

men to the fire. Method of transportation was an old half-ton truck. We could say that our first fire chief was Jim Oakes, and firemen were Sandy Gunn, Don Couture, Ken McKaughan, Bill Kirkness, Bob Schindler, and many others.

The municipality purchased two cylinder-type tanks on wheels. It took four to six men to load these units on the half-ton truck along with back packs, then off to the fire. The first major fire to be fought with this equipment was the Clandeboye elevator. The elevator was saved that time.



First fire fighting equipment R.M. of St. Andrews, Fire Chief Edwin Carter, 1979, Clandeboye.

Our first truck purchase was a 1956 used GMC army truck with a tank capacity of 1600 gallons of water. It had six-wheel drive, portable pump, and maximum speed was fifty m.p.h. This truck was used until the late 1970's. Because of its six-wheel drive, it was ideal for access to fields, marsh areas, and snow-covered roads. This truck was stationed in Clandeboye, in what is known as Fire Hall No. 1.

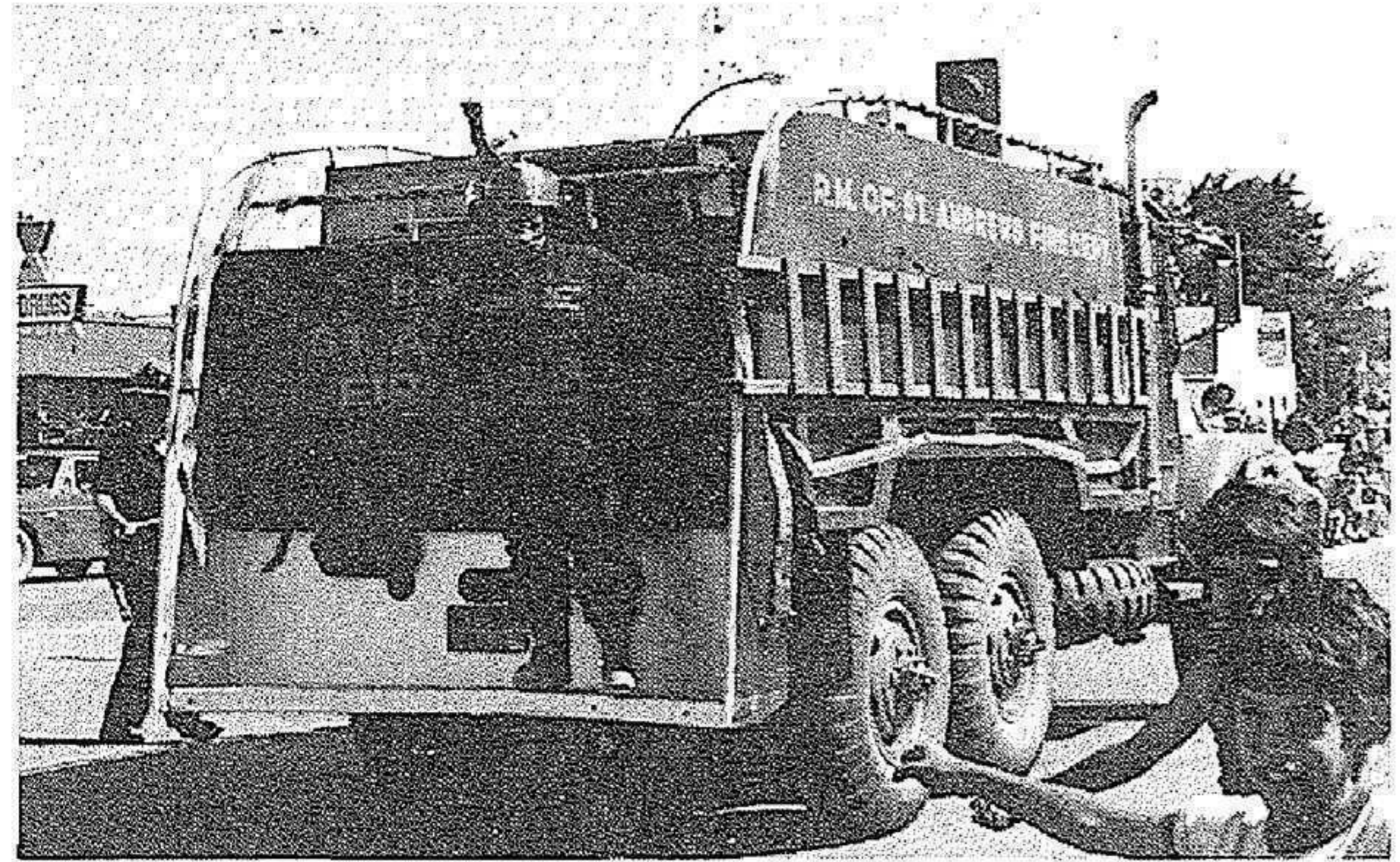
In 1974 another used truck was purchased from the Beausejour area. It was a cab over International tanker. As the municipality grew, the need for additional equipment increased. A used fire pumper Diamond "T" was purchased from the City of Winnipeg. Capacity was 300 gallons. It was complete with power train drive and could handle 1½" and 2½" hoses. Later the tank capacity was increased to 600 gallons.

