

## Bullets!... "We ducked"

The trip from Hanley took two days and we had to sleep under the wagons the first night out. Fortunately there was no snow and it wasn't very cold. In those days there were herds of 50 to 60 antelope roaming the country, and around Buffalo Lake the Indians were shooting them for food and the hides. Several times we ducked down in the wagons when bullets whistled around us. We sometimes thought the Indians were shooting at us instead of the antelope. Of the group that first came with me, I am the only one still living in the district. Among the highlights of those early days was my first meeting with Dan Allison of Young, in 1905. We were at the John Foster farm putting up hay when Dan passed through the district and stopped to say hello. Needless to say, we got several hours work out of him before he left. The first picnic in the district was held at the Wm. Stock and Joe Simpson farms on July 1, 1906. I still have a picture of the group at this picnic, and there are about 75 people in the picture.



# From Past to Present

In this section of the magazine, we have taken information from a variety of sources – Young's history book, old newspapers, news clippings, interviews, and research notes from community members. The main details from these sources have been rewritten into the articles that follow. Here you may read about the businesses, churches, and service organizations that are still a part of Young in 2005.

## The Colonsay Mine

The twin headframes of the 'Colonsay Mine' are now a recognizable profile on the prairie skyline in central Saskatchewan – but it was not always so.

In 1947, roughnecks drilling for oil discovered the enormous deposit of high-grade natural potash underlying the wheat fields of Saskatchewan. Prior to the development of underground potash deposits in Europe during the mid-1800's, alkaline salts required for agricultural fertilizer were produced through a process of leaching wood ashes in pots. After the liquid boiled off, the ash-like crystals remaining was potash. This was later replaced with the discovery of potassium chloride deposits.

Potash (KCl) is the world's primary source of potassium – a nutrient essential for all life, both plant and animal. In combination with nitrogen and phosphate, potash is a fertilizer which supports plant growth. It is also used by industry in the manufacture of numerous products used for daily living – detergents, glass, textiles and chemicals, etc.

The land located approximately 70 kilometers (44 miles) southeast of Saskatoon in the Colonsay/Viscount area was initially explored by Duval Corporation of Canada during the mid-1950's and then by Consolidated Morrison Exploration Ltd. for several years following 1959.

Noranda Mines Limited of Toronto acquired the property from Consolidated Morrison and, in 1965, announced plans to develop a potash mine and mill. Central Farmers Fertilizer Company of Chicago, one of the largest fertilizer distributors in the United States,

agreed to purchase most of the product and held an option to acquire 49% interest in the project.

For the next four years the site, approximately 9 kilometers (6 miles) southeast of Colonsay, was a hive of activity. Twin shafts 134 meters (440 feet) apart were sunk to the potash ore at 1,021 meters (3,350 feet). Freezing and tubbing were employed to permit shaft sinking through water-bearing zones encountered above the potash level. A camp providing accommodation and food services was established on site to support the workforce of approximately 500 tradespeople required to sink the shaft and build the surface facilities during this period. Cost to build the potash mine and mill was approximately \$80 million.

Shaft sinking was completed in early 1969 and production started in the fall that year. The first railcar of product was shipped from the site to Central Farmers Fertilizer on February 3, 1970. Three product grades are produced – granular, coarse and standard. In June, 1970, Central Farmers Fertilizer Corporation acted on their option to acquire 49% of the project and Central Canada Potash was formed. Productive capacity of the property was proven at 1,400,000 short tons of potash per year.

Potash is sold into the United States utilizing primarily rail transportation. Canadian sales are distributed by either rail or truck. Canpotex Limited, a Saskatchewan potash producer marketing organization, handles export sales to customers in China, Brazil, India, Malaysia, Japan and other locations worldwide through facilities in Vancouver.

The mine and mill has been a significant factor in the economy of the area since its beginning. Employees have averaged approxi-

-matley 350 people over the years providing employment opportunities to many local people. The majority of these come from the surrounding communities of Colonsay, Viscount, Meacham, Young, Watrous and Humboldt with the balance coming from Saskatoon. During the past 35 years, opportunities have demanded increasing skills and technical knowledge.

Links are maintained through employees with local communities. Community initiatives, such as community rinks, swimming pools and playgrounds, are supported. On-site emergency response personnel maintain close liaison with local fire departments and mutual aid agreements are in place.

During the early 1990's, salt (NaCl) was produced as a by-product of the potash production process. Salt produced was used as a road de-icing product in western Canada and in animal feed products marketed under the name 'Sabre Salt'. Production ended in 2001 as opportunities for potash sales increased.

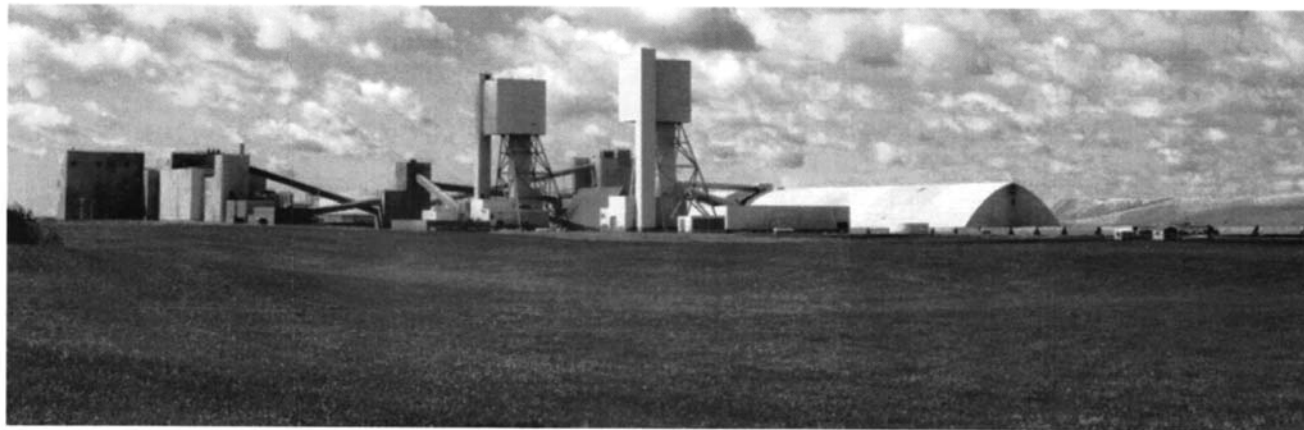
While the potash production process has remained essentially unchanged during the life of the mine, additional equipment and process changes in both the mine and mill have permitted productive capacity to increase to meet growing potash sales opportunities. In 2002, a capacity verification run proved the plant capacity to be 2,000,000 short tons per year.

