

Student Essays for George Elliot History of Winfield 1860-1936

Chelan Edwards

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HISTORY OF WINFIELD 1860 - 1939 By: Chelan Edwards AMarjory Burns

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The early mails were brought in over the Hope trail every three some better that and taken to Mission. In 1878 a post-office was established there. The mails came from Embloops to O'Keefes and from there on horseback by a Swan Lake rancher, Charles Lawson. A former U.S. scout, Fred Brent bought in 1868 the ranch now known as the Fostill Easth. Two years latter he sold to Nrm. Swalwell's father, U.W. Simpson, who in turn sold in 1872 to the Postill brothers. They divided it into three parts, each taking one. The only road up until 1875 was the trail which ren through the Mood's Eanch, along the east side of the lake to the "Emilroad" as Oyama was then called, and across to the west side of Long Lake. James Layton was given in 1875, a governant contract to construct the old stags route on the west side of Mood's Lake and with this a mail stage was Griven from Vernon to Kelowas. Teams were changed and passengers and horses fed at the helf-way house a little north of the "mailroad". Sob Hall was the first sail-currier, followed by Gidson Thompson, Ollis Vail, Fritchard, and Scott, and after him came Jack Myatt who now carries the mail to E.R. Ho.l. Kelowas E.G. (Worfeld part Ellier))

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History of Minfield cont'd

Defore either Kelomma or Vernon, Winfield had a telephone line which ran from the Postill ranch to the Minfield ranch.

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Refore 1385 the nearest store was La Quimet, mituated at the Nission, which began operating in 1865. But in 1885 W.E. Megaw, a well-known pigneer merchant, opened a store in Vernom and was followed shortly afterwards by W.T. Gemeron and the Nudson's Bay Co.

In 1893 an influx of settlers occurred which included "Cap" Clark, who traked in over the long trail free Oregon. He first took up land at Black Houstain, but in 1899 he moved to Noods Lake and took up land in Fir Valley. About this time came John McMare and wife, Nr. & Hrs. William Louis, and John Beiley and family. The latter two settled near "Cap" Clark's and thus the necessity of a school arose. It become known as the Duck Lake School. The first teacher was Miss Effic Eitherid, who later taught at Eutland. This old building is now standing on the property of E. Makatani. Nr. N.H. Codear now of O.K. Centre, hought in 1900 a part of Thomas Mood's ranch, which had been sub-divided and sold at suction. In 1903 Nr. N.P. Williams arrived from Berkshire, England and purchased 1750 acres, where he commenced to stock ranch. The present home of the late Nr. Millians, a fauliar landwark of the district, was built in 1906 and worked on by the late Fred Baker and also Nr. & Nrs. Will. Fetris, who new can the "Lakeshore Inm".

Er. & Mrs. W.M. Petrie, who now own the "Lakeshore Inn". Among others who took up land at this time were Scottic Campbell, Jack Crady, 3rd Edwards, and J. Plance.

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The Woods Lake Fruit Company bought the Woods Eauge which is now part of the orchard lands at Cyama.

In the year 1907 the Maddock Brothers bought the lands once belonging to Knox, Balagno, Canell and part of the Mm. Fostill bottom Lands, and a portion of Okanagan Centre, and subdivided them for orchards. They originated the present irrigation system, which cost them \$250,000. The first orchard in the district was planted out in 1909 by Jack Metcalfe on the property now owned by Mr. W.J. Cos, and Later by E.W. Menton, Sherman Jones, J. MacKickan, A.D. Monsees, and Max Major. The same year on the block now owned by J.H. Aberdeen and the Shanks estate, Mm.Lennox planted out orchards. In that year and the following year most of the orchards south of the Glemmore road were planted out.

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Among others who took up land at this time were Scottie Campbell, Jack Grady, Syd Edwards, and J. Pierce.

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History of Winfield cont'd

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As Minfield and Okanagan Centre began to grow rapidly the necessity for a nearer paking house arose and one was started at the latter place.

In the spring of 1909 the Maddock brothers were bought out by the Okanagan Valley Land Co. and the first manager of the new company was Fred Starr later succeeded by Frank Rayburn who held the postion until about 1920.

Until the winter of 1906 - 7 the rich bottom lands of finfield were dense forest but in that year the well-known logging contractors Carswell and Johnson commenced operations, at first on the flats and Later on the Land Company's property. By team the logs were drawn to Woods Lake and from there by steam-boot to the easemills at the northern end of Long Lake. Johnson and Carswell were instrumental in having the canal built at Oyama.

When they were finished down here, they commenced operation at Fir Valley, the logs being taken down over the renge of the late N.F. Williams to Woods Lake by means of a log chute, parts of which still remain.(#19)

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NEWS ITEMS TEN AND TWENTI YEARS AGE BY: Vivi

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By: Vivian Offerdal &Hary Koyama 1939

Twenty Years Ago

Winfield is gradually developing. The farmers are clearing away the trees and stumps to make farming lands. Samuel Tyndall, a returned coldier, has arrived in Winfield and is taking up land on the flats. Mr. W. Lodge has returned from France and is living on the hill with his situr and brother. The annual school meeting was held last night in the school house, and it was decided to build a modern two roomed school on the hill west of the main read.

