

THE Garberry Plains



PRICE
\$3.00



75 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The Carberry Plains

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Tribute to Our Centenarians.....	2	Carberry.....	Myro Procaaylo 122
Roll of Honour.....	3	Education in Carberry.....	Raldo Hadley 126
Foreword	4	St. Agnes' Anglican Church	
The Pioneers of The Big Plains.....	5	.....	Rev. Paul W. Lee Smith 129
Agricultural Development.....	6	Calvary Pentecostal Church.....	Rev. B. D. Brand 130
Carberry's First Agricultural		Knox Presbyterian Church.....	Rev. D. W. Heslip 131
Representative.....	Vern McNair 12	United Church.....	Rev. F. C. Hubbard
Carberry's Second Agricultural		.....	and A. E. Gardner 132
Representative.....	Wes. Henderson 13	Roman Catholic Church.....	Mrs. C. Addison 134
Carberry's Third Agricultural		Carberry Sports History.....	Art Sear 135
Representative.....	Welland Stonehouse 17	Masonic Lodge.....	Wm. Witherspoon 142
North Cypress Junior Farmers'		Eastern Star Lodge.....	Mrs. R. J. Hood 142
Association.....	Charlie Swanson 21	Western Star Lodge I.O.O.F.	
The Carberry Agricultural		.....	Geo. A. Henderson 143
Society.....	Rev. G. A. Colpitts 23	Margaret Rose Rebekah Lodge	
The Rural Municipality of		.....	Mrs. S. McGill 144
North Cypress.....	R. Mitchell 27	De Winton Chapter I.O.D.E.....	Mrs. R. J. Hood 145
Brookdale District.....	Charlie Simpson 37	Canadian Girls In Training.....	Mrs. R. J. Hood 146
Camp Hughes.....	Mrs. C. Acres 46	Loyal Orange Lodge.....	Wm. Cruikshank 147
Edrans District.....	Fred Smith 48	Lily of the West L.O.B.A.....	Mrs. R. A. Jardine 147
Fairview District.....	Mrs. W. M. Froom 52	Junior Orange Lodge.....	Mrs. R. A. Jardine 148
Firdale District.....	Mrs. A. Manns 58	Carberry and District Chamber	
Gregg District.....	Mrs. W. Thorn 62	of Commerce.....	J. Barry Martin 149
Harte District.....	Mrs. C. Fitzsimmons 69	Carberry Branch of the Canadian	
Ingelow District.....	Alex Fraser 72	Legion.....	W. Pannebaker 151
Langley District.....	Mrs. J. Elmhirst 74	Ladies' Auxiliary B.E.S.L.	
Linwood District.....	Mrs. J. R. McMillan 76	.....	Mrs. A. Goodmurphy 151
Melbourne District.....	E. J. S. Cowan 79	Fox Memorial Hospital	
Oberon District.....	Mrs. E. Thorn 82	.....	Miss Irene Oliver and R. J. Hood 152
Petrel District.....	Herb McIntosh 86	Fox Memorial Hospital Auxiliary	
Pleasant Point District.....	George Calvert 90	.....	Mrs. C. P. Rogers 153
Castle Hill District.....	Mrs. E. Williamson 96	Carberry Fire Brigade.....	Rev. B. D. Brand 154
Little Chicago.....	George Calvert 97	Carberry Burial Grounds.....	R. J. Hood 155
Prosser District.....	T. Roy Bailey 98	Carberry Film Council.....	Mrs. R. J. Hood 156
Stinson District.....	Joseph T. Rogers 100	R.C.M.P.....	Constable Ross Smith 157
Sidney District.....	Mrs. C. Williams 103	Carberry Flute Band.....	Leonard Muirhead 157
Summerville District.....	L. Muirhead 111	Carberry Boy Scouts and Cubs	
Wellwood District		.....	Peter Kramarchuk 158
.....	H. G. Turner and Barrie Graham 116	Carberry Credit Union.....	T. D. Coombs 158
Spruce Woods Forest Reserve.....	J. J. Wright 121		

Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of

THE CARBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH CYPRESS

THE TOWN OF CARBERRY

A Tribute to Our Centenarians



Mrs. Ellen Dempsey



Mrs. Ursula Boles

At the very beginning of the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary we pause to pay a tribute to the oldest of the district pioneers still living, Mrs. Ellen Dempsey and Mrs. Ursula Boles, both of whom reached the advanced age of 102 years early in March last, and both of whom were here to see the beginnings of the Agricultural Society, the town of Carberry, and the municipality of North Cypress.

These two ladies have much in common. Both came from old Ontario, Mrs. Boles from near Mitchell and Mrs. Dempsey from North Gower, in the days when travel took much more time and was much less comfortable than it is today. Ursula Foster was married to Harry Boles in 1877 and the following year came west with her husband, travelling by train to Fisher's Landing, North Dakota, then down the Red River in a flat-bottomed boat to Winnipeg. The next part of the journey was made by ox team to High Bluff where she spent a few months before coming on to the homestead which her husband had chosen in the Summerville district and on which she has resided ever since.

Joseph Dempsey had homesteaded in the district now known as Gregg and in 1881 returned to Ontario to make Ellen Cowell his bride. Their honeymoon trip was a journey to Manitoba, down the Red River to Winnipeg, thence by the newly constructed Canadian Pacific Railway to Portage la Prairie, and from there to the homestead by team and sleigh which had been brought from Ontario by other settlers.

Both these ladies knew the rigors of pioneer life. James Albinas Boles, first white child born on the Carberry Plains, now resident in Carberry, first saw the light of day in the sod shack where the family lived the first winter. Mrs. Boles bore fourteen children all of whom reached adulthood. Her direct descendants living today number 187. Nine children were born in the Dempsey family and the living descendants number 71. By industry and integrity both families attained a position among the well-to-do in the community and have largely contributed to the life of the district. Mrs. Dempsey has been a widow since 1923 and has lived several years in Carberry. Mr. Boles died in 1941.

ROYAL VISIT

June 18 to August 1



Queen Elizabeth



Prince Phillip

Roll of Honour

1914 — 1918

Pte. A. Armstrong
 " D. Armstrong
 " G. Addison
 " H. Angold
 " R. Alliban
 " C. Alderson
 " W. Andrews
 " J. Bird
 " F. Bankhead
 " W. Durward
 " R. Elliott
 " T. Elmhurst
 L/Cpl F. Fowler
 Pte. R. Fowler
 " N. Farrar
 " K. Fraser
 " J. Flannigan
 " J. Gray
 Pte. F. Gordon
 " D. Hogg
 " M. Hogarth
 Cpl. C. Hemstock
 Pte. T. Johnston
 " F. Jackson
 Lt. H. Jones
 Pte. R. Kearney
 " R. Lowes
 Lt. A. Loft
 Pte. L. Lowe

Pte. H. Moore
 " A. Murchison
 Cpl. R. Meredith
 Pte. C. McLachlan
 Cpl. B. Mallory
 Pte. C. Marshall
 Pte. C. McLean
 Pte. A. McCrae
 " C. Mitchell
 " B. Munson
 Bdr. E. Nelson
 Pte. B. Payne
 " C. Riley
 " J. Rose
 " E. Russell
 " J. Storyack
 " P. Sharpe
 " H. Singer
 " T. Seaman
 " J. Sexton
 " J. Thomas
 Sgt. W. Whitehead
 Pte. H. Webb
 " A. West
 " C. Marshall

1939 — 1946

F/Sgt. Pilot W. G. Caldwell
 Sgt. -Obsr. G. Titus
 F/O H. B. Barber
 W/O. F. Turner
 P/O J. A. Menzies
 Sgt.-Obsr. G. E. Fallis
 F/Sgt. Nvgr. B. A. Moffatt
 Sgt.-Pilot M. H. Slezak
 Tpr. R. Middleton
 Pte. G. Guthrie
 Gnr. Arland Scott
 L/Cpl. W. J. Day
 L.A.C. Richard Wilman
 Pte. Arnold Jeffrey
 Capt. James Suttie
 Pte. John E. Peterson
 Rfm. Cyril Bickford
 Pte. Bill Cherry
 Pte. R. H. Dearle
 Tpr. James Gilmore
 Pte. J. Furey
 L/Cpl P. Furey

"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old; age shall not weary them nor the years condemn; at the going down of the sun and in the morning

WE WILL REMEMBER THEM."



DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY — Standing, left to right: S. L. Reidle, J. W. Olmstead, L. L. Mikkelson, G. Inverarity, W. Hood, W. J. Witherspoon, (president), H. L. Dempsey (sec.-mgr.), D. H. Campbell, H. F. Baron (vice-president), W. M. Froom, W. Cowell, S. Goodman, G. W. Smith, R. T. Tolton, A. G. Barron. Front row: W. A. Smith, I. Reddon, C. Swanson, Don Craig, W. E. Strain, B. Hood, W. Stonehouse. Missing from photo: A. R. Calvert, H. Strain, Jr., J. Coltart. (W. M. Froom is now acting manager due to Mr. Dempsey's recent illness).

FOREWORD



W. J. Witherspoon

The passing of seventy-five years of agricultural pursuits in these fertile Carberry Plains, brings to the minds of us all the heroic struggles, sufferings and achievements of those sturdy souls who pioneered these broad acres. That this anniversary should do honour to their memories is our hope and aim.

The urge to get together, to form a group, is a basic human instinct. All humanity, from the most primitive to the most sophisticated, has fallen back on its urge to organize and to work—or play—together. That is just what these intrepid souls did, when, seventy-five years ago, they organized this Agricultural Society with their sights set on improving their way of life and methods of agriculture.

Little did these grand old forefathers imagine, that seventy-five years later the people of this generation would be gathering together and putting in books their dreams, and accomplishments for this community. That these dreams have been nobly carried out is evident when we look about us. On this our seventy-fifth anniversary, we humbly pay them homage.

On this occasion, we, the Directors and Members of the Carberry Agricultural Society, take great pleasure in dedicating this book to the memory of all pioneers of the Carberry District—to their children, and their children's children. May we keep aglow the torch they so courageously lighted, and may it continue to shine through the years to come, as it has done in the past.

To all those who have given so freely of their time and ability in the preparation of this book—space will not permit the mention of the numerous names—we offer our sincere thanks. It has truly been a labour of love.



LADY DIRECTORS — Standing, left to right: Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Froom, Mrs. W. J. Witherspoon, Mrs. W. Hood, Miss M. Nish. Front row: Miss D. Campbell, Mrs. A. M. Olmstead, Mrs. H. J. Strain. Absent: Miss A. Coltart.

In the reading of these pages, may each and every one find many items of interest to their families and friends.

To those who are unable to celebrate with us at this time, we send our best wishes:

—Wm. J. Witherspoon, President

Honorary Presidents:

J. G. Barron	1905
J. W. McCrae	1917
Harry Boles	1927
J. G. Brown	1946
H. A. Nelson	1956

Honorary Life Member:

George "Laird" Hope	1893
H. L. Dempsey, sec.-manager,	1930-1959

The Pioneers of The Big Plain

The Struggles and Privations of Early Years. How Success Was Won and Representative Settlers.

The story of W. G. Rogers ('78), ex-Reeve of North Cypress, is the story of some of the hardships, dangers and difficulties with which the early pioneers had to contend. Of course it may appear dull and monotonous when compared with the great progress seen in every avenue of life in these recent years. But as the soldier, after his battles are won, loves to recount his privations and successful surmounting of obstacles, so the pioneer looks back the dark pathway of the past with pride and profound thankfulness at the difficulties overcome and the success achieved. Those who have experienced the hardships of pioneer life are amused when, now-a-days, the visitor, seeing our large and well-stocked farms and comfortable homes, lightly remarks: "OH! he came here when soft snaps were plentiful and great chances went a-begging." Such statements are not only amusing, but erroneous, for the public press shows that to-day there are a score of "soft snaps" for one in pioneer days. Besides it shows that the hardship experienced then is almost unknown now. Experience has taught me that the successful men of to-day are not those who had great chances thrust upon them, but those who made their opportunities; who took hold with a will of anything that offered, and by hard work evolved something worth having out of the most unfavourable conditions.

"Early in April, 1878," recounts Mr. Rogers, "I, like many other ambitious young men, left my Eastern home to court Dame Fortune under Western skies. The journey was very enjoyable indeed until I reached Fisher's Landing, in Minnesota, the terminus of all railway facilities toward Manitoba. Here my troubles began. I found a Red River Steamer ready to start for Winnipeg. One end of this vessel was devoted to settlers' horses and oxen, while in the other about four hundred passengers were huddled together. There were no compartments, curtains or screens. Privacy was impossible. There were no seats provided either. I tramped around the vessel until I was too tired to walk any more, then I crawled under the boilers to keep my teeth from chattering. It



Mr. James McKinnon was Carberry Plains first settler, homesteading on section 3 - 13 - 15 which is now the farm owned by Mr. Ken Martin. In the spring of 1877 he left his home at Galt, Ontario, and came to what was then called the North-West. A brother, Charles McKinnon, came west later in the same year to take up the third registered homestead on the Plains (Sec. 9 - 13 - 15).

was thus for two days and two very long nights in an atmosphere, which, to say the least, was neither exhilarating nor invigorating."

Mr. Rogers goes on to say, "At last we reached West Lynne, where the big iron posts stand, which mark the international boundary. Here we encountered another difficulty. Passing the customs in those days differed vastly from the procedure of to-day. The present system of bonding baggage and settlers' effects to their destination was not then in existence. The customs' officers came on board and ordered all baggage to be carried ashore. Soon the prairie for acres around was littered with trunks, boxes and bags. It was raining dismally and the hapless men and women stood by their belongings awaiting that tedious inspection. What matter to those rough officers if beautiful goods were soiled or ruined, souvenirs from dear friends, crushed or broken, or those articles neatly packed by a mother's or sisters' loving hands never replaced. The inspection over, the boat moved on, arriving in a few hours at Fort Garry—the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company for Manitoba and the

North West—where we landed, vowing to die in Manitoba rather than return by a Red River boat".

Mr. Rogers tells of the last stage of the journey. "Walking was the only method of travelling. We waded sloughs and creeks with our top-boots and stockings under our arms, and slept on the floors of half-breeds' huts, or on the open prairie. Three times I have travelled thus between Carberry and Winnipeg, distance of about 120 miles by road. We had no snaps like the Transcontinental Express, or the Imperial Limited of to-day, with vestibuled coaches, reclining chairs, and downy pillows. There were no dining cars in our train. We did not fly across the country at the rate of fifty miles per hour. The pioneer took a Red River cart and a half-breed ox and worried his way along at an average rate of two miles per hour, so that it took several days to reach the Plain. Here we found that the South Saskatchewan trail forked near Pine Creek, one branch going north through what is now known as Kerfoot, Wellwood, Brookdale, Minnedosa, and Fort Ellice, and connecting at Broadview with the southern branch which ran three miles north

of Carberry through Brandon. A great number of traders, surveyors and settlers passed along these trails in '79 and '80. On one occasion, in the spring of the former year, I counted one hundred carts at a camp three miles north of the present town of Carberry. Sixty of these carts were loaded with pemmican and buffalo robes, and the remaining forty with fine furs from Woody Mountain. Traffic of this sort had been passing along these trails for many years and deep ruts had been cut in the prairie, giving the trails the appearance of a ridged-up turnip patch from two to four rods in width."

The tale is ended with Mr. Rogers saying, "Settlers first located along these trails and gradually pressed into the interior. During the spring of 1878 many claims were taken. Prominent among these first settlers were Messrs. J. H. Lyons, J. Kennedy and McCarroll; the late Malcolm McLaren and his sons, John, James, Dugald and Archie; George Hope and his sons, Robert, George and William; George Oliver and his sons, James, Thomas, William and Robert; John G. Barron; James Cathrea; Wm. Ford; James Dyke; Joseph Fear; James Bray; Henry Boles; Jas. Polwarth; W. Fitzsimmons; D. McLean; John Shaw; Wm. Hunt; Thos. and Andy Muirhead; the late Daniel Switzer and Sons; Wm. Switzer; W. Meredith; Wm. Johnson; M. Collins; G. Armstrong; Thos. McFarlane; John Clark; Chris Rasmussen; Rob't. Davidson; Jas. Ruckle; Alex Marshall; the late Alex McIntosh; Malcolm McIntosh; Angus McKenzie; Geo. Cathrea; and Adam McKenzie.



Horse power at work sawing wood. Five teams.

Agricultural Development

By WELLAND STONEHOUSE



W. Stonehouse

The first power available to farmers on the Plains was the horse power used for such things as sawing wood and grinding grain. It later gave way to the gasoline engine.

HARVESTING

Few major changes were made in the farming practices through the early part of the century. The wooden threshers being replaced by steel machines and the steam engine took a back seat to the gasoline tractor. However, a major change in harvesting reached the Plains in 1928 when Mr. John Switzer purchased the first combine, a No. 8 McCormick-Deering, on the Plains. Mr. Harold Sear followed suit in 1930

and at the same time converted his farming operations from horsepower to a completely tractor operated farm. In 1931 the first self propelled combine came to the area with Mr. Burnham Calvert, Castle Point, making the purchase of a Sunshine outfit.

Today every farm is equipped with swathers (in many cases self-propelled) and self-propelled combines. A few machines have the straw cutter attachments for purpose of putting the straw back on the field for trash cover purposes.

GRAIN

The Plains has always been known for the excellent quality of grain grown. As early as 1893 records reveal Provincial Grain exhibitors came from this region with Mr. H. W. White showing three entries of Red Fyfe Wheat at the Industrial Fair at Winnipeg winning



Threshing outfit of William McKinnon, Oberon in 1894.



Switzer & Company stook threshing scene in 1911



First combine on the Plains — John Switzer, 1923

First in each class. The year 1897 saw Mr. S. J. Thompson capture three Champion ribbons with his entries of Red Fyfe Wheat, Mr. Fred Froom won the classes of 2 row Barley and Alex. Anderson captured the top honors of White Milling Oats.

Today the Plains may claim a large percentage of farmers growing Registered and Certified Cereal grain. Many have turned to Special Crops as a cash crop. Such crops as sunflowers, rape, canary seed and field peas are common.

Interest is now developing rapidly amongst farmers on vegetable production. The climate, soil, transportation and water supply make the Plains one of the most desirable locations for these crops in the Province. Meetings are now being held to discuss its possibility as a major agricultural product for the area.

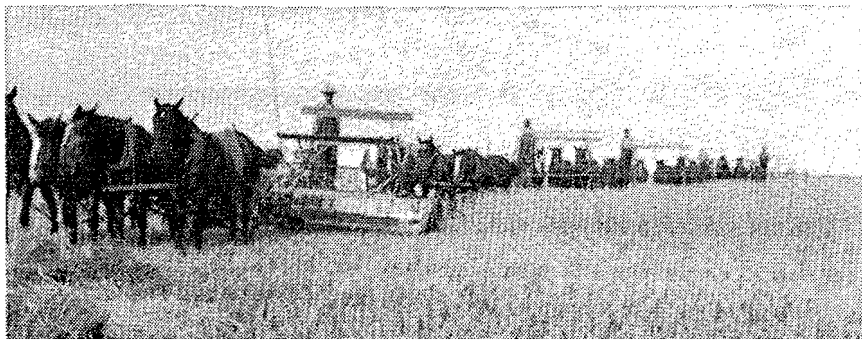
SHEEP AND SWINE

The name of John Fraser, formerly of Ayr, Ontario, is amongst the first to bring sheep and swine to the Plains in 1893. He claims the

honor of bringing the first Yorkshire boar and Shropshire Down sheep.

Although the sheep and swine industry spread throughout the Plains they did not occupy recognition until the Swine Club was organized at Carberry in 1926, and the formation of a local board of the Manitoba Credit Co. in 1928. The Company was formed to provide credit to farmers wishing to produce breeding ewes. Two carloads of ewes were brought to Pleasant Point, and two carloads to Carberry. In 1931 Mr. H. A. Waterhouse, Pleasant Point, entered the Provincial Show at Brandon, capturing three Firsts, as well as the honor of having the best Manitoba Bred Ram.

The quality of the hogs on the Plains improved as a result of the formation of the Boys and Girls Pig Club which had as many as 45 members. Three years after its formation the carlot of 40 hogs from the Club entering the Provincial Contest won First place. A carlot being made up from all Clubs in the Province was picked for the Royal Winter Fair. Seventeen of the forty hogs were from the local



Cutting wheat at Percy Olmstead's farm in 1930 — Five binders.

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Distributed
by

Frank Lawson & Sons Ltd.
Brandon, Manitoba



Sunshine self-propelled combine '31

Club. This carlot won the Championship ribbon at the Royal.

The same year Mr. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, won his class with his Boar entry at the Royal Winter Fair.

HORSES

The Carberry Plains at one time held the reputation of owning, breeding, importing and distributing the best horses in the Province.

Many horses were imported and



Frank McBean's six-horse team — Provincial Exhibition winners in 1912 - 1913 - 1914.

brought to the Plains prior to the turn of the century. Men who made tremendous contributions to this agricultural industry included Mr. John Fraser. Among his first carloads was the famous Clydesdale stallion "Independence" weighing 2,100 lbs. and "Tom Thumb," a famous Shetland stallion. Dr. W. Henderson began importing in 1905 bringing such horses as "Barrow Moss Meteor" considered the best horse in Canada. His efforts were concentrated on thoroughbreds and hackneys. The entire shipment of stock was offered for sale and distributed throughout not only the Plains, but Manitoba.

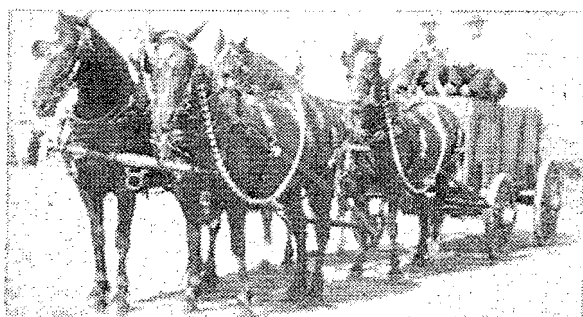
1906 saw Mr. E. J. Strain exhibiting his fine Percherons at the local fair. His contribution to this breed lasted for over forty years.

Names such as R. J. M. Power, J. W. McCrae, Wm. Dempsey, Wm. Bailey, and Sam Williams must not be overlooked in the horse trade. John Graham made his name known to the Clydesdale breeders in 1905 when he began importing. His shipment of 19 head included the famous Glasgow aged premium of the year "Malvolio." Mr. Graham helped put Carberry on the map as the distributing centre of quality horses in Manitoba.

The name of Frank McBean still holds fame in Provincial circles with his famous six horse team of Clydesdales winning the Provincial Exhibition for three consecutive years. 1912-13-14, in the light farm chunk class. Mr. McBean claims the title of being the first to drive a six-horse team alone at Brandon Fair.

Oliver Bros. and Humeston Bros. hit the limelight in 1928 with their entries of Clydesdales at the Royal Winter Fair, the latter winning the light draft team to a wagon, as well as individuals on the halter. The Humestons placed 2nd in the four-horse class of 16. When combined with Ernie Strain's beautiful lead team, they placed 3rd in the six-horse team of a class of eleven.

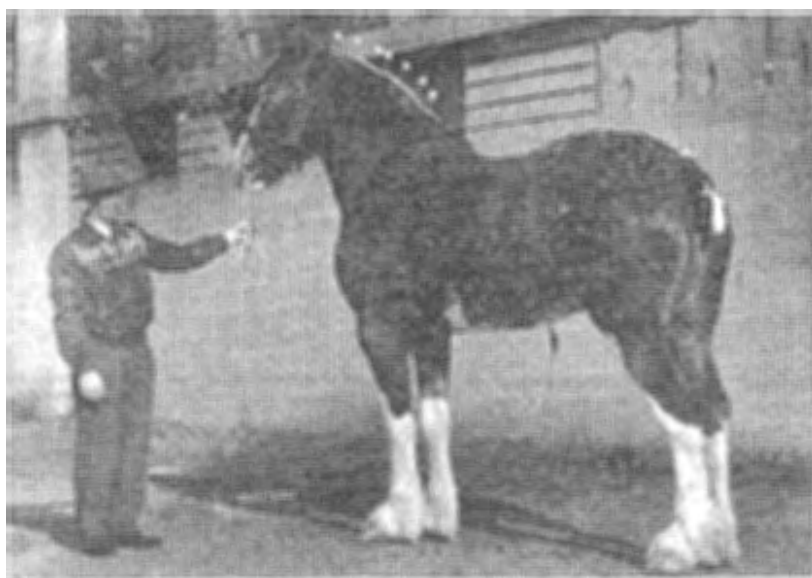
By 1931 the Humeston name attained an enviable record winning as teams to wagon as well as indi-



E. J. Strain's four-horse team — 1935.

CLYDEVIEW FARM

HOME OF QUALITY CLYDESDALES



"CAPTAIN"

(Winner of Manitoba Club Shield) (Best Canadian Bred Gelding)

George W. Smith

Clydesdale Breeder

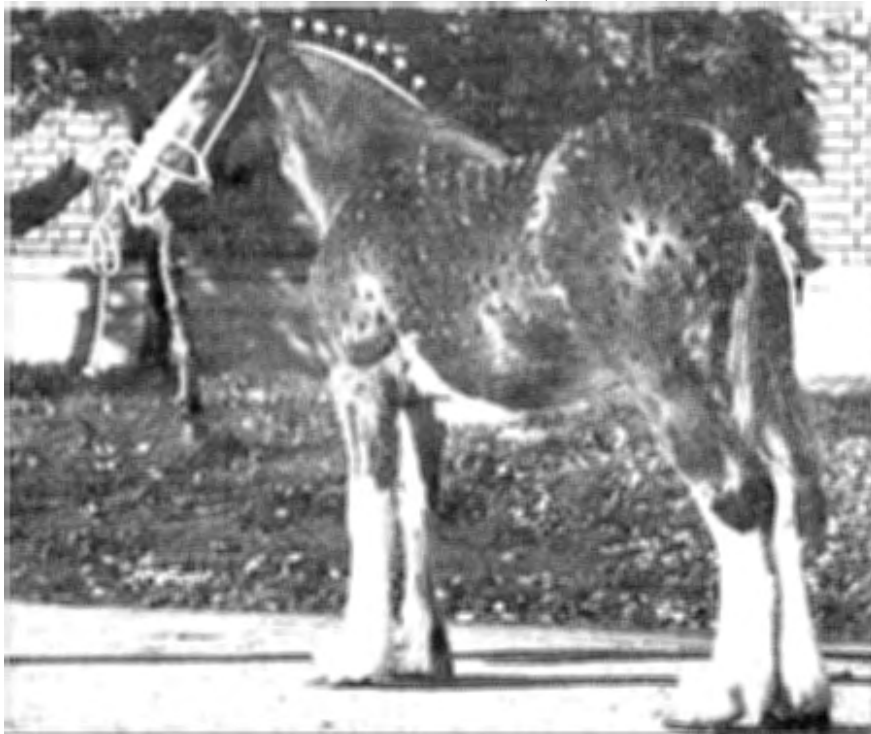
Carberry, Man.

"FLASH"

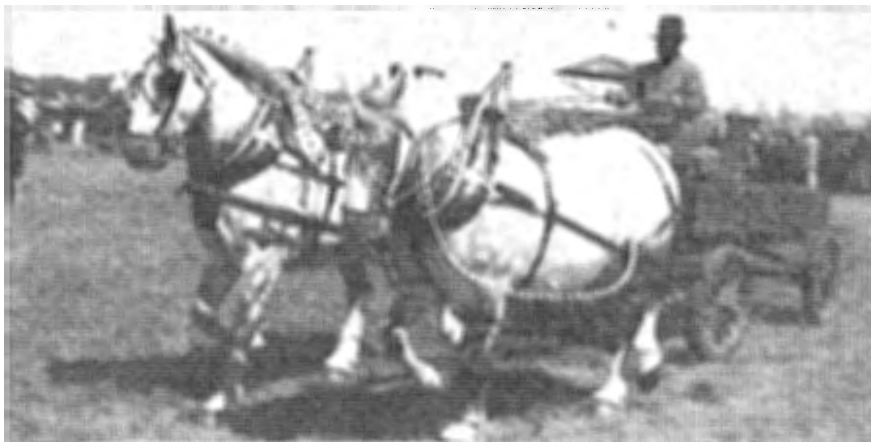
Manitoba Club Shield Winner
Royal Winter Fair 1953

"SCOTTY"

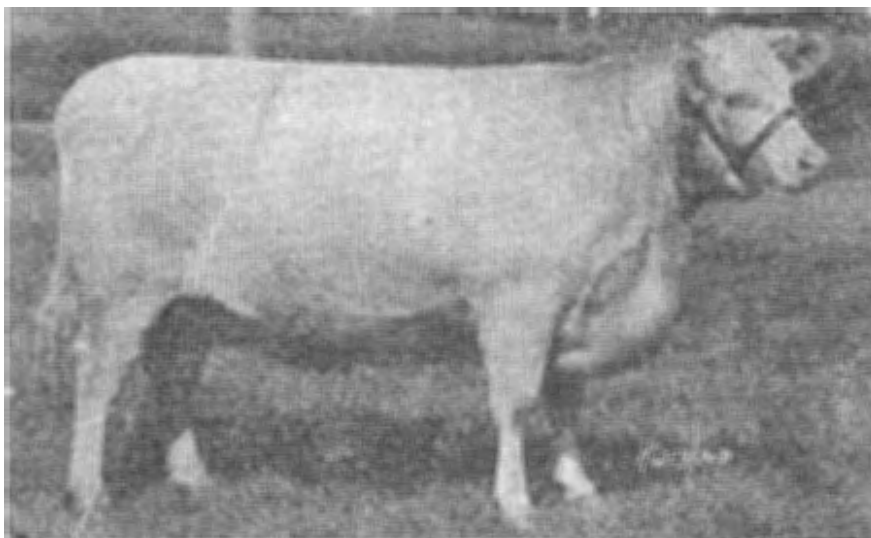
Manitoba Club Shield Winner
Royal Winter Fair 1949



W. A. Smith's "Irene Inspiration" — Dominion Champion 1952



E. J. Strain's Percherons at Carberry Exhibition 1945



J. G. Barron's "Lavender 47" — Sold in 1920 for \$5,000.00.

viduals. They repeated their performance again the following year. In 1934 they won the 4-horse class.

In 1931 John Graham, Carberry, and E. R. Evans, Brookdale, made their contribution to the horse breeders known when they each topped their Stallion classes at the Provincial Exhibition.

The R. J. Speers name maintained fame throughout the Dominion in the thoroughbred class. His famous two-year old "Minaki" won over all others in Canada in 1945. This colt was trained by Duke Campbell.

The name of W. A. Smith & Sons in 1949 became not only known to Manitoba, but Canada, when their six-horse team won the classes at Brandon, Regina, and Calgary. The same year their entry "Scotty" at the Royal was declared the best Gelding of the Show. The following year Smiths had the Junior Champion at the Royal "Irene Inspiration." She won her class at the Royal as a 3-year old, and as a 4-year old she won all the Manitoba shows. She was declared the best bred, born, raised and owned mare in Canada. Two other horses "Flash" and "Champion" hold the same Dominion honors as "Scotty." The Smiths' Clydesdales still rank amongst the best in the Dominion.

H. J. Strain's Percheron entry at the Provincial Exhibition of 1949 won the Agricultural and draft classes as well as Reserve Grand Champion.

CATTLE INDUSTRY

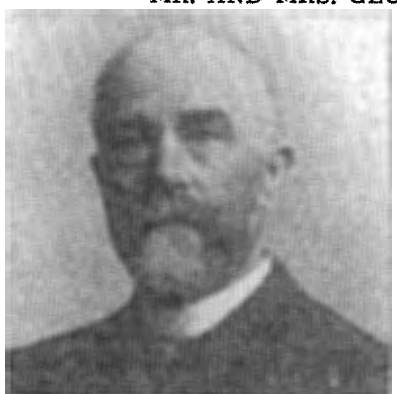
The name of Mr. J. G. Barron still maintains priority over all others in the cattle industry on the Plains. Mr. Barron took up his homestead in 1878. Four years later he began what was to be recognized one of the best Shorthorn herds in Canada. His contribution to this industry is spread over forty years. His name tops the list for exhibiting cattle throughout not only Manitoba, but Canada. In 1897 he swept the field at the Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg. The Free Press stated that his "Topsman" bull, a massive rugged red animal swamped all previous triumphs. This animal was considered one of the greatest bulls in the Dominion.

Mr. Barron held many dispersal sales with his produce spreading throughout the Dominion. In his sale of 1906 his 49 head averaged him \$180.00. His three-year-old bull "Nonpareil Prince" tipped the scales at 2,700 lbs.

The greatest honor came to Mr. Barron in 1919 at another dispersal



N $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-11-15 — Homestead
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE "LAIRD" HOPE.



E $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-11-15 — Homestead
MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. BARRON (nee Helen Hope)



SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-11-14
MR. AND MRS. A. G. BARRON (nee Ellen May Thomson)



SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-11-15
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DUTHIE (nee Helen M. Barron)
Children—Georgina, Donald, Hugh Barron Duthie, 2 generations of
homesteaders, 3 generations of the family, all raised in Fairview area.

* * *

Anniversary Greetings from A. G. Barron.

sale, when he sold a beautiful white heifer "Lavender 47" for \$5,000.00 to Mr. Beeching of De Winton, Alberta. The new owner refused an offer of \$8,000.00 for the animal at the conclusion of the sale. This was the highest priced female ever sold by auction in Canada. Another female was sold to Mr. Frank McBean, Harte, for \$1,050.00.

The Manitoba Shorthorn Breeders' Association recognized the tremendous contribution Mr. Barron had made to the breed and held a banquet in his honor at which time Mr. and Mrs. Barron were the recipients of gold watches. Later that year the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association unanimously elected him as President in appreciation of his great contribution to the Shorthorn breed in Canada. The following year Carberry residents recognized Mr. and Mrs. Barron for the tremendous impact which the Barrons made in placing Carberry on the map by holding a banquet in their honor.

Mr. E. S. McDonald of Brookdale, an Aberdeen Angus breeder, made his contribution to that breed recognized when his steer "Perpetual Advocate" was declared Grand Champion at the Royal Winter Fair,

Congratulations

On Your

75th!

*

Geo. Moffatt

Portage Mutual
Insurance Agent

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★ FIRE

★ AUTO

Firdale - Man.

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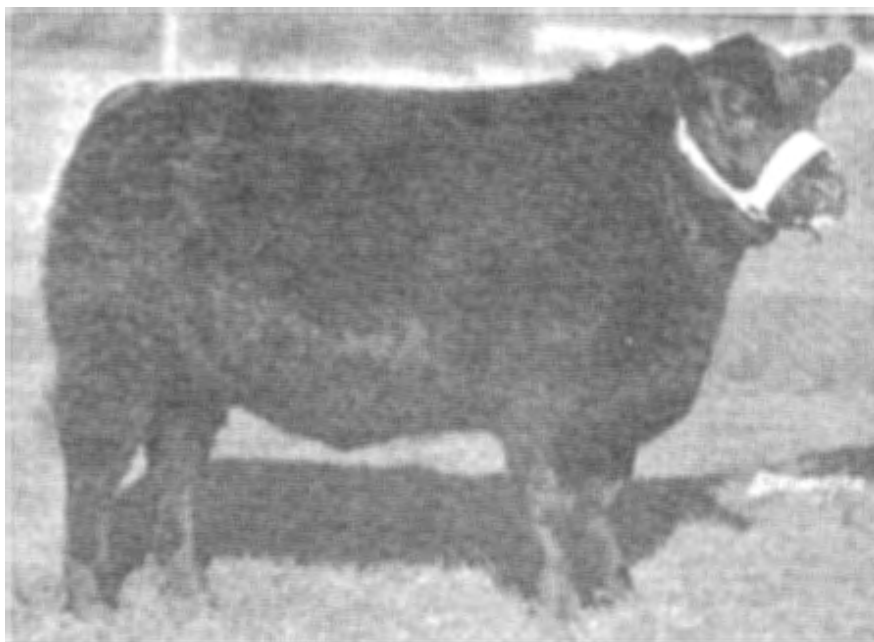
Toronto, in 1934. This brought not only honor to the Brookdale district but to Manitoba as well because this was the first time the honor had come to the Province. Upon returning home Mr. McDonald was given a banquet by his friends at Brookdale, and a week later was recognized in the same manner by the Agricultural Society.

In 1936 the McDonald entry at the Royal won the Reserve Grand Champion award. This famous herd produced Champion steers at the Brandon Winter Fair in 1933, 1935, and 1937.

This herd is now being managed by Mr. E. S. McDonald's son, W. L. McDonald.

CLUB WORK

The spring of 1914 saw the first Boys' and Girls' Clubs formed on the Plains by holding what may now be remembered as the School Fairs. It gained the support of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Carberry Agricultural Society realizing the value of youth training in 1919, provided a class at the Fair for boys and girls showing calves. The following year Mr. C. G. Murphy gave a special prize of \$25.00 for the best pail fed calf



"Perpetual Advocate" Grand Champion Steer
Royal Winter Fair 1934 (E. S. McDonald, Brookdale)

in that section. In 1921 the Department of Agriculture started picking 100 boys throughout the Province for judging exercises in Winnipeg. The first boys to represent the Plains that year were Willie Renwick and Gordon Smart.

By 1924 the interest in School Fairs declined. The Department of Agriculture reduced their grants to only livestock exhibits and that year the fall fairs were discontinued throughout the Plains.

The present day Club work made its initial start on the Plains with the formation of two girls clubs at Wellwood with Mrs. Simpson, leader of the Sewing Club and Mrs. Bate, leader of the Cooking Club.

A Boys' and Girls' Pig Club was organized in 1926 under the direction of Mr. John Brown, and Dr. Alex. Goodwin with their first exhibit that fall with 60 hogs. Their carlot of hogs placed 5th in the province. The Club grew to 45 members the second year. The first boys judging team to enter the Provincial Contest was William Nish and William Evans placing 3rd.

The first Provincial honor in Club work came to the Plains in 1928 when Fred Watts and Willie Nish won the Provincial Judging Contest resulting in a free trip to the Royal

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 75th ANNIVERSARY



Vista Lea Stock Farm

**ABERDEEN ANGUS
CATTLE**

**ELITE GROWERS
OF REGISTERED SEED**

R. Leslie Watts

R. Fred Watts

N $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-11-14



Willie Nish Fred Watts (1928)

Winter Fair at Toronto. The same year the Club also won Provincial honors by winning the carlot of hogs.

The next ten years saw four more teams of boys win the Provincial Judging Contest and the trip to Toronto. In 1930 George Inverarity and Jim Christison captured the award followed by Delmar Burch and George Muirhead in 1934. Two years later Abe Brown and John Inverarity acclaimed the honor. In 1937 Frank Muirhead and Eddie Oliver were chosen as Provincial Winners.

The first Boys' and Girls' Calf Club was formed in June, 1935, at Brookdale with Mr. W. J. Kinney as leader, and organized by Gordon Muirhead of the Extension Service, their first show taking place that fall. In 1937 the Club had its first major award when W. L. McDonald and John Ramsay won the Provincial Calf Judging Contest to repre-



H. E. Wood, (Extension Service), Dr. M. H. Taylor, John G. Brown (leader)
Members: Jack Renwick Fred Watts, Fred Elmhirst

sent Manitoba at the Royal.

Seed Clubs came into the picture in 1940 when the Carberry and Wellwood Clubs were organized.

The Calf Club at Carberry was organized in December, 1945, under the leadership of Mr. H. F. Baron.

The Wellwood Calf Club was organized in 1946 with Mr. J. A. Fisher as leader. In 1948 Carberry held its first 4-H Calf and Commercial Fat Stock Show and Sale with Gurene Inverarity winning the Grand Champion Ribbon.

Carberry's First District Ag. Rep.



Vern McNair

During one of the first evenings that I spent in Carberry in early May of 1951, I read an earlier history of this mid-Manitoba area. As I scanned the pages and read of the movement of early pioneers into the Carberry Plains, I, too, felt like a pioneer, for in one way I was.

I was fortunate enough to be the first Agricultural Representative in the Carberry area and I had the pleasure of setting up the first Agricultural Extension program through this part of Manitoba. I would be amiss if I were to suggest that no agricultural extension work had gone on prior to that time. Some work had been done by head office staff of the Manitoba Department of

Agriculture. Locally, members of the Carberry Agricultural Society had been instrumental in promoting many of these activities, and Boys' and Girls' Clubs had been encouraged under the able leadership of Mr. J. A. Fisher, Mr. Howard Baron, the late Mr. John Brown and others.

Through the years, agricultural extension work has been described as long-term work, characterized by limited results in the initial stages. For me in the Carberry area this was not the case. North Cypress farmers and the young people of the area,

did not require any great amount of promotion, to convince them that they should take part in extension projects. It appeared to me from the start, that all they needed was the outline of projects that they could take part in. The interest, the ambition, the spirit of co-operation and the leadership ability were there. All these factors brought about concrete results in a comparatively short time.

In the years 1951 to 1955, 4-H Clubs and their activities grew by leaps and bounds. The number of

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Terry Williams, Wes Henderson, Bernice Rasmussen, D. C. Foster (Director of Extension Service), and Bev Nicholson.

clubs in the area more than doubled and the activity of these groups increased under very capable local leadership in every community.

During this same term, one of Manitoba's first large-scale tree planting campaigns was started in the area. Other projects that met with more than average success included organization of a "Save the Soil" conservation club, formation of a district film council, and several series of successful farm short courses and farm meetings. Along with all these special projects, district farmers made full use of the services of the local Agricultural Office, in a way that could be equalled in very few Manitoba areas.

In conclusion, I would like to extend greetings to the people of the Carberry area, on the 75th Anniversary of their district. I would also like to thank all of them for making my four years in their midst, most gratifying and enjoyable.

North Norfolk Agricultural Society's 72nd Annual Fair

including

4-H Calf Club and Commercial Show and Sale

MacGregor, June 26th, 1959

BEST OF LUCK TO CARBERRY
on its 75th

Carberry's Second District Ag. Rep.



Wes Henderson

Farming operations in the Carberry district during 1955 and 1956 centred mainly around the production of wheat, oats, barley, flax and some rye, with some special crops such as rapeseed and sunflowers. Field crop production was supplemented by fairly heavy livestock production, particularly of beef cattle.

It was always a pleasant trip to drive through the area north of Carberry, in the districts of Gregg, Wellwood and Brookdale in the early fall when the crop was fully headed. The heavy stands of relatively weed free crops the carefully tilled summerfallow and the abundant hay crops and the shelterbelts surrounding painted and well kept farm buildings created an impression of prosperity in the whole

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OF FINE
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Skagacres Polled Shorthorn Farm

S. Goodman, Wellwood, Man.



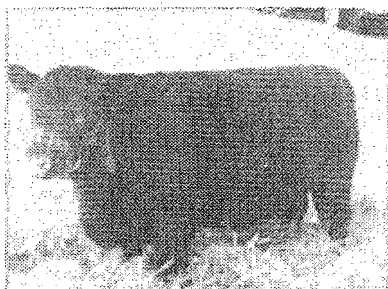
Skagacres Guardsman 3N
at 13 months
by Glatwyn Guardsman



Skagacres Stamp 10M
Imported in dam
Present Herd Sire



A group of heifers by Glatwyn Guardsman



Skagacres Claret 18N
at 7 months
by Skagacres Guardsman 15k



Skagacres Golden Nugget 20N
at 6 months
by Skagacres Guardsman 15K

Herd was started in 1944 with the purchase of four Polled females from the herd of the late Chas. Irwin, Newdale, Man. It was gradually increased by purchases from W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man., A. J. Clark, Winnipeg, Pender Shanks, Pettapiece, Man. and Walter Larson, Carrington, N.D.

Families represented in our herd are Claret, Lavender, Butterfly, Duchess of Gloster and Hi Way Carrie.

BULLS USED

Maple Manly	W. H. Hicks
Lillyfield Lad	Mrs. A. S. Lauder
Coronet Defender	A. J. Clark
Laneview Norseman 11th	Ward Bros.
Capstons Victor	J. Gabel
Glatwyn Gaurdsman	Glatwyn Farms, Greencastle, Ind. U.S.A.
Present Herd Sire	Skagacres Stamp 10M (Imp in Dam)

PURCHASED FROM

district. On a tour of this kind, at this time of year, the country seemed denuded of cattle. At this time, most cattle were away on summer pasture. The summer pasture usually was a distance from the farmstead located on a quarter or half section of sandy land that surrounds the plains area.

On the other hand, take the same trip during the winter and visit the farms in the district. A blanket of snow covers the productive fields, the huge barns are bulging with sweating cattle that force great gusts of steam out the door as you enter, or visit a farm where loose housing is being used, where the dry-coated cattle contentedly chew their cud in the below zero weather while lying at the south of the open-faced shed. In almost all cases the yard is full of bulging bins and bales of hay. The well trampled snow in the barnyard creates the impression of initiative and plenty of activity.

The groundwork for a very sound extension programme had been established by Mr. V. McNair when I began my work as Agricultural Representative in the Carberry District in the spring of 1955. Mr. McNair had made the contacts and had set up the lines of communication with the most important forces of extension — namely, people and organizations. Through people and organizations, Mr. McNair had established a balanced programme consisting of active youth and adult groups in the several fields, e.g., field and garden crops, soil conservation and livestock. My job was to maintain these groups and co-ordinate their efforts so that through these groups the story of agricultural improvement could be told. It was a distinct pleasure to work in an area where so many people unselfishly and good humoredly gave their time and energy and often money to assist in this very important work.

Several families in the district made personal sacrifices to lead and supervise the 4-H clubs of the area. Through the efforts of people like Howard Baron and W. Strain of Carberry; J. A. Fisher and George Inverarity of Wellwood, Don Craig and the Strohman at Brookdale and the Bagnalls at Worby, we were able to hold one of the best 4-H calf club shows in the province. Through the enthusiasm of the leaders and with the co-operation of the parents of the 4-H club members, we were able to begin a new project in beef clubs — called the

heifer project whereby the members started the basis of a herd by purchasing a heifer calf. With the guidance and supervision of these leaders, the clubs were able to stimulate its members to win provincial and national competitions. Bernice Rasmussen of the Carberry Club won the Provincial Public Speaking Championship; Ivan Strain and Ron Manns of the Carberry Club and Charles Swanson of Brookdale later won trips to National 4-H Club Week, due partly I'm sure to the leadership given.

Wallace Hood and Fred Watts gave leadership in the seed clubs. The bulk of the membership in the seed club now makes up a large percentage of the membership of the newly formed Jr. Farmers' Club.

People such as the Wilf Thorn's of Gregg, George Calvert of Carberry and the late Art Thorn of Sidney and George Moffatt at Firdale did much to enable the agricultural representative to hold combined Garden Club Achievement days. Leaders created the proper atmosphere for the further training of young people like Bev Nicholson, Terry Williams and Bette Thorn all of the Sidney Club to win trips to National 4-H Club Week in Toronto.

Through the assistance and co-

operation of the Carberry Chamber of Commerce and the Carberry Agricultural Society we were able to hold a Home Grounds Beautification Contest; 4-H club parades and offer prize money for other community improvement projects.

Through the co-operation of the officials of the municipality of North Cypress and the 4-H beef clubs in the district, were sponsored a series of meetings, at which the late Dr. E. L. Houck spoke, who had a part to play in having the compulsory bangs disease test area established in the municipality.

Through the beef clubs in the district, various other livestock improvement projects were sponsored—warble fly campaigns and later spray days that resulted in the purchasing of several livestock spray units in the district.

Through the Carberry Save the Soil Club, the agricultural representative was able to maintain interest in the planting of field shelterbelts; the planting of more forage crops for soil improvement; hold lectures about the methods of curbing soil erosion; place fertilizer and varietal trials in the district and a host of other crop improvement projects.

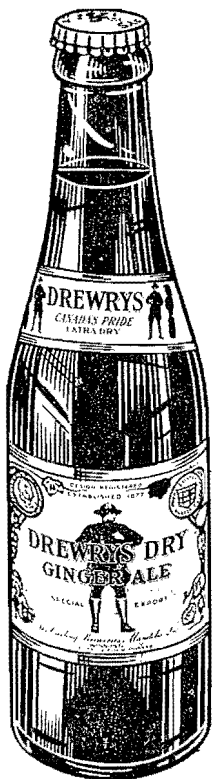
The District Agricultural Council,

consisting of representatives from the different sections of the area and representing different phases of agriculture met to discuss the area extension program with the agricultural representative. This Council assisted in assessing and planning the agricultural program for the district.

Wm. Lupton, editor of the Carberry News-Express, was most helpful in the program because of the very generous space he allowed the agricultural representative to use for publishing stories and articles of local agricultural interest.

During my stay at Carberry the volume of work handled through the office increased considerably. Since I was out in the country a good deal of the time, Miss H. Banister did a tremendous job handling this increased volume of work.

In the fall of 1956, I resigned from the job of Agricultural Representative of the Carberry district to become Director of Education and Publicity of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Ottawa, Ontario. I did so with mixed feelings because so many friends had been made and the work in the Carberry area had only been started, however, in leaving, I knew the work was being left in good hands.



THIRST CHOICE

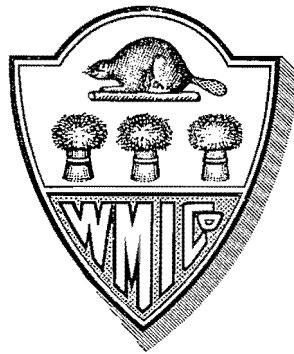
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We Salute the
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on its 75th Anniversary

We pay tribute to the memory and vision of those hardy, forward-looking pioneers whose untiring efforts have produced the flourishing community we see in today's Carberry district. The fine traditions of their past encourage us to press forward to even greater achievements as the years unfold.

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Carberry's Third District Ag. Rep.



Welland Stonehouse

The 4-H Program in the Carberry District has attained an admirable record in the Province during the past three years, acclaiming such Provincial honours as delegates to the Royal Winter Fair, Provincial club assessments, Provincial Educational display competitions and Public Speaking winners.

Charlie Swanson of the Brookdale Calf Club won top honours at the Provincial Elimination contest in Winnipeg winning the trip to National 4-H Week at Toronto in November 1956. The following year Ron Manns of the Carberry Calf Club won the same distinction along with Bette Thorn of the Sidney Garden Club, representing Manitoba in the annual delegation to National Club Week in 1957. Ivan Strain of the Carberry Calf Club travelled to Toronto after winning the same laurels in November '58. These are the highest 4-H Club work awards attainable.

Records show that since boys and girls clubs were first organized on

the plains in 1926 that 20 club members from the area have represented Manitoba at National 4-H Club week. The first to go were Fred Watts and Willie Nish in 1928.

The past three years of records of local 4-H Clubs have been second to none in Manitoba. Yearly a Provincial assessment is taken of all clubs. In '56 the Carberry Calf Club placed 3rd from an entry of 130 clubs. In '57 the Springbrook Garden Club took first and Sidney Garden Club copped 2nd of an entry of 70 Garden Clubs. The Wellwood Calf Club placed 2nd in the Calf Club competition of 135 clubs. In 1958 the record was even better with the Wellwood Calf Club winning 1st and awarded the Livestock Exchange Trophy at a banquet in their honor. The Brookdale Calf



Bette Thorn

Provincial 4-H Garden Club
Winner 1957



Charlie Swanson

Provincial 4-H Calf Club
Winner 1956

Club came 2nd in the same competition.

The Springbrook Garden Club again won 1st in the Provincial assessment and for the second consecutive year they were awarded the T. Eaton Trophy. The Sidney Garden Club placed 3rd in the same assessment.

The Firdale Swine Club came second in the Provincial assessment of Swine Clubs. Each of their hogs graded red at the show and graded 'A' on the rail.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1958 saw three local entries in the 4-H Club Agricultural Display contest. Once again local clubs were on top with the Sidney Garden Club capturing the Grand Champion ribbon and the Wellwood Calf Club the Reserve Grand Champion ribbon in an entry of 15 displays from the top clubs of the province.

The 4-H Short Course at the Brandon Winter Fair during the past three years has seen honours come to the district. The Aggregate Winner of '57 was Ron Manns, Carberry Calf Club with Jim Humeston of Wellwood, reserve. In '58 Jim Humeston was aggregate winner with Herb Bagnall of the Arizona Calf Club, reserve.

Winners in the Portage-Carberry Public Speaking contest were Myrna Thorn of the Sidney Garden Club in '57 and Shirley Adam of the Wellwood Calf Club in '58.

When the Carberry 4-H Seed Club disorganized in the fall of 1956 the majority of the club members and the leader, Wallace Hood, formed the North Cypress Junior Farmer's Association, the first of its kind west of the Ontario Border.

CONGRATULATIONS

to

CARBERRY and DISTRICT ON ITS
75th ANNIVERSARY

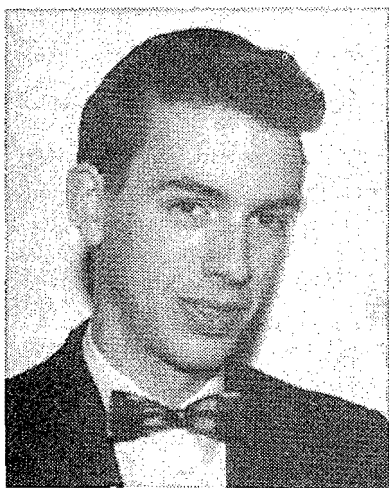


MIDWEST SHOWS

AT THE FAIR JULY 9th, 10th and 11th
KIDS DAY JULY 9th 2-5 P.M.
Admission — — 10c



Ronald Manns



Ivan Strain

Two new 4-H Sewing Clubs have been organized within the last two years. Mrs. A. Pickup and Mrs. Frans Swanson formed a club at Brookdale in October 1957. Mrs. A. Pickup started a club at Ingelow in '58.

Michael A. House

Auctioneer

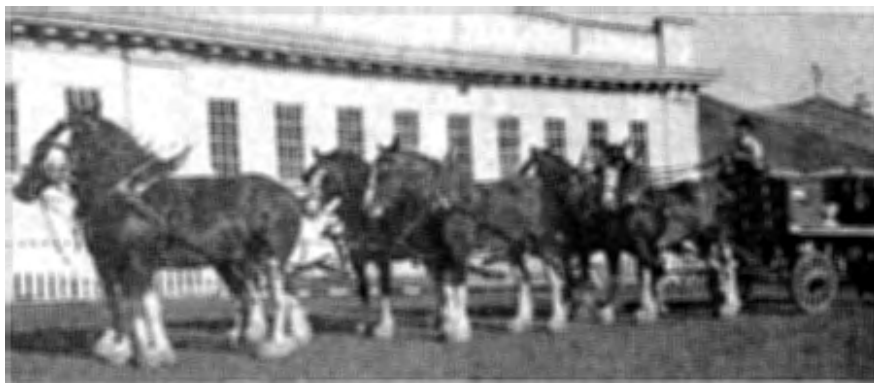
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Carberry

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**A. W. Smith and Sons Champion 6 Horse Team
Brandon — Regina — Calgary, 1949**

The Carberry Plains has always held the distinction of top rated livestock men. The picture today is not changed. Such names as G. W. and W. A. Smith head the list in the Clydesdale circles throughout the whole Dominion. It is impossible to list even the major wins which have been theirs. W. A. Smith placed first at the Royal Winter Fair 1958 with his two horse team. The Smiths' four and six horse team still maintains the top spot in their classes.

Wallace Cowell has topped the class at recent shows at Brandon with his beautiful Percheron team

winning the classes on the halter as well as the team. His last major win included the top spot in the General Purpose team class.

The Thoroughbreds have also a home in Carberry. James Nicholson received the R. B. Hunter trophy for the pairs ridden by a lady and gentleman judged for quality and manner.

To list all of the local cattle breeders with their achievements at Provincial shows is hopeless. However mention should be made of the H. L. and C. M. Simpson Aberdeen Angus Herd. The Junior Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull at the Brand-

Congratulations

TO

The Carberry Agricultural Society

on the occasion of your

75th Anniversary

Dr. W. H. PATTERSON

Dr. J. B. MURRAY

Dr. G. T. McNEILL

on Winter Fair of 1957 was from this herd. The Grand Champion Angus bull at Brandon Winter Fair of '59 was a Simpson entry. The same animal "Eileenmere of Tireachuinn" was Reserve Champion of all breeds. Sam Goodman won the Grand Championship with his entry in the Manitoba Polled Shorthorn show and sale in the fall of 1958.

A. E. Gardner spent many years producing top quality Jersey cattle. He won the Bank of Commerce cup in 1925 for the best bred dairy cow any breed. The cup, donated by the Royal Bank, had to be won three times. In 1931 Mr. Gardner took



**Grand Champion Angus Bull '59
Brandon (H. L. & C. M. Simpson,
Brookdale)**

the honor. The Bank of Montreal gave a cup to be won 3 times, this too was claimed by Mr. Gardner.

W. R. Sharpley, Arizona, owns the only Red Polled herd on the plains, with an excellent record with such animals as "Battlies Grape" imported from England in 1950 as a 2-year-old for the Red River Flood relief sale. She was Dominion class leader for 3-year-



Red Poll "Battlies Grape" imported 1950 (W. R. Sharpley, Arizona)

olds on R.O.P. Test giving 8,097 lbs. of milk; 3.66 lbs. of fat. She won first at Brandon Exhibition in 1951. Another "Elginview Red Lady" won her class at the Royal in 1956 and Grand Champion at Brandon in 1955.

Many others have been contributors to the improvement of the cattle industry on the Plains. Aberdeen Angus breeders include W. L. McDonald, Brookdale; Cliff Turner, Wellwood; Ivan Strain, Leslie Watts, Max Orr, and Hugh Rank-

more of Carberry. Some Shorthorn Breeders of the district are O. E. McLeod, Brookdale; A. C. Fraser and Sons, Ingelow; Geo. Inverarity, Wellwood; and H. F. Baron, Carberry. The Hereford breeders include Mrs. L. McLeod, Charlie Swanson, Bay Dennis of Brookdale and Ron Manns of Carberry.

The dairy breeds are becoming popular with such Jersey breeders as Alden McDonald, Jim Mills and Art Evans, Brookdale; Lorne Mikkelsen, Oberon; Rus. Tolton, Ivens



Presentation of Provincial trophy to Wellwood Calf Club (1959)

A. E. Gardner

"The Harnessman"

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**Serving Carberry and
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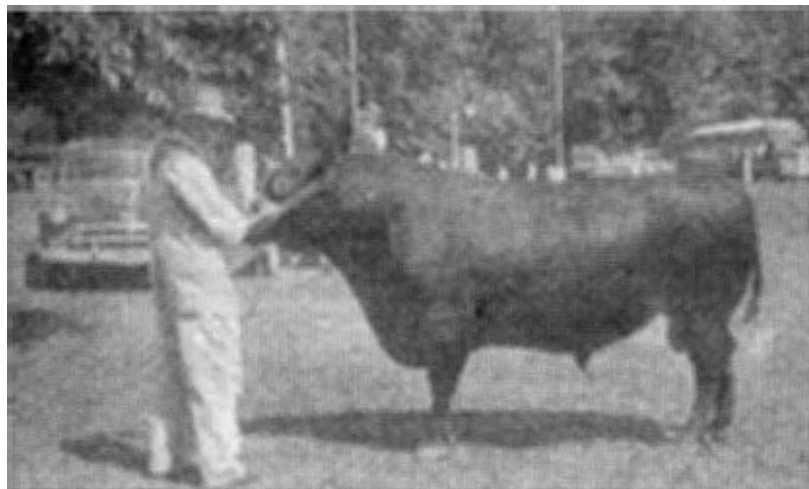
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- Landrace Swine
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LYLE 57

Imported Nov. 1949 from Mr. Frank Duerst, Lyle, Minnesota. Reserve Grand Champion at Toronto Royal Winter Fair of 1951 and 1952.

1953 was Grand Champion at Brandon. Won the perpetual Challenge Cup.

A TRULY DUAL PURPOSE BREED.

To our customers — Thank you for your purchases from our herd. It is our hope and pleasure to again serve you and others too.

ACCREDITED HERD

R.O.P. DAMS

A. C. Sharpley Estate

Proprietor, W. R. Sharpley

Reddon, S. J. Meneer, A. E. Gardner, Carberry and Andy Currie. Mr. Joe Graham is the lone Holstein breeder of the area. John Pool of Sidney owns fine Guernseys.

Swine have become numerous throughout the area. Such breeder's names come to mind as Bill Belous, Gregg; Don Craig, Brookdale; Del Watts, Oberon; Russell Tolton of Carberry. The trend of swine production is toward commercial stock rather than pure bred hogs which are prevalent in other parts of the Province.

The Horticultural Section should not be overlooked. The names of Charlie Johnston and Miss Alice Stevens appear on the Provincial winning list. Both exhibitors have won the top exhibitor award at the Brandon Horticultural Show with Miss Stevens winning the "Robins Memorial Trophy" for her buffet arrangement and the "Brandon Art Club Trophy" for her artistic floral basket.

Representing the poultry industry is Wes. Morrison who took top honours in two classes of White Leghorns at the Neepawa poultry show winning the Bank of Commerce Cup.

The general trend of Agricultural Extension work has been toward more farm calls, more office callers, and concentration on youth work.

Departmental policies are being administered through the office. Assistance has been given over the past two years to farmers seeding fields to grasses and legumes. Over 4000 acres have been sown. Assistance over the same period has been given to 80 farmers purchasing pure bred bulls. Over 124,050 trees have been planted for farm shelterbelt purposes over the same period.

Office callers over the three year period average well over 1500 annually. News letters and newspaper articles are prepared weekly to inform farmers of recommendations, etc., for the area.

Two summer assistants have been engaged over the past two years to carry out the heavy summer program. Undergraduates Bruce Campbell of Chater and Jim Baudic of Ninga, have given this assistance. A permanent assistant will work with the Portage-Carberry Agricultural Representatives commencing duties May 1, 1959.

A Home Economist is being engaged to work the same two districts. With this extra staff the public will be ensured of additional help particularly in the phase of individual farm-home calls.

PINE RIVER RANCH

(10 miles south of Carberry)



Commercial Breeders of Hereford and Charolaise Cattle

M. STERN, Owner

DAVE O'DARE, Mgr.

North Cypress Junior Farmers' Association

By Charlie Swanson

The first Junior Farmers' organization in Manitoba was formed in North Cypress Municipality in December, 1956.

The fact that a number of young farmers in the area who had graduated from 4-H Club work and were not ready to take their place in senior agricultural organizations had been recognized for some time. Some concrete steps were taken following a discussion between Mr. Welland Stonehouse, local Agricultural Representative, and Mr. Wallace Hood, Fairview district farmer.

A meeting was called and all young farmers in the Municipality of North Cypress were invited. At this meeting an organization was formed which was to be called the "North Cypress Junior Farmers' Association." A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and to keep these objectives for our organization in mind while drafting the constitution.

—To plan and carry out a program at the municipal level, including activities of particular interest to farm young people, as well as

tend to develop the educational, social and economic life of rural people within the R. M. of North Cypress.

—To strengthen and encourage all Junior Farmers and 4-H Clubs within the Municipality of North Cypress.

—To co-operate and assist government agencies, and other organizations in planning, developing and extending farm, home and community life.

—If representation of the rural youth of the Municipality of North Cypress be deemed necessary or is requested that (we) provide such representation.

—To constantly support the principle of the free democratic system of government in the community.

—To emulate in all activity the motto "Self Help and Community Betterment."

The Club's activities have been many and varied. The following is an account of some of the highlights of our organization.

A field trip to Alberta was planned and carried out. A bus load of farmers, mostly from the Carberry

district, toured Alberta and visited many ranches, feed lots, farms and others points of interest. The tour was well organized and proved very educational.

We sponsored a Welding Short Course at which thirty-six district farmers learned the fundamentals of welding.

Two Junior Farmer Club members from Ontario spent several days in the area in 1957.

In 1958 a Junior Farmerette member from Australia spent a week in the district. The Alex. Fraser family, Ingelow, were hosts. During her visit here a number of our members showed her many points of interest in Manitoba.

The Junior Farmers have sponsored many educational speakers in the district, among them have been Dr. Clay Gilson, Agricultural Economist, University of Manitoba. His topic was "Father and Son Agreements". Dr. Gilson made a survey of father and son arrangements in the area and returned at a later date with the information which was gathered and fully analyzed. Mr. R. H. Painter, Dominion Entomologist,

ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

from

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SAMUAL HEAD	1883
JOE FREAR	1897
THOS. McGREGOR	1904

PRESENT OWNERS SINCE 1940

Louis C. Baron

Lester M. Baron

GLEN RORY STOCK FARM



Pure Bred
Shorthorn Cattle

Registered
Seed Growers

A. C. Fraser & Sons

INGELOW, MANITOBA.

has been in this area on several occasions. He spoke on the latest insecticides and systemics. Mr. J. M. Campbell, Soils and Crops Specialist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, brought us up-to-date on the latest cereal crop varieties. Professor C. R. Hopper, former English Professor, University of Manitoba, spoke to the Club. He explained how to improve our public speaking and also introduced the idea of debating to our organization. To date we have held one debate which proved very successful. Mr. D. C. Foster, Director of Extension, attended our annual meeting to assess the value of our club and make suggestions which would improve our objectives.

We have co-operated with the Manitoba Extension Service in helping to organize and carry out their "Four Year Short Course in Agriculture". Twenty-two young farmers enrolled for the Course in this area. A number of social activities have been held during the past two and one-half years, consisting of dances, bonspiel, box social and visits from our recently organized counterparts at Boissevain.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the Junior Farmers has been organized and is affiliated with the Club. This group assists us to carry out to the fullest extent the portion of our constitution which reads, "as well as tend to develop the educational; social and economic life of rural people within the Municipality of North Cypress."

Our Executive has been made up of the following:—

President, Don Craig, Brookdale, 1957-59; Vice President, Alex. Wells, Wellwood, 1957; Vice President, Lester Baron, Carberry, 1958-59; Secretary, Charlie Swanson, Ingelow, 1957-1958; Secretary, Barry Hood, Carberry, 1959; Treasurer, Allan Olmstead, Gregg, 1957-1959; Reporter, Charlie Simpson, Brookdale, 1957; Reporter, Keith Thompson, Carberry, 1958; Reporter, Bill Burch, Wellwood, 1959.

Our membership includes the above and Ken Mitchell, Brookdale; Ken. Fraser, Don. Fraser, Hector Swanson, Ingelow; Jim May, Oberon; Rud Jones, Vern. Caithness, Elroy Fisher, Wellwood; Ivan Olmstead, Neil Olmstead, Bert Olmstead, Gregg; George Pickup, Douglas Tolton, Glen Tolton, Glen Rogers, Carberry.



A typical 4-horse team exhibit at Carberry's Annual Fair.

The Carberry Agricultural Society



By
G. A. Colpitts

Introduction

The place of an Agricultural Fair in a rural community has long been recognized. The main purpose of a Fair is to improve the quality of stock on the farm and to encourage better farming practices and methods.

The Big Plain,, now better known as the Carberry Plains, was chosen by farmers from old Ontario as a suitable place to establish new homes, and never from the beginning of settlement in the late 1870's has any person questioned the wisdom of their choice. Here the pioneers built substantial homes and reared their families, and in many cases their descendants live on what were then the homesteads.

The district around Carberry was recognized as a good farming area from the first, and there are many complimentary references to the community. A city newspaper of more than fifty years ago refers to Carberry as "one of the finest wheat growing sections in the west." And a Free Press representative, after a tour of the Plains, a 30-mile drive north and east, then west and south back to town, said the country looked like "one big wheat field" and went on to say that there was an "air of comfort and prosperity probably not matched in the entire province." I would like to include here a couple of other quotations. "The man who owns one half section of farm on the Big Plain is one of the most fortunate men on the continent; it is safer than gold stocks, gold mines or fruit lands." And with particular reference to one farm in close proximity to the town, "As we have one of the best districts in the prov-

ince, it is doubtful if there is a more valuable section farm in the province." Cora Hind, agricultural editor of the Free Press said, "The Carberry Plains were a sight for sore eyes." There was scarcely a weed to be seen and the best farm was that of J. G. Barron.

But even with all this to our credit the pioneer farmers were unwilling to pursue the even tenor of their way—they early took steps to improve the situation.

Organization

The Norfolk Agricultural Society, No. 1 was organized in 1883 and the first Fair was held in October of that year. George "Laird" Hope was instrumental in its organization and was the first president. Ten years later, in 1893, Mr. Hope was made an Honorary Life Member. The name of J. G. Barron stands alongside that of Mr. Hope as one of the first promoters of the Fair.

Something which might easily be overlooked is the reciprocal relationship between an agricultural community and a Fair—the community makes a Fair, and a Fair improves a community. Here is still another early quotation: "Any one possessing the ordinary supply of brains will readily admit that these exhibitions are a source of education along many lines. Those in charge have endeavoured to advance the interests of the farmers of the Plain, and their efforts have been crowned with success." The benefit of the Fair to farmers was pointed up by an unsolicited donation by David Woosnam who said that the Fair was a direct benefit to every farmer in the district, and even though he was not an exhibitor he had benefited.

Location

For two years the Fair was held on grounds on the west side of Main Street opposite the public school, and from 1885 until 1898, on grounds

north of Second Avenue and west of Elgin Street. In 1898 a move was made to Woodbine Park, the present site. In 1897 a change was made from a fall Fair to a summer Fair. In the year 1902 there was both a summer Fair and a fall Fair. I did not run across any reference to the time when the name was changed to Carberry Agricultural Society. It might have been in 1894 when the minutes refer to steps being taken to have the association legally organized.

For different reasons, the principal one being the unsuitability of the dates offered, no Fair was held in the years 1904, 1910 and 1933.

Editors' support

To say that the Fairs have been of a uniformly high quality would perhaps be an overstatement. But it is safe to say that interest has remained at a high point throughout the whole seventy-five years. And superlatives have been a commonplace in the newspaper reports of the Fairs held. By their consistent support of the Fair, the successive editors of the local paper have given evidence that they recognize the dependence of the town on the rural community. The Fair is primarily interested in improving the farms and farm stock; what is not always readily seen is that the town depends upon the rural community for its very existence. These quotations were intriguing. In the report of the first summer Fair in 1897 the paper said it was a "grand success; the attendance surpassed in crowds anything ever seen in our town." The estimate was 2,000 people. A few years later the paper said, "The attendance exceeded expectations; seldom have so many people been seen together on the Carberry Plains."

Not only in reporting the success of the Fairs but also in promoting

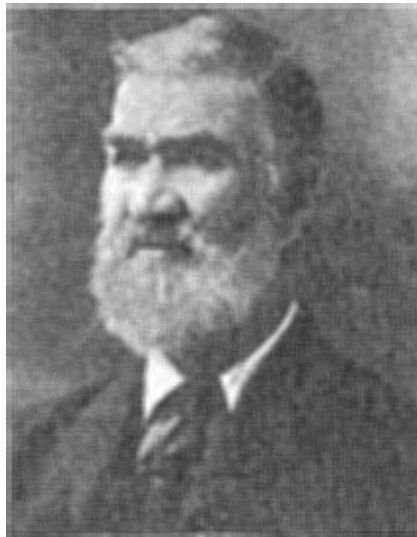
them previous to the Fair dates, the papers have been consistently helpful. More than one pointed out that the success of the Fair depends upon the people of the district and every one was urged not only to attend but also to enter an exhibit. In another instance the editor said, "During the next four weeks, boost the Fair, and Carberry will have the largest crowd in its history. Tell your friends about the Fair." Again, "Every public spirited man in Carberry should do his utmost to make the Fair a success."

The present editors of our local paper are not a bit behind those of former years in their support of the Fair.

Officers

From its inception the Society has had as presidents a succession of public spirited, enterprising men. They are: George Hope, 1883 - 1893; Michael Collins, 1893 - 1896; R. M. Harrison, 1896 - 1902; J. G. Barron, 1905 - ; J. W. McCrae, 1917 - 1918; Chris Rasmussen, 1918 - 1924; Harry Boles, 1924 - 1927; John Muirhead, 1928 - 1931; John Witherspoon, 1931 - 1934; John Graham, 1934 - 1938; J. G. Brown, 1938 - 1946; H. A. Nelson, 1946 - 1956; W. J. Witherspoon, 1956 - .

Some references are to a secretary



George "Laird" Hope
1st President of Ag. Society

and some to a secretary-manager. Some of these are: W. J. May, 1893 - 1896; H. W. White, 1896 - ; J. B. Henderson, 1898 - 1902; Charles Brooks, 1902 - ; W. I. Smaile, 1905 - 1910; John Gorrell, 1917 - 1925; M. H. Taylor, 1925 - 1930; H. L. Dempsey, 1930 - .

In 1905 J. G. Barron was made Hon. President. December 9, 1927, Harry Boles was made Hon. President for life. In 1917 J. W. McCrae was made Hon. President. And the

same honour was conferred upon H. A. Nelson upon his retirement from the office of president.