Growth at the south end of our municipality made it a necessity for us to move some equipment closer to that area. A decision was made to move the pumper Diamond "T" closer to St. Andrews. Space



First fire truck out of Clandeboye, R.M. of St. Andrews.

was rented from Fial Masonry in Selkirk. If a fire started in the south area, a truck from Clandeboye and our truck in Selkirk would be dispatched.



St. Andrews Municipal Fire Truck, 1980.

By this time, better communication was needed. A private telephone line was made available to us, with extensions at Edwin Carter's, Alexander Store, Jim Oakes' home and the Municipal office. Mrs. Jean Carter became the operator and dispatcher of all fire calls, which is still in effect to this day.

Growth in the north part of the municipality made us aware of the need for a fire truck to protect that area. A 1975 used GMC tanker was purchased. It had a capacity of 1500 gallons, stainless steel tank, portable pump, and was placed in Ford Drilling's garage. The availability of water was there, and quick access to highways made it an ideal area to house our fire truck.

In 1974 a new Seagraves Fire Pumper was purchased, complete with power drive pump. Capacity

was 800 gallons, and there were connections for 1½" and 2½" hoses. This truck was stationed in #1 Fire Hall in Clandeboye. The Seagraves answers to all calls, north and south.

In 1977 our first well was drilled at the No. 1 Fire Hall. Previous to this, water was obtained from ditches, sloughs creeks, river, the steam plant in Selkirk, or any other place where water was available.

Council, in their wisdom, could foresee the rapid growth that would take place south of Selkirk. In 1975 a new fire hall was built just off St. Andrews Road. The hall is a large two-bay building, complete with a 6" well, washrooms and meeting area. The Diamond "T" pumper was moved from Selkirk to No. 2 Hall.

In 1979 a new truck was purchased, an International. A 1600-gallon metal tank was installed with a portable water pump. This was then moved to the south No. 2 Hall because of the increased population in that area. A used Eaton's van was purchased and used for equipment at the No. 2 Fire Hall. The south end of the municipality had now complete protection.

It was now time to retire our first truck. Parts for the old GMC army truck were not available and the truck was always in need of some repair. Maximum speed was twenty miles per hour — not quite suitable for quick response. This left No. 1 Fire Hall in Clandeboye with only one truck. In 1980 a new International truck was purchased. A water tank of 2000-gallon capacity was installed, along with a portable pump.

Communications always have to be updated. Two-way radio units were purchased for each hall. These units were installed in each pumper only. This way they could communicate with the dispatcher, each pumper unit, and the Public Works Department of the municipality. To further our efficiency, pocket beepers were rented on a trial basis. When a fire call came in, the dispatcher would dial the beeper number, which would alert the firemen, who would call in to find out the location of the fire. This system, although a great improvement, left too much room for errors and delay. At this date we are awaiting delivery of pager systems for every fireman. One call from our dispatcher alerts and gives location of the fire. It is our intention to keep abreast of new communication systems available. A minute saved could mean saving a human life, cattle or buildings.

The need for our own premises was felt in the north part of the municipality. A new 30 x 50 metal insulated building has been erected in the Matlock area, adjacent to the Matlock Community Hall. The building is complete with 6" well, washrooms, and

meeting area. Although it will house only one fire truck at present, there is room for another two fire trucks. Occupancy January 1, 1982.