Soldiers are returning to the Okanagan Talley from France. Many of them are buying land under the Soldier Settlement Board.

A large number of soldiers arrived in MaTifax to-day, amouts to their different homes across the dominion. During this year the railway that was going to be built went benkrupt. To provent weeking the business the government took, has taken over all the railways and combine it into one system called the Canadian National Failway.

On Nov. 11th, the Armistice was eigned which closed the war for a langth of time. The Treaty of Vareailles was eigned in Paria. Asroplanes are repidily changing at this time. The Atlantic Gooma has finally been conquered by Captain Aslocok and his assistant Lieutenant Brown of the British Air Force, who made a successful flight from Kesfoundland to Ireland today in 16 hrs. 12 min.

Ten Tears Ago

The school has a large attendance now. There are about fifty pupils in both rooms. People are still coming into Whitleld. The population is gradually growing and presticely all land available has been taken up. Mr. Powley, who has resided here for many years has decided to name his property Three Brooks Farch, because of the three streems running through his property. A disabtreus fire occurred yesterday, Sunday, which destroyed completely Mr. S. Lawloy's general store. The building was parely covered by insurance. Mr. Lawley, meanwhile, in carrying on his business in Mr. Metcalfe's home, while his other store is being built.

NEWS ITEMS TEN AND TWENTY YEARS AGE

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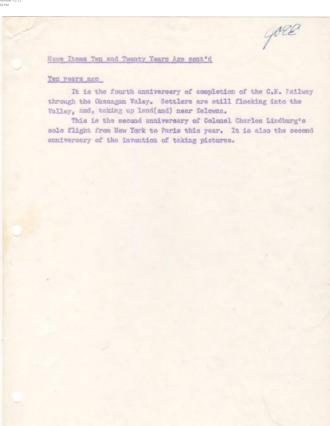
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News Items Ten and Twenty Years Age cont'd

Ten years ago

It is the fourth anniversary of completion of the C.N. Railway through the Okanagan Valley. Settlers are still flocking into the Valley, and, taking up land(and) near Kelowna.

This is the second anniversary of Colonel Charles Lindburg's solo flight from New York to Paris this year. It is also the second anniversary of the invention of taking pictures.

Jean Ellist

THE POADS OF MINETELD

By: Futh & Yoshi T

The first road built in Vinfield, in approximately 1873, was constructed by the Johnson and Carevell Logging Co., as a satter of necessity. This road was little more than a trail. Leading from when the present main road is now, it came down in front of Sumlwell's pent Poplay's thence pent Thomas Wood's ranch, then up on to the hill, reaching quite an altitude by the time it reached Oyama. The Oulley Load was built from 1870-80.

The "Old Vernom Toad" was built next in by the (government) Johnson and Carswell Company, leading along the side of Spice Copie, and coming out onto the present Vernom Ed. Just beyond Oyans at Indian

The main road was built in abut 1908, by the Government, Mike Heron being one of the formen chief factors.

The bottom road was built around 1900, Sidney Edwards was builder in chief.

The roads leading to the station came into being between 1908 - 1912. There were several roads in place of the present Cosyels Mill, which was built from 1906-42. The roads near to the "Companie's maxious ware built in 1908 and the Comp Hill in 1910. Robinson's road was road in 1939 and the Coccycla Mill this year, 1941, also the new statch of main road near Petrie's Corner.

First stage that ever came into Minfield was driven by Alex McDonald. It came from Vernom one day, stopping at Pobinson's for fresh horses and them on to Mission coming back the next day. The meets stage driver was Eumson then Thompson, followed by Scott, Pritchard and now Jack Syatt. THE ROADS OF WINFIELD By Ruth & Yoshi K.

The first road built in Winfield, in approximately 1870, was constructed by the Johnson and Carswell Logging Co., as a matter of necessity. This road was little more than a trail. Leading from where the present main road is now, it came down in front of Swalwell's past Powley's thence past Thomas Wood's ranch, then up on to the hill, reaching quite an altitude by the time it reached Oyama. The Gulley Road was built from 1870-80.

The "Old Vernon Road" was built next in by the (government) Johnson and Carswell Company, leading along the side of Spion Copje, and coming out onto the present Vernon Rd. just beyond Oyama at Indian Point.

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1939-40

By: Maddock Bud Edwards & Melvin McClelland

First system was put in 1998-9. It was estimated to cost \$190,000 but it cost \$240,000. Beaver lake was raised mix feet. The material was taken from McClures by pack-horse. A man by the name of Morry ran the pack-train. It was brought from the head of the lake by beat to Kalemas. And from there to McClures by wagen. In 1925 Archie Clark finished the road right to the lake 1927 people in Minfield wanted more water. Trees were getting bigger. Minfield was growing. More orchards were being put in.