CF Industries (Central Farmers Fertilizer Corporation) ended their involvement in

Central Canada Potash by selling their interest to Noranda in 1978. Noranda sold the facility to The Vigoro Corporation of Chicago, Illinois in 1995. The Vigoro Corporation was not new to potash operations as they also owned the Kalium solution mine and refinery at Belle Plaine, Saskatchewan and a similar, although smaller, operation in Hersey, Michigan. March 1, 1996 marked another ownership change for the property as The Vigoro Corporation merged with IMC Global Inc. of Northbrook, Illinois. IMC was well known within the potash industry as owner of IMC's K1 and K2 mines at Esterhazy, Saskatchewan.

The latest ownership change occurred in October, 2004 as IMC Global and Cargill Crop Nutrition finalized a transaction which combined the two companies to form a new publicly traded company – The Mosaic Company, one of the world's leading producers and marketers of concentrated phosphate and potash crop nutrients. Mosaic serves customers in 50 countries through production facilities in Canada, U.S.A, Brazil and China and distribution and customer service operations in 15 countries.

With over 100 years of potash reserves in the ground and continuing markets for fertilizer required for crop production to feed a hungry world, it is reasonable to expect that the 'Colonsay Mine' will remain a viable contributor to the local economy for many years to come.



# The History of McClellan School

Correspondence between the community of Young and the Department of Education began in 1908, but the first organizational meeting wasn't held until April of 1909. A debenture for \$2,400.00 was authorized in February of 1910. The first school was to be a one-room school measuring 27 ft. by 35 ft. It is uncertain who the first teacher was, but the first teacher recorded was Miss Waldock who, in 1913 was paid \$65.00 a month.

Because the enrollment was rapidly increasing as settlers came, a second school with more classrooms was proposed in 1919. This was to be a four-room brick school. These schools were located on the east side of King Street where Margaret Johnson now lives. At this time, Mr. C.C. McClellan was elected trustee, a position he would hold for the next 41 years.

By 1927 there were 72 students in grades 1 to 10. Due to overcrowding, the high school students were forced to meet in the United Church basement in 1932.

Field meets were an important event in the school year. Students from the outlying one-room schools came to field days in Young. There was always a parade and students from each school marched behind their school banner. The first Young-Zelma field meet was held in 1947.

Things changed considerably in 1949 when Young voted to become part of Watrous School Unit. Since Young would be getting more students from rural schools, they once again needed a larger school. In 1957 the board approved the present school site where a four-room school, laboratory, and office would be built. The cost of the building was \$57,265.00. By this time Young had four schools – the original white school, the red brick school, a small country school which had been moved in for grade one students, and the new four room school on the present property (presently the middle years wing) where grades 5 to 12 worked.

Young school continued to grow as rural schools closed. The first schools to join Young were Rapid Advance, Creekview, and Kingsbridge. This, and the fact that the old brick school was condemned, prompted the board to add another four rooms and a laboratory to the newest school (the present high school wing) in 1963.

No sooner was the addition built than three more schools were absorbed by Young in 1963 – Little Manitou, Lyndhurst, and Favorite. By 1965 four more classrooms (the present primary wing) and the gym were built. This allowed the old school site to be abandoned completely. All students from grades one to twelve were, for the first time, under one roof.

In 1970 Zelma S.D. joined Young, along with Orangeview and Oxford Plains Schools. This is also when the name McClellan School came into being – as a way of honoring Mr. C.C. McClellan's 41 years of service on the school board.

Eventually Young would absorb 14 one-room schools, adding to the list Rideau, Strawberry, Limestone Hill, Lyndhurst, Golden Wheat, and Manitou Hill. Enrollment at McClellan School continued to climb, particularly when the baby boomers came of age. The maximum enrollment was in 1968 with 310 students attending.

Curriculum changes dictated a need for additional facilities. A Home Economics lab, Industrial Arts shop, an improved library and an up-to-date science lab were completed in 1983.

Since that time there have been no structural changes to the school. However, as enrollment drops, classrooms have been combined and previous classrooms put to new purposes. For example, we now have a state of the art computer lab with 25 computers, a mini lab off the library, a classroom lab and at least one computer in each classroom.

This year the Sask. Central School Division, which was formed in 1997 when Long lake S.D. and Last Mountain S.D. joined, will once again amalgamate. This time we are joining with portions of 5 other divisions. It will be interesting to see what this re-structuring will mean for McClellan School.



The little White house and the brick school house.

# St. Patrick's Catholic Church

In August, 1907 Father Brabender came from Tramping Lake with a team of horses and stayed at Val Romans. He held Mass in Rowan's house until Little Manitou School was built. He usually came on Saturdays, he had Mass, baptized the infants and visited the sick and then he would return to Tramping Lake. This lasted from 1907 to 1910. He would come to Young once every two months.

Father Brabender left in the fall of 1910 and Father Pierce came in 1911 and 1912. Mass was held in a home or in the school in Young. He was in Young two years before he built the church.

In the fall of 1912, the church was started. The church was finished in 1913 and there were thirty-five parishioners. The church was called "St. Patrick's Church" because most of the Catholics were Irish and the name St. Patrick's was synonymous with the patron saint of Ireland.