Recognition

The Carberry district and Carberry Fair were recognized in papers other than our local weekly. The Farmers' Advocate said in 1908, "This Agricultural Society has gained a more than local reputation for the excellence of its exhibitions, and that of 1908 is not below those of former years." Special mention was made of the attractions and the parade.

Honour came to the district when representatives of the government came to the farmers asking their advice regarding amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act. W. I. Smaile addressed a conference of Agricultural Societies in Regina on "Some Essentials in the Management of a Successful Agricultural Exhibition."

The importance of the Carberry Fair was recognized by both railways in that they granted reduced fares. On the Canadian Pacific the reduction applied between Winnipeg and Virden with a special train East after the Fair. On the Canadian National a special train was run from Grandview.

Congratulations and Best Wishes

on your

75th Anniversary

from

Co-op Vegetable Oils Ltd.

ALTONA, MANITOBA

Processors of Sunflower Seed
Rapeseed and Soybeans
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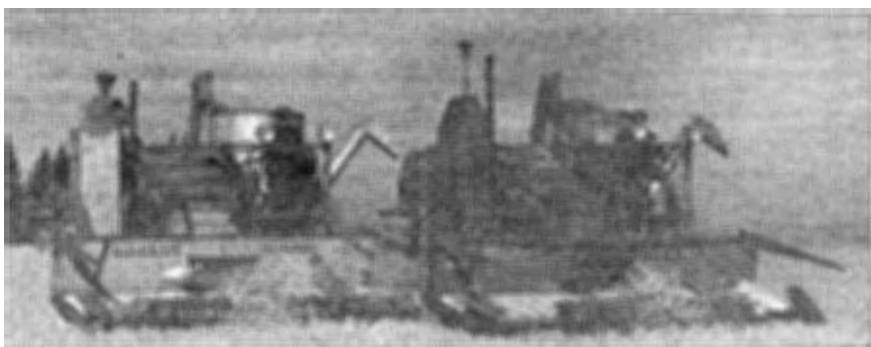
Producers of "SAFFLO"
High Protein Meals and "Pres-to-logs"

Grants and Donations

Grants to the Agricultural Society from the rural municipality and from the town are almost an annual occurrence, but there is no continuity from year to year; each year a delegation visits the councils to request a grant. There are some interesting, even amusing, incidents recorded in the minutes of council meetings. In 1905 a motion for a grant of \$100 from the rural council was lost. And the same year the village council said, "As the ratepayers are already large contributors to the Agricultural Society, we do not feel justified in recommending a grant." In 1901 a delegation requested an increased grant to \$300. A motion for a grant of \$100 was passed but not for the extra \$200. In 1903 the rural council "grudgingly" granted \$300, and no application was made to the village council because "if those for whose benefit the Fair existed could not deal more liberally with it, the village council could not be expected to rise to the occasion with any great alacrity." In 1905 there was some opposition to a grant of \$300 from the rural council; the attitude was to wait to see what the town council did. The rural council granted \$600 in 1908 and the town \$180. In 1910 the rural council granted \$600 and one of the councillors remarked that very few ratepayers were opposed. In that connection an editorial in the local paper said, "We cannot afford to neglect our summer Fair; it is Carberry's chief public asset, and undoubtedly the best agricultural exhibition in Manitoba." The town gave \$50. In 1912 the rural council, "recognizing the benefits being derived from the Agricultural Society, very generously increased their grant by \$100." Two years later the rural council grant was \$700 and the town grant \$200. In 1917 the town grant was \$200. By 1918 the rural grant was down to \$500 and in 1919 it was \$600 with no comment. The town repeated its \$200 grant in 1918.

Grants this anniversary year are \$800 and an extra \$500 from the rural council and \$350 plus an extra \$500 from the town.

In addition to grants from the councils, donations were made direct by individuals. In 1902 it was decided to abandon the practice of soliciting private subscriptions but to accept subscriptions from monetary institutions and for special prizes. Apparently there was a return to soliciting private subscriptions.



A typical combining scene — 1944

Special Projects

A project sponsored by the Agricultural Society was the Seed Grain Fair. The first was held in January 1908, and was pronounced a success. The farmers were complimented on the uniform quality of the grain exhibited. A banquet was held at the close, attended by over 100 persons. The second was held the following year and 125 attended the banquet. There were addresses by the judges, and one of them said that Carberry had led every Agricultural Society in the province. At this time a life-size portrait was presented on behalf of the directors to Michael Collins by W. I. Smale who had been a director for 24 years. Another Fair, held in 1910, was also a success. Wheat, oats, barley, timothy and flax were shown.

Early in the year 1903, a plowing match was suggested by James Cathrea, and a little later it was organized with Mr. Cathrea as president, and with directors and committees. There was keen interest and enthusiasm, and in June the match was held. A report calls it a "huge success" with 22 competitors and an attendance which exceeded expectations. Included was a competition for boys under 17, and one winner was Chester Dennstedt. The next year he received a gold watch and chain for attaining first place. The sweepstakes was won by D. Manson, a Scottish settler not yet a year in the country! A match was held in 1905 with J. G. Brown winning the sweepstakes and a third was held in 1906 with possibly another in 1908, by which time Mr. Dennstedt was president. The rural council made a grant of \$200 for a plowing match in 1919 and the next summer there was mention of approval of the matches.

The Society sponsored a Good Farming competition in 1908, and 20 farms were entered. There were 21 entries the next year, more than twice the number in the next largest in the province. Mention is made of

a competition being held in 1912, another in 1917 which is called the largest yet held in the province. J. G. Brown took first place and in a summer fallow competition the same year he came second. These two competitions were continued next year. Some short courses were also held. A gopher extermination contest, a corn ensilage competition in 1925, and tree planting, dating from 1926, are other highlights.

The Society co-operated in the organization of Boys' and Girls' Clubs which held Fairs from 1914 to 1919. These were organized in connection with the schools and were the "fore-runners" of the 4-H Clubs mentioned more fully in another place in this book.

Progress

Changes occurred with the passing years. While horses and cattle were the mainstay of the Fair at first, there is early mention of a fine exhibit of ladies' work. In 1918 it was stated that sheep were coming to the front and the poultry sheds were full. In that year racing was banned as this was "strictly an agricultural fair." Harness races were sponsored again in 1938. A special feature in 1913 was the showing of some home made articles, such as a wagon made by D. Kerr, and a farm gate by Hull Dempsey. In 1954 space was arranged for a 4-H exhibit. The special fee for admission to the grand stand was abolished in 1908. Admission to the grounds was 25c for the first day and 50c the second.

Insurance against rain on Fair day was taken out in 1931 and renewed the next year. Whether this was continued or not is not clear, but it is recorded that in 1939 it was decided not to insure.

The first mention of a machinery display was in 1911.

The Carberry Fair was essentially a horse and cattle show at first; later more attention was given to sheep and swine and poultry. Grains and articles of domestic manufacture found their place in due course. Of



First 4-horse team owned by E. A. Strain 1928, won 1st in Light draft, 1st in Agricultural and 1st in 4-horse team class at the Carberry Fair 1928. Second 4-horse team owned by Oliver Bros. and the third owned by E. J. Strain.

an early Fair it was said that the exhibit of horses was something grand—the Big Plain is noted for good horses. The exhibit of cattle was also first class. It would be impossible to mention all the breeders who showed first class horses and cattle, but the reader will look for the names of J. G. Barron of Fairview Stock Farm, who owned one of the largest herds of Shorthorns in Canada (by one breeder) and who exhibited at many Manitoba points and at the Toronto Royal, and John Graham, of Hawthorn Bank Farm,

noted breeder of Clydesdales. A newspaper stated that horses and cattle are the mainstay of the Fair; our district is second to none in Manitoba for the excellence of its livestock. And further, the purpose of the directors is to sustain the position which the Carberry Summer Fair has attained as the great horse and cattle Fair of the province.

The 1906 Fair was called a "record breaker" with 300 horses shown, and in 1907 the number of horses was 350. At this time it was decided that one day was not sufficient and the

Fair was extended to two days. An editorial said this was "the best exhibit of horses ever seen at any Fair in Manitoba."

General

The Fair Board has always been progressive. It has generously sponsored addresses on agricultural topics. In 1905 it sponsored an agricultural conference with speakers from the Agricultural College, the speakers dealing with silos, farm mechanics, animal husbandry, cookery, co-operative marketing, etc. In 1921 a lecture given by Prof. O'Donahue was based on pre-historic monsters. In 1930 application was made to have a resident veterinarian. An Agricultural Representative was requested in 1945. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, the Society secured the appointment of the first representative, V. McNair, in 1951. He was succeeded in 1955 by W. E. Henderson, and he in 1956, by the present incumbent, Welland Stonehouse.

Early in 1937 steps were initiated looking towards having cattle in the district tested for TB. Next year the Society supported the municipality in having horses tested for encephalomyelitis.

Old buildings have been enlarged, new buildings erected, and all kept in good repair and lighted with electricity.

N.B. Because some newspapers are missing from the files, and minutes of some meetings of the Society are not full, these records may not be exact or complete. The indulgence of the reader is humbly sought.

In closing I would say, as the editor of old, "Carry on;" "Boost the Fair from now until July 9th;" "Tell your friends."

ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS



CHRYSLER — PLYMOUTH CARS FARGO TRUCKS
MASSEY-FERGUSON FARM IMPLEMENTS
SALES — SERVICE

A. R. CALVERT

Esso Products

Carberry

Rural Municipality of North Cypress

1882-1959



BY R. MITCHELL

The Rural Municipality was formed in the middle 1800s. It was not until 1882 that incorporation was granted by the Provincial Government. The Municipal boundaries were set out and comprised of Townships 10, 11 and 12 in Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16. The boundaries remained until 1900 when a petition was presented to have the north half of Township 9 in Range 13 transferred from the Rural Municipality of South Cypress to the Municipality of North Cypress. The petition was granted and the boundary altered accordingly.

Municipal Administration at that time was comparatively simple and details of actual local government are not available. In 1885 a By-Law was passed authorizing the Council to issue debentures for the amount of \$6,000.00 to erect a Flour and Grist Mill. The said Mill was to be tax free for a period of ten years after which it would be free of debenture debt. We do not know the location of the Mill but is presumed it was located in the Village of Carberry.

In March, 1885, a By-Law was passed appointing 36 Pathmasters. This would indicate that roadwork was not directly under the control of Council.

The Reeve for this period was T. W. Gilbert, Clerk appointed was Noble Dickie and the Assessor, Vestis E. Castleman. Michael Collins was named Treasurer. Several fenceviewers were named but mention of other officials does not appear in any By-Laws for that year.

Tax structure for 1885 was as follows — General Levy 3 mills; Mill Debenture, 1 mill; Judicial & County levy 1½ mills, General School levy 3½ mills.

Due to lack of care, and possibly destruction by fire, the records of 1882 to 1898 are not in existence. The By-Laws referred to above are not complete therefore it is impossible to get a clear picture of the actual operation of the Municipality at that time.

The following is a year-by-year resume of important Council business:



MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 1959—Left to right: J. S. Cramer, R. D. Nicholson, H. J. Cramer, S. L. Reidle (reeve), W. Hood, S. Baker, R. Mitchell (sec.-treas), L. L. Mikkelsen.

—1898—

The Secretary-Treasurer received a salary of \$400. The Health Officer was allowed 50c a mile one way but no mention is made of further remuneration for services. The solicitor received \$50 for writing all by-laws. J. Dodds received \$25.00 for auditing with the other auditors receiving \$10.00 each.

—1899—

In February 1899, a Petition was forwarded to the Provincial Government asking that a Flour Mill be built in Carberry. It is not stated if and when the Mill was built but apparently the government agreed to place one here.

Each Councillor was responsible for the appointment of a Weeds Inspector for his respective Ward.

A grant of \$300.00 was made to the Agricultural Society for 1899.

—1900—

The Bell Telephone Company informed the Rural Council that a long distance telephone line would be installed and that the Reeve would be expected to supervise the placing of the necessary poles for this line.

—1902—

General School Taxes for the year 1902 were \$4,400.00, General Municipal Tax \$6,500.00, Special School Tax \$3,700.00.

—1903—

A petition was received from re-

sidents of the Edrans area for a jail to be constructed as there were too many law breakers in that area in the harvest season. A constable was appointed and issued with a badge and club. No further action was taken on that petition.

John Bredin offered the Council two acres of land to be used for a cemetery at Edrans. The offer was accepted by Council and the cemetery was established.

—1905—

A delegation consisting of Collins and Garland was sent to the Municipal Convention at Brandon with a resolution asking that Assessment Rolls be adopted from year to year without re-writing.

Council appointed Pathmasters for each Ward of the Municipality. Council authorized the borrowing of \$5,000 to meet current Municipal expenses.

—1908—

A By-Law was introduced and passed authorizing the Municipality to pay a portion of the cost of erecting and furnishing a new Municipal Hall. Councillors Barron and Garland were the Committee in charge of finances for the new hall. Total cost of construction was set at \$9,000.00 plus the furniture needed for the County Court and Office.

A grant of \$300.00 was made to the Agricultural Society.



North Cypress Council 1907—Left to right: H. R. Hooper (solicitor), John Morgan, D. Switzer, W. Smale, J. Elmhirst, M. Collins (sec.-treas.), W. Garland, J.G. Barron, P. Robertson (reeve in front), C. Turner, B. Huckell.

—1911—

A resolution was forwarded to the Minister of Education asking that all telephone poles be removed from the Municipality. The poles were set up too close to the road and thus resulted in obstruction. It is noted further that the poles were eventually moved leaving a 66 foot right of way for the road.

—1912—

A By-Law licensing the operation

of Billiard and Pool Tables in the Municipality was passed.

A complaint was received from ratepayers that a cow had drowned in the creek near Firdale, which was the source of domestic water for that area. The carcass had been in the water for several days and no one had claimed it. There was a fine for cattle drinking in and being in or near domestic water supplies. Dr. R. J. Waugh, Health

Officer was finally despatched and removed said cow at a cost of \$30.00 to the Municipality.

John Morgan was appointed as Acting Secretary - Treasurer until October 12, 1912, due to illness of M. Collins. It is noted that Mr. Collins died later in 1912 and Mr. Morgan was appointed Secretary-Treasurer for the balance of 1912.

—1913—

Council issued an order that all dead animals deposited in Brookdale be removed to the nuisance ground which had been established for that purpose.

A grant of \$700 was made to the Agricultural Society for 1913.

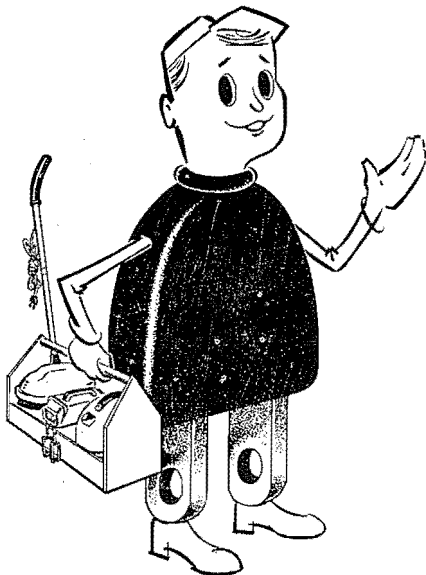
—1914—

A government ditch was built between North Norfolk, North Cypress and Westbourne municipalities at a total cost of \$4,400.00. The government grant was \$2,000 and the balance was equally divided amongst the three municipalities concerned.

All taxes on Churches, Orange Halls to be cancelled as they are classed as non-profit organizations.

Two slush scrapers and two wheel

MEET *Alec* tricity



Actually, you and "Alec" are good friends from way back . . . it's just that you've always thought of him as electric power of Hydro

"Alec" is full of energy . . . the most willing worker you've ever known. He's always busy, doing a thousand and one important jobs in the home, on the farm, in business and industry.

How would we ever get along without him? He's dependable. So clean. Never makes a mess. Puts in 24 hours each day. Works for so little, too!

Yes, "Alec's" the perfect servant. Over the years he's won a special place in the hearts and homes of Manitobans.

We hope you'll continue to welcome "Alec" into your home . . . and take his suggestion to BE CAREFREE . . . DO IT ELECTRICALLY!

THE MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION

scrapers were ordered for use in the Municipality.

—1915—

A petition from Carberry Board of Trade was received asking that the Town of Carberry and Municipality of North Cypress build a good road from Carberry to Sewell Camp.

A By-Law was passed authorizing Council to borrow \$7,000 from the Merchants Bank of Canada for purchasing of seed grain for farmers who were hauled out in 1914.

An arbitrators report on the Consolidation of the Brookdale School was received and the Brookdale School District was Consolidated as of May 1, 1915.

—1916—

Auburn was formed as a Union School District April 26, 1916. Wellwood School District was formed as a Consolidated School District August 8, 1916, by By-Law No. 398.

—1917—

A grant of \$400 was made to the YMCA for work with Canadian Soldiers in Canada and overseas.

Hector Calvert was appointed Weeds Inspector for 1917. The old Municipal Hall was sold to Dave Kerr for the sum of \$250.00 together with three lots immediately south



North Cypress Council, 1945 — left to right: S. L. Reidle, A. Dempsey, A. N. Menzies, J. A. Boles, J. G. Brown, H. E. Graham, S. Dunfield, Thos. Bredin (reeve).

of the said hall. Council approved the plan of Ingelow Townsite as surveyed by the Canadian Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

—1918—

A shortage of coal was expected and Fuel Commissioners were appointed for each Ward to ensure that anyone burning coal would have sufficient supplies on hand for the winter.

A dead horse was left on a road

in Ward 1. W. C. Reynolds was paid \$2.00 for removal and burial. It was charged to the Ward.

—1919—

A By-Law authorizing licensed auctioneers to carry on their business in this Municipality was passed.

A second By-Law authorizing the owners of Motor Vehicles for hire to obtain licenses through the Municipality was passed.

—1920—

Council authorized the purchase of a 30-60 Aultman & Taylor Tractor, at a cost of \$6,600.00, to be used for grading of Municipal Roads.

A By-Law authorizing the formation of Prosser School District was passed.

—1923—

The Municipality had discontinued the use of statute labor for several years. It was decided to return to the use of same and a by-law was passed.

Thos. Seaman was appointed as assessor for the year.

R. F. Lyons and J. Witherspoon were appointed as a Committee in charge of distribution of Mothers' Allowance for this Municipality.

—1925—

It was decided Road Foremen be hired where needed at the rate of 40c per hour.

A claim of water damage by J. D. McRae was refused by Council in that the damage was caused by natural flow of water and not by any diversion resulting from road building, etc.

Miss E. Morgan was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, with duties to commence April 23, 1925 — salary, \$100.00 per month.

A special meeting had been called due to the sudden death of R. J.

International - Harvester Dealer



1913-15 — C. S. Margetson

1915-17 — J. M. McDougall

1917-29 — H. L. McCrae

1929-55 — C. A. Séar

—1956—

Thomas and Pallister

International-Harvester Farm Equipment and Trucks
Anglo-Canadian Oils Co. Products

Carberry

Phone 37

D. G. Ramsey - - Carberry, Manitoba



Ned Curtis, Bob Ramsey, D. G. Ramsey



Exterior view of the garage.

Business Established May 6, 1936

John Deere Farm Equipment, General Motors, New Holland Hay Equipment, Farm Hand Farm Equipment, Goodyear Tires, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Fertilizers, De Laval Dairy Equipment.

We congratulate Carberry and District on their 75th Anniversary

Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. H. R. Hooper acted as Secretary for the special meeting. Council expressed their sympathy to the family of R. J. Morgan, who had been Secretary-Treasurer since late in 1912.

—1926—

Council was authorized to purchase one Adam Leaning Wheel Grader at a cost of \$889.00 FOB Carberry.

A By-Law was passed dividing the Municipality in Road Beats for the purpose of having Statute Labor performed more satisfactorily and a Pathmaster was appointed for each Beat.

Councillor C. Rasmussen died in April, 1926, leaving a vacancy in Council. No nominations were received and Council appointed Joseph Mack as Councillor of Ward 2 for the remainder of Councillor Rasmussen's term.

—1927—

Authority was given the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer to transfer \$15,000 from the North Cypress account to a Savings account for the Municipality. It is presumed that this was in the form of an investment reserve or depreciation reserve. H. Matthews was appointed

as supervisor of Farm Help for the Municipality at a salary of \$100 for the season.

A new Jewel Home Warmer heater was purchased for use in the Municipal Office. (Cost \$39.00). Secretary-Treasurer to do her own firing.

—1928—

A vote on "Local Sale Liquor" was taken July 10, 1928. The referendum was defeated at the polls and the Municipality remained legally "dry."

—1929—

Resignation of the Secretary-Treasurer, E. Morgan, was accepted March 6, 1929, and applications for Secretary-Treasurer were accepted. J. F. Jones was appointed as Secretary-Treasurer for the balance of 1929.

—1931—

Leafy Spurge was included in the Noxious Weeds Act under Municipal By-Law passed by Council June 6, 1931.

Unemployment Relief Work was provided by the Municipality with the Province and Federal Governments sharing the cost. \$4000 was set as the figure for relief with the cost being 20% Municipal, 30% Provincial, 50% Federal.

A number of taxes were consolidated due to inability of rate payers to pay.

—1932—

A resolution protesting Premier Bracken's "Back to the Land" scheme was forwarded to Provincial Government together with like resolutions from R. M. Portage la Prairie and a number of other Rural Municipalities.

—1935—

The Secretary-Treasurer was appointed as supervisor of the Grasshopper Bait Mixing stations to be located at Oberon and Carberry. Men were to be employed for each station as needed.

—1936—

Application was made to the Province to complete the highway connecting Highway No. 5 from Neepawa to No. 2 Highway at Glenboro. It was a relief project to be paid jointly by Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments. Mr. John Muirhead, M.L.A., promised to bring this matter to the attention of Mr. Clubb, the Minister of Public Works. A by-law authorizing borrowing the sum of \$15,000 to purchase seed grain for farmers of this Municipality was passed. The sum of \$40

CONGRATULATIONS



H. J. Graham, Wellwood and Family

was set for each $\frac{1}{4}$ section of land for seed relief.

Councillor Menzies' resignation was accepted to allow him to accept the position of Secretary-Treasurer for the balance of 1936. J. F. Jones resignation as Secretary - Treasurer was accepted as of October 31, 1936.

—1937—

Council agreed to pay the cost of all medical attention for Infantile Paralysis cases in the Municipality.

J. P. Lawrie, M.L.A., and A. W. Moffatt were appointed Trustees of the Brookdale Burial Ground.

A petition was forwarded to the Attorney - General to have one R.C.M.P. Constable stationed permanently in Carberry and have a Police Magistrate appointed.

Council agreed to allow a shipment of horses from Shaunovan, Sask., to be pastured in this Municipality with the understanding that the Municipality of Grassy Creek, Sask., be liable for any relief necessary. Another shipment of cattle and horses was agreed to from Harptree, Sask., under the same arrangement. Central Butte, Sask., also shipped a number of cattle and horses.

—1938—

Contract for grading the Wellwood Road was let to Barrager Bros., of Elm Creek. The cost to be \$4.50 per hour for tractor and elevating grader and Blade grader. Barrager was to pay men's wages and all fuel bills.

W. N. Balfour was appointed as Employment Agent for the Municipality.

—1939—

Councillor J. Mack passed away in May, 1939, and Council sent condolences to the Mack family. S. Dunfield was elected to replace J. Mack.

—1940—

Council agreed to sell by auction the Aultman Taylor Engine, Wagons, Tanks, cabooses on July 20, 1940, to the highest bidder.

1941—

Victory Bonds in the amount of \$5,000 were authorized to be purchased by by-law.

—1942—

A By-Law authorizing the purchase of \$5,000 in Victory Bonds was passed.

A second By-Law authorizing the purchase of \$3,000 in Victory Bonds was passed.

—1943—

Victory Bonds in the amount of

\$4,000 were purchased. A second By-Law authorizing the purchase of \$4,000 in Bonds was passed.

—1944—

Agreements were signed with the Manitoba Power Commission to make a survey of each farm in the Municipality for the farm electrification scheme being introduced by the Power Commission.

Agreements were also signed for street lighting of the following Villages in the Municipality:— Mel-bourne, Edrans, Ingelow, Wellwood, Brookdale, Oberon, Harte, Pleasant Point.

Bonds in the amount of \$4,000 were authorized by By-Law.

—1945—

By-Law authorizing the purchase of \$4,000 in Victory Bonds was passed.

A second by-law was passed for the purchase of \$3,000 in bonds.

A third by-law was passed for the purchase of \$4,000 in bonds.

A No. 99 Austin-Western Motor Patrol with Snowplow attachment was ordered from the Ingot Iron Company, Winnipeg, at a cost of \$12,540.00.

—1946—

A grant of \$350 was authorized to the Carberry Cemetery Board.



"SERVICE WITH SECURITY"

**THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

**HEAD OFFICE: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON**

ESTABLISHED 1884

Congratulates The

Carberry Agricultural Society

on its 75th Anniversary and on its Long Record
of Successful Endeavor

The Management, Directors, Staff and Agents join in Best
Wishes for continued success.

For 75 years, service with Security, has been the motto of the
Portage Mutual.

We are proud of the motto and prouder still of the record
that backs it up.

As a Policy Holder you can be sure of Friendly, Considerate,
Courteous Service, and Fast Settlement of your Claim.



S. E. Burch



Bill Burch

S. E. Burch & Son
Local Agents

A by-law was passed authorizing the borrowing of \$15,000 from the Bank of Montreal. The money was to be used for current expenditures.

A. Dickson was hired as Patrol Operator at salary of \$150.00 per month.

— 1947—

S. E. Burch, a licensed Auctioneer was authorized to sell by Public Auction the N ½ of Section 24, Township 10, Range 13.

A grant of \$750 was made to the Carberry Agricultural Society.

R. Nelson was appointed assistant Secretary-Treasurer at a salary of \$70 per month. R. Nelson tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. A. Dobbyn was appointed to replace him.

—1948—

A letter of encouragement was sent to Dr. G. T. McNeill of Treherne, Man., asking that he establish a practice in the Town of Carberry and R. M. North Cypress.

A D-7 Caterpillar Tractor was purchased from Powell Equipment Co., at a cost of \$7,000.

A Buffalo Turbine Sprayer was purchased for use in spraying grasshoppers.

\$3,000 in Bonds was purchased to be placed in Reserve Fund of Municipality.

—1949—

Walter Trundle was appointed as supervisor of the Grasshopper Spraying program.

A Tournado-Dozer "C" Tractor was purchased for \$25,300 F.O.B. Carberry. A new steel shed for machinery was purchased for \$5,653.00

The resignation of A. N. Menzies, Secretary-Treasurer since 1936, was accepted, to be effective December 31, 1949.

—1950—

A by-law was passed authorizing the issuing of debentures for erecting and equipping a new one-room school at Fairview, total amount of debenture issue to be \$10,000.00.

\$3,000 in bonds was purchased to be added to the Municipal Investment Reserve Fund.

—1951—

A used Elevating Grader with 42' boom was purchased from Kane Equipment Ltd., for the price of \$7,500.00.

Reeve Reidle and A. W. Moffatt were to act as the representatives of Council on the Fox Memorial Board for 1952-53-54 inclusive.

Council agreed to pay 60% of any operating deficit of the newly-constructed Fox Memorial Hospital. The Town of Carberry was to pay 40%.

—1952—

Council authorized payment of deficit of \$1,080.00 to the Fox Memorial Hospital for the year 1951.

A. N. Menzies was appointed Acting Secretary-Treasurer due to illness of Mrs. A. Dobbyn.

Council agreed to pay 40% of cost of new Rest Room in Town of Carberry with the Town paying 60%.

Council purchased new TD14-A Caterpillar Diesel Tractor at a cost of \$18,550.00.

Resignation of Mrs. Dobbyn as Secretary-Treasurer was accepted effective May 15, 1952.

Applications for Secretary-Treasurer were received and Robt. Mitchell was appointed as Secretary-Treasurer for the balance of 1952, effective June 1.

The Carberry/Neepawa Highway was taken over by the Province and the cost of maintenance was to be shared on a $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ basis with the Province paying the larger share.

—1953—

A brush spraying program was inaugurated to control brush growth on road allowances. The Manitoba Power Commission agreed to supply the spray and the Municipality pay the cost of application. W. Trundle was appointed supervisor of the spraying program.

Several complaints were received by Council of gardens being ruined by the brush spraying. The exuberance of the crew apparently was too great and everything within reach of the sprayer was given a dusting.

Approval was given the Fox Memorial Hospital Board to build an addition to the present hospital at a cost of \$24,000.

Mr. Hooper, Solicitor, tendered his resignation December 15, 1953. Council accepted with regret as Mr. Hooper's health was failing. He had been solicitor continuously from 1902 to the present time. A suitable presentation was made by Council and a letter of appreciation of his lengthy service was forwarded.

—1954—

Council appointed A. N. Menzies, Jr., to act on Fox Memorial Hospital Board representing the Municipality to complete the term of Mr. John Muirhead, whose death occurred early in the year.

Council purchased a new Austin-Western Motor Patrol and traded in the Adams Blade Grader. Total cost: \$14,460.00. A By-Law was passed authorizing the Dempsey S.D. to issue debentures in the amount of \$13,000.00 to be used

for the erecting and equipping of a new school.

—1955—

Council agreed to accept an amount equal to 71% of C.P.R. tax arrears and cancel the balance on all C.P.R. Branch Lines in the Municipality. The total amount was \$16,250.00. The C.P.R. still maintains their right that the main lines are exempt from taxation forever.

Government Grants for Market Roads were increased from \$7,000 to \$10,500 and Council made application for the full amount.

A by-law authorizing payment of the operating deficit to the Fox Memorial Hospital was passed. The amount was \$1,310.04.

A new Provincial Assessment was completed late in 1954 and when the new assessment Roll was received a deluge of appeals were mailed to the Municipal Office. The Court of Revision lasted three days and many irate ratepayers appeared to argue their cases. After many more days of wrangling the assessment Roll was accepted by Council and peace reigned—but only in the minds of the Assessors in Winnipeg.

A bill for \$2,465.00 was accepted by the C.P.R. as Branch Line Taxes for 1955. Main Line Taxes are still

being refused.

Council agreed to allow the Provincial Government to use the necessary land required for the purpose of erecting the new Trans-Canada Highway through this Municipality. Several parcels of land owned by the Municipality were utilized and the privately owned land was appropriated by the Highways Branch on private deals with the owners.

—1956—

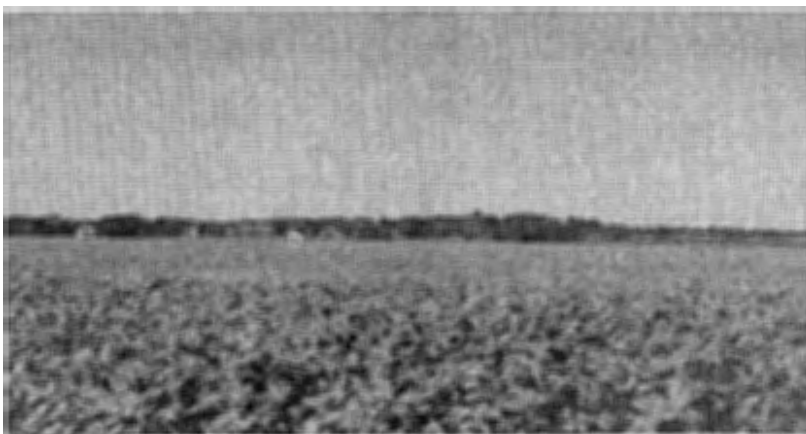
Council agreed to pay a third cost of the re-building of the Carberry-Neepawa Highway with the Provincial Government. When the re-building is completed the Province agrees to take over the highway.

Considerable water damage resulted in the western part of the Municipality caused by excessive run-off at the C.N.R. tracks at Ingelow. The C.N.R. sent out engineers and a deeper ditch was dug and flooding subsided. No claims were made and the C.N.R. paid the total cost of new culvert and ditching, etc.

Council accepted C.P.R. offer of \$2,318.05 in full taxes for their Branch Lines in this Municipality.

Neepawa Gas Line Co., applied for permission to build gas pipeline from Trans-Canada main line

Spruce Glen Farm



- Registered Grain
- Special Crops
- Hereford Cattle

T. Roy Bailey and Sons

15-10-14



North Cypress Council and Staff, 1959 — A. Dickson, R. Mitchell, S.L. Reidle, R. D. Nicholson, L. L. Mikkelsen, W. Hood, N Mack, S. Baker, J. Schneider, H. J. Graham, J. S. Cramer.

to Neepawa. Permission was granted.

Council passed a by-law agreeing to pay 50% of cost of Grass hopper spraying in the Municipality. Each farmer paid 50%. At the end of the season the Municipality claimed from the Province 50% of the amount they had expended.

A by-law making compulsory the vaccination of calves against Bang's Disease was passed.

Dr. E. Broughton was appointed as Inspector of Animals.

Once again an attempt was made to have the Province take over the Carberry-Neepawa Highway but the Department of Public Works apparently had other ideas and they did not include the Municipality of North Cypress.

—1957—

Four grasshopper spraying machines were purchased with each Councillor being responsible for the machine in his Ward. These were to be used for road allowance spraying only.

A used Adams Grader was purchased from Powell Equipment at a cost of \$3,275.00.

Mrs. R. Mitchell was appointed Acting Secretary - Treasurer to carry on due to illness of the Secretary-Treasurer, R. Mitchell. Mrs. A. Duncan was also appointed Assistant. Mrs. E. Dempsey and Mrs. U. Boles celebrated their 100th birthdays and were honored by celebrations. Council sent their congratulations.

—1958—

Final Assessment figures of the Trans-Canada Pipe Line were received from the Assessor and they showed \$173,220.00 added to the Assessment Roll for 1958.

A grant of \$850.00 was made to the Carberry Agricultural Society for 1958, an increase of \$100 due to

increase of prize money, etc.

Three Municipal Residents were honored on their 100th and 101st birthdays. The Council sent congratulations and bouquets of flowers to each.

Mrs. Ellen Dempsey (101)

Mrs. Ursula Boles (101)

Mr. Walter Little (100)

The C.N.R. made application to close the Station at Pleasant Point due to lack of business. Council concurred.

The Secretary-Treasurer was appointed official agent for the new Manitoba Hospital Services Plan. All residents were to be registered on or before the 31 of May, 1958.

Council agreed to join the White-mud River — Riding Mountain Watershed Committee to attempt to control waters eroding portions of farm land in the north and north-east portions of the Municipality.

Council agreed to pay their portion of cost of re-building Carberry-Neepawa Highway which amounted to \$10,695.00 — the most re-built road in the Province.

Another resolution was forwarded to the Minister of Public Works strongly protesting the lack of co-

operation by his Department in the taking over of the Carberry - Neepawa Highway as agreed in 1956. Early in 1959 there had been no reply to the resolution. New government in office!!!

C.P.R. Branch line taxes were paid in full but the main line taxes are not being recognized.

A new Austin-Western Motor Patrol was purchased complete with V snow plow and wing at a total cost of \$32,000. The old Austin-Western patrol was traded in and the net cost of new machine was \$25,000.

Application for 50/50 assistance for snow plowing on Market Roads was made with the Province paying up to \$500, and approved by the Department of Public Works.

Councillor Blair, who retired from Council at the end of 1958, was presented with a gift from Council and thanked by the Reeve on behalf of Council for his work during his ten years in office of Councillor for Ward 3.

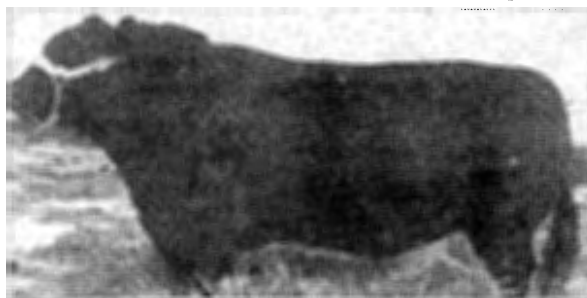
—1959—

Application for grants totalling \$10,500 on Market Roads was made to the Department of Public Works and accepted.

A vote on the new School Division was taken early in 1959 and approved for this division. At the time of this writing, Council is waiting on a vote for election of trustees for the said division. The budget cannot be completed until after the election and the Board of the Division has set their budget for 1959. It is expected that taxes will be generally lower this year as Provincial Education grants have been substantially increased. More equitable distribution of the tax load is another feature of the new program which is long overdue.

Arrangements for booster shots of Polio Serum have been completed

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS C. C. TURNER and Family



Dalemere Revolution 11th
Aberdeen Angus Breeders — 32-11-14

with the Department of Health. The shots are to be given immediately following the Easter Holidays of students.

Mrs. Boles and Mrs. Dempsey were congratulated on passing their 102nd birthdays.

It will be noted that in this brief resume that the administrative routine of the Municipality has changed very little in the past decade. Problems are more numerous due to the expanding economy of our times. Life is lived at a much faster pace than 25 years ago, resulting in more legislation having to be passed. New road building techniques have been developed in order to keep pace with the speed of travel. Greater services are needed for Welfare, Hospitals, etc. The day of the isolated community is past and the ratepayer of today is better informed. This gives rise to the demand for more and better services of all types in order to "keep up with the Jones," as a manner of speaking. This is not altogether true in most cases but one does wonder if all the demands for services are bona-fide or whether they are a necessity or merely a luxury for easier living.

Local government spending in most Municipalities has reached the point of straining the available revenues. This leads to the local governments making demands for greater grants from upper levels of Provincial and Federal governments. The sources of revenue in Rural Municipalities is very limited and it has been advocated for a number of years that a portion of the revenue derived by Provincial governments particularly, be turned over to local governments, i.e., licenses for motor vehicles, gasoline taxes, etc. Some concessions have been made in the Province in the past two years in the way of outright grants to the Municipalities by the province based on the population. It is hoped in Municipal circles that this is only the beginning of a new era for redistribution of revenue structures. It would place the Municipalities in a much better financial position but there is always the possibility of loss of local government power. Centralization of government is not desired to the extent that it deprives the people the right of local autonomy.

REEVES

Chas. A. Gowan, 1898; W. G. Rogers, 1899-1900; John W. Stratford, 1901-02; John G. Barron, 1903-05, 1910-11; Peter Robertson, 1906-



Municipal Equipment, 1959 — left to right: J. Schneider, R. Mitchell, S. Cramer, H. Graham, R. Nicholson, S. Reidle, N. Mack, L. Mikkelsen, S. Baker, W. Hood, A. Dickson.

07; John Elmhirst, 1908-09; T. E. Miller, 1912-13; H. Boles, 1914-15, 1920-22; Andrew Lyons, 1916-17, 1923-24; W. G. Kennedy, 1918-19; Thos. Braden, 1925-45; S. L. Reidle, 1946—.

COUNCILLORS

James A. Graham, 1898-1904; D. McNaughton, 1898-1901; J. G. Barron, 1898-99, 1902, 1907-09; C. Turner, 1898-1900, 1906-07; Dan. Switzer, 1898, 1902; Dave Cathcart, 1898; Wm. Moorehead, 1899-01, 1905-06, 1914-16; T. W. Kerr, 1899-1900; Samuel Craig, 1900-01; Sam. McCurdy, 1901-02; Foster Graham, 1901-02; Arthur King, 1902-03; R. Elmhirst, 1903-04; Harry Boles, 1903-04, 1910-13, 1917-19; J. J. McRae, 1903, 1914-17; William W. Ford, 1903-04; W. E. Bailey, 1904-06; John Morgan, 1904-09; Wright Garland, 1905-09; Peter Robertson, 1905; John Elmhirst, 1905-07; D. Switzer, 1907-09; David Wright, 1908-13; Ed. Miller, 1908-11; A. Lyons, 1910-15; C. Rasmussen, 1910-26; B. May, 1910-12; Thos. Braden, 1912-24; W. G. Kennedy, 1913-17; T. Rogers, 1916-17; T. E. H. Nelson, 1918-21; A. J. Grant, 1918-21; T. Evans, 1918-24, 1929-32; J. Brown, 1920-46; A. Dempsey, 1922-45; S. E. Burch, 1922-29; A. N. Menzies, 1925-36; A. Rogers, 1925-28; J. Mack, 1927-39; J. Inverarity, 1930-33; H. Byram, 1933-34; J. Seaman, 1934-35; J. A. Boles, 1935-46; H. E. Graham, 1937-46; S. L. Reidle, 1936-45; S. Dunfield, 1940-47; N. McFarlane, 1946-55; G. W. Wells, 1946-54; J. N. Elmhirst, 1947-56; W. Moore, 1947-48; H. L. Simpson, 1947-54; J. S. Cramer, 1948—; W. D. Blair, 1949-58; H. J. Graham, 1955—; L. L. Mikkelsen, 1955—; R. D. Nicholson, 1956—; S. Baker, 1957—; W. Hood, 1959—.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS

Michael Collins, 1898-1912; R. J. Morgan, 1913-25; Miss E. Morgan, 1926-29; J. F. Jones, 1930-36; A. N. Menzies, 1936-49; Mrs. A. Dobbryn, 1950-52; R. Mitchell, 1952—.

ASSISTANT SEC.-TREAS.

A. N. Menzies, 1951.

HEALTH OFFICERS

Dr. J. M. Eaton, 1898, 1900-07; Dr. McKay, 1899; Dr. W. T. Godfrey, 1908-10; Dr. R. J. Waugh, 1911-14, 1916-20, 1923-31, 1937, 1939, 1941-45; Dr. M. C. Bridgeman of Wellwood, 1915; Dr. McIlroy, N. ½ Municipality, 1921, Dr. Lawson, S. ½ Municipality, 1921; Dr. Grant of Brookdale, 1922; Dr. L. J. Loughlin, 1932-36, 1938, 1940; Dr. M. H. Ivens, 1946-48; Dr. G. T. McNeill, 1951—.

SOLICITORS

J. D. Hunt, 1898-1900, 1902-05; H. R. Hooper, Q.C., 1901-53; F. O. Meighen, Q.C., 1954-58; J. B. Martin, LL.B., 1959—.

ASSESSORS

J. Dodds, 1898, 1904; John Morgan, 1900-02; John Mitchell, 1903, 1911, 1913; Andrew Lyons, 1905-06, 1908; R. Grant, 1919; Thos. Collins, 1920; D. F. Menzies, 1921; Thomas Seaman, 1922, 1926; J. F. Jones, 1927; W. G. Kennedy, 1929; S. E. Burch, 1930-31, 1934-47, 1949; Walter Trundle, 1950-55; Provincial Municipal Assessor, 1956—.

AUDITORS

J. Dodds, 1898-99; John Logan, 1899; John Mitchell, 1900; Charles Brooks, 1900, 1902-04; W. H. English, 1901; Peter Robertson, 1901-02; W. G. Rogers, 1904-07; A. W. Blackwell, 1905-08.

WEED INSPECTORS

M. Craig, 1919; John McDougall, 1920; John Gray, 1923, 1925; H. Elmhirst, 1926; P. Olmstead, 1938-48, 1950-58; Cecil Campbell, 1959—.



First Elevated Grader, 1914.



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RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH CYPRESS
AND THE TOWN OF CARBERRY**

on their 75th ANNIVERSARY

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Our hearty congratulations on your first three-quarters of a century of progress!

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**Carberry Agricultural Society,
Carberry, Manitoba**



75TH ANNIVERSARY

Brookdale District



Charlie Simpson

The old Edmonton or Rocky Mountain Trail crossed through Brookdale territory in days before there were such things as railways or highways. This trail, first believed to be used by

Indians, later by the fur traders, was the natural route to be followed by numerous traders, surveyors, and settlers as they entered this part of the West in the 1870s and early '80s. The first settlements were along this trail with Andrew Dodds and family settling where Sam Abbott now lives. John Humeston was right behind, homesteading on the land immediately west.

Farther west and one mile north, presently Roland Stewart's premises, was what was called "The Fingerboard," where the trail branched, one finger continuing north-west to Minnedosa, Fort Ellice and points west, with the other finger swinging towards Brandon and the Souris Valley. There was a stopping place at "The Fingerboard," as well as at Dodds' in the early days, providing lodgings and water for settlers on their overnight stops. Many early settlers, while stopping over night at Dodds' on their journeys farther west, were persuaded to take up homesteads in the Brookdale area. An example of this was Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jardine, who were married in Scotland in 1881 and came out to Canada the same year. They came as far as Portage on the railroad where they secured a team of oxen and a cow, and started out for Birtle where they hoped to locate. They were



Brookdale Main Street (Railway Ave.) in 1911

travelling along this trail, and preparing to spend the night just south of Dodds' when Mr. and Mrs. Dodds prevailed upon them to spend the night at their house. A lasting friendship sprang up over night and by next morning the Jardines had decided to find land as close to Dodds as possible. So quickly had the area become settled the closest land available was six miles straight west where Ronnie Jardine now lives.

Early Settlers

Many of these early homesteaders did not stay in the district too long and their names do not mean too much to us now. Many of them mortgaged their farms and lost them, or sold out to eastern farmers as soon as they could claim their Deeds. Among those who did stick and those entering and purchasing land in the district in the early days were the following: — (the names of the present owners or residents are in brackets) Andrew Dodds (Sam Abbot), Bob Dodds (Lawrie quarter), Jack Dodds (Alf Evans), Jim Dodds (Walter Pierson), John Humeston and sons (the west half of A. Dodds' section, the quarter on which Brookdale is situated, as well as the quarter immediately

north of Brookdale), John Mitchell (Keith Blenkhorne), George Gerrie (Oscar Swanson), Arthur King (Ernie North), Tom Morgan operated a lime kiln (south end of the half section where C. Vinthers has lived until recently), Daniel Jardine (Ronnie Jardine), Alex. Moffatt (Doug. Mitchell), R. P. Fraser (Alex. Fraser), Adam McKenzie (about five or six sections in the Oberon district, including most of the land now owned by the Mays, the Pooles, Bob and Lorne Mikkelsen, as well as some more), William McKenzie (section where Edmund and H. L. Simpson now live; buildings were in the centre of the section), John and Fred Lucas (Ruby Gowan), Joseph Ducklow (Bill Gordon), J. Ducklow (Hebe Hockins), Richard Turpin (Roland Stewart), William Ford (John Ford), Charlie Gowan (Rex Carter), Tom Gowan (Ben Dennis owns it, Frankie Hunter used to live there), S. R. Ames (on land that Jardines and F. Swanson now own — S. ½ 31), Mr. Lamb (H. Ames farm), Jack McQuarrie (H. Kinney's quarter south of town (H. Kinney's ¼ south of town), D. McQuarrie (R. Fraser's old farm), Mr. Batters (S. end of B. Mikkelsen's), Mr. Angus (M. McCrae farm), A. Swanson (homesteaded the south quarter where O. Humes live), John Witherspoon (Albert Harburn), Mr. Wannop (N. ½ where Ronnie Jardine lives), Tom McBean (half section surrounded by maple trees where Alf. Evans lives), Mr. McEachern (Pete Ballantyne), Dan McDonald (Gus Swanson), Bosnell (A. McKee), Tim Poole (Lottins), Jim Hunter (first homestead, where Billy Hill lives, later to Norman's quarter, then to farm where Wiezbinskis live), Alf. Whiteman (Art Evans).

Mr. John Mitchell, who gave the name "Brookdale P.O.", was first postmaster. He lived on the farm

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Wm. DICKSON

BROOKDALE

PHONE 5

FARM HISTORY

S½-24-12-16

1880-80 — Wm. McKenzie
T. McKenzie

1890-1910 — F. May

1911-1913 — Ballantynes

1913-1928 — S. Rogers

1928 — Simpsons



HERD STARTED

1950 purchasing a heifer from A. B. Anderson. A heifer and bull from C. M. Partridge.

PRESENT HERD

60 HEAD

TIR EACHUINN FARM

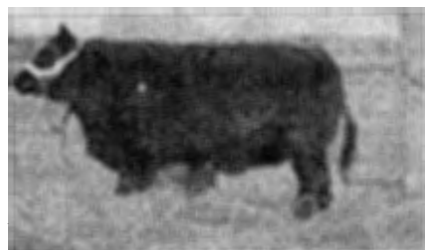
ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

1 Mile East 1½ Miles South Brookdale

H. L. Simpson

Brookdale

C. M. Simpson



Quiet Lass of Tir Eachuinn
Futurity Show 1959

HERD SIRES

Elation Bandolier of Prairielea
2nd.

Eileenmere of Old Hermitage 21st.

PRESENT SIRE

Anokamere 20th.



Eileenmere of Tri Eachuinn
Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus
Bull — Brandon 1959

later owned by H. R. Hooper, Carberry barrister, and now that of Keith Blenkhorne. From the brook which flows from the west down into the flat plain or dale which spreads out for miles to the east, the name "Brook-dale" was derived. In later years the Post Office was moved to Charlie Gowans' (Rex Carters'). There it remained until Brookdale town came into being in 1902.

Education

Back in 1883, the early settlers became education conscious and formed Brookdale S.D. 168. The school was erected on the S.W. corner of 24-12-16 (H. L. Simpson farm) and remained there for 22 years. Early records are unprocurable. However an old Secretary-Treasurer's book for 1894-95 and 1900-1904 was recently located and gives information as to teachers, trustees, expenditures and revenue.

Miss Nelson taught the first part of 1894 until she was relieved by Mr. Lamont. Trustees duly elected on December 3, 1894 were Mr. John Humeston, Alex. B. Moffatt, and Adam McKenzie. John Dodds had been the previous Board Chairman. Government grant for 1895 was \$33.77. How does this compare with

today's grants?

Later, Miss Hodson taught in 1900. Miss Effie Hamilton taught in 1901 and half of 1902. Miss Baldwin finished 1902 and taught in 1903. Miss McGillan had charge in 1904, the last year the school operated. Among interesting items of Expenditures 1902, were a tin pail at 40c, tin cup 10c, three water glasses 35c. Auditors for 1904 were R. P. Fraser and Thomas Gowan.

Rev. T. C. Court was a travelling minister of the Plains and included the Brookdale School in his circuit.

Meanwhile, farther west, the Jardine family went to Norman School, a distance of about two and one-half miles, if one went by road. To simplify matters Mr. Jardine plowed a furrow over the fields in a straight line for the children to follow in order not to get lost.

The first Post Office was at Moorepark, near McLean's, later at Brant's (Alf. North), and as civilization got closer the post office was at Lamb's in the house where H. Ames used to live. In early days the settlers hauled their wood from the bush north of Franklin. The men, leaving home on a Monday morning, camping in the bush all week, would return Saturday night.

Creelford School (presently Tom Craig's premises) was operating in the late 1880s and early '90s. Miss Thompson (later, mother of Ariel Robinson) taught there in 1885 or 1886. One of her pupils was R. B. Allen, now of Neepawa. Miss Thompson boarded at the George Gerrie home. As she was a city girl he plowed a furrow to the school for her to follow so she would not get lost. It seems, in the early days before the land was broken, there was often fog or mist and it was quite easy to lose one's way. Jim Dodds is also believed to have taught at this school. Creelford school was moved into Brookdale soon after the town started and it is now the residence of Alan Abbott. Some of the early residents to the west of the school were:— Tom Morgan, Billy Mitchell, Joe Allen, Henry Willmott, Bob Seabury (father of Mrs. Charlie Chapman) and the Munroes.

Adam McKenzie

Although numerous articles have been written about Adam McKenzie in other books, and possibly by other correspondents in this magazine as well, mention should be made about him, because he actually was a part of the Brookdale

area until the coming of the railroad split the district in half by the formation of the two villages, Oberon and Brookdale. To obtain money to buy the farms in this district, he moved 25 carts of flour from his farm at Arden to Edmonton, a distance of almost 800 miles. Flour was selling for \$25.00 a hundred-weight in Edmonton.

Of course farms were not very high priced at that time. The story goes that Adam traded two bags of flour for the section of land where Frank and Arthur May now live.

Adam located in the district in 1881 of 1882 residing on the Tom McKenzie farm that was later sold to Frank May. Severe frosts in 1883 and 1884 broke many an early settler's heart forcing the remaining settlers to oat production. To this day the area south and east from Brookdale through the Oberon and Harte districts are more subject to frosts than the higher land lying north west of Brookdale. Adam built a big granary at Sewell on the main line of the C.P.R. He bagged many loads of oats which were

stacked in this granary. For some reason, he either forgot about it, or perhaps unable to obtain railway car service, was forced to leave it idle for one season. Upon inspection the following summer the mice had ruined the bags and created such destruction the oats were almost a total loss.

About 1890, Adam, having lost his first wife, returned to Ontario with matrimony on his mind. He stopped at McNaughtons and a romance blossomed. Later Dave McNaughton and his sister arrived in Winnipeg. Miss McNaughton and Adam McKenzie were married, returning to Adam's ranch at Brookdale accompanied by Dave McNaughton. Adam helped Dave McNaughton locate on some farms in the Brookdale district. Mr. McNaughton served on the Council of North Cypress from 1894 to 1901. He and Adam were later destined to be opponents in their efforts to establish their respective town of Brookdale and McKenzieville.

Later Settlers

Meanwhile, newcomers began to appear. H. Swanson bought the quarter where O. Hume now lives and resided there for half a century. Also the May Bros. Bernard, Morgan, Tom and Ken, made their appearance. Bernard moved onto the section where McLeods now live. Morgan lived originally on Del. Watt's farm, with Tom on the other half section where L. Baker now lives. Then the Harburn Brothers came. Jack started out on the edge of the sandhills, later moving to Foster's present location. Matthew occupied Clifford's farm, and Frank lived on the Jack Dodds' place which Alf. Evans now farms. John Stanton occupied Keith Blenkhorne's farm. Joe Mitchell farmed the Bay Dennis lands, and operated a prairie blacksmith shop. In 1894 Angus Clegg moved into the district north west of the town.

At the turn of the century Evans Bros. arrived (Tom, Billy, Ed. and Ernie), also the Mikkelson Bros. (Macall, Nels, Sophus and Lou), and May Bros. (Frank and Jack). Frank bought Wm. McKenzie's section. In 1903 Watsons moved onto the Moffatt lands, and Tom Evans purchased a farm from Tom McBean. Jack Vinthers also made his appearance. "Scotch Bill" Davidson occupied the Reg. Jones farm. Ballentynes moved into the district north west of town.

The C.P.R. Comes

Prior to 1900, large acreages of virgin prairie still existed. Most

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DALE MERE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

W. L. McDonald, Brookdale



Dennis Street, Brookdale, 1906 (School, Church and Hotel)

sections had some land broken and some were fenced but the long haul to the railroad made it difficult for the small farmer to make progress. At this time the main line of the C.P.R. ran through Carberry, Douglas and Brandon, with a branch running through Neepawa and Minnedosa forcing the farmers to haul their produce a good ten to twenty miles. While Cameron and Moore, had a country store on the corner of Charlie Gowan's farm, any large items had to be hauled a good distance to bring them into the district. So, naturally the talk of a branch line of the C.P.R. coming through the district caused considerable speculation and excitement. No one knew for sure where the line was going to go or where the town would be, but everybody wanted to be as close to it as possible. When the surveyors decided the route they would follow, the people of the district had to select a site for their town. It was generally agreed that they would build the townsite on Barney May's land, directly across from Andrew Dodds buildings. Some of the people farther east were not too satisfied with this. With so many people dissatisfied Adam McKenzie was easily persuaded to use his influence on the President of the C.P.R. (an old friend) into letting them start a town farther east at the present site of Oberon. The people farther West became so annoyed they urged Dave McNaughton to approach Premier Roblin. Mr. Roblin was sympathetic and decreed that the end of the track for that year would be on Dave McNaughton's land, and a station would be built there. The story also goes that the C.P.R. had Dave McNaughton and Adam McKenzie in two separate offices, bidding against one another to see who could offer the town (and incidentally the C.P.R.) the most, to have the town situated on his land. This rivalry between the two towns con-

tinued for sometime but perhaps the district would be better off today if there had been one town.

Town Planning

The surveyors moved in to lay out the townsite in May, 1902. They boarded at McNaughtons. They named the streets of Brookdale after themselves (Dennis, Petrol, and Agate) with avenues being named Railway Avenue, and McNaughton Avenue after the founder of the town. They decided to call the town Brookdale after the Post Office and school. It might be interesting to note that the total allocation of funds from the Municipality for Ward 6 in 1902 was \$375.00. In June W. E. Moore was appointed Postmaster, and it was reported that farmers were breaking up all their fence corners now that they were assured the town was coming.

It was not "all work and no play," as Brookdale sported a bicycle club at this time. Also of interest are some of the Brookdale School promotions of 1902:— Grade VI, Jean McKenzie, Millie Gowan, James Gowan; Grade V, Cameron McKenzie; Grade IV, Anna McKenzie, Vena McNaughton, Sarah Angus, Clifford Angus, Minnie McQuarrie, Roy Fraser, Etta Fraser. The following were promoted in reading

and spelling only: Wallace Moffatt, Alice Gowan.

By the middle of September the townsite was already a beehive of activity. Cleggs moved in and lived in a tent while they were building their butcher shop (former home of Angus Lawrie). The blacksmith shop was almost completed. Mr. Perrin was the first blacksmith in the building, lastly used by Ralph Chisholm as a garage. Cameron's General Store was being rapidly erected (now Murrays), and a general Boarding House was ready to open. By October 1, 1902, the rails had been laid and they were able to receive freight.

The Bell Telephone Company was making plans to connect Wellwood and Brookdale to their long distance telephone system. Later on in the fall contractors erected Dave McNaughton's grain warehouse (this presently being used by Angus Lawrie for fertilizer, cement, etc.).

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O. E. McLEOD

BROOKDALE,

MANITOBA

Mr. Moore was also constructing a large store just where the Pool Elevator house now stands. The Lake of the Woods Elevator was completed (Mrs. Clegg and daughter, Mary, boarded the men in a tent), and McNaughton started to build a store across from his warehouse (now cafe and post office).

The material for the construction of the station had arrived thus removing all doubt about where the station would be and it was the humble opinion of the people in general, and the business men in particular, that in the course of a very few years, Brookdale would hold an important place among the business towns of the province.

The farmers seemed to have a problem similar to ours; the elevators were plugged with grain due to a shortage of boxcars and irregular train service.

In 1903 Clegg became agent for the Deering Machine Company while Mr. M. McNeevin was blacksmithing and F. Zimmerman built a workshop, dwelling, and later a feed stable.

During the winter of 1902-3 there had been considerable snow which, upon melting, flooded everything leaving Brookdale practically in a

slough. A petition was presented to the Council to drain the district. Levels were taken in various places in town and in the low lying part of country to the west.

In July, 1903, Brookdale threw a big picnic in Charlie Gowan's grove (Miller place). There was very keen interest in a Provincial Election that year so that politics, as well as baseball, were a centre of attraction. 1,500 people were in attendance and the ladies of the district served over 1,000 meals that day.

Building Boom

1903 saw the building boom of the previous fall continue. The Carberry Elevator Company elevator was completed (where the U.G.G. elevator stands today) with J. P. Lawrie as agent. Another carriage house and stable was built. Cellars were dug for Shannon's Hardware store and Si. Hunter's hotel (where Mrs. Dodds' house is now). Dr. Toms of Wellwood, opened an office in town and practiced there two days each week.

This was a busy year for Brookdale. Mr. Arnott built a drug store (present location of Angus Lawrie's new house). Mr. Dent was manager of Shannon's Hardware when it

opened in the fall. J. Miller built a store (east of Murray's, later burnt down), and Miss Mullen opened a Dress Shop over the store. Seymore and Hyde opened their bakery (now the Masonic Hall). McConley, Lawrie and Cameron (Lumber yard) were building their houses (Cameron's house was where the telephone office is now located). It was later moved to the Church for a Manse. It burned in the late twenties. Cameron also built the house now occupied by Cleave Chudley. Clegg and Campbell sent out eight Deering binders that season. O. W. McDonald moved into the district in the summer of 1903. The Council of North Cypress gave the Town a grant of \$100.00 to be spent on improving the thoroughfares of the Town.

In 1904 Mr. McBurnie built a shop (Bonnet's Shop) and became Frost & Wood agent. He also built the house where Norman Hunter now dwells, and later became Massey-Harris agent with Ham Layng as assistant. The first resident Doctor in the person of Dr. Thompson came to the district in September of this year.

The Church

Methodist pioneers made plans for a church, digging the basement in the fall of 1903, and completing the construction of the Church in the summer of 1904. In the meantime Church services were held in the waiting room of the station. It is interesting to note that the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Anglicans all held worship services in the same Church every Sunday.

School Consolidation

Centralization of school districts was recognized in 1903. Oberon and Brookdale discussed the possibility of joining forces but neither district would compromise. Brookdale built their own two storey school in 1904 selling their old school house located on S. W. 24-12-16. This building was used as a shed behind Hilliard Clegg's dwelling, and later it was used as a waiting room for an open air rink, but was subsequently burned. Mr. Millen, the first teacher, remained five and one-half years. Classes were held in the lower room with the top floor being used as the Community Hall for a number of years until the school enrolment increased making it necessary to use both floors. First trustees were G. W. Arnott, A. Clegg, and A. King.

Harburn S.D., No. 1313, and Craig S. D. were formed in 1908 for the purpose of filling the vacuum when

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Carberry

the School was moved to Brookdale. Harburn School was built on the S. E. corner of Alf. Evans farm, presumably being named after F. Harburn who lived there at the time. About 1915 the Harburn School district consolidated with Brookdale and the school building was moved to Ingelow for a hall. Miss McCallum was one of the first teachers and Miss Jessie Rogers was the last teacher of Harburn prior to consolidation.

A number of the farmers in the Craig area formed a School District but were financially unable to build a school, so the children were sent to Brookdale. This district followed the example set by Harburn and consolidated with Brookdale.

In 1919 or 1920 Belton and Freeland School Districts were consolidated with Brookdale, and two more rooms were added to the original school. The Freeland School was located north-east of Brookdale on the quarter section now owned by W. A. Ramsey, and is still used as a shed on the Art. Evans farm. Early residents around Freeland were Pooles, Hockins and Whitemans. Belton School was situated north west of Brookdale with early settlers of that area being Andy Fraser (1/4 mile north) supplying drinking water for the school. Joe and Harry Wiggins (north of Clayton Dunsmore), Laurie Robinson, John Vague, Chisholms, Duclows and Hunters. Mr. Duncan Martin was teacher when Norman Hunter attended school. Other teachers were Miss Beech and Miss Duclow. This school house was sold to Joe Jones upon consolidation.

Christmas Day, 1923, the Brookdale School burned. A new four-roomed brick building was constructed in 1924 while Mr. H. Simpson was Chairman of the Board.

Consolidation meant the purchase of seven school vans on wheels which had to be transferred to sleighs for winter use when the occupants had to huddle together with "foot warmers" and rugs to keep warm. Later, winter vans with stoves were purchased making travelling more comfortable.

Brickyard

A brick yard was started in the fall of 1904. It was merely to test the quality of Brookdale clay and to find the best type of bricks which could be made from it. It was situated about where Dick Taylor's house now sits. The Brookdale clay was found excellent for brick making, so R. Hales & Son of Rapid City, built a \$15,000 brick factory

on land east of Brookdale owned by Robert Dodds, which went into operation in the spring of 1905. In 1906 the C.P.R. put a siding and branch line into the brickyard thus saving nearly all team labor. It was capable of producing 20,000 bricks per day and orders were being received from as far away as Regina and Foxwarren.

Mr. T. McNeill, Rapid City, started a boarding house in the summer of 1905. Mr. E. M. Jones rented the McNaughton store and used it as a furniture and implement store. Mr. Montford Rush erected a Barber-shop and Poolroom on Railway Avenue (immediately east of Murray's store). Mr. Arnott enlarged his drugstore and purchased a soda fountain and handled soft drinks and ice cream from then on. Mr. J. F. Jones built a boarding house (where Barretts still live) with Brookdale bricks. The Bell Telephone Company secured eleven subscribers for their long distance telephone system.

Meanwhile Mr. Millen had built the house that Wallace Moffatt once occupied. Wagstaffe built the house Bob Chisholm resides in, and Mr. Humeston built the house where Mrs. Evans dwells.

It is interesting to note that in 1907, the town and district were not at all pleased with the existing train and mail service. Protests by the citizens were disregarded so a Board of Trade was formed. President, Dave McNaughton; Secretary, A. C. Millen; Directors, J. P. Lawrie, F. G. C. Seymour, S. Hunter, J. W. Miller, G. M. McKenzie, D. Baker, Dr. Thompson and Charles Powers. The Board commenced work preparing Committees to approach the proper railroad officials.

Union Lodge 108 A. F. & A.M., was formed and had its first meeting on July 26, 1907. Mr. H. Smith, C.P.R. agent was first Master of the Lodge. They held their meetings in the school for several years. In 1914, a hall was procured and opened (originally the bakeshop of Seymour & Hyde, later a Harness shop). The hall has been completely renovated both upstairs and down. The present Master is Mr. Hugh Gillespie, of Douglas.

Social note — A dance was sponsored by the Forrestors in Brookdale Union School Hall in the spring of 1908, dancing from 8:30 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. Music was supplied by Miss McLean of Creeford, and Messrs McLean, Hughes and Hunter.

Refreshments served by Seymour & Hyde.

Debates were very popular in the early days. Inter-district debating as well as town and country debates. One of the later debates was held in Brookdale in February, 1909 on the subject—"Resolved: It is more advantageous to live in the country than in the city." The negative side was supported by Cameron, Taylor and Miss J. Hunter.

Mr. Craig and Mr. J. Wilson moved into the district in 1907. Mr. W. J. Kinney moved to the district from Chater in 1908 to the farm presently occupied by Harold and Clifford. Mr. John Vinthers was living here until this time. Also coming in 1908, were Posslewaite (where Ray Redlin lives) and Charlie Parrot (Flanigan place, Vagues also living there). In 1909 Mr. Walker and family moved into rooms over Cameron's Hardware Store, Mr. Walker having purchased the farm where Bay Dennis now lives. Doncasters came from the States to their present location. In about 1910, Bliss Goodwin took over McNeevin's Blacksmith shop. In 1911, Tweedies moved into the district and Ballantynes moved south of Brookdale to their present location. In 1913, Stan. and Alex. Rogers moved up from Carberry. Mr. and Mrs. Hall came out from Scotland in 1912.

A special train came from Brandon to the initiation ceremonies of Central Lodge No. 66 I.O.O.F. Mr. A. E. Millen was the first Noble Grand. Lodge was held in the school hall until they constructed their own hall adjacent to the School grounds in 1915 or 1916. Mr. Millen resigned from teaching in 1910 because of ill health. Mr. Warren McLeod finished the term.

The drugstore was enlarged in 1910 and a branch of the Sterling Bank was opened with Mr. Stearns in charge and Mr. Bowen as teller.

The Brookdale Telephone exchange also opened with its office in the drugstore. Miss Myrtle Clegg was one of the first operators. She worked there for three years at \$35.00 per month until she earned enough money to go to the Wheat City Business College. There were about 55 subscribers.

Mr. Barney May chugged into Brookdale with his 22 h.p. McLaughlin in April, 1910. Later on in May, Mr. Smith, the station agent, purchased an auto buggy, and in August, Angus Clegg purchased an auto delivery wagon.

In the summer of 1910 a Rink



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Company was formed. President D. McNaughton; vice-pres., Charles Gowan; sec.-treas., N. G. Sallow; directors, W. J. Kinney, Bert McDonald, J. W. Miller, S. Hunter, J. McKenzie. The rink was built that fall on the east side of town. It consisted of a sheet of clear skating ice 50' x 150' with a sheet of curling ice on each side, plus waiting room. Total cost \$3,000. It was lighted with gasoline lamps. Unfortunately finances were depleted before it was shingled which meant it had to be torn down some years later.

The Carberry Elevator Company sold their elevator to the Provincial Government in 1910 and in 1911 Mr. J. M. McKenzie left as agent of the Lake of the Woods Company, succeeded by Mr. George Switzer. Mr. S. Basterfield took over the teaching duties at the school and Si. Hunter sold his hotel to a Mr. Smith. Later on, in April, Neil's store burned down on a Sunday evening while church was in session.

Dr. Baynhim, the young Brookdale doctor of this period, met with a fatal accident when his horse ran away and hit a telephone pole just west of town. It was a cold morning and he lay on the ground undiscovered for quite sometime. The result—he died of pneumonia in Portage hospital in about a week's time. Dr. Scribner was the next medical doctor at Brookdale.

Meanwhile the brick yard was very busy. More orders were coming in than it could fill. New equipment was put in so that hollow brick and veneer could be made. Thirty men were employed at the brickyard in 1911.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Alf Goddard came to Brookdale from England and Tweedies arrived from Scotland. Glen Walkey was managing the drug store and Miss Jean McNabb was engaged as teacher for the August term.

In 1912 M. H. Swallow sold his implement business to John B. Davidson. A petition was circulated asking for the cancellation of the license of the Brookdale hotel. We also note that this year Mr. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, spent \$383.00 on sidewalks in Brookdale, without authorization of the Council, for which he was never paid..

Miss Whitely was hired as teacher in April, 1913. Mr. Basset was on the Sterling Bank staff and Rev. Anderson was the new Methodist minister. It was also in this year that Brookdale had a donkey club. To qualify you had to stand on the

Main Street and make jeering remarks about the ladies as they passed on Saturday or Sunday evenings.

The Hotel was burned in 1913. Miss Murray took charge of Brookdale School in January, 1915. School Consolidation was the topic of the day and 1915 will long be remembered as the year of the big crop.

During the fall of 1918, a particularly dangerous type of influenza was making the rounds, first in the large cities then spreading out to the smaller centers. During early winter the residents of Brookdale and district stayed home as much as possible for safety. Most community projects were dropped for the winter. Later the "flu" scare seemed to be receding and as everyone had become tired of staying home, they decided to put on a concert. It was big. Everybody came including a couple of people who were just taking the flu. The hot stuffy atmosphere of the concert provided ideal conditions for the spreading of the flu bug. Soon many people of the town and vicinity came down with influenza all at once.

The services of a Dr. Halbrook from Brandon were secured. The cases very soon became too numerous and too far flung for him to handle with any degree of efficiency. The Oddfellows Hall was taken over to be used as a hospital and Jim Miller's home (now Mrs. Kinney's) was used as a kitchen and a place for the nurses to sleep. To get the hall cleaned up, Jack Wilson, Sam Ames and J. P. Lawrie scrubbed the floors on their hands and knees and hung curtains to divide it. Any cases which were too serious to respond to home treatment were brought into the hospital. Mr. Wilson and Walter Christianson ran school vans and sleighs for ambulances, one bringing in cases from the west and the

east. Mrs. Wilson cooked for all the patients and nurses. At the height of the epidemic, there were twelve nurses with Nurse Tully in charge. Mr. Goddard was Mrs. Wilson's right hand man, assisting with the household duties. Most of the food was donated. The only food they had to buy was tomatoes. Strained tomato soup was about as strong a food as the sick people could take. With the number of patients hospitalized, beds and bedding became quite a problem. Beds were donated from the surrounding countryside. Three hand washing machines were set up in a vacant store down town. Mr. Wilson, Billy Evans and Magnus did the washing every day. Then took it up to the school, spreading it out on the desks to dry.

Mr. Jack Davidson, Mr. Bernard May, and Charlie Gowan (son of Tom Gowan) all passed away as a result of the flu epidemic.

After the War, many new names appeared around Brookdale. Tom and Joe Jones, Wm. Chudley and sons, Cleave and Percy. Dennis' came out to the district in 1919 (batching where Bay Dennis now lives). Mr. Loader started store-keeping in Jim Miller's store in 1919, and Jimmy Hamilton started blacksmithing in 1920 where Bill Dickson is today. In 1921, R. Barrett bought J. F. Jones boarding house. He started a bakeshop, ran a boarding house and the telephone office. Also in 1921 Edmund and H. L. Simpson bought the McNaughton farm.

Brookdale Today

Businesses now operating in Brookdale are: Angus Lawrie's modern hardware store, coal, fertilizer, lumber, gas and oil dealer.

Dickson's Garage, expert welding and blacksmithing since 1929, Massey-Harris agent.

Bonnet's Shop, International deal-

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Carberry's 75th — Our 31st Year Of
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er, repair and maintenance work (W. J. Kinney was dealer until '50.)

W. P. Chudley, general merchant since 1937 in the store formerly operated by Bert Witherspoon (this building once housed the bank).

Alvin Murray, general merchant, in store formerly occupied by Art. Becker, Babcock, L. G. Curtis (post office).

Mrs. Fox, post office and cafe. Former occupants were Gordie Owens, Gren. Curtis, Fleger.

Pool Elevator, built in 1929, first operator Mr. A. Taylor. Operator since 1937, Roy Charles.

U.G.G. Elevator, present operator Dunc McIntyre, former operator for a number of years was Ralph Chisholm. Earlier operators were Tom Ballantyne, Ike Bonsell.

United Church, completely reconditioned in 1954, new Hammond organ purchased in 1959. Minister in charge Rev. M. E. Graham.