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WATER SYSTEM

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By: Bosad & Doris Cook Williams

Mr. Robinson was the first white man to settle in Winfield, Nr. Rebinson was the first white man to settle in Minfield, followed later by Mr. Netcalf who planted the first orchard in 1997. It was planted where Mr. Coe now lives. The second was planted by Mr. Midstone where Mr. Jack Arnol now lives. The third was Mr. Robinson's orchard, which he planted hisself. The next to plant on orchard was Mr. Brown. Coming after him was Max Major who planted an young orchard where Mr. Taiji now lives.

The Duck Lake company bought a lot of Land and planted orchards along by Duck Lake. Later Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Brown bought some of it. The first kind of apple tree was a spitsenburg. The next kinds were careapple, Macintoch, and Jonathan.

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By: Shinels Tanaka David Lodge

About the beginning of September the boxes are hauled around the orehard. This is done by trucks, wagons, stone boats, etc. The price of one box is about fifteen cents if broken. Seen as the bocca are hauled around the apples are picked. In a large erchards pickers are hired. They got about four cents abor. An average tree gives abor fifteen to trenty five and one box of applies weigh about fifty pounds fifteen to treaty five and one box of apples weigh about firty pounds. The grover gets from 10s to 60s per box. When the apples are picked they are covered by boxes, grass or other means of covering. This id does to protect the apples from the sum. They are left in the crehard for a few days and than hauled into the packing house by trucks

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EARLY ORCHARDS OF WINFIELD By: Nomad & Doris

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Jean Ellist

FRUIT GEOWING .

Bafore the orchardes can plant his orchard he must clear the land. We must chop down the trees and shrubs and burn or put them in a place out of the way. He must also burn or pull out the stumps then he must deep cultivate the land. Then he must get his young trees, but first let us follow the growth of them. First they are "muckers" or straight limbs of apple trees, not seets as many people think, and you put the big end into the ground and when well natured and well locked after they will get roots. If a Belicious sucker is planted it will not have the same apple. In order that it will here the same apple they must be builed by digging a small hole in the tree and inserting a bud from mother tree, or by graphting by binding two limbs from the desired tree closely to the limb of the

These youngtrees are planted in the soil where the soil has been cultivated. They are placed in straight rows about thirty feet spart. The ditches are dug smong the rows and a fluxe is laid along the highest part of the orchard. These trees are taken eare of for about four or fire years and then they begin to produce about about each. As time progress these trees begin to bere more fruits.

Then they must be pruned in order that the trees do not get so bushy. This is done when the sep is in the roots.

In the spring when the blossess are out the codling moth gate into the centre of the flowers. As the blosses closes the farmer begin to apray them in order that they are free from these insects. The young applies grow thick so that they are close together. If there is two applies the biggest of the two is left. They are separated by nix to eight inches. This is called thinning. The applies are aprayed several times. There are several kinds of spray they are as follows; line sulphur for codling moth; il spray for cyster shell, areassate of lead for codling moth and scale.

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Reports written 1939-40

Jean Ellist

By: Enbert Miller

On the flats of Minfield onions are chiefly raised. The Chinese do most of the work. The Silver Skin onions are planted in two rows close together and then a space about a foot wide is left. The larger cnions are planted in single rows. They are irrigated by running a ditch down every second row. If you looked into an onion field when the onions are small you would likely see a Chinesan crawling aloudy along on his knees weeding and thinning the onions. After the onions are pulled they are left on the field to dry so the tops can be pulled or out off camily. The onions are graded in the fields by the Chinese. All the small, too big and rotten onions are put in small piles and later hauled away and dumped evay from any place of settlement. The first and second grade culons are hauled to town or packing houses where they are again graded and sacked and shipped to other parts of Canada and New Sealand.

By: Hiroshi Sehishide

. The tomato plants are planted about three feet apart. While they are young they are often cultivated and irrigated. When they are ripe they are picked end put into boxes.

When the toestoes are taken to the (canary) cannery they are dumped into warm water. While they go up a grader several women who are there take the had ones out. After they are graded they go up on a balt to a swooden box which contains hot water. After they have been scaled they go into a large room in a pail. The pails are carried on a belt, and when they go by, the women take them. They take their knives, peel thom and cut the green parts off. When the pails are full of refuse men command take them many.

In another place some some are there putting towatoes into came.

They are places in a revolving place of steel and a long chain takes
them up. Up above they are put in pressure cockers and cocked. They are
sealed and put into cardboard boxre and shipped on trains.