The land for the Catholic graveyard was donated by George Murphy and Martin Haggerty.

A new Catholic church was built in 1963-1964 and was blessed on August 15, 1965.

St. Patrick's parish continues to work and worship together in 2005 although numbers are getting smaller but let us focus on the future, and pause for a moment to think about our pioneers who made St. Patrick's in Young a reality, and enabled us to carry on to the present.



First Catholic Church in Young

## St. Patrick's C.W.L.

Father Lawrence Shirley organized The Catholic Women's League of St. Patrick's Parish on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1937. Mrs. Anna Rowan was the first President and the Secretary was Mrs. Margaret Graf. Meetings would take place once a month at the homes of the members. In October of 1937, the membership fee was \$0.25. The C.W.L. organized many different events around the community. They hosted a Bazaar and supper. Prices were \$0.59, \$0.25 and \$0.35. Card parties were also held during the winter months. The cost was \$0.20 per person or \$0.35 couple. In the summer months, entertainment was social gatherings at farm homes, softball and horse-shoe. The C.W.L. provided lunches when summer school catechism lessons were held for the parish children. In 1941, rosaries were donated to the Doicesan war convenors to be given to the soldiers.

When the C.W.L. hosts Fowl suppers, St. Patrick's Teas, and auction sale lunches, profits are used to purchase furniture, etc, for the Rectory, furnishing of a semi-private room at Watrous Union Hospital, the church building fund, Brazilian missions, and The Canadian Bible Society. Clothing is sent to the Prince Albert Orphanage.

Members have attended Diocesan Conventions and workshops and done their part in whatever needed to be done. They are continuing with their fund raising and donating to many charitable organizations and community affairs.

The Young St. Patrick's C.W.L. organization has celebrated their 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 60<sup>th</sup> years and even with members decreasing, they are still doing their best with fund raising and donating at a local level to community affairs. They also help out with activities at the Manitou Lodge, World Day of Prayer, church cleaning, gathering clothes for the Friendship Inn, Birthright, and other church activities.

At the present time, the Young St. Patrick's C.W.L. has 27 members. The President is Mrs. Sharon Haines, Treasure is Mrs. Cordelia Ciesieski, Secretary is Mrs. Yvenda Gieselman and Director is Father Rheel Bussiere. The C.W.L. has been an asset to the community throughout the years.



# CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH

Christ Lutheran church is a result of an amalgamation between Salem Lutheran church, which was Swedish, and Eiganheim Lutheran church, which was German.

The first Eiganheim church was completed in 1920, and a bell installed in 1927. The German Lutherans built a church in Young in 1936. The Swedish Lutheran church organized themselves for worship in 1911. In 1956 the two parishes merged and remained as the Christ Lutheran Church.

On April 3, 1983 the last worship service was held in the 46 year old Christ Lutheran Church in Young. Demolition started immediately and a year later, due to the dedicated efforts and vision of the congregation, a new church building was completed. Because the church was not completed by Christmas, they held their Christmas service in the basement of the church. The Church was completely constructed in 1984. The bell tower was built later on in 1987-1988. The dedication service was held in Easter of 1984. Colleen and Garnet Johnson were the first couple to be married in the new church in September of 1984.

Pastor Shepherd is noted for his Epiphany service in January where the congregation meet each year for service and a potluck supper. This is a time when the community choir is invited to be part of the service.

Pastor Snider started a new fundraiser. Every year at St Patrick's Day there is a "Spring Fever", turkey supper. The ladies make special pies, which are auctioned off. Some pies end up having a value of as much as \$300.00 each.

There is a Christmas family potluck dinner in conjunction with the annual Christmas concert. After enjoying the concert upstairs, the children open up their Christmas gifts from under the tree and everyone heads downstairs to eat.

For the past ten years, members from the church have been planting carrots. They are harvested in the fall and donated to the Saskatoon and Watrous food banks. The congregation also contributes cash and other food items to the Watrous food bank at this time.

There is a birthday Sunday once a month. This is when a family brings some kind of dessert for the congregation. Everyone gathers after church in the basement. This is a time for the congregation to socialize while enjoying their coffee and cake.

Each June there is a parish picnic at the golf course. There the congregation meets for a church service, golf, horseshoes, games and barbecue dinner.

Easter of 2004, Lindsay Johnson went on a "mission to Mexico." She stayed in Texas and crossed the border to Mexico each day to do missionary work. This consisted of cleaning, helping in the medical clinic and visiting the people.

Because there is no Sunday school for children in 2005, there is a craft time once a month. However, there are still junior and senior confirmation classes.

Over the years, the church has gained many unforgettable memories and good times are spent with one another. The congregation remains active with many different activities which contribute to the community.



# Young United Church

Early village residents who were interested in worship met initially in the home of Fred Wilson. A young Methodist minister, G. Grant Porteous, held the first service.

Church life in Young began in July 1908. At that time there were only four buildings in town, the Monarch Lumber Office, C.E. Mattenley's store, a shack of Tom Murphy's and Fred Wilson's Bakery. At the first service, only 6 families were there. The families were those of Mr. Bryson Sr., Nelson Currie, Alden and



Young United Church—1930  
George Lewis, C.E. Mattenley, Otis Shouse and Fred Wilson.

In 1909, James McDonald held services at Zelma as well as in Young. Services in Young were still held at Fred Wilson's until 1910. After that year, they were held in the school, which was built in 1909. Sunday School was organized under the leadership of E.R. Ketcheson and Miss Snelgrove.

During the summer of 1913 it was decided to build a church and on March 22, 1914 the church was dedicated at a morning service, Dr. Oliver presiding. The total cost of the church after everything was done was \$4517.20. This money was raised by years of support and fund raising by the first women's group.

The first women's group was formed in 1912, called The Ladies Aid. This group helped pay for the building of the church in 1914 and helped pay off the mortgage the church had in 1920. During the Great Depression and the World Wars, the Ladies Aid was renamed the Women's Auxillary. They continued to support the congregation through these tough times.