Five room school built in 1924 teaching up to Grade XII. Principal, Mr. Wm. Ingram; assistant, Miss V. Bjarnason; Grade VI-VII, Mr. H. McFayden; Grade III-V, Mrs. Boyd; Primary, Mrs. Strang. Caretaker, Harold Ames. Note should also be made that Billy Borland was caretaker from 1924 until his death in 1946. Other teachers teaching at Brookdale fairly recently going backward from 1959 were Mr. Rogan, Miss Batho, Miss Cathcart, Mr. Neeble, Miss Weir, Miss Lang, Mr. Meldrum, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Balderson, Miss Moffatt, Mr. Fouchon, Miss Hedley, Miss Pulieu, Mr. Davidchuk, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Walker, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Costley,



J. P. Lawrie

Miss Ramsey, Mrs. Ames, Mr. Spidel, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Humeston, Miss Jones, Miss Chisholm, Mr. Book, Miss Ferguson, Miss McKay, Miss Lockheed, Miss Ishenberg, Mr. Deihl, Miss Robson, Miss Lamont, Miss Martin, Miss Brigdon (she taught all the Simpsons at one time or another), Mr. Harper, Miss White, Mr. Redclif, Mr. Doughty, Miss Douglas, Miss Simpson, Miss McDonald, Miss Thompson, Miss Brown, Miss Patmore.

Modern Skating Rink (1950) and a not-so-modern curling rink.

Bill Mitchell, trucker for Brookdale and surrounding districts. Brookdale served by the C.P.R. has two trains a week. Station agent, Jim Mills.

Telephone office with Miss V. Brimecombe as Chief Operator.

Conclusion to 75th History.

In concluding, I regret that some of the early pioneers who no doubt played an important part in the settlement of the Brookdale District have unintentionally been left out of this history. Time for research, and space in this book, has limited the amount of information, and if I have made inaccurate statement (which I probably have) I wish to apologize to anyone I may have offended. I also regret that I was able to but touch, and that rather lightly, the last forty years, and I know that many of our good farmers and citizens of this period, and of the present time, have been left out through no fault of their own, but due only to the aforementioned space factor.

I wish to thank the many, many people who have helped me in this venture by supplying this highly valued information and the pictures of the years gone by.

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SUNSET VISTA

BROOKDALE

Camp Hughes (Sewell)



Mrs. C. Acres

Sewell became the name (in 1882) of the station nine miles west of Carberry on the main line of the C.P.R.

Jas. Paisley was the first section foreman and Fred Redpath the first station agent.

In 1882 Mrs. William J. Witherspoon came to Sewell with her two small sons and her two younger sisters on their way to Mr. Witherspoon's homestead which was, in later years, the Ed. Booth farm. They began to walk through the hills, but, lost their way. They returned to Mrs. Kellet's for the night, going to the homestead the next day. Mrs. Witherspoon was the grandmother of the present president of the Carberry Agricultural Society.

From 1890-1902 George Kellet was station agent. His father, Joe Kellet, had a store, lumber yard and livery barn. There were two elevators; the Kellet Elevator Co., and The Northern Elevator Co.

The farmers from the north hauled their grain to Sewell until the C.N.R. main line was built.

John McKean farmed north of the station and also had a large livery barn.

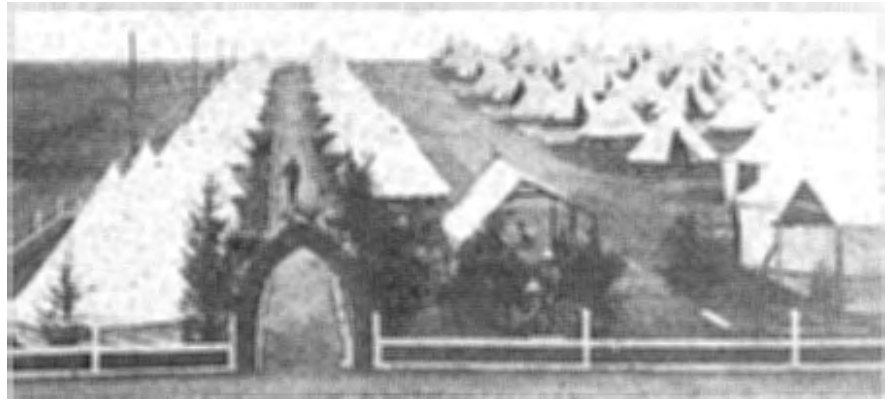
In 1904 J. D. Hunt had a crop south of the railroad. It was a good crop but many wild geese came in the fall and ate most of it.

In 1909 the land south of the track was used to train the militia. They trained there for two or three weeks every summer until 1914.

In 1915 military training began for the first World War. Freight sheds were built for hay and oats. A telephone system was installed, a hospital built, and headquarters for the officers erected.

In 1916 the name Sewell was changed to Camp Hughes in honor of Major General, The Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., P.C., M.P. Other officers at the camp were Major General John Hughes, G.O.C., Major D. A. Ross, D.I.M.G., and Major J. W. Sifton.

More buildings were added to the camp site. Two theatres, a jewellery store, a barber shop, two cafes, one built of tin and other of lumber, two Banks, Bank of Hamilton and Bank of Montreal, both built of tin.



Camp Hughes 1916 — 214th Battalion "Saskatchewan Wild Cats"

There were 30,000 troops trained under the direction of an efficient staff. Troops were trained in bombing, bayonet fighting, and physical training. They were also trained to be lieutenants, captains and field officers.

There were 18 battalions and two

drafts of 100 officers sent overseas direct from Camp Hughes.

There is a cemetery at Camp Hughes south-west of the station on the south side of the track, kept in good condition by the Shilo Camp.

In 1917 the training camp was

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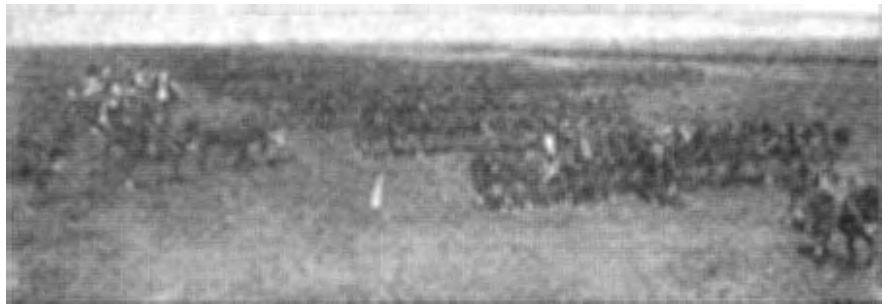


Major-General J. Hughes, G.O.C.

transferred to Winnipeg and Brandon.

From 1915 to 1917 Henry Reid and Alf. Ashton were caretakers of the camp, Vic Sellars from 1917 to 1919, then Frank Neighbor. His wife, Annie Neighbor, had a coffee shop for the troops from 1920-1934. The military trained about three months every summer, but in 1934 the camp was moved to Shilo.

The elevators were taken down



34th Fort Garry Horse (Passing the Saluting Point).

when the C.N.R. railroad was built.

In 1923 the section foreman was Charlie Meighan.

Simon Spence farmed north of the station for several years. He kept a large herd of stock. When he left the land it was bought by Lawyer H. R. Hooper, then bought by S. M. Spidell, then Charles Acres. The latter is the man who built the page wire fence along the old No. 1 highway, with the help of William Halabora.

There were many different section foremen. I'll mention just a few: Graham and Clare Outhwaite were grandsons of James Paisley, Wm. Horosco, Harry McKall, Wm. Pannebaker, and the present one, Ernie Hampel. There were two Section houses for many years but just one is in use now.

Education

The soil at Camp Hughes is very sandy. There was not enough taxable property to get money to build a school nor support a teacher. So, when a district was formed, it was run by an Official Trustee from the Department of Education in Winnipeg. The children were taken to Derry school by Alex. McLean prior to 1942. After that they were taken to Summerville. The driver at first was Jim Shears and then Mr. or Mrs. Ben Neighbor. In later years they attended Carberry school. The School District was dissolved in 1958, that is, the greater part of it. There still remains a small portion of it and the children attend the Douglas School.

CONGRATULATIONS

During its seventy-five years, the Carberry Agricultural Society has made an important contribution to western agriculture. The Society can look back with pride on this record.

Western Canada's Pioneer
Farmer's Co-operative



1906-1959



CALGARY — REGINA — WINNIPEG — SASKATOON — EDMONTON

Edrans District



FRED SMITH

Edrans is situated in the north-east corner of the Rural Municipality of North Cypress and is located on a gravel ridge, which was one of the old shores of Lake Agassiz.

The first pioneer in the area was W. P. Smith, who found a heavily wooded country with only a few narrow clearings along the top of the gravel ridge, which, from the very beginning, was used as a road.

Wild life was plentiful. There were moose, elk, deer, bear and many smaller fur-bearing animals. Although few beaver could be found, the great number of old beaver dams were evidence that this must have once been a trapper's paradise.

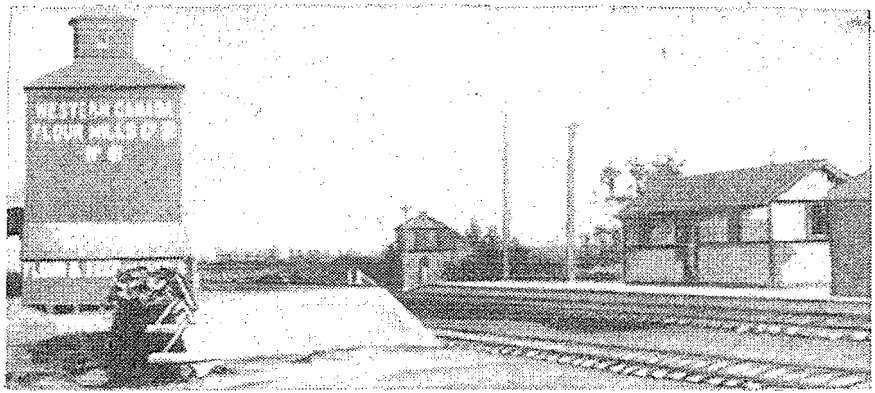
In the spring of 1897, W. P. Smith homesteaded the S. E. ¼, 24-12-13 and, with the help of his three sons, Horace, Will and Fred — who later also took homesteads in the district—set about the difficult task of clearing the land and erecting a log house and some barns. Horace's son, Fred, now operates the original homestead. Another early pioneer was Mrs. M. Watson, a widow with two children. She was the first woman to homestead in the district. The early pioneers worked very hard at grubbing out the trees by hand during the summer and cutting and hauling cordwood to Austin for \$1.25 a cord, during the winter.

The Hannah's started a steam powered sawmill by Smith's creek in the fall of '97 and many of the early buildings were built of poplar lumber sawed at this mill.

School

With more settlers moving in, many with children, a school was needed. W. P. Smith gave land for the school grounds and set to work organizing a school district which he named Deer Range School District No. 922. In 1898, a school was built, with much of the poplar lumber sawed at Hannah's mill. First classes were held in the home of W. P. Smith until the school could be finished. The first teacher was Miss Baldwin.

Many children received part or all their education in this school which still stands after serving the district for over 60 years.



Edrans Station and Elevator

Settlers pushed further north in '98 and '99. The first pioneers to homestead north of the present Edrans were Tom Seaman, and Robert Young with his family of seven children. The townsite was cleared of trees in the winter of '99 and surveyed into lots in 1900.

The village is located on the S. E. ¼ of 35-12-13, then owned by John W. Bredin. He named the village Edrans after the Bredin Estate in Ireland.

Mrs. M. Watson was the first postmistress of Edrans. The mail was brought in by horse and buggy by Mrs. Doubleday from Pine Creek. The office was then known as Ruthersford.

John Blackwood built the first general store in Edrans, a two-storey building to which a section was built on the south end in later years. A part of this building still stands as the Orange Hall.

The hotel known as the Sinclair House was built in 1900 and a bar was added later where many woodcutters spent part of their hard-

earned wages sampling the many liquors provided.

The Varcoe Line, a branch of the C.P.R., was being built west from MacGregor. The first passenger train arrived in Edrans on November 14, 1900.

Church

Bredin's Hall was built in 1900 and early church services were held here, with ministers from both Methodist and Presbyterian Churches coming out from Austin to conduct services.

The Baptist Church was opened for services in the spring of 1901 with Rev. James McDermid the first pastor. Sunday School started May 1901, with Mr. Grant, Edrans' first blacksmith, as superintendent. After Union this church became the Edrans United Church. When a new cement foundation was put under the church in 1953, the old poplar stumps cut off prior to the building the church in 1900 could be seen, still perfectly preserved by the protection of the building. This church is still active as a Summer Mission Field.

The Anglican Church built in 1909, has not held regular services for the last several years.

The School District of Edrans No. 1142, was organized in 1901. The first classes were held in Bredin's hall until a school could be built. The first trustees were Tom Seaman, G. B. Johnston and James Bryans and the first teacher was Miss Maud Napper from Shoal Lake. In 1937 a high school room was added to the south side of the first school with Mr. C. E. Cole as principal and Miss M. Carritt, assistant. Mr. Cole taught at Edrans for eleven years. On January 7, 1943, at 3 a.m., this two-room school burned to the ground. Classes were carried on in Ingram's store until a new school was built. On March



Edrans' First Pioneer W. P. Smith

6, 1944, classes were resumed in the present two-roomed school. In 1958 the secondary room was discontinued because of the lack of students.

With good train service, Edrans grew quickly. By the fall of 1901 it consisted of the following: two stores, Blackwood's General and Johnston's General, Sinclair House, Farmer's Butchershop, Greenly's Planing Mill, Hoggen Confectionery, Blacksmith Shop, Hamblin Boarding House, Bredin Hall, Postoffice, Station, Baptist Church, two livery barns and several homes.

Blackwood started a brick yard in 1901, just west of the village. In 1903, it was sold to a Brandon firm and was named the Edrans—Brandon Dry Prest Brick Co. A spur line was built in from the main tracks and many cars of bricks were shipped to other points in Manitoba. Some of the older buildings at the University of Manitoba were built with Edrans brick. This brick yard also served as a market for many hundreds of cords of wood to bake the bricks in the kilns. Bricks have not been manufactured here since World War II.

On July 18, 1901, a cyclone ripped a slash nearly a mile wide through



Edrans Band organized 1901 — l. to r., Tom Seaman (band master), Jake Schneider, Ivan Acutt, Geo. Sharp, Archie Seaman, Will Smith, Sam Finigan, Will Rievely, Jack Blackwood, Duff Blackwood, Bert Seaman, Harry Day, Chas. Dawson, James McFarlane, Dunc Sinclair, Adam Schneider.

heavy timber about three miles northwest of Edrans, leaving a mess of uprooted, twisted and broken trees. As few pioneers had settled that far north, property damage was small.

Court Edrans, No. 3744, of the Independent Order of Foresters received its Charter on November 26, 1901. Charles E. Paterson is the oldest member still living in Edrans. He has been a member for the past 53 years, receiving his 50th jewel in 1956. Mr. Paterson has also served

the Court as Financial Secretary for 45 years.

The Edrans Brass Band was organized in 1901. Some of the first members were Tom Seaman (band-master), Jake Schneider, Ivan Acutt, George Sharp, Archie Seaman (cornets), Will Smith, Andrew Schneider, Duff Blackwood (altos), Sam Finigan, Bert Seaman (tenors), C. Dawson, Harry Day (trombone), Adam Schneider, James McFarlane (bass), W. Rievely (bass drum), and Jack Blackwood (snare drum). This

From one old-timer to another . . .

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Congratulations on your 75th Birthday . . May you long continue to enhance your record.

The Brandon Daily Sun

(Now in its 78th year)

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*The newspaper that serves
western Manitoba best*



Back row: H. E. Schneider, T. Seaman. Front row: (seated) J. Dahmer, Mrs. Dahmer, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. J. Woods, Mr. Skeet, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Skeet, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Watson

band played engagements for a radius of 50 miles from Edrans and in competition at Brandon Exhibition. Many new band members were trained through the years as older members dropped out or moved away. Archie Seaman took over as bandmaster in 1936. Due to faster mode of travel, and the exodus of many members, the Edrans' Brass Band was dissolved in 1938.

Although Edrans district was settled with hardy pioneers, disease and accidents soon began to claim a few lives and a cemetery was needed. John W. Bredin gave a portion of the N. E. ¼, 35-12-13 for a public cemetery. The ground was surveyed and a by-law, passed on October 8, by the Rural Municipality of North Cypress, made this officially the Edrans cemetery.

Many men joined the armed forces from this district in both World Wars and some casualties were suffered. In 1920 a cenotaph was erected in the Edrans cemetery to commemorate the following men who died in World War I: Thomas Seaman, Charles Robinson, Frank Walker, Walter Sharp, Jason Bird, James Harrison, Eric Russell, James Fraser, Dykes Bredin, Abraham Wozencroft and Richard Couch.

The names of those who died in World War II have also been added to this cenotaph. They are: Donald Fraser, James Venn, William Seaman, Robert Pool, Walter Smith and Albert Skeet.

Edrans was surrounded by heavy timber. For the first few years, wood was the biggest industry. Hundreds of men came to Edrans each winter to cut thousands of cords of wood that were shipped out each year. Charles E. A. Bredin was the largest dealer in, and ship-

per of wood. Many sawlogs were also cut. Most of these were sawed into lumber right in the district. George Irving and Fred Smith started a saw mill on the south west edge of the village in 1902. This was only one of the many mills that have operated in the district.

The winter of 1902-03 had been a busy one for the woodcutters and thousands of cords of wood were piled along the ridge from several miles north of Edrans to the Deer Range School. The spring of 1903 was hot and dry, the woods were tinder dry and on the fateful day of May 7, a fire started in the sand hills west of Edrans. It spread both north and south, driven by a strong south-west wind. It swept across the district, burning many buildings and most of the thousands of cords of wood piled along the ridge road. In one clearing on the ridge a mile north of Edrans about one thousand cords were burned. Bredin lost 11,000 cords. The village of Edrans was in great danger since it was surrounded by bush. A special

train was sent up from MacGregor bringing firefighters. As the fire swept closer all the women and children were put on the train ready to pull out if the town could not be saved. About 8 p.m. the fire reached the outskirts of the town, coming in from the south-west. The north side was protected by the railroad and creek. The heat was so great in the village that a pool of lard dripped from a pork carcass hanging in the butchershop. The men had all given up hope of saving the town, when Rev. Niven got down on his knees in the heat of the oncoming fire and asked God that a miracle might save the village. The wind calmed, then changed to the north, and the village of Edrans was saved.

In 1904 Schneiders had a small cement block factory, located on the ridge at Andrew Schneider's. Several houses and other buildings in the district were built of these blocks.

From about 1918-28 an Agricultural School Fair was held each autumn in Edrans. Competition was open for most agricultural produce as well as singing, sewing and baking. The Fair was sponsored by the Government and four school districts, Edrans, Norfolk, Deer Range, and Firdale.

An elevator, "The Western Canada Flour Mills Co. No. 81," was built in 1902, but did a small business because the district majored in heavy timber. Business increased a little each year, but in 1916 this elevator was torn down and moved away.

Edrans has always been active in sports with big game hunting ranking high. As the settlers moved in the moose and elk disappeared but the deer population increased. Many people came to Edrans each

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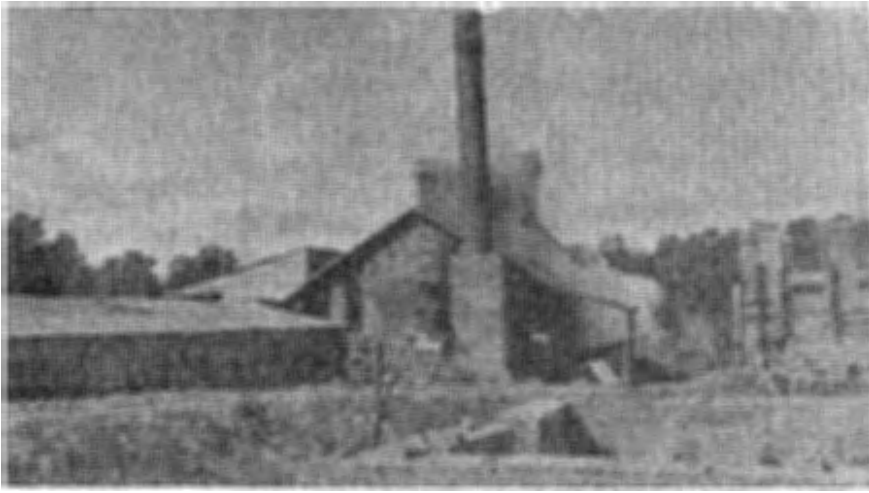
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Edrans Brick Yard, established 1901, by John Blackwood

fall for the annual deer hunt. Several exciting bear hunts have also taken place in the district.

Edrans has had several good baseball teams through the years. The first baseball games were held on Sharp's Ridge. Refreshing dips in the old swimming hole over the hill were another enjoyable pastime. Later, sports days were held in the Edrans' Sports Grounds.

On October 21, 1938, the Edrans' Young Men's Athletic Club was or-

ganized under the guidance of Mr. Cole. Mr. Rex Eburne gave instruction in boxing and at least one black eye and many bruises were received by the participating boys. World War II broke up the club with most of the boys joining the forces.

In 1947 the Edrans Curling Rink was built. Its annual bonspiel was, and is, the climax of the winter's curling.

Old timers will remember the toboggan parties, skating parties,

house parties and the many good old-time dances held in Edrans. The annual Fowl Supper, put on each fall by the Edrans Ladies' Aid, is still a reunion for many a past resident.

Edrans has seen many changes, few have been to her advantage. Most of her business places have gone. G. B. Johnston's store at the foot of main street had many owners. It burned on January 9, 1951. The large station built in 1916 has been sold and will be moved this summer. A small station will take its place. Bredin's Hall was turned into a store by Les. Sanderson. It has had several owners. The present owner E. (Jack) Campbell, tore this building down in 1951 and built a new store in its place. This is the only business place left in Edrans. It is a combined Post Office and General Store.

Most of the arable land in the district has been brought under cultivation, with grain and cattle its main produce.

As we look back it can truly be said of Edrans, "Those were the good old days."

R. J. Hood - Carberry, Manitoba

Agent and Correspondent for

THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

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Fairview District

Once upon a time — so stories traditionally begin — the time being 81 years ago in the spring of 1878 when the first settlers came to the plains. Several of them took homesteads in what is now known as Fairview district. Early in April 1878 many ambitious young men left their eastern homes to court Dame Fortune under western skies.

Fairview's rich soil, which produced such a lush growth of grass, gave promise of golden harvests of grain in the days to come. There were uncounted acres of virgin soil ready for the plow. The most important requirement for a suitable farm was good water, which was to be found everywhere. What more could man desire? Needless to add the young home seekers soon staked their claims—160 acre tracts of virgin prairie — and the Fairview district became home to many, who with their children and grand-children, still reside in the district. Time has only proved the wisdom of the choice made by those young ox-drivers of the past, who might be termed "wise men of the east."

As time went on the homes of these pioneers were always a stopping-off place and a helping hand extended to weary travellers.

It was not uncommon for a party of Indians to enter into a settler's kitchen, for they never knocked, and spread their blankets on the floor to pass the night with or without leave. At dawn they would steal silently away, leaving some wild ducks or a piece of venison as a gift.

The first public meeting was called by "Laird" Hope, to locate a post office, with the result that John G. Barron was appointed first postmaster on the plain in 1879. He was situated on the main trail, the building used being on his farm.

On a site opposite the present school grounds, Smith and McColl had a store, Charles Malone a tin-smith shop and Doctor Frank Shaw an office. This spot was chosen because it was on the first survey of the C.P.R.

In 1880 R. F. and J. H. Lyons opened a store on the N.W. ¼ 8-11-



First Brick Home, Fairview
(James Cathrea)

14, which convenience was welcomed by the settlers, making the long drive to Portage for supplies no longer necessary.

As soon as the steel was laid three miles to the south, and Carberry came into being, this small group of business men moved to town to become pioneer business men there.

Before the advent of the railroad, the men hauled their grain to Minnedosa to have it milled into flour.

At first, church was held in the more central homes of the district. Later, a building on John Barron's farm was set aside for a church.

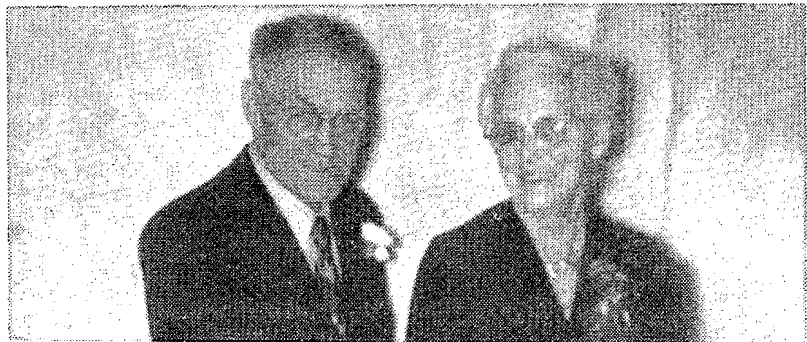
In 1903 the Canadian Northern Railroad was built and Fairview be-

came an official place on the map. A small station was erected and an elevator was built. It was on the original homestead of John K. Shaw, Sec. 13, Twp 11, Rge 15.

The first man to build an elevator was G. B. Murphy. In 1924 the United Grain Growers purchased the business, operating only in harvest time. Then they saw the need of a more modern, up-to-date elevator which they erected in 1943. It is now operating the year round. Living quarters have been built for their elevator agent. There have been numerous agents but the present agent, in the person of E. C. Rankmore, has set a record of 18 years of continuous service.

No history would be complete without mention made of the old friends and neighbors who have left the district. Farms have changed hands and some of the pioneers' sons and daughters make a home in either a nearby district or another province but never go too far from their old home.

Both World Wars saw many of our boys offer their services to King and



Mr. and Mrs. John G. Brown



N½ 2-11-15 purchased by Mr. John G. Brown in 1899 from the late Wm. Oliver.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 75th
Mrs. J. G. Brown and Family



An assembly at one of the First Plowing Matches on the Plains

Country. Some were wounded and withstood terrible hardships, while others paid the supreme sacrifice.

The educational life of our children was by no means neglected for on February 14, 1882, a meeting of the rate-payers was held to form a school district — the first one on the plain. The few children of school age had gone to school in a blacksmith shop on the farm of John Barron in the summer and V. E. Casselman's house in the winter. The blacksmith shop was also used as a church. Mrs. Casselman was the teacher and her first class was her son and three other children. It was Mrs. Casselman who gave the name of Fairview to our district. In 1887 our district was called S.D. No. 198. In 1896 a public meeting was called to erect a new school. The first trustees were John Barron, John Marsh and Dugald McLaren and the new school, a red brick one, was opened in July.

In 1946 the 50th Anniversary of the school was celebrated. Invitations were sent to ex-pupils and ex-teachers. It was a gala day for renewing old acquaintances. They came from east and west. One man who attended our school as a boy came from the northern part of Saskatchewan and got the prize for coming the farthest. Dick Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hughes, was accorded this honor.

Pictures were taken including ex-pupils of 1882-1896 and 1896-1900 and 1900-1946. A five o'clock supper was held, followed by a program put on by pupils and ex-pupils.

The years passed on and a new modern-style school was built in 1950 and opened in January 1951, with a banquet and program. Mr. George Oliver, who came to our district at the age of four years, and son of one of our pioneers, cut the ribbon, and Mrs. James McIntosh (Bessie Cathrea), being one year old when she came here with her

parents in 1879, read the declaration. The aforementioned were the two oldest living ex-pupils. Fairview had seven men and thirty-eight women school teachers in 77 years.

This community consists of twenty-eight homes, some of the sons and daughters still living on their father's homestead. We have a community club which meets in the winter months and during the years 1939-1945 many dollars were made for war purposes. Many pleasant social evenings are still being held in our school. The spirit of our community today still holds true of the pioneers when we gather at our social evenings.

The hardships of our early settlers were many but now the wisdom of their course shines forth and has been indeed more than a land of gold which gave abundantly to the industrious and thrifty.

FAMILY HISTORIES

Our families' histories commence on the landing place of our first settlers which was the George Hope farm, N ½ 1-11-15, the East quarter being the homestead and the West quarter the pre-emption. George Hope was better known to the pioneers as "Laird" Hope. He had four sons, Robert, William, James, George and two daughters. James, the

last son on his father's farm, sold and moved to the West Coast. In 1909 Alex Thomson purchased this farm, coming from Virden with his family of three sons and two daughters. His third son, James J., is the present owner. Mrs. James J. Thomson was formerly Jean Hood, a life-time resident of Fairview. One son, Keith, lives with his parents.

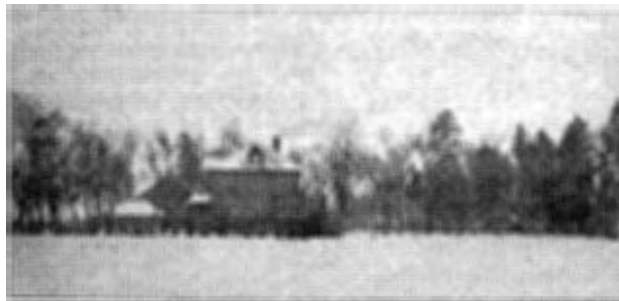
The south half of this section 1-11-15, was taken by Robert Hope, son of "Laird" Hope, as his homestead. After a number of years it changed hands briefly to a contractor named Cowan. Then Harry Waller, a live stock dealer, wintered 100 head of cattle there. It was then bough by James Dykes and finally by Muirhead Bros., of which James is the present owner.

John G. Barron was among the first homesteaders, taking the N.E. ¼ 12-11-15 as his homestead and the S. E. ¼ as a pre-emption. Mr. Barron was one of the unmarried settlers, but a few years later, he married Ellen Hope (a daughter of "Laird Hope." To this couple four sons and four daughters were born. Mr. Barron was prominent in municipal affairs in the early days, serving on the first council for several years before being Reeve in 1903. Mr. Barron was quoted as being among the best prize winners at the

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1-11-15

Homestead of George "Laird" Hope, May, 1878

J. J. THOMSON and SON

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big livestock exhibitions in the United States and Canada with his large herd of Shorthorn cattle. His farm was known as the "Fairview Stock Farm." Mr. Barron disposed of his farm equipment and stock in 1925 with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson purchasing the farm. In 1941 Samuel Robinson bought it and today it is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson.

Mr. Malcolm McLaren came with the first settlers with his wife and five sons, John, Duncan, James, Dugald and Archie and two daughters. The first four sons were old enough to take homesteads and Duncan went on to Neepawa. Mr. McLaren's homestead was N ½ 6-11-14. They lived in a sod shanty until they could get out logs for a house. This house is historical for it is the first one in the district and also on the plain. The lumber for floors, windows, etc., was hauled from Winnipeg by horses and oxen. This house still stands on the spot where built, but is not occupied.

John and Dugald homesteaded Sec. 7-11-14, part of it being pre-emption. Dugald erected a log house, and in time married Elizabeth McCaig. They raised a family of four daughters and one son, Malcolm. Dugald later disposed of his farm to Mr. Hull Dempsey. The present owner is Alex Barron. Dugald took over his father's old home farm. It is now owned by the son, Malcolm, who lives in Vancouver. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, is the present occupant. Dugald McLaren had the first team of horses in Fairview.

John McLaren lived with his parents for a time then established a home on S.E. ¼ 7-11-14, but always remained a bachelor.

James and Archie took S ½ 6-11-14. Archie married Jennie Renwick and to this couple were born two daughters and one son. Mr. and Mrs. McLaren lived like their neighbors in their comfortable log house until 1907 when they built a fine new house. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Lily O'Neil, and son, Jack, still reside on the farm.

Other first settlers were Mr. and Mrs. George Oliver, who had four grown sons, Thomas, James, Robert and William. Mr. Oliver took as his homestead the W ½ 19-11-14, which his son, Robert, later farmed for several years. His sons, James and Thomas, took N ½ 18-11-14 and South half of the section as a pre-emption. James built a log house and he and his

Anniversary Greetings

from

Ivan, Marie Watts and Family



Mr. John Watts



Mrs. John Watts



Ivan and Marie Watts and family (oldest to youngest) Lynn, Carol and John

wife lived here with their five sons, George, John, David, William and Arthur. In 1905 a new house was built by Arthur, the youngest son, who is owner of both his father's and his grandfather's homesteads. George took the pre-emption S ½ 18-11-14. He married Gertrude Booth and raised a family of two sons and five daughters. The youngest son, Edward, is the present owner. After 81 years of continuous farming this land is still in the Oliver name.

William and David acquired the North half and South-East quarter of 7-11-14, the original homestead of the McLaren brothers. They sold the N. half to Walker Witherspoon.

These brothers were unmarried and the land is now owned by Alvin Oliver, a great grand-son of George Oliver. This land was the homestead of James McLaren. Then Charles Brooks had this farm a number of years and sold to William Ross. George Evans was next owner and finally Alvin Oliver.

George Cathrea and his son, James, came with the first settlers in 1878. They homesteaded N.W. ¼ 12-11-15. They staked their land, George putting in homestead duties and James going to Winni-

peg to file his claim. A shanty was built for the summer and logs were got out for a house. James returned to Ontario and in the spring of 1879, brought back Mrs. Cathrea and one-year-old daughter, Bessie. A car load of settler's effects, consisting of wagon, sleigh, etc., and a team of oxen also came back with Cathrea. They spent the summer in Portage, James working in a saw mill, then returned to their farm. A son, George, was born in 1880, being the first white boy in Fairview. Three more sons and two daughters were born to this family. A brick house was built in 1892, the first brick house on the plain. The second oldest son, still owner of the farm, and the youngest daughter, (Mrs. Walter Froom), is the present occupant.

Mr. Andrew Muirhead, hailing from County Antrim, Ireland, had been employed in Ontario for one and a half years and also spent some time in Winnipeg, coming to this district on June 3, 1878, with his brother, Thomas. Andrew homesteaded S ½ 10-11-15. He built a log house and farmed for six years before returning to Ireland to be married. His bride came back with him.

To this union was born five sons. John, David, James, Thomas and Andrew, four of them still residing on the farm. In 1899 a brick house was erected.

Mr. Muirhead was a staunch Orangeman, joining the Order in Ireland as a young man, later being a member of Fairview Lodge No. 1504.

Abram Dennstedt came with the second lot of settlers in spring of 1879. He staked his land on the S.E. ¼ 2-11-15, and, registering it at Brandon, acquired some lumber for a shanty. The fall of '79 Mrs. Dennstedt, with their two-month-old son, George, came from Ontario to Winnipeg by train and were met by Mr. Dennstedt with ox-cart and oxen. There being only room for his wife and son with their belongings in the ox-cart, Mr. Dennstedt walked all the 100 miles back. They lived in their log shanty for eight years. Then they built a new house in 1887.

To this union was born two more sons, William and Chester and three daughters, Agnes, Elizabeth and Nellie. Chester is still residing on the farm with his wife, the former Margaret Muirhead.

Mr. and Mrs. James Polworth

were early pioneers coming in 1878. They took the W ½ 5-11-14 as their homestead. Mrs. Polworth was the first white woman in this district. They hauled logs for 60 miles and she helped her husband erect their first dwelling. Later this farm was bought by Robert Ferguson. Then after a number of years it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Fallis. Mrs. Fallis, who still enjoys active life, resides in Carberry. Their son, John, operates the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Shaw came to Fairview with the first settlers and took as their homestead E ½ 13-11-15. Most of their children attended Fairview school. In 1901 Mr. Shaw sold his farm to John Ranson, moving to Swan River. In 1903 the Canadian Northern Railway was built on this land and in 1915 was purchased by James Cathrea. Walter Froom is the present owner.

The first owner of the Hood farm was Albert Switzer, who took as his homestead W ½ 14-11-15. It was bought by Fred Syddal. Edward Hood, born and raised in Ireland, came to Fairview in 1896. He had spent some time in the U.S., and on the railroad before buying this farm from Mr. Syddal. Mr.



Arthur Oliver's Home
Fairview's Newest



First log house (Thos. Richardson's)

Hood married Margaret Muirhead, oldest daughter of Thomas Muirhead, a pioneer. To this union was born three sons and one daughter. The youngest son, Wallace, is the present owner. The East half was the homestead of Ernest Springstein, bought by James Cathrea, later operated by his son, William. Thomas Hood is the present owner.

William Evitt, an early pioneer too, took as his homestead N ½ 3-11-15. Thomas Robinson coming from Ireland in 1886, took as a homestead part of 6-11-15. In 1899 he returned to Ireland and was married. They lived on their homestead until 1905 when they bought the William Evitt farm. They had three sons and five daughters. The youngest daughter, Barbara (Mrs. Howard Baron), now resides on the farm.

The first store built in Fairview was a great convenience to settlers. It was built by R. F. and J. H. Lyons on N.W. ¼ 8-11-14. Their brother, Herman, farmed this land for a number of years. Henry McLeod purchased this land and Mr. Lyons retired to town. This farm was finally sold to Fred Watts in 1944. Andrew Watts homesteaded in Stinson and came from Perth, Ont., with his wife and family of five daughters and two sons, John and Robert. Miss Ida Watts, a daughter, still resides in Carberry. One son, John, purchased the original homestead in 1909, of John Ford, S ½ 8-11-14. It was also the farm of a Mr. Trumper, an Englishman, from the Old Country. Mrs. John Watts came here as a bride. The Watts family consisted of four sons and three daughters. A son, Ivan, is the present owner and occupant.

Anniversary Congratulations



Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Oliver and family, 1885. Homesteaded 1878 (NW ¼ 18-11-14). Oldest to youngest: George, Alex, David, William, Arthur (only one surviving).

ARTHUR OLIVER and Family

Five generations have lived on the Witherspoon section, midway between Fairview and Stinson schools, with half in each district. It is owned by William and his son, Hunter. In 1909 the section was bought by the late John Witherspoon from William Bailey. John had moved here from the farm that his grandfather and father had owned in the Ingelow-Brookdale district. At present three generations of male Witherspoons reside on the farm, this making the sixth generation to have lived on the Carberry Plains. John Witherspoon served as President of the Carberry fair in the years 1931 and 1932. His son, William, is the present President.

The farm home of John Brown was the homestead of William Oliver, a son of George Oliver, a pioneer.

The Brown Bros., John and James, came to Fairview in 1896 from Ontario. John worked for a short time for "Laird" Hope, then bought the N. ½ 2-11-15.

John married Agnes Dennstedt, two sons being born to them. The youngest son, Abram, is working the home place. Mr. Brown served for many years on the Municipal Council and was an active member of the fair board, serving as President from 1938 to 1945.

James Brown married Jane Muirhead and they lived with their family on the S. W. ¼ 11-11-15 for sometime before retiring to Carberry.

Mr. Brown was one of the big threshermen in our district but never farmed.

The last section of Fairview to the North-East, was homesteaded by Arthur Henderson. The next owner was John Ruckle, then William Stewart and the present owner is Robert Scott.

The South-West quarter, same section was homesteaded by John Marsh, whose children attended the Fairview school and in 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Dempsey purchased this land. Born were one son and two daughters. The older daughter, Mrs. Effie Balfour, now long-time resident in Carberry, attended school first in Petrel and in Fairview. Two brothers of Mr. Dempsey, William and Hugh, occupied the farm for a short time, sold to Samuel Angus. Then it was sold to Thomas Angus, then William Dempsey, a cousin of T. H. Dempsey. At the present time, the owner is Vernon Olmstead.

The Manitoba Stock Growers' Association

... the organization representing Manitoba Livestock Industry, extends hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes to Carberry and District on the occasion of their 75th Anniversary



W. C. Mooney, Wawanesa,



F. E. Ellis, Wawanesa

President: Wm. C. Mooney, Wawanesa, Man.

Vice-President: A. Rose, Bunclody; G. McLean, Fairfax

Secretary-Treasurer: F. E. Ellis, Box 208, Wawanesa

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R. McLean, Pilot Mound

D. H. Campbell, Carberry

A. Stickney, Shoal Lake

H. Clement, Russell

C. Roberts, Portage la Prairie

D. Anderson, Swan River

HOME SWEET HOME



Family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Robinson. Mr. Robinson came to Summerville District from Ireland in 1885 to farm. Mrs. Robinson came as a bride from Ireland in 1899.

Farmed here to 1905, moved to Fairview and farmed 1905-1957.

Farm now owned by

Mr. and Mrs. H. Baron and Sons

(Mrs. Baron daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Robinson)

THOMAS, VERNON and MORLEY JOHN

THE NEW HOME FOR
BARON LEA PUREBRED
SHORTHORN CATTLE

We must not forget those neighbors in our district who were not all homesteaders but whose children attended the Fairview school and who left our community to live elsewhere. There were several on Sec. 24-11-15, such as the families of Robert Hughes, Milton Hughes, William Gardner, John Edey and Cecil Robinson.

Simon Spence was the first homesteader on the S.W. ¼ 24-11-15.

James Beswitherick is the only occupant on the S.E. ¼ of this section now. In 1878 Ernest Casselman homesteaded the N.W. ¼ of 24-11-15.

George and William Spence took the W ½ of Sec. 13-11-15. As years passed there were several owners to this land. On the North quarter, Gregory Barrett, then James Cathrea and now Edward Oliver. On the South quarter, after George Spence, John Barron, William Fitzsimmons senior, later William Fitzsimmons junior, and the present owner, Alonza Fitzsimmons.

CONCLUSION

What a wonderful experience to be a pioneer! What a privilege to be the first to turn the sod and build your home on land that no one has touched since "The Creation."



J. C. Muirhead, Worshipful Master

The pioneers were justly proud of the social life and good fellowship in Fairview. Today we still have reason to be proud of its first settlers and gather together like one big family. So may our district march forward into the future, never forgetting the spirit of our pioneers.

"There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran.
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."



Exterior view of the garage, built in 1949.
One of the first fully modern garages in Carberry.



Staff Members — Mrs. A. B. Lounsbury, Alf Lounsbury, Lloyd Turnbull and James Hammill

☐ METEOR — MERCURY — LINCOLN

☐ J. I. CASE MACHINERY

☐ CANADIAN OIL PRODUCTS

☐ SEIBERLING TIRES

ALF'S GARAGE

A. B. LOUNSBURY, Prop.



Fairview L.O.L. Hall built 1882

Fairview L.O.L. 1504, received its charter in the year 1881. It was the first fraternal organization formed on the Carberry Plains.

The first Worshipful Master was William Spence. Meetings were held in private homes the first year of organization. Then the present hall was built in 1882. The Lodge has been in continuous operation ever since.

Until the year 1901, when the present Summerville Church was built, the Orange Hall was used for church services on alternate Sundays.

The hall is situated on the N.E. ¼ 10-11-15, six miles north-west of Carberry.

The present Worshipful Master is J. C. Muirhead.

Firdale District

"Bite deep and wide, Oh Axe, the tree.
What doth thy bold voice promise me?"

—Crawford

Truly this could have been the theme song of the pioneers of the Firdale district. This hilly terrain yielded stubbornly to axe and grub hoe. Scrub oak, poplar bluffs and willow bumpers lining



Mrs. A. Manns

our many sloughs added their share of callouses to the more stubborn hands of our earliest settlers.

Who were these pioneers? When did they come? What hardships did they bear? These and many more questions could be readily asked. Perhaps we have left it too late to answer many of these accurately, therefore any coverage of events must concern the general growth of the community.

We are indebted to the early Carberry papers and to the members of the Houston family, Mrs. L. Stephens, Mrs. V. Clark, Jean Houston and R. Houston for valuable information. The latter, with his brother Jack, still reside in the community.

Mr. Charles Bredin with his family and brothers came about 1890. The Bredin brothers were surveyors and surveyed most of this district. When the Houston family came in 1892, Mr. Bredin had no land under cultivation. (The Houston farm is now owned by George Moffatt). Bob Houston, not used to the rigours of carving a home out of the bush, declared that the farms might grow tea but it certainly would never grow wheat. Tea suggested "China," this name was heartily endorsed by Mr. Bredin, and stuck until the coming of the railroad.

At this time Mr. Charles Manns was on his homestead. This pre-empted homestead is still in the Manns' name and is farmed now by Stanley Smith. This area was considered the Forestville district. As the years progressed, the Charles Manns family and the Richard Price family, who arrived in 1896, associated themselves more and more with our district, therefore, we feel they deserve a place in our history.

John Thomas followed close on

the heels of the Houstons. From 1893 on there was a steady stream of settlers. These included, John Jackson, Wm. Manns Sr., Andrew Haggart, G. H. Moore, J. Dalgleish, Andersons, J. Hannah, W. W. Ford, George Moffatt, D. McLachlan, John Pool Sr., Sam Knox, W. P. Smith, Henry Isles, R. Wood, John Barron, Peter Clark, T. Little, J. Coulter, Robinson Bros., F. Bleu, John Templeton, E. Sinclair, J. Litster, Robert Lawrie, to name a few.

While the north-east part of the district bore the name "China," the south-west section was called "Elk Park."

The early citizens were mostly Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and English, some directly from the old sod. In a news item of 1895 we find: "We are very proud that most of our settlers are Irish and Welsh and there are only two citizens who are not Conservatives."

The wood industry was one of the main sources of income. In 1894 a sawmill, owned by David Shaw, and located on the Pete Clark homestead, produced 75,000 feet of lumber. John Hannah had a sawmill on the farm now owned by Allan Bredin. Thomas Little and Thomas Fox are noted as axe men of that day. The latter was champion chopper of the district. We find that to hold this title in 1896, he had to surpass the record of Lugton, who had averaged three cords a day for a month. It was common for Mr. Fox to daily cut a load of wood, and haul it with oxen to Austin, eleven miles away.

The industry, endurance, and frugality of this gentleman lives on for our benefit in Fox Memorial Hospital, Carberry.

In 1897 there is a record of these piles of cordwood being an obstruction to the paths and roadways of Austin. In 1900 the railroad's arrival in Edrans gave a closer market. Long lines of cord wood were to be seen all along the ridge road. Charles Bredin is named as the largest dealer in cordwood. A fire in 1903 destroyed large stores of this commodity.

The growth of any community centres around something of common interest. In our case it was the school. In 1894 a petition for a school was presented to the Department of Education. Meetings, some rather heated, we gather, followed throughout 1895. The site,



Mrs. M. Houston, 1st Firdale Woman

one-half mile south of the present school had been bought from John Bredin in 1894. All seemed in order, there were almost thirty students but 1896 came, and still no school. Finally, after a visit from Mr. Maguire, of Winnipeg, the 'go ahead' was given. The lumber was purchased from Neilson of Carberry. There was much controversy as to a name. Would it be "China" or "Elk Park"? W. P. Smith's choice of Elk Park was chosen and in January of 1897, Elk Park S. D. No. 866 was officially in operation.

The first school board were: W. W. Ford, G. H. Moore, and J. W. Jackson. The first teacher was Miss Tait of Headingly. Some of the first pupils were: Thomases, Sinclairs, Bleus, Houstons, Littles, Moffatts, Fords, Jacksons, Manns, Hannahs, Moores, and Isles.

This old yellow school was reputed by some to have been the coldest building ever erected, in spite of a very large box-stove and a generous supply of wood. In an attempt to improve this condition, it was given a covering of red tin which added to neither comfort nor appearance.

In 1918 it was replaced by a frame structure, re-named Firdale and located on the present site. Fire destroyed Firdale School in 1928 and it was replaced by the present building constructed of Edrans' brick. While this school was being built, classes were held in a vacant house.

Among those who served on the school board in the early days were: Peter Clark, John Bredin, John Haggart, John Templeton, John Thomas, R. A. Bredin, Duncan McLachlan, Paul Wood and George Moffatt.

The first students to complete their entrance in Elk Park School were Clara McLachlan and Mabel Templeton.

The school, throughout the history of our community, has been the social centre of the district. Before we had a school, church services were held in the Charles Bredin home every second Sunday. Mrs. Bredin often jokingly recalled having had to take bread from the oven while service was in progress.

From 1897, we have a record of regular church services in the school, with Presbyterian, Methodist, Church of England, and later, United Church, all having shared. The first minister, coming in 1885, was Rev. McLeod, a Presbyterian. The first Church of England minister was Rev. Cunningham, who came in 1897.

A debating society of 1896, the Royal Templar Meetings and Socials were well attended. In 1896 we have record of a church social in the Bredin home.

Dances were held from house to house, a ball in the Moore home in 1896, had sixty couples in attendance. A Mr. Kennedy supplied the music. A ladies' bicycle club was discussed in 1896.

We have record, confirmed by an early resident, of an exciting bear hunt on Pine Creek, West of W. W. Ford's (now E. Allibans'). "The alarm went out, far and wide, that a very large bear had been seen along Pine Creek. The community organized itself, and marched to the scene, brandishing guns, pitchforks, even bread knives. The bear was spotted moving in the bush. All was in readiness, the bear emerged, and lo, a harmless ox!"

Quoting the Carberry News of 1894-97, we find such items as: "The soil is a rich clay loam. There are numerous lakes covered with waterfowl." Lynx and bear are frequently mentioned. Mrs. Clark of Carberry, confirms an item which stated that berry pickers came from the plains as early as 1895. They camped and preserved the fruit as they picked it. Raspberries grew in abundance. 1894 — "Mr. Bredin's wheat went 30 bushels to the acre, and oats 70. Mr. Thomas' wheat went 40 bushels to the acre."

"J. G. Barron had 200 acres ready for crop in 1891."

"The China football team looks for great successes in 1896."

Mr. Robert Houston informs us that this football club, known as the "Annendale" football club started about 1895 and continued for five or six years. The outstanding players were Richard Price, Jim and Bob Houston, G. H. Moore, and Andrew Haggart, all having played in



Firdale's 1st School, built in 1883

the Old Country. They used to walk about three miles east of Elk Park to play on the ridge, the only suitable spot.

The size, quality, and quantity of vegetables are often mentioned. W. W. Ford grew large quantities of onions and pumpkins. The onions were marketed in surrounding towns. We only know what became of one of the pumpkins. The prize of the lot, a 75-pounder, was taken on a pole one dark night, by W. Moffatt and teacher Simms, and placed on the smoke stack of Bredin's threshing engine. "Compliments of W. W. Ford." These practical jokers lost their way and had to get on hands and knees, and strike matches to find out which way the stubble ran.

This brings up the subject of machines. Henry Isles and George Moffatt both owned horse powers 10 or 12 horses moved in a wide circle. Grain was crushed and wood sawed by these machines.

The first threshing was done by Hugh Hall of Forestville. John Hannah owned the first outfit in our district, closely followed by Robinsons, Bredins, and McLachlans. The first must have come before 1900 as the McLachlan machine, one of the later ones, was destroyed by fire in 1903.

In 1912, Wm. Carcay imported a British made Ransom Simms. Though not too successful it was one of two such machines to come to Western Canada.

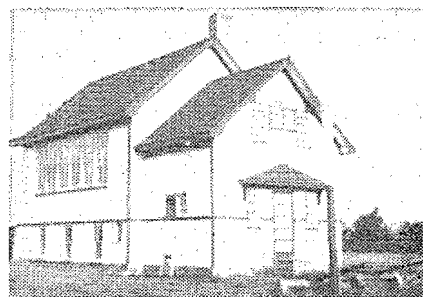
Prior to 1907, all grain was hauled to Sidney, Austin or Edrans. Farmers had bees in the late fall to haul out their grain. All grain was handled in long, white bags. Usually

one framer's grain was handled in a day.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 1905-07, brought a ready and welcome market to the farmers for such produce as eggs, milk, butter, hay and feed grain. The homes of Charles Bredin and Ralph Wood had to be moved off the right of way.

The name "Firdale" came into being, this being the name given by the railway company.

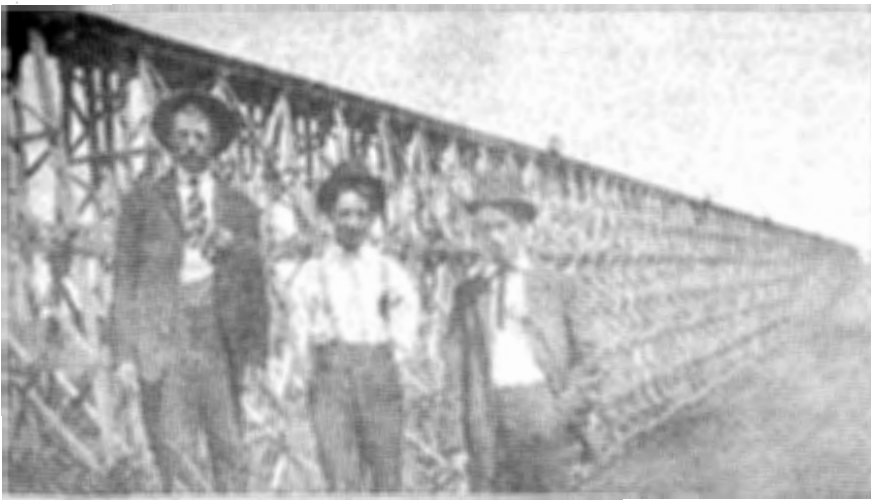
Four camps ranging from one mile East of Firdale, near what is now called the "bell crossing," to one West of Pine Creek, employed hundreds of men and many, many mule and horse teams.



Firdale's Second School



Firdale's Third School



**Pine Creek Bridge — 2,200 feet long and 85 feet high.
Built by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in 1905 and 1906.
Hand labour assisted by mule and horse teams.**

Two bridges, Pine Creek, 2,200 feet long and 85 feet high and Mule Creek, 1,000 feet long and 85 feet high, were major operations. The materials were hauled from Edrans and Pine Creek by mule teams in the winter time. These bridges were placed on piling of 3-40 foot piles (a depth of 120 feet.). In time these bridges became unsafe for the heavy and increased traffic and were replaced in 1918 to 20 by earth fills. Again large gangs of men and machines were employed.

While the timber structure was in use, a watchman was employed, whose duty it was to cross both bridges after trains in case of fire. Alex. Dempsey of Gregg, was first watchman, followed by his two brothers, James and William.

A silk dress was offered to the lady who would be first to cross Pine Creek bridge on foot. It was won by Nellie Isles (Mrs. H. Lister). We understand the feat was performed before all the ties were in place.

The Firdale station, once located one-half mile west of the present location, has had four sites. Agents were employed in these small stations in the early days. Our first agent was William Barr, followed by Taylor and Honsinger.

The first store, owned by W. Moffatt of Edrans, and operated by W. McGibbon and later Tom Marvin was also located one-half mile west of the present store, on the corner of the farm owned presently by Chris. Wood.

Harry Isles built a piece to this store to serve as a post office. The first mail arrived in Firdale January 2, 1909.

Tom and John Marvin purchased the store and made an unsuccessful

attempt to move it to the present location. The part that had been the post office was dismantled and is the kitchen on the Wood home. The old store was dismantled and is now an abandoned home on the W. Anticura farm and serves as storage space.

The Marvin brothers erected the building that served as store, post office and residence until 1949, when R. Maben moved the present store building in. The residence has been replaced by H. Brown, this year.

The elevator and section house were built in 1908. Justin Hamilton was the first grain buyer and James Chater the first section foreman. J. G. Barron was the first to ship grain from Firdale, three carloads in 1907. A curling rink completed the picture in 1945.

On May 3, 1907, a snow storm blocked rail traffic. On March 28, 1942, history repeated itself; a drift one mile east of Firdale in almost the same place as the 1907 drift, halted traffic for four days. The drifts were so deep that one could

cross over the coaches on snow.

A four hour rain on a July night of 1928, resulted in two major washouts; one at Firdale and one a mile west. The West one was the scene of an accident. A stock train, fourteen cars of pigs and cattle were piled up. There was no loss of human life as the engine got across safely. 55 cars of gravel were required to repair the smallest of the washouts.

Almost all of our many culverts were washed out. Not a culvert remained between Firdale and Sidney.

Those who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I were: Captain Dykes Bredin, D.S.O., Frank Jackson, Clarence McLachlan, Evan Wozencraft, and Raymond Alliban. All were of pioneer stock.

During both wars active chapters of The Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, fulfilled the patriotic duties of the district.

One of the early homes of the district, built by J. G. Barron, 1895, is still in use, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. Currie. In true pioneer tradition, the latch string is still out to all comers.

Mr. Charles Manns Sr., originally lived in a sod shanty on a hillside. One day he came home to find that his ox had fallen through the roof and lay with a broken neck on his bed. To add to his dismay, the material he had collected for a better home was destroyed by fire. We know that he did build one of the best log homes in the district, and in 1902, the fine brick home, now occupied by his granddaughter, was built.

Mr. Manns was one of the first members of the Municipal Council of North Norfolk, which position he held for many years.

CONGRATULATIONS

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EAST END SERVICE

CARBERRY

☐ CONFECTIONERY

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☐ B.A. OIL CO. PRODUCTS

ART LUNDY, Prop.

J. P. Lawrie, son of R. Lawrie, later became a member of the Legislative Assembly.

W.W. Ford was in constant demand for his veterinary skill.

D. McLachlan's interest in road construction is evidenced in the many sloughs he corduroyed and hills he cut down.

Mrs. John Pool and Mrs. Wm. Manns were truly the 'ladies of the lamp' of our district. Their skilful and generous help was constantly in demand as midwife or general nurse.

To earn a little extra cash in the fall, Wm. Manns Sr., often walked to Portage, once he walked to Regina.

John Wood was recognized as the strong man of the district, being able, with ease, to handle a bag of grain single handed.

A toboggan slide was prepared each winter by George Moffatt. Many large crowds gathered to enjoy the fun.

Mr. Harry Rand, an Englishman, employed by John Haggart, was a collector of Indian artefacts. He found this district particularly rich in these treasures. Many specimens collected by him are on display in the Winnipeg Museum. For some years he was in charge of the Indian relics in that museum.

First of July celebrations and summer picnics were held on Victoria Lake in the Elesmere district. Boating was enjoyed on this lake. A second lake of good size was located just east of Victoria Lake, directly in front of the present Milford buildings.

Because of the history of Elesmere district in early days was closely linked with our district some mention could be made of the origin of the name. When the school was built, Mrs. Pool was asked to name it. She submitted the name "Victoria." This name was already in use in Manitoba, so Mrs. Pool's second choice was "Elesmere," that

being the name of a place in a book she was reading.

Elesmere operated for a few years with only one pupil, Lloyd Young, grandson of Mrs. Pool. A second school was built in Elesmere in 1950.

In World War II, Robert Pool and Pat and Joe Furey gave their lives for King and Country.

We do not know of any artists coming out of the Firdale district, but we know of a minister's horse being painted like a zebra. An item of 1912 says — "Pigs decorated while you wait or money refunded."

We find the first cars in the Firdale district were owned by Dykes and R. A. Bredin.

The first telephones, owned by Bell Telephone Co., went in the North-east corner of the district. It is thought Charles Bredin had the first.

Hydro came to Firdale in 1949. By this time combines were beginning to take the place of threshing machines. Though some threshing is still done, combines are now doing most of the harvesting.

The district has been served by 4-H clubs for about ten years. In 1955, Bev. Nicholson won a top provincial award in Garden Club work.

This year the Swine Club placed second in the province. At present Sewing and Swine clubs are active.

We are proud of the fact that we have so many of the progeny of our pioneers with us today. First generation descendents are Robert and Jock Houston, Margaret Little, Jessie Davidson, James and John Thomas, William Price, Wilbert McLachlan and Annie Manns.

While among the grandchildren we have Christina Carlson, Dorothy and George Moffatt, Allan Bredin, Chris, Betty, and Ralph Wood; Tom, Garth and Albert Manns, and Phyllis Smith. There are many great-grandchildren.

It remains for us to make it a worthwhile district for our descendants.

It behooves us to pause briefly and remember those who turned the virgin sod.

The fruits of their labours, joys, and sorrows, moulded our rich heritage.

May we earnestly strive to emulate their faith and courage.

May we say with King Solomon of old:

"These were merciful men whose righteousness shall not be forgotten; With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance."

—The Bible.



Paul Wood

FIRDALE POINEERS

Native of County Court Ireland. Settling and remaining in Firdale, May, 1895. Paul passed away in 1942, John in 1952.

CHRIS WOOD



John Wood

Congratulations to
Carberry Agricultural Society

on its

75th Anniversary

C. P. ROGERS

Licensed Electrician

☐ PHILCO APPLIANCES ☐ PLUMBING and HEATING

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Carberry

Gregg District



19th Century Descendents of Kerfoot Pioneers now residing in Gregg and surrounding district: Front row, l. to r. Mrs. S. D. Craig, Mrs. N. McFarlane, Mrs. T. H. Dempsey, Miss M. Olmstead, Mrs. S. T. Moffatt, Mrs. T. H. Fee, Mrs. G. A. Colpitts, Mrs. V. Olmstead. Back row: V. Olmstead, E. A. Strain, E. H. Olmstead, B. W. Craig, N. McFarlane, S. E. Burch, F. W. Ranson, M. E. Steen, Mrs. M. E. Steen, G. S. Steen, Mrs. G. S. Steen, M. Clark, Mrs. A. Edwards, H. Strain, S. T. Moffatt, M. C. Olmstead.

The farthest east station on the Canadian National Railway in North Cypress, is Gregg, originally known as 'Kerfoot.' Gregg is one of the oldest settlements on the plain. The farmers are prosperous and possess substantial homes and farm buildings.

Gregg has a church, store, elevator, curling rink, and a modern school. It is ten miles north-east of Carberry with which it is connected by splendid all-weather roads.

I have been asked to tell something about Gregg, its immediate surroundings, the early history, and its present advancements.

Settlers were first attracted in 1878. The first to stake a claim was Mr. John Clark. He settled on 28-11-14. His sod shanty served as a shelter for one of the first babies born in Kerfoot. Little Thomas Freeland was born in the fall of 1879 and spent his first winter, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Freeland, and Mr. John Clark. The homestead remained in the Clark name until 1958. It is now owned by Mr. M. E. Steen.

Messrs. Foster Olmstead (Snr.),



Mrs. W. Thoms

Thomas McFarlane, Wesley and George Shillington, Joseph and John Sallows, and Joseph Dempsey, were settlers of 1878.

In the spring of 1879, many of the '78 settlers brought their wives and families out from Ontario. These travelled by Red River carts, drawn by ox teams, which transported their burden across the vast prairie at the speed of 2 miles an hour.

When the settler arrived on the plain, he was faced with the task of building a home for his family; some made sod shanties, while others made log cabins with thatched roofs.

Mr. George Shillington was the first settler to enjoy the distinction of a shingled roof, in 1880.

House furnishings were crude. Bunks and benches were made from roughly hewn logs, spruce boughs served as springs. Mattresses were made from sacks filled with dry prairie grass.

Time glided on and in the years '79 to '82 other settlers began to come in and take up homesteads. Among the new-comers were: Samuel Craig, L. R. Burch, W. P. and J. J. McRae, Abram and Foster Olmstead, Isaac and John Humeston, William Steen, Alex McFarlane, Hugh Strain, James Peacock, William Ranson, Thomas Freeland Sr., and Harrison.

An interesting tale is told of how

James Freeland and James Peacock with their wives, lived in a dug-out in the side of a hill. The front was built up with sods, — no windows and a heavy blanket served as a door. There they lived one winter and a summer. It was not an uncommon sight to see snow banks on the bed when they awoke in the morning.

After a three-day blizzard, Mr. Abram Olmstead went to call on his neighbors of the friendly hill. He searched and searched for the entrance, in despair he said, "I'll tramp about a bit more before giving up." To his surprise a bank of snow gave 'way and he fell into the dug-out of his friends. They were busy digging themselves out, when Mr. Olmstead fell in.

The story is also told of how they were awakened one night by something moving about between the blankets that covered them. They lit a light and found a large snake. It was caught and put in the stove. In the late fall of 1879, two babies were born in the dug-out in the side of that friendly hill. The babies were boys and each was given the name, "Thomas." (Thomas John Peacock and Thomas Samuel Freeland).

We must also remember, to give the women pioneers honorable mention, they worked hard, built up

their homes, and did their share to make our district what it is today. It has been said that if it hadn't been for their wives, many of the early pioneers would have gone back to Ontario, within the first year.

Mrs. Ellen Dempsey, widow of Joseph Dempsey, came as a bride to the district, now known as Gregg, in 1881.

Mr. Dempsey had come west and chosen a homestead earlier and returned to bring his bride. They too, travelled by the U.S.A., and down the Red River to Winnipeg. By this time the C.P.R. was running trains as far as Portage la Prairie. From this point the trip was made by team and sleigh, which had been brought from Ontario by other settlers. Mrs. Dempsey's maiden name was Cowell and her native community, North Gower, Ontario.

Another of the first children born in the Kerfoot district was her son, John Harvey Dempsey.

She knew the privations of pioneer life. The pioneers have given us an example of industry and integrity worthy of emulation.

Mrs. Dempsey has spent the last several years in Carberry. She was 102 years in March of this year.

To many, the above named, may be only names, but it is most fitting that they be here set down as the men and women who laid the foundation of what has since become one of Western Canada's best known and most prosperous farming communities.

Here were acres never crossed by white man but ready for the plow! Single furrowed walking plows were used, drawn by oxen and the dulled plow-shares were sharpened at Portage. The wagon was usually laden with the neighbors' shares, and the farmer owning horses made the round-trip. Mr. A. Olmstead brought a team with him from Ontario, (1879). This team made several trips to Portage.

The first seeding was done by "broadcasting," and the first years were not encouraging. Frost destroyed many good crops. Such a misfortune, right at the beginning would have been sufficient to blight the hopes of less progressive men, but, although staggered for the time, they took hold of the work with renewed energy and wrestled success from the first pit of failure.

Jovial Joe, coming in one morning after seeing his beautiful stand of oats frozen, said to his wife, in a dejected mood, "Our oats are finished, — they're frozen."



built 1879

An hour elapsed, he returned after visiting with his neighbor, William, and said in a joking manner, "It's not so bad, dear, William's are frozen too!"

Although gone, their memories are still fragrant and it is pleasing to have their descendants still among us.

Romance came with the industrious young homesteaders. Abram Olmstead procured the first marriage license from Reesor's Jewellery Store, Brandon, Man., and was married on October 19, 1881. This was the anniversary of the day he landed in the Kerfoot district, two years previous — October 19, 1879.

School

After the commencement of settlement, the humble school house began to rear its head and a start

was made in intellectual culture.

On March 10, 1882, the first meeting was called to discuss school business. Three trustees were elected, George Young, Samuel Craig and James Sallows. On March 24 1882, the trustees met and decided to leave the school proposition for one year. In April 1883, a public meeting was held. George Young was the chairman and James Young the secretary. It was decided to borrow \$1,400. Tender was given to Spears and Wyatt for \$840. Mr. Joseph Dempsey offered land for the school site. It was built on the S.W. corner of his farm, 3-12-14 in 1883 and given the name "Dempsey," after his family name. A Miss Margaret Dickie was the first teacher and received a salary of \$30.00 per month. The secretary's salary was \$20.00 per year, and the wood for heating was bought for \$2.00 per cord. March 2, 1885, a public meeting was called and it was decided to move the school to a more central site. Mr. Samuel Craig gave land for the new school site on the S.W. corner of his farm. School was held upstairs in Mr. Craig's house, (present home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McFarlane) while the school was



This farm home was built by Mr. and Mrs. Foster Olmstead (Inserts) in the Gregg district. The house was built in 1903 and still remains as a landmark north of Carberry. The stone for the basement was hauled by team from Douglas and the brick from Sidney. Six trips for brick were required for the double-flue chimney.

Four daughters and five sons completed the family. In 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead retired to Carberry and the eldest son, Alden, operated the farm until 1928, when he moved to California. The third son, Herman (who was born in the above house) then took over the farm. He was married to Olive McFarlane in 1929, and they continued to operate the farm until his death in 1948. Two children, Gerald and Phyllis (Mrs. Ron Calvert) were also born in this house. Gerald a grandson of the builder, was married to Beverley Johnson of Austin in 1957, and they are the present residents there.



A. J. Humeston's Four Horse Team, 1932

being moved. This school served as a house of learning for 72 years and is now converted into a dwelling in Carberry.

Mr. Norman McFarlane, secretary-treasurer of the school, was chosen to cut the ribbon and officially open the school. This was a most fitting choice as Mr. McFarlane had a record of 35 continuous years as secretary-treasurer, a record equalled by very few others in the province. Other members of the school board were: Byron Moffatt, chairman, with Harvey McFarlane and John Nelson as trustees.

The ratepayers of Dempsey school district are justly proud of their accomplishment. They believe they have one of the most modern schools in rural Manitoba.

The present school board consists of: John Nelson, chairman, Byron Moffatt and Harvey McFarlane. The secretary-treasurer is Wilfred Thorn.

Church, Sunday School

For a time the settlement had no permanent minister. The first services were held in the home of George Smiley, conducted by Rev. John Walton, a Methodist minister, who travelled on horseback from Arden, Man. Mr. George Smiley was the superintendent of the first Sunday School, held in Mr. McCaskell's shanty. In 1882 it was held in Abram Olmstead's house with W. P. McRae as superintendent. It is fitting that Messrs. McRae, Foster Olmstead, Sparling Moffatt and Percy Olmstead receive honorable mention for their devotion and untiring efforts in our Sunday School. Mr. Percy Olmstead held the office of superintendent for 29 years. He now resides in Winnipeg. At present the office is held by Mrs. Andrew Nelson.

The first Missionary service was held in Mr. Foster Olmstead's house (father of Abram and Foster Olmstead) in 1882. Later services were held in the Dempsey school house

until the church was built in 1895.

Mrs. Samuel Craig was among the first settlers. She was formerly Ann Jane Kerfoot. Her family name was given to the district and church.

The church is situated on the N.E. corner of 27-11-14. The site is a portion of the farm then owned by Alex. Scott, today owned by M. C. Olmstead. A western portion

of the lot was given by Mr. Scott as a site for the cemetery.

Prior to the surveying of the cemetery, one of the earliest pioneers, Mr. William Steen passed away. He chose to be buried on his homestead and was laid in the corner of his farm opposite the church site. Later moved to a family plot in Carberry.

The first two burials in the cemetery were Joseph Niblock, 46 years, on October 3 1892, and Harold Scott, (son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Scott) four months, on December 4 1892.

The first two pioneer burials were: Foster Olmstead Sr., March 4 1893, and Mrs. Samuel Craig, September 28, 1893.

Mr. M. E. Steen is the chairman of the present Kerfoot Cemetery Board.

CONGRATULATIONS

**CARBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
ON YOUR 75th ANNIVERSARY**

P. J. F. Olmstead & Sons

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REGISTERED WHEAT GROWERS

Gregg — Manitoba

75th ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE Carberry Agricultural Society



Scottish Co-Operative

Wholesale Society Limited

C. E. KERSEY, AGENT, GREGG, MAN.

In 1894, Rev. John Linton was appointed to the circuit and under his leadership plans went forward for building the church. The people willingly co-operated and twenty-three teams made the trip to Sidney to bring the bricks. The lumber was secured from Brandon at a cost of \$814.75 and much of the building was done by volunteer labor.

The opening of the new church took place December 1 1895. Rev. J. W. Saunby came from Carberry to conduct the dedication ceremony. The church was opened free of debt.

The first funeral in the church, that of Herbert Nesbitt, who died October 25 1895, was held October 27, before the church was finished.

On August 3 1898, the first church marriage was conducted, that of Robert Lawrence and Elizabeth McRae.

In 1895, W. P. McRae was licensed a local preacher, and his daughter, Miss Lottie McRae, one of the young people of Kerfoot Church, went as a missionary to China in 1918. She is retired and at present living in Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. Kenneth Moffatt, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sparling Moffatt, is the first member of the Ker-



The Steen Rink — left to right: Irwin, Byron, Willis, and M. E. Steen (father) all of the Gregg district.

foot United Church to accept the high calling of the ministry.

He was ordained in 1952, from the United College, Winnipeg, and is at present minister of Wesley United Church, East Kildonan.

The principal church office bearers for 1959 are: minister, Mr. Clifford Deeton, student from United College, Winnipeg; Official Board, C. E. Kersey; W.M.S., Mrs. John Nelson; Mission Band, Mrs. Frank Olmstead; Baby Band, Mrs. Allan Olmstead; W.A., Mrs. Robert Moffatt.

The parsonage is located directly across the road, east from the church; on the north-west corner

of the G. Arthur Edward's farm, now owned by Allan Olmstead. The first occupants of the parsonage were: Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Switzer and family.

In 1905, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bought section 3-12-14 from Joseph Dempsey and Alex. Leslie for a town site. Mr. Dempsey was paid \$6,000.00 per quarter for this three-quarters of a section, and Mr. Leslie was paid \$6,700.00 for his quarter. The site was called 'Gregg,' after W. H. Gregg, father-in-law of C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific. The railroad through Gregg was constructed in 1907, (called C.N.R. 1908).