TRUCK FARMING

By: Robert Miller

On the flats of Winfield onions are chiefly raised. The Chinese do most of the work. The Silver Skin onions are planted in two rows close together and then a space about a foot wide is left. The larger onions are planted in single rows. They are irrigated by running a ditch down every second row. If you looked into an onion field when the onions are small you would likely see a Chinaman crawling slowly along on his knees weeding and thinning the onions. After the onions are pulled they are left on the field to dry so the tops can be pulled or cut off easily. The onions are graded in the fields by the Chinese. All the small, too big and rotten onions are put in small piles and later hauled away and dumped away from any place of settlement. The first and second grade onions are hauled to town or packing houses where they are again graded and sacked and shipped to other parts of Canada and New Zealand.

By: Hiroshi Schishide

The tomato plants are planted about three feet apart. While they are young they are often cultivated and irrigated. When they are ripe they are picked and put into boxes.

When the tomatoes are taken to the (canary) cannery they are dumped into warm water. While they go up a grader several women who are there take the bad ones out. After they are graded they go up on a belt to a wooden box which contains hot water. After they have been scalded they go into a large room in a pail. The pails are carried on a belt, and when they go by, the women take them. They take their knives, peel then and cut the green parts off. When the pails are full of refuse men come and take them away.

In another place some women are there putting tomatoes into cans. They are places in a revolving piece of steel and a long chain takes them up. Up above they are put in pressure cookers and cooked. They are sealed and put into cardboard boxrs and shipped on trains.

The first Packing House was built where the "Gamp" is now. Mr. Berry and Mr. Graham helped to build it. Frank Rayburn was manager; Japoness people did most of the work, during the packing

The Second Packing House was built where Mr. Brown lives

Moryl day was manager, only a meal mount of fruit ware to this he The third Facking House was built at Okanagan Contre searchine during the "Lant World War". Mr. Galdie then built one on the "Mainbow Ranch". The only fruit that want to this house was Mr. Goldies's. After this, the Pocking House by the Railread was built in the year 1920. It was called, "The Associated Growers". There were seron managers they were as follows Eay Jense, first, White second, Walters third, Maile fourth, Allen Fifth, MacDonald sixth,

and Duggon, seventh.
The next packing bouse to be built in Winfield, was it. Section's
This one was built in front of his house in the year 1976. Fr. Section
was assager. In the year 1977 as accident accurred; the packing
house caught on fire and burnt to the ground. Before it burnt nows,
it was used as a store brune. Them Mr. Section bought the packing
house bening the "Associated", he bought it from the S.O. Fruit

In the year of 1927 Mr. Even beilt a packing house now exact by Mr. McChangh. It is still used for neurin rolling *Crab* apples.

PACKING HOUSES

by: Mary White &

The first Packing House was built where the "Camp" is now. Mr. Barry and Mr. Graham helped to build it. Frank Rayburn was manager; Japanese people did most of the work, during the packing season.

The Second Packing House was built where Mr. Brown lives now Meryl Gay was manager, only a small amount of fruit went to this house.

The third Packing House was built at Okanagan Centre som during the "Last World War". Mr. Goldie then built one on the "Rainbow Ranch". The only fruit that went to this house was Mr. Goldies's. After this, the Packing House by the Railroad was built in the year 1920. It was called, "The Associated Growers:. There were seven managers they were as follows: Ray Jones, first, White second, Walters third, Maile forth, Allen fifth, MacDonald sixth, and Duggan, seventh.

The next packing house to be built in Winfield, was Mr. The next packing house to be built in winifeld, was Mr. Seaton's. This one was built in front of his house in the year 1926. Mr. Seaton was manager. In the year 1937 an accident occurred; the packing house caught on fire and burnt to the ground. Before it burnt sown, it was used as a store house. Then Mr. Seaton bought the packing house beside the "Associated", he bought it from the B.C. Fruit Growers.

The number of employees was about, eight men, eight sorters, and ten packers. Mr. Seaton sold the packing house to the Okanagan Land Co.

In the year of 1927 Mr. Keen built a packing house which is now owned by Mr. McDonagh. It is still used for storing boxes and rolling "Crab" apples.

The Woodsdale Packing House was built in the year 1936. It is situated on the south east end of Woods Lake. The Gold Storage holds about 120,000 boxes of apples. The Packing House itself holds about 12,000 boxes. The number of the employees are about 35. These people are put in certain places, where they are to work during the packing season. All are named as follows Sorters are women who sort the fruit, by taking out the cauls and grade them as; Fancy, Extra Fancy and "C" grade. Packers are women who wrap

Packing houses contid

apples in paper; place them in a box, put the box on a skid and they are pushed down to the press man.

Press man are men that put the lide on the boxes and atamps them. Lablers are men that put the lide on the boxes. Carlonders are men that load the boxes of apples into the because to be shipped many. Dump men dump the fruit that is to go over the grader to be sourced. The Receivers are men who unload she trucks of their fruit and reload them with empty boxes. The truckers truck the fruit to the dump men. The Box Makers make the boxes in which the fruit is put in after it is picked. A coul man heals many the comins. The Field man goes around testing the fruit to see if it is rips for picking. Mr. Graig, who was the manager, is now Field man, and Mr. Fellows who was Field man, is now memmer.