1964 was the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the church and a special service and celebration was held on May 24<sup>th</sup>. There was an overwhelming crowd attending the service and about 300 people sat down to the supper in the community hall that evening.

In 1967, the Young, Zelma and Lost River Charge was dissolved. Young and Zelma amalgamated with Watrous United Church. The Women's Auxillary became the United Church Women or the U.C.W. The

responsibility of helping maintain the local manse ended and the building was sold to Barb and Bill Hampson.

During the 60's and the 70's the UCW served many wedding suppers as the children of the congregation grew and were married. The dances and suppers from the weddings were always held in the Community Hall and each plate for supper sold for \$1.25 a plate.

For 3 years, the church joined together to host an African Relief Tea that supported drought-stricken Africa. In 1986, the Community Fall Supper was put on, which raised \$2400.00 to help build the new rink. The Hall kitchen was cleaned and the cupboards were restocked. All the churches worked together to put on the Community meals that have gone on in this community.

The U.W.C. members have brought in all sorts of services that were needed throughout the years. Baby Clinics, Donors Choice Campaigns, Meals-on-Wheels, and entertainment at the Golden Age Club all saw monthly turns by these members.

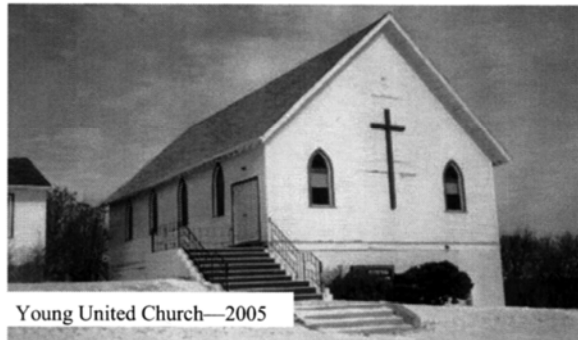
In 1988, the kitchen was renovated and much needed cupboards were put in. The 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the church was celebrated in 1989. Past and present friends of the church gathered for the celebration.

Dedicated ministers have served us well from the first, Rev. L. McRae in 1914, to our present minister, Rev. Deborah Smith.

Some of our faithful organists include Arlene McQuhae, Francis Waterman, Lou Codling, Irene Murray, Irene Dodge, Marilyn Torgerson, Helene Moss, Noreen Johns, Carla Shout, and Vicki Murray. At present, Irene Murray and Jean Olah serve the congregation.

In 1994, the building was 80 years old and it was beginning to show its age. A special fund allowed new sub flooring and carpet to be laid in the basement. Carpet was also laid on the front steps of the church. Five years later, in 1999, fundraising helped put in a new furnace to keep the church warm.

Throughout all these years the church has provided regular Sunday Worship, Baptisms, Weddings and Funerals. Day to day the clergy and congregation have tried to help in times of sorrow and celebrate in times of joy. The United Church history is not the history of a building. It is the history of the people who have worked and worshipped together.



Young United Church—2005

# Young Co-operative



The co-op was incorporated on May 12, 1914. The first general meeting was held on July 14, 1914 when some 31 people gathered at Gledhills Hall. The Grain Growers Association operated for a number of years before the Young Co-operative was organized. There was the Co-operative Elevator Co. and then the Wheat Pool elevator. A Funeral Aid Society began in the thirties, and in the forties the formation of the Co-op Women's Guild, the Credit Union and the Community Hall. The purpose of the Co-operative organization was to help with the marketing of livestock and eggs, and the procurement of necessities such as wool, fruit, flour, and coal. Since that time, the Young Co-op has continued to serve its members and community. In 1918, the Pagard Building, placed on the corner of Main Street and Second Avenue was purchased as the first member-owned store.

Up until the 1980's many new businesses opened up for the Co-op. In 1926, the Co-op entered the meat business and built a slaughter house and freezer plant. A year later, the coal shed was built; within another couple of years the Co-op went into the business of bakery (1928), and a lumber yard(1930). Then a few years later in 1941, the Co-op helped organize the Young Credit Union. Starting in 1947 the Co-op added on and improved it's facilities. In 1947 the first garage was built by the association and opened. The next year A.J. Allison retired from the Co-op after 35 years of service and to replace him was Vern Leland who was part of the Co-op from 1959 to 1961. In 1962, The Co-op started construction on a new store, which is the present store now. It opened for business on September 26, 1963. The garage was also rebuilt, and is still in use today. The old garage had to be torn down do to the rerouting of highway #2. In 1981 new coolers and a dairy

case were replaced in the Co-op store to maintain it's modern facilities.

Throughout the 1980's minor improvements occurred. In 1982, the propane storage and sales were moved to the new service station. The scales and gas pumps were later converted to metric measurements to accommodate new Federal legislation. A service truck was purchased for the service center and later on a new petroleum delivery truck was purchased. Another add-on to the Co-op was an alarm system to protect the store and service center from break-ins. An upright freezer and walk-in cooler were put in the grocery store; Premium unleaded gas was available at the garage in 1993 and 1994. After Vern Leland retired as president of the Federal Co-op, Kelly Dahroug was hired as General Manager in 2001. Also after the passing away of Wayne Haughn, a dedicated Co-op Director and Federal Co-op Director, there was a scholarship set up in 2004, with money donated by Federal Co-op along with several private donations.

Through the years, the co-op has tried to walk that fine line of trying to provide as many services as possible to it's members while keeping the organization on a firm financial footing. At times there has been disappointment when services were eliminated, and great pride when new ventures were started and b e c a m e s u c c e s s f u l .

The Co-op would like to thank all of the past directors, managers, staff and members who have contributed so greatly to it's success. These people are the ones who, over the past 75 years, have carried the Co-op through both good times and bad. It is hoped that, as in the past, the Co-op and the community will continue to support each other. Then perhaps on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the Co-op will reflect fondly, while setting their sights on an even more prosperous future.