The station was built in 1909 with Mr. Billie Barr the first agent. Mr. Walter Yeryk is the present agent.

For a time the early settlers drove to Portage in wagons for their mail and groceries. The mail was addressed: "Dempsey District," c/o Portage la Prairie, Man.

The wagon was usually laden with plow shares to be beaten out, when the settler started on his fifty mile jaunt for the mail and supplies.



The Farm Homes of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Olmstead and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Olmstead, which were recognized last year as one of the most suitable farm arrangements for father and son by Dr. Gilson of the Department of Agriculture, University of Manitoba.

Two children were born to this family, Bernice, Mrs. Don Parker of Sanford, and Allan at home.

All landscaping and buildings have been added since the farm was purchased in 1925.

The house on the left is the family home and the one to the right is occupied by Allan and his wife, Joan, with children, Audrey and Bobby.

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Specializing in
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Also complete
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Gregg



Kerfoot United Church, built in 1895

Letters passed from one shanty to another for weeks, until they reached the person to whom they were addressed.

Newspapers were considered public property and were read and passed on. This continued until Petrel post office was established in 1880. It was operated by a Mr. McDonald. Later a post office was opened at the home of Mr. John Nesbitts' at Kerfoot, (present farm of Mr. Norris Mills). In 1905 it was moved to Mr. William Moffatts'. For a time Kerfoot lost the post office and the mail came via Wellwood, Fairview or Petrel, until the railroad came through in 1907.

The settlers saw the necessity of a store in their own district. Under the management of Mr. W. P. McRae, the farmers built a store, almost directly north of the station. In 1909 Mr. John Wake bought the store and received the right to operate a post-office. The store and post-office met with liberal patronage and was heartily approved by the settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Steen are at present operating the store and post office at Gregg. The only telephone in the district was located at the post office, then operated by Mr. William Moffatt. It was owned by a Carberry doctor who had placed one telephone in each district. The farmers paid 'toll' for the use of the phone, which was used only in cases of emergencies.

The Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society with head office in Glasgow, Scotland, opened a depot in Winnipeg in 1906. Its purpose being to secure supplies of Canadian wheat for their mills in Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland. To further this project they erected grain elevators at various points throughout the grain belt in Western Canada.

Among the first elevators built in

1909 was the one at Gregg. This elevator stood until it was dismantled and replaced by a modern 30,000 bushel elevator in 1931. In 1941 a temporary annex with a capacity of 30,000 bushels was erected, this also was dismantled and in 1953 and '56 respectively, it was replaced by the erection of two permanent annexes. The company now has 90,000 bushel storage space for use by its patrons at Gregg. Mr. John Fal-

lon was the first elevator agent at Gregg. At the time of this writing, Mr. Fallon is retired and living at the West Coast. Mr. C. E. Kersey has been agent since 1943.

Owing to the richness of the soil and the increasing transportation facilities, the lot of the farmer has become much better. In 1882 Alexander McFarlane, Foster Olmstead and Abram Olmstead drove from their farms in the Kerfoot district to Minnedosa, with loads of wheat which they had ground to flour. The trip was made by sleighs. Today no farmer is without the very best marketing facilities.

The Gregg district has established a reputation for prize winning horses. Prominent for this reputation were the Humeston Bros.

Their Clydesdale and carriage teams made very creditable showings at the provincial exhibitions. In 1931 and '32 they participated in the Toronto Royal Fair and added more laurels to their long array of first prize ribbons and were awarded two "cups" and a "trophy."

Other prominent horse men of Gregg, who exhibited prize winning horses were: Arthur Edwards, Howard Olmstead, Milton Steen and David Scott.

The first prize team in the Kerfoot district was owned by Arthur Edwards.

The idea of maintaining good live

Congratulations on your
75th ANNIVERSARY

From

The Manitoba Farmer's Union



Carberry Local No. 103

Wellwood Local No. 202

Harte Local No. 271

Oberon Local No. 344

stock is fostered in the young generation today, through 4-H Clubs.

Several of our young folk have won red ribbons for their stock, namely: Allan Olmstead, Gerald Olmstead, Neil Olmstead, Myrna and Marguerite Thorn.

In the early days the social life of the settlement was modelled after the Golden Rule. The settlers upheld high standards of conduct: envy, jealousy and criticism had no place in their lives. The lack of good clothes did not prevent them from attending community parties, picnics, football and baseball.

The young people were quite numerous in the district, and they liked to gather in the homes to while away a few hours. The evening was spent in games and contests. "Squirrel," was one of the favorite games.

Dancing to music was not allowed, but they did like to dance and swing as they sang "Sweetie I-O, Sweetie I-O."

We're sailing down the river

In the Sweetie I.O.

My wife can spin and sew

And I can reap and mow,

And we're saling down the river

In the Sweetie I.O.

There was an Orange Lodge in Kerfoot as early as 1900. It was called "Kerfoot Prairie Star," No. 82, Orange Young Britons.

They marched in Neepawa in 1901 and in Carberry 1903. Thomas Peacock, one of the first babies born in Kerfoot, was the first Worshipful Master. Four members of this Lodge are among us today, namely, Samuel Moffatt, a chartered member, Howard Olmstead, Richard Marshall and Mack Clark. The tradition of the Orange Lodge has remained and many of our Gregg citizens belong to the Lodge in Wellwood, at time of writing.

A very interesting and educational club, similar to our 4-H Public Speaking Contest, of today, was in existence as early as 1896, under the leadership of Mr. J. J. McRae. It was called the "Kerfoot Royal Templers of Temperance."

This organization sponsored contests in the different districts. Con-



Dempsey School built 1955

testants demonstrated their talent in reciting poems and selections on temperance.

The first was called the "Silver Medal Contest." The best contestants were chosen and they entered the "Gold Medal Contest."

In 1896 Kerfoot and Wellwood held a "Gold Medal Contest," in the Presbyterian church at Petrel. The top contestants were chosen and they entered the "Diamond Contest," in Winnipeg.

Many picnics were enjoyed. The settlers forgot their plow and harrow and everybody went. Every maiden packed a basket with the good things her mother made — sandwiches, cakes and cookies and a pail of lemonade.

In 1897 a Union Picnic was held at the school section on Petrel road. Prizes were offered for all kinds of foot races, bicycle races, jumping, football and baseball. Admission was 10c.

Picnics have held a worthy place through the years. The Gregg Curling Club holds a picnic annually at Gregg. Foot races and baseball are the main features.

Baseball has always been a favorite outdoor game. Samuel Moffatt and Edward Strain were the first battery in the Kerfoot baseball. The team was: Samuel Moffatt, Edward Strain, Norman and William McFarlane, Milton and Gilbert Steen, Wilfred and Harold McLeod, Foster C. Olmstead, James McCourt and Alexander Dempsey. They had no fancy uniform, nor expensive equipment in those days, and we venture to guess that the participants derived just as much enjoyment from their homemade fun as we, today, from our improved amusements.

Harvey McFarlane in his younger days has always excelled in sports, and is still contributing his services as an umpire in baseball throughout the plains and surrounding districts. His daughters, Betty and Helen, are

outstanding players of the Carberry Girls' fast ball team.

The curling rink was built in 1944. The people willingly co-operated and the building was done by volunteer labor. In December of the same year a Curling Club was formed with Robert Nelson as president. The Gregg curlers have won many trophies and individual prizes. M. E. Steen is the president, at time of writing, an office he has capably held for several years.

In World War I, twenty-one young men from Gregg went to defend their King and Country. Arthur Loft, Gussy Haig, and J. Ernest Nelson paid the supreme sacrifice. Again in 1939, Canada went to war to defend the Canadian way of life and freedom, and sixteen young men enlisted. Bertram Moffatt and Arland K. Scott gave their lives. Gordon Olmstead, who now resides in Ottawa, was a prisoner in Germany.

At the turn of the century other settlers came from Ireland and settled in the Gregg district. They were Thomas and James Nelson, George Jenkins, David Scott and Edward Dobbyn. The story of Gregg's past, would not be complete without reference to these quiet, unostentious men. Mr. Scott is retired, and at present living in Victoria, B.C.



Rev. Kenneth Moffatt (local boy)



the late Mr. Alex McFarlane, Gregg. It was the first on the Carberry Plains to be fully equipped with electric lights, and as stated in the paper at that time, "It's a beauty."



SW 4-12-14

Homestead 1879 of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Olmstead

V. Olmstead and Sons

BERT and ROSS

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CARBERRY

Mr. Thomas Jenkins came to Gregg in 1920. He had the apprenticeship of shoemaking and harness repairing, and served the district in this capacity.

He acted as the Kerfoot United Church caretaker for several years. He and his mother remained in Gregg until 1956, when they retired and took up residence in Carberry.

It is fitting to make special reference to the unselfish and untiring service rendered the Gregg district by those who served on the council: Messrs. Alex. Dempsey and Norman McFarlane, also Arthur Edwards, who served as a "Justice of Peace," for many years.

Progress in the community has not been confined to agriculture. During the past years country roads have been greatly improved. The two mile per hour ox-cart, then the horse and buggy period, to the Model T Ford age, and now to the high-powered automobiles.

There were a few automobiles in the district by 1913. Messrs. Harvey Dempsey and Foster Olmstead owned Overlands and Mr. Alex. McFarlane a McLaughlin-Buick.

Mr. Harvey Dempsey was the first tractor farmer in Gregg, ploughing with his McCormick-Deering tractor in 1928.

The first farmers to own a combine to harvest their crops were Messrs. Melvin and Herman Olmstead. They jointly purchased a combine in 1943.

The Hydro-electric power was turned on in the Gregg district in October 1947. It transformed living conditions for the entire community. The elimination of drudgery and the introduction of modern conveniences has made life much more pleasant for everyone.

The success achieved by the past generations has not been mere luck. There has been perseverance and hard worry behind it, but our forefathers did not fail in their task. They made Gregg worthy of recognition, and have given it a name well known and respected. So to them:

"All thanks be given for a place that we call home—
We'll never find a better land,
wherever we may roam."

CARPENTER
and
GENERAL BUILDER

J. C. COURT

Carberry — Manitoba

Harte District



B. Fitzsimmons

1959—The telephone rings and the operator says it is Carberry, Manitoba, calling Hamilton, Ontario.

Hello Mary, so good to hear your voice. I am calling to invite you folks to our 75th Celebration to be held in July."

"Oh yes, Jean. We are all so excited since reading the Carberry News. We watched a flash on T.V. and heard the Agricultural Representative tell of it on the Farm Broadcast. The celebration should really be something to see with so much publicity. We do plan on being there, but our family can't agree on how to travel. Father wants to go by plane to save time; Jane wants to go by car and enjoy a real trip through the States; Jim has never ridden on the new "Canadian," and wants to go by rail and I have always wanted to make the trip by boat. If we can agree on how to get there, we will be seeing you in July. So long."

Now let us go back to the year 1877 when the early pioneers made plans to come west. The only means of travel was by boat.

Mr. Richard Marshall, one of our earliest settlers, in company with other pioneers, came from Hamilton, Ontario. They travelled to Owen Sound and boarded a flat bottom boat, each with limited space, no comforts, and their belongings tied in a square. The boat crossed the Great Lakes, to Duluth, down the Minnesota River to the Red, up the Red River to Winnipeg. Worn and worn after four weeks of travel, the men sat on the river bank and cooled their feet in the water.

The story goes that while they sat spinning yarns a potato bug on a wood-chip floated in to them. Having no need for a potato bug and wishing it no harm, they took a long pole and pushed it back into the current to continue its journey. The men often wondered since where the bug landed.

Mr. Marshall parted company with the other travellers and worked for a year for Ashdowns, in Winnipeg, drawing wood and feed. He earned enough money to buy a team of horses and a wagon.

During that year, Mr. Marshall



Richard Marshall's home in 1898

walked for miles looking for a homestead, as far east as Selkirk; west as far as Headingley, and miles in each other direction, but the land was too swampy for his liking. Many a time he told of being stuck in the mud, and losing his boots. Mrs. Marshall, and baby daughter, had spent the winter in Winnipeg with Mr. Marshall.

In the spring of '78, he decided to come west, liked what he saw at Montrose and chose his homestead. He returned to Winnipeg for his team of horses and a year's supply of groceries.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall lost their baby with pneumonia during the winter, so plans were made to send Mrs. Marshall back east to her folk until a shelter could be built.

When Mr. Marshall arrived back, he found neighbors close by. Across the road, on the farm now owned by Connor Marshall, was Mr. Alex McDonnell; on the next section east was Davis White, the farm now operated by a grandson, Allan White. On this same section was Mr. Malcolm Murchison and on the S.W. quarter of the section, east of Marshalls, where Gordon Smart now lives, was William Meredith.

A story is told of Mr. White and Mr. Murchison. It seems these men homesteaded on the same section; Mr. White on the S.W. quarter and Mr. Murchison on the S.E. quarter. To compromise on time, labor and material, they built a shack on the dividing line; Mr. White slept in the west end of the shack and Mr. Murchison in the east end, each on his own property. After working all summer on the homestead, the men decided to earn a few needed dollars by working during the winter at Rainy River on the railroad.

In spring, they returned to find two Scotchmen comfortably settled in their shack and no notion of moving on. Heated arguments followed and it was agreed by all to fight for possession.

Mr. White, a big, husky built man, had no difficulty defeating his opponent, but Mr. Murchison, a small sort of fellow, lost. As neither pair would part company, more arguments followed and the Scotchmen moved on.

Mr. Marshall had the only team of horses in the district. When the neighbors worked the land with a team of oxen, or sometimes a cow and an oxen, Mr. Marshall would go from farm to farm and harrow the small fields with his team of horses. Horses were much faster and did a better job.

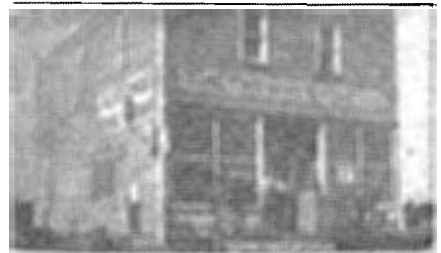
Mr. John Mack was one of our earliest settlers and homesteaded near the creek on the farm now operated by a grandson, John Mack.

Mr. Sifton Rasmussen lives on the farm homesteaded by his father, Louis Rasmussen.

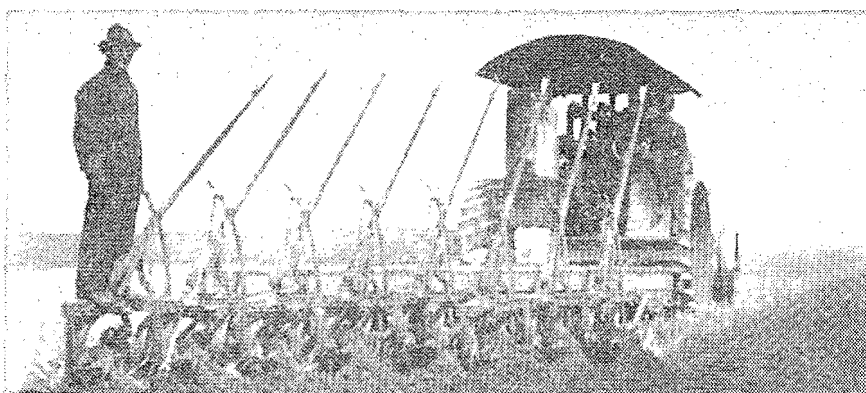
Mr. Robert Connor came west in 1880 and settled on the farm west of Marshalls, known to us as the 'Connor place.'

Mr. Bain homesteaded the John Smart farm and traded his N.W. ¼ to a Mr. Innes for a team of horses.

The first log school house built at Montrose in 1884 (we think), was



First Harte Store, 1908



Hart Parr Tractor and 8 furrow plow in 1911



Hart Parr sawing wood at Marshalls in 1911



Teams following the Hart Parr engine — 1911

moved in 1916 and still stands on the Marshall farm. Our first teacher was Miss Best, who later became the wife of Rev. Court and settled on the farm now owned by Bert Carmichael. Some of the first pupils were Ritchie Marshall, Millie Meredith, May Marshall, Alex McDonnell, Agnes Meredith, Mary McDonnell, Lizzie Murchison.

1885 saw the railroad come to Carberry and Mr. Robert Connor drew the mail from Carberry to the Post Office in his home. Folks looked forward to mail day; the whole family piled in the wagon and drove to Connors to hear the latest news and visit with their neighbors. In 1902 the post office was moved to the Marshall home and remained there until November 10, 1910.

Once the railroad came to Harte, it was Elsie's duty to carry the mail to and from the train. She received twenty-five cents a trip, but was fined \$5.00 if she missed the train. Elsie was saving her quarters for a saddle, so never had to forfeit the fine.

In 1898, the present Marshall

home was built. The bricks for this house, and the Davis White house, built in 1899, were shipped from the Sidney brick yards to Sewell and drawn by team from there. The stones for the foundation were picked off the land around Brookdale. Two carpenters and a mason were brought from Toronto to build the house. This home has seen many conveniences added in the 61 years. Long ago a sand point was driven and water pumped by hand—later came water on tap. In 1906 the telephone was installed. This was strictly for the women, because the men were afraid to talk on it. A radio was bought in 1923, first a crystal set, but later a cabinet model. The greatest improvement came in 1949, when the house was wired for electricity and many modern conveniences were installed. 1953 saw T.V. come to the Marshall home.

The McBain brothers, Frank and John, came from Brookdale to settle on the Montrose school section. Montrose was proud of the McBains, for they brought honor to

our district by winning a trophy at Brandon Fair for the best six horse team (owned by the exhibitor), for three consecutive years, 1912-13-14. They also had pure-bred cattle and won many prizes with them at fairs.

In 1906, John Muirhead of Summerville, married Lucy Dunfield of Burnside, and came to reside on the groom's farm at Montrose. Mr. Muirhead bought the farm from John Mikkelson in 1902. They lived on the farm forty-two years before retiring to Carberry. Mr. Muirhead was a community leader. He was an elder of Summerville church for years; was a director of the Carberry Agricultural Society from 1902-54, and president three times. In 1922 he was elected as a progressive in what was known as the farmers' government. The farmers elected felt the need of an able leader, so persuaded Mr. John Bracken to leave his post at the Agricultural college to become their premier. Mr. Muirhead was a member for 15 years. He loved to recite poetry and write stories.

Who would have thought that such boys as Percy Udey, Harry Udey, Cecil Freeborn, Jack Coley, George Bullard, Sifton Rasmussen and others could sing? Well, they could, and were members of the famous male choir trained by Mrs. Muirhead and known as the 'Harte Chore Boys.'

The S. W. quarter of 10-12-15, now known as Clare Fitzsimmons' farm, was first owned by the Hudson Bay Co., and sold to the Anderson family. The Houstons bought it from Andersons and later sold it to Wm. Fitzsimmons of Summerville.

In 1909, David Fitzsimmons married Lizzie Muirhead of Summerville, and moved to settle on this section. For one year they lived in the buildings on the west quarter until the house and barn on the present site were completed.

As early as 1905, land was bought for the G.T.P. railroad. In 1907, the townsite was surveyed and marked off in streets and avenues giving hopes for a great metropolis. The railroad was built and the name of the district changed from Montrose to Harte. Things looked prosperous and Harte began to grow. 1908 saw the Scottish Co-Operative elevator built and farmers drew grain for miles to Harte. In 1909, the farmers formed their own co-operative and built the Farmers' Store, bringing a Mr. Bennett from Toronto, to operate the business. This store

served the district well until it burned, December 12, 1922.

Several other buildings were used as stores, but the fire-bug always caught up to them. In February 1931, George Clark moved the present store from Petrel and operated his own business until 1939, when he sold out to Mr. B. D. Gordon. George Clarke moved an old church from Justice area and re-modelled it into a Hall, which now serves as a Community Hall. Mr. Gordon retired in 1946 and sold his business to Clare Freeborn of Firdale.

The United Church manse for the Summerville, Petrel, Ingelow charge was built in 1909. Rev. Lee was the first minister to occupy the manse. This was a great asset to the community, as it served as a central meeting place for four districts and many a happy hour was spent there.

We could boast of a Blacksmith shop, operated by Mr. Norbray and an honest-to-goodness machine shop operated by Mr. Harry Bullard, who was agent for four large companies at one time, namely, John Deere, Cockshutt, International - Harvester, and Massey-Harris. He always kept a full line of machinery and repairs, and people came for miles to get repairs at Harte.

In 1910 the station was built. The platform was the longest between Rivers and Portage, because of the line that was being built from Harte to Brandon. The grade for this line was completed but the steel was never laid. Mr. Muirhead drove railroad officials on this grade, in his Overland car, to Brandon.

The only eight furrow plow ever to be in the district was bought by Marshalls in 1911 drawn by a Hart-Parr tractor. To accomplish a full day's work the eight furrow plow and the Hart Parr was in the lead with four outfits of horses, each pulling a two furrow plow.

The war of 1914-18 took several young men overseas; Bill Alliban, Ray Alliban, Dave Downey, Jim Gray, Johnny Gray, and Clarence Fraser. In the second World War, Allan White, Jim Harburn, Connor Marshall, Roland Marshall, Johnny Thompson, Henry Thompson, and Jim Walker served overseas. Henry and Jim brought wives back from England.

In 1928 the Harte Curling rink was built, with an open air skating rink at the side. This place was a beehive of activity and it was a common sight to see twenty vans at Harte on a Saturday night.

Many a good bonspiel was held in this rink with 25 rinks entered



Pioneers of The Plains — Richard Marshall, Harry Boles, Wm. Fitzsimmons

in a mixed 'spiel and the curlers from Harte brought home their share of prizes from other bonspiels. In the "dirty thirties," there was a girls' hockey team, with complete outfits, and the goalie was so big there was no room in the goal for both she and the puck, so they won their share of tournaments.

Mr. Arnold Mack was the first in this district to own a combine. He and his brother, Ernest, of Oberon, bought a steel combine in '29, drawn by horses.

Mr. Frank Fear, a product of Summerville district, set up a Fear Scholarship Fund in 1952. An award of \$50.00 was to be given to the best Grade VIII student from Montrose, Summerville and Fairview, who would further their education. Our district is very proud of their successful scholars, namely,

Margaret Graham, 1952; Jim Fitzsimmons, 1955 and Beverley Freeborn, 1958.

Montrose school was a polling booth for the school referendum held February 28, 1959. Mrs. Clare Fitzsimmons was District Returning Officer, and Mrs. Allan White, poll clerk. The voters turned out in fair numbers, voting fifty to seven in favor of the secondary school division.

Montrose school has an enrollment of 19 in 1959 with Mrs. McConnerl of Birnie, as teacher. There are many pre-school age children in our district, so we hope our community will prosper and grow for years to come.

I hope this history brings back fond memories to those senior citizens who may read it and a bit of enjoyment and information to others.



Montrose Baseball Team 1906 — North Cypress Champs, Back row, left to right: R. Marshall, H. Boles, H. White, W. B. Cuddie, W. Fitzsimmons, B. Boles. Centre: R. A. Marshall, W. J. Cuddie, H. Switzer, John Muirhead, W. Fitzsimmons, Fred White. Front: J. Boles, J. Muirhead, B. Switzer, C. Boles.

Ingelow District



ALEX. FRASER

In 1887

The early pioneers of this area held meetings in 1887 to decide on the formation of a school district which took the name of Woodlea. The school building was erected in 1888 and opened the next year. It remained in use but for a few summers.

The first trustees of the school were Harry Boles (later of the Summerville district), William Walker,

Robert Newton, and John Mitchell.

Before the school was built those who were so minded met in a local home to hear Rev. T. C. Court who came from Carberry to preach. After the school was built, services were held in it.

The United Church was built in 1908 under the leadership of district farmers, George Craig, John MacElraith, Mat Harburn, Ed. Booth, Tom McQuarrie, R. P. Fraser, Jack Wilson, Jack Mitchell, and Arnold Batt, student minister at that time.

Another event that caused great excitement at this time was the laying of the rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. When the G.T.P. crossed the Municipality of North Cypress the names of all the business centres were systematically changed. Woodlea became Ingelow, which by this time boasted a store,

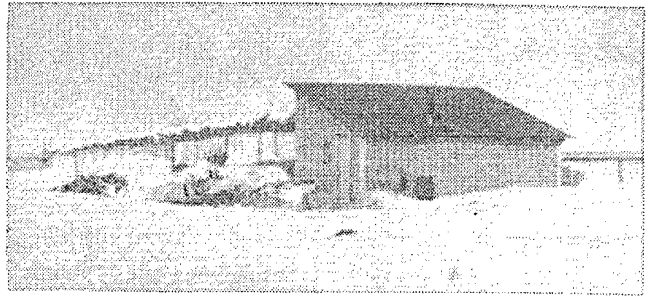


built in 1908

a school, church, and section house. The large surrounding community was supplied from this centre.

In 1909, John Morgan was the first grain buyer at one of the two elevators which were in the village. Later he became clerk of the Municipality of North Cypress. He was assisted from 1913 to 1929 by his daughter, Essie, the present Mrs. Wm. Ford, of Carberry.

In winter the social activities cen-



Straw curling shed erected at Ingelow in 1939

tered around the curling rink and dance hall. Under the leadership of Mr. Frank Wilman, Harry McBeth, Dick Muirhead, a straw curling rink was erected in 1939 with the help of district farmers.

People began to move to larger

centres. This exodus made it necessary to close the curling rink and to disband the local baseball team which had been an attraction for several summers.

In the late twenties and early thirties the tractor started to re-

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Frans T. Swanson

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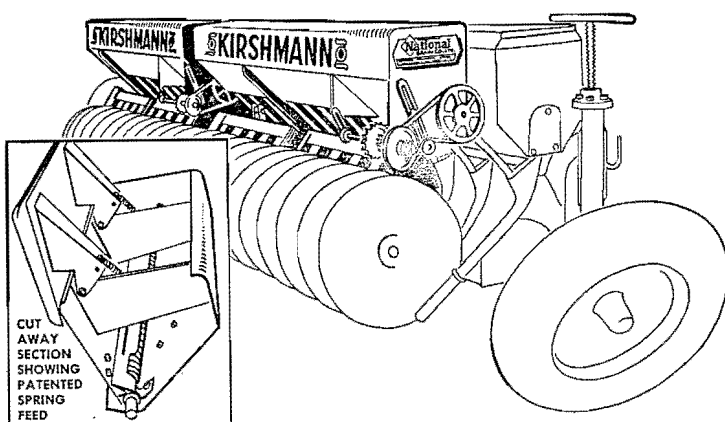
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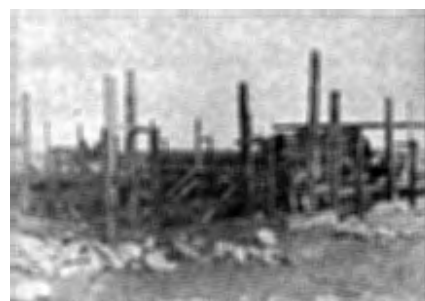
Laying rails through Ingelow, 1907

place the horse. In 1927 Jim Doak bought a "Caterpillar" which was the first combine of the district.

From 1927 to 1935 crops were poor owing to wind and dust storms, rust and grasshoppers. In 1935 many farmers burned their wheat crops because of severe rust.

Those who enlisted in the first World War were: Jim Mitchell, John Lawrence, Jack Farquer, Ern Ford, Ken Fraser and Chas. Ames. Into World War II went Nellie Harburn, R.N., Wally Hill, John Redding, W. J. Fox, Injar Mikelson, Hillard Watson, Russel Watson, and Bud Wilman, now deceased.

Ingelow today has an elevator, a store, a post office, two churches, and dance hall and is regularly serviced by the railway.



Foundation of Ingelow Church, 1908

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Langley District



Mrs. J. Elmhirst

The district of Langley takes in thirteen sections and is bounded by Arizona to the east, Castle Hill to the south and west, and Melbourne to the North. As the School District was not formed until later years, people to the east belonged to Arizona community, and those to the north and west to Melbourne community. It is interesting to note that some of these men worked for farmers at Melbourne and Sidney before moving here.

In 1893, Jack Turner put up buildings on his homestead. These were west of a lake known to some as Killarney Lake, while others called it Turner's Lake. (This lake is almost dry now and is used as a hay meadow). Mr. and Mrs. Turner lived there for a while before moving to Sidney.

North of Turners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creasy bought a half section. They did not live on it, but sold it to Bob Saur around 1905. John Godfrey lived there for a while and in 1908, Charles Ross bought the farm.

In November, 1913, fire destroyed Mr. Ross' house and all their household belongings. With the help of neighbors and friends, a new house was built that fall in cold weather. The nails were warmed on the stove and hot tea was available at all times for the chilly workers.

The Ross family moved away shortly afterwards. Several families who lived there after them were: Messrs. John Stuart, Harry D'Eathe, William Nish, Quickfall, Jim Baker, Alex Watt, Pate, George Grantham, and Wm. Jarvis. In 1935 Gordon Mott, of Sidney, took it over along with the Turner place. In 1951 they sold it to Jack Elmhirst who moved to that farm in 1956.

Oswald Braun farmed west of Turners about 1910. The Gay family moved there, leaving in 1914, only to return again in 1917 and remain until 1938. In 1938 Mr. Nick Dawska and his family moved and stayed until 1958, when Mr. Ron Calvert bought the farm and moved to it.

The Dave Cathcart place has had

different families including Mr. William Nish and Mr. Warland Cathcart. Mr. Allan Jarvis lived there from 1949-1950.

In 1893 Mr. Tom Menzies homesteaded on his farm, later moving to Pratt. Mr. Randalls then operated the farm. Other occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kissock, Mr. and Mrs. N. Dawska. About 1939 Mr. Roy McDonald bought this farm. He put buildings on the quarter east of where Mr. Menzies' buildings had been. Although a city boy, he made a success of farming.

In 1913 Mr. Jack Creasy bought the farm south of the Menzie place. He never lived there but these men rented it:— Messrs. Mott, McMail, McMahn, and White. After the First World War, Mr. Ernest Creasy bought it and with his family lived there until 1951. Mr. and Mrs. Brydon D'Eathe purchased the farm from Mr. Creasy.

About 1895 Mr. Harley died and Mr. W. B. Langley bought his farm, which is still owned by the Langleys; Hugh took it over after his father's death. Hugh Langley was



A Langley School Van in 1921. converted to sleighs for winter use.

one of the first children born in this district.

The farm east is the Carritt holdings and was purchased from a man then living in Carberry around 1838. It was called the Swazy Plain. Mr. Joe Carritt farmed there until his son, Charles took over. Joe Carritt specialized in Gallaway cattle and Percheron horses. Horses can still be seen at the Carritt farm, but today we see Shetland, Welsh, Palamino, or Pinto ponies.

South of Carritts, Mr. Alf Cann owned a farm. Later it was operat-



Always Look To Imperial For The Best

JAS. NICHOLSON -- Carberry

C A. McKAY -- Sidney

ANGUS LAWRIE - Brookdale



1920 scene at Cathcarts

ed by Mr. Mickelwright, then Mr. W. Creasy, and now by Mr. L. Erickson.

Mr. Morris D'Eathe and Mr. Jack LeMercier resided in the district for several years.

The first farmers tried growing grain and raising livestock for a living. Times have changed and most income is now from cattle. The land is rather light and hilly, but is excellent for pasture. The cultivated land is used for growing grain or hay. Each man operates from one to three sections of land.

At present five families live in Lagley district. Although they have not been resident for many years, several can trace their family history to the pioneer families of the Carberry area.

Until 1946 the telephone line reached only as far as the Carritt farm, then other homes were able to get the service. Hydro came into the district in 1950, bringing many advantages to farm homes.

One old-timer of over fifty years states, "There is not a community in this area where I would rather live. I have such fine people for my neighbors."

History

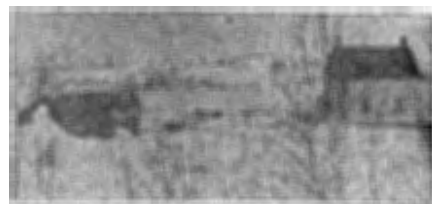
Union School District of Langley No. 2082, was formed in 1921, comprising parts of Arizona, Castle Hill School Districts and some lands not in any district. The district was named after Mr. W. B. Langley, one of the first settlers in the district. A pioneer stated, "It was only fitting that the district be named after Mr. Langley, for he was truly a fine man and a wonderful neighbor."

As there were only a few pupils, a van was purchased and children were driven to Sidney. The route was alternated every week as the pupils who were picked up first, left home at 7 a.m., and those picked up last, left home at 8 a.m. However, those who were picked up first were taken home first, so the time they spent on the road and at

school was 10 hours a day for both groups.

In winter a van (built on a sleigh) was used. This was made of lumber and not quite wind-proof. The only source of heat were foot warmers. These were metal containers with compartments into which were placed heated bricks or charcoal. But these only kept the soles of the feet warm.

The van was used only three or four years. Then the pupils went to nearby schools. The Carritt and Langley children went to Arizona or Sidney. The Creasy children went to Castle Hill, and the Henderson, Dawski, and Gay families to Melbourne. These youngsters had three to five miles to go. Some walked, others road horseback, and the small children travelled by car or horse and buggy or sleigh. Is it any wonder they sometimes stopped for cookies or a piece of bread and jam at someone's place along the way?



Charles Carritt home in 1905

In 1956 three beginners were taken to Sidney. In 1957, four families, those of Charles Carritt, Roy McDonald, Brydon D'Eathe, and Allan Jarvis, planned to build a school. This was accomplished and in the fall of 1957, six boys in Langley S.D., started to their own school with Mrs. I. Elmhirst as teacher.

This little country school ranks with the best; an attractive and well equipped building.

Let us hope the future generation keeps up the standard of achievement attained by the old timers of Langley district.

Congratulations

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J. BARRY MARTIN, B.A. LL.B.

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Linwood District



The School district known by the pleasant name of Linwood, bounds the town of Carberry on the south and extends for about two miles East and two miles West and four miles South. In

the early days and until the formation of Prosser school district, Linwood extended further east and south-east. Bob Renwick, one of the original settlers, named his homestead "Linwood Farm," now the property of Jack McLaren, and as he was one of the first trustees of the school district, no doubt had much to do with the selection of the name.

The settling of the Linwood section began in 1878, when Jim McCrae, Bob Renwick, Charles, John and Joe Cramer, took out homestead papers and were closely followed in 1879 by Henry McLeod, Jim Duff, William Markle, Jim Graham, Charles and Mick Lowes, Gordon Wright, Mark Ellerington, Moxley, McCarthy, Vanderlip, and others. From then on the settlement of the district advanced rapidly.

In those early days of close bluff and small clearings, the surface water tended to gather in small lakes, due in large part to the limited evaporation. Duff's Lake lay directly north of the present Will Graham farm and Silver Lake just north of the Judge Barrett home. As no trace remains of these lakes, it is surprising to this generation to learn that sail-boating was enjoyed by our bearded elders in earlier



"Winclear Farm" the Thos. MacGregor Farm
Built 1908, now owned by Matt Strain

times. Fishing and swimming were so near at hand with the ever-present mosquitoes. Timber up to thirty inches in diameter was to be found ten miles south of present Carberry. Extensive clearing was necessary to prepare the land for the plow. Oxen were more plentiful than horses and much of the scrubbing was done by ox-power; and many are the tales told of these powerful animals.

The houses built by the pioneers were, in most part, built of poplar and tamarac logs, properly chinked and plastered inside. Others were built of whip-sawn lumber, the preparation of which was a tedious and tiring job done in a pit with one man above and one below pulling on a crosscut saw, ripping off board after board from a log. Some were content to use whip-sawn lumber for interior finishing only, which is not to be wondered at. The oldest house in Linwood, enquiry leads us to believe, is the house built by Joe Cramer in 1885, which still stands on the old homestead. It is now occupied by his son, Stewart Cramer, our present Councillor, who was born in it.

Prior to the coming of the Cana-

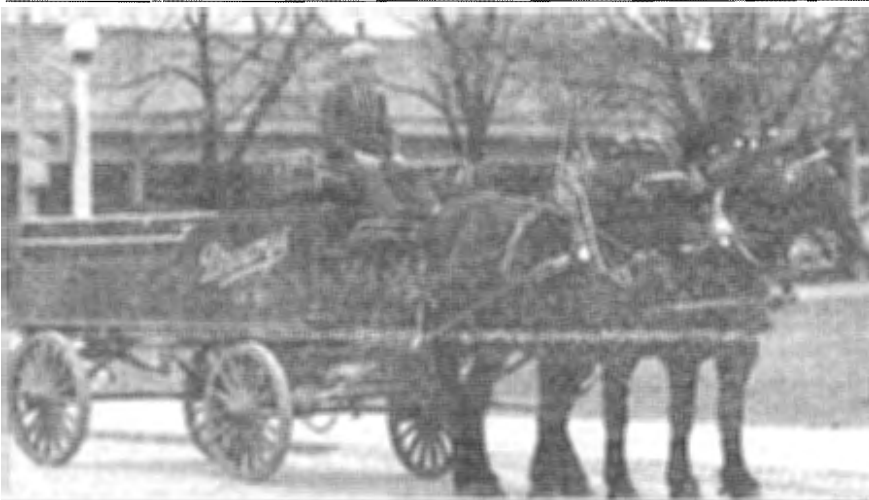
dian Pacific Railway to Carberry in 1881, the times were needy and money was scarce, so that more than one of the early settlers were forced to trek east and help in the building of the railway line. Among those who worked on the right of way were: Jim McCrea, Charles Cramer and Bob Renwick.

Pioneers were not weaklings; they had to be tough to live. Their comforts were so limited that only men and women with courage and will power could have survived the hardships and perils of that time. Little did they dream that the first blast of steam whistle heralded the decline of the horse-drawn vehicle.

In the 1870s and 1880s, during the spring floods of the Assiniboine River, flat-bottomed steamers driven by paddle wheels navigated its reaches from Winnipeg to Fort Ellice, now Lazare, at the junction of the Qu'Appelle. The port of landing for this district was Steele's Ferry. The Carter of the steamer freight from the landing was Joe Cramer, one of the original homesteaders.

School

The first school district was formed in February, 1891, prior to which date children were taught at Carberry. Linwood School was built that same year. Miss Sadie Wright was the first teacher and the three trustees were Sam Jackson, Bob Renwick and Jim Graham, who was also municipal councillor at the time. A Mr. Wynberley succeeded Miss Wright and was a man who was taken advantage of by the boys, who quickly learned that he would never stop an outdoor game when his team trailed. This made for many long recesses. The Schoolhouse served several generations of children until replaced in 1942. The old building was moved to Carberry and has been in use as a house



Provincial Exhibition Draft team winners 1947. Owned by H. J. Strain

since that time. The trustees, when the new school was built, were Will Graham, Silas Dunfield, Stewart Cramer, with Thomas McGregor, as Secretary-Treasurer. Miss Margaret Anderson was the last teacher in the old school, and Miss Ruth Kerr, the first in the new school. At the present time, 1959, the school trustees are Roy Miller, Matt Strain, George Smith and Mrs. Max Orr, as secretary. The teacher is Mrs. Jim Fallis.

Henry McLeod, an 1880 original, father to our Henry was one of the men responsible for the site of our present cemetery, and who served as its first secretary. Before its establishment, graves were here and there throughout the district. One who took a most active part in the exhuming of these scattered graves and the re-burial in the new cemetery, was Chris Rasmussen Sr., to whom this community also owes a debt of gratitude for the tall spruce trees that surround and bisect the resting place of our Silent Majority.

A celebrity of the 1880s was Ernest Thompson, later known as Ernest Thompson Seton, who was a very close friend of Jim Duff's and with whom he visited frequently. Both were ardent hunters. One of Thompson's stories, "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," was based on a hunting experience with Duff. Thompson and his brother lived on the farm now worked by Bill Hadley, one mile east of Carberry on old Number 1 highway.

R. F. Lyons, 1879, served so long as provincial member that he became Dean of the Legislature. He lived for many years on the farm now owned by Stan Paluch.

In 1908, the Thomas McGregor farm named "Winclear," now owned by Matt Strain, was judged the best farm and country home in the province of Manitoba, in a competition



Interior of First Linwood School, built in 1891

where twenty farmers were entered. This farm was homesteaded by Robert Watson, later to become Senator Watson, who sold it to Sandy Taylor. Sandy, with the aid of four oxen, two of them mighty Holsteins, grubbed out the half section. Tom McGregor bought it from Taylor.

During World War II, the section immediately east of George Strain's farm was purchased by the Dominion Government for an airfield. Six hangars were erected together with the many buildings required for the services and housing of war-time personnel. The Royal Air Force (British) assumed charge of the airport and throughout the war graduated pilots by the hundreds for service in the field. There was at one time more than 1,400 men at this training depot. After the war the War Assets Corporation took over and sold or shipped the equipment and buildings so that today, apart from five hangars and a few scattered structures, little is left of this once populous war time training centre. Ultimate peace was the aim of the Allies. It has been achieved at our airport. The lonely caretaker cannot quarrel with himself.

The present site of the Carberry Agricultural Society Fair Ground formed part of the farm now operated by Louis Baron and his son, Lester. This farm, known as "Woodbine," belonged at one time to Charles Lowes, who homesteaded it in 1882.

In 1893, the Woodbine Turf Club purchased twenty-five acres from S. J. Thompson at seventy dollars an acre for use as a race track. In 1896 the Carberry Agricultural Society purchased five acres from the Turf Club and held their first summer fair in 1897. Later the Turf Club being dormant, decided to sell

the balance of their holdings and the Agricultural Society took up the remaining twenty acres.

Through the years the Society has continued to hold its summer fairs on this ground and has established an enviable reputation in agricultural circles. The buildings are painted and kept in good repair. The Carberry Golf Club keeps the grass in such excellent condition that visitors remark on the cared-for look of the Fair Grounds, which in other districts is not usual.

Linwood has always been a good farming district, and its livestock was, and is, nationally known. John Graham, whose farm was next to the airport on the south side, imported Clyde stallions and Short-horn cattle from Scotland, in the early 1900s. These took many honors at fairs and through their offspring, improved the breeds in Western Canada. Alex Smith and his two sons, George and Watson, have been consistent winners with Clyde horses in two, four and six-horse teams at local and provincial fairs with top prizes from the Toronto Royal and the Western Circuit.

Hugh Strain Jr., has won many



J. S. Cramer's Farm Home



W. A. Smith's Grand Champion mare: Brandon, 1952

ribbons from local and provincial fairs for his Percheron horses.

Today the Linwood Community is to a great extent, a mixed farming area. The general run of its members are in comfortable circumstances and enjoy good living standards and schooling. Some say there is good oil lurking beneath the farmland. The old threshing outfits of Wilson, McGregor and Dunfield are no more. Combines tractors, one-way discs have so modernized the farm with labor saving devices, that one man can do the work of many. The farm women bless the boon of electricity and equip their homes with gadgets, so that there is little to choose between the conveniences of town and country.

For the record and benefit of posterity, the following named families reside in Linwood district at this time: Hugh Strain Jr., Matthew Strain, Watson Smith, John McLaren, Roy Miller, George Aitken, William Graham, Andrew Graham, Stewart Cramer, Lester Baron, Stanley Paluch, Max Orr, Robert Dickson, James Dickson, Howard

and Morris Long, Bob Armstrong, Bert Kommer; and the oldest working farmer in Linwood, George Strain; and two eligible bachelors, George Smith and Harry Dunfield.

Now that the years have passed me by, I thankfully retain those nostalgic memories of the glorious days when I was young: the tiny playhouse built by my brother, Wally, in the bluff behind the barn, where all of the young McGregors and Duffs and Millers and Wilsons played so wonderfully, not always amicably, together. And our ponies dear old Dexter, and Topsy, White Penny and Fanny, with the fat legs; how we rode them and loved them! The time Roy Miller tried to ride the cow and his desperate dive into the plowed field; the time Myrtle jumped the fence and landed on a hornets' nest. . . and Gladys standing on the fence-rail calling in her high clear voice "Bossee" to the calves in the bluff.

Each of you in reading this is surely reminded of your youthful, carefree ways and the wonderful adventures that befell you day

after eventful day. And in recalling them the association of mother and father, grandma and grandpa, sisters and brothers, friends and relatives, so entwined and inter-mixed that even Time is shortened and in retrospect seems to have happened but a brief yesterday. Those memories form a part of living. . . . Without them what a weary world it would be.

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Melbourne District



E. J. S. Cowan

Melbourne is a rural community situated on the east end of the municipality of North Cypress and comprising principally the north two rows of sections of T. 10, R. 13, and the South row of T.

11, R. 13. A number of the farms here were taken up in the late seventies, but later vacated, and bought by a second wave of settlers around 1887.

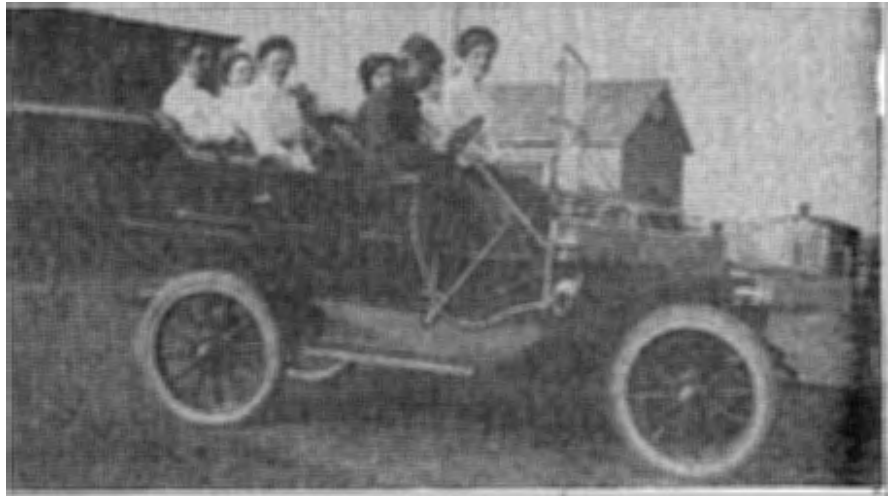
I will begin with our own family, the Edward Cowan family. They were the first of the second wave to arrive. Our farm S½ 32-10-13, was homesteaded in July, 1878, by Thomas C. Alcock, who after putting up some buildings, gave up the farm, and moved West. On the advice of S. Hillan, another resident here, my father sent a payment on the farm without seeing it, and later that year came West to see what he had bought. He then moved to it in the following Spring, 1888. The car of stock and equipment were unloaded here on April 3, and the snow was so deep the horses and one cow jumped out into the snow. There wasn't a loading platform.

A few days after arriving we saw our first Indians. A band of about twenty-five were passing through the yard, along the path that went through it at that time. I remember that we children were rather frightened of them, but they turned out to be a very decent lot. They moved on, after father gave them a piece of pork out of the barrel which had not been hidden, and which they spied. They would have taken it all, had father been generous enough.

The West ½ of 34-10-13 was another Alcock farm and it was believed to be the home of the parent Alcocks.

This farm was purchased by Mr. John Manion, in 1887. He moved on to it a few days after the Cowans arrived. Mr. Manion had worked in the Carberry district for some time with Mr. J. G. Barron. He farmed this land till 1910, when he sold to Mr. R. M. Calvert, and moved to Winnipeg with his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

After Mr. Calvert's death in 1951, their son, Melvin, took over the



Oliver Braden's McLaughlin car 1908

farm with his wife, who was Joan Wright, of Sidney. Mrs. Calvert Sr., still makes her home there, although she has made two trips back to England, her native land, since Mr. Calvert's passing.

The S. W. ¼, 33-10-13, was settled by another Mr. Alcock about 1878, and purchased by the Creasy family in 1888, who moved to the farm in April that year, coming direct from England. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. James Creasy and four sons, Fred, Charles, William and John and one daughter, Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Creasy retired to Sidney, and their son, Fred, worked the farm. He married Miss Ross, of Portage la Prairie, who had taught in the Melbourne school. In 1904, Edward Cowan purchased the Creasy farm, and moved to it that Fall, leaving me to work the farm, where I still reside, along with my wife, the former Ellen Coltart, whom I married in 1906.

In 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan retired to Carberry, where they spent their remaining years. Mrs. Cowan had passed away in 1916, and Mr. Cowan in 1930. Their son, Wilfred, operated the farm, but owing to ill-health, sold out to Mr. Sam Baker in 1954. Mr. Baker had previously operated a freighting service into the mining country north of Great Falls, where he made his headquarters.

He is on his second term as Councillor for this Ward.

Mr. Samuel Hillen homesteaded the N.E. ¼ of 32-10-13, about 1878, and remained on the farm till 1889, when David Dunsmore, who had previously located near Yorkton, bought the farm. Mr. Hillen moved to another farm for a few years,

then retired to Carberry, where he and Mrs. Hillen resided till they passed away some years later.

Mr. Dunsmore worked the farm till his death in 1896, when it was bought by Edward Cowan. It has been owned and operated by his son, William, for quite a few years, but owing to ill-health, he has had to give up active operation. However, he still resides on the farm, along with his brother, Wilfred, and his wife, (nee Phoebe Elmhirst). Mr. Baker has had William's farm rented for several years.

During Mr. Dunsmore's occupation of this farm, an incident occurred which could have had very serious consequences. Dunsmore had employed a negro for the summer, named Paul Brown. While stacking grain along with two Eastern harvesters, one of them, Bob Dual, thought he would have some fun, at Paul's expense, by covering him with sheaves while loading. Paul resented this treatment. He took a .32 S & W revolver with him after dinner, and as the Easterner went around the stack, he was met with three shots, two of which took effect, but not seriously. Bob wasn't long heading for home three-quarters of a mile away, with Paul after him. Bob's long legs saved the day for him. The wounded man went to Carberry for medical aid. Arthur Mack and Tom May came down and arrested Paul without much fuss. The negro got three years for his attempt, but got six months off for good behaviour. Three days after his liberation, he shot and killed another negro in Winnipeg. He spent the rest of his days in Kingston Penitentiary, because of insanity.

W. Babb took up the north half of Sec. 4-11-13, about 1878, but disposed of it later. Mr. Hugh MacDonald from Ontario, bought it in 1889 and moved to it with his family that same year. He along with his sons, worked the farm till his death in 1929. The Higgins Estate purchased it later.

The S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 4-11-3, was homesteaded by Mr. Alcock in the seventies, who, like the others, moved out West. It had been rented by different farmers, for some years, and then purchased by Mr. Creller in 1890. He moved on to it a year later with his family. After Mr. Creller's death in 1914, it was taken over by his son-in-law, Harold Waterhouse. Since his death, his son, Lyle, has taken possession. Lyle's mother, who was Bertha Creller, spends most of her time on the farm. (Lyle's wife was Miss Thelma Manns, before marriage).

Mr. Creller helped to survey the C.P.R. right of way East of Winnipeg, and was also section foreman for quite a few years at Carberry, probably the first, giving up the position to take the farm at Melbourne.

Mr. Thomas Braden moved from Ontario in 1889, and worked for a year with his cousin, W. Johnston, on the farm east of Carberry, known as the Dyke farm. In 1890 he moved to Melbourne, and bought the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 29-10-13, which was school land. It had not been up



Fred Peck's Farmstead

the Municipal Council, as Councillor and later Reeve for 26 years. He passed away in 1950.

Those who have lived on N. E. 27-10-13, were Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mott and family. The Guthries now live in Vancouver. Their son, Gordon, gave his life for his country in the Second World War, in Italy, in 1944.

Oliver Braden came West from Ontario in 1890. He later bought the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 31-10-13, where he farmed for quite a number of years before he retired to Carberry. Robert Kissick then owned the farm for awhile. The farm is now owned by Mr. Joe Graham, where he and Mrs. Graham keep a fine herd of Holstein dairy cows.

Mr. Alex Graham and family moved from the Peterborough district to the Pine Creek farm in 1894, where he farmed for a few years, before he purchased the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, 28-10-13, and built a house on it. It was burned a few years later, and another house built in its place. This was Mr. Graham's home until he passed away. His sons, Jack and Harold, have operated the farm for quite a number of years. Harold resides on, owns, and operates the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. His wife, the former Martha Wood, passed away in 1950. This also was one of the Alcock farms (Jonathan's), taken up in the seventies. The N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 is now part of the Graham farm.

Mr. W. A. Wood and his family moved to this district in 1901, from Ontario, purchasing the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-10-13. He later purchased the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 29-10-13, where he lived till he passed away in 1937. Mrs. Wood died in 1948. The farm is now owned and operated by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Graham and their son, W. J. Graham, and his wife, the former Stella McLeod.

The North $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33-10-13 was owned by Charles Creasy around 1898, where he and his wife, who was Miss Graham, lived for a year

or two. It was operated by his brother, Eustace, who came from Ontario with his family. The Coltart family from Dumfries, Scotland, purchased it, and moved on to it in 1903. They sold it to Mr. Higgins in 1955. It is now owned by Mr. J. F. Peck. Mr. John Coltart died in 1906, and Mrs. Coltart passed away in 1930. James Coltart bought the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 34-10-13 in 1904, and he and his wife, Elva Cowan, farmed for some years. They then sold to Robert Nish, in 1910, where the Nish family is still residing. This farm was the homestead of the Rev. Duncan Davidson, who moved to it in 1892, from Ontario, with his wife and family.

In the late seventies, Mr. M. Young homesteaded the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 33-10-13. It was occupied for a time by W. McMillan, where he had a blacksmith shop before moving to De Winton. Later he and his son, Jack, had a shop for many years in Carberry.

The late Gabriel B. Murphy came out West from Mitchell, Ont., in 1878, and homesteaded on land known as the Pine Creek Farm, which land, along with additional acreage obtained later, is still owned and operated by his family. It is understood that the Pine Creek Farm is the only one, taken up in the early days, that is still in the possession, and operated by, the family of the original settler.

His sister, Elizabeth Murphy, came out West a little later, after her brother, and kept house for him until April 1883, when she married the late J. D. McGregor of Brandon who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in 1929.

Mr. G. B. Murphy was married to Miss Martha Armstrong on January 1, 1884. They continued to live on the Pine Creek Farm until 1886, when they moved into Carberry where Mr. Murphy established a livestock business and a grain business. The special Holiday issue of the 1903 Carberry News states: "Mr. Murphy is the most extensive dealer in livestock in the Province outside of Winnipeg, and his annual shipments of stockers to the Western ranches and beef cattle to the abattoirs, are unrivalled by any other provincial dealer."

The grain elevator that Mr. Murphy operated in Carberry was the first of a line of elevators which, in due course, became the Reliance Grain Co. Ltd., with elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alber-



W. A. Cowan's farm home

for sale until about that time. In 1892, he married Miss E. A. Hodgins, who passed away in 1928. He continued to farm, and later had the assistance of his grandson, Jack Elmhirst. His daughter, Mrs. J. H. Elmhirst and her husband, came to assist her father. They are now owners of the home farm. He, along with his brother, Oliver, ran a threshing outfit for a number of years. Mr. Braden also served on

ta, operated under the management of his sons, Arthur and Clare. Arthur Murphy was the only one of the family born at Pine Creek Farm. The others in the family were born after the family moved to Carberry.

The Pine Creek Farm home is still referred to as the stopping-off place for settlers on their trek West. The trail from Winnipeg passed by the buildings at that time and any who wanted some place to stay overnight, or a meal, were not turned away.

After the death of Mr. G. B. Murphy, the Pine Creek Farm was operated under the supervision of his son, Clare, until 1953, and since then by his son-in-law, Frank Copeland. The present tenant is Mr. Jack Calvert, who also has his own farm near Sidney.

After waiting for over eighty years for a good road to the Pine Creek Farm, it has now come. With the Trans-Canada Highway going past their door, it is a big change from the Red River cart trail of the seventies.

The social and religious life was not forgotten in those early years. Services were held in the schoolhouse, which had been built about 1882, by the first settlers. The church services were conducted by ministers from either Sidney or Carberry and by either Methodist or Presbyterian denominations. Some of the earliest were Mr. Barner and Mr. Smith of the Methodist Church in Sidney, followed by Mr. Cole, Mr. Faryon, and Mr. Naismith. Mr. Pecover, who organized the building of the Presbyterian Church in Sidney in 1909, also ministered to the people in Melbourne. His wife, who is now in her 97th year, or-



Jones' Windstacker, manufactured by Jones and David Kerr, Carberry. Buildings were on Toronto Street, between 3rd and 4th Avenues

ganized a W.F.M. Society in 1909. Miss Margaret Coltart, who had taken nurses' training in the General Hospital in Winnipeg, went to India in 1911, and worked in the hospitals there for many years, with the Presbyterian Church, and latterly, the United Church of Canada. After the Pecovers left, we were supplied with ministers from Carberry Presbyterian Church. Dr. G. D. Bayne, Mr. Andrew Hood, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. T. C. Douglas, were among the number who preached at Melbourne. Then we were supplied from Sidney once more, when Rev. G. H. Hambley, Rev. W. T. Marchant, Dr. Rothwell, Rev. D. Bruce Johnson, Rev. M. J. V. Shaver, and our present minister, Rev. W. W. Harland.

There seems to be some doubt about our School District, but it was formed and the school built in 1882. Since the number is 234, it was organized by the first settlers.

During the years since 1888, we have had quite a number of teachers in our school. Space will not permit naming them all, but some of the early ones were: Miss Best, Miss McCullough, Mr. Beecham, Miss Carter, Miss Connor, Miss Oswald, Mr. Worden, Miss Young, Miss McIntosh, Miss Stalker, Miss Lane, Miss Calvert, Miss Hannah, Miss Hood, and Miss Livingston.

For some years the Melbourne pupils have been transported to Carberry by bus. Mr. T. J. Graham, and his son, W. J., have fulfilled that service, very efficiently.

No doubt some of our young folk think that times were dull in earlier years, but not so. In the early '90s,

nearly every district had a soccer team, and many a friendly game was played. Although there were no cars to travel in, it didn't matter. There were quite a few young men in the district, a considerable number from England, who could hold their own with the best of them at a game of soccer.

Melbourne has always had a Post Office, except for a period in the eighties. When Mr. J. Creasy came in 1888, the Post Office was re-opened. He was Postmaster until he retired to Sidney. Then Mr. Alex Graham Sr., took over, and after his death, his son, Harold, was postmaster, until 1937. Up till this time there was a bi-weekly service, but when Mr. S. M. McDonald started his store and filling station in 1932, and the Post Office was transferred in 1937, a daily mail was established. Mr. J. H. Burke purchased the business from Mr. McDonald in 1951, and is now our postmaster. Since the C.P.R. saw fit to close so many of the smaller stations, the mail is delivered here, by car from the train at Carberry.

Three Golden Wedding anniversaries have been celebrated in recent years by residents of the district: Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Nish, 1950, Mr. and Mrs. James Coltart, now living in Brandon, 1955; Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Cowan, in 1956. These couples are still living.

This is a brief outline of the events as they have occurred in the district, through the years, as recorded and remembered by the residents.

Carberry Transfer

Long Distance
—and—

Local Trucking
JACK MARKLE

—and—
CECIL HARKNESS

Phone 320-5

Oberon District



Boggy Creek:

Having been asked to trace and write history about the Oberon Community I have found that so many "firsts" centered around the creek, familiarly known to us as 'Boggy Creek,'

that I feel a few words devoted to this meandering stream that forms a natural eastern boundary to our community, might be as appropriate a way as any to begin my story. Today this sluggish stream seems to be of little importance, other than as a watering place for the cattle; but such was not always the case. At one time the creek was wide and swift but as its name indicates, quite boggy. Two bridges, or crossings, one of them a toll bridge, served as a means of crossing.

A very early pioneer by the name of Haskett, owned a Stopping House and operated a ferry at the south crossing, located somewhere near to the present set of buildings owned by George Chisholm. Haskett also owned a mill and a grain storage building, where grain was kept until it could be moved by team and wagon to Sewell, where it was loaded into grain cars. Auburn school was first located at this point. This must have been about 1877.

Early Settlers

The early pioneers evidently attached importance to the creek, for they chose sites for their homesteads that ran from its banks, believing that the land nearer the water would produce earlier crops and would cut down the danger of losing their crops through frost.

The first pioneer to register and receive a title for his land was James McKinnon. Archives reveal that he came from Ontario in 1877 and homesteaded land in the northeast corner of the district, which later belonged to T. Martin Sr., and now is owned by a son, Kenneth Martin.

For many years, until the coming of the railway, Mr. McKinnon's home served as the post office. He, himself, carried the mail by stage coach from Carberry to Neepawa. This same duty was later carried on by his son, Jack. Mrs. McKinnon, one of the first white women on



Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKinnon
Plains 3rd Homesteaders

the plains, served as midwife for many years. A brother-in-law, Jim McShannock, came out about the same time and settled on an adjoining homestead, also owned now by Kenneth Martin.

In 1879, from Berlin, Ontario, came a German pioneer by the name of Pete Fuchs. He homesteaded what is now the N. E. quarter of Earle Thorn's farm. Mr. Fuchs worked this land until 1911, when he moved further north along the creek to what we now call Mac Mikkelson's pasture and lived there until his death. The widow of this pioneer passed away in 1958, at the age of 87. She had made her home with her son-in-law, H. B. Dennis, since the time of her husband's passing.

In 1880, William Alexander, from Portage, purchased as a homestead, land now owned by Mac Mikkelson and Roy Baker. His son, William Jr., was the second white boy to be born in this community, and up until his retirement to Neepawa in the middle forties, had spent all of his life in this district. His death occurred this past winter. A son, Forrest, has been grain buyer for Ogilvie Company in our district for the past 28 years.

In 1882, Adam McKenzie journeyed over from Arden and bought five sections of land in this district and thus began what, for many years, was known as "McKenzie's Ranch." Space will not permit the stories of his exploits, but the history of early Oberon is really centered around this "Master Farmer" of pioneer days. Many of the facts I quote have been given to me by a son, Thomas McKenzie, who also farmed

here but now resides in Barrie, Ontario. Adam McKenzie too, purchased land through which the creek traversed and in the intervening years it has changed ownership many times. Some of it I believe, where Clare Drysdale now resides, was first sold to people by the names of White and Patterson and later taken over by Witherspoons, all of whom were related. This Mr. Witherspoon was the father of Wm. Witherspoon, now of the Fairview district. Later, Mr. McKenzie disposed of his ranch holdings to T. G. Murphy, he himself going to Cuba where he embarked upon large undertakings in plantations and livestock. Once again in 1917, he and his son, Thomas, returned to this district and bought back their former ranch. They did not settle on it, but for many years it was rented by different farmers until about 1931, when Thomas and his son, Neil, moved back and continued to farm here until 1944. At this time the late Walter Poole, from Springhill, bought out Thomas' holdings. His two sons, Elmer and Arnold, are present owners. Neil McKenzie sold his farm in 1957 to Frank May, he, himself, obtaining employment with the Pipe Line. Mr. and Mrs. Neil McKenzie now reside in Port Arthur, Ontario.

As I mentioned, Adam McKenzie's exploits were many, and I would like to mention one that might be of most interest at this time. It deals with Carberry's first exhibition. At that time there was not too much livestock on the plains, but Mr. McKenzie owned vast numbers and was asked to bring in as many animals as possible. This he did, exhibiting stock in every class. In fact it is said that approximately one third of all stock at the first few fairs would be his, and one can imagine the work entailed in those days in taking stock sixteen miles. But Mr. McKenzie did so simply to help out the fair, accepting no prize money. However, after a few years a remark reached his ears to the effect that it was no use showing stock at Carberry since Adam McKenzie took all the prizes. "By Hedges," this irate Scotchman is said to have stated, "If that's the way they feel I'll never bother them again." And despite apologies from the Fair Board, he never did. Later he did much towards starting a fair at Neepawa.

It was in 1889, that an Irish settler from Ontario, in the person of Samuel Arbuckle, emigrate to Manitoba and bought out the aforementioned property belonging to Haskett, paying \$5,000 for a half section. Many facts I quote have been related to me by a daughter of this pioneer, whose maiden name was Ethel Arbuckle, but is now Mrs. Wm. Alexander. On the date on her fifth birthday, Mrs. Alexander, with her parents, brothers and sisters, arrived by train in Carberry and then came to this district, settling where a son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm, now live. Most of Mrs. Alexander's life has been spent in this district. She well recalls seeing Indians, led by their chief, wandering around Boggy Creek. She tells too, of the location of graves of Indians. She states also that before the days of cemeteries, several white children were buried on the homesteads of their parents. Prairie fires, that would rage for days, are also within her memory.

The White family, whose sons were some of the community's earliest athletes, came out to Manitoba in '92, settling first in Brookdale district, but moving to Oberon in 1892. The widow, and Lloyd, (son of the youngest son, Findlay, of these original settlers, are still on this particular homestead.

From the turn of the century on, the parents of our present landholders drifted in from one place and another. Among the earliest of these were the May brothers, Morgan, Barnard, and Tom, coming to Manitoba from Stillwater, Minnesota. They bought land that was later owned by John Holdershaw and is presently owned by Lloyd Baker. This was Tom May's land and brother Morgan bought the land now owned by Delbert Watts, who bought it from the Byram family. After the May brothers disposed of their holdings they moved to Gilbert Plains for a time, Morgan later returning about 1911 and buying land where his stone house still stands. His sons, Arthur and Frank, farm this place along with further property purchased from the Essay brothers.

J. J. Oliver who had farmed with his brothers nearer Carberry, came to this district with his bride about 1900, buying land from another May brother, Kenneth. Mr. Oliver built his home and raised his family here. His widow, and one son, James, still live here. Later, in 1911, Mr.



First combine, owned by Ernest and Arnold Mack 1928

Oliver bought land originally owned by John Witten and later by George Brown. Two sons, Austin and Clare Oliver, live on this land.

McCaul and Nelson Mikkelson, two brothers who were born in Denmark, came to Oberon in 1899, buying land previously known as the Alexander quarter. McCaul remained on this farm and his son, Mack, still resides there. In 1901, brother Nelson, bought land from Angus Grant, and made his home there up until the time of his passing. His widow still lives here with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Mikkelson. Lorne has served as councillor for this ward for several years.

In 1906, two families moved from Ontario to Sidney and from there to the Oberon district. These were S. Thorn and Charles Bee. Mr. Thorn bought the farm where his son, Earle, now lives, from Kenneth McKenzie, father of Adam McKenzie. The older son, Lyle, owns farmland previously owned by Haskett and Arbuckle and later H. Tyerman now of Carberry, and the Bachelor brothers, who now live in Neepawa. Mr. Bee bought his farm from a settler named Doak. For a time the Bee family lived in Winnipeg, but later came back here where their children were raised and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Bee have retired to Neepawa and a son, William, now operates that farm.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker were a couple who came here from Owen Sound, Ontario, in 1907, and for seven or eight years supervised operations on the Murphy Ranch (previously the McKenzie Ranch). About 1915, Mr. Baker left the ranch and rented the Holdershaw farm and somewhere around 1919 bought the farm where Mrs. Baker still resides. During the Second World War, this Baker farm, along with the one now owned by Joe Jakubowski, was bought by the government and used as an emergency airfield. After the war the original owners were given

the first chance to reclaim the land. This Mr. Baker did and today the Baker sons, Lloyd and Roy, work this land. Mr. Baker passed away in 1956.

The other farm mentioned that helped comprise the emergency airfield for the air training scheme of World War II, was first broken in 1909 by Frank May and his son, Jack. (This was a different family than the one previously mentioned as coming from Minnesota although later, through marriage, they did become related). Eventually this land became the property of the aforementioned William Alexander, Jr., and it was from him that the government bought it during the war years. Mr. Alexander then reclaimed it and in the middle '40s sold it to Joe Jakubowski, who is its present owner.

Thomas Martin, a pioneer sportsman, particularly in baseball and later hockey, came to this district in 1907, after farming south of Brookdale. He purchased the farm, where he resided for many years, from a man named Tom Bell. Mr. Martin farmed here successfully until his retirement to Neepawa, (about 1945) and lived there until his passing in 1958. His youngest son, Kenneth, is now on the home farm. His oldest son, Tom, Jr. farms the land two miles west that at one time belonged to Jack Witten, more recently to Alec White, a son of the original White pioneers.

One of the sons of a pioneer farmer of Montrose district, in the person of Ernest Mack, brought his bride to this district in 1910, although for a number of years he had commuted from his father's home to his Oberon farm. Mr. Mack at this time married Miss Ella Ross and they lived here until his death in 1955. Mrs. Mack was the unfortunate victim of a motor accident this past fall, when her car came in collision with a truck at the junction of the Carberry road and the Trans-Canada Highway. A son, Dan,

is now on the home farm. An older son, Austin, farms adjoining land, previously owned by the late Dave McNaughton of Brookdale. This quarter was originally Hudson Bay land. Incidentally, Mr. Ernest Mack, in partnership with his brother, Arnold, owned the first combine in the district, a pull type, drawn by eight horses.

One of the farmers who came in 1920 was Donald Carmichael, who had previously farmed further north. At this time he purchased the land of "Big Bill" McKinnon, a son of the first pioneer settler. Mr. McKinnon was the original homesteader on this farm. Mr. Carmichael operated this farm until 1948, also serving as reeve of the Langford municipality. At this time W. S. Byram, who had operated the Oberon store for a number of years, decided to sell his business and go farming. He purchased Mr. Carmichael's farm and is still there. Mr. Carmichael now resides in Neepawa, and his son, Jim, is now the local merchant.

Charles Boles and his wife came to this district as bride and groom in 1915. Mr. Boles, a son of Harry Boles of Summerville district bought their present farm in 1909, from Adam McKenzie, and worked it from his father's farm until his marriage. A son, Raymond, now helps in its operation. Their Youngest daughter, Shirley, is at present serving in her second year of service with the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

One of the most recent farmers to come to this community is Wm. Owens. He came here after World War I, working first for Charles

Boles, then returning to England to claim his bride and return to Canada. He purchased a farm from John Irvine, who had bought the land from an earlier resident named Arthur Hildage. Mr. and Mrs. Owen still reside on their farm.

Oberon Itself

The village of Oberon itself, as seen today, would seem to boast of little history, yet many interesting facts have been unearthed. What we call Oberon, was originally called McKenzieville, due no doubt to the vast holdings of Adam McKenzie and perhaps to the fact that all original buildings were built by him. These included a store, blacksmith shop, boarding house and livery barn.

Indian Trail

At this point I would like to mention that the Edmonton Trail ran just a little south of the settlement. Coming from the east, it crossed the creek and went almost due west through land now owned by Jakubowski, Mikkelson, and May. West of Brookdale, a finger-board pointed out its branches to Brandon, Minnedosa, and Rapid City. The main trail was the one traversed by Adam McKenzie when he made his treks to Edmonton carrying loads of flour, a journey of 800 miles. Thomas McKenzie tells me he distinctly remembers helping to break up some of the land in this district, over which this trail crossed. I quote his words when I state that the cart ruts were twenty or more side by side and from 10 to 12 inches deep.

Changing Name

In 1905, the name of the village was changed to Oberon, this name

being formerly used for mail delivery to the McKinnon Post Office in the earlier days. With the coming of the railway, two elevators were built, the first by G. B. Murphy, later of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and its first buyer was Ed. Gamble. This elevator was demolished a number of years later and taken to Alberta, where it was reconstructed. Oglivie Grain Company built the second one. It, too, was demolished, but a new, and larger one was built on the same site in 1956.

Early Structures

The building we call the Community Hall, was started first by the Foresters, but for some reason was not completed. Adam McKenzie took it over and finished it. Then for the sum of \$1.00 in the year 1913, he turned it over to the community to be used for social, religious, and political purposes.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by Alex. Donald from Ed-drans. Later "smithies" included R. Rasmussen, R. Dennis and J. Hyduk, who sold the premises to J. Carmichael. At present it is used as a garage.

In the early years our village boasted an implement business owned by Murdoch Murchison, and Herman Houston and in 1915, "Scotty" Burnett, now of Neepawa, started up a butcher shop.

School

An interesting bit of history is attached to our little old school house. This is the original building and must be one of the oldest to be still in use, dating back to the 1870s. Its number is 146 and was given the name of "Auburn" by the Department of Education. It was originally built near Haskett's crossing. About 1902, it was moved to stand beside the present Carberry Road, just west of Lyle Thorn's buildings. In 1908, it was again moved, this time to the village of Oberon, although it still retains the name of Auburn. In spite of its age, the school has been kept in good repair and is warm and quite pleasant to work in. In 1952, the increased enrollment necessitated the addition of another 16 feet on the south end, and this, along with new plyboard facings, and electric lighting, have greatly improved its interior. The present enrollment: 25 pupils.

Church

The Oberon United Church was built in 1902, as a Presbyterian church. It was a community effort with three pioneers, John Mack,

MAYSON'S FARM



A. E. MAY & SONS

OBERON

Bill McKinnon and Adam McKenzie backing notes to look after the finances. Incidentally, these three comprised the first church board. Previous to its building, meetings had been held in various homes conducted by the Rev. Collins Court, who later became the church's first pastor. He had Petrel, Wellwood and Brookdale to minister to and this he did until 1913, when Rev. Lowry took over. Later the charge was well taken care of by the Rev. W. Kelly, up until 1925, when the congregation voted in favor of church union. Since then the church has become part of the Brookdale charge. Some of the ministers have been: Reverends Bell, McKenzie, McDonald, Daly, Smith, Dr. M. Jaremko, (presently on the United College Staff), and, at present, the Rev. Graham.