Craig, who was the immager, is now Field man, and Mr. Fallows who was Field man, is now manager.

A new addition to the Woodsdale Facking House is the "Juicier", it is a place where they make apple juice. There are five man working there.

The first present is to wash the apples. Then they are put into a press to get all the juice out of them. Hert it is put into a was where chamicals are put in to clear it. The fourth present it is put into containers and heated to a teperature of a handred and nighty degrees. After this is done it is owned and labeled and put in boxes for farther use.

Packing houses cont'd

apples in paper; place them in a box, put the box on a skid and they are pushed down to the press man.

Press man are men that put the lids on the boxes and stamps them. Lablers are men that put labels on the boxes. Carloaders are men that load the boxes of apples into the boxcars to be shipped away. Dump men dump the fruit that is to go over the grader to be sorted. The Receivers are men who unload the trucks of their fruit and reload them with empty boxes. The truckers truck the fruit to the dump men. The Box Makers make the boxes in which the fruit is put in after it is picked. A caul man hauls away the cauls. The Field man goes around testing the fruit to see if it is ripe for picking. Mr. Craig, who was the manager, is now Field man, and Mr. Fallows who was Field man, is now manager.

A new addition to the Woodsdale Packing House is the "Juicier", it is a place where they make apple juice. There are five men working there.

The first process is to wash the apples. Then they are put into a press to get all the juice out of them. Next it is put into a vat where chemicals are put in to clear it. The fourth process it is put into containers and heated to a teperature of a hundred and eighty degrees. After this is done it is canned and labeled and put in boxes for farther use.

The Felowas Growers Exchange Built a packing house in The Kalorum Growers Exchange Swilt a packing house in Vinfield in the year of 1921. This was before the railroad was hailt but the line had been surveyed out so the packing house was built near where it was to run, Whan the railroad was put through the fruit was shipped from here by train. Before the railroad was built the fruit was hauled to Kelorum or Okenagan Contro by trucks. This packing house was later purchased by the Co-operative Gresero Workeld.

built the Fruit was annual to purchased by the Co-operative Greatre of Winfield.

In 1929 the B.C. Croherve built a pucking house along mide of the Co-operative Greatre heilding. It is almost closed does and then Jook Seaten took it ower heilding. It is almost closed does and then Jook Seaten took it ower and is still using it.

The packing house on Mr. McDeungh's property was built by Keen, who then closed the lot on which the unliming now studies the consequence packed his own Fruit and than builded in by truck to Kellonna and sold it through any pecking house that would take his packed fruit.

The fruit industry in Hinfield grew repidly. All the fruit could not be sold right so soon an it was pecked, so it had to be stored an cold storage. The fruit was sent to atther Vernon or Kelonna to be stored. Every time a car lead of fruit was ordered the poople in Tornon or Eclonna got the work. In 1996 the Vernon Fruit Union built the Woodedale, a cold storage plant and packing house. In its situated at the count and of Soots Labo, right busic's the callraid the Go-operative house was absoluted and is now used for asking boxes in. The fruit goes to the new packing house, the Woodedale which is one of the largest packing plants in the Changes Valley.

PACKING HOUSES

By: Robert Miller

The Kelowna Growers Exchange built a packing house in Winfield in the year of 1921. This was before the railroad was built but the line had been surveyed out so the packing house was built near where it was to run. When the railroad was put through the fruit was hauled to Kelowna or Okanagan Centre by trucks. This packing house was later purchased by the Co-operative Growers of Winfield.

In 1929 the B.C. Orchards built a packing house along side of the Co-operative Growers building. It almost closed down and then Jack Seaton took it over and is still using it.

The packing house on Mr. McDonagh's property was built by Keen, who then owned the lot on which the building now stands. Keen packed his own fruit and then hauled it by truck to Kelowna and sold it through any packing house that would take his packed fruit.

The fruit industry in Winfield grew rapidly. All the fruit could The fruit industry in winfield grew rapidly. All the fruit could not be sold right as soon as it was packed, so it had to be stored in cold storage. The fruit was sent to either Vernon or Kelowna to be stored. Every time a car load of fruit was ordered the people in Vernon or Kelowna got the work. In 1936 The Vernon Fruit Union built the Woodsdale, a cold storage plant and packing house. It is situated at woodsdate, a cold storage plant and packing nouse. It is situated at the south end of Woods Lake, right beside the railroad. The Co-operative house was abandoned and is now used for making boxes in. The fruit goes to the new packing house, the Woodsdale which is one of the largest packing plants in the Okanagan Valley.