Portable holding tanks have been purchased for the No. 1 and No. 2 Fire Halls. This enables us to have a supply of water while the tankers go for refills. The following information will give you an idea of our water capacity:

No. 1 Fire Hall, Clandeboye, Man.

1 Pumper 800 gallons. 1 Tanker 2000 gallons.

2 Portable Tanks — 1000 gallons each.

Total — 4800 gallons of water.

No. 2 Fire Hall, St. Andrews area.

1 Pumper 600 gallons. 1 Tanker 1600 gallons.

2 Portable Tanks — 1000 gallons each.

Total — 4200 gallons of water.

No. 3 Fire Hall, Matlock area

1 Tanker 1500 gallons.

1 Portable Tank — 1000 gallons.

Total — 2500 gallons of water.

For the present, we find that the residents of St. Andrews Municipality should feel fire safe within our boundaries, with adequate water supply and capacity in all areas.

Two years ago, through the Fire Commissioner's Department, a mutual aid system of all Fire Departments was formed. This would enable a Fire Department in need of help to call the area co-ordinator to dispatch neighboring departments to assist in major emergencies. The St. Andrews Fire Department is part of the Interlake Mutual Aid District. Assistance could be obtained from West St. Paul, St. Clements, Selkirk, Rosser, Teulon, Stonewall, Winnipeg Beach, and the Interlake Hutterite Colony. Our services are also reciprocal to these areas.

The Rural Municipality of St. Andrews' Council is very proud of its Fire Department. Along with its equipment, we boast of forty good, experienced volunteer fire people. Leadership consists of:

Mrs. Jean Carter — Co-ordinator and Dispatcher

Mr. Edwin Carter — Fire Chief — No. 1 Hall

Mr. Reg. Haddad — Deputy Chief — No. 1 Hall

Mr. Ron Truthwaite — Captain — No. 2 Hall

Mr. Tony Paradoski — Lieutenant — No. 2 Hall

Mr. Ron Lucyshen — Captain — No. 3 Hall

Mr. Don Skorupski — Lieutenant — No. 3 Hall

First official Fire Department meeting — 1970.

Fire Chiefs

Jim Oakes — From start to 1970

Ryan Schofield — 1970 to 1974

Edwin Carter — 1974 to present

Senior Level: Responsible to Council

Peter Ducheck, Reeve

J. C. "Curly" Gagnon, Councillor, Chairperson

Al. Shrupka, Councillor, Committee

Nick Huminicki, Councillor, Committee

Let's keep St. Andrews green

Fire Hall No. 2 serves growing area by Barry Senyk

The volunteer fire fighters of fire hall no. 2 on Riverview Ave. in St. Andrews serves a busy and well-populated area of the municipality.

The fire station is situated in an area where homes continually pop up in new subdivisions south of the town of Selkirk. The 11 men and one woman, Marge Paradoski, also protect one of the busiest airports in Canada, as well as industry, schools and historic landmarks.

In that end of the R.M. of St. Andrews is the St. Andrews airport where private planes, flying clubs and schools, and aircraft-related light industry are based. There is also a float plane base on the Red River.

Mandak Industries, the Union Carbide plant and part of the Selkirk Rolling Mills are in the R.M. of St. Andrews, not in Selkirk, and so are under the protection of fire hall no. 2.

Hundreds of children attend three schools, Mapleton, St. Andrews and the new Lockport School, in the area. Also important in the district are the historical buildings in St. Andrews, built when the area was a vital social and cultural base in Manitoba before the turn of the century.

Personnel from the fire hall attend car fires and accidents, especially likely to happen on the busy No. 8 and No. 9 highways running between Winnipeg and the Interlake.

Fire Hall No. 2 holds three vehicles, a pumper, a tanker and an equipment truck. In a short time the pumper will be two-way radio equipped for a communications link with the fire hall.

Water is pumped into the trucks from a well at the station. Before water had to be picked up at any slough that could be reached easily.

There is also a portable canvas tank that can hold 1000 gallons, allowing the tanker to pick up more water while insuring a good supply at the fire site. With the trucks, (the pumper holds water too) and portable tank, Captain Frank Faraci of no. 2 station, has 3500 gallons available at any one time.

Emergency calls go directly to the No. 1 station in Clandeboye where the chief of the department, Edwin Carter, is based. From there calls are put out to the volunteer fire fighters in the emergency area.