A church auxiliary was formed in 1924, with Mrs. Kelly responsible. The first church secretary was Thomas McKenzie and two of the earliest organists were Mrs. Morgan May and Miss Dora McKinnon.

Adam McKenzie constructed the original store and Mr. Johnstone from Edrans, was the first merchant. Through the years it has changed hands often. McQuire Brothers from Minnesota, once owned it. Later George Brown left farming to try this business, as did J. Olstead, who started a second store in the present living quarters of J. Carmichael. Two other local men bought out Brown in 1922. These were Sam Abbot, now farming at Brookdale, and Ed. Fleger, still in the store business in Neepawa. Frank Radcliffe drifted in and bought out both stores, establishing living quarters in the second one. Wm. Byram, who had come to this district with his parents from Firdale, took over ownership in 1920. In 1930, this original building was burned, but Mr. Byram rebuilt and continued to run the store until 1947, when Mr. Hall from Belmont, bought him out. He stayed here only a few months and sold to another local man, J. L. Carmichael, who is the present post master and merchant. Only this year the trains have ceased carrying our mail and once more it is brought here from Carberry by delivery truck.

Sports

Our district has not been without sports. In the earliest days we find the Whites and Alexanders playing football and baseball. In searching through archives, I find that in July, 1886, Auburn played



Wm. Alexander, born in this house in 1880. (S. E. ¼ 21-12-15).

ball at the Wellwood picnic. Then Wellwood returned to Auburn for a ball game and defeated the local boys by a score of 36 to 9. But it wasn't always so. Oberon had several ball teams through the years, hockey teams as well, and both have "dished out" their share of defeats to neighboring districts. Names like Martin, Alexander, Mikkelson, Boles, Oliver, and Thorn have made history in the district's sports.

These past few years the district has become curling conscious. Oberon had an open air skating rink and sheet of curling ice as early as 1909. In 1912, a new one was constructed in which the curlers carried on in the middle and the skaters glided around them. This building was flattened by wind in 1921 and it was not until 1927 that the present structure, consisting of a curling sheet and a skating sheet, was constructed. Various improvements have been added: an all over aluminum covering in 1952, and a lunch counter in 1956. In former years, small local bonspiels were held with one or two "one day 'spiels," to which neighboring rinks were invited. For the past three years, however, the skating rink has been converted into three curling sheets, making four sheets of ice, and making it possible to have

"open" bonspiels. This year the entry was the largest, with 46 rinks participating. The ladies spend the week carrying food to the rink and serving the meals to curlers. Our local "boy's" rink, comprised of Terry Oliver, skip, Stan Oliver, Vincent Martin and George Strohmman, won top honors here besides winning prizes at several neighboring 'spiels.

The ladies' curling club follow up with their contest and then once more the ice is converted back to a skating sheet.

Conclusion

In closing might I state that the present picture of life in the district is indeed different from that of the 1880s. Every home in the district is supplied with a telephone, the first line coming in 1906. Hydro power with all its luxuries, came in 1946. A. Donald purchased the first automobile in 1911. Now every farmer owns his own car and in most cases, one or two trucks, which have long since replaced horses. Every home has a radio, J. Olstead being the first to get one. Almost every home has T.V. Farming is done entirely by power machinery. Yet, inspite of these changes, one thing seems to have carried on unchanged through the years: community spirit. As a recent minister said to me, "Oberon is just one big family." And often I have thought how true his words were. Like any family we have our differences, but notwithstanding these, everyone pulls together in the interests of the community. When trouble touches one family, it seems to touch us all and no one lacks for a helping hand from his neighbor. I pray that this same spirit will continue to flourish in the years that lie ahead, for our little community of Oberon.



Donbrook Lad (10N)



Lindemark (47M)

Registered Landrace and Yorkshire Breeding Stock

J. D. (Del) WATTS

OBERON

MANITOBA

Petrel District



Petrel community is the geographical centre of the plains area north of Carberry. Four municipal wards meet at the corner where Petrel Church and school are located. The district is almost all

crop land. Only three-quarters of a section out of 17 sections is pasture and at one time parts of that were under cultivation.

On a clear morning it is possible to see elevators and buildings in every neighboring district. The land is sandy loam and easily worked. The abundance of wood and good water made it an area that was quickly settled after the first pioneers became located here in 1878.

The old Edmonton trail curves across the district from Tucker's bluff (on Ivan Olmstead's farm) to the north side of Bert Carmichael's farm on to a crossing on Boggy Creek east of Oberon, then West to a fingerboard, where its forks went to Rapid City and Minnedosa. Traces of an old Indian camp ground may still be seen on the north part of the farm homesteaded by Alex. McIntosh, now owned by George Finnie. The place on the sheltered side of a wooded area, a short way off the trail on the S. W. ¼ of 13-14-15.

This level land appealed to the pioneers, who were looking for homesteads. In 1878, claims were filed by Daniel Switzer and sons, Alex and Malcolm McIntosh, James Ruckle, Wm. Switzer, Robert Davidson and G. Armstrong. These men had to go to Minnedosa, usually on foot, to file on their land. The next year, 1879, more settlers came west and took land in Petrel. Among them, the Murchison brothers, Wm. Chisholm, and John Sallows.

The early settlers of this area were mostly from Ontario and were of English, Scotch and Irish ancestry and were of the Protestant faith. They placed a high value on the position of the church and school in their community. Early church services were held in the homes whenever a minister came by. The home of Daniel Switzer, Sr., was often used for these services. W. B. Chisholm and others often walked to Fairview to attend services in



Left to right: back row, Wm. McIntosh, Frank Hayden, Hugh Dempsey, Ida Switzer, Minnie Chisholm, Jessie Chisholm, Laura (Switzer) Dempsey, Mayme (McDonald) Folkard, Tina McIntosh, Agnes (Switzer) Bickford, (teacher), J. C. Conklin. Front row, l. to r., Lily Chisholm, Enna Switzer, Annie (Dempsey) House, Grace (McDonald) Robinson, Ethel Switzer, Mary (Switzer) White, Thomas Collins, Isabel (Collins) Water, Martin Partaker, Lyla (Switzer) Henderson, James Switzer, Agnes McIntosh, Joseph Cocks, David Cocks, Edward McDonald, Ella (Partaker) Gilanders, Michael Collins.

the home of J. G. Barron. Later, services were held in the school-house. The Methodist service was in the morning and the Presbyterian in the afternoon, followed by Sunday School. As no organ was available, the singing was led by an appointed precentor. The congregations were joined with other communities in circuits and were often served by students from Manitoba College. Some of the early Presbyterian students were Andrew Little, (later returned as minister after union), W. P. Ross, Hunter McLeod, and Dan McIvor (later M.P. for many years for Fort William). The most remembered minister is Rev. J. C. Court, who served Petrel, Wellwood and Brookdale for over 20 years. He first came to the plains in 1881 and farmed for a time on the S. W. ¼, 14-12-15. His descendants live in Carberry.

In 1900, two churches were built, the Presbyterian on the S. E. corner of Sec. 1-12-15 and the Methodist on the S. E. corner of Sec. 2. The two churches continued to serve the spiritual needs of the community till church union took place in 1925. The congregation now uses the former Presbyterian as the most central point in the community. The other church building was sold to Simon McKinnon, who moved it to his farm. It is the reason why the farm on which it is situated today is called "Spireview Farm."

Mention must be made at this

time of the faithful service of Simon McKinnon as an elder of the church for over 30 years.

In 1883, the school district of Petrel was formed. The first preserved records of the district cover the years 1887-89. Fifty names are on the roll with ages varying from four years to 20. In the early days it was customary for the older pupils to stay home and work in the summer and go to school in the winter season. The first teacher recorded was Robert M. Brown, 1892. Salary: \$450.00. One of the pioneer teachers was Robert A. Garland, 1897, who later became a well known lawyer in Carberry. The first school house was built in 1884, and saw many children pass through its doors before it was replaced with an up-to-date building in 1918. The old school became a barn for the pupil's horses, replacing the first barn which was built in 1896. The present school has been renovated several times and kept up to a high standard. Electric lighting, oil heating, full water system and modern equipment today shows the continuing interest of the people in education.

The following list of teachers will revive memories for all former Petrel pupils. C. McKinnon, 1893; B. Mawhinney, '94; A. Abbott, '95; C. Ferguson, '97; M. Bemister, '97; R. Garland, '97; J. Conklin, '99; Edith Carwell, 1900; M. Baldwin, '02; E. Oxeham, '04; G. Collins, '05;

J. Freed, '09; E. McKim, '10; A. McLean, '11; Ada Dingle, '11; B. Drummond, '12; K. Heffleman, '12; H. Brautigan, '13; M. McKinnon, '15; B. Harkness, '15 and '17; E. McCaskill, '16; J. Chisholm, '19 and '50; L. Simpson, '23; B. Robinson, '24; M. Hunter, '24; A. McIntosh, '29; V. Black, '32; M. Moffatt, '33; E. Nicol, '35 and '39; C. Johnston, '38; H. Kolesar, '39; L. Martin, '40; D. Fallis, '43; D. Baillie, '43; F. Gendeauss, '43; A. Gietz, '43; I. Soderstrom, '44; M. Sedgewick, '45; W. Leask, '46; M. Penner, '47; P. McCully, '48; M. McIntosh, '48; F. Rasmussen, '52; P. Witherspoon, '53; P. Porter, '57; L. Perrett, '58.

The village of Petrel was not located on the maps until the north and south branch of the Canadian Northern railway was built in 1903-04. The Railroad Company bought lands for the yards from C. McKinnon. W. B. Chisholm donated 10 acres of land north across the road to be used for a townsite. (A few years ago his heirs received a letter from the Company saying the donated land was to be disposed of and could be bought for \$100.00).

It was a great day for the farm folk when the first train whistle sounded as it meant that the long hauls to Carberry with grain (usually in winter) were near an end.

Previous to that time a store was kept by Wm. Moore on the S.E. corner of the farm now owned by Robert Ranson (6-12-14). The old cellar may still be seen at that corner.

Directly east, across the road, a blacksmith shop was opened by Geo. Little in 1898 (brother of Andrew Little, minister). A little further north, on the same farm, a cheese factory operated for a few years by Mr. Beek.

Another blacksmith shop was located a mile north on the West side of the road by Dick McDonald in 1886, on his brother's farm.

The first Post Office in the district was located on the farm of W. Armstrong. Wm. Currie farmed for a time on the N. W. ¼, 31-10-14, and then bought the store from Wm. Moore. With the coming of the railroad, he built a new store at Petrel. The Post Office was re-located in the new store. Other residents of Petrel well remember Trip, a Dalmation dog, who acted as messenger for Mrs. Currie when her husband was confined to bed in later years.

A smaller store was opened for a few years by George Collins, who



Building C.N.R. Grade
on the farm of Mr. McIntosh in 1907

had been a school teacher at Petrel.

A lumber yard was added to the village by E. Fusee. After a number of years Mr. Fusee moved to Neepawa, where he continued in the lumber business. His house was moved from Petrel by Frank Scotland to S.E. 13-12-15, now farmed by Thomas Kirkness.

A grain elevator was built soon after the railway came through. It provided a grain handling service for the farmers till it was lost by fire in 1913.

Successive storekeepers at Petrel were: William Isles, Mr. Simpson, Archie Lamont and Lyle Grant. In 1930, the store became vacant and three years later was moved to Harte by G. A. Clarke, where it is still doing service as a store.

The post office was taken over and operated for the next 24 years by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Steen on their farm S. W. 6-12-14. Then postal service was discontinued.

In 1907, the right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific was built across the centre of the district from east to west. Many of the local farmers worked on the construction of the grade with their teams and scrapers. The crossing of the C.N.R. resulted in the establishing of another home in the district for the towerman. The first towerman was Will Darg. Electrification of the crossing in 1957 closed the job. The last family to live there was the James Foleys.

The only telephone in the district for several years was at Currie's store. It was part of a communication system to Wellwood set up by the doctors. It was not too reliable and often was repaired by tying the line to the fence wire. About 1913 a complete installation of telephones was made. The line-men lived in horse drawn covered

wagons and boarded at the nearest farm house.

Hydro was a service that lightened the farmers' burden in 1947. The horizon became full of dots of light and now gave us a year round picture which we had only seen before at harvest time when straw piles were burned.

The coming of the automobile made a big change in the lives of the people. Pioneers who had travelled on foot, by ox-cart and by horse drawn conveyances were quick to make use of the new method of transportation. This also meant that roads had to be improved. Today, every road in the district is open and many are gravelled.

The first roads were built with scrapers, then horse drawn graders (8-12 horses) and finally motor driven graders. Wm. Switzer, who was one of the early settlers, was well known for his skill as a grader operator. He did much of the first road building through the community.

The production of livestock has always had an important place in this district. Horses, cattle, and hogs have helped to bring prosperity. One of the early horsemen was Roderick (Rory) Morrison ('81). He built the first lumber barn of



Alex Keachie's G.C. Colt



PETREL BASEBALL CLUB 1904—Back row, left to right: Geo. Switzer, John Switzer, Geo. Oliver, Billy Kennedy, Harry Switzer. Middle row: Jas. McIntosh, Rod McLean, Michael Collins, James Shaw, Dr. Frank McKinnon. Front row: John Collins, John Thompson, C. E. Titus, Willburn Barber.

the area for his stallions on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 2-12-15. He also had the first wagon and would gather up a load of neighbors to go to church services or community gatherings.

Alex Keachie and John Switzer were horse showmen in late years and took their share of prizes at the local fairs. John favored the medium weight horses rather than the heavy draft type. He was also interested in machinery improvements. That was natural, as his father owned and operated the first threshing outfit in Petrel. John bought the first combine (No. 8 I.H.C.) on the plains and one of the first oneway discs.

S. E. Burch did much for the hog industry by importing select breeding stock for many years.

Today most of the farms carry a herd of cattle, (up to 70 head), some hogs, and a team of horses. The day of the horse as field power is past, but they are a necessity when the snow gets deep in the winter.

Tribute must be paid to those who were in the Armed Services of Canada. Angus Murchison made the supreme sacrifice in the first World War at Vimy Ridge (1917). The community was more fortunate in the second war: no casualties were suffered. Those enlisting from Petrel were Roberta and Blanche Sear, Cecil and Delmar Burch, Allan and Norman McIntosh, Cam Keachie, George Finnie, Jim Christison and Stan Switzer.

An airport was built on Sec. 32-

11-14 soon after World War II started. It was used as an auxiliary field to the large airport south of Carberry. Today the runways are still in place and the land is being farmed by two war veterans, Cliff Turner, formerly of Wellwood and Harold Calvert, from Pleasant Point.

Some of our residents are known for their inventions. Harry Burchell, a carpenter by trade, invented a washing machine. He lived on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 30-11-14. Robert Davidson, one of the earliest homesteaders, lived on the next quarter north. He invented a grain pickler and later became interested in a perpetual motion machine. Special springs were brought from England at a cost of \$1,000, but unfortunately, the venture failed. S. E. Burch, well known as an auctioneer and farmer, patented a lubricator for a steam engine. The sudden popularity of the gas engine about this time, stopped the use of steam as power, so few sales were made. (Sam also served as M.L.A. for Norfolk-Beautiful Plains constituency from 1949 to 1958).

Another person who is well known throughout the province of Manitoba, is Mrs. Mary McIntosh. She has been Women's President of the Manitoba Farmers' Union for six years.

The Petrel community has had its share of entertainment. In the early days, dances were held in the homes. Violins, mouth organs, and

accordions were used for music. If no instruments were available, two or three would stand up on chairs and sing or lilt.

The annual Christmas tree, held in the school, is a memorable evening for young and old.

Picnics were great social events. Young people were numerous. Families of seven or eight were common: the attendance was always large.

A picnic was arranged and held at the home of Daniel Switzer, Sr., in 1879. A Methodist minister, on his way to Portage la Prairie, had camped nearby and was invited to share in the festivities. It became known that he could perform a wedding ceremony without the formality of a license. Where upon Wm. Switzer and Anne Meredith became united in marriage. A happy ending for the first social gathering on the Plain.

A popular picnic ground in later years was on the farm of Tommy Peacock, S. W., 29-11-14. An amusement park was set up in a grove of trees complete with a ride similar to a ferris wheel. A baseball diamond and room for races was provided. Special events were: tug-of-war between different teams; catching the greasy pig; climbing the greasy pole.

Football and baseball were in full swing around 1900. A Petrel ball club won the Brown and Armstrong trophy of the North Cypress league for the first time in 1902. They were known as the "heavy hitters from the North."

One of the best athletes from Petrel was George Switzer. An issue of the 1901 paper mentions that George had a good day at Portage on May 24, winning a suit of clothes and \$15.00.

Skating and hockey were enjoyed during winters. A large lake south of the Switzer home, was used for many years. On dark nights the grass and reeds were set on fire on the downwind side to provide light. In later years an open air rink was made at the Petrel Store. The local boys were able to give a good account of themselves in the many games with neighboring communities.

The present day population is less in numbers than at the turn of the century. Modern farming methods and the increasing size of farms have taken their toll. The Petrel area has been fortunate in having few crop failures. Seven

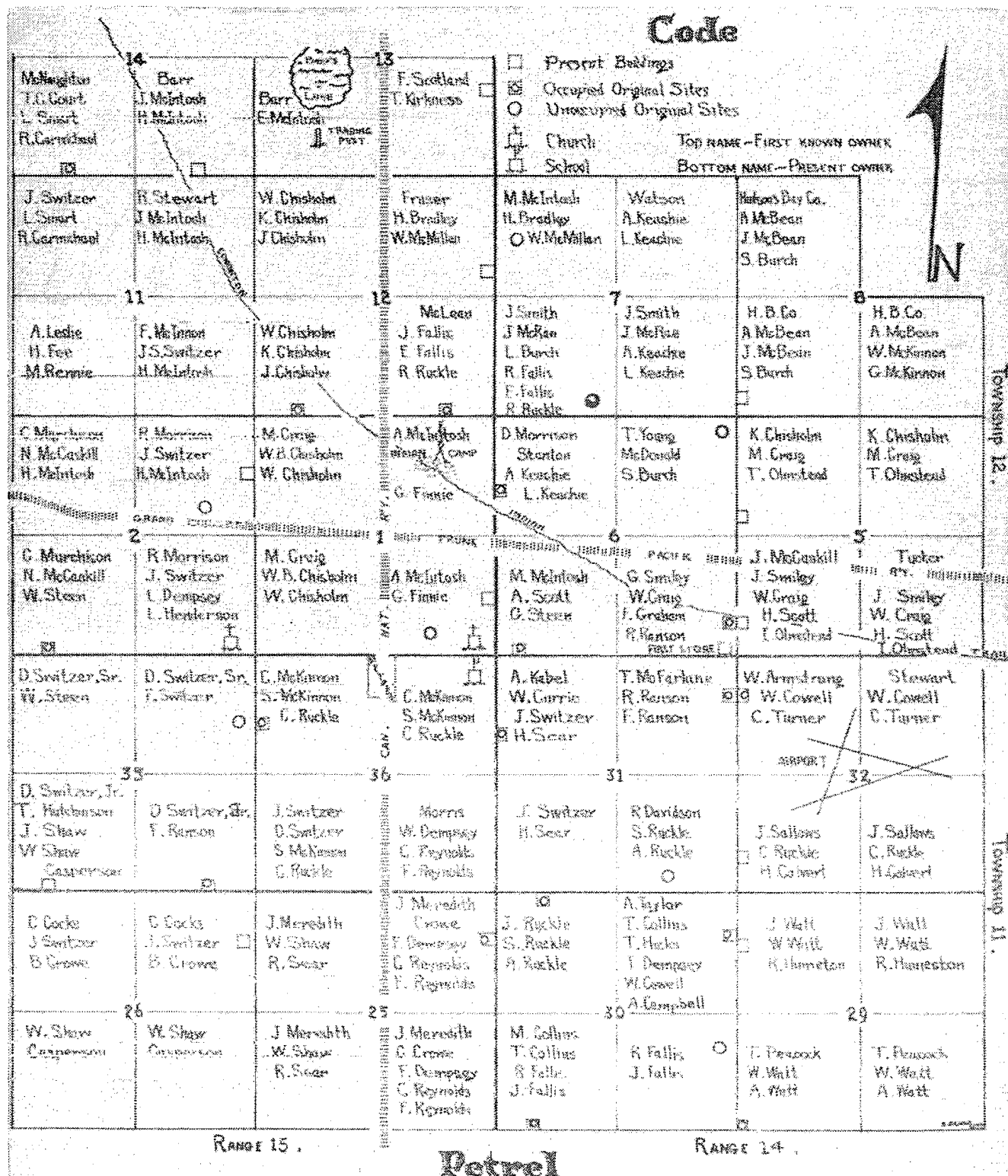
frozen crops in succession in the very early years was a heart-breaking experience and some farmers left for other areas. The introduction of Marquis wheat brought prosperity in succeeding years till 1935 when rust caused a heavy loss. Again new varieties of grain saved the situation and crops have been satisfactory since that time.

The number of good buildings in

the district reflects the bounty of the soil. Although the land is level and the wind gets a long sweep, we have had little serious damage to buildings by windstorm; fires have not been numerous either. The worst fire was in the barn on the farm of Mrs. Alex McIntosh, which destroyed a number of livestock. (Of the two horses saved, one, a driver named "Spot," lived to the

age of 32 years). Every farmstead today has a shelterbelt of trees and the field planting of windbreaks adds attraction to an attractive community.

The pioneer settlers looked at the Petrel district and found it good: a backward look over 80 years of history would seem to prove the wisdom of their choice.



Pleasant Point District



The Earliest Inhabitants

The earliest recorded inhabitants of Pleasant Point were Indians of the Cree, Sioux and Saulteaux tribes. Members of the Saulteaux tribe were the principle inhabitants of the area. These people, mostly nomadic in nature, have continued to frequent the district.

Most famous of the Saulteaux was Oi-za-we-kwun, whose name translated literally means "Brown Feather." The white man called him "Yellow Quill," and on Forestry Branch maps, a trail through the hills south of Carberry, still is designated as the Yellow Quill Trail. Until recent years, descendants of the old chief continued as heads of the tribe on Long Plain Indian Reservation, No. 6.

Indian artifacts, such as pemmican-pounders, stone knives, spear heads, arrow heads and hide-scrapers are found in the district from time to time.

Following compilation of material submitted by a survey party in 1875, word was circulated in the eastern provinces that an undeveloped territory of ideal farm land was being opened for homesteading in Manitoba. Each farm could consist of 320 acres — half free homestead and the other half a pre-emption at a cost of ten dollars. It was a great inducement and brought many to try their luck. Walt Whitman expressed thoughts which might apply to the homesteaders and to us all.

"All the past we leave behind,
We take up the task eternal and
the burden and the lesson
Conquering, holding, daring venturing,
As we go the unknown ways,
Pioneers! O pioneers!"
—Walt Whitman, "Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

Transportation in 1879 was difficult. It was a most uncomfortable, long journey south of the Great Lakes to Duluth and across to St. Boniface. There were no bridges over the Red River. Any makeshift boat that would float transferred the new settlers to Winnipeg. Beyond this, there was no railway

and he who had horses and a wagon of any kind in which to take his family and effects was most fortunate. The stout-hearted pioneers continued to Portage la Prairie and westward another sixty miles to reach their promised land. They were not disappointed. It was a beautiful country. Farms were chosen, entries made, and homes appeared quickly. The new arrivals consisted of the Thomas Goggin, Sam Williams, Robert Sutcliffe, John Nelson, and several Harkness families. The Harkness men were good carpenters and did not spare themselves in helping their neighbors.

The kindness and hospitality of these early settlers was boundless. What they had was shared with any who came. Living was plain; sugar, butter, milk or fruit, other than wild berries was not available; an abundance of game, wild ducks, prairie chicken, sand hill cranes and geese provided welcome fare. At first the area extending from De Winton to the W. H. English farm was called "The Gore." Then, because the settled part was wider at the west side and extended south-eastward about ten miles to a point, it was called "The Point." When the school district was formed in 1882, it was called "Pleasant Point."



PLEASANT POINT PIONEERS

The Mr. and Mrs. Robert Calvert family, all of whom were living on the occasion of their parents' Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary in January 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Calvert were married January 22, 1856.

homesteads in the district were held by James Balfour, Robert and James Ellerington, Hodder, Jones, C. Nelson, J. Nelson, Swaye, Wilson, Rosser and Alcock. Another name which should be recorded about 1880, is that of John Thompson, father of George Thompson.

In the next few years, 1885 to 1890, the names Switzer, Matlice, Whaley, Guthrie, W. H. Bate, John Henderson, James Thompson, John Barber, J. Laing, and J. Brouse appear. Around 1890 to 1893, John Gorrell, David Mills, David Cathcart, T. E. Miller, John Slemmon, the Frank Elmhirst and Robert Calvert families arrived. The McGills, Donald and Hugh, moved to Pleasant Point before 1900.

When Castle Hill School District was formed in 1900, many of the people mentioned were in that district.

Some not already mentioned who were in the community in the early part of the present century included the Alex Milne family, the Hogg family, the McMillans, the A. N. Menzies family, James Addison, the Herb Fosters, the Lamberts A. E. Haley, H. A. Waterhouse, J. Percy Pilcher and H. A. Waterhouse.

Others who had been in Pleasant Point until the Prosser School District was formed in 1920, were J. C. Henry, and Wallace Elmhirst, T. S. Bailey, Thomas and Henry Waterson, H. N. Reynolds, Hector Calvert, Charles Harkness and W. J. Williams.

From 1920 to 1940, in what is now Pleasant Point School District, the names John Porter, Ben Bennett, William Carwell, James and George Howie, Robert Kissock, William James, Ern. Calvert, William Addison, John Cochrane, Doug. McIntyre and Colin Campbell are on record. H. N. Reynolds moved from Prosser to Pleasant Point near the end of this period.

Since 1940, new names appearing are those of Angus and Sam McDonald, Ken Calvert, James Goggin, Stewart Kennedy, John Boak, and Robert Gibbs.

A Worthy Pioneer

One of our pioneers who deserves special mention is Mrs. H. A. Waterhouse. Marjorie Nelson, as her name was at that time, came to Pleasant Point with her parents in 1879. She attended Pleasant Point School and Lansdowne College, Portage la Prairie, before training at Brandon General Hospital to be a nurse.

Shortly after graduating in 1905, Miss Nelson started private duty nursing in the Carberry area. Along with Dr. Waugh, she was the first to greet many of us on our arrival into the world. Nurse Nelson's devotion to her vocation expressed



Mrs. H. A. Waterhouse, 1958

itself in her capable, untiring efforts for the comfort of her patients.

After her marriage to Mr. H. A. Waterhouse in 1917, she gave up regular nursing, but was always ready to help her neighbors in time of sickness. In church, social or other phases of community life, Mrs. Waterhouse has assumed more than her full share. Her latest responsibility has been to help the representative who was asked to prepare the history of Pleasant Point. Her

record of having lived in Pleasant Point for a longer period than any other person, her training and her ability have made Mrs. Waterhouse invaluable in the preparation of this story.

Early Transportation

Sleighs were used in winter to freight supplies from Portage la Prairie. Tom Goggin used to tell of the long cold trips.

An improvement on Red River carts as a means of summer transportation, were the steam boats on the Assiniboine River. The steamboat landing, about seven miles in a straight line from the edge of settlement was located a short distance up-river from where Steele's Ferry is today. It was also by steamboat that many of the supplies were brought for the building of the C.P.R. grade. James Williamson and the Goggins were among those who freighted for the C.P.R. Our pioneers remember hearing the whistles of the steamers and seeing supplies being freighted past their homes.

The Assiniboine River was not deep enough for good navigation and the steamers soon lost out to the railroads as a means of transportation. A few remains of a steam boat which ran aground can be seen a few miles east of Steele's Ferry.

The old trails through the sandhills were travelled too, by pioneers of the Holland, Cypress River, and Glenboro areas as they brought their wheat to market in Carberry. Joe and Dan Barker, Ned Down, Dickson Garnett, Jonas and James Christie, James Davidson and William Ferguson were some of these. They "stopped" at the Goggin, Sutcliffe, Stratford and other farm homes in the settlement at The Point.

Pleasant Point School District

Establishment of a school was recognized as one of the most important needs of the young community. "On May 16, 1882, at De Winton, John Wyatt, carpenter, and Daniel Tidsbury, farmer, bound themselves unto Joseph Bailey, Samuel Williams and Robert Sutcliffe, trustees of Pleasant Point School District No. 2, to erect a school house in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner. . . . ready for use and occupation by the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1882"

Records indicate that school first opened April 1, 1883. Herbert T. M. McKinstry was the first teacher at a salary of 50.00 per month.

Circle 'C' Hereford Farm

21-9-13



Breeders of Registered and
Commercial Herds

A MIXED FARMING ENTERPRISE

Visitors Welcome

EARL CALVERT

—

Castle Point, Man.



Replica of School District seal, 1882

In 1885, the old system of school numbering, under which all schools in the municipality were numbered 2 was changed to the present system.

Apparently there were no summer holidays in those days and the length of term was set at the discretion of the trustees. The first contract stated that the teacher was to "teach and conduct the school. . . . for eight months without interruption for vacation, excepting the ordinary holidays, such as Saturdays and Public Holidays." On February 4, 1884, at the annual School Meeting, it was moved by Thomas Goggin, the elder, and seconded by Robert Sutcliffe, "that school be opened on April 1, 1884, and be kept open for seven months." By 1888, March 1 was set as the day of opening and school was to continue for nine months.

A low salary was paid to Mr. J. G. Dunlop in 1898. He received \$35.00 per month. It is noted that a bonus of \$15 was paid at the end of June and \$40 was paid for the Fall term. Low salaries were paid again for a short time in 1933-34.

In 1894, a bargain in fuel was secured. A receipt in the records, issued by the Department of the Interior, states that \$2 was received for four cords of wood. The wood had been seized from a local resident, not named. Other wood at the time was paid for at two dollars per cord.

There were many more pupils in 1893 than in previous years. In that year there were 62 children of school age in the district, 34 boys and 28 girls.

A 'howler' connected with schools was one for which a teacher in a neighboring school was responsible. The teacher wrote on a report form that the pupil was "week in spelling."

At the end of the Fall term, 1954,

Pleasant Point school house was closed and the pupils have since attended Carberry School. Sam McDonald and his wife, Doris, have been the van drivers since transportation started. Parents are said to be able to set their clocks by their appearance, regardless of the roads or the depth of the snow.

Church Activities

Since early times church services and church organizations have been prominent in Pleasant Point community life. In pioneer days, services were held in private homes. They were usually conducted by the farmer and his wife, and were well attended by Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodists and those of other faiths.

After the school house was built, services were conducted alternately by Anglican and Methodist clergymen. A united Sunday School was organized, Prayer Meetings were held, a Christian Endeavor Society was established and a Temperance Lodge was formed. These activities were well supported.

By 1903, with the addition of new Anglican families, it was felt that a church was necessary. The Rev. E. B. Smith, an energetic young clergyman, was keenly interested. Mr. Richard Elmhirst was a carpenter and he undertook to build the church with the voluntary help of the men of the congregation. In November, 1903, the building, com-



Pleasant Point School

plete with heating and lighting, stood ready for use. A memorable fowl supper was served in the Hall across the road and the first service, the service of dedication was held in St. John's Church, Pleasant Point.

A St. John's Ladies' Guild was organized in 1907, with the following officers: Mrs. Robert Calvert, Sr., Honorary Pres.; Mrs. T. Goggin, Pres.; Mrs. Del. Reynolds, Sr., vice-pres.; Mrs. W. J. Froom, secretary, and Mrs. John Elmhirst, treasurer. This organization became inactive, but was re-organized as a W.A. in

1916, and was very active for about 35 years.

Most of the members of St. John's have moved away and the little church which meant so much to those who worshiped there, stands by the road side, unused.

Pleasant Point members registered at the formation of the Sidney circuit of the Methodist Church, June, 1889, were the following: Geo. Thompson, Mrs. Harkness, J. Laing, Charles Stewart, J. Brouse and Mrs. Brouse. The first regular meeting of the circuit was held at Sidney station, September 6, 1889, at 3:30 p.m. Present were: Rev. W. B. Chegwin, chairman; Rev. W. W. Colpitts and stewards, J. McElrea, Sidney and W. Down, Arizona. Stewards not present were George Thompson and Samuel Hillen. They represented Pleasant Point and Melbourne. The first item on the first budget was an appropriation of \$70 for horse feed.

A record of August 8, 1891, led the present minister, Rev. Wesley Harland of the Sidney-Austin field, to remark, "Looks like it was a tough winter!"

Financial return for first quarter, 1891:

Sidney	
Arizona	
Pleasant Point	1.90
Forestville	
Total	1.90

The statement would indicate that the church was not in operation during the winter of that year.

The Methodist, and since union, United Church, has been active in Sunday School work also. Its Women's Association, formed as a Ladies' Aid in 1928, is still a live organization. Officers are: Mrs. Ken Calvert, Mrs. A. N. Menzies, and Mrs. W. Guthrie. Sunday School, with Mrs. W. Graham as superintendent, is held at Melbourne during the summer. Teachers and children from Castle Hill and Pleasant Point districts attend.

For many years, a Mission Band, organized and conducted by Mrs. B. Calvert, with the assistance of the school teachers, contributed much to the training of the school children. The World Day of Prayer, conducted alternately by Anglican and United Church ladies, was well attended.

Since numbers have declined, Pleasant Point services have been discontinued, and members attend



Land clearing "bee" on S.W. 2-10-14 for Rev. Smith.

towns and were well received. From the financial return and excellent hardwood floor, new folding chairs and a good piano were installed in the community hall. Members of the group included: Florence Menzies, Mrs. A. E. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Barber, Mrs. George Howie, Mrs. E. H. Calvert, A. N. Menzies, Vernon Bailey, A. R. Calvert D. McIntyre.

Pleasant Point Junior Assembly

About 1930, a very active community club was formed. Its first members were a group of teen-agers who called their club "The Pleasant Point Junior Assembly." The most outstanding entertainment that this group attempted, was an evening program, which consisted of various musical contest, old time fiddlers, mouth organists and several singing classes. Public response was overwhelming. Seating capacity was soon used up and there was not even standing room in the hall when the program got under way.

Pleasant Point Community Club

After about a year, members of the Dramatic Society and others, joined with the members of the Assembly, to form the Pleasant Point Community Club. Neighboring districts had their clubs at the time and some competitive events were held. These included debates, tennis tournaments, ball contests and bridge tournaments. An entertainment by the club that many will remember, was one at which mooseburgers, and home-made ice-cream were served.

This club gradually gave way to the Bridge Club, which died out when many of the younger people took up other responsibilities during the war years.

Castle Point Community Club

In 1951, the Castle Point Commu-

nity Club was formed. It was composed mainly of a number of young married couples in Pleasant Point and Castle Hill districts, including some veterans and families.

This organization took over control of the Castle Point Hall and was a very active club for about five years. Dances, picnics, canasta tournaments and many social and sporting events were held. Members sponsored a Little League Baseball Team, which was managed by A. Duncan and had a diamond on the Guthrie farm. There was also a ladies' ball club that played at Shilo and other places and a senior men's team.

Since 1956, many young families have left the farms in the district due to economic conditions and the club is now not as active.

Presidents have been A. N. Menzies, Earle Calvert and Ken Addison. Secretaries were Mrs. A. Duncan, Mrs. Gordon Blair and Mrs. James Goggin.

Castle Point 4-H Garden Club

Sponsored by the Community Club, the Castle Point 4-H Garden Club was formed in 1954. Stewart Kennedy and George Calvert were appointed leaders. After one year Joe Graham replaced Stewart Kennedy, and for the past three years Don Waterhouse and George Calvert have been leaders.

This small club has contributed training in citizenship to its members, and the members have consistently produced excellent quality vegetables for achievement days. Marilyn Graham and Fred Jarvis are in their sixth year projects. Other members are: Ellen Bate, Claire Elmhirst, Isabel and Kathleen Gibbs, Philip Graham, Jean Poncelet and Alan Reynolds.

Wars

In the second World War, we re-

call a number of names of those who were in service. They are: Earle Barber, Ron. and Geo. Addison, Robert Dearle (killed in Italy), Fred Froom, Allan Jarvis, Calvin Moore, Elmer and Wilbert Hill, Neil McDonald, Robert and Wilbert Creasy and Harold Calvert.

Epidemics

Lack of modern medical supplies and facilities for care of the sick was a drawback of pioneer life. Diphtheria and typhoid fever were two of the common sicknesses of early days.

The disease which caused the greatest loss of life in Pleasant Point, was black diphtheria, around 1890. Two families suffered heavily. About 1887 and 1888, four members of the Stratford family died. In 1890, Ida, Minnie and Jennie Thompson died on November 1, 7 and 10. The girls realized when they became sick that there was no hope of recovery, and each chose the neighbor who, with his team and sleigh, would drive her coffin for burial.

Hunting

During the first twenty years of settlement there were large quantities of wild fowl, prairie chickens, geese, ducks and sand hill cranes. These were gradually thinned out. Then came the white tail and mule deer, moose and elk. There were not many at first, but they increased rapidly and found a sheltered home among the spruce trees between the settlement and the Assiniboine River.

At first, only occasionally a farmer or his son would shoot a buck. Later, game laws were enacted and hunting parties organized camps in hunting season.

Will Elmhirst, an excellent marksman, and known as "Father of the Hunters," had been a game guardian in the East, and laid down strict hunting rules. His camp consisted of Jack Thompson, Jack Elmhirst, Harry Reynolds, Herb Waterhouse and guests.

Another camp consisted of Wilburn Barber, Blake, Manley, Clifford and Eddie Williams and friends. Still another group hunted from Jack Calvert's, south of Castle Point. One of the Pleasant Point groups was with the Jack Calvert party when a large black bear was shot by Blake Williams. The bear, a fine specimen, was taken to Brandon, stuffed, and placed in the Normal School.

After some years the "good hunting" was noised about and now some hunters come long distances

to try their luck. Local hunters still participate in the fall hunt, but much of the color and comradeship of former times is lacking today.

Fishing

At different times, groups of young people have taken a team and wagon and camped at Jack-fish or at Marshes Lake. At either place fishing has usually been good. Features of Marshes Lake are the many turtles, the Bald Hills and the Devil's Punch Bowl. About 1935, one fishing party captured a turtle which weighed 45 lbs. The Punch Bowl is a horse-shoe shaped sandy hill, about 120 feet high from the bottom out of which a spring flows to form a small creek.

Sports

Interest in sports, particularly baseball has been a feature of community life through the years. Probably the two outstanding ball players of Pleasant Point have been Wilburn Barber and John Thompson. The battery, with "Bun" on the mound and Jack behind the plate was in demand by teams from larger centres for provincial and international tournaments. "Bun" could lay them in and if the batter did get a safe hit, Jack's ability to throw to second from crouch, took out many a would-be base-stealer.

Another battery whose fame has lasted since 1890s, was composed of Dave Thompson and Jack Calvert. In a test in Carberry, the pitcher, Dave Thompson, out-threw all competitors. An old-timer insists that the distance was from the old livery stable in Carberry, now the Sear block, to the present fire-hall. We would conclude that the wind was not against him.

Living Pioneers

Three individuals with whom time has dealt kindly, came as little children to Manitoba in 1879. Two of them, both living in Carberry, are Mrs. John Elmhirst, (nee Louetta Nelson) and her sister, Mrs. H. A. Waterhouse, (nee Marjorie Nelson), daughter of John Nelson, one of five who took up the first homesteads in Pleasant Point. The third is Mr. M. H. Harkness of Lac du Bonnet, son of John Harkness, another of the first homesteaders. All three have been blessed with excellent health, mentally and physically, all have contributed greatly to the life of the district, and all are keenly interested in its history.

Agriculture

Agriculture has gone through many changes since 1879.

In the Castle Point area live stock raising has proved to be a good



H. A. Waterhouse's champion ram

source of income and a means of helping with soil improvement. The soils are well suited to the growing of grasses and legumes, an abundance of excellent water is readily available, and there is good native pasture and shelter in the sand hills regions. Some lumber for live-stock shelters and other buildings is sawn at local mills.

Until about 1940, raising of horses was carried on extensively. In winter most of the young stock and brood mares lived in the hills where they pawed through the snow to uncover the self-curing grasses for food. By 1940 adoption of the tractor and motor truck meant that the horse was outdated for field work and hauling jobs.

Large and small flocks of sheep have been maintained by farmers of the district at various times.

Cattle have been, and are, the major source of live stock income. Many good herds have been maintained. Every farm used to have a number of milk cows. In this age of specialization, the practice is disappearing and some farmers who keep beef cattle, buy their milk.

Swine, too, have been a good source of income, although the present trend appears to be higher beef cattle numbers, and fewer pigs.

The district has never had a complete crop failure. Well prepared fields have produced crops even in the most adverse years.

Some Contributors to Community Life

Miss Annie Elmhirst — Her great singing talent, so generously given, was a great contribution to social life. She taught music in Sidney, Arizona, Melbourne, Pleasant Point and Stinson. She was organist and choir leader in St. John's Church.

Blake Williams — Blake is a talented pianist who, while he lived in Pleasant Point, was always on hand and happy to be of service. He played for Christmas entertainments, weddings, funerals and dances.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Menzies, Sr. —

These were hospitable, dependable neighbors. Mr. Menzies devoted much of his life to public service. He was secretary-treasurer of the school district for nearly 27 years; he was councillor for many years and later became municipal secretary-treas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Addison —

Have raised a family of eight. Mrs. Addison's pleasant, cheerful character has paved the way for happiness for many.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reynolds —

Mrs. Reynolds has been a home-loving, dependable wife and mother. Mr. Reynolds took a keen interest in good farming and in public affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jarvis —

Have raised a large family. Mr. Jarvis has served 16 years on the school board.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Calvert —

Mrs. Calvert has been prominent in many community organizations. Mr. Calvert is the oldest resident of Pleasant Point (82 years).

Conclusion

A study of life in our community calls to mind the philosophy of life which our own Ernest Thompson Seton expresses in his writings. Nowhere, to this writer's thinking, does he express it better than in "The Biography of A Grizzly," when he writes, "The All-mother never fails to offer to her own, twin cups, one gall, and one of balm. Little or much they may drink, but equally of each. The mountain that is easy to descend must soon be climbed again."

Life in a farming community has not been easy, but when we compare it with the rush of city living, we realize that the compensations also have not been small.

In the attempt to write the story of the district, our aim to present a balanced, interesting and factual account has not reached the standards for which we had hoped. Pictures and information we had expected to receive were not available. Grateful acknowledgement is made for pictures and facts received. Some good stories were not considered suitable for publication.

This will probably not be the last attempt to record local history. In order that future accounts may be more accurate and more complete, we invite criticism of our efforts, and we ask that accurate information, particularly dates of arrival of people in the district be sent to the school district secretary-treasurer.

Castle Hill District



Many of our first settlers came from Ontario during the years 1880-1885.

They had heard about the Western prairies. With a spirit of adventure, they came to discover for themselves the opportunities

Mrs. Blanche Williamson and promise this new land would afford.

We find such pioneer names as the following: Mr. Thomas Goggin, Sr., and family; Mr. John Henderson, and family; Mr. W. H. English, and family; Mr. John Gorrell, and family; Messrs. D. Kerr, W. H. Bate, James and George Williamson, Jess. and F. Froom, William and John Froom, and E. Miller.

Breaking of the sod was first done by a single furrow walking plow. Seed was sown by hand (broadcasting).

The fertile soil produced good yields of grain which were harvested by an implement known as a "cradle." Later, the seeder, binder, and threshing machine replaced the earlier methods of farming.

Social Life

During the early years the settlers had to provide for their own recreation. When fall work was finished and the long winter evenings came, house-to-house parties were enjoyed. Should anyone care to trip the "light fantastic," a fiddle or Jew's harp was readily found to provide the music.

May 24 was observed by the whole community. Food was packed and teams hitched to the wagons, the families congregating at Jack Fish Lake, some 8-10 miles south, near the Assiniboine River. The journey was a pleasant one for the trail led up-hill and down through the tall spruce trees and across a little plain. By dinner time the selected spot was reached and here, amidst shady trees, springs of crystal clear running water turning miniature water wheels, (we believe these were placed here by Dr. Eaton), we enjoyed the good food.

When July came a big Community Picnic was held close by the school grounds. This attracted large crowds and on one occasion the Carberry Band was in attendance to supply the music. There were base-



Castle Hill School

ball games, races, and tug-o-wars for those who wished to participate in the sports. Long tables constructed of rough lumber were placed under the shady trees and groaned under the load of food.

Soon it was time to start at the hay crop, to be followed by harvest. Thus the round of amusements came to an end until winter came again.

School

In 1900, the present school was established. The name "Castle Hill," was chosen, being derived from the hill in Edinburgh, Scotland, on which the Castle was built.

The school opened with a large enrollment of pupils. Some names are: Will, Pearl and Adney Stuckey, Etta, Iva, Meta, and George Froom; Sidney and Myrtle Henderson; Alfred Neale, Ethel and Johnny Gorrell, Wilmot and George Henderson; Otto and James Miller; Willie Sharman, Willie Balfour, Johnny Kerr, Tena Goggin, Ethel, Harry, Mona and Zetta Guthrie, Roy Froom, Dwight Bate, John Storyack, Melville Henderson.

The first teacher was Miss Elizabeth Fran, of Beresford, Manitoba, who was at that time, a young girl of fifteen years.

The first secretary-treasurer: Mr. D. Woosnam. Trustees—F. Froom, J. Balfour and D. Cathcart. Later, Miss Fran married Mr. Bert Calvert, of Sidney, Man.

The school continues to operate and serve the district.

Worship

The district of Castle Hill has never had a church, but the school house has provided for a place of worship. In the early period the Methodist (now United) and Anglican Clergy held their services and Sunday Schools here.

In 1907 the first W.A. was organized (details to be found under Pleasant Point).

Railway

1904 brought the C.N.R. through the area. The proposed site for the station was 1½ miles west of Castle Hill and named Pleasant Point. The name has been retained even though the station was erected on the present location at Castle Hill.

Following the coming of the railway, a grain elevator was built. This provided the farmers with greater convenience in handling their grain. Previous to this time, grain was hauled to Carberry. The addition of a stock-yard provided for many farmers' needs. Between years 1914-18, the elevator was burned and has not been replaced.

World Wars I and II

Those who enlisted during the two World Wars will be found listed in the "Pleasant Point" article.

Store and Post Office

Prior to the establishment of the store and post office, mail and supplies were procured at Carberry.

The first store was built in October, 1924, by Messrs. J. Barrette and P. Francen. In February, 1925, a post office was opened in conjunc-

tion with the store. By this time, Theo. De Voyst was the proprietor. During 1925, Mr. Robert Sherman purchased the business and built living quarters and added extensively to the size of the store. For over twenty years "Bob" and Mrs. Sherman carried on a successful business and are deserving of praise for the service they gave the public.

In 1946 the Russell brothers bought the store and carried on for a few years. It was then purchased by Mr. James Mitchell, who continued to serve the needs of the people.

Community Club

In the years of "depression" in the early '30s, a Community Club was organized. This club enlisted members from "Grandma" to "Junior." Meetings were held twice a month in the school during the winter season. Each member used his or her talents and contributed greatly to the enjoyment and success of the Club.

Following the last World War, a second Community Club was organized, which embraced both districts of Castle Hill and Pleasant Point. The meetings were held in the Community Hall, which had been moved to its present location from the Pleasant Point district.

Conclusion

To sum up the foregoing account of the early pioneers, we find only a few of their descendents remain on the original farms. Grain growing and stock raising are still carried on with the addition of sunflower crops, which have been introduced by our new Mennonite neighbors.

Vast improvements and progress have taken place through the years in regard to agriculture, roads, hydro, etc. It is a problem to keep pace with the rapid changes of our time.

As we pay tribute to these faithful men and women, many who have since gone to their rewards, may we aim to carry on and hold a worthy place in our community and turn into some account the efforts of their labors.



Bate Home; l. to r., H. Bate, T. Henderson, W. Henderson
Mrs. Henderson, John Henderson

Little Chicago Yards



George Calvert

Drouth in the '30s caused many abnormal conditions in the Canadian West. In 1937 pastures in the Saskatchewan drouth area could not provide feed for the livestock and authorities devised a plan to move cattle to the Carberry grazing regions for fattening and sale. Oswald Freer, administrator of the operation, described it as the greatest venture of its kind ever attempted.

Brandon Junction, four miles south of Carberry, was the shipping point where the cattle were unloaded. They were then herded to several large pastures in an area extending about 15 miles to the south east. After conditioning, about 23,000 animals were systematically rounded up and in a series of sales, usually in sorted car-lots, were sold by auction to buyers, many of whom were from Ontario.

The centre of operations near Brandon Junction had an office, bunk-house, cook - house, stock yards, watering system, sales ring and stand for buyers. It was a lively place and soon became known as "Little Chicago." Cracking his whip as bidding was finished on each lot, auctioneer W. S. Shepherd's son kept the sales moving at a brisk pace. Many good cattle sold at prices from one to three cents per pound.

After the last round-up and sale in the late fall, another and more colorful chapter was to be written in the story of "Little Chicago." The new idea was to bring horses from Saskatchewan for winter

feeding on the self-curing grasses of the pastures. W. E. Caton of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, who had been manager of the cattle enterprise, continued in that capacity for the horse project.

On arrival, the horses were hoof-branded and moved to the pastures. Many were not accustomed to pawing snow to expose grass for feed and those that did not learn to look after themselves, became thin or died. Head rider, Hank Noland, and his men had another problem in keeping the animals from congregating at the west fences. Most of the 2,400 horses did survive; a few, shipped in early, and acclimatized before cold weather, wintered in excellent condition. Over 350 of the thinner horses were fed all winter at the headquarters' corrals. The peak period of feeding was reached in spring, when about 1,800 were on feed for a month. Mickey, a big mule, jumped fences, so he and his mate, Minnie, were put to work at the many hauling jobs. Ian Harkness did the "geeing and hawing."

In February, round-up began for shipment back to the owners. Day after day, straggling lines of horses moved to the stock-yards. By this time distemper had broken out and the attendants had a busy time looking after the animals. Among local men working at headquarters and as riders were W. Udey, H. Elliott, O. Miller, W. Reynolds, J. and W. Williamson, J. Elmhirst, J. Goggin; N. Coutts was in charge of water-works.

By summer, 1938, the horses had been returned to their owners; corrals and buildings were moved away; grass and willows grew up; "Little Chicago" became only a memory.



First Engine in Pleasant Point

Prosser District

The School District of Prosser, while being one of the districts that was formed later than many others, was one of the first areas settled in the southern part of the Municipality.



It was in the late 1870s, that W. J. Williams, then a boy of fifteen, broke the first sod in this area. He was soon followed by many other homesteaders whose history is covered by the historians of Pleasant Point and Linwood.

With the passage of time the population increased, and the schools of Pleasant Point and Linwood became overcrowded. A new district was formed taking part of each of the above districts and taking the name Prosser, this being the name of the C.N.R. siding located in the area.

The first ratepayers meeting was held on July 2, 1920, at the home of Thomas S. Bailey. A slate of trustees was elected in the persons of H. N. Reynolds, W. H. Elmhirst, and J. C. Elmhirst. Mr. Bailey was engaged as Secretary-Treasurer.

Other families living in the district at that time were Hector Calvert, Henry Elmhirst, W. Addison, J. Addison, A. Scott, C. W. Reynolds, Festus Young, Charles Harkness, W. J. Williams, Thomas Waterson, William Long, and T. Milliard.

The school was built during the summer and fall of 1920. On January 2, 1921, the doors opened to 19 pupils, who sat under the guidance of Miss Jean Cowan. The school became the social centre of the community.

During the winter, the young men of the district made a skating rink which was enjoyed by many. A hockey team was formed and the Saturday afternoon games between Prosser, Pleasant Point, and Castle Hill became very popular.

In 1919 and 1920, the steam outfits that had threshed the crops until then, gave way to gasoline power and several new farm-sized machines went into operation.

In 1922, F. Young moved to Carberry from the farm known as "the Carruthers' place," and Dwight Bates took his place. Bates was followed by William Fredericks in 1924. In '26, Mr. Fredericks left the farm and it was operated by Jack Kissock until 1928, when it was purchased by J. C. Elmhirst, whose son, Fred, now owns it.

It was also in 1922 that Howard Long bought the farm of Ted Milliard where he now resides.

Changes also took place on the school board. Those who served at various times were: T. Waterson, William Addison, C. W. Reynolds, Victor Calvert, Willis Elmhirst, Vernon Bailey, and Roy Bailey.

In 1930, a very active community club was formed, which met in the school, where very pleasant evenings were spent playing cards, dancing, and working on program projects.

In '28 William Long passed away and his son, Morris, operated the farm until 1934, when it was purchased by William Udey.



Mr. and Mrs. H. Elmhirst, 1934
(Golden Wedding Photo)



White's Funeral Home

(successor to E. F. Davey)

Serving Carberry and District since 1947

A service institution

J. G. (Jack) White, Funeral Director



Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bailey, 1904
(Wedding photo)



Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams
wedding photo

The community was saddened in '32 by the passing of Charles Harkness and again in '33, when Floyd Elmhirst was taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elmhirst celebrated their golden wedding in 1934. This is the only golden wedding that has been celebrated in Prosser.

In '34 V. Calvert purchased the south half of 11-10-14, from his father and farmed it until 1950, when he rented to Charles Willis. J. J. Wright took over the farm in 1954, and works it at present.

The E. ¼ of Charles Harkness' farm was sold to Walter Gough in '35, who, in '46, sold it to T. S. Bai-

ley, the present owner. The W. ¼ was bought by T. Watterson.

In 1933, William Addison moved to Carberry, and his farm was taken over by H. Graham, who in turn was replaced in '38 by Vernon Bailey. In '47 V. Bailey moved to Saskatchewan and Karton Eyvindson operated the farm until 1955, when it was purchased by A. Stieben. In '57, this farm was operated by A. Menzies, and the next year was purchased by Elmer Mott.

In 1933, H. N. Reynolds moved to Pleasant Point and rented his farm to Vernon Bailey, who operated it until '38. Mr. Wilford Reynolds is the present owner.

In '42, C. W. Reynolds moved to Petrel and rented his farm to Roy Bailey, who later purchased it.

In 1943, the school district was enlarged to include Sec. 5-10-14, and the S.E. ¼, 9-10-14. The farms of Norman Elmhirst, Morris Long, and Harry Watterson were thus brought into this district.

W. J. Williams retired to Carberry in '37 and his son, Blake, operated the farm until 1943, in which year he moved to Wellwood and his father died. Manley Williams is the present owner.

Henry Elmhirst, after the death



Mr. and Mrs. H. Calvert
wedding photo

of his wife, retired on his farm in '36. His son, Willis, farmed until '53, when he sold to Tom Clendinin, and moved to Carberry. Mr. H. Elmhirst passed away at the age of 91.

The Lyons ranch, comprising sections 27 and 28, was operated by Jack Addison until 1932, J. Willox until 1936, A. Hulley until '39 and the following year by J. Stephenson. In 1940, Vernon Bailey purchased this farm, later selling to his father, T. S. Bailey. T. Roy Bailey is the present owner.

In '44, J. C. Elmhirst retired to Carberry, where he now resides, his son, Fred, taking over. A. Scott retired to Carberry in '43, and his farm was worked by L. Duncan until 1946, when the present owner, J. C. Baron, purchased it. T. S. Bailey retired to Carberry in '43 and his farm is now owned by his son, Roy.

As the trend to larger farms continued, in 1946 there were not enough pupils to keep the school open. The board of trustees, composed of Willis Elmhirst, Thomas Watterson, and Roy Bailey, decided to close the school. It has not reopened. The present board includes Norman Elmhirst, William Udey and J. C. Baron. Roy Bailey is the Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1950, Hector Calvert sold his farm to N. Dawshka and retired to Carberry where he died in 1953. Charles Willis purchased W. H. Elmhirst's farm in 1947, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmhirst retired. In 1951, Mr. Elmhirst died. Thomas Watterson sold his farm to Stanley Triggs in 1956, and retired to Carberry.

The district of Prosser is fortunate in having two of its old timers still living in Carberry. These are J. C. Elmhirst, 84, and Thomas S. Bailey, 82. To these we devote this short historical account of the Prosser District.



Let Uncle Sam keep his gold . . . we believe the Canadian dollar is worth 100 cents on the dollar . . . and our pure Pork Sausage at 35c or 3 lbs. for \$1.00 and our other good meats are best values in Canada.

My advertisement is small but value is big . . . your patronage is very much appreciated.

Custom killing and wrapping. When there is better meat we will have it. Meat—Fish—Cured Meat and Fowl.

"After you have tried the rest—try the best."

W. D. McMILLAN

(Locker Plant opened 1946)

(The former A. Robertson Block established 1883)

Butcher and Locker Plant

— Carberry, Manitoba

Stinson District



Stinson District is quite small and is situated in the south east corner of the Carberry Plains, bordered on the south and east by Pine Creek and the hills. In the early days the hills supplied a lot of

wood used for firewood, in spring during high water, it was a common occurrence to catch quantities of fish in Pine Creek. Now the spruce trees have grown in size and many are cut for saw logs and made into rough lumber. There are some very good pastures along the Creek which supplies ample running water for stock. In the pioneer days the lighter land along the hills grew much No. 1 hard wheat since it was earlier maturing and did not freeze as did the wheat on the flat heavier land. It sometimes sold for as low as 15c per bushel.

The spring of 1878 saw a young man by the name of William George Rogers leave New Boyne, Ontario, and proceed west, landing in Winnipeg. He walked west to Portage la Prairie, then on past the present town of Minnedosa. Not being impressed with that part of the country, he walked back to what is now Neepawa (then only a few houses). Then heading south and being impressed with the Carberry Plains he picked a homestead and pre-emption, W. ½ 9-11-14 W.1. He proceeded on foot to Portage la Prairie,



Old time residents of Stinson, Alex Rogers, Joseph T. Rogers, George Olmstead, Mrs. Alice McCullough, Miss Ida Watts, Mrs. Henry Rasmussen

and on May 9, 1878, filed claim for this land, the first taken on this part of the Carberry Plains. "W. G.," as he was known in those days, worked a month at Portage for \$25.00 while he secured a yoke of oxen, a wagon and plough, then accompanied by a former school chum, John Lyons, came to the homestead, ploughed the first furrow, and erected the first roof for miles. In fact his closest neighbour was twelve miles and his post office 60 miles. On his way to Portage for supplies he met several of the pioneer Fairview families, told them of this Plain, and they settled here. Among those people were the Hopes, McLarens, J. G. Barron, the Fitzsimmons and Boles of Summerville.

In 1886 he traded 9-11-14 with his brother T. S. Rogers who came West in 1881 and had pre-empted the N.E. ¼ 9-11-14, and Adam Kirk who had homesteaded the S. E. ¼ of the same section. He bought them out acquiring the E. ½ 9-11-14 which he farmed until 1907 when he retired and moved to Vancouver, B.C. During his sojourn he was the first Clerk of the Rural Municipality of North Cypress 1881-1883, and Reeve during 1898-1899. He owned and published the Carberry "News" from 1890-1894, when he took up farming as a full time occupation until 1907. Mrs. Clarence Nelson now owns the E. ½ 9-11-14 and it is worked by Wib. Strain. T. S. Rogers farmed the W. ½ 9 until his death, then his sons, George and Clare, carried on until the spring of 1954 when they sold it as well as three quarters of Section 4-11-14

to Russell Tolton & Sons, who now farm there.

Section 10-11-14 W. 1 was taken up by John Stinson & Sons, and when Mr. Stinson retired to Carberry, his sons David and William, carried on until David sold to T. E. H. Nelson, and William sold to W. J. Witherspoon. The school was built on the north-west corner of the Stinson Section, and that is how the district got its name.

"Tommy" Nelson, as he was better known farmed the S. ½ 10 until his death. His son, Harold, took over and made a real success, acquiring several other holdings in the district as well as being President of the Carberry Agricultural Society for a number of years. He was well known as a sportsman in baseball, curling, etc., and was a school trustee for years. In 1956 he sold to the present owner, Ivens Reddon of Virden, and retired to live in Winnipeg. William John Witherspoon sold to Fletcher Craig, of the Gregg district. This farm is now managed by Nelson Craig.

Section 17-11-14, the east ½ of which is in the Stinson district, was first settled by two men, Kennedy and McCarrol. It was purchased from them by Wm. Bailey, a breeder of Clydesdale horses and for many years a rural councillor for this Ward. This section of land was then purchased by Wm. Witherspoon, a son of a pioneer Brookdale family and prominent in community affairs. He retired to Carberry a few years before his death. His son, William, who holds the position of President of the Carberry Agricultural Society (as did his father)



W. G. Rogers ('78)

and grandson, Hunter, now work the farm.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 was taken up by Bob McCullagh and purchased by Andrew Lyons, a son of one of the pioneer families. Andrew was active in municipal and community affairs until forced to retire when his son-in-law, Steve Dobbyn, took over until his death.

This land was purchased by Wilburn Strain who operates this along with Mrs. C. Nelson's half-section. "Wib" also farms the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22 formerly owned by Rod McClean of the Gregg District. The S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16 was taken by Jack Fraser, and later owned by Charlie Brooks, then Jim Miller, George Strain, Frank Lyons, Harold Nelson, and now Ivens Reddon. The N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16 owned by George Olmstead, was formerly owned by Harrisons.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 now owned by Ivens Reddon was taken up by James Morrison and he sold to John Renwick and his father, Robert. John farmed there many years and raised many good Shorthorn cattle. He sold to Harold Nelson and retired to B.C. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15 was owned by George Grant who farmed until he rented the farm and retired. He was active in school and commu-

nity affairs. A. J. Grant, Wellwood, was a son. Wellington Olmstead, a son of Geo. Olmstead, purchased this half section, later selling to the present owner, Clarence Downey, a grandson of one of the Hazel Grove pioneer families.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 was owned by Albert Bennett, who rented and retired to B.C. This land is owned now by Henry Rasmussen. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 was taken up by John Elliott who farmed it until his death. His son, Lorne Elliott, took over until he died.

S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13 was the home of the pioneer Bennett family who moved to the West Coast, some of the boys going to Saskatchewan. The Bennett family also owned three quarters of Section 11 which was school section. The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ is now owned by Fred Gamble.

Section 12 was owned by Sam Hillen, Municipal Weeds Inspector for a number of years, who lived on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$. Paul Neilson lived on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$.

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20, now owned by Wallace Cowell, was taken by John Dunbar who retired to Winnipeg.

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 now owned by Clarence Strain, was the home of Robert Ford on the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the Harri-



Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Olmstead
and son Norris 1896

sons on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$. Ford bought Harrison's quarter, then some years later sold to E. J. Strain who farmed it for many years before retiring to Carberry. "Ed" was prominent in community affairs as a member of the Agricultural Society and a constant exhibitor in the horse class, as well as being active in sports. He held the position of Secretary for Stinson school for some twenty years, as well as several terms as trustee. He was for several years a steam thresher.

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, now owned by Milton Steen, was formerly the homes of Joe Bennett on the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and Geo. Shillington on the E. $\frac{1}{4}$. George also had the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, now owned by Clarence Strain, and once the home of Jim Freeland.

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22, now owned by Alvin Olmstead, was the James Cuddy home and was purchased by George Olmstead and William Olmstead, (father of Alvin). The Olmstead Brothers were also threshers in the steamer days, as was James Cuddy, Junior.

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 was the George Olmstead Sr., home, formerly the home of William Tilley and now worked by Alvin Olmstead.

For some years the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 was the home of Abe Olmstead, later of Gregg. Before retiring to Carberry, he was for many years one of our oldest pioneers.

Section 1 was bought from the C.P.R. by Harold Nelson and is now amongst Ivens Reddon's holdings.

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 was homesteaded by Levi Abbey on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and James Smith on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$. This half now belongs to Joseph T. Rogers. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 was the homestead of Adam

WALLACE COWELL



E $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-11-14



Brandon Fair 1959 — 1st and 2nd individual, 1st as team

Shaw and was the home of the Shaw family for many years. It now belongs to Miss Bertha Nelson. This was the home of Dr. Frank Shaw as a young man, who for many years practised on the Carberry Plains before going to B.C. S. W. ¼ 2 was the James Shaw homestead and now belongs to Ivens Reddon.

Sec. 3's S. ½ is farmed by Clifford Elliott, was first owned by R. Dainard who sold and moved to the Swan River country. Dainard was one of the pioneer threshers and the first one in this district to change from the straw carriers to the wind stacker. First house on the Dainard farm was purchased by Stinson and is still in use as a granary by Nelson Craig. It was moved by horses and winch. N. ½ 3 is the home of Joseph T. and Glen T. Rogers. W. ¼ was the homestead of Adam Shaw's father and E. ¼, the homestead of Alex. Thomson, son-in-law of Mr. Shaw and the father of the late Mrs. Alex G. Barron and James J. Thomson of Fairview district. Joseph T. Rogers is the third son of Thomas S. Rogers, (brother of W. G. Rogers who was the first homesteader) and is the only one of the

early pioneer families now residing in the Stinson district.

Lastly the S. W. ¼ 4 was taken by Alex Anderson who moved to the Swan River country, and is owned now by the Fallis Brothers. N.W. ¼ 4 was the homestead of Robert Lyons, who was the first storekeeper and later owned a store and grain elevator in Carberry as well as several quarter sections of land south-east of Carberry. He was also the Provincial Government representative of North Cypress for many years. He sold his homestead to his brother-in-law, Andrew Watts, and that was the Watts family home until purchased by T. S. Rogers. N.E. ¼ was the homestead of Abe Berney who sold to T. S. Rogers and moved to Ochre River. S. E. ¼ was John Stinson's homestead which was also purchased by Rogers.

The Stinson district was crossed in the early days by the Fort Ellice Trail which, as a boy, I remember seeing. Today the grade of the Rocky Mountain - Souris Railroad can also be seen. It was built by shovels and wheelbarrows, but the rails were never laid on it. Now we have one of the best Canadian highways crossing the district from

East to West, No. 1, which for several miles follows the Trail. The late G. B. Murphy drove in the early days with a horse and ox going to Carberry from his Pine Creek farm.

One incident that comes to mind was the blizzard of 1904 which lasted three days. The school teacher, Miss Nellie Hunter, and three pupils were in the school three days and two nights before they could get to William John Stinson's a quarter of a mile away. Ruth, Alvin, and Harold Elliott were the children. Ruth is now Mrs. Henry Rasmussen, Carberry.

We still have several of the Stinson school teachers living in Carberry and district. Mrs. Joseph Switzer, Winnipeg, formerly of Petrel, Mrs. Blanche Crowe, Carberry, Mrs. William J. Witherspoon, Mrs. Clare Rogers, Mrs. Alex. Dickson and several others of later years. Another family I have overlooked was the Joe Sallows family, living on the N. E. ¼ 24, later worked by T. Nelson, Gregg. They moved to B.C. where I understand they formed an orchestra. We remember them as a family of "Fiddlers."

"WHEATLANDS FARM"

In 1890, William James Witherspoon, born in Scotland, journeyed westward from Ontario, and homesteaded in the Ingelow district. Three years later his wife and sons, James and John joined him, and they adopted a little daughter, Annie. Later, his parents came to live with them, there were now three generations on the homestead.

By 1909, John, his mother and Annie were the only survivors. Annie, who is now Mrs. K. Boles, has lived with six generations of the family.

Fifty years ago in 1909, John realized a life-long ambition when he purchased and moved to the section—one mile square—17-11-14. With him came his wife, his mother and four children, Fan, William, Bert and Etta.

Today, the son, William, and his son, Hunter, operate this section, with the assistance of the elder son, Walker, who owns the north half of the section cornering the home on the S.W. Father and sons work in unison to farm the land, although each has his own holding.

"Wheatlands Farm" earned its name, when in 1915, during World War I, it produced and marketed nine carloads of "No. 1 Hard" wheat.

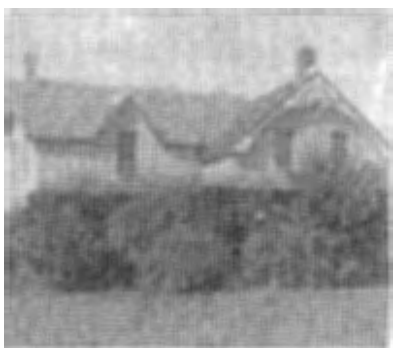
Of the six generations of the family who have lived in the Carberry district, five of them have lived, or are living on this farm. Only the two sons of the fifth generation have the distinction of having been born on the farm. These are Walker and Hunter.



Back row, l. to r.: Hunter, Yvonne, Shirley, Walker... Front: Laverne, Ronnie, Wm. J. Witherspoon, Lea, Mrs. Witherspoon, Debra, Gary.



Mr. and Mrs. John Witherspoon



FARM HOME

The first brick house in the district was built on the farm of T. S. Rogers in 1897, followed by David and William John Stinson, Robert Ford, W. G. Rogers, George Shillington, and George Grant. With the exception of the Grant home all are still landmarks.

The Witherspoon family can boast of six generations having lived on the Plains. William's grandfather came in 1879, followed by his family and his father. Now William's son, Hunter, and his family are farming together.

T. S. Rogers and Russell Fallis were transport teamsters during the Riel Rebellion 1885, and T. S. Rogers was awarded a plaque by Saskatchewan as the first man to summerfallow in Saskatchewan 1885.

Before the Wellwood C.P.R. railroad line and Grand Trunk Railway, it was a common sight to see and count 40 teams in an hour hauling grain on the main market roads to



The T. S. Rogers Farm — Now owned by Russell Tolton

Carberry, and in the raspberry season strings of Indians, buggies, democrats and light wagons followed by dogs and ponies going and returning from the berry patch near the Grand Trunk bridge. They

would dispose of these berries in Carberry by can or pail and, on the return trip, would run some pretty good races if the 'young bucks' were able to secure "firewater" while in town.

Sidney District



To the men and women of vision and courage, who ploughed the first sod and built the first homes that we, who came after, might have a better life, this story is dedicated.

The Sidney of 1878, when the

first rush of settlers began to invade the west, was a beautiful part of the country. Sometimes called "Little Plain," it had a great variety of soil and scenery. Stretches of prairie were criss-crossed by creeks and wooded ravines, and dotted with lakes. To the west and south were sand hills, carpeted with grass and creeping cedar, and guarded by clumps of tall, straight spruce. The first settlers looked over the Big Plain, but came back where there was more shelter, wood at the door, and hay meadows ready to be cut. There was food for the taking—fish, wild ducks, geese and prairie chicken, even elk or bear, if you were fond of steaks. The lakes came to be named Victoria (north-west), Wickware's (to the east), Moose (south-east), Killarney (four miles south and west) and Jackson's Lake, the only one we still have today, which empties into Squirrel Creek. There were no wood ticks or potato beetles, but plenty of lice on the camping grounds. It is said



Sidney Main Street in 1904

all the "grey backs," with H. B. branded on the left front shoulder, belonged to the Hudson Bay Co., but there were plenty of common ones too. Mosquitoes and black flies were such a trial, that the early settlers were truly glad when winter came, so the pests were destroyed.

The first settler to take up a homestead in this area, was Duncan Johnson, who filed on 21-11-12, in 1878, and also turned sod that year. In the spring of '79, he brought his wife and family from Forest, Ont., arriving here, May 10. The school district of Forestville was named after their Ontario home. They came by rail through St. Paul, Minnesota, to Winnipeg, and by team and wagon from there. Winnipeg was a sea of mud, and son, Dugald, got stuck trying to cross Main Street. A policeman came to his rescue, and carried him across, but much to his disgust, his high boots

were left in the mud. Dugald Johnson states that this was the first and last time he ever was in the arms of the law.

Their first mail was received at Three Creeks, a stopping house south-west of where Austin is now. It was situated on the Red River Trail, and was operated by John McKinnon. There was a toll bridge, used to cross the creeks.

The next homesteaders were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bebb and family, who came from Mitchell, Ontario, in 1880. They came by train to St. Boniface, then by boat up the Assiniboine river as far as Old High Bluff. From there it was a drive by team and wagon, up the Red River Trail, to a spot one mile west of Sidney, which at that time was right on the boundary between Manitoba and the North West Territories. There, to one side of that old trail, they built their log house



Sidney Boarding House — 1895 (J. W. Thorn)

and claimed land. Their house too, became a stopping house for weary travellers. To the south is a large hill, which was named Armour's Point, after a C.P.R. surveyor. In later years it became known as the "Big Hill", by the young folk who hiked up there for a picnic spot. Other settlers of that year were: R. Tucker, J. G. Chaster, and F. Pollard. Fred Roseberry and his wife arrived to go farther south to become Arizona's first settlers. This was the year the Johnsons harvested their first crop—500 bushels of Red Fife wheat. They sold it at Portage and Rapid City for \$1.00 per bushel. The threshing was done by a portable steam engine with an upright boiler.