# Heartland Credit Union

The Heartland Credit Union has come a long way since it first started. There are many things that have changed over the years.

Interest was first shown in a credit union for this district in the winter of 1939-1940. Meetings were held for educational purposes throughout the community in country school-houses and the Young Co-operative Association's premises. These meetings were held to better inform those attending on the workings of a credit union and the services and benefits available through it.

People believed that a credit union would be a valuable asset for the community members. It would provide a source of credit for provident and productive purposes, encourage thrift and in addition inform members in matters of finance and mutual self-help.

The credit union was registered on April 5, 1940. Thirteen of the members present completed the charter. The total assets on December 31, 1940 were \$823.78, with loans totaling \$799.00 being granted during the first eight months of operation.

Since those early years the credit union has shown steady growth. Services have expanded to meet the growing needs of members and the community. Loan protection and life savings insurance were added as a new service to members in 1949.

The year 1963 saw the implementation of a negotiable order system whereby members can issue negotiable orders (cheques) on their deposit accounts. These orders are negotiable anywhere. Money orders and travellers' cheques were made available in 1964.

Business was carried on over the years from rooms in the Young Co-operative Association's store, the Co-op garage, Watermans, the former drugstore, the Co-op store, the Pool Elevator and a back office in Mill's Hardware building until moving into their own building in

1964.

In 1973 an addition was completed to the building to accommodate the growing business and in 1989 the present day building was built.

Increasing interest in financial planning and wealth management services in the early 1990's resulted in the development of MEMBERCARE Financial Services Ltd., a division of the CUMIS Group of Companies. It's sole mandate, to provide credit union members with an unbiased portfolio of superior solutions to achieve their financial goals and protect their assets. Heartland Credit Union began its affiliation with the MEMBERCARE program in 1995.

The Young Credit Union along with Humboldt, St. Benedict, Middle Lake and Yellow Creek Credit Unions, united on January 1st, 1995 to become the Heartland Credit Union.

Because of the continued quest for financial viability in a highly competitive market place. Heartland remained open to amalgamating with other Credit Unions. On January 1st, 2003, Drake Credit Union Ltd joined Heartland, adding branches in Drake, Lanigan and Guernsey to the existing team.

As of January 1st, 2005, Heartland Credit Union consists of 8 branches that continue to serve rural members in central Saskatchewan. In 2004 Heartland Credit Union Declared a 5% dividend returning \$256, 000 back to its members. In 2005 a 7% dividend was declared returning \$352 , 000.



Opening of Old Credit Union—1964



# Manitou Hotel

The Manitou Hotel was one of the earliest buildings to be erected in Young. It was built in 1910 by Thos. Murphy and afterwards operated by R. Barry and T. Brown. It was later sold to F.M. Harpold in 1914. When he moved to Melfort he sold it to Mr. Feader in 1923. When Mr. Feader owned it, it was recognized as one of the best hotels between Saskatoon and Melville. The bar was forced closed in 1915 and replaced with a well equipped billiard parlor.

Mr. Feader sold the Manitou Hotel Co. in 1927. In 1927 Mr. R. Slade opened up the Barber Shop in the rear of the pool hall. The beer parlor was opened in 1935, replacing the restaurant and ice cream parlor. In 1945 Chas Jimsie became sole owner and in 1946 sold the hotel to Otto Renner and son who then built on an addition for a restaurant.

Joe Fornalik bought out Mr. Renner in 1956 and operated the hotel until 1959 when Clarence Firby purchased it. In 1961 he sold it to Earl Nicklas who turned the beer parlor into a beverage room and before long closed down the pool hall and added it to the beverage room. Earl continued to operate the hotel until 1968 when he sold it to Frank Dengler. He and Maggie ran the business until 1972 when Verne Turner took over until 1976. After that Kovitch Holdings took over. The hotel continued to be one of the most successful businesses in town.

## Lost City Salvage Company

Lost City Salvage Company Inc. is named for the city that never was. It is on land that the Town of Young had surveyed in the summer of 1912 with the anticipation that it would become a railway city. As legend has it, Young was to be "The Prairie Diamond" where four railway lines would cross. Legend also has it that it is because of Young's water, which was found unsuitable for the steam locomotives, the railways never pursued their venture.

In the spring of 2000, Brant Madland purchased land from the Village of Young. Rows were staked and the first piece of equipment, a N6 Gleaner Combine, was towed in.

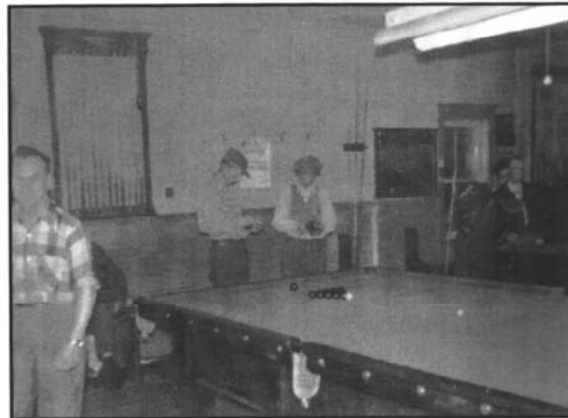
The business continues to grow with the help of family, all shareholders, they parts out all different kinds of farm machinery and attract customers from all over Saskatchewan.

Joe and Doreeen Freyling bought the hotel from Reena Kovitch. They took possession June 1st 1981. The hotel was managed by their daughter Terry and her husband Kim Wake until November of 1982. Then their son Ken managed full time until February of 1992 and over the winter months until April of 1996 after which he took up farming full time. They had several different people manage for them part time, but they still worked the weekends. They managed the café for one year and then leased it out to various operators. They made many upgrades such as a complete metal roof, new rugs and paint, and new doors on all the rooms upstairs.