A third station for the municipality is situated in Matlock. In total the St. Andrews Municipality has 30 to 40 volunteers to call on at any one time.

Chairman of the Fire and Police Protection Committee for the R.M. of St. Andrews, Curly Gagnon, said their fire department also has an agreement with the surrounding municipalities if further help is needed in a fire. They would not come unless they are called by the department here, he said.

The agreement extends to the town of Selkirk, the R.M.s of St. Clements, Rockwood, St. Paul, and an Interlake Hutterite colony that has its own fire fighting equipment.

In between calls Mr. Gagnon inspects each fire-hall in the municipality some 15 to 20 times a year. They are surprise inspections, he said, where he makes sure the trucks are in running order and the equipment is ready for action.

Fire Trucks Are Red Because* *

Fire Trucks are red because

Truckers are dancers

Dancers are couples

Couples are joined together in matrimony

Which makes them a groom and a bride

The Bride has a train which runs on tracks

Tracks run into yards and two yards made a fathom

If you can't fathom the question you pay a forfeit

A cat has four feet which makes four rulers

'Course we only have two rulers and one of them is Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth is a boat which goes on top of the water

Now you know that water has waves which make it rough

Roughage is what makes cattle get heavy on the scales — which grow on fish

Fish have fins, too

And you know the Finns fought the Russians

Now Fire Trucks are always rushin'

And Russians are Red

So — like I told you — Fire Trucks are always Red.

Gunns and the Municipality of St. Andrews

Alex Gunn

Donald Gunn was born in the Parish of Halkirk, Caithness, Scotland in September 1797 and came to York Factory in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in the year of 1813. In the year 1819 he married Margaret Swain, daughter of Chief Factor Swain of the Hudson's Bay Company and in 1823 left the Hudson's Bay Company and settled on a river lot a short distance north of where the Bridge at Lockport now stands, where he farmed, taught school and raised a family of three daughters and seven sons, two of whom served as councillors in the Municipality, William Gunn for Ward five in 1897 and Alexander Gunn (my grandfather) in 1900 for Ward Two.

It was at a meeting of the Municipality, August 4, 1900 that the Canadian Pacific Railway was granted Right of Way through the Municipality from Selkirk to Lake Winnipeg.



Donald Gunn — one of the first Legislative Counsel in Manitoba.

February 4, 1901 — That the Minister of Public Works be informed that through the tardy action of his Department in getting the Great Highway through the Parish of St. Peters transferred to the Province, the relations between the Municipal officers and the Indians of the Reserve have become a public danger.

October 5, 1901 — That members of Council be paid a sum not exceeding \$10.00 as mileage and indemnity.

January 7, 1902 — That whereas, through the neglect of the Health Officers at the International Boundary, a young man was permitted to leave a district in Dakota, known to be infected with small-pox and travel to St. Andrews, where he became ill with said disease to the great danger and cost to this Municipality — that the Provincial Government be asked to substantially contribute to discharge the liability incurred, as the expense amounting to about \$1500.00 is a grievous burden to the ratepayers.

July 4, 1903 — That L. S. Vaughan be instructed to oversee the construction of the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway.

November 2, 1907 — That owing to the retirement, through old age, of John McDonald as Con-

stable for the Municipality, he be granted the sum of \$20.00 in recognition of his long and faithful service and that W. M. M. Gunn of St. Andrews be and is hereby appointed Constable at a salary of \$1.50 for each meeting of council.

February 5, 1910 — Doctor D. G. Ross appointed Health Officer, Frederick Heap as Solicitor and B. McK. Gunn as assessor.

May 7, 1910 — Reeve Richard Saunders on taking the chair, announced the death of King Edward the Eighth, and suggested that the council adjourn without proceeding to business in recognition of the Municipality's participation in the Empire's woe and as a mark of respect to the memory of a wise and beloved ruler.

May 2, 1911 — First meeting held in the Municipal Hall at Clandeboye, Reeve Richard Saunders; Councillors Free Larter, Ward 1, Henry Flett, Ward 2, John E. Harriott, Ward 3, J. McLure Muckle, Ward 4, Edwin Thomas Carter, Ward 5, and William McRae, Ward 6.

— That the offer of A. McBain of \$50.00 per acre for proposed street near the Clandeboye Station be accepted.

