

MS 42

History of
Winfield
1860-1936
Chelan Edwards

Student Essays for George
Elliot

History of Winfield

1860-1936

Chelan Edwards

MS 42
J. A. Elliot

HISTORY OF WINFIELD
1860 - 1939

By: Chelan Edwards
Marjory Burns

At one time when the Indians were its only inhabitants, the district of Winfield was known as K'lakookum or the "open flat." The fertile bottom lands, now practically all under cultivation, was a dense forest. Where the orchards are now planted, stood large bull pines and deer roamed the ranges where bunch grass grew plentifully. The site of the first farm in the valley was made at the south end of Duck Lake, then known as "Schookum" or "shallow water", by two Englishmen by the name of Parsons.

In 1858 they were followed by the Oblate Fathers, Pendozi, Richard and Brother Surel, who started the first mission in the valley. In the spring of 1866 the Fathers moved to Mission Creek where a mission was permanently established. In 1860 a steady influx of settlers began and among the first to settle was a cattleman, Thomas Woods. He settled at the south end of Pelmeash Lake, now called Wood's Lake. Thomas Wood's ranch was called the "Winfield Ranch", from which this district has received its name. His ranching was chiefly in stock, but he had a small orchard near his house, of which a few trees are still bearing fruit.

The early mails were brought in over the Hope trail every three months by pack train and taken to Mission. In 1878 a post-office was established there. The mails came from Kamloops 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 Postill Ranch. Two years later he sold to Mrs. Swalwell's father, G.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 ran through the Wood's Ranch, along the east side of the lake to the "Railroad" as Oyama was then called, and across to the west side of Long Lake. James Layton was given in 1875, a government contract to construct the old stage route on the west side of Wood's Lake and with this a mail stage was driven from Vernon to Kelowna. Teams were changed and passengers and horses fed at the half-way house a little north of the "Railroad". Bob Hall was the first mail-carrier, followed by Gideon Thompson, Ollis Vail, Pritchard, and Scott, and after him came Jack Wyatt who now carries the mail to R.R. No.1, Kelowna B.C. (Winfield - part of Ellison)

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Before either Kelowna or Vernon, Winfield had a telephone line which ran from the Postill ranch to the Winfield ranch.

In 1887 Carlo Balagno, an Italian from California, settled on the land now owned by Mr. Griess.

Before 1885 the nearest store was La Quime's, situated at the Mission, which began operating in 1864. But in 1885 W.R. Megaw, a well-known pioneer merchant, opened a store in Vernon and was followed shortly afterwards by W.T. Cameron and the Hudson's Bay Co.

In 1893 an influx of settlers occurred which included "Cap" Clark, who trekked in over the long trail from Oregon. He first took up land at Black Mountain, but in 1899 he moved to Woods Lake and took up land in Fir Valley. About this time came John McLure and wife, Mr. & Mrs. William Lewis, and John Bailey and family. The latter two settled near "Cap" Clark's and thus the necessity of a school arose. It became known as the Duck Lake School. The first teacher was Miss Effie Etheridge who later taught at Rutland. This old building is now standing on the property of E. Nakatani. Mr. N.H. Caesar now of O.K. Centre, bought in 1900 a part of Thomas Wood's ranch, which had been sub-divided and sold at auction. In 1903 Mr. M.P. Williams arrived from Berkshire, England and purchased 1750 acres, where he commenced to stock ranch. The present home of the late Mr. Williams, a familiar landmark of the district, was built in 1906 and worked on by the late Fred Baker and also Mr. & Mrs. W.M. Petrie, who now own the "Lakeshore Inn".

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

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

In the year 1907 the Maddock Brothers bought the lands once belonging to Knox, Balagno, Canell and part of the Wm. Postill 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. Coe, and later by E.W. Newton, Sherman Jones, J. MacKicken, A.D. Monsees, and Max Major. The same year on the block now owned by J.H. Aberdeen and the Shanks estate, Wm. Lennox planted out orchards. In that year and the following year most of the orchards south of the Glenmore road were planted out.