In 1991 they were allowed to start selling Nevada tickets with proceeds going to the hospitals in Saskatoon and Regina. In 1993 they got VLT's installed which are a great pastime for many clients. They also had to deal with the no smoking regulations and are still trying to get changes to allow them to build a ventilated smoking room. As Young people must move to the city and other provinces for jobs, the population is steadily decreasing, making it very difficult for small town businesses to operate.



Beer Parlor



Pool Room

## TJ's Mobile Sales & Services

Jim and Tina Dempsey began their company in 1986 after Jim suffered a car accident and had to quit farming. Initially the business dealt with VHS Radio transmission for farm communication.

Today they work almost entirely with wireless data transmission systems. They service and install small to medium towers. They have erected towers up to 50 feet high and service towers up to 350 feet high..

Most of their work is done for Prairie Mobiles, Hub City Radio, and Network Innovations.

In the fall of 2004 they opened a store and office in the fire hall building on 1st Avenue. They hope to expand the business to include a photography business, a side-line Tina is already involved in.

TJ's Mobile Sales & Services is a family-run operation— Jim, Tina and their son Jason being the primary service providers.



1995 Train Crash In Young

## The Hair Shack

The Hair Shack was owned and operated by Bunnie Hardy from November, 1982 until December 2002. While she was open for business, she offered hair care for the whole family. Her services involved haircoloring, perming, and hairstyling. She offered discounts to seniors over 65.

After Bunnie retired in 2002 she missed the people. While in business she got the chance to know everyone and bond with them. She enjoyed every part of her job and the people made it such a good experience for her.

## The History of the Elevators

The Grain Growers association at Young is believed to have started in 1911. In 1913 they called a meeting to consider a "co-operative elevator scheme". Many farmers agreed to buy shares in a Co-op elevator. In the same year the Grain Growers met to explore the possibilities of providing a flour mill, creamery and telephones. So in April of 1914 they considered forming the Co-operative Trading Association of Young. Five hundred shares were sold at \$20.00 each.

At one point there were three Pool elevators at Young. A company known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited built the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's "A" Elevator at Young in 1925. The elevator had the storage capacity of 30,000 bushels. A four-bin permanent frame annex was added in 1955 for an additional storage capacity of 35,000 bushels. Pool's "B" elevator at Young was built in 1922 by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and purchased by the Pool, along with other holdings, in 1926. This elevator also had a 30,000 bushel storage capacity. It was operated as an annex until 1971 and was later closed as empty and unfit, sold, and was torn down. The "C" composite elevator was built in 1965 by Pool crews with aluminum siding and a storage capacity of 136,000 bushels. The office of "Pool C" was moved seven feet west in 1976. The basement was extended west and north under the scale bay.

Imperial Oil had a fertilizer shed out by the elevators that was taken over by Cargill Grain Co. in 1981. Then in 1997 the Sask. Wheat Pool became the owner. In 1990 the Cargill elevator was demolished. The fertilizer shed was later demolished in August of 2002. That year our elevators saw many changes. The Pioneer Grain elevator was taken over by Cargill in 1984 and then by Sask. Wheat Pool in 1997. It was torn down in May 2002. The only remaining elevator is used for grain-storage and is owned by SRK Organic.



1980 Elevators

## Murray Agencies/ Haines Insurance

Dave A. Murray formed a small Insurance business in 1960 when he was living in South Allan. In 1965 he moved to the Young area. When John Riben (the town lawyer) passed away, Dave purchased the Insurance part of his business. At this time, it was named "D.A. Murray Insurance".

In 1974 Dave, Brian and Jacky formed "Murray Agencies" and worked out of Brian and Jacky's mobile home in the trailer court, then their home on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue in Young.

In the Fall Of 1979 Brian and Jacky opened up business in the Atco Trailer (rental space from the lawyer Dale Lynne) beside the RM Office. The Business expanded at that time to include vehicle license issuing as Ulmer's Garage was closing. Brian and Jacky built the present insurance office on Main Street in the fall of 1980 and supplied insurance and licensing needs to the community until selling to Brian and Sharon Haines in August of 1985.

At that time the business name changed to Haines Insurance Ltd. Brian and Sharon Haines moved from Saskatoon. They were originally from Young. The insurance brokerage offers a full line of insurance products and services. In 1990 the business was expanded to include a liquor vender. Haines Insurance Ltd. is still owned and operated by Brian and Sharon Haines who also employ one part time worker.

## The Prairie Rose Restaurant

In April of 1986, Dennis and Lillian Sather and Dale and Joyce Brennan purchased the old C.E Mattenly building from Elroy and Winnie Atterberry. This building is located on the west side of Main Street between first and Second Avenue. The building is 3000 square feet on each floor. The new owners started to demolish the interior of the building in the first part of May and after many long and labor intensive hours and lots of help from families and friends the doors opened on October 21, 1986. There were many enjoyable hours and years in the restaurant as the owners bought equipment from all over the country, planned menus that were easy to work with, and, hopefully, satisfied their customers.

In November of 1989, they gave the place a face lift by putting metal siding on the front of the building, thereby covering the windows up and giving the place a clean new look. At one time the second floor was used as suites, but as the years progressed it needed an upgrade. Dennis and Lil bought Dale and Joyce out in 1991 and then became the sole owners of the restaurant. Their two sons, Terry and Darin, helped out as well. Though there were hard times and good times they enjoyed the many hours that were put into running a business.

Dennis and Lil sold the Restaurant to Raymond and Cordelia Ciesislski In February 1995. In the fall of 1995 the second floor was renovated into living quarters. The hours of operation were from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday to Saturday and 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. The menu consisted of breakfasts; sandwiches, burgers, entrees, pizzas and subs. Daily special occasion smorgasbords were offered.

Some time in March 1998 Randy and Allison Mah moved from Allan to Young and opened up the Coffee Cup Café in the Young Hotel. They stayed in operation for about 2 years. They bought the Prairie Rose in May of 2000 and still currently operate the business.