— That William Leask is hereby appointed Constable and Caretaker at the Municipal Hall at a salary of \$2.00 for each day in attendance. June 1, 1912 — That the Solicitor prepare a bylaw re operation of Sunday cars in the Municipality.

— That the plan of Clandeboye as submitted by Patrick W. Mullins be approved.

December 7, 1914 — Treasurer authorized to pay the sum of \$50.00 per month to the Patriotic Fund — raised to \$100.00 per month, September 4, 1915 and raised again on October 11, 1916 to \$250.00 per month.

July 5, 1924 — That the Reeve provide Jim Favel with a net in lieu of charity and on June 6, 1925 that Jim Favel be granted \$20.00 and be provided with a fishing line.

March 6, 1926 — Grant Price Pearson appointed Engineer and Assessor, starting April 1, at a salary of \$160.00 per month.

October 2, 1926 — The reeve spoke very feelingly of the loss of Councillor E. C. McDonald, he being the life of the community in which he lived and his loss will be greatly felt. Grant Price Pearson's salary raised to \$220.00 per month.

March 7, 1928 — L. P. Norquay, Fort Garry, Dick Leask, Clandeboye, and Clifford Stevenson, Petersfield, unload seed grain at \$20.00 per carload.

August 4, 1928 — That the sympathy of the council be conveyed to the wife and relatives of the late ex-councillor, John Leask — all council standing.

August 1, 1931 — Council tender their sincerest sympathy to the family of the late Richard Saunders, Reeve of this Municipality for several years.

November 7, 1931 — That the Reeve and treasurer be authorized to investigate all destitute cases for direct relief and have power to act.

January 3, 1933 — Solicitor instructed to sue the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, for unpaid taxes.

May 6, 1933 — That the Municipal rate of pay be set as follows: Man 20¢ per hour, each horse 10¢ per hour.

September 6, 1933 — That we have 600 tons of hay put up on Hecla Island.

December 4, 1933 — That J. McNabb and C. Truthwaite be paid \$1.25 per ton, Municipality find the wire for baling hay on Hecla Island.

October 13, 1936 — That a Warrant for the election of Reeve for the year 1937 be issued twenty-four days before the Fall election.

Council tender their sincerest sympathy to the family of our late Reeve in their bereavement and that Mrs. Larter be forwarded \$200.00 as the late reeve's grant.

January 4, 1938 — C. E. Fillmore took the Oath of Office as Reeve of the Municipality of St. Andrews.