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History of Winfield cont'd

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As Winfield and Okanagan Centre began to grow rapidly the necessity for a nearer packing 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 position until about 1920.

Until the winter of 1906 - 7 the rich bottom lands of Winfield 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-boat to the sawmills 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 range of the late M.P. Williams to Woods Lake by means of a log chute, parts of which still remain. (1914)

These same men for a time operated a passenger service down the lakes, the boat, which ran once a week, use to dock near Petrie's at the old wharf, now destroyed.

Among the early settlers who arrived during the logging operations to take up land on the flats and who are still there, are: E.J. McCarthy, Dan Clark, Avery Phillips, and later, W.R. Powley.

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Jean Elliott

NEWS ITEMS TEN AND TWENTY YEARS AGE

By: Vivian Offerdahl
& Mary Koyama
1939

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Twenty Years Ago

Winfield is gradually developing. The farmers are clearing away the trees and stumps to make farming lands. Samuel Tyndall, a returned soldier, 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 sister 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 road.

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

A large number of soldiers arrived in Halifax to-day, enroute to their different homes across the dominion. During this year the railway that was going to be built went bankrupt. To prevent wrecking the business the government took, has taken over all the railways and combine it into one system called the Canadian National Railway.

On Nov. 11th, the Armistice was signed which closed the war for a length of time. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in Paris. Aeroplanes are rapidly changing at this time. The Atlantic Ocean has finally been conquered by Captain Asloock and his assistant Lieutenant Brown of the British Air Force, who made a successful flight from Newfoundland to Ireland today in 16 hrs. 12 min.

Ten Years Ago

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

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News Items Ten and Twenty Years Ago cont'd

Ten years ago.

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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.

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THE ROADS OF WINFIELD

By: Ruth & Yoshi K.
1939

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.

The main road was built in about 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 Oseyola Hill, which was built from 1906-12. The roads near to the "Companie's meadows" were built in 1908 and the Camp Hill in 1910. Robinson's road was remade in 1939 and the Oseyola Hill this year, 1941, also the new stretch of main road near Petrie's Corner.

First stage that ever came into Winfield was driven by Alex McDonald. It came from Vernon one day, stopping at Robinson's for fresh horses and then on to Mission coming back the next day. The second stage driver was Munson then Thompson, followed by Scott, Pritchard and now Jack Wyatt.

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WATER SYSTEM
1939-40

By: Maddock
Bud Edwards &
Melvin McClelland

First system was put in 1908-9. It was estimated to cost \$190,000 but it cost \$240,000. Beaver lake was raised six feet. The material was taken from McClures by pack-horse. A man by the name of Korry ran the pack-train. It was brought from the head of the lake by boat to Kelowna. And from there to McClures by wagon. In 1925 Archie Clark finished the road right to the lake 1927 people in Winfield wanted more water. Trees were getting bigger. Winfield was growing. More orchards were being put in.

They wanted more water and a new dam at Crooked L. was talked about being put in which would raise a chain of five lakes four feet, giving them all about twice as much water. A tractor was taken in to Crooked Lake in 1928 and a new dam went underway. The end of two years the dam had cost \$15,000.

Now pipe has been put in along the line where it has been needed. Some pipe has been put in three times and some just once. New extensions have been put on as Winfield grew.

(b) By pass was put in at the foot of the canyon in 1929 to irrigate the whole flat.

The first system was put in by the Maddock bothers. They put the system in bought land from the government irrigated it. They were going to sell the land at a higher price but they went bankrupt and the Land Company bought the land from them and the water system.

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EARLY ORCHARDS OF WINFIELD

By: Howard & Doris
Cook *Williams*

Mr. Robinson was the first white man to settle in Winfield, followed later by Mr. Metcalf who planted the first orchard in 1907. It was planted where Mr. Coe now lives. The second was planted by Mr. Lidstone where Mr. Jack Arnol now lives. The third was Mr. Robinson's orchard, which he planted himself. The next to plant an 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 carbapple, Macintosh, and Jonathan.