## Young-Zelma Branch # 358- Royal Canadian Legion

The y-2 Canadian Legion # 358 had its organizational meeting on July 27<sup>th</sup> 1950 with 15 prospective members. At this meeting Glen Moss was elected acting president and William McGregor was elected acting secretary. Since there were many members from Zelma as well as Young it was decided to name the lodge the young-Zelma branch #358. They received their charter October 16<sup>th</sup> 1950. Meetings have always been held the last Thursday of every month in the "hut" which is the room at the back of Young Community Hall. Throughout the years the branch has been active in community affairs such as funding for hockey equipment and uniforms, assistance to ball clubs, purchasing of sports ground equipment, donations to Telemiracle and local organizations. They are still active in the community with a membership of 26. They are always looking for new members.



# Hockey In Young

The first hockey in Young was played in an open-air rink. This rink was built in 1911 and was maintained by volunteers. The walls were made of lumber about six feet in height. At one end of the rink there were heated dressing rooms with windows towards the ice from which a limited number of spectators could watch a hockey game. There was a string of lights around the rink that was good for night skating, but it was not good for night hockey because of the shadows.

Young had a senior team at that time. They played in a seven-man system with that seventh player called the "rover." In the early twenties a league was formed consisting of Simpson, Imperial, Colonsay, Viscount, Watrous, and Young. A new set of black and gold uniforms was bought with money they raised. It also took quite a bit of money to finance the team as traveling was all by train. Hotel rooms and meals had to be paid for as well as all the hockey equipment they needed. Young was considered to be the best location in regards of traveling back and forth to hockey games because they were almost dead center of the league.

In the mid-twenties Watrous put on a challenge cup, and anyone who wanted to compete for it had to travel to Watrous. The visiting team had to out-score, so in the event of a tie, the cup would stay right where it was. After a couple unsuccessful attempts, Young brought home the cup. These cup games were played in Young's first indoor rink. Teams would come from all over to play for the cup.

In 1928 the village was considering building Young's first indoor skating rink. In June of that year it was decided that the rink would be built as soon as possible. A committee of E.G. Waterman, W. Devine, G.H. Allingham, H. Erlandson and C.F. Southy were appointed to Work with the council in attending to all matters in connection with construction of the skating rink.

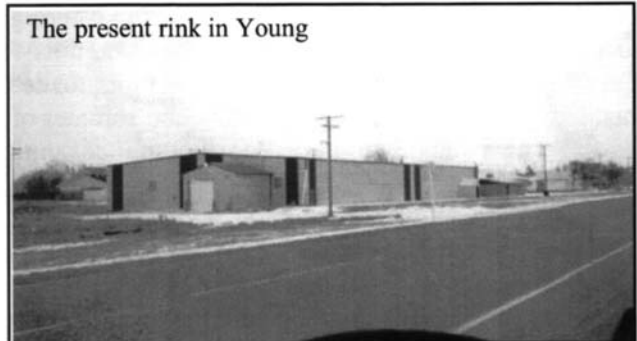
On July 4, 1928 the costs of construction were decided. The basic materials for building the rink would approximately cost \$5, 700.00. That fall the rink was built. That rink lasted for 38 years before the town decided to build a new one.

The next rink was officially opened on February 26, 1965. The total cost of construction was approximately \$35 000.00.

In the 70's, hockey was getting to be a more popular sport in Young. The senior team had joined in the blackstrap league, which consisted of: one Saskatoon team, Clavet, Dundurn, Viscount, Allan, Colonsay, Watrous, Simpson, Imperial, and Young. Teams came and went over the years but there was always competitive hockey to be played around Young.

There were always lots of kids who participated in hockey. At one time in the mid-70' there was a team for every age group. Hockey has always been a competitive sport so there was rivalry between different towns. The rink was busy. There were many people at public skating with a game of shinny at the far end of the rink.

As the 80's and 90's came around hockey started to die down in our small community. Our senior team struggled and kids had to travel to other towns to play hockey because of lack of enough players. The fans remain, and if hockey in Young revives, the fans will be there to support the teams, just as they have been in the past.



The present rink in Young

## Young School Of Dance

The Young School Of Dance was organized in the fall of 1978 by a large group of enthusiastic parents. Many of them felt a need in the community for an activity which would combine physical and mental discipline with the joy of responding music. They felt that dancing could develop poise and confidence and deepen the love of rhythm and music which every child possesses. Classes offered were ballet, tap, and jazz. Students ranged from four to fourteen took part. The classes would start in September and end in May. Cindy Frydenlund of South Allan was the first dance teacher to train the dancers. There were 55 dancers starting out in the first year.

Today there are a variety of dance classes. Dance lessons went from just ballet, tap and jazz to new classes like lyrical, point, and hip hop. There are currently 30 dancers in the 2004- 2005 year. Dancers range from the age of 3 to 18 years. Classes still began in early September and recital usually takes place the first week of May. The executive is made up of mothers of the students. They not only enjoy seeing their children's talent, but enjoy being a part of the club. Young School has had 14 different dance teachers from 1978 to the 2005 year. The current dance teacher of the club is Tanya Deneiko who took all her dance instruction through the Young School of Dance.



# THE SWIMMING POOL

The construction of the first pool got under way in May and was opened the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1970 for swimming. The Chamber and Legion supplied and put up the fence. The Lions Club installed the paddling pool in 1972. The total cost of the pool and change house was \$25,897.15.

After twenty years of enjoyment at the original pool built in Young it became beyond repair. Talk of building a new pool was started in 1995. The summer of 1996 was the last year that the pool was in operation. A building committee was formed and fund raising began on a large scale in 1996. A substantial amount of money was in place in the fall of 1996. The first public meeting to discuss the construction of a new pool was a January 28, 1997 with contractor from Pleasure Way Sales in attendance. Actual construction of a new pool was begun on March 19, 1997. The new pool opened for operation in July of 1997. Fundraising consisted of -55-hour tred-a-thon, ditch picking, catering, auction sales, supper, ball diamond booth, community auction sales, bingos, 50/50 draws, raffles, and door to door canvassing of area residents and area businesses. Young Parks and Recreation and IMC Kalium made matching donations. Norman Johnson and his crew dismantled the old pool during the spring and summer of 1997.