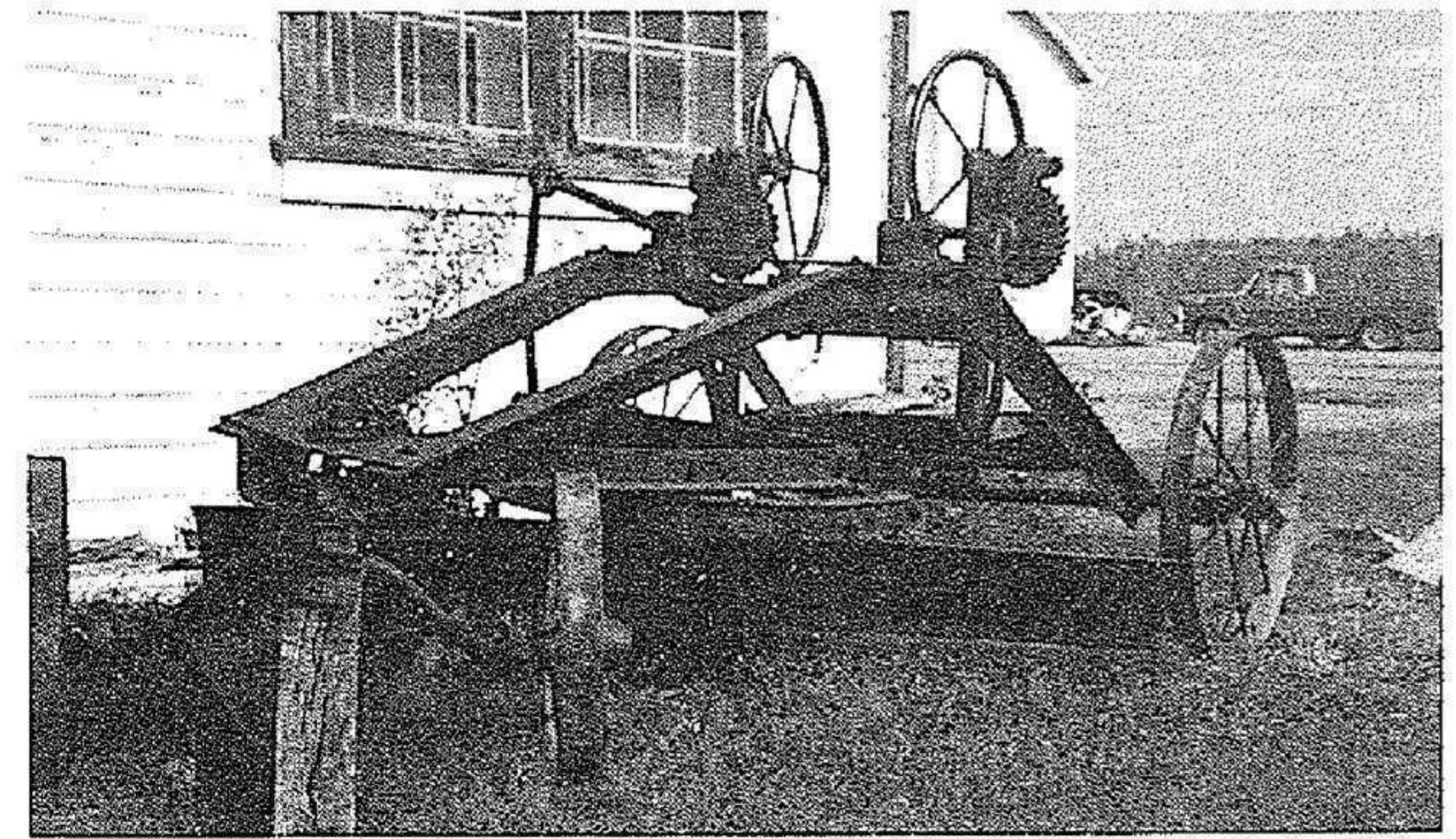
December 6, 1938 — Alex Gunn appointed foreman of the wood camp at \$75.00 per month and Fred Badman as cook at 20¢ per meal and Neil McRae as handy man at \$35.00 per month.

Alex Gunn started for the Municipality as patrol operator in May 1940 at 50¢ per hour and was made

foreman in 1945 and continued as such until the end of the year 1971.

I moved from Clandeboye in September of 1978 and although I have relatives scattered from Montreal to Victoria, I do not know of any Gunns living in the Municipality of St. Andrews at the present time.

Road Building



St. Andrews Municipal equipment — Horse-drawn grader later converted to tractor power.



Hubert Sutherland on road grader with unlimited power.