In 1881, the C.P.R. surveyors came through here. When they came to the Babb house they found it to be sitting on the proposed route. Mr. Babb had a talk with the engineer and asked him to change the plans. Amazingly, the man did just that. Thus it came about that one of the most important railways in the world, made a sweeping curve, just to leave a little log house standing on the prairie. The railway construction supplies came up the Assiniboine by boat, and were hauled overland to Sidney. Sam Babb worked as a clerk, checking freight at the river. The work was completed by late fall and trains began to go through as far as Brandon. Mrs. McIntyre (with two children) and Adela Babb were the first women to come to Sidney by train. They had to sit on nail kegs on the flat cars. Before this time, the settlers made a trip to Portage each spring and fall for supplies. The round trip might take from one week to three, depending on the condition of the roads, which at times were almost impassible.

In 1882, the Marquis of Lorne made an official trip west, naming

stations as he went. Sidney and Austin were named after Sidney Austin, a correspondent for the London Graphic. A rumour persists that the Marquis drove a golden spike in the track at the point where the C.P.R. crossed the Red River Trail, between Austin and Sidney. Now, Sidney had a name.

A railway station was built, Mr. Fox becoming the first agent. The first church services were held in the waiting room, when a minister came from Carberry. Once trains

began to run, the Red River carts were seen no more.

Sidney's first store was on the north side of the track, owned by Pollard and Tucker, with young Tom Tucker as clerk.

More settlers were coming—W. J. Routhley in '81, followed by Mr. and Mrs. James Routley and family in '82, also Alf and James Cann, Wesley Down, Duncan McDougall and family. These settlers went to Arizona where they found the finest of land. In 1883, J. R. Cornwall arrived and opened Sidney's first blacksmith shop. Miles Stephenson took up his homestead south of town, while more Arizona bound men were Thomas Bell and son, Robert, John Williams and Thomas and James Paisley.

In 1884, Mr. John McElrea became Sidney's next station agent. He and his wife lived in the Red River valley for two years, but on hearing that Sidney needed a station agent, and could also boast of good water, they decided to move here. The first store had only operated while the railway construction was going on. Mr. McElrea put some shelves in the waiting room and



Peck Farm Equipment

W. T. Peck, Prop.

COCKSHUTT SALES
AND SERVICE

Sidney

Manitoba

started a little store. Soon he moved his stock into a small building south of the station, and though he remained as station agent for some time, the real career of his life, as a merchant of Sidney had begun. Mr. and Mrs. McElrea also became the proud parents of Sidney's first baby when their son, Allen, was born. Mr. Thomas Babb became a rival storekeeper when he started a store in the same building as his post office.

Babb's tea became quite popular. In 1888, James Paisley came to Sidney as section foreman. Mike Sullivan, later roadmaster, also spent some time here. After them, James Hood began a lifetime as a C.P.R. foreman in Sidney, retiring 45 years later in 1935.

Arizona

After 1884, Arizona settlers came thick and fast. In that year J. R. Michie and family arrived. In '86, it was Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpley, G. H. and Tom North, who all arrived together from England. In '89, the Sharpleys moved to the present Arrowhead Farm, which name has an interesting origin.

As the story goes, part of this land was once an island, which was



Arizona Baseball Team of the '80's: Tom Williams, Fred Doubt, Kit Parkinson, Charlie Bee, Dunc McDougall, Tom Routley, Geo. McIntyre, Jack Jeffery, Wesley Downs.

used by a certain tribe of Indians as a place of safety, where they made all their arrows and other weapons. All kinds of Indian relics have been found, especially arrowheads, hence the name for the farm.

In the year '88, John McIntyre and Archie took up land, while Charlie McIntyre came in '89. In '89 H. Willis also came out from England.

The next few years filled up most of the farms. The following settlers moved in and were all established by 1900. Ted Willis, Joe Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peck,

Tom Peck, Will and Bob Beswith-erick, Sam Cheney, William Rayner, Sam Mathan, Harry Benton, Tom Zachary, Harry Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Elliot and family.

As soon as there were enough children to attend, the first school was built and logs were used to build it. We have a picture of a baseball team of the '80s, and there are, in this picture, these whom I have not listed as settlers:— Fred Doubt, Kit Parkinson, Charlie Bee, Jack Jeffreys. I am told that this team played very rugged baseball, without using mitts or gloves, padding or masks. Bare hands became used to handling the hard ball, although it seems almost impossible.

In days to come, this district was to develop into a prosperous farming area dotted with comfortable homes. Today, we find some fine stockmen, who own animals that can compete with the best. One lady deserves special mention, for she has competed at Carberry fair, year after year, winning many prizes for her team of drivers, and for her own skill in showmanship and driving. She is Mrs. Maude Benton, who now resides in Carberry.

1890 to 1900 was a period of construction. In 1890, the first school was built, a frame building, one-quarter mile south of the present one, just north of a row of maple trees. George Thorn of Regina, can remember being vaccinated in this school by a doctor who used little pieces of ebony wood to make the scratch. In April, '91, a terrific blizzard struck while school was on. Teacher and pupils prepared to spend the night there for they could see only a wall of whirling snow outside. However, several men with a team and sleigh, battled their way to the school. They put everyone

Sidney Transfer



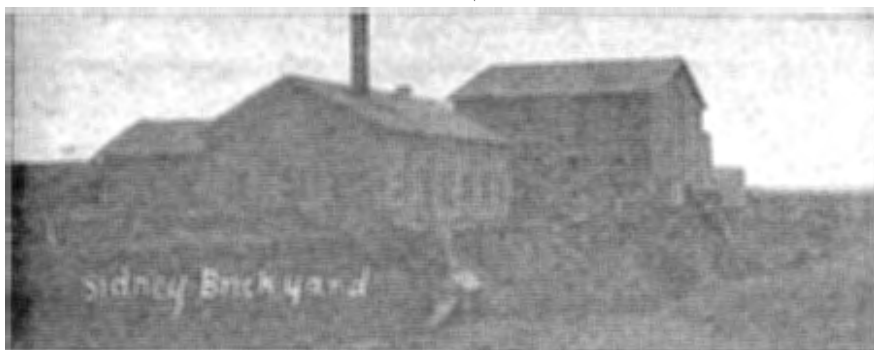
SERVING:

- Sidney
- Firdale
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Phone: Sidney 5

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Sidney Brickyard — 1910

in the sleigh and spread blankets over the top. Then, walking beside the sleigh, holding the blankets down, they managed to inch their way back to town where they delivered the children safely. Another building constructed in 1890, was McElrea's store, which is now C. Swanton's. The Methodist Church (United) was built in 1891, of Sidney brick, and cost about \$1,700. Those on the board at the time were: Thomas Babb, John R. Cornwall, Levi Whitelaw, James Routley, Wesley Downs and Samuel Babb. The minister was Rev. C. A. Edwards, and the building contract was awarded to John McCartney. Dugald McVicar, the first brickmaker, was seriously ill at this time, but he donated all the brick, and inspired others for their task. Although he died soon after, he lived to realize his fondest dream—the completion of the church. After 68 years, it is still in use, and looks as if it might continue for some years yet. By 1892, Sidney had three elevators, and a boarding house run by Mr. and Mrs. McCartney. In 1897, a brick school was built on the present school grounds. The log school was moved to town and is still in use as a residence. Mr. Babb built the present post office and a home in town, moving from his original log house.

Sunday School was held in the school house, Sam Babb was the superintendent. He lead the singing, getting the note from a tuning fork. Billy Brown led the singing in the church.

Most farmers still lived in log houses or shanties, and were busy breaking new land. Mr. Robinson did threshing with a straw burner and expected his men up at 3 a.m. If they rebelled, they were fired, and away he'd go to Carberry to hire a new gang.

Yields were sometimes up to 50 bushels per acre, but the price was seldom over 50¢ per bushel! Beef sold for five cents per pound, which

wasn't exactly much of an incentive to the livestock industry. Sidney's brickyards were operating—McVicar's on the Cann farm, and Davis Bros., on Gordon Mott's. They shipped brick all over the west: in 1895 they sold 200,000 bricks for the Carberry school.

In 1900, Sidney school was divided into two rooms. The first teacher mentioned was Miss Hodgson.

In '98, a flour mill was erected, and served the district for over 20 years. Shareholders were able to get their grain changed into flour, bran, and shorts, at a cheaper rate. People drew grain here from as far away as Glenboro. Mr. George Rogers, T. C. Babb and I. Snyder

were all connected with the business at different times.

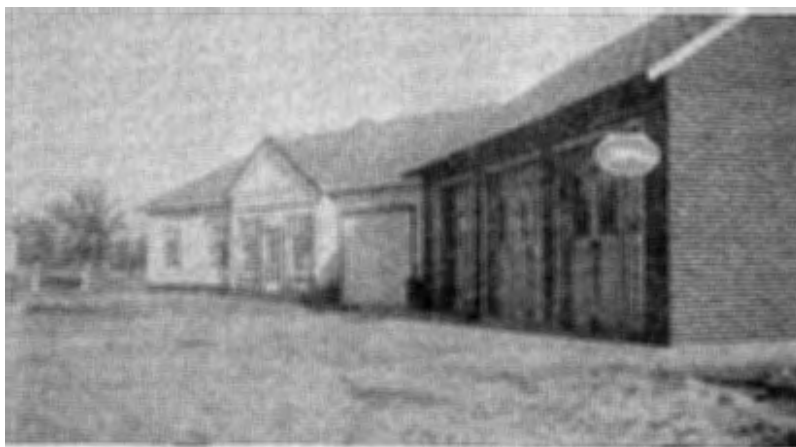
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thorn operated "Sidney House," and had it bricked in '93.

Among the newcomers of the '90's were William James and family (sec. 17-11-12), Davies Bros. (sec. 7). Mr. Dawson, Norman Ham, Angus Grant, Billy Brown, Mr. Robinson, George and W. J. Thorn, John and D. W. Alton. Horace Giffen (station agent), and Bob Peanr (blacksmith).

In the period from 1900-1912, Sidney reached its peak as a busy industrial town. Sidney Brick and Tile began operations in 1909, buying the farm of Sam Babb in 1911. This became a flourishing business, involving expenditures on machinery and buildings up to \$100,000. Brick was supplied for many important buildings: Brandon schools, Eaton Mail Order, Minto Armouries (Winnipeg), Carmichael Church (Regina), and shipments went to Eastern Canada, the U.S.A., as well as the west.

The C.P.R. built a new water tank in '03; in 1911 the pumping station was moved from south of town where large wells had been dug, to a point on the creek three miles

Sidney Service Station



Dodge — DeSoto Dealer
1929 — 1959



Imperial Oil Products

HOWARD THORN

SIDNEY, MAN.

east. A costly survey was also made to change the line and avoid Sidney's hill, where the railroad climbs 265 feet between Austin and Sidney. However, as the rise was general, their efforts were useless and the same steep grade is still in use. From that time on, they used a pusher to help trains up this first prairie steppe. In 1911, they laid double track, and built a new station.

Telephone construction was going on too. In '03, arms were added to the poles to carry new lines, and we had a phone office by 1906. The first operators were Bertha Stephenson and L. Davis. At first they were situated in a corner of the Drug store.

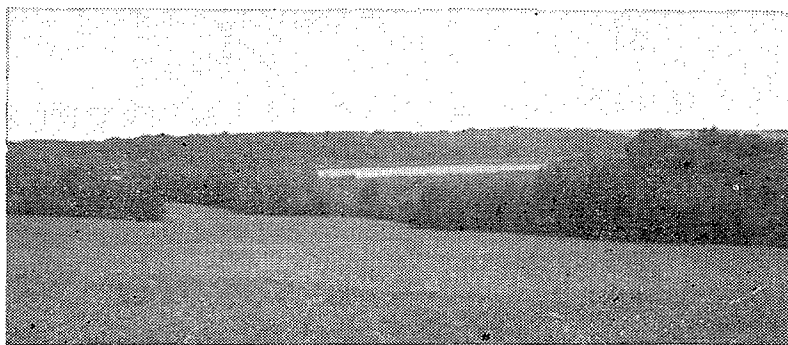
In 1907, the gasoline lamps were installed for street lighting, with a new job of lamp lighter created.

The businesses were many and varied, and changed hands so often, space does not permit listing of names. However, there were several general and grocery stores, a lumber yard, confectionery, bakery, drug store, various implement agencies, butcher shop, livery and feed store, blacksmith shop, harness shop, barber shop and pool room, real estate office, insurance agency, bank, hardware store, restaurant, and printing office. Apparently three papers were printed, The New Era, The Spectator and The Echo. However, two of them must have operated at the same time for Jim Hood had thought it ridiculous for Sidney to have two papers, but jokingly remarked that it was an ideal situation. His twins could be the delivery boys, one for each paper. Two of the schoolmasters, Mr. E. K. Marshall and Mr. "Cork" Willis are said to have worked on the paper. In 1909, Mr. Rand was editor, and publisher of "The Sidney Spectator."

In 1900, a big day for Sidney came when the Strathcona Horse regiment, enroute to the South African war, detrained at Sidney to water their horses at the tank. Another day to remember was the loading of the big steam threshing machines for shipment to Saskatchewan, to help with harvest. This happened yearly, Hamilton Davis being one who did this type of work.

Celebrations were called on the slightest excuse. In 1903, to celebrate the close of Registration (for Voters), Sidney had dancing in the streets to tunes on the violin, and

Anniversary Congratulations



GREEN VALLEY FARM – SIDNEY

N.W. 28-10-12

CLARE and MARJORIE WILLIAMS

Graham's Cafe
and
COFFEE SHOP

Try Our Home-Cooked Meals
Sidney — Man.

General Store

—Groceries—
Hardware and Footwear

FRANK DANKESREITER
Sidney — Man.



Sidney Cattle on Pasture

CONGRATULATIONS CARBERRY

From These Sidney Friends

E. Stephenson and Sons	32-10-12
G. E. (Ted) Lintott	N.E. 16-11-12
John Pothorin	N.W. 18-11-12
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lintott	N.W. 6-11-12
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright	S.W. 21-11-12
Bill and Muriel Alton	N.E. 15-11-12
Reg and Dorothy Calvert	S.W. 5-11-12
Gil and Ida Bagnall	N.W. 15-11-12
Cliff and Lillian Tyerman	S.E. 18-11-12
Bert and Margaret Lintott	N.E. 1-11-13
Frank and Vera Ham	S.W. 7-11-12
Lionel and Nellie Wright	N.E. 20-11-12

the pipes. There was a baseball game and all sorts of sports.

Rifle Clubs were popular. One of these held a range down in the valley, but when the members competed with other clubs, they had no luck. Finally, they discovered that, having practised in a windless valley, they were not allowing for the wind. After that the range was moved west of town. One rifle club in 1907, boasted 56 members—three shoots a week. T. Tyson and F. McElrea were markers.

Baseball was always popular and during the years there were many fine teams. In 1906, the Baseball Club chartered a special train to go to MacGregor for a ball game. They report 60 tickets sold at Sidney, more at Austin. When I expressed amusement at this, Sam O'Brien said, "Well, how else would they go? Roads weren't good, and horses slow, and if they walked, they'd be too tired to play ball." So, that does make sense!

Picnics were still a favorite summer outing. Lakes Wickware, Victoria and Radcliffe, all offered boating, paddling, swimming, and fishing, besides offering an ideal spot



Toboggan slide — 1926

to relax and have fun. In 1909, at a picnic at Victoria Lake, a very up-to-the-minute boat called "The Invincible," was launched, seating ten persons. The day's program consisted of the usual tug-of-war, climbing the greasy pole, jumping, and races. The feature event of the day was a race across the lake in tubs—five brave men took part, and one got a ducking. The winner was Mr. Dalglish.

At Wickware's Lake, besides the pleasures already mentioned, Dennis Davis had constructed a ferris wheel for the children. It consisted of four large baskets bolted to a huge wheel. Each basket held two children and the power was furnished

by the men. Another novelty was a swing operated by a lever at the top, and pulled by a rope. This really sent the riders over the tree-tops.

In the winter, Mr. Davis had a slide which sent toboggan loads of singing young folk skimming across the ice. Mr. and Mrs. Wickware were most hospitable, and usually had their little house full to bursting with revellers.

There is a good story told about the school teacher, E. K. Marshall. He lived in a cottage, and for some time had suspected that someone was using wood from his wood pile. He picked out a stick, bored holes in it, and filled them with gunpowder. He then replaced it on the pile. Sometime later, he wasn't too surprised to hear a terrific explosion from a neighbor's house. The stove blew up, scattering ashes and soot all over, as well as parts of the stove. The guilty party could say nothing, and the teacher had a laugh to himself.

When Billy Hood, a veteran of the Boer war, arrived in Sidney, he was carried on his friends' shoulders from the station. At a welcome



Sidney Pool Elevator

Elevator built in 1948.



Coal -- Seed Grain

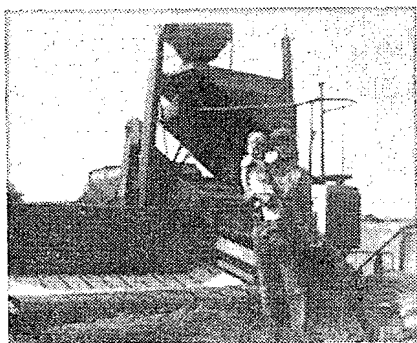


During the past ten years some 1,300,000 bushels were handled. In 1958 the amount was 130,000 bushels. Since its inception an amount of \$22,000.00 has been distributed to members. Active membership approximately 100.

PRESENT DIRECTORS: C. Tyerman, President; J. E. Poole, Secretary; F. Lintott, H. Peck, L. S. O'Brien, R. Maben, L. J. Wright.



Agent: J. W. Edmondson



One of the first combines

home night, he told stories of his adventures, showed his souvenirs, and was presented with a gold watch by the town. Another veteran was Mr. James, who had served as a cook in the army. He had the misfortune to be cross eyed. When someone asked why he had been accepted in the service, with such a handicap, he replied, "Well, you see, it wasn't really a drawback—it's more like a special qualification. I could always keep one eye on the pot, and the other on the enemy."

The present school was built in 1906, a two-room unit. The same year the Sidney House and the livery stable burned down. The children were let out of school, and everybody in town carried buckets of water—from little Dolly Pearn to old Mr. Thomas Babb — the youngest and oldest in town. Their efforts were in vain. These buildings were rebuilt in a short time.

In 1909, the Presbyterian church was built. There was an opening dinner and a dedication program. Rev. F. C. Pecover was the minister at the time. In 1911, this church was sold and the Anglicans became the owners. It has continued to be their church up to the present. Rev. Hicks of MacGregor, is the present minister.

Dr. H. J. Hassard was Sidney's doctor for most of this decade, with Dr. Bryans of Hartney following him in 1911.

The years of World War I came having the same results here as in other towns. The young men enlisted and went overseas, workers became scarce, and wages shot up. This made the local industries barely profitable, and spelled the beginning of the end for the brick yard and flour mill, although they both kept operating until about 1920. Life went on, however, and much war work was undertaken.

Dr. Bryans, having enlisted, had his place filled by Dr. Grant.

Two sisters, Etta and Laura Crewson were teachers at the school for nine years — a record for length of service in Sidney. They left in 1920.

When the news of the armistice came, the brickyard whistle blew for an hour to tell the good news. On Friday, June 9, 1919, a public holiday was declared to welcome back 21 returned men. Those who made the supreme sacrifice, and who were sadly missed on this day, were: Joe Sexton, George Hunt, John Lauder, William McElrea, Alex McNab, Arthur Allwood, Stanley King, Wellington Grey. Roy Campbell was left a blind, helpless invalid, and died later as a result of his injuries.

The '20s seem to have been rather quiet, as I can only find a few events of interest. The rebuilt Sidney House was operated in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall. Before too long, it was bought by Stan Baker and Orville Wright, who converted it into a garage, the upstairs being made into a hall and a suite of rooms. Before the '20s were out, the building was bought and moved out to Arizona for a residence, and Sidney House was gone for good. The present telephone office was built in 1921, and through the years has often won honors in the competition for well kept premises. The High School was built onto the school in 1928, and was large enough to seat 30 pupils.

Hockey teams and baseball nines were busy in their season, and a ramp was built on the Church toboggan slide, to give extra speed for the 50 or so young people who often gathered to have fun.

At the brickyard, business had ceased, except for the shipping of about 75 cars of clay annually to Winnipeg or Portage, where it was made into brick. Mr. George Goulding was caretaker but the unused buildings soon came down and only ruins were left.

During this time the project of making a park was begun. Picnic grounds were laid out, buildings put up for use on such occasions, tennis courts were laid out and became quite popular, while two large brick gates were placed at the entrance.

In 1929, the first Women's Institute was organized, and today is still active in working for community improvements.

The "Dirty Thirties" struck Sidney a hard blow. Work was scarce, and cash to spend was rare. Farmers got little for their products. George Douglas, who moved here

75th ANNIVERSARY CONGRATUATIONS



Exterior view of the shop, built in 1943. Specializing in Auto Electric and Diesel Work.

* * *



Beswitherick and part of their well equipped shop.

* * *



Two interior views showing the latest in modern testing equipment.

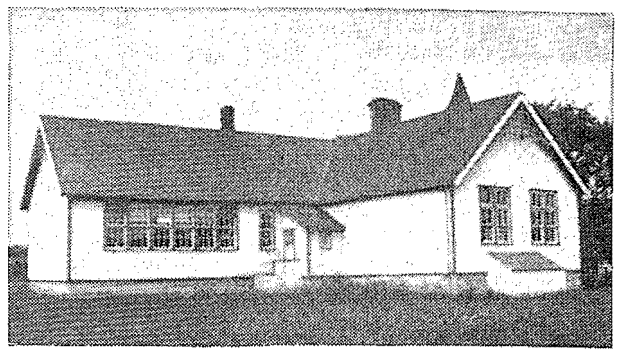
Sidney Auto Electric

DOUGAL BESWITHERICK
ADOLF KLINGENBERG
Proprietors.

PHONE 4 SIDNEY, MAN.



United Church built in 1891



Sidney School built in 1906

from Saskatchewan, shipped all his cattle before leaving, and instead of a cheque in payment, he received a bill for part of the freight. The cattle hadn't brought enough to pay for their transportation.

School teachers received \$45.00 per month for their services, and there were hundreds of applications for each position. However, food prices were low too, so folks managed to live on very little. In 1937, \$25.00 per month would feed a family of four.

The young folk still kept busy at sports, and often prepared and staged three act plays. Sidney school attended MacGregor Field Day every year, and competed in marching, drills, singing, school work, baking and sports. It was a day to play out the most hardy, but the youngsters loved it. Hockey tournaments were common, when almost everybody would follow the team to some neighboring town, and stay all day.

The Second World War broke in on these lean years, and the boys were off again, a new generation this time. At least 60 local boys enlisted. In 1942, Austin Hunter was captured by the enemy. Among those killed or missing, were Orville Grantham, William Younie and Cyril Bickford.

In the religious life of Sidney, there is a group which has a real part. These folks choose to call themselves simply—a fellowship of Christians, owning no specific name. They gather together in the various homes for worship. Our oldtimers, McElreas, were of this faith. From about 1907 until 1941, these people held large annual conventions in Sidney, with hundreds of visitors, often coming from great distances. They stayed about a week, renting rooms from the townfolk or making up beds in empty buildings. They ate together, and held their meetings in a large tent or in McElrea's hall. This was big business for the stores, and a busy week for a little

town. In 1944, another church was built, when John McIntyre assisted by helpers, erected Calvary Tabernacle (Pentecostal). Miss Petrey was the first pastor. The first wedding was that of Lamina Laggo to Charles Bredin. The present minister is Rev. Lloyd Dickinson, of MacGregor.

In 1953, another congregation was formed, mostly of the Mennonite population which had been gradually increasing in Sidney. This was named "The Peoples Church," and their first minister was Rev. B. Smuland. Now Rev. O. Reimer is in charge.

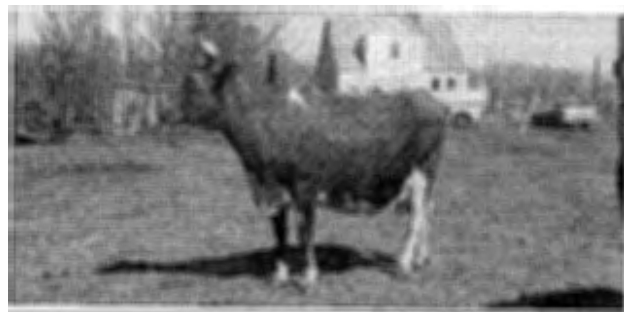
After church union, the Methodist church became the United Church, and their present minister is Rev. Wesley Harland, who lives in Austin.

The Sidney of today has two general stores, one elevator, a garage and implement agency, two service stations, a gas and oil distributing centre, a cafe, an auto-electrical shop, a phone office and post office. There is no station agent, doctor, dentist, barber, or bank. The population fluctuates

from 175 to 200 residents. A three room school teaches 80 pupils in grades one to eleven. Our industries have disappeared, except for a saw mill and a lumber yard east of town. However, most people own cars, radios, telephones and many have television. Homes and farms are modern, having electricity and many labor saving devices. Cattle raising and mixed farming is general, and most suitable to the district, as we have fine pasture lands for grazing. The farmers belong to an active "Save The Soil" club, and are constantly improving methods of farming. 4-H Clubs are active and give leadership for young farmers and gardeners. A curling rink with two sheets of ice, and an outdoor skating rink, provide our winter sports.

Although Sidney has changed in many ways, since the busy days of the boom times, those pioneers of ours would be more than amazed at the transition from homesteading days to modern living. Will the next 75 years bring as many startling changes as the last? I wonder!

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Summerville District



L. Muirhead

The Summerville District is situated near the old Fort Ellice Trail in the heart of the Municipality of North Cypress. The Summerville area was originally known as the "Boles District" named thus

in honour of some of the first pioneers to homestead the community.

W. H. Davison, commonly known as "Billie," claimed the first homestead, N.E. ¼, 16-11-15. He had two children from his first marriage, "Billie" and "Minnie," and a daughter, "Beanie," from his second marriage. His father-in-law, John Gibb, made his home with the Davisons. The youngest Davison daughter married George Beamish and lived on the S.E. ¼, 22-11-15, the homestead of Jim Bray. Later, following Beamish's death, she married Leslie Rose. (Mr. Davison was accidentally killed when his team ran away).

The first homestead passed through the following hands, Isaac Hutcheson, Sandy McKeag, Alex Thompson, Bill Shaw, Walter Trundle, and is now owned by James C. Muirhead. The Davison pre-emption quarter, N.W. ¼, 15-11-15 is now owned by L. A. Muirhead.

In the same summer homesteads were taken by brothers Andrew and Thomas Muirhead, Wm. Fitzsimmons, and Harry Boles. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was the first white woman to reside in the district, and one of the first few on the Carberry Plains.

Mr. Fitzsimmons was an expert with oxen. He had an excellent yoke which he and his wife brought to their homestead along with a cow and a few other necessities. Mrs. Fitzsimmons used to tell her friends of the time, when, after buying the cow and some of the necessary implements, there was only a five dollar bill in their possession. They guarded this money for many months, knowing they would have no income for some time. Meanwhile, their neighbors looked upon them as among the wealthier pioneers.

Like other pioneers, the Fitzsimmons' soap was made out of ashes and their flour was ground at home. They learned to do many things by their own ingenuity. Before cream separators, they skimmed the cream



Summerville Baseball Team; district champions 1904: back row, l. to r. J. Muirhead, C. Kellett, D. Fitzsimmons, W. Brooks, W. Banister (umpire), second row: T. Martin, W. P. Fitzsimmons, R. Elliott, C. Fitzsimmons, P. Davidson; seated, P. Hughes, C. Boles, W. Wass.

from large flat pans, and later, drew the milk out of a large milk can by a spout at the bottom, leaving only the cream in the can.

Andrew and Thomas Muirhead claimed their homesteads in 1878. The married brother, Thomas, brought his wife and two children, Maggie and John, by ox-cart. Along with them came the standard equipment of a cow and a few implements. They settled on the S. ½, 15-11-15, beside what was then called "Battle Lake." (The legend is that two Indian tribes had a battle with each other at the far side of this lake). In this area the Indians still had a camping ground.

The Fort Ellice Trail passed near this spot. The original land surveyors camped on this site and were customers of Mrs. Muirhead for food and milk. In the early years boating on this lake was a pleasure for neighbors. In the winter the lake was used for skating or hockey.

In the winter of 1878-79 a blizzard covered the shanty of Thomas Muirhead while he was away to Portage la Prairie for supplies. His wife and two children were alone and in darkness. The next day Mrs. Muirhead opened the door, which opened inward, and started shovelling the snow into the shanty in order to shovel steps up and out into the open. When she was nearly shovelled out Billie Davison

arrived and shovelled from the outside. He slid down the steep slope onto the kitchen floor. The children screamed. When all had calmed down it was decided that Mr. Davison was a most welcome visitor as he set to work shovelling all the snow outside.

In one other blizzard, Mr. Harry Boles and his brother, Bill, were returning from a trip with ox team. The oxen were exhausted when they reached the Barron homestead. They put the oxen into the Barron stable and continued on by foot. Bill Boles became exhausted and lay down in the snow, begging his brother to go on and leave him. Harry protested and after great difficulty, both arrived at the Thos. Muirhead homestead in a state of exhaustion. Bill Boles stayed the night but Harry could not be persuaded to stay; he insisted that since Mrs. Boles was alone he would continue home after a cup of tea.

In 1900, Mr. Thomas Muirhead died, leaving much pioneering yet to be done by the family. The five sons purchased a Sawyer and Massey steam outfit in 1907 and threshed not only their own grain but that of many a neighbor as well. In 1929, the oldest son, John, bought a gasoline outfit and left the steamer for his four brothers to use. They did so until the steam engine was retired in 1942. This was the last steam outfit to operate in the

district. It is now part of the Museum at Austin.

Although Mr. Harry Boles had filed his claim earlier in the year, Mr. and Mrs. Boles did not arrive in the district until after doing harvesting in the Portage district. They also arrived by ox-cart with their one son, Ken, and, of course, their black cow. There were not many trees in the district for the Indians usually burnt the prairie each year to keep it clean. The Indians were able to help the early settlers by advising them of the bigger timber in the south bush with which the pioneers could build their houses. The early settlers built shanties with a sod roof for the winter of 1878-79, and that winter the men hauled logs from the south bush. In 1879 they built log houses, which were well constructed. The logs were whip-sawn into boards by two people, one person on each end of a cross-cut saw, one of them working from the cellar of the house and the other from above.

Mr. Boles hauled his first grain to Minnedosa, the nearest elevator. He took his first grist to Rapid City. The first threshing was done with power given by a yoke of oxen but following this, a portable steam outfit was used. Mr. Boles served as councillor and also as reeve of this municipality. For many years he was secretary-treasurer of the school district. Mr. Boles built a spacious brick house in 1910, in which Mrs. Boles, at the age of 102, still lives with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Boles, and her daughter, Lottie. Mrs. Boles is still interested in all activities, even though she cannot take part, due to wheel chair confinement.

Mr. and Mrs. Boles had 14 children. There are 52 grandchildren, 121 great grandchildren, and four great-great grandchildren. Their first-born son, Albine, the first white child born on the Carberry Plains, is now retired, living in Carberry.

Andrew Muirhead filed his claim on June 3, 1878, for S. ½, 10-11-15. This is half in Summerville and half in Fairview. After filing his claim, he worked with the C.P.R., cutting through the rock at Rat Portage (now Kenora, Ontario). He returned to live in a sod shanty on the homestead during the winter.

After his marriage in 1884, five sons were born, four of which still reside on the homestead. The only married son lives on a nearby farm. Andrew built his log house in 1879, and followed it with a brick struc-



Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Muirhead, homesteaders, 1878



Standing left to right: James, Andrew, Thomas,
Sitting: John, David



Stable built in 1932



Muirhead home built in 1899.

South Half 10-11-15



Original Homestead of Andrew Muirhead
Now owned and operated by five sons.



Muirhead Bros.

ture in 1899, which is still in excellent condition.

It would be futile to list in order the pioneers who followed. When they did come, each did his part to open the district. There were, Tom Johnston, Bill Boles, Jim Boles, Tom Hume, Joe Fear, Dan McLean, Ed Purdy, Bill Hunt, John Elliott, Abe and Bill Flewelling, Robert Angus, Jack Carson, J. Bray, Arthur Lowry, K. McKenzie, H. Parks, George Hunt, George Forrest, John Davidson, Bill Brennan, John Stubbs, Jim Flewelling, Tom Robinson, Andy Cruikshanks, Bob Alliban, George Beamish, Billie Wines, Sammy Stinson, George McMillan, James Lund, Bob Gardner, Jim Galloway, Hugh Davidson.

There were, at one time, as many pupils attending the Summerville School as now reside in the district. Our community now has a population of less than 50 people. The following gives an account of those who still reside in the area.

Present Residents

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Angus, and their son, Larry, live on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 4-11-15, which was homesteaded by Robert H. Angus. Mr. and Mrs. R. Angus had a family of seven. Mr. Angus was secretary of the school at one time and was active in the Summerville United Church.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston live on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 17-11-15, which was the homestead of Abe Flewelling. John's father, Tom Johnston, was one of the earlier pioneers. He homesteaded on S. $\frac{1}{2}$, 9-11-15 as a bachelor. After marriage, he had a family of five, and also raised a nephew and niece, Harry and Annie Monday. The Johnston family moved to S. $\frac{1}{2}$, 22-11-15, and lived there for three years. During this time Tom died. The family moved to town, and John returned to the homestead in 1919, where he lived until moving to his present home in 1939.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Muirhead and brother, Jim, live on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 9-11-15. This was the homestead of James Lund until purchased by Sam's father in 1886. Previous to this Sam Sr., had lived on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 15-11-15 and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 4-11-15, immediately after coming to Canada from Northern Ireland in 1882. After marriage in 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead had a family of ten. Sam Jr., inherited his father's ability with the violin. He has won many old time fiddling contests. In 1930 at Glenboro, he received an inscribed bronze medal as well as first prize.



Social evening at Fairview Orange Hall

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliott and son, Geordie, reside on W. $\frac{1}{2}$, 19-11-15, which was the homestead of Bill Boles. Walter's father, William, purchased this land from Bill Boles in the very early years. William Elliott had two families, the first including George, Jim, Will, and Bob; the second family included Eliza, May, Thomson, Ross, Walter, Jessie, and Veletta. Walter, youngest of the second family, lives in the newest house in the district, which was built following the burning of their old house on Christmas Day 1957.

Jim and Will Elliott owned the first two threshing machines in the district, purchasing the second one, a J. I. Case steel threshing outfit, in 1904, along with a 24 hp. engine.



Thos. Muirhead home — 1879

Mr. Alex Davidson and four of his five children, Myrna, Teresa, Norman, and Gary, live on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 17-11-15, which was the homestead of Jim Boles. Alex's grandfather, John Davidson, homesteaded on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 13-11-16, which is now owned by Thomas Hay. Hugh Davidson homesteaded on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 13-11-16. This quarter was the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hume. Mrs. W. R. Fallis now owns this land but the buildings are vacant.

Walter Elliott's uncle, John Elliott, homesteaded the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 20-11-15. This was later owned by Clifton Lowry, a stone mason by trade, who had six in his family, namely, Arthur, Ed, Roy, Bertha, Alice, and

Laura. This quarter is now owned by Miss Lottie Boles.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson, and two of their five children, John and Bruce, live on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 23-11-15. This land was formerly owned by Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alliban.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bowley, and two children, Gail and Eddie, live on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 29-11-15.

Mr. Douglas Rae now owns and works N. $\frac{1}{2}$, 21-11-15, which was the homestead of Dan McLean. Both Mr. McLean and his wife, the former Lucy Winterbottom of England, will be long remembered in the district. (Mr. McLean was Secretary-treasurer of the school district at the time the school was built and secretary of the Summerville Church when it was built. About 1895, Mrs. McLean circulated a petition to have the name of the district changed from "Boles" to "Summerville." Mr. Harry Boles readily signed the petition, but there was little co-operation from other folks. Great controversy arose over the topic but the name was nonetheless changed. Mrs. Dan McLean was the person responsible for the name "Summerville." However, even after that, it was often referred to as "the Boles District"). Others who have lived on the lands are the T. B. Clark family, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Thomson, Sr., and Jr.

Mrs. W. P. Fitzsimmons with two of her three children, Bill and Linda, live on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 21-11-15, the homestead of Joe Fear. (The Summerville School is located on this quarter). The William Fitzsimmons, Sr., homestead W. $\frac{1}{2}$, 16-11-15, which passed to the youngest son, Lon, is now owned by Mrs. W. P. Fitzsimmons, daughter-in-law of the pioneer and worked by grandson, Bill.

Wm. Hunt homesteaded N. $\frac{1}{2}$, 10-11-15. In 1899, Thomas Muirhead, the pioneer, purchased it from Wm.



Mr. and Mrs. A. W.
Muirhead

Leonard and Verle
Muirhead, with
daughters Iris
and Gwen

*

S.W. 5-11-15

Homesteaded — Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Muirhead 1878

1912-'58 — Farmed by son A. W. Muirhead

1958 — Farmed by grandson, L. A. Muirhead

Hunt. The N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ passed on to Robert Muirhead, son of Thomas, where Mr. and Mrs. Robert Muirhead now live. The N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ passed on to the son of Thomas Muirhead, namely, Thomas, and then to the grandson, Leonard Muirhead.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hay and family now own and live on the homestead of Thos. Johnston, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, 9-11-15.

Mrs. Andrew W. Muirhead owns and lives on S. $\frac{1}{2}$, 15-11-15, homestead of Thomas Muirhead. Her son, Leonard, his wife and daughters, Iris and Gwen, also live on this farm and operate it.

Jim Galloway and family lived about one mile south of the Sam Muirhead farm before moving to Wellwood.

Andy Cruikshank and family homesteaded N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 6-11-15 around 1896, later living on S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-11-15.

The Tom Hume homestead E. $\frac{1}{2}$, 19-11-15, had many owners, Dick Robinson, Robert Hume, Sam Angus and finally T. J. Robinson, of East-end, Sask. The John Stubbs homestead N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 18-11-15 is now owned by Walter Elliott.

Bill Flewelling homesteaded N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 18-11-15, now owned by Alex. Davidson.

Jack Carson had as his homestead N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 20-11-15. It is now owned by Miss Lottie Boles.

S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 30-11-15 was the homestead of K. McKenzie. S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 30-11-15, was the homestead of E. Purdy. These two quarters were recently sold by Lon Fitzsimmons to Harry Boles, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fear, who were amongst the earliest pioneers, went West for a time, and then resettled on S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 22-11-15. Mrs. Fear

was one of the first Sunday School teachers and was a valuable asset to the community. There were four of a family, Frank, Thomas, Susan and Mabel. Frank Fear gave a Scholarship for the best Grade 8 student of the schools at Summerville, Fairview and Montrose. He also furnished a room in the Fox Memorial Hospital and supported many other educational and charitable organizations.

N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 30-11-15 was homesteaded by H. Park.

School

Children went to the Fairview School before the first Summerville School was built about 1883. Among the first pupils were Bine and Ken Boles, the Elliott family, the Tom Hume family. The first teacher in the district was Mrs. Bousefield. Following her were Miss Best, Mr. Templeton, Misses Stewart, Anderson, Kirk, Wilkie, Mr. Dunlop, Miss Frisell, F. G. Dredge, John Grant, and E. R. Simpson. Mr. Simpson was the last teacher in the old school.

On June 12, 1903, the ratepayers voted on a new school to be erected at the cost of \$1,500. The erection was started in the fall but was not completed until the following summer. The new school was built by Jim Fowler and Bill Nichol, of Carberry, and opened in the fall of 1904. Secretary, Dan McLean, advertised the old school, which was bought by Mr. Lowry and moved to his home. This is now a granary, owned by Lottie Boles.

The first teacher in the new school was Rose Armstrong. Following her were Helen Hayden, H. W. White, May Cameron, Thomas Clark, John Orr, Laura Humphrey, R. Mallock (5 years), Marjorie Fry,

Thelma McDougall, Mrs. Helen Smith, Muriel Reikie, C. Thorsteinson, Annie Gardner, Mrs. Cail, Jean Hood, Jim Martin, Edith Ford, Florence Grant, Joyce Wiles (5 years), Ruth Wiles (6 years), Dorothy Reynolds, Margaret Burch, Annie Stocker, Annie Critchley, Pearl Langrell, V. Harburn, Ruby Borley, E. Shore, Pearl Witherspoon, Verle Sinclair, Mrs. Fern Nichol, Anne Enns, Mrs. E. Chisholm (5 years), Mrs. Delma Brown.

The present attendance is nine, with Mrs. Delma Brown in charge. Pupils are Gail and Eddie Bowley, Myrna, Teresa, Norman and Gary Davidson, Linda Fitzsimmons, Sandra Hay and Bruce Anderson. The school now has automatic oil heat and is supplied with electricity.

Church

The Summerville Church, built in 1901, at a cost of \$1,800, was the fifth to be constructed in the Municipality of North Cypress, a record not equalled elsewhere in the Province. First services were conducted by Rev. Chisholm taking the morning and evening hours and Rev. Carswell handling the afternoon service.

Following the Dedication Service, a fowl supper was served to a capacity crowd. Rev. T. C. Court arranged the evening's program. Mr. Alex. Robertson was chairman for the program which included talks by Revs. Chisholm, Carswell, Wilson, Little, and McKay.

The first marriage in the Summerville Church was that of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Davidson. Mrs. Davidson claims the honor of being the first organist of the church. Following this wedding in 1901, Mrs. James C. Muirhead (the former Edith Cathrea) became organist, a position she held until 1958. Miss Marilyn Brown succeeded Mrs. Muirhead.

Hydro was installed in 1947, and an automatic oil furnace in 1955. Rev. F. C. Hubbard is the present minister.

A Ladies' Aid to the church was organized in 1910, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Muirhead with Mrs. Wm. Fitzsimmons as first President. This organization lasted until 1955.

The first Minister was Rev. T.C. Court, with the following succeeding him: Revs. Lee, Batt, Donnelly, Elliott, Hemphill, Winslow, McIvor, Riddel, McLennan, Little, Whiting, Brown, Barber, Reynolds, Weaver, McLeod, Freer, Perry, Colpitts and Hubbard.

Sports

The residence of Mr. and Mrs.

Thomas Muirhead was a favorite place for the people of the district to gather in winter. There they would don their ice skates and enjoy an evening of skating on the lake, or perhaps a game of "shinny" or hockey. A bonfire, or lanterns at various points on the ice, showed the way. Summerville had a hockey team which played in the new Carberry rink.

Summerville Baseball Club belonged to various leagues through the years. 1902 and 1904 were two of the years they won top honours. In 1904 the Championship game was at Petrel when Summerville won from Petrel 14-10. "Summerville took many rooters to the game, who did yeoman service in causing Petrel's balloon to ascend," quoted the Carberry newspaper. Immediately after the game, Tom Martin and Miss Nellie Boles were married at the Rectory by Rev. E. B. Smith.

The Summerville ladies were not to be outdone. In later years they too had a famous hardball team. They had attractive uniforms of white hats, white shoes, black stockings, black pleated full bloomers, maroon blouses and black ties. Their coach was Walter Trundle. Players consisted of Jean Hood, Annie and Irene Oliver, Mabel Robinson, Lottie and Elsie Boles, Elsie Marshall, Ida Fitzsimmons, Vettie Elliott, Lizzie Robinson, Hilda Riddell, Kathleen Robinson. The favorite opposition was Wellwood and Myrtle McKinnon was the player to watch at all times. They played at picnics and at the Carberry Fair, where they won first award one year.

Football was another game which Summerville participated in. Playing personnel were Harold Parks, Charles Fitzsimmons, Park Davidson, Harry Boles, Bob and Bill Elliott, Rev. Foot. In the Carberry newspaper edition of July 25, 1902, it is stated, "Bill Brennan of Summerville, umpired the game at the Wheat City between Virden and Brandon."

Summerville picnics in 1901 and 1902, were held in Simon Spence's Grove, one mile west of the school. In later years, they were held in Andrew Muirhead's Grove east of the Orange Hall. Here there were always ball games, either an open tournament or league games, as well as races and other entertainment. At first, everyone took their lunch, but in later years, the church ladies provided supper for a very nominal charge. These picnics, very popular events, were held every year.

Summerville Curling Club must not be overlooked. Although some of our farmers had curled in Carberry as early as 1910, the first rink of the district was not built until 1911. Each year approximately

eight rinks of men enjoyed curling. The Club joined the Manitoba Curling Association in 1911, and we believe that it is probable that no other small community in the West had a Curling Club so early. A full set of new rocks were purchased through W. A. Banister in 1911, at \$17.00 a pair. This full set of rocks has been in use on sheet 8 in Carberry Club since Summerville ceased operating. The last Executive of the Club was Tommy Muirhead, President; Walter Froom, vice-president; Leonard A. Muirhead, secretary; Bert Graham, David Muirhead and William P. Fitzsimmons, Committee. The Summerville Curling Club was one of the best patrons of Carberry bonspiels. One year when Summerville had eight rinks in their club, seven of them entered in the Carberry bonspiel. This Club has had a share of first prizes. The Club has not operated since 1947, but many a former club member



Girls hardball club; l. to r. Lottie Boles, Grace Cathrea, Elsie Boles, Ida Fitzsimmons, Vettie Elliott, Jean Hood

dreams that it may re-open at some future time. The first rink building had its roof blown off by a cyclone, but it was restored. In 1928, the present building was erected with volunteer work and funds. Many of those who built the rink are not here today, but the building is a monument to their memory. Many a pleasant evening of fine fellowship was spent at the rink, not only in curling the games, also lunches, the pie nights, the card games, games curled behind the glass, and the regular and mixed bonspiels.

In 1936, the ladies organized a

Ladies' Curling Club, of which Mrs. Sam Muirhead was President; Mrs. Lon. Fitzsimmons, vice president; with committee, Jean Robinson, Lottie Boles, and Liz. Johnston. There were 16 members.

Modern Improvements

The telephone, like all types of progress, was not welcomed by all when it first arrived. The Bell Telephone System put a line in the Summerville district in 1906, when the minimum of seven subscribers signed up. Everyone spoke about "speaking into the wall." Andrew Muirhead was the first of the seven to have the telephone installed for he was the closest to the town. He telephoned to his brother's family, and had a chat with a member of the family. Immediately afterward, he walked over to ask them what they thought of it. "Like a man from Missouri, instead of Northern Ireland," as stated by Sidney correspondent, Marjorie Williams. The following year the rest of the district was anxious to subscribe.

Similarly, when the motor car came, there were not many ready to buy. In the district, Harry Boles and John Muirhead purchased the first Overland cars. They were equipped with carbide lights which required a match to light them. It was not unusual to have to call at some place to borrow a match when darkness was approaching. Many a young man received a tongue lashing from his mother or wife for spending money for the car he bought.

James Muirhead owned the first radio in the district. It was fitted with ear phones. Mrs. Annie Fitzsimmons had the first TV installed. All inventions have to be pioneered by a few in the district before everyone will decide to acquire one.

Conclusion

We miss the good fellowship which was so prevalent among the large families, the house to house visiting, the ball teams, the curling games, the hunting of geese, the skating parties. Those days are gone forever, but they are not forgotten.



Sam Muirhead's donkey at Summerville School

Wellwood District



The Pioneers

Looking for new land, Edward Turner from Tuckersmith, Ontario, and his three sons, Wesley, Enoch, and Cyrus, came to the West in 1878. Little did they know that the poplar strewn plain which caught their eye was destined to become the community of Wellwood. After filing land claims they returned to Tuckersmith. While there both Wesley and Enoch passed away as a result of typhoid fever. In 1879 Mr. Turner returned to the West to prove his homestead, his wife coming to join him in 1880.

This was the beginning of an era in which the whole plain came alive with settlers taking homesteads. Some of those who settled in the Wellwood area were Mr. and Mrs. George Black, Mr. and Mrs. John Caithness and their eldest son, Bill, and Robert Ferguson. Many other settlers came between the years 1880 and 1885. Among these were Joseph and Dan Aikenhead, William Gibson, Albert Humeston, George Wells, Peter Robertson, George Renwick, Foster and John Graham, Andrew and John Thompson, Alex Grierson, J. W. Newton, Alex. Marshall, Bob Holmes, Jim and William Johnston, William and Joe Orr, Tom, George, and W. H. Downey, Harry Bradley, John Wells, Alex. Kilgore, Tom McGregor, Isaac Humeston, and "African" Bill Caithness. We do not consider those who came after 1885 to be true pioneers.

Transportation

From 1879, and for the following 21 years, travel was a hardship for these settlers. Until 1881, the closest supply depot was Portage la Prairie, a distance of about sixty miles. The trip was made with oxen and cart or with horses and wagon. Over muskeg and around lakes and streams, which were often too deep to cross, it took about a week to make the trip. The settlers liked to travel in pairs so that they could

help one another load and unload their wagons. On one such trip, Cyrus Turner unloaded and re-loaded his wagon seven times in one day to facilitate crossing the bogs.

Often the settlers walked to Gladstone with a bushel of wheat for grist on their backs. On one journey, John Graham found a little pig wandering in the hills. He carried the pig home under his arm and claimed it for his own. This was the first pig on his farm and it became quite a pet.

In 1881, with the coming of the railroad and the beginning of the Town of Carberry, travelling distance was more than halved. When the settlers had grain to sell, they drew it to Carberry with teams. It is said that from sixty to one hundred teams could be seen travelling the road to Carberry with wheat in bags. If the roads got too tough, they would unload some of the burden and pick it up on the next trip. Sometimes the road was lined with bags of wheat and it is reported that not a bushel was lost.

From about 1890 to 1901, a stage was run from Carberry to Neepawa, which carried mail and supplies. Some of the stage drivers were from our own district. These were J. W. Newton, George Black, John McKinnon. There are still traces of the old Rapid City Trail in the southern part of our district, which was in use many years before Wellwood was settled.

One of the greatest advances in transportation was the invention of the automobile. The first car to come into this district was an International, bought in 1909, by Dr. P. H. Tom, our first resident physician.

THE RAILROAD COMES TO WELLWOOD

Hopes ran high among the early settlers in 1880, when the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyed and did some grading for their main line. This line followed the same route as the MacGregor branch that we know today. However, they found no available virgin land through this territory. Hence in 1881, the railroad was shifted south to its present location through Carberry. In 1901, the C.P.R. ran a branch line from MacGregor to a wye, around which the village of Wellwood was established, and the first train came along this line to Wellwood on April 26, 1901.



Mr. and Mrs. W. McKinnon, 1895
children: Effie and Agnes

The Village of Wellwood

Wellwood is situated on the west half of Section 28, Township 12, Range 14, and is 12½ miles north of Carberry.

Around 1889, a man by the name of Mr. Wellwood, was the visiting school inspector for this area. How it came about we do not know, but the school district was named after this man. It was not long after, in 1901, to be exact, that the name "Wellwood" was given to our village.

By 1903, the village had grown to quite a size. The general stores of Dalton & Co., and Galloway Bros., were kept busy attending to the wants of their patrons; W. G. Lang's drug and book store, established in 1902, proved to be a great convenience; Charles Buckborough's blacksmith and carriage repair shop enjoyed a large patronage; G. R. Black, the lumber merchant of the village, could justly be regarded as the father of Wellwood, for he was indefatigable in his efforts to advance the interests of the village and a large measure of its success was due to him.

The main street of Wellwood runs north and south. At one time it was quite an imposing sight. Looking from the south end down the east side of Main Street, one could see the following places of business: a blacksmith shop, a John Deere implement shed, a meat market, Grant's implement shop, a livery stable, an open-air skating rink, and an elevator. On the west side, beginning at the south end again, there was the school, the Union Bank, the building next to this contained a drug store and the Ma-

sonic Hall. Then came a general store, a grocery store, two more general stores, a boarding house, which contained the Telephone Office. Lastly, there was a livery stable and another elevator. On the next street west, a lumber yard was situated, and across from this was the C.P.R. station. East of main street were the two churches each with its respective stable. The Orange Hall was also on this side of the town.

In the years following the first World War, many changes took place. A barber shop with a pool room was opened; a cafe began in one of the old general stores; and a Royal Bank was built on the east side of the street, directly across from where the Union Bank had been.

The following are people who have been prominent in the building and maintaining of our community: W. D. Nesbitt, A. J. Grant, C. E. Titus, J. H. Caldwell. With the exception of the Nesbitt brothers, all lived out their lives here. These men all owned property in the village and were among its best citizens. J. H. Caldwell is the only one of these people who is still living.

Though there was a boom period following World War I, the depression of the early '30s swept away any gains that had been made, and there has never been full recovery. And then, with destructive fires, the demolishing and moving away of buildings, there are few structures left.

The two churches, the Orange Hall, and J. S. Titus' grocery store, which contains the Post Office, are the only original public buildings left. I. A. Grant runs a thriving electrical business in his father's garage; S. L. and Lloyd Reidle have a garage and are kept busy supplying the surrounding district and townspeople with fuel oil and gas; L. J. Wardell runs the general store in the village and operates his farm besides; C. R. Turner does some cabinet work in his garage, but is mostly employed with carpentry in the outlying districts. W. Ross came to our village in 1957, replacing E. F. Wall as our elevator agent. Mr. Wall and family still reside in Wellwood. For the past few years we have not had an operator in our railroad station. People will remember S. Barber, who retired in 1954, and was succeeded by V. Johnson, who was our last operator. The station is still here but we un-



Alex Marshall family — 1894

derstand it is to be moved away this summer.

Wellwood is proud of its curling rink, which opened in 1945. A skating rink was added to this in 1949, and from that time it has been known as our Community Rink.

The latest addition to our village is the Masonic Hall, which was brought to Wellwood in 1950, from the Carberry R.C.A.F. Station. The hall has two parts; one being used for social activities and known as the Community Hall; the other wing is the Masonic Temple.

Our school, erected in 1917, stands at the extreme south end of Main Street and remains the most prominent building of the village.

The Struggle For Christianity

Students Messrs. B. Goldie and W. McGregor were sent out from Portage la Prairie in 1879, to hold services in homes of the community. The next year the Rev. L. McConnell came to the district and held

services at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Black. The church organized in 1881, with Mr. Alex Aikenhead becoming the first elder.

Rev. T. C. Court was sent to Wellwood in 1884, making his home in Petrel and serving Petrel, Wellwood, Oberon, and Brookdale. Under Mr. Court's direction, a frame church was built on the farm of Cyrus Turner, in 1897. In 1904, the church was moved from the farm to its present site in Wellwood and bricked. In the fall of 1909, a new manse was erected under Mr. Court's leadership.

The first elders of this church were Mr. Turner, William Gibson, and Peter McRae.

In 1913, because of ill health Rev. Court had to give up his pastoral duties and retire to Carberry. It was there he died in 1921 and was buried in the Carberry cemetery.

Mr. R. H. Lowry came as a student in 1912. He returned in 1913 as an ordained minister and remained for three years. Following Rev. Lowry were Rev. Davidson and Rev. Wattsmith. In 1918, Rev. W. E. Kelley took charge and remained for one year. It was ill health that forced Mr. Kelley to take a year's holiday. During this period Rev. F. Millar supplied. Rev. Kelley returned and ministered here for six years.

In 1925, under the United Church Act of Parliament, this congregation voted on whether to remain Presbyterian or join the United Church. The result of the vote showed that the congregation was unanimously in favour of remaining Presbyterian. Following this decision the Rev. J. B. Millar occupied the pulpit for one year.



Wedding photo of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Turner (1909)

In 1927, Rev. J. Stanley Flook was sent by the Mission Board and he remained with the congregation for three years. During Rev. Flook's ministry, the choir, under the leadership of the late Mr. Lloyd Simpson, was responsible for the erection of the vestry and choir room at the rear of the church. No one of historical importance immediately followed Mr. Flook.

In 1935, the Carberry and Wellwood charges were joined. Since that union Rev. Jesse Bigelow had the charge from 1947 to 1950, during which time a Communion Table was presented to the congregation by the Y.W.A. From 1950 to 1955, Rev. S. J. Sharkey had these pulpits and in his time a new Hammond Electric Organ was dedicated to the Glory of God and in memory of those who gave their lives in the two World Wars, and to the pioneers of the congregation.

In the fall of 1955, Rev. D. W. Heslip was called to this congregation and is the present minister.

In 1958, a new addition was placed on the vestry of this church. This allowed the choir a room to itself and gave adequate room for the teaching of Church School classes. At the same time the old coal burning furnace was disposed of and two oil burners were installed.

At the present time the church is governed by the following board members: Rev. D. W. Heslip, C. J. McKinnon, B. Williams, J. H. Caldwell, S. Downey, D. K. Wells, Wm. Suttie, and C. Johnstone, G. W. Wells, I. G. McKinnon, L. Clark.

The Methodist Church was built in Wellwood in 1901. Rev. J. C. Switzer was pastor of the Kerfoot circuit and it was in that year that he was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Bunt.

Following Rev. Bunt were Rev. J. J. Crookshanks, Rev. J. W. Coone, Rev. H. W. Ferrier, Rev. A. E. Oke, Rev. G. A. Colpitts, Rev. G. H. Lord, Rev. R. G. Martin. After 1925 the pulpit was fitted with Presbytery supplies of retired ministers and students.

Before 1901, services and prayer meetings were held in the homes, and for a time regular services were held in Hazel Grove school and a Sunday School, under the leadership of L. R. Burch, was conducted. These were continued when the congregation moved into the new church.

The building of brick on stone basement was built by R. H. Fusee, Neepawa contractor, is well preserved and is counted among the



Mrs. Emma Graham (Wellwood's oldest resident) and Mrs. Annie Titus (organist for 35 years.)

most beautiful of country churches.

The first list of officials contains the names of J. R. Johnstone, A. Humeston, D. Hammill, W. A. Mann, L. R. Burch and Andrew Thompson.

Mr. Clifford Deeton, student minister, now serves the charge.

The first list of contributors contains the family names of Edward Wilson, Matt Wright, James McCullough, D. Wright, George Downey, John Hicks, Wm. H. Orr, James Johnstone, Wm. Servant, George Wells, John Gibson, Mrs. J. Clark, Rod McLean, Wm. Meneer, T. R. Burch. With the coming of church union in 1925 the church became the United Church, and has been served by the Pastors of Kerfoot circuit of which it is a part. Early records of the W.M.S. and W.A. are not available but over the years these organizations have given good service. Officers of the W.M.S. at present are: President, Mrs. L. Wardell; vice-president, Mrs. G. Phillipot; secretary, Mrs. Ross.

W.A. President, Mrs. Thomas Whyte; secretary, Mrs. A. Wilson.

A new electric organ was installed in 1957.

Present members of the session are: Robin Humeston, Allan Cole and A. Brownell.

Board of stewards is: Bruce Freeborn, A. Wright, E. Wall, E. G. Whitmore, R. Jones and A. Cole.

The Beginning of Our School System:

In this modern world of ours we are very proud of the fact that when the need arises we can overcome most of our problems much easier

than our forefathers were able to. However, we find in looking back through the years, that in 1882, just three years after this district became settled, a public school was built, and an educational system was put into operation.

The school was built on the farm of Cyrus Turner, half a mile north of the present Wellwood. Miss Guillum was the first teacher. We have four people living in our district today who attended this school: Mrs. H. J. Caldwell, Mr. H. G. Turner, Mrs. Emma Graham, and J. J. Wells.

In twelve years' time the population had increased to such an extent, and transportation was so difficult, it was decided to divide the district into three parts. This was done in 1894, and the new schools Wellwood, Hazelgrove, and Brucefield were built. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Woodworth was teaching in the "Old Hall" or Wellwood school. This man was the instigator of the C.C.F. Political Party.

The divided schools were to last until 1916, when it was decided to consolidate the three districts into one large area. The next year our present school was built in Wellwood, this being the most logical location.

The board members appointed to govern this new system were: Chairman, W. A. Mackie; secretary, H. J. Caldwell; D. R. Renwick, J. R. Johnstone, T. H. Fee, and J. K. Nelson. The first teaching staff to be hired by the board were: Principal, Miss M. Kerr. Miss Onhauser began the term but could not complete it, and Miss Masson was hired to finish out the year. Mrs. M. Bird was the

FARM and HOME BUILDING

GENERAL REPAIRS
—and—
REMODELING



'Built-in' Cupboards



C. R. Turner

Wellwood

Man.

primary teacher at that time, and the first janitor was J. Whitmore.

For the first three years only three rooms were in use. Then in 1920 it became necessary to open the fourth.

On the twenty-seventh of February, this year, a vote was taken on a new system of education. This was the introduction to what is known as a "Secondary School System" for our area. This means that from now on, our present School Board governs only grades one to eight.

At the present time nominations are being placed for trustees who will act on the "Divisional Board" which will handle all affairs for all the High Schools in the Beautiful Plains Secondary School Area. Our particular district is in Ward V, which is allotted one trustee as its representative.

Today we have the following people on our School Board: Chairman, Thomas White; secretary, R. E. Jones; C. R. Turner, Wm. Suttie, L. H. Clark, and M. McRae. Our teaching staff: Principal, Mr. J. Naherny; Ass't. Principal, Mrs. M. E. Renwick; Room III teacher, Mrs. O'Toole; Room II teacher, Miss J. Smith; Room I teacher Mrs. M. Kennedy.

SPORTS

To begin with, when the pioneers of our district first settled, they had many important things on their minds, let alone getting involved in sports.

Their first means of entertainment was an afternoon or evening visit at one another's homes. Soon these social gatherings developed into dances, fiddling contests, and concerts.

Football:

It isn't until 1893 that we find any evidence of 'sports' as we use the term today. In that year according to an item in one of the old "Carberry-Express" editions, we find these words: "The Football Club has organized and commenced practice." Few details can be remembered about this particular event. However, we can list the names of some of the 'old-timers' of this sport: J. and B. Meneer, F. Burns, C. Walker, E. Falconer, G. and H. Graham, A. Marshall, J. and G. Graham, and H. and J. Black.

Baseball:

No details are available until around 1909. We know that the Wellwood ball team was called the "Thistles," consisting of: C. E. Titus, A. Orr, J. Caithness, W. Wells, A. C. Turner, P. and J. Galloway, F.

Inverhill Farm

Wellwood, Manitoba

BREEDERS OF QUALITY SHORTHORNS



Inverhill White Emblem (herd sire)

Sired by — Calrossie White Emblem

Imported by — Richardson Stock Farm

Dam — Killearn Susan Blossom 2nd

Bred by — Claude Gallinger, Edmonton

George M. Inverarity and Son

Wellwood 4-H Calf Club



Provincial Winner of Livestock Exchange Trophy: Back row, left to right: Keith and Jim Humeston. 3rd row: John Inverarity, Marshall Turner, Gary Graham, Gerald Kirk, Billy French, Jim Kirk, Sandra Clark, Shirley Adam. 2nd row: Shirley Ranson, Margaret Kirk, Jeanette Whyte, Lynne Turner, Eldon Caithness. Front row: Jimmy Ranson, Joan Clark, Neil Ranson, Wayne Turner. Foreground: Cliff Turner, George Inverarity. Missing: Ron McKinnon, Beth Graham.



Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Turner

Aikenhead, F. Graham, H. Robinson, J. Robertson. Other teams in league at that time were: "The Shamrocks" from Irwin, (North of Wellwood), the "Strathconas," from Oberon. This league was in operation for about four years. The coach of the Wellwood team at this time was Young Taylor.

Around 1920, Wellwood had quite a good ball club going again after the first World War caused a brief intermission. Jack Day took a very active part in the upkeep of baseball in these years. He did some coaching but was better remembered for his umpiring. Too many individuals took part in baseball in these years to list all their names. Some families involved were: McKinnons, McRaes, Caithnesses, Kennedys, Wells, Marshalls, Meneers. Many younger men joined the club and played with these veterans. A good ball team was maintained until 1939 when once again world conflict interfered.

Baseball did not get going again until 1950 when Charles McKinnon coached a team that played in the "Pony League." They played in this league for three years, and in 1952, won the district championship cup. In 1955, Wellwood joined the Neepawa and district league and won this cup in 1957, still under the coaching of Charles McKinnon.

At the present time the future doesn't look too bright for senior ball. However, a new group of young boys are coming along and we hope they in turn will take their part in keeping up Wellwood's baseball reputation.

Turning to girls' ball clubs for a moment, many people will remember when Wellwood sported one of the best girls' hardball teams on the plain. From 1917 to 1924 this team played at tournaments all over the country. We are proud to list some of these players: Jean Wells, Madge and Effie Murray,

Bessie and Kathleen Marshall, Flossie Newton, Hazel Meneer, and Marjorie and Myrtle McKinnon. Joe Thompson was the team manager.

Hockey:

There isn't too much to be remembered about hockey until the completion of our present rink in 1949. Around this time Charles McKinnon began coaching a team of young boys who entered in a "School League," in the early 1950s. There were no special awards given for play, however our boys did quite well. Wellwood has produced some very good hockey players in later years. Some of these are: Frank McKinnon, Marshal Kennedy, and Donald Wardell, who tried out with Brandon Juniors this year and are hoping to join the team next year. We wish them success!

Curling:

In 1912, a new curling rink was built in Wellwood. The people of the district took quite an active part in this sport. In earlier years there were a few rinks that used to attend the Winnipeg Bonspiel, but in later years the local curlers attend the bonspiels in surrounding districts and manage to win their share of prizes.

Our School Athletes:

Through the years our high school has produced some very good athletes. We are not going to attempt to list them all, but most people will remember Agnes Renwick, Jim Wells, Velma Turner, Don Montgomery, Betty Goodman, Johnny Myers, Denise Aikenhead, Alex and Alan Wells, Janet Malcolm, Shirley Adam, and Ronnie Philpot. Besides winning the North Cypress field-day shield many times, they have had the honor of holding the shield for the North Central Track and field meet since 1953, which is held annually at Neepawa.

AGRICULTURE

When the pioneers first came to this district, the land was covered with poplar bush, from eight to sixteen feet high. This bush had to be cleared and the land broken before any farming could be done.

Some of the first crops were threshed with flails. Some of the people used 'horse-power' to turn the threshing machines in these first years.

In one of the old "Carberry Express" editions this item is found: "September 14, 1893, Threshing is in full blast. Joseph Aikenhead is to the front this year with two machines. Thomas McGregor is making his hum for all its worth, and



J. & E. Strain and their team of show Clydesdales—1924.

Graham and Crain are in the field. This makes five outfits here. There is plenty for all."

As nearly as we can find, these must be the first steam threshing outfits to come into our district. Some others who acquired outfits later and did a lot of harvesting were: Dave Wright, Lyle Humeston, John Wells, Alex Marshall. The last steam outfit to operate in this district was owned by G. A. Graham.

Toward the end of this period farming was enjoying its first taste of mechanization. It is impossible to try to give a detailed description of the changes which took place.

In 1901, there were two elevators built in Wellwood. One of these had a capacity of 30,000 bushels. Today we have only one with two adjoining annexes. This has a capacity of 110,000 bushels and is owned by the United Grain Growers Co.

With the beginning of the Agricultural Society at Carberry, some of our district residents became interested, and took part each year by showing horses and cattle at the summer fair. Some of these people were: Alex. Marshall, W. O. McKinnon, Jim Humeston, Doug. Renwick, John and Ernie Strain, H. G. Turner, and G. A. Graham.

In 1924, J. and E. Strain showed an "Agricultural" team at Carberry and Neepawa. This team became known to all the good horsemen in the surrounding areas as the "Educated Team," winning the "best-dressed," "best groomed" and "best mannered" classes for a number of years.

The Strain Brothers went in for draft horses in following years. Perhaps their best showing was in 1931, when they combined with the Humeston Brothers of Gregg, and took a six horse team to the Brandon Exhibition. This team won third prize in a class of thirteen six horse teams.

Alex. Marshall will perhaps be



George and Emma Graham, 1890

remembered more than any of these people. He was a great lover of animals. He owned race horses, pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, and prize-winning pure-bred Russian Wolf Hounds. Around 1908 he entered a team of horses in a pulling contest at the Carberry fair. This contest was to pull 150 bushels of wheat on a set of sleighs. Alex's team was the victor and he proudly brought home first prize.

In later years our most prominent showmen were: George Inverarity, John Wright, and Sam Goodman. Mr. Goodman is about the only one who continues to take part in the showing of livestock today.

If our forefathers could see the way we farm today, they would gaze with awe at our activities. We feed cattle in open-housing sheds; we get out in the spring and race up and down the field on tractors of different sizes, shapes, and colors; come harvest we tear around the fields on swathers and combines. Our straw and hay is bundled up by machinery and shot into the loft by a bale carrier. Trucks and augers handle our grain.

If Grandfather Graham could rise up and take a look at us he would simply say, "Great Scott!!," close his eyes, settle back, and return to an everlasting sleep of peace.

In conclusion, may I bow out of the picture on a personal note. Space has been limited, the time has been all too short; the deadline for this article arrived too soon; and I realize that it is not sufficiently detailed.

Without the kind assistance of H. G. Turner, S. E. Burch, Mrs. Emma Graham, H. J. Graham, G. W. Wells, and many others, this history would not have been written. I am the one to benefit most for I have not only learned a great deal of history but much about the generosity of local people.

I have enjoyed writing this; hope you will get enjoyment while reading it.

Spruce Woods Forest Reserve

To the south of Carberry lies the Spruce Woods Forest Reserve, administered by the Manitoba Forestry Branch. It is one of the older Manitoba reserves having been established in 1906. The reserve covers an area of 233 square miles and is divided into three blocks. The south block is the smallest and lies south of the Assiniboine River. The east block is north of the river but south and east of Carberry. The west block is also north of the river but west and south of Carberry. It is a beautiful land of sand dunes, deep ravines and open plains. These sand dunes were at one time a delta, formed by the Assiniboine River as it emptied its ice-age waters, gathered from the receding ice sheet, into Lake Agassiz. The shores of this lake are easily seen at, or near, Austin, Firdale and other places.

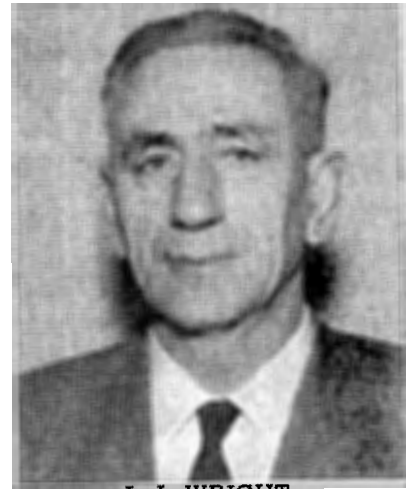
Although most of the area is covered with grass, shrubs or trees, there is an area of about three square miles which is still devoid of vegetation. This sand hill desert was known to the old Indians as the ghost hills. The sand is never still, every wind that blows keeps it moving. These sand dunes are moving slowly east as that is the direction of the prevailing wind.

The reserve is a natural habitat for deer, moose and elk, all of which can be found here.

Two different species of cacti grow here and can be found on the southern slopes of the hills.

Considerable quantities of spruce, poplar and tamarac provide local farmers with lumber, fuel and fencing material.

The first planting was done on the reserve in 1904, only one or two trees remain of this first planting, as a fire swept through the territory some time after this plantation was established. Since 1904, additional

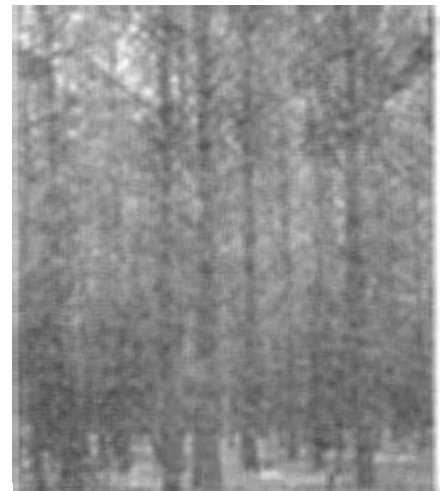


J. J. WRIGHT

Senior Forest Ranger

plantings have been made and now some of the finest Scotch Pine plantations in Canada are to be found here.

The Spruce Woods Forest Reserve is an interesting and beautiful place, access is easy, and it is crossed by many woodland trails which are passable from Spring until Fall.