PACKING HOUSE WORD

By: Ray Hilly Fan Ellist
Sumanu Taiji
1939

This apple are stored in the packing house in long rows. On each row the name of the grover is placed. When these apples are to be shipped away they are taken to the grader and damped on a bolt. This belt revolves around and the apples are run through a heavy cloth, thus cleaning them. They puss onto another bolt where they are sected. The culls are put on another belt that takes then to the cull box. The good apples are put on another belt and taken to hims where packers wrap them in paper and put them in boxes. These apples, when coming to the bins, set on a type door affair and a cartain weight releases this door and the apples fall into the bin. The small apples are in one bin and the large once are in another. After those apples are wrapped and put in the boxes a san puts then in a press and nation the covers on them. Another man gots the boxes and pastes a label on each box and sends then to the frydight car to be shipped away. Sense of the boxes are sent upstairs to be put in cold storage to writ until another order cames so they say be cold. When they are ready to be chipped they are wired at each end which is done by wiring machines. This is done to keep the boxes from breaking open. When they are gut in the box-car they are gifted in rows and on top of each row a lath in malled to held the boxes in place. After the car is filled two-by-fours are placed crossaways in the oar to keep the apples in place.

When these apples are being shipped in winter the boxes are placed tightly together leaving the spaces at the mides. On the wides, where the space is, heatern are put under the car. If the cars are first chans shipment a heater is put in. If it is second class shipping the heatern are not put in, therefore they have to line the car with thick paper. Semetimes atraw is put over the boxes of fruit. In the summer time there are spaces left between each row and the vantaletons are opened. The applies are heated with charcoal in the winter. One carload holds about 750 boxes of fruit.

In Gr. Britain the applies are choilly sold by auction and accetimes by the 1b. On the Prairies the fruit is usually sold by the pund or acceptance by the box. On the Prairies one box of applies cost \$2.50. Export applies are usually small. Between 50-70% of the applies are export and the rest; domestic. The Modutosh is the chief applies grown in the Gamagum and the delicitious is next. PACKING HOUSE WORK

By: Ray Miller Sususmu Taiji

The apple are stored in the packing house in long rows. On each row the name of the grower is placed. When those apples are to be shipped away they are taken to the grader and dumped on a belt. This belt revolves around and the apples are run through a heavy cloth, thus cleaning them. They pass onto another belt where they are sorted. The culls are put on one belt that takes them to the cull box. The good apples are put on another belt and taken to bins where packers wrap them in paper and put them in boxes. These apples, when coming to the bins, set on a trap door affair and a certain weight releases this door and the apples fall into the bin. The small apples are in one bin and the large ones are in another. After these apples are wrapped and put in the boxes a man puts them in a press and nailes the covers on them. Another man gets the boxes and pastes a label on each box and sends them to the freight car to be shipped away. Some of the boxes are sent upstairs to be put in cold storage to wait until another order comes so they may be sold. When they are ready to be shipped they are wired at each end which is done by wiring machines. This is done to keep the boxes from breaking open. When they are put in the box-car they are piled in rows and on top of each row a lath is nailed to hold the boxes in place. After the car is filled two-by-fours are placed crossways in the car to keep the apples in place.

When these apples are being shipped in winter the boxes are placed tightly together leaving the apples at the sides. On the sides, where the space is, heaters are put under the car. If the cars are first class shipment a heater is put in. If it is second class shipping the heaters are not put in, therefore they have to line the car with thick paper. Sometimes straw is put over the boxes of fruit. In the summer time there are spaces left between each row and the ventilators are opened. The apples are heated with charcoal in the winter. One carload holds about 750 boxes of fruit.

In Gr. Britain the apples are chiefly sold by auction and sometimes by the lb. On the Prairies the fruit is usually sold by the pound or sometimes by the box. On the Prairies one box of apples cost \$2.50 Export apples are usually small. Between 50-70% of the apples are export and the rest, domestic. The McIntosh is the chief apples grown in the Okanagan and the delisicious is next.

on picketing ones out ceasure or lack of renes. They lived in a made about for several years. On several occanions they travelled from one Dakots to the other in a covered wagon which was a trip of 3 or 4 days alceping in the wagon at night. On one occasion they spent the night in a barn when an extremely heavy rain made conditions in wagon unfit to live in.

When he was aix years old, my father travelled with my grandmother and my uncle, who was about three years of age, to

Ontario, aponding the summer there. Here he saw fruit gree for the first time. In 1893 he attended the Chicago World's Fair enroute to now home near Fazzo, North Dakota, a fine forming downtry of large farms and area for

to new home near Pasgo, North Dakota, a fine farming country of large farms and good farm buildings. He started school at the age of seven, in a small one room school. The children being mostly of German original being to the distance he had to go, he travelled by horse and buggy.