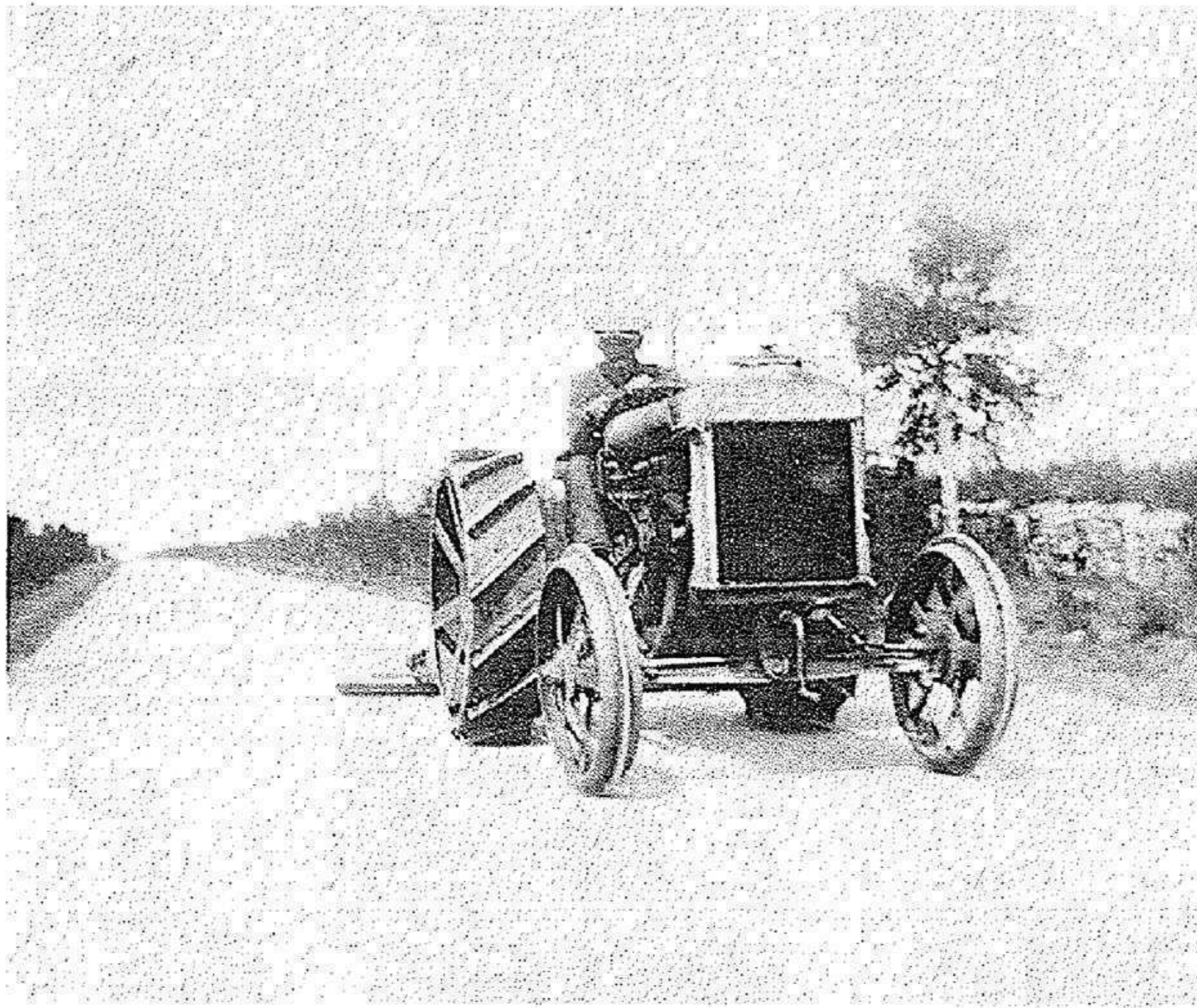
Bilan's Caboose use in road building operations, Matlock.



Municipality of St. Andrews Public Works staff: A. (Sandy) Gunn, Don Couture, Willie Kirkness.



Bilans road building on Netley Road.



Schindler with road grader — won Good Roads Award for three consecutive years.



Municipal road maintenance, 1933. Alex Gunn on tractor and Bill Junior on grader.



St. Andrews Municipal Equipment — Selkirk Parade 1980.



St. Andrews Municipal Equipment, 1980.

Reeves and Councillors



C. E. Fillmore, Reeve R.M. of St. Andrews 1938 to 1945.



Tom Praznik, Reeve — St. Andrews 1946-47.



Mervin and Pearl Jenkins, long time residents Cloverdale district. Mervin was a councillor of Ward three for many years.



John Zelych, Councillor and Reeve — 1944-75.



Outstanding Community Worker Edward Chamberlain, 1881-1954 Served as Secretary Treasurer Rosedale S.D. #956, for 17 years; was Councillor for St. Andrew's Municipality for 18 years; was on the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church for 13 years; worked with St. Andrew's and St. Clement's Agricultural Society of which he was honorary Vice-President; was on the Selkirk General Hospital Board and a Life Member of the Red Cross Society.

PLAN OF PART
ST. PETERS INDIAN RESERVE
TOWNSHIP 14 RANGES 4E & 5E, RM.

Scale - 1 Inch = 20 Chains.

1908.

Tp. 15.

Tp. 14.