Spruce Plantation



Sand hill desert in Spruce Woods Forest Reserve

Town of Carberry



OLD-TIMERS' REUNION—CARBERRY—1927

Standing, left to right: Alex Robertson, 1882; Wm. Moffatt, 1878; A. Olmstead, 1879; W. Steen, 1880; Alex McFarlane, 1882; N. McDougall, 1880; D. Kerr, 1880; John McBain, 1882; John McLean, 1879; S. Ellerington, 1881; P. Robertson, 1879; J. Witherspoon, 1882; Abe Dennstedt, 1879; Jas. Christie, 1879; S. W. Ruckle, 1879;

Wm. Goggin, 1880; Henry McLeod, 1881; Thos. Thompson, 1881; J. W. McRae, 1878; Joe Switzer, 1878. Front row: J. T. Sallows, 1878; T. H. Morgan, 1880; H. Boles, 1878; John McKinnon, 1877; John Gorrell, 1870; J. Eastman, 1870; J. A. Smith, 1881; J. Sinclair, 1876; Geo. Moffatt, 1878; Foster Olmstead, 1879. (Dates denote year of settlement on the Plains.)



Historical Background:

At the close of the Riel Rebellion in 1870, Manitoba entered Confederation. The postage stamp size Province at that time did not include the area known as the Big Plains. It was not until 1881 that Manitoba's borders were extended from Sidney to Elkhorn. Between 1878 and 1890, thousands of settlers from the East moved West to take up the homesteads offered by the John A. MacDonald Government in its intensive campaign to settle the fertile land of the Western plains. Many of these settlers established themselves on the Big Plain. Many of the farmsteads around Carberry still bear the family name of the people who came here in 1878. Just a few miles north of Carberry stands the unoccupied log house built by the McLarens in 1879.

Ernest Thompson Seton, the Manitoba Government Naturalist, dedicated his book "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," to the old timers of the Big Plain. The naturalist lived in the Carberry area.

The Beginning of Carberry:

The C.P.R. by 1882, had inched across the grassy plain where Carberry was soon to stand.

De Winton, a booming town, had the misfortune of having some

C.P.R. officials interested in land within the townsite. It was the policy of the railway to keep its officials from making personal profits on land speculation. The Directors of the C.P.R. acted quickly when they learned that De Winton land was held by some railway men. One night in the spring of 1882 five score imported men moved the De Winton station two miles west to a spot which became the Town of Carberry. The next morning De Winton residents turned detective and were asking, "Who stole the station?"

The man who owned the land on which the railway 'plunked' the station was John Bailey of Omemee, Ontario. Mr. Bailey received \$32,000.00 for his land. Two years before this he had paid \$550.00 for it.

Carberry was named by James Hill after Carberry Tower in Musselburgh, Scotland, the seat of Lord Elphinstone, a director of the C.P.R.

Carberry Grows:
The spring of 1882 marked the birth of Carberry. T. D. Stickle was first station agent. He was later to become business man and mayor.

In July of the same year, A. W. Dalton and M. Wise were digging the foundation of the second building in Carberry. That this building should be a store was perhaps symbolic of the prosperity the Main Street of Carberry was to enjoy in later years. In 1882 a Post Office was built. H. A. Perley was the first postmaster. A few years later

Mr. Perley built the Western Hotel which still stands on the corner of Main Street and Fourth Avenue.

Following the first store came two others built by the Lyons Brothers and Smith and McCall.

The first residence was built by M. Wallace, the owner of a furniture store.

In 1883 Carberry had a population of over one hundred. With the increase in population, places of business and homes became more numerous.

In 1896, six years after Carberry was incorporated as a village, fire devastated the central part of Town. Ten business places and residences were destroyed. In the place of frame buildings there arose the brick structures we see today.

Carberry's shade trees by 1900 were not yet old enough to cast a shadow, but the residential areas were layed with wood sidewalks. The business section by 1902, however, had substantial granolithic (cement) walks.

Carberry, with its seven grain elevators, was one of the largest wheat shipping centres in Manitoba. These elevators were later removed to other towns on the Big Plain.

A creamery started in 1897, continued operation off and on until 1919.

David Kerr and E. Jones established the Carberry Stacker Company at the turn of the century. The Carberry Blower (the Jones' Stack-



Carberry's Telephone Office

er) was famous throughout the prairies.

The Carberry Machine and Manufacturing Company incorporated in 1903, advertised itself as being manufacturer of the "only successful grain pickler on the market."

The Carberry Flour Mill produced for twenty years when in 1907 it was forced to close down due to the owners' financial losses at the Montreal warehouse. In 1888 "The Winnipeg Sun" reported that the Mill during that year, made shipments of flour to markets in Winnipeg, Montreal, Victoria, London, Antwerp, Japan and China. The idle Mill was destroyed by fire in 1916.

Carberry became a town of hysterical horses when in 1904, Ex-Mayor Hunt chugged into Carberry with the town's first real car.

The pioneer stage of Carberry was considered over by 1905. Acetylene gas works provided lighting for the business section and Main Street was well lighted by hydro-carbon arc-lamps.

Incorporation as a town came in 1905. The first town Mayor was J. M. Eaton. Two years later the Town Hall was built. It was equipped with a "roomy gaol" which occupied the entire basement.

By 1910, the Presbyterian, Anglican and United Church buildings were well established. The large brick school in that year was fifteen years old.

James White operated a large Sash & Door Factory and Planing Mill. The building is now used as a machine shop. It is located on Fourth Avenue, almost opposite the grain elevator.

Four livery stables catered to horses before Carberry had a number of cars. In place of stables, Carberry now has six garages.

Carberry, in 1915, was served by three banks. The depression years created a need for reorganization in Canada's banking system. The Union, Merchants, and Bank of Hamilton (later Canadian Bank of Commerce) soon disappeared. The Union Bank was taken over by the Royal Bank. The Merchants Bank joined the Bank of Montreal. In 1934, the former Union Bank building, became the home of Carberry's remaining bank, the Bank of Montreal.

Two of Carberry's early hotels stand on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Main Street. A third hotel, the Royal, owned by Mrs. William Clarke, once stood on the corner of Toronto Street and Third Avenue. The Western was the first brick hotel to be built in Carberry, by H. A. Perley in 1882. The first hotel built was a two-storey frame structure known as the Dufferin House. It was burned down in the early part of the century. On this property in 1909, a three storey brick structure was erected by a Mr. Gillespie, known as the Royal Alexander. In 1910, under the ownership of Charles M. Nelson, it became known as the Nelson Hotel.

T. D. Stickle's Victoria Hall was the meeting place of troupes such as Garton's Minstrel Company, the Bostonians, and the Allen Players. Theatre attenders will recall the painted canvas curtain on a roller which was raised with ropes. It was centred with an artist's sketch of Main Street, with the man and brown dog "who never got across the Main drag" surrounded with fascinating advertising of business places, e.g., "The Palace of Sweets," "Williams & Banister," etc. From Victoria Hall, Carberry hit the air

CRICH'S BAKERY

(Established 1917)



"QUALITY BREAD, CAKES & PASTRY"

Serving your Community for over forty years

C. C. and J. C. CRICH

Carberry,

Manitoba



Carberry Post Office — built in 1939

waves for the first time, in May 1930. Mayor J. L. Cowie acted as announcer for CKX, during a performance of Old Time Fiddlers and a "Calling off" contest.

"Who said Carberry was not progressing?" This was the cry when A. C. Digney brought the "talkies" to Carberry in 1930.



J. L. COWIE
Editor 1910-1937

The first editor in Carberry was R. E. Belfrey, who in 1889, established the Carberry "News." In 1892 the "Express" was established by George Meikle. Thomas Huckell guided the publication of this newspaper business for many years. These two papers merged in 1910 when J. L. Cowie took over the editorship from W. I. Smale. Mr. Cowie was elected Mayor in 1937 and, on being appointed King's Printer for Manitoba, he disposed of the plant to Messrs. W. H. and R. L. Vopni of Winnipeg. Stanley Knowles, C.C.F. member of the Federal Parliament, worked as a

printer with the "News-Express" during Mr. Cowie's residence here. In May, 1946, Vopni Brothers disposed of their interests to William H. Lupton, the present editor. The printing plant is situated in the block which was originally the Merchants' Bank building.

Carberry in The Wars:

In World War I and World War II, Carberry played its part in contributing to victory. Hundreds of Carberry men served in the armed forces of both wars.

On the home front Carberry residents did not fall behind in gearing themselves to the war effort.

During World War II, Carberry was host to the R.A.F. Men from England, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Argentina and Chile wrote countless letters to the "News-Express" thanking the residents of Carberry for the hospitality shown airmen during their training stay at the Carberry Airport.

With thousands of airmen moving in and out, Carberry experienced a boom during the years of the Second World War. After the airport was closed, business in the town resumed its normal pace.



Pioneers—L.to r.: Bine Boles, first white child born on the Plains; Jack Markle, 79, born and raised here.

Carberry Town Council:

Behind any prosperous community stands a group of interested, public-spirited individuals. The fact that Carberry is now a thriving town speaks volumes for its Mayors and Councillors.

Carberry, since its beginning as a village in 1890, has had twenty-six Mayors. Both Mayors and Councillors are examples of unselfish men who devoted their energy to the betterment of the Town.

J. L. Cowie served Carberry on the School Board, as editor of the "News-Express," and as Mayor from 1929 until 1937, when he was appointed King's Printer.

Mr. Cowie's successor, Dr. R. J. Waugh, was a member of the Carberry School Board for many years. During his stay in office the much admired Doctor was instrumental in getting the Manitoba Hydro into Carberry. Dr. Waugh played an important part in getting Main Street paved. He served as Mayor from 1938 to the end of World War II in 1945.



JOHN G. CRICH
Carberry's Justice of the Peace
since September 21, 1937

B. W. Caldwell served as Mayor of Carberry in 1918 and again from 1946-47. Mr. Caldwell was the only local Mayor who could say he owned a cow which had twins. This, in 1918, was very important in that food production had to be increased to help the war effort.

Mr. Leonard Murray, who had been active as a Councillor for many years, succeeded Mr. Caldwell.

The Town's current Mayor, A. R. Calvert, took office in 1952. Mr. Calvert and his Council have been instrumental in obtaining many improvements for the betterment of Carberry citizens. Currently a sewage disposal system is being installed to service nearly all of the town.

For the past forty-seven years, twelve Mayors have had their work lightened and their spirits lifted by the Town's hard working Clerk, Mr. A. E. Horton.

On May 7, 1912, Mr. Horton became Carberry's Town Clerk, and has, in the course of past years, participated in many community projects. His name ranks high in the list of men who have served Carberry faithfully.

Carberry's story is the story of people. In this brief account, lack of space prohibits mentioning the hundreds of names of those who contributed to Carberry's growth and prosperity.



Municipal Hall — Carberry

Mayors and Councillors from 1890 - 1959

Mayors:

W. W. Ireland, 1890; J. B. Henderson, 1891; H. W. White, 1891-92; Nat. Wise, 1893; W. Hunt, 1894-95; D. Pearson, 1896; T. D. Stickle, 1897; N. Dickie, 1898-1900; A. E. May, 1901-02; W. Walker, 1903-04; Dr. J. M. Eaton, 1905-07; Ben. Stewart, 1908-09; J. W. McCrae, 1910-11, G. Barrett, 1912-14; H. R. Hooper, 1915-17; B. W. Caldwell, 1918, 1946-47; John Balfour, 1919; S. W. Taylor, 1920; Wm. A. Banister, 1921-27; W. C. Balfour, 1927; R. A. Garland, 1927; James L. Cowie, 1929-37; Dr. R. J. Waugh, 1938-45; L. Murray, 1948-51; A. R. Calvert, 1952—.

Councillors:

J. B. Henderson, 1890; C. W. Malloan, 1890-91; Wm. Dickie, 1890-91; Wm. Hunt, 1890-92; J. G. Fitch, 1890 (Clerk); H. W. White, 1891; J. H. Lyons, 1891-92, 1894; Alex. Robertson, 1891; G. B. Murphy, 1892; Wm. McMillan, 1892; D. Pearson, 1893-95, 1902-03; W. D. Munro, 1893, 1899; J. M. Neilson, 1893; W. R. Owen,

1893; J. J. Armstrong, 1894; W. Garland, 1894; H. Duff, 1895-96, 1900; Jas. Kines, 1895; W. I. Smale, 1895-96, 1899; R. T. Hay, 1896-97; N. Dickie, 1896-97, 1905; C. Bradley, 1897; A. E. May, 1897, 1899-1900; Jas. Balfour, 1898; J. Stinson, 1898; H. A. Manville, 1898-1900, 1902, 1906-07; F. White, 1898; Hugh Boyd, 1900-01; A. Mack, 1901-04; W. Walker, 1901-02; E. A. Manville, 1901; J. D. Hunt, 1903-04; Dr. J. M. Eaton, 1903-04; R. A. Garland, 1903 (Clerk); W. A. Banister, 1904-05; E. Jones, 1905; T. W. Hope, 1905-06; George Balfour, 1906 (Clerk); Ben Stewart, 1906-07; Enoch Keachie, 1906-09; J. W. McCrae, 1907-09; Joseph Aikenhead, 1908; G. Barrett, 1908-11; Thomas Switzer, 1909; James McMaster, 1910-11, 1917-19; John Dempsey, 1910-12; D. Kerr, 1910-12, 1920-26; Wm. T. Whaley, 1912-13; Dan Switzer, 1912-13; A. E. Horton, 1912 (Clerk); M. H. Harkness, 1913-16; John Gorrell, 1913-14; John Mc-

Millan, 1914-17, 1925-6, 1937-38; B. W. Caldwell, 1914-17; John Balfour, 1915-17; R. H. Dingle, 1918-19; W. D. Card, 1918; J. B. Davey, 1919-20, 1927-28; F. J. Chandler, 1919-20, 1930-46; H. M. Lyons, 1920-26, 1930-31; Dr. M. H. Taylor, 1921-24; C. C. Crich, 1921-24; W. C. Balfour, 1925-26; A. E. Gardner, 1927-29; T. H. Dempsey, 1927-31; F. W. Davidson, 1927-30; S. Ellerington, 1929-30; Thomas Fox, 1931-36; George S. Evans, 1932-33, 1940-41, 1944-45; H. L. McCrae, 1932-33; J. H. Gregg, 1934; E. A. Court, 1934-35; L. Murray, 1935-39, 1942-47; J. D. Duncan, 1936-41; E. F. Davey, 1939-44; R. Wilkie, 1942-43; John Cramer, 1945-48; George A. Henderson, 1946-49; N. J. Butt, 1947-53, 1957—; A. R. Calvert, 1948-51; B. W. Caldwell, 1949; C. Barlow, 1950 —; G. S. Brown, 1950-51; W. H. Lupton, 1952—; W. N. Balfour, 1952-55; George M. Coghill, 1954-56; Charles A. Sear, 1956—.



A. E. Horton, Carberry's Secretary-treasurer since May 7, 1912.



1951 TOWN COUNCIL—Back row, l. to r.: W. J. Barr, J. Barry Martin, solicitor; C. Barlow; Chas. A. Sear. Front row: W. H. Lupton, A. R. Calvert, Mayor; A. E. Horton, secretary-treasurer.

Education in Carberry

By Raldo Hadley

I hope our readers will bear with me if I have made some mistakes. All the school records cannot be found and having only come to Carberry thirty-eight years ago, it has been very difficult to get the facts. There are no records to be found relating to years prior to 1895. Facts before this time have been gathered by asking people for them.

The first school was built at De Winton around 1879. The late David Kerr helped build it during winter. Mrs. William Guthrie, his daughter, tells me that they had to warm the nails in a pan on the stove when they were shingling the school.

After Carberry was established some one and a half miles west of De Winton, another school was built on Pious Hill in the east end of the present town. It is now the residence of George Kirk. The school at De Winton was moved to Carberry and used as a residence. At present it is the home of our Elementary School Principal.

In 1888, owing to the crowding of the school, another larger school was built on Third Avenue and the lots are now used by the Highway Department for storage for snow fences, etc. These two schools were used until 1895.

On June 17, 1895, a school by-law was passed to sell debentures worth \$11,000.00 to build a new school. This was carried in an election and a contract was let to build our present Public School on land obtained from the C.P.R. In January, 1896, this building was ready for classes. A wood furnace was installed and 100 cords of good poplar cordwood were burned to heat it every year. The price of cordwood in that year was \$1.60 per cord. It was sawed and piled for forty-seven cents, ready for the furnace.

A note of interest about this time: Mr. Robert A. Garland was hired for a teacher and started his duties on August 19, 1895. He taught for two years.

On May 5, 1896, the larger of the two old schools was sold to the Creamery Company for \$600.00 at six percent to be paid for in six years. About the same time the smaller building was rented to the Salvation Army.

On April 20, 1897, a contract was let for Mr. George Hope to plant 150 maple trees around the school yard for thirty cents apiece.

Another note of interest: on June



Carberry's first school built in 1879

8, 1897, a motion was made that all the School Trustees be a committee with other committees of the town to organize the Queen Jubilee Celebration.

On May 7, 1898, the School Board voted to loan the old School Bell to the Town of Carberry for a fire alarm bell. It was sold to the town

in September of the same year for \$20.00.

It is also noted in the minutes that on April 8, 1900, a motion was passed that the school be fumigated. It was also moved that any child not vaccinated against diphtheria would not be allowed to attend school after May 7, 1900.

Berry's Hardware

HARDWARE — FURNITURE — HOUSEWARES

PAINTS — WALLPAPER — FLOORCOVERING

BEDS — SPRINGS — MATTRESSES

MAY WE JOIN WITH YOU IN CELEBRATING
THE 75th ANNIVERSARY

E. A. BERRY

CARBERRY

REX CAFE

• MEALS

• TOBACCO

• CONFECTIONERY

Richard, Henry, and Ken Yeun
Proprietors

On June 10, 1901, the school was taken from the Creamery Company because payments had lapsed and the Creamery had gone bankrupt. On October 4 of the same year the school was sold to Mr. Wylie for \$425.00. In February, 1902, this building was destroyed by fire from an explosion at the Gas Plant.

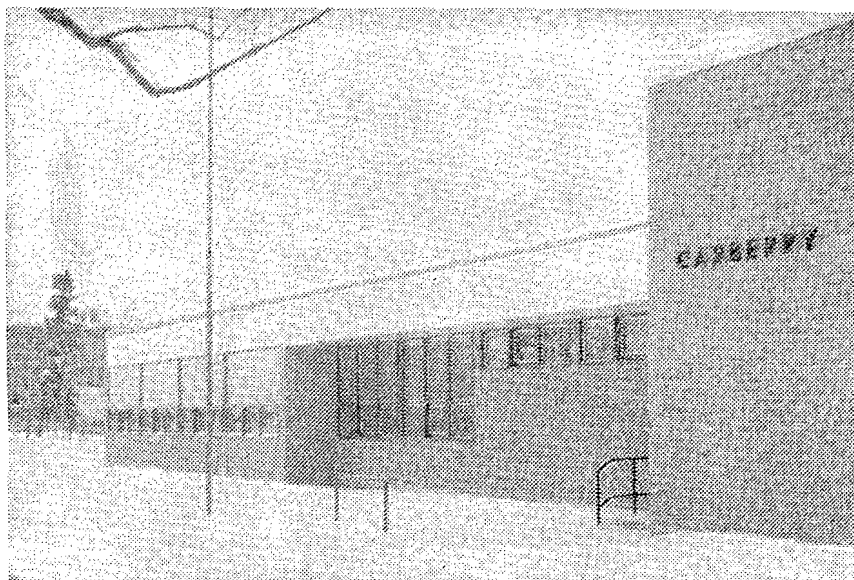
The High School Department was first formed in 1905, and a special grant of \$300.00 was paid by the Department of Education. The staff was then increased to seven teachers and remained at that size for years.

The salaries paid at that time were: \$1,000.00 for the principal; \$800.00 for the second High School Teacher; \$600.00 for the Assistant Principal of the Public School; \$500.00 for each of the other Public School Teachers. The Secretary-Treasurer received \$75.00 per year. The caretaker, \$500.00 per year.

The sum of \$6,000.00 had to be raised by means of the General and Special School Tax.

Another note of interest: a letter from the Department of Education stating that there was to be a week of holidays at Easter.

On April 10, 1906, the University



Carberry Collegiate built in 1954

of Manitoba notified the School Board that there would be a Matriculation Examination held in Carberry School. Among early records it is shown that on the November 12, 1906 meeting, a letter from the Department of Education stated that the Union Jack had to be flown from a pole on the school, or a pole

on the grounds, every day the school was in session. Penalty for not doing so would be forfeiture of the Grant.

In July, 1907, the School Board authorized installation of furnaces that could burn wood or coal.

In the year 1908, the assessment value of the Carberry School District was \$652,820.00 and \$6,180.00 had to be raised.

In January, 1909, it was decided to install five electric lights in the basement and one in the hall upstairs. The light account averages for several years were \$3.00 per month. Last year our light bill for the two schools was \$591.60.

In 1912, the School Board sponsored a series of lectures by Professors of the University of Manitoba. These were held every two weeks in the Methodist Church. An admission of fifteen cents and ten cents was charged to defray expenses. These were called 'Extension Service Lectures.'

In 1913 the cement walk was constructed from the street to the school by James Fowler.

There was nothing added to the School for a good many years. Then, starting in the late 1930s, the replacements and repairs were begun. It has had a new shingle roof, new floors, a new heating system, running water and sewage system, a cesspool, and soon is to hook to the new sewage system of the Town.

On March 11, 1958, another room was opened in the Elementary School, and we have a teacher for every grade. The Board has started remodelling and refurnishing a room a year until they are all done. Right now, many of the desks are as old as the school.

BARBER SHOP

and

POOL ROOM

Cigars & Cigarettes

Confectionery

Expert scissor sharpening on all kinds of scissors.

ROY MENEER

OWNER

CONGRATULATIONS TO
CARBERRY ON ITS 75th!

Carberry Meat Market

Quality Meats and Frozen Foods

CUSTOM BUTCHERING.

Jerry Kotaska, Main St., Carberry



School Board, 1959 — Back row: left to right: Jim Nicholson, Raldo Hadley, (chairman) Jim Manns. Front row: Peter Kramarchuk, Dr. Geo. T. McNeill.

At the March 24, 1954, meeting of the School Board, a new four-room Collegiate was discussed with the Town Council present, and from this meeting a start was made. After a school by-law and a vote for a debenture issue of \$65,000.00, a contract was let to build our present new Collegiate.

The last important change in the Education system was that on February 27, 1959, when we voted to form the Beautiful Plains Secondary School Division.

It is hoped too many important features have not been overlooked.

Prominent names connected with education in Carberry School District follow.

The first School Principal was, in the year 1888, Miss Oliver. Then came Thomas Laidlaw, R. McQueen, J. C. Anderson, Robert H. Wellwood, Richard Buck, Susan Menzies, and Marie McDonald.

A few of the longer terms served by Trustees were J. P. Anderson, N. Dickie, W. M. Boyd, W. Logan, W. W. Ireland, J. J. Armstrong, J. M. Neilson, Dr. R. J. Waugh (who served more than 35 years), W. J. Smale, C. Isbister, W. D. Card, E. F. Course, J. W. McCrae, H. D. Spearin, Matthew Boucher, George S. Evans, D. G. Ramsey, E. J. Pearn, Arthur MacKay and Robert Nelson. These are some of the men who have given of their time and efforts to keep and advance Education in the Carberry School District. Along with these men there have been some very able Secretary-Treasurers: Ben A. Huckell, John D. Hunt, R. S. Robertson, Frank E. Simpson, Robert Garland, and last but not least, for the longest term, A. E. Horton. Mr. James Furey is

filling the position at the present time.

In dealing with Education in Carberry, mention must be made of Erskine Ireland, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ireland, a pupil of Carberry schools, who was selected as a Rhodes Scholar. He became a lawyer, and we understand presently is connected with a law firm in Toronto.

Carberry was honored by having Mrs. Margaret E. Manns made a life member of the Manitoba School Trustee Association, an honor that very few Manitobans hold. Also Mrs. Dorothy F. Morrison, while serving as trustee of the Carberry School Board, brought honor to Carberry by being elected to serve on the Board of the Manitoba School Trustee Association for a two-year term.

I hope this brings back some fond memories for our older citizens and is of interest to the younger ones.



Exterior view of store showing Mr. and Mrs. T. Kramarchuk & Peter



Mrs. Kramarchuk — Tony — Peter

The Style Shop

Quality Footwear and Clothing for Everyone

Carberry's 75th — Our 30th Year
of Service to Carberry and District

Churches in the Town of Carberry



St. Agnes Anglican

Recent enquiries in the Winnipeg Synod office have shown that thirty families, including twelve communicants and a Sunday School, were associated with the Anglican Church in Carberry in 1883. The same records also state that there was no Anglican clergyman resident in Carberry. Therefore, it can be assumed that there was an Anglican congregation at least as far back as 1882.

A picture of Mr. John Markle, with the first Anglican Church (now the Masonic Lodge Hall) being erected in the background, was found to be of some interest. Mr. Markle, now 78 years of age, estimated that he was five years old at the time of the picture. This would place the erection of the first church at about 1886.

In 1887, the records show that Mr. W. H. White represented the parish at the Synod in Winnipeg, and that Rev. A. L. Parker, teacher at St. John's College, administered to the spiritual needs of the people. The Rev. C. T. Weatherly was the first rector and he was followed in 1890 by the Rev. H. Gomery who had eleven baptisms during his time. In the same year, Rev. C. Williams was appointed as rector, and remained in charge of the church until 1895. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. G. Coggs, who passed away in 1899, and the Rev. George Gill became rector for one year. His successor was the Rev. E. B. Smith, whose name is one of the most outstanding in connection with the parish, as there was a large increase in the number of Anglican families, and the first

church building became too small to accommodate the congregation.

The corner stone of the second, and present, church building, which was built under the contractorship of the late James White, was laid on Tuesday, August 27, 1902. Notables present were: Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; Rev. Rural Dean McAdam Harding, Brandon; and Rev. Rural Dean MacMorine, Portage la Prairie. A garden party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCrae following the ceremony.

On Septuagesima Sunday, February 8, 1903, the present church was officially completed, and opened by the Very Rev. Dean S. P. Matheson.

In 1907, the Rev. E. B. Smith was moved to Saskatoon, and Reverends J. J. Strong and J. E. Lindsay followed. Rev. G. W. Findlay became rector in 1911 and in 1915, Rev L. Swalwell became rector of St. Agnes and also was in charge of the church of St. John the Evangelist at Pleasant Point. The Rev. Joseph Milner took over the rectorship in 1923, and during his term of office the church was cleared of debt. A special dedication service was conducted by the Right Rev. W. W. H. Thomas, Bishop of Brandon, and the mortgage was destroyed by Mrs. G. B. Murphy of Winnipeg, a former parishioner.

For several years the church was



Rev. Paul W. Lee Smith

served by Church Army Captains, R.A.F. Padres of No 33 Service Training Flying School and students from St. John's College, Winnipeg. The Rev. Allen Kerr was appointed priest-in-charge in 1956 and he was followed in 1957 by the Rev. P. W. L. Smith, who is at present the priest-in-charge.

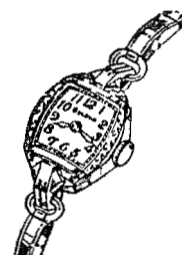
Treasured memorials in the church building are: a two manual organ and a bell, contributed to the church, by the G. B. and W. G. Murphy families, and the window of "The Crucifixion," by the Huckell family, which is in the east end of the building.



For the gifts you'll
give with pride
Let the jeweller
be your guide!

You can't guess at the quality of
watches, diamonds and jewellery.

That's why Honesty and Reputation of your
jeweller is so important.



25 YEARS EXPERIENCE IS YOURS AT

Jeweller

N. J. BUTT

Carberry

Holland, Man 1931-1940

Carberry since 1940



Carberry Pentecostal Church
Built in 1945



**Church Board—l. to r.: N. W. Mills, J. H. Dempsey,
L. C. Baron, G. Bujama**

Calvary Pentecostal

In Carberry a neon sign shines out the message, "Jesus Saves." For almost three decades this truth has been proclaimed by Calvary Pentecostal Church.

The dawn of this congregation broke when Rev. G. A. Batke came to Carberry from Brandon on weekends to hold evening services. Much was realized through the efforts of Mr. Batke as those who gathered with him met in various homes and halls. When Mr. Batke felt that he could no longer maintain his Carberry obligation along with his Brandon charge, he introduced a friend of his, Rev. W. I. Lang, to the new congregation, which in turn gave Mr. Lang an official call to shepherd the forming flock.

Rev. W. Irwin Lang assumed the pastoral duties in 1930. Eleven

years were to pass during which Mr. Lang guided the steps of the infant church. In the autumn of 1930, the Bank of Hamilton Building was rented and converted into a suitable meeting place. (It stands now only in memory on the lot south of the C.V.M. Cafe). November 4, 1930, became the birthdate of the congregation at which time it affiliated with the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada. At that time there were about 20 members.

The need for better facilities urged the fellowship to use the building which later took the name of "The Style Shop," (previously, the Stickle Block). This site was used until '34 when the Piper or Stinson house, which stood on the present manse property, was acquired. It was renovated into a suitable meeting place with attached living quarters.

Rev. Lang's charting was continued when Rev. Egbert S. Berry came in 1941. Up to this time no official Deacon's Board had been organized. In September '41, the following were elected to serve: J. H. Dempsey, G. Bujama, L. Baron, N. W. Mills, E. Tyerman. In 1945 Mr. Berry promoted a prodigious building program which resulted in the present sanctuary and parsonage. Mr. W. R. Fallis prompted the program by his munificent donation of the Salvation Army barracks and property. Materials salvaged from the barracks were incorporated into the church structure. In 1947 the Piper house was dismantled and the present parsonage rose in its place. This endeavour was not without faith in God and Scriptural basis of giving of tithes and offerings by many devoted people.

These momentous years of church history were followed by years of continued spiritual growth under the tenure of Rev. Percy M. Munro. It was during Mr. Munro's time that

Mrs. J. H. Dempsey donated the present neon sign in memory of her husband, and the notice board in memory of her mother, T. G. McLeod. In December, 1952, these signs were dedicated to the glory of God.

When the 25th Anniversary of the congregation was celebrated on Thanksgiving Sunday, 1955, Rev. Munro, along with a host of people and special speakers, recounted the Lord's blessings.

In July, 1956, Rev. Bruce D. Brand assumed the pastoral duties of the church. Very active clubs for boys and girls have been highlights of the past three years. In May '57 the parsonage was redecorated on the exterior and in January of the next year the men of the congregation shouldered the job of relaying the basement floor of the church building.

Mention should here be made of others who have served on the board of deacons: C. Swanton, T. R. East, O. T. Johnson. At present the board consists of: N. W. Mills, L. C. Baron, J. R. Fallis, S. Riches, with G. Bujama an honorary life member.

With confidence in God, Calvary Church will continue to proclaim the Divine fact that "Jesus Saves."



Church Manse

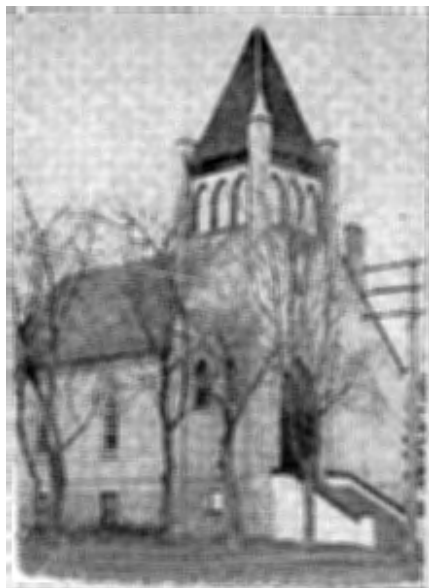


Rev. I. Lang and daughters



Rev. Bruce D. Brand

Knox Presbyterian



Knox Presbyterian Church built in 1909. Corner stone laid by "Laird" Hope.

In Knox Presbyterian Church we find reflected the history of the Carberry Plains. The first settlers located along the South Saskatchewan Trail and in the spring of 1878 many claims were taken. It was in this same year that a Mr. Grant of Knox College in Toronto held the first services in the home of George Hope, Senior, of Fairview. There was at first a period of infrequent but welcome religious services in the homes of early pioneers. In the summers of 1879 and 1880, these services were continued in the home of John G. Barron because it was considered the most central place for the people from the north and south to meet. The missionaries in charge were Rev. Goldie and Mr. McGregor. The Rev. Goldie occasionally walked from Tanner's Crossing, now Minnedosa, to hold services among his widely-scattered flock. Next came the Rev. George Roddick who was the first stationed minister on the Carberry Plains.

Not only were they the first on the field, but the Presbyterians were the first to establish themselves as a settled congregation. In 1881, the Rev. Donald McCannel, B.A., was ordained and inducted to the "Carberry and Associated Stations Congregation." The first Communion Roll (August 13, 1882) shows the following elders on the Session with him:— A. D. Aikenhead of Wellwood, D. Morrison of Petrel, R. Gibb of Fairview, and F. McCarthy of Carberry.

Under the direction of Mr. Mc-

Cannel, the first church on the Plains was pushed to completion. This original Knox Church is now the Orange Hall and stands on Third Street. When Mr. McCannel died of typhoid fever in the fall of 1883 it is said that, "His remains were followed by the largest procession in the early history of the town to Union Cemetery."

There followed a succession of worthy men in the pastorate: Rev. W. A. McKenzie, 1890-1891; Rev. D. Anderson 1886—1889; Rev. James Drummond, 1890—1891; Rev. J. A. MacLean, 1892-1894; Rev. David Carswell, 1894—1902, and Rev. W. B. Cumming, 1902—1906.

The congregation moved to the present church building during the ministry of Rev. S. E. Beckett who was minister from 1906 to 1910. The cornerstone was laid by George Hope, affectionately known as the "Laird," and the building was erected at a cost of \$13,000.00. In the fall of 1909 the new church was opened and the Session arranged "for special services on two Sabbaths and that Dr. F. B. Duval be invited for the first Sunday, and that Dr. G. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) be invited for the second Sunday."

With the increase in population, the associated stations were gradually detached from Carberry. During the late 1800's Carberry and Petrel were a combined charge and then, until 1913, Carberry was a separate, self-sustaining congregation. In that year Melbourne became associated with Carberry. This arrangement continued up to the time of Church Union in 1925.

The Rev. Dr. G. D. Bayne was minister of Knox in 1911 and 1912. He was followed by Rev. A. Hood, 1913-1919, and Rev. Charles K. Nicholl who was here from 1920 to 1925.

Shortly after Mr. Nicholl left, there was a vote to consider entering a union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches. On July 19, 1925, after the evening service the congregation met and 21 voted in favour of the union while 51 voted against it. At that time there were 133 members on the Church Roll.

Following 1925, there was a period of eight years when the congregation was without the regular services of an ordained minister. Among the men who supplied were T. C. Douglas (now Premier of Saskatchewan), Rev. W. C. Atcheson and a Mr. Kerr. Rev. D. J. Gillies came

to Carberry late in 1933, was ordained and remained until the fall of 1935. About that time, Carberry and Wellwood became a combined charge. Rev. W. P. Graham was the minister from 1938 to 1940. Mr. Kenneth Matthews supplied the pulpit in 1942 and then Rev. Gordon E. Bastedo was here for 1943. The present manse was purchased in 1942. After a vacancy in 1944, during which Mr. W. R. Bell supplied, Rev. Irvine R. McKee was the minister in 1945 and 1946. In 1946 Rev. Jesse E. Bigelow was called and remained until 1949.

The next minister was Rev. S. J. Sharkey, who was called to the charge in the fall of 1950 and stayed until the spring of 1955.

The present minister is Rev. David W. Heslip, who came to Carberry in September, 1955.

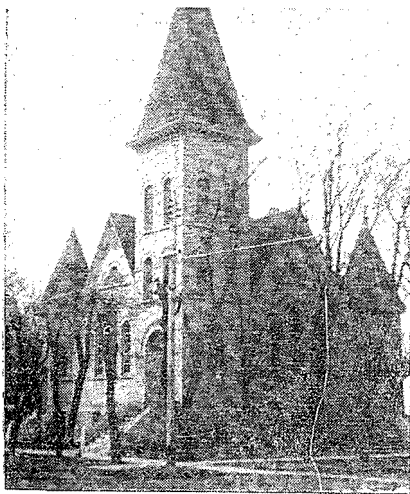
On September 7, 1958, the Schulermerich "Chapel Chimes," given by Mr. and Mrs. L. Murray, were Dedicated. . . to the glory of God and in honour of His servants who have faithfully maintained, with God's help, the witness of this church in this community."



Rev. David W. Heslip

Here we have sketched, very briefly, the history of our church. Nothing has been said of the efforts, the disappointments, the joys and heartaches which have been woven into the life of the congregation during the past 75 years. When we look back at the early members and ministers of Knox we cannot but be impressed by their faith and strength of Christian character. God surely worked in them and through them and they have given us an heritage of which we have a right to be proud. May that same faith in Christ continue to be the foundation-stone of Knox Church in Carberry.

United Church



United Church, built in 1903. Corner stone laid by Mrs. M. Lyons.

One of the dominant notes that characterized the life of those who pioneered the west, was their deep-seated faith in the goodness of God, and a confidence that He would bless them if they walked in His holy ways. They took the church to their hearts and it was with them in their lonely nights on the prairie; it was with them in their first settlements, and it imparted to them the strength, comfort, and courage, they needed to face a new life in a new world.

The Methodist Church in Carberry had its beginnings in the year 1882, when Rev. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, an ordained minister, was appointed to the Carberry circuit which included Kerfoot and Wellwood. Prior to this appointment, Mr. G. K. B. Adam, a young probationer, held services in the vicinity of Carberry, travelling the Carberry Plains on horseback.

Dr. Franklin held services in the school house on the corner of Mr. Gordon Wright's farm, (where Mr. Paluch lives now and at one time owned by R. F. Lyons, M.P.P.). The first Baptism, Marriage and Funeral were recorded by Rev. J. M. Bell in 1884. The first child baptized was William Howitt Dempsey on August 10, 1884. The first marriage was performed in the Arizona district on August 12, 1884, with John Wells and Eliza Williams being the participants; and Samuel Houston was buried with religious rites on July 12, 1884.

The first Methodist Church was built on lots 19 and 20, Block 24, Plan 44, on third avenue (where Mr. Len Murray lives now). This property was purchased from the C.P.R.

and deeded to Cyrus Turner, Henry McLeod, Andrew Thompson, Wm. McCrea, Edward Beck, Robert Lyons, and Renatus Dainard. Mr. Henry McLeod was builder of the Church. Rev. J. Semmens was minister at the time. In 1884, lot 18 was purchased from the C.P.R., and the church was enlarged. In 1887 a house was bought for a parsonage but sold the next year. Another house was purchased from Mr. E. Elliott on Lots 23 and 24, Block 26, Plan 44, (the house in which William Gilmore now resides on Selkirk Avenue). This house was used as the Methodist parsonage until 1919.

In 1903, the Methodist church was sold and the present edifice was built, on the corner of Selkirk Avenue and Third street. The Church building was designed after Wesley Methodist Church in Winnipeg and the cost was nine thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid on September 7, 1903, by the oldest living member, Mrs. M. Lyons. On this occasion addresses were given by Mayor Walker, R. F. Lyons, M.P.P., and Rev. Oliver Darwin, President of Manitoba Conference. Rev. S.

Wilkinson was the minister at the time. After having considerable difficulty securing materials and labour during the winter, the church was completed, and dedicated by Rev. W. C. Bunt, Chairman of the Portage district, on May 22, 1904. Those connected with the church at this time and interested in the building program were W. B. Shannon, C. Stacey Sr. Wilfred Balfour, R. J. Waugh, M.D., James White, Andrew Watts, J. L. Jeffrey, and J. E. Rowe. Mr. John Gorrell was Financial Secretary and Sunday School Superintendent, Mrs. Smale was President of Ladies' Aid and Mrs. Bready was President of the Women's Missionary Society.

In 1919, the Methodist parsonage was sold to William Sones, and a brick house on Selkirk Avenue was purchased from Dan Switzer (house presently occupied by Mrs. Eva Mitchell).

In 1925, the Methodist congregation voted to enter Church Union and it became the United Church of Canada in Carberry. A number of families came from the Presbyterian Church into the United Church. On September 25, 1925, at the first

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meeting of the congregation, the following were elected elders — John Witherspoon, John Graham, John Gorrell, H. M. Lyons, S. Dunfield. Those elected to the Board of Stewards were: R. J. Waugh, M.D., S. W. Taylor, A. T. Hadley, H. McLeod, R. H. Dingle, T. R. Grieve, S. J. Hopper, Dr. Goodwin, and T. E. H. Nelson. Mrs. Waugh was appointed organist; R. A. Garland, choir leader. Other names prominent in the church at this time and later, were: Miss I. Watts, Mrs. B. W. Caldwell, T. R. Grieve, L. R. Burch,

Foster Olmstead, Matt Boucher, Mrs. Boucher, John Nelson, Abe. Olmstead, D. McQuaig, John Balfour and Mr. Mann.

Through the years the congregation flourished and maintained a valuable witness in the community it served. In 1950, a new Manse was built at a cost of eleven thousand dollars and when completed, it was conceded to be one of the best in Manitoba Conference. Those connected with the building of the Manse were John Muirhead, T. H. Dempsey, J. T. Rodgers, H. Nelson,



Rev. F. C. Hubbard

W. H. Switzer, and Mrs. E. D. McPhail. Rev. J. MacLeod was minister.

The fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the present edifice was marked on Sunday, October 18, 1953. A former Pastor, Rev. R. E. McCullagh, D.D., of Winnipeg, was the guest preacher. Rev. J. M. Perry was the minister at that time.

Reading the membership roll at the present time, the names of the early pioneers are still with us because their descendents are keeping the torch of faith burning, and they are building upon the foundations that have been laid. Let us not despise their faith or be false to their devotion. Our prayers of thanksgiving for their sacrifice should rise from our mouths unto the God who prospered them and will do likewise for us.

Following are the men who led the Methodist and now the United Church from its beginning to the present day: Revs. Benjamin Franklin, D.D., 1882-1884; J. W. Bell, 1884-1887; John Semmens, 1887-1889; W. W. Colpitts, 1889-1890; Father Finn, 1890-1892; T. C. Buchanan, 1892-1894; J. W. Saunby, 1894-1896; T. B. Wilson, 1896-1898; Manson Talbot, 1898-1901; W. G. Wilson, 1901-1903; S. Wilkinson, 1903-1907; F. W. Locke, 1907-1910; R. E. McCullagh, 1910-1913; G. H. Peacock, 1913-1917; J. W. Bowering, 1917-1921; D. R. Patterson, 1921-1923; W. Wyman, 1923-1926; E. Crummy, 1926-1930; R. A. Swyers, 1930-1939; A. A. Boone, 1939-1943; J. W. MacLeod, 1943-1950; G. Freer, Student, 1951; Revs. J. M. Perry, 1951-1954; F. C. Hubbard 1954—.

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Roman Catholic



Church built in 1950. First Mass was said Sunday, September 3, 1950.

Our Lady of the Assumption Roman Catholic Church was brought to Carberry in the Summer of 1950. Being a mission church it is served by the Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Brandon.

The first Mass was said Sunday, September 3, 1950, by the then Very Rev. O. J. McInerney, who has since had the title of Monsignor bestowed upon him.

Great credit is due Msg. McInerney for his tireless efforts in bringing the church to Carberry and so giving the Catholics of this community a chance to practise their faith.

The Blessing of the church took place on June 8, 1952, by His Grace Philip F. Pocock, Archbishop of Winnipeg.

The church was full for this occasion, and the Mayor and council were represented. It was in December, 1952, that Msg. McInerney left Brandon to become the Dean of Winnipeg and pastor of St. Edwards Church. Very Rev. J. E. Campbell took over his duties in Brandon and Carberry, for a very short time and in June, 1953, Very



Rev. Father M. J. Cooney



A team of oxen comes to Carberry around 1905.
Nim Coutts sits on ox at right.

Rev. M. J. Cooney, our present pastor came.

In Father Cooney we have a priest who is a wonderful speaker and whose every sermon captures the complete attention of his congregation.

Our curate for the last six years has been the Rev. A. Hall.

Father Hall, is a priest who is intensely interested in the youth of the parish and although Carberry does not have enough Catholic young people to form a club, they are always welcomed by him in

Brandon.

Serving as altar boys are John and Jim Marnock.

Officers of the Catholic Women's League:

President, Mrs. C. R. Addison; treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Campbell. Vice-president and secretary offices were left open due to ladies leaving community. Others in the group are: Mesdames F. Higginson, T. Clandinin, J. Kotaska, F. Marnock, A. Rasker, J. Roscoe, E. Waller, L. Shewchuk.

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Carberry Sports History



Art Sear

The sports history of Carberry dates back further than the town itself. Our earlier pioneers brought with them a love of sports that flourished with the community. An intense desire to excel with strong emphasis on sportsmanship has always been a trait of Carberry sportsmen. While visiting teams could expect a hard-fought contest they always received fair treatment from fans and officials alike. Other than a few heated words exchanged in tense moments the brawls and disputes that marred sports in other towns have been practically non-existent on the Carberry scene.

Of course we had our exceptions. A story circulates that the Scotch and Irish in our community, armed with shillelahs, canes, plain bare fists and a large number of bottles marked "For Medicinal Purposes," used to meet on Main street once a year with an eye to ironing out their differences. A well laid shillelah might have done the trick, but none of our pioneers ever died of sickness, it must have been strong medicine in those bottles. No one with a true, unbiased opinion will come right out and say who won those battles, but Scotsmen to this day remain strangely silent when the subject is broached.

One of the earliest records of a sporting event was a monster picnic held at Fairview on Dominion Day, 1880, which featured a giant tug-of-war, North vs South. George Cathrea of Fairview captured the south team and George Black of Wellwood the North. Our pioneers were large men, each contestant weighed over 200 lbs and 'twas said every McKinnon and Oliver in reaching distance had hold of that rope. Dan Tidsbury won the sprint that day, Robert Hope the mile race and George Thompson the high jump contest.

Horse racing was introduced at a picnic at Silver Lake, now Cecil Harkness farm, the following year and this sport due to a great love of horses among our pioneers, caught the imagination of everyone. Competition was tremendous with owners going all-out to produce



Maple Leaf Football Club of Carberry, Champions of Manitoba, 1896, Back row, left to right, W. H. Laird, rw; W. Williams, rh; W. L. Watt, g; A. S. Thompson, ch; C. L. Logan, rb; J. A. Whaley, lh; W. A. Fairley, lw; R. M. Harrison, Hon. Pres.; G. W. Rogers, Pres.; J. A. Fairley, rw; S. Shoemaker, lb; W. J. Kines, c; W. Elliot, m; R. E. Walker, lw.

winners. Judging by some of the earliest accounts, bettors who knew their jockeys sometimes fared better than those who knew their horses. Something about horse racing besides the horses bore a slight odor even in those earliest days.

The Carberry Turf Club was incorporated in 1890 and a board composed of men of unquestionable integrity was put in charge of horse racing. A track was constructed to replace the old oval scratched on the prairies with harrows and by the turn of the century more winning horses had been bred and trained at Carberry than in all the rest of Manitoba and the northwest. Waller and Barrett, H. W. Brown, Reg Power and John Fowler were a few of the prominent breeders of that era. John Fowler would take his string to the fall circuit down east after the prairie summer season was completed, returning around freeze-up with enough eastern 'green' to see him through the longest of winters. Horse racing is one of the sports in which we haven't completely taken a back seat to our old timers. In recent years John Johnstone has carved a name for himself on the Manitoba Race Circuit with his harness horses and Duke Campbell has bred and trained some of the finest runners in Canada at the Pine River Ranch south of town.

Our pioneers were mostly of British descent so naturally brought their own games with them. The

most popular of these were cricket and soccer football. Cricket died out quickly with the advent of baseball but Carberry soccer teams went on to great and glorious deeds just prior to 1900. For several years the Maple Leaf Football Club held the championship of Manitoba and the Northwest Association. In 1896 Maple Leaf teams held both junior and senior honors. By 1898 the senior team had run out of competition in the West and went on an extended tour of eastern Canada and the northern United States, losing only one of eleven games played against the best sides in the East.

The team suspended operations in 1899 but came back in 1900 to try again to capture the title. The final game for the Walkerville trophy was played at Portage that year between Carberry and Neepawa and must go down as one of the greatest soccer games of all time. The game started in the afternoon. There was no score by dark so the players went to bed, rose in the morning and resumed the contest. Lunchtime passed, then the sound of a train whistle cut the tenseness of the situation. Some of the Maple Leaf players who had business commitments in Carberry were forced to leave the field in order to catch the train. The referee awarded the game to Neepawa with the board still registering a scoreless tie. Football continued spasmodically for a few years but later elevens never



Carberry Hockey Club, winners Intermediate Championship M. & N. W.H. A., 1902-03. J. L. Crittenden, Mgr.; A. Stinson, P.; F. Hutchinson, Sec.; F. Wright, rover; R. S. Robertson, Exec.; S. Humeston, goal; A. Fowler, spare; H. A. Manville, Pres.; W. English, lf; R. K. Elliott, cp; (capt); J. Clarke, rf; Percy Garland, cf.

reached the height achieved by this truly great team.

Lacrosse and tennis were two other games started in the 1890s. Lacrosse never gained the success realized in other sports and suffered a slow but sure death. Tennis on the other hand, while not gaining the popularity of other sports, has continued uninterrupted since that time. Each year a band of enthusiasts puts the court into shape. Through all the years the club has produced a number of players who could more than hold their own in western Manitoba competitions.

HOCKEY

No dates are available but old records show that hockey was one of the first games pursued by the youth of this district and the most popular winter sport. Lack of a large enough rink hampered the earliest efforts but each year a team was organized in attempts to bring a trophy to Carberry. These efforts were rewarded when the 1902-03 intermediates won the championship of Manitoba and the North-West Hockey Association.

In 1903 the hockey and curling rink, then situated near the present site of the Egg and Poultry Station, was enlarged and Carberry became a hotbed for both of these sports. There was one major difficulty; the same ice was used for both hockey and curling. They would use it for hockey three nights, lay out curling sheets and re-flood the ice so they could curl the next three.

Oldtimers swear that athletes

were in such good condition in those days that they would run miles to town, play hockey all evening and have to kick jackrabbits off the road to keep them from getting underfoot as they ran home. There

must be some truth in this statement for those were the days of seven-man hockey. The seventh man wasn't a spare, but a fourth forward called the rover. Fourteen men playing on a small ice surface developed excellent stickhandlers and pattern passing plays although the game wasn't as fast as we know it today. A league comprised of teams from Portage, Brandon, Souris and Carberry was formed. The winner of the league usually advanced to the provincial title. Carberry won the league in 1910 and won their next round against Rivers only to be defeated in the finals.

Rivers sent a special train to the game at Carberry that year. All the hotel rooms and spirits in town were snapped up within minutes of the arrival of the train. Fans jammed the old rink and overflowed to the rafters above the ice surface. During the game two Rivers fans were nearly killed when they fell from a balcony to the ice. Another one fell from the rafters onto the goal and both had to be removed for repairs. The game was continually delayed while broken bottles were cleaned off the ice. One Rivers player had his scalp removed from

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his head in such a way that it hung loosely over his ear. A doctor stitched it back on and he continued to play. After the game the Rivers supporters could find nothing to drink, many had no rooms to sleep in so they staged fist-fights in the street till dawn.

Those were the days of such unforgettable players as Abe Armstrong, Herb Lowes, Percy Garland, Stubby Fowler, Tuff Atkin and later Belmont McDougal and Chris Rasmussen. Similar events like the Rivers incident were apt to occur when Souris or Brandon or even MacGregor came to town for a friendly exhibition game. They took the game seriously. The old rink blew down in 1916 and hockey was played on outdoor ice for a few years. At one time there were three open-air rinks in town, East, West and North. Inter-town rivalry was tremendous, particularly among the young fry.

The present arena was constructed in 1922 and a senior hockey team was formed. Gib Armstrong played goal, Red Atkins and Norm Mitchell defence and Barry Matthews Lorne Sullivan, Alf Alder and Jack Campbell were some of the forwards. This team played in a powerful league with Virden, Souris and Brandon. To illustrate the high calibre of this hockey the 1924-25 team lost out to Souris in the last game of the season. Souris then won provincial intermediate honors and challenged and defeated the Winnipeg senior champs for the championship of Manitoba. Spectators thronged to these games in such numbers that game after game the rafters over the ice surface were actually crowded.

Another fine Carberry team was the 1931-32 edition, among whose members were Red Atkin, Bill Worth, Bob Lee, Wes Williamson, Lorne McIntosh and Barney and Wib Strain. In a total goal play-off they defeated Virden 2-0 and 5-3. Virden protested the series over the ineligibility of the young Carberry goaler, Turk Broda, who had, unknown to the Carberry executive, signed as sub-goalie with the Brandon juniors. Carberry defaulted the series and Virden went on to sweep provincial honors.

The late thirties produced many good hockey teams and players. Some of the best remembered were Bill Farley, Bill and Scotty Gilmore, the hard-hitting defence pair of Pat Moore and Dan Bergeson, Harry and Eric Lee, Ned Currie,



M.A.H.A. Armstrong Champs, 1956 — Back row: Gord McPhail, Jack Roscoe, Art Sear, Wayne Benton, Walt Tilley, Bob Armstrong, Chuck Hope, Butch Kelleher, Chas. Sear, (Pres.), Wm. Benton, (Mgr.), Front: Norm Smith, Ben Ward, Jim Slevin, Bob Smith, Pete Kramarchuk, John Perswain, Bob Nelson.

Barney, Wib, Matt and Hugh Strain and Maurice Sammy and Mitch Pechet. Mitch graduated to pro-ranks via Brandon and played for New York at one time during his long and illustrious professional career.

During the war years hockey was provided by the local Air Force team. Many NHL players were in the services at that time and it was not uncommon to see such notables as Nick and Don Metz, Harry Taylor or Wally Stanowski performing at the arena in the Services' league. Intermediate hockey came back after the war. With few exceptions Carberry has consistently iced strong teams since that time. Gordie McPhail, Clare Moffatt and Pete Kramarchuk formed one of the best lines in intermediate hockey during the post-war years.

Provincial honors returned to Carberry in 1956 when the intermediates captured the E. A. Armstrong trophy, emblematic of the M.A.H.A. consolation playdown. This team continued operations for two more years. Last year a few players retired and others moved away. Carberry was left without intermediate hockey although there were enough Carberry graduates playing with other teams all over the province to form a good team.

CURLING

Curling, like horse racing, got its start at Silver Lake in the 1880s. Using rocks imported from Scotland, "Laird" Hope, George Thompson, John G. Barron, Matthew Wise

and Sandy Robertson were a few of the men credited with inaugurating the roaring game in these parts. The first curling club affiliated with the M.C.A. was organized in 1892 and the curlers moved to a semi-enclosed rink situated east of the present location of Central Motors. Later they moved to the old rink where they divided ice time with the skaters and hockey players. By 1900 the club boasted a membership of eighty and held an annual bonspiel that ranked second only to Winnipeg in attendance and value of prizes. The Carberry Curling Club was the third rural club to join the Manitoba Association.

Until 1900 curling was strictly an older man's pastime. When W. A. "Buntz" Banister, W. Hope, W. Williams and W. Vanderlip wanted to curl they were looked on as young upstarts, although they were in their twenties and thirties. Nobody wanted them; the only way they could curl was to make up their own foursome, so the famous "Four Bills" rink was formed. Curlers played strictly a draw game in those days. These 'youngsters' figured they could simplify the game by moving a few rocks out of the house. Thus they were credited with originating the knock-out style of curling. They proved their point and became one of the best rinks in Manitoba. In 1904 they won the New York Life trophy at the MCA bonspiel and were rated among the top rinks each time they attended.



1904 Bonspiel Winners — The "Four Billies" winners of the New York Trophy at the Winnipeg 'spiel in 1904. L. to r., W. Hope, skip; W. Vanderlip, 2nd; W. A. Banister, 3rd; W. Williams, lead.

Since that time countless curlers have contributed toward keeping Carberry on the curling map, having consol contenders on several occasions. R. E. Walker's rink, composed of W. McLean, Art Fowler and C. Isbister won the Tetley trophy at Winnipeg in 1909. A rink of Harold Nelson's with Roy Meneer, Jim Howie and Lon Fitzsimmons became one of the few foursomes to defeat the great Ken Watson in bonspiel competition when they turned the trick at Neepawa in 1948. Harold was defending the aggregate honors he won a year earlier with Wat Froom curling in Roy Meneer's place. Bill Robinson's rink created quite a stir when they knocked Jimmy Welsh from the undefeated ranks at the 1937 'spiel. The Robinson brothers formed one of the toughest aggregations hereabouts during the 1930s and '40s. Currently the curling Steens from Gregg are the most consistent winners in this district. Irwin and Byron already have their names inscribed on the Black and Armstrong trophy, which they won while playing with Bill Witherspoon

and Harold Nelson at Winnipeg in 1953. They'll undoubtedly have their names on a few more trophies before their curling days are over.

Now-a-days just about everybody curls. The men's club has a membership of eighty, just about the same as 1900. However, there are about fifty ladies in their own club and the high school club boasts a membership of no less than eighty. Mixed and novelty bonspiels give other people who only desire to curl occasionally a chance to test their skill. While this kind of enthusiasm prevails it is unlikely we will lose our place in the curling world, although it is getting more difficult for rural curlers to compete against city rinks whose artificial ice plants allow them a season twice as long as ours.

BASEBALL

Baseball was first played on the Big Plain in 1880. Every Saturday afternoon enthusiasts from near and far congregated on Tom Oliver's farm and chased baseballs until dark. The rule book wasn't adhered to, if it had been written at that time. Everybody played and the

scores often ran up into hundreds. They made a rule that anyone who hit over the fence was automatically out. This not only saved baseballs but outfielders, because it was said, some of those old players hit so hard that fielders who had to chase the balls wouldn't get back in time to bat next inning. John G. Barron, Archie, Dugald, James and John McLaren, Thomas, George and Robert Oliver, J. Kennedy, J. McCarroll, Robert Hope, Jim McRae, Robert McCullough, George Thompson and William Laird were among these first aspirants to the diamond.

A league composed of Portage Brandon, Virden and Carberry was formed in 1901 and the following year the North Cypress league sprang into existence. The original members were Carberry Maroons, Summerville, Petrel and Carberry Maple Leafs. The hard-hitting nine from Petrel were the initial holders of the Brown and Armstrong trophy, a handsome piece of silverware donated by a local hardware store at that time and emblematic of the league championship. Baseball grew in popularity and at one time or other Sidney, Wellwood, Linwood, Montrose (Harte), Gregg, Stinson, Pleasant Point and others also entered teams. They must have had a tough time enforcing the residence rule but this baseball was undoubtedly of exceptional calibre and the league continued operations up to the beginning of the First World War. Unfortunately the list of players and their outstanding feats are far too numerous to mention in this short account. We know that many of these players went to war and some never returned. The league was resumed after the war but the "Golden Era of Sport," had begun and tournament ball became the vogue. The league soon dissolved.

The early twenties saw an all-star team formed in Carberry, made up entirely of players born and raised on the Plain. Members of this team included Clare Nelson, Russ Atkin, Harold Nelson, Cedric Hopper, Jack Fitzsimmons, Hugh Kennedy, Bill Campbell, Bun Barber and Cam Caithness. During the ensuing years the team "cleaned up" countless tournaments. The 1924 team won 25 straight games, lost one, then won 11 more before tasting another defeat.

Harold Nelson set unparalleled "iron-man" records. One week he pitched and won every game for Carberry at five tournaments. In the same period he struck out 80

men in two days, actually a 33-hour period, while winning two tournaments. Red Atkin also set records, in the home run department. He hit homers in three consecutive times at bat on three different occasions in tournament games and many a tight game wound up 1-0 because Red 'got hold of one.' Cedric Hopper was another great slugger who played professional ball with Edmonton after his departure from Carberry. The team broke up in 1926 because several of the players received offers to play for other teams at high salaries and as money was scarce did so out of necessity. None of the players on this famous team were paid and more often than not, prizes such as watches were awarded at tournaments rather than cash. These fellows could have started their own jewellery store.

Since that time we have fielded many good teams and others that were only fair. We've played in various leagues and tournaments with modest success. Only in 1946 and 1947 did we regain our old prominence in tournament baseball. The 1946 team won \$3,400, considerably more than any other team in the province that year. The pitch-



Carberry Baseball Club 1901: Geo. Clarke, 2nd Vice; G. S. Haslam 1st Vice; J. D. Hunt, Hon. Pres. and Mgr.; Chas. May, Pres.; Fred Jaynes, sec-treas.; J. Boyle, rf; A. E. Pirt, cf; W. H. Laird, 1st b, (capt); Joe Boehmer, ss; J. L. Crittenden, 2nd b; K. B. Gillies, 3rd b; Eddy Lamontagne, c; Spike Murphy, p; Fred Jacobs, lf.

ing staff of Johnny Maroniuk, Bill Dickson and Barney Strain was backed by outstanding players like Ivan Grant, Arnold McFarlane, Harvey Meneer, Tom Inverarity, Cliff Holloway, Harvey McFarlane, Claud Reid and Wib Strain. Al Truelove and Jack Sinclair replaced Maro-

niuk and Dickson the next year and the team did almost as well. Bad weather was the main reason the team lost money in 1947. The uniforms and equipment were handed down to the intermediate team and baseball has remained in their hands.

GOLF

In 1919 a handful of local duffers who had sampled golf elsewhere decided to start their own golf course. Roy McMillan, Barry Matthews, Harry Matthews, George Evans, Cam and Dave Allan, Harry Green, Charley Banister, Griff Murphy and Bob Garland formed the original Carberry Golf Club and laid out a four-hole course across the tracks from the C.N.R. station. The following year someone sowed wheat on the course and the golfers were forced to vacate to the sandhills three miles east of town where they established another four-hole course. Some people think present-day golfers are insane, these poor fellows must have done four days work for every day they golfed.

Golf moved to the fair grounds in 1921. The fair grounds then wasn't the well-kept show place it is today. Except for the ball field it was covered with brush and thornbushes, so the "battle of the thornbushes" began. For a few years it seemed the golfers would win but around 1926 the golf population dwindled while the thornbushes thrived. Golf was abandoned.

Others took up the fight on various occasions but each time the brush emerged victorious. Not until 1945 did golf get established on a

75th ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS



R. Nelson — Wayne — Eva Nelson

Staff members: Beulah Sear, Rhena Humeston, Marjorie Campbell.

R. NELSON

(Successor to B. W. Caldwell Co.)

A store designed to serve the needs of Carberry and District



Carberry Girls' Fastball Club 1958 — Picture left to right, front row: W. Stonehouse (mgr.), Helen McFarlane, Dorothy Fraser, Shirley Adam, Harvey McFarlane (coach). Back row: Florence Dugard, Helyne Bannerman, Sharon Barlow, Arla Gowing, Ken Fraser (coach), Betty McFarlane. Missing from photo: Janet Malcolm, Joanne Graham and Wilda Murray.

permanent basis. This year the golf club goes into its fifteenth consecutive year of operation situated on a sound foundation. Last year the club had a membership of 22 men and 17 ladies. Toward the close of the season many younger players and out-of-towners took advantage of the reasonable green fees and interest was very high. The executive expect an increase in membership this year.

The club owns a tractor and mower and hires an operator on an annual basis. The greens are cared for co-operatively with one or two members assigned to the care of each green.

Two tournaments are held annually. The open tourney draws entrants from all over this part of the province, the other is a closed tourney for the Imperial Oil Trophy, symbolic of the club championship. Art MacKay currently holds the trophy and the course record 30, one under par. Harold Wallace has the only hole-in-one scored on the course to date.

Should I be asked to pick our town's outstanding sportsman from our long list of fine athletes my selection would be Russell "Red" Atkin. Many who knew him at his best say Red could have made the big-time in both hockey and baseball. Aside from his slugging, Red played first base flawlessly. As a hockey player he was a prolific scorer as well as an outstanding defenceman. Red held little enthusiasm for either the discipline or monetary rewards of professional sport, he played because he loved

the games. When his active career ended he gained new fame as an official. He knew a ball from a strike and any hockey player who argued one of Red's decisions on the way to the penalty box was likely to find himself being lifted in bodily. Although Red passed on in

1945 the stories of his deeds will never be forgotten around Carberry.

Team sports locally, have been suffering with the times and currently undergoing a recession. Baseball has been provided by our junior team for the past few seasons. While the brand of ball is fair, these young players come and go without leaving the nucleus for a good senior team. A movement sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce is now underway with the intention of constructing a full-time ball park. Present facilities at the fair and school grounds are inadequate because there's too much conflict with other sports at both places. With a full-time park our baseball stock should rise considerably.

Basketball and rugby football are currently replacing the time-honored sports in our high school. While the school teams have made excellent showings in district competition for the past few seasons, these sports are not pursued by the players after high school. One bright spot was our girls' softball team. They defeated Lenore, generally considered Western Manitoba's best, at their own tournament last summer. The girls wound up in the money at practically every tourna-



R. J. HOOD -- GIFT SHOP

—Greeting Cards — School Supplies—

Books — Dolls — Toys — Games

R. J. HOOD

RUBY HOOD

EILEEN CURRIE

ment they attended. A picture of the girls in the jackets their prize money bought them, appears on page 140.

Participation sports like golf, fishing and curling are thriving. While these sports provide recreation for more people the spectator enthusiasm instilled by a good football, baseball or hockey team is sadly lacking. After reading our sports history for the past 75 years we must admit old-timers are at least partly correct when they say "Those were the good old days."

Skating and Curling

H. Banister

In 1878 immigrants from Scotland settled in the Carberry district. Several brought their curling stones with them and thus their beloved game was introduced to the district.

W. A. Banister, prominent local curler, now deceased, stated: "The first game of curling I witnessed was on the Red River at the foot of Alexander Avenue in Winnipeg in 1883. The rocks were iron. Games then played were of 16 ends and tees were 14 feet instead of the 12 feet used now."

These pioneers were loyal to the Scottish Association of Curlers and showed their faithfulness by calling a meeting of all curling clubs in Manitoba. At that time clubs existed at Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg (the Granites), Stonewall, Morden, and Carberry. Records do not reveal the results of this gathering.

In 1886 a small rink was erected in Carberry the ice of which was used for skating and curling on alternate days.

The first bonspiel held in Carberry was in 1900. Archie McConaghy of Neepawa was the winner of the Grand Challenge, the prize being a gold medal to each member of his rink. All competition prizes in those days were medals.

A charter was issued in 1904 and the rink organization took the name of the Carberry Rink Company Limited. A large frame structure was erected on the North side of 2nd Avenue, between Toronto and Ottawa Streets. This building contained a large skating rink and two curling sheets. Three waiting rooms, heated by stoves, were provided for ladies, gentlemen, and curlers. A small cyclone blew this building down in 1916.

Following the loss skaters used two outside rinks, one on the old rink property, and another on Main Street, north of the present Public



Carberry Rink Co.: Back row left to right: Errol Berry, President; Jim Nicholson. Front row: Joe Baron; Jim Hood; Geo. A. Henderson.

Rest Rooms. Mr. "Parley" Pierson also accommodated skaters in a portion of his stable premises on the East side of Toronto Street, between 3rd and 4th Avenues.

During the years from 1916 to 1921 there was no curling in Carberry. Then, while Mayor of the Town, Mr. William A. Banister, undertook the promotion of the present building on 4th Avenue. He interviewed residents of the town and district and instigated the selling of shares. On April 14, 1921, tenders for lumber were opened and that of J. M. Neilson accepted. On June 20, 1921, property was purchased from the town, known as the Carberry mill property, and with professional and volunteer labour a new rink building was erected. For his major part in this undertaking Mr. Banister was awarded a beaver coat.

The first directors of the Carberry Rink Association were W. A. Banister, President; Geo. J. Freeland, Sect'y-Treas; Thos. McGregor; Dr. M. H. Taylor; H. L. Dempsey.

Records of January 6, 1922, show that a meeting was called at which a bonspiel was planned for the coming January 30. Those responsible for obtaining subscribers to this bonspiel were: W. Muirhead; S. T. Hopper; B. W. Caldwell; Dr. W. Sawyer. This was the first bonspiel held after the formation of the Association.

The executive for the Curling Club as of November 23, 1922, was: Patrons J. W. McRae, Alex. Robertson; President, W. A. Banister; 1st Vice President, B. W. Caldwell; 2nd Vice President, J. L. Cowie; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. J. Freeland; Chaplain, Rev. D. R. Patterson; Executive Committee, T. R. Grieve, C. R. Allan, W. C. Lawson, H. R. Hooper, Judge G. Barrett; Representatives, A. W. Belsham and R. J. Gourley; Official Referee, W. A. Banis-

ter; Honorary Members, John Muirhead, M.P.P., Dr. Alex. Lawson, Thos. McGregor, Dr. R. J. Waugh, Daniel Switzer, John Witherspoon, Andrew Lyons, Andrew Scott, Thos. Goggin, A. N. Ham.

The Carberry Band supplied the music for skating at first. A few years later a Wurlitzer Band Organ was installed. Enthusiasm was high and the whole area was engulfed with the skating, hockey and curling fevers.

In October, 1929, the Association was incorporated into a Company known as the Carberry Skating and Curling Rink Co. Ltd., with 6,100 shares of capital stock.

Misfortune came to the rink building when on December 13, 1940, it was damaged by fire and the band organ was destroyed. The building was immediately restored with many improvements incorporated. In 1953 a record player with sound equipment was purchased and installed.

Presidents of the Boards of Directors were: 1921-39, W. A. Banister; 1940-42, G. W. Walkey; 1943-44, H. A. Nelson; 1945-48, Leonard Murray; 1949-53, W. A. Banister; 1954-55, R. J. McMillan; 1956-59, E. A. Berry.



W. A. Banister 1921-39; 1949-53.

Fraternal Lodges In Carberry

Masonic Lodge

No. 29, G.R.M., A.F. & A.M.



NOBLE DICKIE
First Worshipful Master

Early in the year 1884, eight residents of Carberry District, who were members of Masonic Lodges in Eastern Canada, met together to form a Masonic Lodge in Carberry. These eight men were Noble Dickie, Wm. J. MacAdam, Michael Collins, Charles William Maloan, Thomas Babb, Samuel E. Babb, Henry McLeod and W. A. McFarlane. On April 2, 1884, a dispensation was granted by The Grand Lodge of Manitoba to form a Lodge—the twenty-ninth in the province.

The first Worshipful Master of the newly-formed Lodge was Noble Dickie, and since then, fifty-three Masters have followed in his footsteps to fill the chair for one or more terms. The present Master is Charles Plowman, and the other officers are: C. Barlow, I.P.M.; W. M. Froom, S.W.; S. J. Mitchell, J.W.; E. Lucas, Treas.; E. A. Berry, Sec.; H. M. McLeod, Chaplain; W. A. Smith, S.D.; J. A. Schneider, J.D.; C. P. Rogers, D. of C.; E. J. Reddon, S.S.; J. E. Nicholson, J.S.; R. A. Garland, Organist; H. R. Brown, I.G.; and A. W. Ruckle, Tyler.

From this Lodge, during the years, twelve District Deputy Grand Masters have been appointed. Their names are M. Collins, Wm. Dickie, John Peter Anderson, W. W. Ireland, E. H. Cope, G. S. Haslam, John Balfour, W. C. Balfour, B. W. Caldwell, W. A. Cathrea, W. M. Froom, and Wm. J. Witherspoon. All of these brethren have passed on with the exception of B. W. Caldwell, W. M. Froom and Wm. J. Witherspoon who are still active members.

In the last few years two "Fifty-Year Jewels" have been presented. The first to Robert A. Garland in 1953 and the second to James Mc-

Master in 1955, both of whom are still active members.

Carberry Lodge received honor from Grand Lodge, when in 1952 Alexander G. Barron was appointed to an office in Grand Lodge, and again, when in 1958 Wm. J. Witherspoon was elected to The Grand Lodge Board of General Purposes.

This year Carberry Lodge No. 29, will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Masonry in Carberry by holding a special meeting and banquet. The first records were destroyed in a fire in the Sylvester Hall. After the fire, the Victoria Hall was for a time the place of meeting. Then in 1902, the old Anglican Church was purchased and



Masonic Hall — Carberry

converted into the present Lodge Room.

When the hospital was built in 1948, the Carberry Lodge with help from the two neighboring Lodges of Brookdale and Wellwood, furnished a ward in Fox Memorial hospital.

The Carberry Lodge No. 29, A.F. & A.M., extend congratulations to the Carberry Agricultural Society on this the year of their seventy-fifth anniversary and express the hope for continued success in their future activities.



W. Bro. C. H. PLOWMAN
Worshipful Master — 1959

Eastern Star Lodge

Sharon Chapter No. 52



MRS. EVA ROBERTSON
First Worthy Matron

Sharon Chapter, No. 52, Order of the Eastern Star was instituted on January 29, 1952, with 35 Charter members. The Degrees of the Order were conferred by members of Queen Mary Chapter No. 3, at Brandon. Since that time thirty-seven members have received the Degrees of the Order and there are three Honorary members.