The following year he moved again, and this time the ochool had 25 pupils, only three of the pupils not being of German origin. When my father was tasive, my grandfather became managerof a large farm for the seamen while considering where to make a move after nelling the place. Here he want to echool for a few months. That fall my grandfather bought a large farm near Winninger Memitche. My father accompanied my grandfather. This meant mother chart to school, it being along may to go over drifted turnils and starting school smong a new class of pupils nearly all being French Indian half breach mout of whom were indifferent as to learning, making progress alow. Being in no school district a change had to be made to enother echool of about the same distance. This trip had to me made scentimes in blissards where no land marks could be seen. Flood conditions made Sengerous crossing of a river by best accountry in the pring passed with several narrow seenges. At one time a bill shared

My father was born near Aberdeen, South Dakota. He was the first child of young Ontario born parents, and was born on April 16th, 1887, in a homestead country of vast Prairie land. He was often left alone with my grandmother during the absence of my grandfather while working in Northern North Dakota to make a living. My father had early experience in care of cows, my grandmother caring for several by picketing them out because of lack of fences. They lived in a sod shanty for several years. On several occasions they travelled from one Dakota to the other in a covered wagon which was a trip of 3 or 4 days sleeping in the wagon at night. On one occasion they spent the night in a barn when an extremely heavy rain made conditions in wagon unfit to live in.

When he was six years old, my father travelled with my grandmother and my uncle, who was about three years of age, to Ontario, spending the summer there. Here he saw fruit grow for the first time. In 1893 he attended the Chicago World's Fair enroute to a new home near Fargo, North Dakota, a fine farming country of large farms and good farm buildings. He started school at the age of seven, in a small one room school. The children being mostly of German origin. Owing to the distance he had to go, he travelled by horse and buggy.

The following year he moved again, and this time the school had 25 pupils, only three of the pupils not being of German origin. When my father was twelve, my grandfather became manager of a large farm for the season while considering where to make a move after selling the place. Here he went to school for a few months. That fall my grandfather bought a large farm near Winnipeg, Manitoba. My father accompanied my grandfather. This meant another start to school, it being along way to go over drifted trails and starting school among a new class of pupils nearly all being French Indian half breeds most of whom were indifferent as to learning, making progress slow. Being in no school district a change had to be made to another school of about the same distance. This trip had to be made sometimes in blizzards where no land marks could be seen. Flood conditions made dangerous crossing of a river by boat necessary in the spring season with several narrow escapes. At one time a blizzard

The biography of Mr. V.R. McDonnyth cont'd

kept him from returning from school for three days with parents smable to find it safe until the afternoon of the third day, when the road was still impaddible for a rig. After five years of drought and floods, a move was made to Alberts. On one occasion the farm of 560 acres being all under water with the exception of about eight acres. They arrived in Alberts Hov.17, 1904 with all the stock and without as much as a shack or fence post on the place of 320 acres. All buildings had to be done before winter came on too saverely. As a very small shack and a tent were the only apartments for rent. Grain growing and eattle raining were the principle industries.

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At the age of eighteen years, my dad homeoteaded, working at times on the large eattle ranches and at read and railroad construction has also followed painting as a contractor.

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In 1910 he joined the 15th light Horse training in Calgary.
That fall he came to the Ghanagan arriving on Hovember 15th, and came down the Okanagan Lake on the "S.S. Ghanagan", which had shortly replaced the "Old Abordeen". Very little land had been cleared in the district until 1910 several hundred scree of the Company Land being cleared and ploughed that year. The district was then known as "Moode Lake". Only a few small orchards were in evidence, logging going on along the went side of the top road with a large camp on the property now could by Nrs. Famro. He started work as a green bushman right away and followed the same for five winters.

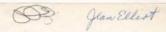
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The biography of Mr. V.R. McDonagh cont'd

kept him from returning from school for three days with parents unable to find it safe until the afternoon of the third day, when the road was still impaddible for a rig. After five years of drought and floods, a move was made to Alberta. On one occassion the farm of 560 acres being all under water with the exception of about eight acres. They arrived in Alberta Nov. 17, 1904 with all the stock and without as much as a shack or fence post on the place of 320 acres. All buildings had to be done before winter came on too severely. As a very small shack and a tent were the only apartments for rent. Grain growing and cattle raising were the principle industries.

At the age of eighteen years, my dad homesteaded, working at times on the large cattle ranches and at road and railroad construction he also followed painting as a contractor.

In 1910 he joined the 15th Light Horse training in Calgary. That fall he came to the Okanagan arriving on November 15th, and came down the Okanagan Lake on the "S.S. Okanagan", which had shortly replaced the "Old Aberdeen". Very little land had been cleared in the district until 1910 several hundred acres of the Company Land being cleared and ploughed that year. The district was then known as "Woods Lake". Only a few small orchards were in evidence, logging going on along the west side of the top road with a large camp on the property now owned by Mrs. Munro. He started work as a green bushman right away and followed the same for five winters.