In the year 1908 the water supply which we are still using came into use. Then more people gradually came into the district to make it what it is to-day. The water company soon went bankrupt because the Okanagan Valley Land Company bought it out. The Company now owns many of the orchards on the top road.

By: Shinela Tanaka
David Lodge

About the beginning of September the boxes are hauled around the orchard. This is done by trucks, wagons, stone boats, etc. The price of one box is about fifteen cents if broken. Soon as the boxes are hauled around the apples are picked. In a large orchards pickers are hired. They get about four cents aboc. An average tree gives about fifteen to twenty five and one box of apples weigh about fifty pounds. The grower gets from 30s to 60s per box. When the apples are picked they are covered by boxes, grass or other means of covering. This is done to protect the apples from the sun. They are left in the orchard for a few days and then hauled into the packing house by trucks.

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FRUIT GROWING

1939

Before the orchardist can plant his orchard he must clear the land. He 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 "suckers" or straight limbs of apple trees, not seeds as many people think, and you put the big end into the ground and when well watered and well looked after they will get roots. If a Delicious sucker is planted it will not bare the same apple. In order that it will bare the same apple they must be budded by digging a small hole in the tree and inserting a bud from another tree, or by grafting by binding two limbs from the desired tree closely to the limb of the tree needing.

These young trees are planted in the soil where the soil has been cultivated. They are placed in straight rows about thirty feet apart. The ditches are dug among the rows and a flume is laid along the highest part of the orchard. These trees are taken care of for about four or five years and then they begin to produce about a box each. As time progress these trees begin to bare more fruits.

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

In the spring when the blossoms are out the codling moth gets into the centre of the flowers. As the blossom closes the farmer begins to spray them in order that they are free from these insects. The young apples grow thick so that they are close together. If there is two apples the biggest of the two is left. They are separated by six to eight inches. This is called thinning. The apples are sprayed several times. There are several kinds of spray they are as follows; line sulphur for codling moth; il spray for oyster shell, arsenate of lead for codling moth and scale.

When the blossoms are out and the young apples are growing the trees are irrigated so as to make the apples grow larger and juicy. The apples are not so red if they are irrigated to much. When the apples begin to get ripe they are not irrigated so much.

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Reports written 1939-40
TRUCK FARMING

Jean Elliot
By: Robert Miller

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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 woman take them. They take their knives, peel them 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 boxes and shipped on trains.

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

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PACKING HOUSES

by: Mary White &
Margaret Mc Carthy ?

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 sometime during the "Last World War". Mr. Goldie then built one on the "Rainbow Ranch". The only fruit that went to this house was Mr. Goldie'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 fourth, Allen fifth, MacDonald sixth, and Dugan, seventh.

The next packing house to be built in Winfield, 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 down, 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 90. Half of women are about 55, the number of men 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

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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 men 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 Wooddale 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 temperature of a hundred and eighty degrees. After this is done it is canned and labeled and put in boxes for farther use.

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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 shipped from here by train. Before the railroad was built 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 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 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.

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PACKING HOUSE WORK

By: Ray Miller
Susumu Taiji
1939

Jan Elliott

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 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 nails 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 spaces 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 delicious is next.

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THE BIOGRAPHY OF
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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 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

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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.

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Glan Elliott

WINFIELD LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Farmers Institute

By: Billy Holland
1939

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 position. 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 honorary President. On his return Mr. Williams again became president up to the time of the organizing 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 Winfields Womens 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 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 from the Provincial Government.

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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.

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WINFIELD WOMENS INSTITUTE

Jan Elliot
By: Albert Simpson
1939-40

The Woodslake Womens Institus 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 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 psaino 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 Preventorium 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.

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