The first slate of officers was Worthy Matron, Mrs. Eva Robertson; Worthy Patron, George Crosland; Associate Matron, Mrs. Nina Crosland; Associate Patron, Wm. Witherspoon; Secretary, Mrs. Ruby Hood; Treasurer, Mrs. Daisy Baldwin; Conductress, Mrs. Pearle Witherspoon; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Maud Buck; Chaplain, Mrs. Josie Banister; Marshall, Mrs. Evelyn Patterson; Organist, Mrs. Grace Froom; Adah, Mrs. Marie McNeill; Ruth, Mrs. Lorna MacKay; Esther, Mrs. Nellie Rogers; Martha, Mrs. Jean Rankmore; Electa, Mrs. Maud Nelson; Warder, Miss Lillian Rogers; Sentinel, Claude Reid; Trustees, Arthur MacKay, Mrs. Mary Humeston and Mrs. Olive Brown.

In addition to the Officers already named the following are Charter members: Mrs. Kathleen Berry, Mrs. Irene Caldwell, Miss Beryl Crich, Mrs. Annie Dalglish, Mrs. Beth Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Sylvia Foley, Mrs. Diane Freeborn, Mrs. Mabel Hardie, Mrs. Brenda Lucas, Mrs. Beryl Marnock, Mrs. Winnifred Marnock, Mrs. Agnes Olson, Mrs. Eva Steen, Mrs. Grace Stephenson.

In 1955, Sharon Chapter was honored when Mrs. Nina Crosland was appointed Grand Representative for the State of Florida in Manitoba.

In the same year, Mrs. Eva Robertson was appointed Grand Ruth in the Grand Chapter of Manitoba, 1955-56.

In 1956, Sharon Chapter was again honored when Claude Reid was asked to be Assistant Grand Sentinel of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba.

In March, 1959, Mrs. Jean Rankmore received notice that she had been appointed Grand Representative for the State of Utah in Manitoba until December 1961.

The Chapter contributes annually to the March of Dimes, Manitoba Temple Fund, Cancer Research, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, International Peace Gardens and Transient Sick Fund. Chapter members have made and sent several hundred cancer pads to the Cancer Institute. Bales of used clothing are shipped each year to a Masonic family in Germany or some overseas country. Each year the members bring children's gifts to the December meeting and these have been sent to the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg. This year the gifts were distributed locally and to Fox Memorial Hospital.

A new project this year is the awarding of a \$75.00 Bursary to a Grade XI or XII student in Carberry Collegiate for further education.

Worthy Matrons and Worthy Patrons to date are: 1952, Mrs. Eva Robertson, Mr. George Crosland; 1953, Mrs. Nina Crosland, Mr. Wm. Witherspoon; 1954, Mrs. Pearle Witherspoon, Mr. Claude Reid; 1955, Mrs. Maud Buck, Mr. Claude Reid; 1956, Miss Beryl Crich, Mr. Walter Froom; 1957, Mrs. Evelyn Patterson, Mr. Errol Berry; 1958, Mrs. Jean Rankmore, Mr. James Hood; 1959, Mrs. Beth Fitzsimmons, Mr. Wm. Witherspoon. Mrs. Brenda Lucas affiliated.

Other officers for 1959 are: Associate Matron, Mrs. Grace Froom; Associate Patron, Walter Froom; Secretary, Mrs. Ruby Hood; Treasurer, Mrs. Pearle Witherspoon; Conductress, Mrs. Tranna Rogers; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Eleanor Schneider; Chaplain, Mrs. Etta Reynolds; Marshal, Mrs. Marie Pallister; Organist, Mrs. Audrey Lamb; Adah, Mrs. Gladys Roosen; Ruth, Mrs. Mabel Hardie; Esther, Mrs. Beryl Marnock; Martha, Mrs. Enid Durwood; Electa, Mrs. Lorna MacKay; Warden, Mrs. Diane Freeborn; Sentinel, James Hood.



EASTERN STAR LODGE — Back row: Etta Reynolds; Audrey Lamb; Jim Hood; Marie Pallister; Dianne Freeborn; Tranna Rogers. Centre: Lorna MacKay; Enid Durward; Beryl Marnock; Pearle Witherspoon; Mabel Hardie; Ruby Hood; Gladys Roosen; Eleanor Schneider. Front: Walter Froom; Grace Froom; Beth Fitzsimmons; Wm. Witherspoon.

Western Star Lodge No. 11, I.O.O.F.

This Lodge was instituted on the 10th of February, 1896, at Carberry, Manitoba, with a membership of 88.

Two of the charter members are still living, namely, G. H. Green, Past Grand of Goderich, Ontario, who is 97, and J. A. Tennant of Neepawa.

The Lodge has a present membership of 62.

In conjunction with the Margaret

Listed as charter members were the late Brothers F. W. Huckell, editor of the Carberry News; Matthew Wise, local postmaster for a long period; Judge J. P. Curran; Dr. J. M. Eaton, pioneer family physician; W. I. Smale, newspaper editor who later became manager of the Brandon Fair Board; Dan Fidsberry.

Bro. Robert Henderson is the present Noble Grand. Bro. T. R. Bailey is now Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, I.O.O.F.



ROBERT HENDERSON
Noble Grand

Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 30, the Lodge sponsored two local delegates to the United Nations. The Lodge also helps to support the Oddfellow's Home in Charleswood and The I.O.O.F. Service Board in Winnipeg.



T. ROY BAILEY
Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge
of Manitoba I.O.O.F.



First: Noble Grands of Margaret Rose; Top row, left to right — P.N.G., Dorothy McPhail, 1950; P.N.G., Ethel McGill, 1951 and 1957; P.N.G., Tryphena McJannett, 1952; P.N.G., Jessie Murray, 1953; P.N.G., Audrey Harburn, 1955; P.N.G. Nora Bailey, 1956; P.N.G. Myrtle Dewhurst 1958; N.G. Myrla Duncan, 1959. Missing from picture, P.N.G. Winnifred Evans, 1954.

Margaret Rose Rebekah Lodge, No. 30

Following the institution of Carberry's Western Star I.O.O.F. lodge several unsuccessful attempts were made to form a sister lodge. It is doubtful if there would be one today but for the arrival in town of E. D. McPhail and family to take over bank duties. Mrs. McPhail, a Rebekah since 1924, greatly missed her lodge and decided the only thing to do was get a Rebekah Lodge started in Carberry.

This was no small undertaking for Sister McPhail. First she must get the seven members required for a petition and a number of candidates for initiation. Working with the Rebekah Assembly, arrangements too, had to be made for the instituting of the new lodge. Even the plans for the actual institution and initiation meetings with banquet for the visiting lodges and lunch for the possible one hundred and fifty attending the evening session would give pause to most people, but with Sister McPhail's perseverance and disregard of hard work, it was accomplished.

Following the acceptance, by Grand Lodge, of a petition for charter signed by the following members: Sister Dorothy McPhail, P.N.G., Sisters Jean McLeod, Tryphena McJannett, Marion Barlow, Charlotte Finlay, Stella Fischer, and the late Bro. Norman Balfour, the institution of a Rebekah lodge in Carberry took place on November 22, 1949.

Western Star No. 11, I.O.O.F., sponsored the lodge, paid the char-

ter fees and gave a generous donation.

Institution was conducted in the afternoon of November 22, by the late Sister Mary Lang of Brandon, President of the Rebekah Assembly of Manitoba and her Assembly Officers and the lodge was given the name of Margaret Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 30, in honor of the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

Rebekahs were present from Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Wawanesa, and Neepawa to assist in the ceremonies.

In the evening, Naomi Rebekah Lodge of Brandon conferred the degree on 32 candidates with Sister Lang as degree captain and soloist. Ruth No. 3, of Portage la Prairie, installed the first set of officers. The first slate of officers were: N.G., Sister Dorothy McPhail; V.G., Sister Charlotte Finlay; R.S., Sister Winnifred Evans; F.S., Sister Effie Balfour; Treasurer, Sister Susan Menzies; Warden, Sister Marion Barlow; Conductor, Sister Lois Gilmore; Chaplain, Sister Jean McLeod; I.G., Sister Muriel Dempsey; O.G., Sister Ethel McGill; J.P.N.G., Sister Tryphena McJannett; Musician, Sister Addie Campbell; R.S.N.G., Sister Edith Ewer; L.S.N.G., Sister Stella Fisher; R.S.V.G., Sister Lois Harkness; Color Bearer, Sister Shirley Burnett (Rogers).

The new lodge was ready for action. We were all very new at lodge work, but what we lacked in experience, we certainly made up in enthusiasm. Looking back we undertook and accomplished projects older lodges would have hesitated over.

We celebrated our first birthday with our first annual banquet. Sister Florence Groat, Assembly President, making her official visit was guest of honour. In the evening we had as guests several Assembly officers, lodge members from Winnipeg lodges and Naomi of Brandon. Margaret Rose No. 30 put on their first degree that evening with some twenty members on the staff.

During the past nine years, in spite of the loss of several members by death and transfer, the membership has steadily increased from the original 39 to 90 members, which includes six brothers of the subordinate lodge.

Once a year the Rebekahs join the Oddfellows in church parade, entertain the Oddfellows and are entertained by them. We exchange fraternal visits all over Central Manitoba.

Our Youth committee has been successful in having two candidates chosen to attend the Youth Pilgrimage sessions of the United Nations in New York, namely: Marion Williams in 1956 and Lynne Mitchell in 1957. In addition to sponsoring these girls, our lodge sponsors the local Cub Pack.

For the last two years the Rebekah Lodge has organized and conducted the March of Dimes campaign in Carberry, which includes the "Mother's March" house to house canvass.

Margaret Rose Lodge helps maintain the comfortable, home-like I.O.O.F. home in Charleswood for senior citizens of our order, and assists not only needy members but many others outside the order and generous hampers are given to many at Christmas.

The sister lodge works with Western Star No. 11, I.O.O.F., both fraternally and socially to fulfill our obligations and try to live up to the objects and aims of our great fraternal organization, which are to "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.

On May 27, 1959, the Rebecca Lodge entertained the Oddfellows and their wives at a social evening, following their meeting. During the evening, Sister Dorothy McPhail was presented with a 35-year Veteran Jewel. This was in thanks and appreciation of her work in organizing the local lodge.



DE WINTON CHAPTER I.O.D.E. — Back row: Mrs. H. Fee; Mrs. J. Howie; Mrs. J. McLaren; Mrs. E. Harburn. Front row: Mrs. R. J. Hood; Mrs. S. Moffatt; Mrs. E. D. McPhail; Mrs. D. G. Ramsey, (Regent).

De Winton Chapter I.O.D.E.

One of the outstanding organizations contributing to the life of Carberry and community had its beginning when a chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire was formed in 1914. De Winton Chapter, organized on October 3, of that year, became one of the pioneer chapters of the Order in Manitoba. Previously, Chapters had been organized in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Wawanesa and Virden. The name "De Winton" was chosen because of its historical significance in this community.

The first slate of officers elected were as follows: Regent, Mrs. T. C. Court; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. H. Whiteside; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Graham; Secretary, Mrs. G. S. Haslam; Treasurer, Mrs. W. D. Card; Standard Bearer, Miss Annie Beckett.

On November 11, 1914, De Winton Chapter received its Charter which now hangs in the Town Hall. Ten names appear on this Charter: Maud M. Court, Laura C. Whiteside, Elizabeth Graham, Mary Haslam, Jennie Card, Annie Beckett, Rosetta White, Maggie W. McLaren, Janet McLaren and Mary Taylor.

During World War I the activities of the Chapter centered on knitting and sewing and raising money for patriotic purposes. The I.O.D.E. worked in co-operation with the Red Cross and hundreds of articles, both sewn and knitted, were sent overseas. In all undertakings the I.O.D.E. had support from the town and community. The records show women in many different districts, as far away as Sidney, uniting with

the I.O.D.E. to supply necessities to the soldiers.

The cenotaph, now standing on the lawn at the Town Hall, was erected by the I.O.D.E. in memory of those who had paid the supreme sacrifice. The unveiling ceremony was held July 21, 1921. After the Second World War the names of those who had fallen were added.

Also in 1921, one hundred and eight signet rings were presented to the returned soldiers from the district and a banquet was given in honor of these men. The I.O.D.E. is responsible for the Honor Roll hanging in the Town Hall.

Always interested in the welfare of the community's youth, in July, 1921, the I.O.D.E. donated five hundred dollars towards the building of the present skating and curling rink.

In 1928, a donation of one hundred dollars was made to the Agricultural Society towards the new grandstand at the Fair Grounds.

When World War II broke out, added responsibilities fell on the Chapter. The members again organized for knitting, quilt making, collecting books and magazines, etc., for camps.

An R.A.F. station was built near Carberry, involving large numbers of men many miles from home. A War Service Club was organized and an I.O.D.E. representative was on the Executive. The Chapter donated money to be used for games, etc., in the clubrooms. The I.O.D.E. members took an active part in trying to make these men and their families feel a part of our town. On several occasions, "get-acquainted" teas were held, also a special tea for war brides. When the service men left the station, a farewell party was

held for the wives who would soon follow.

In 1941, four hundred dollars was donated toward a "Spitfire." Also donations were made for cigarettes for prisoners-of-war in Hong Kong. The committee for packing boxes of treats and comforts for our boys and girls overseas were always busy. In December, 1944, the Chapter sent sixty-two boxes. Patients in Deer Lodge Hospital and Ninette Sanatorium also were remembered.

In October, 1945, a clothing drive was organized for U.N.R.R.A. and 3,121 pounds were sent.

Over the years, benevolence and relief, both local and national, have received generous support. Major projects of the Chapter include the following: Red Cross, library for Deer Lodge Hospital, canvass for C.N.I.B., Tuberculosis X-ray, International Peace Garden, flood relief, Children's Aid Society, Decoration Day, Remembrance Day.

The educational programme has not been neglected. Medals, scholarships, bursaries, prizes, library books, calendars, a dictionary, and magazines have been given to the local school. In 1948, fifty dollars was donated towards the purchase of a projector for school and town use.

When Fox Memorial Hospital was built in 1949, the I.O.D.E. assumed responsibility for furnishing and maintaining the nursery. They also furnished the matron's sitting room.

At the present time, the major project is the procuring of a Memorial Community Hall.

Since 1914, the following ladies have been Regents of De Winton Chapter: Mrs. T. C. Court, Mrs. A. E. Lawson, Mrs. J. L. Cowie, Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Mrs. H. R. Belt, Mrs. Archie McLaren, Mrs. J. W. Witherspoon, Mrs. Charles Hodgskin, Mrs. S. T. Moffatt, Mrs. B. W. Caldwell, Mrs. R. J. Hood and Mrs. E. D. McPhail.

Two Regents were particularly honored for lengthy and faithful service. In January, 1943, Mrs. J. W. Witherspoon was presented with a Life Membership in the Primary Chapter. In April, 1949, on the eve of her departure from Carberry, Mrs. B. W. Caldwell was given a Life Membership in the Provincial Chapter.

By activities, large and small, the members of today try to carry out the meaning of the motto, chosen forty-five years ago, "Small service is true service."

Canadian Girls In Training



Back row, left to right: Betty Ramsey, (leader); Linda Boaz; Muriel Manns; Barbara Boaz; Heather Curry; Margaret Palen; Joan Hardey; Frances Buck, (leader); Centre row: Linda Strain; Betty Cady; Linda Anderson; Donna Shardon; Lynn Watts; Janette Elliott; Merle Calvert; Beverly Cady; Mabel Graham. Front row: Lois Graham; Lynn Fallis; Linda Dickson; Ruth Moffatt; Janice Lockhart; Ruth Vidnes; Shirley Rochelle; Marie Christiscn; Margie Nicol.

The Canadian Girls in Training monument in Carberry had its beginning in 1921, when Miss Willard Dalmage of Winnipeg, held a meeting in the Methodist Church with teen-age girls and prospective leaders. Miss Dalmage explained this new Interdenominational program for girls twelve to seventeen years old, and gave suggestions to help with a group here. C.G.I.T. had originated in 1915, and there were several groups in larger centres.

In October, 1922, C.G.I.T. was officially organized in two churches here, although meetings had been held for some time. In the Methodist Church the first executive consisted of President, Doris Jones; secretary, Isabel Sallows; treasurer,

Annie McLoughlin; Leader, Miss Ida Watts. In Knox Presbyterian Church, the first Executive was: President, Hazel Banister; vice-president, Edythe Muirhead; secretary-treasurer, Ruby McBain; Leader, Mrs. Harmon Howson.

As the years passed the program of C.G.I.T. changed and improved until now it contains the best material that can be provided by the co-operative effort of the four churches in Canada sponsoring C.G.I.T., namely United, Baptist, Presbyterian and Church of Christ Disciples. This Christ-centred program for girls allows a great variety of interests but insists on four main projects: Bible Study, Mission

Study, a church project and a community project.

A highlight of each year is Christmas Vesper Service when all across Canada 40,000 C.G.I.T. members, in smart uniforms, lead the worship using the same programmes prepared especially for them.

Graduation is another highlight for the senior girl. From Knox C.G.I.T., Elaine Ireland graduated in 1956, Donna Ramsey, Doris Densley and Anne Palen in 1957, Donna Mack and Marie Christison in 1958, and in the same year Shirley Moffatt of Gregg, graduated from the United C.G.I.T. Group.

Two former C.G.I.T. members, on completion of Grade XII in Carberry High School, entered and gra-



Back row, left to right: Dianne Dickson; Margie Strain; Mary Simon; Ann Caughell; Marilyn Smirl; Shirley Moffatt; Donna Strain; Mrs. R. J. Hood, (leader). Second row: Frances Mitchell; Sharon Graham; Linda Nicholson; Shirley Vidnes; Barbara Rochelle; Cheryl Orr; Betty McKay; Shirley Strain. Front row: Tina Lundy; Joyce Boak; Myrtle Huzyk; Pat Hood; Betty Huzyk; Judy Graham; Faye Long; Louise Palen; Ruth Court, (leader).

duated from the Presbyterian Missionary and Deaconess Training School. They are Grace Barron, now Mrs. Marshal Jess of "The Manse," Bolton, Ontario, and Marion (Mickey) Baron, now Mrs. George Johnson of "The Manse," Prince Albert, Sask.

C.G.I.T. has always stressed the importance of camps during summer holidays. Here, girls from different churches join together for greater fellowship and understanding. Often girls from overseas come as guests, emphasizing world friendship. In 1952, Miss "Mickey" Baron was chosen as the Presbyterian representative from Manitoba and Western Ontario to attend the First National C.G.I.T. Camp at Camp Kwaiskind, Utterson, Ontario. Again in 1956, Miss Donna Ramsey was chosen to represent the Presbyterian girls in the same division for the Second National C.G.I.T. camp.

In 1957, Miss Donna Mack, out of sixty Senior girls at Camp Council at Brereton was elected vice-president of Manitoba and Western Ontario.

The 1958-59 officers of the Senior Group in the United Church are President Margaret Strain; vice-president, Donna Strain; secretary, Marilyn Smirl; treasurer, Shirley Moffatt; Leader, Miss Ruth Court, Intermediate Group, President, Margaret Nicol; vice-president, Linda Boaz; secretary, Heather Currie; treasurer, Judy Graham; Leader, Miss Frances Buck.

In Knox C.G.I.T. Department Officers are President, Sharon Graham; vice-president, Myrtle Huzyk; secretary, Diane Ireland; treasurer, Louise Palen, superintendent and senior Leader, Mrs. R. J. Hood. Senior President, Joyce Boak; vice-president, Linda Nicholson; secretary, Diane Dickson; treasurer, Pat Hood. First Intermediate President, Margaret Palen; vice-president, Barbara Boaz; secretary, Janice Lockhart; treasurer, Shirley Rochelle; Leader, Miss Marie Christison. Second Intermediate Group President, Linda Strain, vice president, Beverley Cady; secretary, Betty Cady; treasurer, Phyllis Huzyk; Leader, Miss Betty Ramsey.

Carberry can be justly proud of these groups of fifty-one lovable teen-age girls who strive with their leaders and teachers through games, songs, study, crafts, camps, rallies, etc., to become "the girls God would have them be."

Loyal Orange Lodge

NO. 1508

Observing its Diamond Anniversary in 1959, the Star of the West, Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1508, is one of the leading fraternal organizations in Carberry.

Instituted on February 23, 1899, the lodge installed John McMaster as its first Worshipful Master, and Alexander Ormiston became the first Deputy Master. Other charter officers included John H. Lyons, recording secretary; David Kerr, financial secretary; J. M. McCullough, Treasurer; James McMaster, Director of Ceremonies; and William McGowan, Lecturer. First Chaplain was William Vanderlip.

Five years later the County of Carberry was formed, a formal charter being granted on April 5, 1904. Francis M. Stanley was installed as first Worshipful Master of the County.

Also taking office at that time were William McGowan as Deputy Master; W. J. Williams, Chaplain; W. J. Stinson, Recording secretary; D. Mills, Treasurer; Edward Hood, Director of Ceremonies; and S. Arnot, Lecturer.

On April 14, 1905, the Royal Scarlet Chapter was formed in Carberry, authorization being given on March 16 that same year to Francis M. Stanley. There were 31 charter



Worshipful Master Ned Currie

members in Royal Scarlet Chapter.

Companion in Command was John McMaster, the Excellent Companion being William Aikens. Other officers included William Williams, chaplain; George Clarke, scribe; William McGowan, treasurer; Alex McMaster, herald-at-arms; William Orr, Inside Herald; and William Kilgour, Outer Herald.

During its 60 year history in Carberry, the Loyal Orange Lodge has continued to play a leading role in the fraternal life of the community.

Ned Currie is presently W.M. of Star of the West lodge, and John Marnock is recording secretary.

Lily of The West Orange Lodge

No. 1115

This Lodge was instituted in Carberry Orange Hall, February 15, 1946, with Right Worshipful Grand Mistress Mrs. George Sinclair, Brandon, presiding, assisted by other Grand Lodge Officers with members of Esther Lodge No. 84, Brandon, conferring the degrees (conducting the initiation).

Twenty-five members from Winnipeg, and thirty-five members from Brandon journeyed to Carberry to welcome the new members.

Seventeen members joined by initiation with Mrs. H. F. Baron (nee Miss Barbara Robinson) elected as Worthy Mistress. Other elected officers resulted as follows: Deputy Mistress, Mrs. A.B. Lounsbury; Junior Deputy Mistress, Mrs. W. R. Guthrie; Chaplain, Mrs. G. Currie; Recording secretary, Mrs. J. Rasmussen; Financial secretary, Mrs. N. Currie; treasurer, Mrs. J. Robinson;

Guardian, Mrs. W. D. McMillan; Director of Ceremonies, Mrs. W. Ross; Senior Lecturer, Mrs. A. Dobbyn; Deputy Lecturer, Mrs. E. Moffatt; Pianist, Mrs. N. McMaster; Inner Guard, Mrs. W. M. Graham; Outer Guard, Mrs. J. Muirhead; Committees, Mrs. Wm. Cruikshank, Mrs. C. R. Rasmussen, Mrs. C. Dennstedt, Ruth Brydon, Mrs. W. McGinnis.

Altogether the Lodge has twenty-eight charter members and since institution the membership still continues to grow.

Installation of officers was conducted by the Right Worshipful Past Grand Mistress, Mrs. W. J. Muirhead, Douglas, who was instrumental in the organization of this Lodge.

On July 29, 1946, the Warrant of the Lily of the West Lodge No. 1115, was presented by Mrs. W. J. Muirhead, Past Grand Mistress.

Our primary Lodge had two

members in the persons of Mrs. H. F. Baron, and Mrs. R. A. Jardine, elected to provincial office, also Miss Florence Hodgskin acted as a Provincial Officer at the Grand Sessions by special request from the Grand Mistress.

Welfare Work:

Donations of an Operating Room lamp, two bedside tables, and a small incubator mattress, were made to Fox Memorial hospital.

Contributions have been made to Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Children's Hospital, Canadian March of Dimes, European Flood Victims, Children's Aid Society, Toronto Flood Relief, British and Foreign Bible Society, Retarded Children, Multiple Sclerosis Society Fund, Protestant Orphans' Home, and food parcels were sent overseas, (In some cases Tag Day was sponsored for the donations).

In March, 1952, the Degree Team exemplified the Orange Degree at the Provincial Grand Sessions, Winnipeg, and also this same degree team was invited to Brandon Lodge to initiate some candidates in December, 1952.

In addition to this the Lodge had the honor of conferring degrees on



Front row: Mrs. H. Baron, Mrs. W. D. McMillian. Back row: Mrs. R. A. Jardine, Mrs. Alf Lounsbury, Miss Florence Hodgskin

candidates of Minnedosa L.O.B.A., at one of the regular meetings.

On June 2, 1953, Coronation Day, the L.O.B.A. float won first prize. The Lodge has received a number of first prize awards for best dressed lodges on several 12th of July celebrations.

Many social functions have been shared with the Brethern, and each year prior to the 12th of July, a joint Sunday Church Service and

Parade has been held attending the different churches.

During the year other Lodges make friendly visits to our meetings and church parades and in turn we visit them on the same occasions.

L.O.B.A. members have attended and assisted the Junior Orange Lodge since its institution.

The past Mistresses over the years include: Mesdames H. F. Baron, 1946-48; A. B. Lounsbury, 1949-57; R. A. Jardine, 1952-3; J. Hayball, 1954; J. S. Williams, 1955-56; Miss Florence Hodgskin, 1957-58.

The Officers for the current year are as follows: Worthy Mistress, Mrs. W. D. McMillan; Deputy Mistress, Mrs. A. N. Gates; Junior Deputy Mistress, Mrs. W. M. Graham; Chaplain, Mrs. M. Gilmore, Recording secretary, Mrs. D. Smith; Financial secretary, Mrs. W. R. Guthrie; Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Jardine; Guardian, Miss Ida Watt; Senior Lecturer, Mrs. A. B. Lounsbury; Deputy Lecturer, Mrs. E. Ewer; Director of Ceremonies, Mrs. W. Ross; Inner Guard, Mrs. J. Markle; Outer Guard, Mrs. W. Cruikshank; Pianist, Mrs. R. M. Moffatt. Committee, Mrs. A. E. King, Mrs. E. Edwards, Mrs. W. H. Pannebaker, Mrs. P. Cady.

Junior Orange Lodge

PRIDE OF THE WEST NO. 336

J.O.L. No. 336 was instituted in Carberry Orange Hall, Saturday, October 21, 1950, under the sponsorship of the Lily of the West, L.O.B.A. No. 1115.

Right Worshipful Mrs. W. A. Teeple, Grand Director of Juveniles, assisted by four other Grand Lodge Officers, all of Winnipeg, and the Right Worshipful Past Grand Mistress, Mrs. W. J. Muirhead, Douglas who was instrumental in the instituting of the J.O.L., and the Degree team from Maple Leaf J.O.L., No. 99 Brandon, conducted the institution. There were thirty-seven girls initiated, and the first President to head the new Lodge was Miss Barbara Caithness.

Other officers elected were: Vice president, Miss Vivian McDonald; Recording secretary, Mildred Strain; Financial secretary, Anna Jean McDonald; Chaplain, Gail Sharkey; Pianist, Betty Ramsey; First Standard Bearer, Jean Lambert; First Lecturer, Muriel Mack; Second Standard Bearer, Ruth Court; Second Lecturer, Margaret Miller; First Escort, Mary Anne Andrews; Second Escort, Colleen McClernon; First Guard, Florence Cady; Second



Heather Curry
President

Guard, Marilyn Eyvindson.

Miss Florence Hodgskin and Mrs. W. Ross were the Guardian and Assistant Guardian for this newly formed J.O.L.

The Juveniles have attended the annual church services and parades together with the Senior Lodge.

On Coronation Day, June 2, 1953, the J.O.L. had a float for this event and won a prize on this occasion.

Welfare Work:

The girls have sponsored a Tag Day for the March of Dimes, made Donations to Ontario Flood Relief, Sclerosis Fund, and parcels to Children in Britain.

They were honored in helping with the Institution of the Juvenile Lodge No. 357, Portage la Prairie, on Saturday, December 8, 1951.

They also had an invitation to visit Brandon Maple Leaf J.O.L. No.

99, to confer a degree on some new candidates there. Since their institution other J.O.L. members from Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie visited with the Carberry members.

During the years the girls have shared in different competitions and contests sponsored by Grand Lodge winning money prizes, lodge rings, and pins.

The following are a list of officers for the current year: President, Heather Curry; vice-president, Brenda Kersey; Chaplain, Faye Nelson; Recording secretary, Ruth Moffatt; Financial secretary, Linda Nelson; Treasurer, Carol Gates; First Escort, Cheryl Sobkowich; 2nd Escort, Betty Cady; First Standard Bearer, Lynne Moffatt; Second Standard Bearer, Myrna Thorn; First Lecturer, Shirley Ranson; Second Lecturer, Dorothy Finnie; First Guard, Colleen Moffatt; Second Guard, Merle Calvert; Pianist, Colleen McClernon

The Guardian for the year is Mrs. A. N. Gates, and Assistant Guardian Mrs. E. Ewer.

Carberry and District Chamber of Commerce

The history of the Carberry and District Chamber of Commerce is a history of the growth and development of the Town of Carberry.

The names of the men who were the founders of the Carberry Board of Trade and who attended the first meeting in the little Village of Carberry have nearly passed from living memory, but now, sixty-two years later, the ideas of public service which promoted the first Board of Trade meeting in 1897, still form the foundation of the Carberry and District Chamber of Commerce in 1959. There have been many changes of officers and members and the original Board of Trade has given way to the Chamber of Commerce but the principles upon which the Chamber of Commerce rests remain basically the same. The tattered minute books of the Board of Trade record a history of war and peace, of recession and prosperity, but through it all runs the continuous thread of progress. The history of the Carberry Board of Trade and the Carberry and District Chamber of Commerce could, no doubt, be the history of many of the communities of Western Canada, and it is interesting to note that in the minutes of our Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce many of the public works and services which we find in our community appear on record long before they appear in the Statutes of our Province and in the By-laws of our Town.

The Carberry Board of Trade was founded on August 19, 1897, and the original petition to the Secretary of State for Canada and the Certificate of Formation are still retained. Those who signed the Petition and who are the founders of our present Chamber of Commerce are as follows: John D. Hunt, W. W. Ireland, Ed. Morton, J. M. Neilson, James McFetridge, H. Boyd, R. F. Hay, H. W. Brown, James W. McRae, J. J. Armstrong, J. Farley, G. B. Murphy, W. D. Munroe, F. E. Arkell, C. W. Maloan, Jos. Paynter, W. Atkin, W. M. Boyd, R. M. Harrison, O. B. Manville, F. J. Boulton, C. H. Des Forges, B. Stewart, Joseph McKay, W. H. Laird, Charles Street, G. A. Beers, James Kines, M. Finklestein, H. A. Manville, W. I. Smale, J. B. Henderson, A. Pearson, G. S. Haslam, A. E. May T. H. Logan, W. H. Duff, Robert Farley, William Logan.

Since the founding of the Carberry Board of Trade and the Car-



THOMAS C. WATTERSON
President C. of C.

berry and District Chamber of Commerce, the available records list the following men as the Presidents and Secretaries of the two organizations: Presidents: Ben Stewart, W. Jardine, John Balfour, W. G. Scott, J. L. Cowie. Secretaries, John D. Hunt, 1897; G. J. Freeland, 1912-27.

Unorganized from 1927 to 1937.

Presidents from 1937-59: W. N. Balfour, R. J. Hood, G. W. Walkey, R. (Dick) Wilkie, E. D. McPhail, A. L. MacKay, J. J. Wright G. A. Henderson, Reg. Muskett, Gordon McPhail, Robert Nelson, Thomas Watterson. Secretaries 1937-59: John G. Crich, Eric Lee, J. Barry Martin.

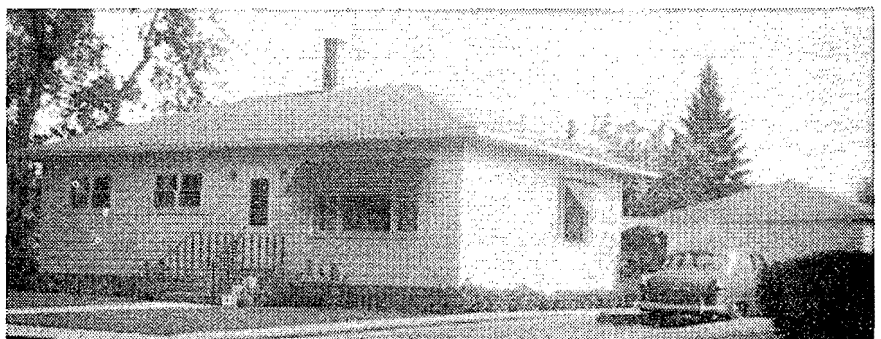
In addition to those who served as officers, there are many other men who served the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade for many years. The most prominent among these were: The Honorable Gregory Barrett, H. R. Hooper, B. W. Caldwell, Robert A. Garland, R. J. Waugh, M.D., A. E. Horton, E. Lucas, M. Menlove, A. R. Calvert and W. H. Lupton. Undoubtedly

many hard working members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce have not been mentioned, but the many benefits derived by the community from their efforts have not been forgotten.

Throughout their history, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce have worked in close association with the local governments and with the Carberry Agricultural Society. Many of the members of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce were members of other organizations so that the works and ideas of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce could be carried to those other important bodies to be executed.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade have throughout past years given active support to the work of the 4-H clubs and to the promotion of the projects within the Town designed to encourage good gardening and home and grounds improvement. The Chamber of Commerce, through its members, has also provided much encouragement to the Agricultural Society in the successful operation of the annual Agricultural Fair.

In earlier days, the main interest of the Board of Trade was to improve the vital public services of the Village, such as the improvement of railway service and the building of streets and roads in the Village and the Municipality. The Board of Trade, through its wide representation, was able to place a great deal of pressure on local and Provincial governments in order to obtain much needed improvements in the area. In those early days of the Village of Carberry, the Board of Trade also stressed the great need of improvement to the Postal and Telephone services in the Village



Hazel Banister residence — Winner of Chamber of Commerce Home Grounds Beautification Contest, 1958

and District. The excellent service we have in those fields today can be attributed to the efforts of the Board of Trade in bringing the needs and demands of the citizens to the attention of the proper authorities. In 1912 it is interesting to note that the Board of Trade was advocating the installation of Hydro Electric Power within the Town and it is equally interesting to note that at that same time the people of the Town were objecting strenuously to a potential mill rate of 35 mills. The Board of Trade, and later the Chamber of Commerce, always have shown a great deal of interest in civic affairs and improvements to the Town, such as the building of better streets and sidewalks, the improvement of vital communication services, the question of sanitary milk supply, the building of a Sewage Disposal System and Public Rest Rooms, and the establishment of the Kiddies' Park and Paddling Pool. These are only a few of the many projects that have been initiated or strongly supported by the

Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. At present, the Chamber of Commerce is associated with a large number of Chambers of Commerce from Central Manitoba in an organization known as Manitoba Highway No. 28 Association, which aims to have a North-South Highway built from Cartwright to Flin Flon via Carberry and Neepawa.

During the dark days of World War I and World War II, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce gave strong support to the war efforts of Carberry and the surrounding communities by actively engaging in the promotion of the Red Cross Blood drives, salvage work, and the provision of food and clothing for the victims of war-torn Europe. The humanitarian work of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in making provision for the less fortunate is exemplified in the work that the present Chamber of Commerce is now doing in regard to the operation of Easter Seal Campaign for Crippled Children.

The preceding paragraphs have

been but a brief outline of the work of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce throughout its sixty-two years of life. The organization has provided a great number of services of lesser fame but of equal importance to the community of Carberry, but it would be impossible to list them all. However, the foregoing items have shown the important parts that the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce have played within our community. The present Chamber of Commerce is still continuing its quiet but effective work within the Town, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to receive the strong support and recognition that it has enjoyed in the past.

In closing this history, special recognition must be given to the late W. N. Balfour and to John G. Crich for their untiring work within the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade. Their record of service is unequalled, and to them our present Chamber of Commerce owes a great debt.

75th ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

The "Blair" Retail Merchandising business was begun back in the year 1890 by J. T. Blair, at Alexander. At his death his sons carried on the business at Alexander and later at Souris, Manitoba.

In 1948, L. T. one of the sons established a business in Carberry. Several years ago this building along with the one now occupied by the Rex Cafe was owned by T. R. Brough known to his friends as 'Paddy'. He operated a Men's and Ladies' Ready-To-Wear and Grocery on the ground floor, and a bake shop down stairs. His clerks were Gladys Atkins, Lil McLaren, Ronald Clarke and Jim McLean. Mr. N. Coutts drove his delivery wagon using old Grey Toby, a pacer imported from Ontario.

Mr. Ben Caldwell, now retired at Vancouver, followed Brough as owner of the store. Before he sold, the building was divided into two parts. The north part was bought by Chinese for a cafe and the south half by Sam Bookhalter for a general business. In 1938 Bookhalter sold to Mr. and Mrs. A. Tardiff of St. Rose Manitoba. The large metal warehouse at the back was dismantled and living quarters built. Owing to ill health Mr. and Mrs. Tardiff sold out in 1948 to Mr. Blair who presently operates a general store under the name of "Blair's Solo Store". In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Blair, present staff members are: Miss Minnie Stewart; Miss Florence Hodgskin; Miss Ann Anderson; Mrs. W. E. Strain; Mrs. R. R. Smith; Delivery boy Eldon Lockhart.



Blair's

Solo Store

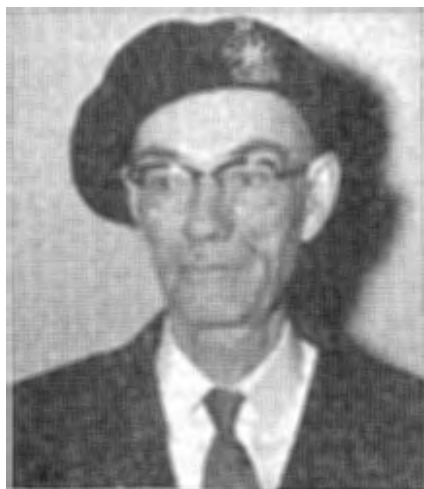
Groceries — Dry Goods

Frozen Foods — Meats

Carberry — Man.

Carberry Branch of The Canadian Legion

B.E.S.L. NO. 153



W. PANNEBAKER
President

The Carberry branch of the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., No. 153, was granted a charter in July 1944, with Comrade Charles A. Sear as president. The legion has its own recreation hall situated on the West side of Main Street. Besides being the sponsors of the local Boy Scouts and Cubs, this organization donates money to all worthy causes, such as Red Cross, March of Dimes, Canadian Institute of the Blind, etc., also look after sick and disabled veterans.

LADIES' AUXILIARY B.E.S.L.

The first meeting was held in the Carberry Town Hall on February 19, 1945, with 32 ladies present.

A special privilege was granted to allow 18 names to be placed on the Charter instead of the usual 15.

Since the beginning of this organization the following have served as its presidents: Mrs. T. P. Williams, who held the chair until June, 1946; Mrs. Hodgskin, who held office until Januray, 1949. Mrs. A. E. King has held the chair since this date.

Activities in this organization are numerous. In the field of Veterans' needs, Deer Lodge Hospital is never forgotten at Christmas time. A sitting room and a new wing in the Deer Lodge Hospital were furnished with our help. Other furnishings that have been provided were for the Carberry Hospital when it opened.

Scholarships have been given to veterans and children. Donations are given to such groups as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, The Manitoba T.B. Clinic, and CARE fund for crippled children.



Carberry Branch, Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. — Back row: J. Hulland; Wm. Ford; Mrs. Ronald Addison; Arthur Lundy; Howard Kneeshaw; R. Creasy. Front row: F. Higginson; R. Addison; C. Addison; H. Lee; E. D. Hodges; F. Ranson

Ladies' Auxiliary



Ladies' Auxiliary to Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. — Back row: Mrs. C. Addison; Mrs. W. Pannebaker; Mrs. Foster Ranson; Mrs. A. Goodmurphy. Front row: Mrs. J. Furey; Mrs. Wm. Cruikshank; Mrs. Wm. Addison; Mrs. W. D. McMillen; Mrs. Albert King, (president).

ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS



John W. Olmstead

General Insurance

Representing strong reliable companies and serving Carberry and district since 1943.

NEWS-EXPRESS BLDG.

CARBERRY

Fox Memorial Hospital



Officially opened on February 14, 1949.

The Fox Memorial Hospital of the Town of Carberry and the Municipality of North Cypress was opened in 1949, giving this area the first hospital facilities since the "Carberry Cottage Hospital" closed in the 1900s.

Many organizations and individuals contributed time, money and equipment. Mrs. Mina Fox was keenly interested and donated \$50,000.00 and the grounds on which to build, as a memorial to her late husband, Thomas Fox, a pioneer farmer of the district.

The first hospital council was appointed in 1947, with Mr. Richard Wilkie as chairman, Mr. James Hood as secretary and members, Norman McFarlane, Wallace Moffatt, Sam Reidle, John Muirhead and Ben Caldwell. This group gave many hours of their time deciding upon hospital plans, equipment, contracts with firms and numerous other details connected with the hospital. From their efforts and planning, the attractive, well equipped, 10 bed Fox Memorial Hospital was completed. A hospital board of eight members was then appointed for the management of the hospital. Of the original seven members Mr. S. L. Reidle and Mr. R. J. Hood are still serving on the board. Dr. G. T. McNeill was elected chief of staff and an additional board member representing the ladies' auxiliary was appointed. Messrs. Gilbert Brown, Norman Balfour, Robert Mikkelsen, Archie Menzies, Miss Lillian Rogers and Mrs. Walter Patterson have all served terms on the hospital board. The present hospital board is Mr. R. J. Hood chairman, Mrs. Clare Fitzsimmons, secretary, and members Messrs. S. L. Reidle, Colin Barlow,

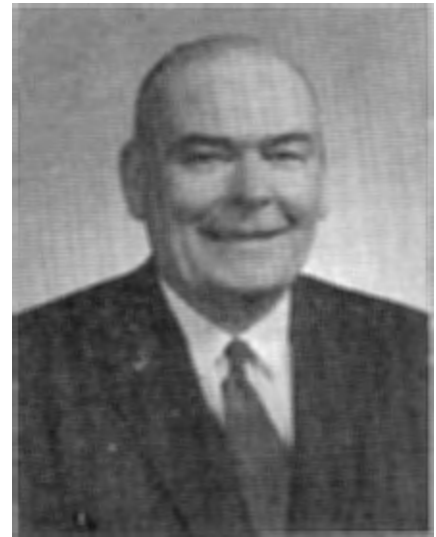
Stuart Cramer, George Calvert, Eldon McDonald and Mrs. Robert Mitchell.

"In Memoriam" gifts to the hospital are Wards furnished by Thos. S. Rogers family, Dr. R. J. Waugh family, Thomas S. Bailey family, McCarthy family, Mrs. Thomas Fox, and a desk by the S. Moffatt family. A ward was furnished by Carberry and Wellwood Masonic Lodges, the nursery and Superintendent's sitting room by De Winton Chapter I.O.D.E. Linens and miscellaneous supplies by the Fox Memorial Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary, a chair by Mr. Wallace Moffatt, Brookdale.

Miss Irene Oliver was matron of the original hospital staff employed in the hospital x-ray department. Miss Helen Taylor, Mrs. Lois Caithness, Misses Doris Moggey, Joyce Gibson and Hazel Smith were nurses. The housekeeping staff was Mrs. Howard Fee, Misses Muriel Graham, Joyce and Nellie Tennis. Mr. Howard Fee was caretaker.

After the first four years it was decided to enlarge the hospital to provide eight more beds and adequate room for operating, maternity and x-ray facilities. This addition was completed in 1954 making room for 18 beds and six bassinets.

The hospital now employs a staff of 21, Miss Myra Pearson as matron and the following nurses, Mesdames Trudy McJannet, Josephine McMillan, Irene Vinthers, Misses Shirley Kennedy, Clara Juzyniec, Jean Korlchuk, Margaret Ronald, Greta Lintott and Lois Welsman. Mrs. W. Switzer as bookkeeper and Mr. Willard Switzer as caretaker. The housekeeping staff includes Mrs. Elsie Kennedy, Mrs. Jennie Morgan, Misses Mavis Hunter, Dorothy Marnock, Maureen and Doreen Udey, Mrs. Thelma Willis and Mrs. Katharine Outhwaite.



R. J. Hood, Chairman

S. E. BURCH & SON

AUCTIONEERS



"Livestock and Farm Sales our Specialty"



Agents for the

Portage Mutual Insurance Co.

Dr. G. T. McNeill, the only doctor residing in Carberry when the hospital opened, has worked with untiring energy for the past 11 years, and with his ability and the modern hospital facilities, few people need to leave Carberry for treatment. Doctor Walter Patterson who came to Carberry in 1949, did much to add to the high calibre of work practised in the hospital and was active until his recent retirement. Drs. Claude Murphy, Lois Hokanson, and Brian Archer were here for several years. Dr. Bryson Murray came in 1957 to join the medical staff and make his home in Carberry.

Since the Fox Memorial Hospital opened in 1949, an increasing number of patients, many from areas far beyond the Municipality of North Cypress, come to Carberry for their medical care and over 7,000 have been admitted to the hospital for treatment.



First Fox Memorial Hospital Board 1950 — Presentation of Operating Table to Hospital by Mr. H. C. Banister on behalf of the Manitoba Brewers and Hotelkeepers' Association of Manitoba. Left to right: Norman McFarlane; Reeve S. L. Reidle; Matron Irene Oliver; Wallace Moffatt; Richard Wilkie; John Muirhead; H. C. Banister.

Fox Memorial Hospital Auxiliary

A meeting was called on June 28, 1948, to form a Women's Hospital Aid which would promote a new hospital building program. (The Fox Memorial Hospital was opened in February, 1949).

Mrs. B. W. Caldwell was Chairwoman and Mrs. E. D. McPhail was the secretary of the meeting. A nominating committee was appointed to bring in a slate of officers at the next meeting. Judge and Mrs. George of Morden, were guest speakers and they explained the duties and value of a Hospital Aid. The need for co-operation, good public relations, and constant consultation with the Hospital Board and Superintendent was stressed. Affiliation with the Provincial Hospital Aid Organization was emphasized.

The following officers were brought in at the July meeting: Honorary President, Mrs. T. Fox; President, Miss L. Rogers; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Len. Murray; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. W. Switzer; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Ewer; 4th vice-president, Mrs. M. Evans; secretary, Mrs. Ed. Evans; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Barlow. The Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up at this meeting.

The name taken for this organization was "The Fox Memorial Hospital Aid." It was decided that members could be Honorary, Life, and/or Active.

Today, the Aid has a membership that stands between 200 and 225 in



TRANNA ROGERS
President

number in Carberry. The Town is divided into four zones and from these, committees are formed to look after membership, social, purchasing and sewing.

Each outlying district has its own Hospital Aid and a representative from each area is sent to the meeting held in the Carberry Municipal Hall on the second Monday of each month.

Serving as representatives from the various districts are: Mrs. DeAthe, Arizona; Mrs. W. Moffatt, Brookdale; Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Castle Point; Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Fairview; Mrs. M. Olmstead, Gregg; Mrs. Clare Fitzsimmons, Harte; Mrs. J. McLaren, Linwood; Mrs. S. Mc-

Donald, Melbourne; Mrs. M. Mikkelsen, Oberon; Mrs. H. Sears, Petrol; Mrs. R. Bailey, Prosser; Mrs. J. Elmhirst, Pleasant Point; Mrs. D. Smith, Sidney; Mrs. M. Steen, Stinson; Mrs. Robert Muirhead, Summerville; and Mrs. T. Wardell, Wellwood.

The Aid has supplied the Hospital with furniture, drapes, bedding, linens, dishes, stainless steel cutlery, cooking utensils, toasters, coffee makers, ironers, clothes dryer, washing machine, and many supplies for the operating room.

The districts have held pantry showers each year and donated the gifts as well as their financial and sewing aid.

During the past ten years the following ladies have presided: Miss L. Rogers, Mesdames Evelyn Bailod, Evelyn Patterson, Jean Thomson, Mary Jardine, Dorothy McPhail, and Tranna Rogers who occupies the chair at present.

The secretaries were Mesdames Ed. Evans, and Clare Ruckle.

The treasurers: Mesdames M. Barlow, D. McPhail, Evelyn Patterson, and Shirley Heslip.

The receipts for the past ten years have been \$30,251.54 and the expenditures \$28,964.99. This money was realized from donations, fees, Birthday teas, Fair dinners, lunches, teas, dances, raffles, bazaars, and quilt sales.

Today we have a well equipped hospital that stands as a credit to our community and districts.

Carberry Fire Brigade



FIRE DEPT. PERSONNEL — left to right: top, Ron Addison; Nels Butt, (captain); Jim Hammill; Jack Markle, Sr.; 3rd row: Bill Armstrong; Nim Coutts. 2nd row: Maurice Graham, (driver); Bob Ramsey; Cy Godin; Peter Kramarchuk; Harley Pallister; Keith Rae; Bill Lupton, (deputy chief). Front row: Allan Graham, (fire chief); John Gibson; George Swaenepoel.

The Town of Carberry stands unique when its fire record is reviewed along with other towns of comparable size. Few of the old-timers are able to recall any really devastating fires; none of the younger folk can speak of excitement caused by swooping fires. Except for the fire of 1896, which destroyed ten business places and residences, and the Mill fire of '16, Carberry has a good record.

Carberry had just begun when steps were taken to organize a fire fighting unit. By-law No. 174 was passed allowing Mayor N. Dickie, Clerk, George Balfour, to spend \$793 to buy a fire fighting apparatus from the Brandon Machine Works. This was done on May 10, 1899.

As the town grew, far sighted citizens knew the need for a proper fire protection system. Hence in 1906, the ratepayers were presented with a \$9,000 by-law, which they in due course passed. Carberry soon had a hydrant system supplied by a uniform water pressure of one hundred pounds.

George Froom moved that N. Coutts become a member of the Fire Brigade. This motion was seconded by C. Atkins. The next year, 1912, December 26, it was proposed that J. Markle be asked to act as a fireman. He became a member on November 24, 1914. W. Armstrong became a member in 1915. All three are still active.

Then came the great Mill fire on February 11, 1916. This mill was one of the best and most modern

roller flour and grist mills in Manitoba. Around 1907 it ceased operation. The owners thought the shut-down would be temporary but circumstances kept it closed. Its burning was a sad event in the lives of Carberry's citizens for even in the most disinterested there was hope that the mill would one day operate. The fire put an end to this dream even though the fighting firemen of Carberry's brigade did their best to save both mill and dream.

Things went on in an uneventful manner until 1940 when a 2-ton Ford fire engine was purchased in June.

In August, 1948, Allan Graham became Fire Chief. This same year the local firemen attended the Fire School in Winnipeg. This is now an annual highlight.

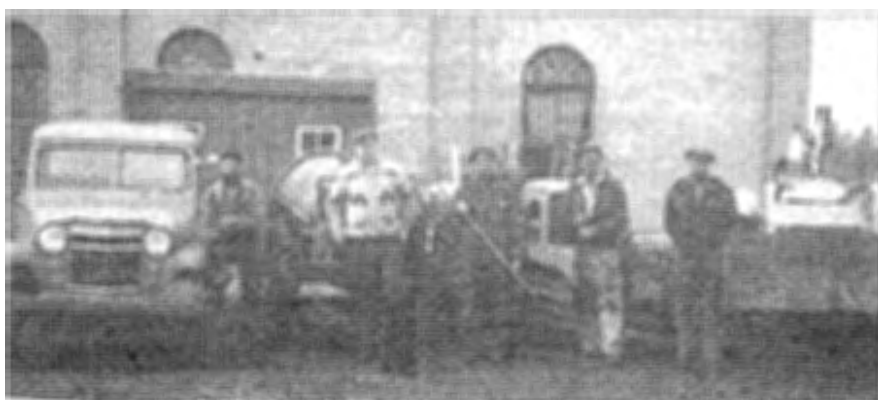
In January, 1949, the Carberry Fire Department was awarded the first prize for fire prevention in the "Towns under 5,000 population" class.

The equipment owned by the Carberry Brigade is: 250-gallon tank; 5-gallon pump tank; 2-2½ gallon foam extinguishers; 30 pound dry chemical extinguisher; one-quart Pyrene extinguisher; approximately 1,200 feet of 1½" and 2½" hose; 100 feet 1" hose; 2 all-purpose masks; 1 chemox mask; 6 helmets; 10 coats.

Officers elected for 1959 are as follows: Fire Chief, Allan Graham; Deputy Chief, Bill Lupton; Captain, Nels Butt; Secretary, Peter Kramarchuk. Below appears the names of the men currently serving on the brigade, with dates denoting when the individual began his service.

N. Coutts, July '11; J. Markle, November '14; W. Armstrong, December '15; J. Gibson, January '41; M. Graham, January '41; A. Graham, March '46; N. Butt, March '46; W. Lupton, January '47; J. Hammill, September '48; P. Kramarchuk, September '48; R. Addison, June '52; C. Court, October '53; R. Ramsey, July '55; G. Swaenepoel, January '57; S. A. Godin, July '57; K. Rea, January '59; H. Pallister, March '59.

CARBERRY'S Public Works Department



PUBLIC WORKS DEPT., Town of Carberry — left to right: Ron Addison; W. H. Lupton, chairman public works dept; John Beswitherick; Mike Stoprya; Allan Graham. Ron and Allan are full time employees. Equipment shown: Willy's Jeep, 600-gal. tank, grader, tractor equipped with backhoe and front-end loader.

Carberry Burial Grounds



Milton Steen

A group of public minded citizens in 1882 called a meeting to discuss the matter of providing a Burial Ground for the community. This meeting on October 25, was the start of the beautiful burial ground we have to-day. Unanimously deciding to go forward a committee of three persons was appointed with instruction to procure a site, have it correctly laid out and fenced. After careful examination the site chosen was just north of the Town on the N.E. ¼ Section 36, Township 10, Range 15, being six acres purchased from Mr. C. Rasmussen.

This Committee was also the first Board of Trustees and was composed of William Spence, Chairman; Henry McLeod, Secretary - Treasurer, and George Hope, the third member.

The amounts first charged were as follows:— a 4 grave plot \$20.00, single graves \$3.00, opening graves \$5.00, when rules and regulations

were set up.

The first caretaker was Mr. C. Rasmussen (Sr.). The first persons to be buried in the Cemetery were Festus Lee, a 9-month-old boy, in 1882, and William Rea, aged 29, in 1883. Several persons who have died previously transferred to the Burial Ground after that date. There are approximately 2,000 persons buried in the cemetery to this date.

The old timers were not content to stand still and as time went on services and buildings were added as needed. In 1885 the small house, which is still there, was built. In 1911 the vault was erected and is still in use. In 1925 the windmill and water system was installed. This brings the time into the present generation, who have carried on in a capable manner, in the custom established by their forefathers. By this date the trees, shrubs and flowers were well grown, and during the summer particularly during peony season when the whole area is a mass of color — set in a lush green background, surrounded by tall stately pine trees—is a scene well worth seeing. Many persons drive for miles

in the summer time to see this beauty spot on the prairies. A great amount of credit is due to the C. Rasmussen family for the present condition, who during the past 50 years, have put in uncounted hours of work for no more remuneration than to make it a more beautiful spot. The engraved ornamental gate pillars were also donated by the Rasmussen family.

The Board of Trustees in 1946 decided that proper care could not be given with hand machines and one caretaker, consequently the first power mower was purchased that year. Since that date bigger and better machinery has been installed. Extra men have been engaged as needed until to-day it can justly be called one of the beauty spots of Carberry and a fitting resting place for our pioneer forefathers.

The Board of Trustees in 1953 on looking ahead decided more space would be needed very soon. Negotiations were started to procure another 6 acres which were eventually purchased from Mr. Howard Baron. This space is directly south of the old site. The area was fenced and seeded to grass the following year and the next season trees were planted around the west, south and east sides. In 1958 one quarter was surveyed, marked out in plots and is now ready for use.

There have been seventeen Chairmen and five Secretary-Treasurers in charge during the seventy-seven year period. The late Alexander Robertson being Secretary-Treasurer for forty-six years during the years 1889-1935. The late E. J. Strain was a valued board member for approximately forty years.

The present Board is comprised of Milton Steen, Chairman, Henry McLeod, Chas. A. Sear, S. E. Reidle, A. R. Calvert, S. Cramer, L. A. Muirhead, R. J. Hood, Sec.-Treas.

Financial assistance and assurance of high level of efficiency, was aided by one of Carberry's pioneers, Mr. C. G. Murphy, now living in Winnipeg, who donated a generous sum of money which is invested and set up as a Trust Fund, the interest only to be used. This amount, coupled with Grants from the Town of Carberry and the Rural Municipality of North Cypress, will insure that the Burial Ground, started in a modest manner in 1882 will be continued and kept up to a high standard and be a living monument to the foresight of the early pioneers.

75th ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS



BILL'S BARBER SHOP

and

POOL ROOM

Wm. CRUIKSHANK, Prop.

Carberry Film Council

The Carberry Film Council was organized on May 17, 1948, when members of ten organizations met in the Town Hall for this purpose. After Mr. Thomas Davidson of the National Film Board showed several short films, the meeting was chaired by J. W. Olmstead with R. J. Hood, secretary.

The report of the committee promoting the project of a sound film projector showed that approximately \$330.00 would be contributed by 12 local organizations towards the purchase of equipment. These organizations were. Agricultural Society; I.O.D.E.; L.O.B.A.; United Church; Knox Presbyterian Church; I.O.O.F.; Game and Fish Association; Canadian Legion; "14-20" Club"; Masonic Lodge; Chamber of Commerce and Cadets. Mr. D. G. Ramsey, chairman of the School Board, reported that the Board was prepared to pay the balance of the purchase price.

Officers elected were: E. J. Pearn, chairman; G. A. Henderson, vice-chairman; J. W. Olmstead, secretary-treasurer; Richard Buck, custodian and librarian; Miss Susan Menzies, member of Executive.

The constitution and by-laws were drawn up by the executive and adopted at a later meeting. According to the original by-laws, only licensed projectionists are allowed to use the machine and other equipment. At various times, workshops have been held to train new operators.

The Film Council is now affiliated with the North Norfolk branch of the National Film Board. This gives member organizations the use of a wide selection of films at little expense. For several years the Council sponsored a monthly Film Night at which educational films were shown free of charge.

The Film Council is made up of a representative of each member organization. To date eleven local organizations hold membership, paying an annual fee of \$5.00. This revenue is used to pay the insurance and the up-keep of the equipment. A member of the School Board is also on the Council.

The work of three members of the Film Council was recognized when these persons left town. In October 1956, at a dinner meeting of the Council, Mr. E. J. Pearn was presented with a small gift. In June,



E. J. Pearn
First President



Mrs. R. J. Hood
1959 President

1957, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Buck, who had both been of great service, were recipients of a gift at a surprise party.

The present executive consists of: Mrs. R. J. Hood, president, J. W. Olmstead, vice-president; Mrs. R. H. Boaz, secretary-treasurer and custodian; A. L. MacKay, executive member.

The work of this Council has done much to promote the use of audio-visual education in Carberry.

75th Anniversary Greetings

from the Management and Staff of
The Carberry News-Express



Shown, back row, left to right: John W. Olmstead, associate editor; Jack Boak, linotype operator and compositor; George Swaenepoel, pressman and compositor; Jim Nicol, composing room assistant; William H. Lupton, editor and publisher. Front row: Mrs. Ellen Smith, mailing assistant; Mrs. W. H. Lupton, proof reader; Mrs. Beulah Fallis, assistant linotype operator; Mrs. Laura Olmstead, reporter; Mrs. Dorothy Morrison, linotype operator.

The Carberry News-Express

PUBLISHERS OF THE NEWS-EXPRESS

PRINTERS OF THE CANADIAN GUNNER

Main Street

—

Carberry, Man.



L. to r. Csts. R. Smith; G. Ferguson; D. Hanson.

In 1943, the Town of Carberry signed a contract with the Federal Government to have the Royal Canadian Mounted Police aid in administration of justice and enforce the laws of Canada. One man was then employed to police the town.

1953 saw the establishment of a permanent country Detachment here. The strength of the Force was increased to two members; one Corporal was employed entirely in country work and a Constable enforced the policing of the Town. The area policed by the country detachment went from Carberry, west to a point two miles east of Douglas; north to Brookdale, taking in Oberon and Wellwood; east from Carberry to the western outskirts of MacGregor, taking in Sidney, Melbourne, Austin, and Pratt. This area had previously been policed by R.C.M.P. Detachments at Brandon and Gladstone, Manitoba.

Some months later another member was added to the strength of Carberry's Detachment. Now, a Corporal and Constable enforced the policing of the country area and a Constable policed Carberry. The country area was again extended and the Carberry Detachment now took in MacGregor, plus a further seven miles east of this village. The detachment area went north from Austin for 10 miles, taking in the Pine Creek District.

In September, 1958, there was the establishment of a two-man highway patrol section at Carberry. The duty of this section was to enforce the Highway Traffic Act on all Provincial Trunk Highways within the area. Thus the present day strength of the Detachment is one Corporal and two Constables with two Constables employed on Highway traffic working from Carberry Detachment.

The Federal Government recently announced that a permanent, standard type Detachment Quarters

The Carberry Flute Band originated in 1935 and has had 24 years of service to the community. Of the original members, only five still belong to the band at the present time. They are: John Muirhead, James C. Muirhead, Nat McMaster, John Dennstedt, and Leonard Muirhead. The band has about 25 members including four majorettes. It has grown steadily from the beginning. Many of its members have moved away or passed on. Last year, the bandmaster, Andrew Muirhead, passed away after many years of service. W. P. Fitzsimmons became the next bandmaster. Other new Officers for 1959 are: President, A. T. Brown; Sec. Treas., J. C. Muirhead; Assistant Bandmas-

would be built during the fiscal year of 1960-61. This building is to have living accommodations for a married Non-Commissioned officer and his family, single quarters, a cell block, and a two-car garage.

Members of the Force who have served in a permanent capacity at Carberry are: Sgt. S. Stilborn, Cpls. Calcrafft, Woodbridge, Stuart, Sgt. Hierlihy, Cst. Dow, Cst. Turnbull, Cst. Bleakley.

The present day staff is: Cpl. Rumble, Csts. Hanson, Smith, Ferguson and McKay.

ter, L. A. Muirhead. The members are from Summerville, Fairview, Wellwood, Carberry and Sidney.

The flute band plays several times each year. The places they have played, besides 12th of July Orangemen's Celebrations, are Neepawa, Clear Lake, Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Souris, MacGregor, Brandon, (usually for the Orange Order). They accommodate local organizations such as 4-H Clubs, The Oddfellows, the Carberry and District Field Day, and the Carberry Legion. The Band has had more demand from the Orangemen than any other organization, but they have always served the public when possible. Each member of the band gives his service free of charge, and all donations to the band are used for operating expenses which are usually quite high. As this is the only band in the Carberry District, it is quite right that all the citizens should give it their support. All the band members spend a great deal of time and money travelling around without any remuneration except the good fellowship which has kept the band together these 24 years. The Band congratulates the Carberry Agricultural Society on its 75th Anniversary.



Carberry Flute Band and Majorettes



Carberry Egg & Poultry Station

Hugh Palen, Prop.

Phone 169

Carberry

Carberry Boy Scouts and Cubs



SCOUT GROUP — Top, left to right: Ken Willis; Gordon Duncan; Charlie Vidnes; Scoutmaster, R. M. Clark; Assistant Scoutmaster, Wayne Nelson; Peter Eyvindson; Donald Campbell; Walter Rochelle. 2nd row: David Kirk; Ronald Hammill; Neville Johnson; Murry Rochelle. 3rd row: Grant Willis; John Devine; Tim Halliday; Gary Hood; Brian Hutchings; Ken Prieston; Ross Jardine; Joe Nicholson.



CUB GROUP — Top, left to right: Norman Feldman; Bill McMillan; Tom Addison; Murray Clark; Don Hardy; Cubmaster, Peter Kramarchuk; Ronnie McNeill; Billy Currie; John Marnock; Jim Lee; Ricky Prieston. 2nd row: Jack Wallace; Ricky Henderson; Gordon Alders; Jim Creasy; Allan Wright; Brian Kneeshaw; Jim DeVine; George MacKay; George Mack; Douglas Feldman. 3rd row: Don Menzies; Perry Godin; Eddy Ireland; Jim Boaz; Murray Jarvis; Norman Harburn; John McNeill; Lloyd Goodmurphy; Jim Marnock. Missing from photo: Gary Dickson.



CHARTER PRESENTATION — On Friday, April 17, 1959, Mr. Tyler of the Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts' Association, presented the Group Charter to the Carberry Branch of the Canadian Legion, sponsors of the 1st Carberry Troop. Shown left to right: Asst. Scoutmaster W. Nelson; A. Hardie, chairman; W. Pannebaker, president (holding charter); E. Broughton, secretary; P. Kramarchuk, Cubmaster; R. M. Clark, Scoutmaster. Missing from photo: Cy Godin, treasurer.

The absence of written records on Scouting in Carberry accounts for the brief resume appearing below. Scouting has been carried on by many people from various walks of life. In the '20s Miss Robertson and Mr. T. C. Douglas (now Premier of Saskatchewan) took over these duties. In the '40s, H. Symons, R.A.F., Beryl (Coutts) Cuddy. In 1955, B. J. Barnes, R.A. F. This year "Snuffy" Clark took over the position of Scoutmaster. Peter Kramarchuk has been active in Scouting in Carberry since 1945 up to the present time.

Carberry Credit Union

Perhaps one of the youngest organizations recorded in this book is the Carberry Credit Union Society which was organized on October 7, 1957, at a meeting called by T. D. Coombs. Mr. Jack Searcy of



James Nicholson

the Manitoba Credit Union League was the guest speaker, and it was decided to apply for a charter from the Provincial Government, which was granted on October 28, 1957.

Officers elected were Directors: James E. Nicholson, president; Errol A. Berry, vice-president; R. Hutton, George Feldman and R. R. Thomas. Credit Committee: J. W. Olmstead, S. A. Godin, Wilford Barber. Supervisory Committee: Peter Wiebe, David Elliott, Thos. Coombs. Robert Mitchell was named manager-treasurer, and was later replaced by R. R. Thomas, who at present holds the office. Paid-up membership was approximately 20 and by the end of 1957 was 51 with paid-up share capital of \$868.22. One loan was made.

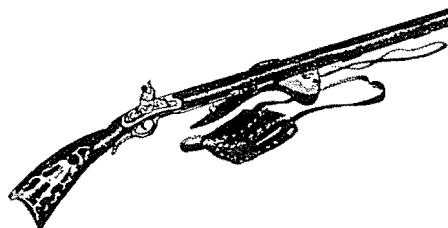
On December 31, 1958, membership had increased to total 108, a gain of over 100% with share capital of \$4,224.97. 33 loans were made totalling \$7,120.00. Share capital gain in 1958 was \$3,356.38 and a dividend of 3% was declared.

Officers elected at the annual meeting on April 15, 1959, are as follows: Directors, George Feldman and Elmer Hill; Credit Committee, S. A. Godin; Supervisory Committee, Len Goodridge; Educational and Publicity, T. D. Coombs.

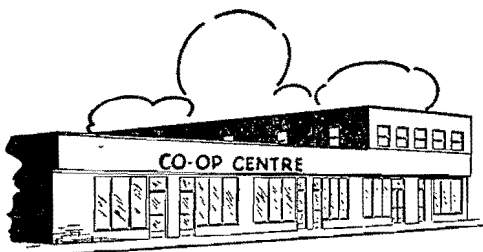
WEAPONS OF DEMOCRACY

CHANGE WITH THE TIMES!

For decades in our early history, the hand-primed flintlock guarded the pioneer home. It helped keep order, prevented injustices and protected the family against constant danger.



In this modern age, the flintlock has become a museum piece, but its place in the community has been filled by modern economic weapons.



One of these is the Consumer Co-operative. It serves as a stimulant to the community spirit of self-help for security. Through the principle of consumer ownership and control it is a weapon by which families can unite for mutual protection.

For your own protection and for the protection of all . . .

JOIN AND SUPPORT

YOUR CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE

Appreciation

ON behalf of the Book Committee appointed by Directors of the Carberry Agricultural Society, I would like to express our most sincere appreciation for the splendid co-operation received from all who have contributed to the printing of this Anniversary Edition. The willingness of the many correspondents in gathering the history of their respective districts or organizations has been most gratifying, and the response of the many advertisers far beyond expectations.

Only four months ago when your Book Committee was named, the responsibility of producing a book, within such a short period of time, covering a period of 75 years of progress appeared an impossibility. However, at a joint meeting with Council Members of both the Town of Carberry and the Rural Municipality of North Cypress, the enthusiasm of all concerned was very evident and there was no alternative but to proceed. Mr. Welland Stonehouse, District Agricultural Representative, accepted the responsibility as Editor-in-Chief, and his untiring efforts along with Mr. William H. Lupton, Editor and Publisher of the Carberry News-Express, who have worked closely together in arranging the general plan of the book and in preparing the layout of each page, together with News-Express staff members who have labored far in excess of their normal hours, have made it possible for this book to become a reality.

Other contributors worthy of recognition are our local photographers Mr. John G. Crich and Rev. D. W. Heslip, who gave of their time, ability and equipment in providing many of the photographs found in this book. Their willingness to provide this service was much appreciated. Also much credit goes to Miss Hazel Banister, Secretary of the Agricultural Office, who unstintingly gave of her time in preparing correspondence and to Mr. Stonehouse for the use of the Agricultural Office. To these generous hearted people and to the many, many others who have assisted in making possible this 75th publication, we tender our sincere thanks.

The Committee extends Anniversary Greetings to all, and a hope that this book will not only provide entertainment to its readers, but that it will recall some pleasant memories of the past, indicate activities of the present and provide visions for the future. If this has been accomplished, we will then feel highly rewarded for having participated in this project.

—J. W. Olmstead, Chairman.



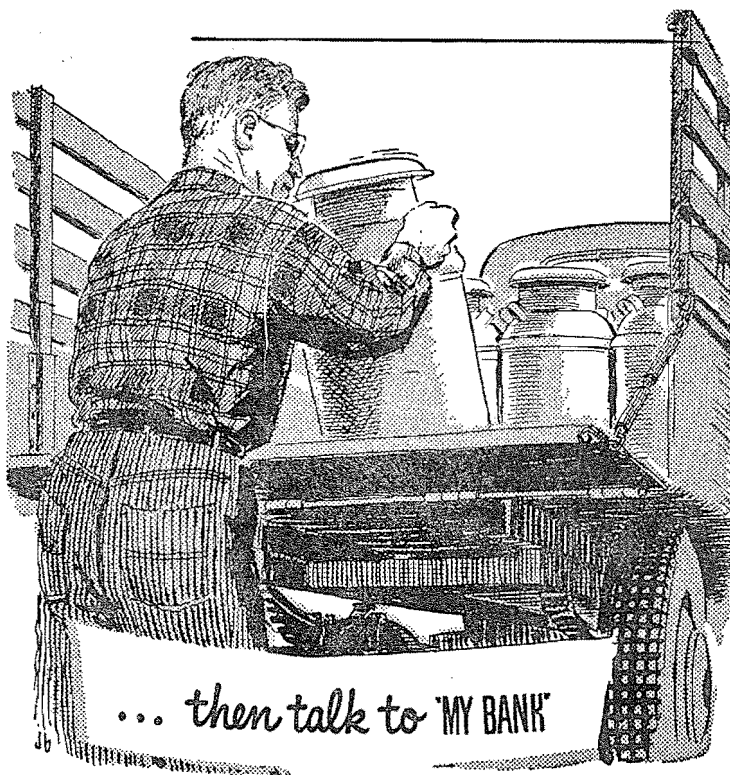
EDITOR'S NOTE

The foregoing pages of this Anniversary Edition not only reveal historical information, but within the pages are found the results of a tremendous community endeavor. Many hours of research have been spent in gathering information with many more hours spent in compiling it into book form. All who have contributed their time to writing articles are subject to criticism as accurate information was almost an impossibility in many cases. We trust the readers will be lenient for any obvious errors.

The time has been short, the task a heavy one, the co-operation has been excellent. To all who have assisted in any way, I extend my personal thanks.

—Welland Stonehouse, Editor-in-Chief

Do you need a **NEW TRUCK?**



A necessity on almost any farm, a good sturdy truck saves you time, work and money in a hundred ways.

If you're short of ready cash for such a profit-building purchase, FIL may be your answer. A B of M Farm Improvement Loan can put a new or used truck to work for you on your farm very quickly. Why not talk it over with the manager of your nearest B of M branch this week?

If your proposition is sound, you can get a B of M Farm Improvement Loan for any type of equipment you need on your farm.



... extends best wishes
and heartiest congratulations
to the Carberry Agricultural Society
on the occasion of its
Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

Carberry Branch: N. C. MUNSON, Manager

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817