WINFIELD LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Farmers Institute

By: Billy Hollan

In the summer of 1912, the Farmers Institute was organised in the Ckanagan Centre. The first officers were Jac Coldie President, J.W. Fowler, Vice-president, H.H. Evans, Secretary, these were re-elected in 1913. In 1914 N.P. Williams was elected as President, H.H. Evans, Secretary, up to the time of his appointment to his present postion. He was succeeded by P.W. Piston. Mr. Williams continued as president to the time of his enlistment in the Camadáan Expeditionary forces. Being followed by Mr. Tourgood Kr. Williams was made homary President. On his return Nr. Williams again became president up to the time of the organizating of the Winfield Institute in 1921. The meetings were held in Nr. Williams residence and later at Nr. Powley's before the opening of the Community Hall. The Ckanagan Centre Institute carried on for a few years but later on becamedormant. The fee is \$1.00 for a year. There are about 50 members, and they get a yearly grant of \$10.00 from the Provincial Government. The Minfield Farmers Institute have had a safer crossing put at the Moodsdale packing house. They have purchased a ten sere lot for playing on.

The Momena Institute

The Winfields Momens Institute was organized in 1922. There are about twenty members at the present time. The president Mrs. G. Gibbons Vice-president Mrs. G. Elliot secretary.

They purchased a plane for the Winfield Community hall they also purchased a pair of glasses for Della Bailey. The numbership fee in .50s per year. The institute gots a grant of \$5.00 a year form the Provincial Government.

WIFIELD LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS The Farmers Institute

By: Billy Holland

In the summer of 1912, the Farmers Institute was organized in the Okanagan Centre. The first officers were Jas Goldie President, J.W. Fowler, Vice-president, H.H. Evans, Secretary, these were re-elected in 1913. In 1914 M.P. Williams was elected as President, H.H. Evans, Secretary, up to the time of his appointment to his present postion. He was succeeded by P.W. Pixton. Mr. Williams continued as president to the time of his enlistment in the Canadian Expeditionary forces. Being followed by Mr. Towgood Mr. Williams was made honary President. On his return Mr. Williams again became president up to the time of the organizating of the Winfield Institute in 1921. The meetings were held in Mr. Williams residence and later at Mr. Powley's before the opening of the Community Hall. The Okanagan Centre Institute carried on for a few years but later on became dormant, The fee is \$1.00 for a year. There are about 50 members and they get a yearly grant of \$10.00 from the Provincial Government. The Winfield Farmers Institute have had a safer crossing put at the Woodsdale packing house. They have purchased a ten acre lot for playing on.

The Womens Institute

The Winfield Women's Institute was organized in 1922. There are about twenty members at the present time. The president Mrs. C. Gibbons Vice-president Mrs. G. Elliot secretary.

They purchased a piano for the Winfield Community hall they also purchased a pair of glasses for Della Bailey. The membership fee is .50¢ per year. The institute gets a grant of \$5.00 a year form the Provincial Government.

VIRFIELD BORRES INSTITUTE

Han Ellist W: Albert Simpson 1939-40

The Mocdelake Momens Institute was organised at the Okanagan Centre in 1914 and in 1920 they broke up into two groups being the Winfield Women Institute and Okanagan Centre Momen's Institute. The first president of Winfield Womens Institute was Nrw. 5. Shanks.

The president in 1939 is Nrw. C. Gibbons. Vice president Nrw. C. Elliot Secretary Nr. T. Duggan. They study the laws of the country especially the ones that effect the women. One of their aims were to help hospitals. It was organized so that in the afternoons the women wouldn't have to stay at home.

Youldn't have to stay at home.

They have done a great deal towards Winfield and the other placks in R.G. They purchased a paine for the Community Hall a pair of glasses for Della Bailay they have sent money to the Orippled childrens hospital on Vancouver Island. They also sent noney to the Eslowna General Hospital and to the Preventorian in Kelowna. They get a yearly grant of \$5,00 from the provincial government. The fee is .50% per year and there are about themty members.

WINFIELD WOMENS INSTITUTE By: Albert Simpson

The Woodslake Womens Institute was organized at the Okanagan Centre in 1914 and in 1920 they broke up into two groups being the Winfield Women Institute and Okanagan Centre Women's Institute. The first president of Winfield Womens Institute was Mrs. E. Shanks. The president in 1939 is Mrs. C. Gibbons. Vice president Mrs. G. Elliot Secretary Mr. T. Duggan. They study the laws of the country especially the ones that effect the women. One of their aims were to help hospitals. It was organized so that in the afternoons the women wouldn't have to stay at home.

They have done a great deal towards Winfield and the other places in B.C. They purchased a piano for the Community Hall a pair of glasses for Della Bailey they have sent money to the Crippled childrens hospital on Vancouver Island. They also sent money to the Kelowna General Hospital and to the Preventoriam in Kelowna. They get a yearly grant of \$5.00 from the provincial government. The fee is .50¢ per year and there are about twenty members.