The Young Swimming Pool Committee continues to raise funds to operate the pool.

## The Golf Course

The Young Co-operative Golf and Country Club, consisting of 44.5 acres, is situated on a piece of land, triangular in shape, bounded by the CPR and CNR railroads. In the fifties (58-59) it was grazed by about fifty head of cattle. During that time when the cattle had eaten all the grass, Orville Anderson, Wheat Pool Agent, used the east end, now #7 fairway as a driving range. After the cattle were off the pasture he had a load of sand spread out in a spot, to be used as a putting surface. In the summer of 1960, H. Allingham, then President of the Young Co-op, Bert Ullrich a local farmer and Orville met in the elevator and decided to try and build a Golf Course. They called a meeting for people interested in golf; they had 28 people show up. A membership fee was \$10.00 a person. \$280.00 was collected at the first meeting. Cliff Allison and Orville Anderson were elected to lay out the course; a work bee was organized the next day. The first open tournament was held in 1961 with O. Anderson winning first. The land was purchased from the Co-op in 1968 for \$1000.00 with members donating some of the money. New mowers were bought in 1975, purchase price \$1600.00. Power was installed in 1976.

Over the past years the Golf Club has been able to retire the founders of the club with younger directors. It has been a community project to keep the

golf course in great shape. We still have sand greens but it is still a wonderful course to learn the game of golf on.

Over the years there have been many upgrades. Heavy matts have been installed and to lighter rakes to keep the sand-greens looking good. There are also horseshoe and fire pits as alternative activities. In 1989 power hook-ups were installed for campers. In past years grants have been successfully attained to improve the course in ways such as - club and ball washers, picnic tables and mower updates. The clubhouse has been painted several times over the past 25 years. The lawn-mowers have been upgraded from push to riding to keep the grass neat and trimmed. In 1995 two new mowers for main-frame and hitch were purchased, also trees were purchased to be planted throughout the course. A deck was also an addition that was made to the clubhouse. In 1994 an outdoor bathroom was donated and placed on #5 fairway. Appliances were also upgraded within the clubhouse. In 1997 a shed donated by the Young Co-op was put on a new cement pad. In 2000 a sprayer was purchased to keep a handle on a dandelion problem. In 2001 the out-house on fairway #5 was replaced with a new one. A large barbeque was purchased for the golf course to be used for tournaments and other functions. At present there are 8 directors, all of who do a great job.

# Young's Curling Club

Curling has been a big hit over the years in Young. In 1957 the men and women had separate clubs. It was very cheap to curl back then. The memberships started at \$9 to \$15.

Improvements were made to the rink regularly. In 1959 indoor toilets were installed. Then in 1967 the new Centennial Skating Rink was built.

In 1974 the men and ladies clubs formed a combined executive. In 1975 The Lions club started to fund-raise to build a new curling rink. A freezing plant to provide a longer and more stable season was proposed and purchased. The new curling rink was opened January 26, 1977.

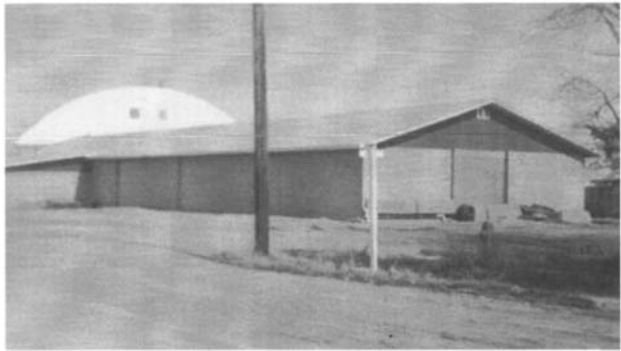
The 1980's saw a few changes. 1985 mixed curling was introduced. Also, that year the Curling Club put a float in the Celebration Days parade. The following year they joined Parks and Rec. Board.

In 1990 the rink committee presented a proposition to the community so they could get artificial ice. It was installed in 1991. More upgrades meant the purchasing of used theatre seats from Watrous which replaced the wooden pews.

There was a renewed interest in curling in those years. There were six teams on Monday, twelve on Tuesday and six on Thursday. Also there were seven high school teams.

The Saskatchewan Curling Association introduced Gr. 4-6 curling in 1993. The students would meet to practice after schools, and are still doing so today.

The rink replaced the second heater in 1997. That was the last year for the Men's Bonspiel. Instead they had two open spiels and one ladies spiel.



The New Curling Rink

In 2000 the rink replaced the control board and aging sensors which had been causing erratic problems on the ice. Curlers said the ice was like "the old days".

In 2003 the Blue room became non-smoking for the ladies Bonspiel. That was such a hit that they decided to make it non-smoking all the way around. They also installed a new condenser on a metal frame separate from the building - at a cost of \$7478.77. Would they have imagined that in 1957?

Over the years they have fundraised with every conceivable raffle, pool, fun bonspiel, and gimmick imaginable. Although the rink committee works hard to pry every curler off the couch and pay the bills it is worth it! Where else do seniors, juniors and families mix and compete in a common love?

This is a wonderful facility... The exercise is great and the visiting is greater. The only driving you have to do is to your own home town. The curling club would like to thank all those curlers who came before them and muddled their way through the problems. They hope do the same.



*Thanks goes out to the grade eleven journalism students who did the research, writing, typing and layout for this publication. The community appreciates the work they have done to help preserve some of Young's history.*



**Grade eleven  
Journalism Class**

**Teacher:** Mrs. Linda Teneycke

Back—Kohl Currie, Kesron Williams, Allan Dengler, Adam Schaan,

Front—Justine Camber, Laura Madland, Monika Ulmer, Candice Dreger, Meagan Dieno, Shae Peevers

Missing—Dahlen Poppl