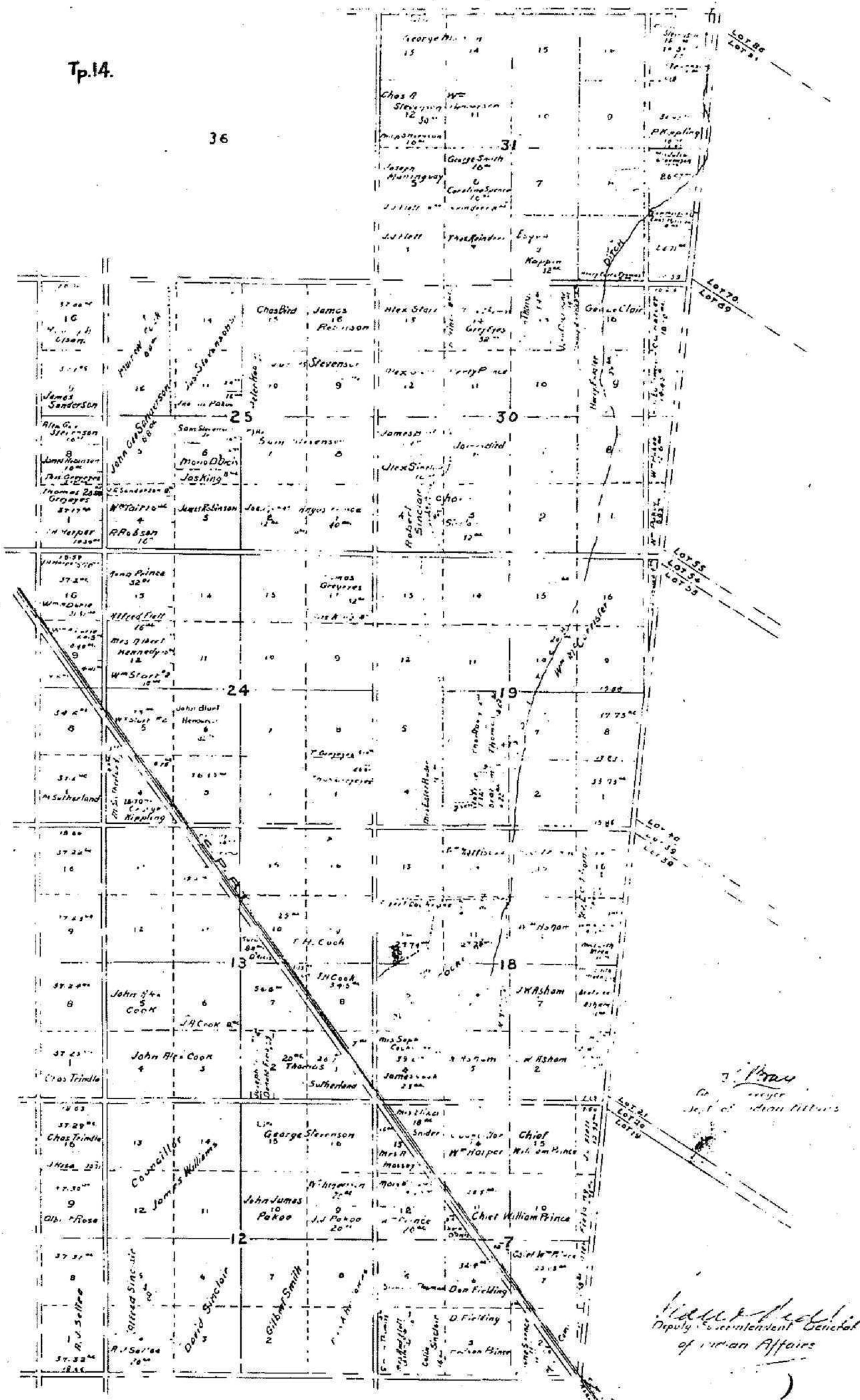
30,000'

26

23

14

11



Culpeper Council
H. M. Lewis & Co.
S. L. P. Man
16th June 1908

RANGE 4E

RANGE 5E

West C. R.

Deputy Commissioner General
of Indian Affairs

Agriculture

The Beef Ring

Submitted by Myrtle Cruickshank

During the early 1900's in the Petersfield-Dunara district there was in existence a beef ring which consisted of twenty shares. Each shareholder supplied one animal during the season (summer). The animal was delivered to a shaded stall beside the slaughterhouse on Thursday night. The slaughtering was done Friday evening. (This slaughter house located on the Cruickshank's farm, which is now owned by Jim Grieve, can still be seen today).

The meat was cut Saturday morning by following diagrams from the Government Extension Services. Each shareholder received a roast, a boil (or pot roast) and a piece of steak each week. Each piece of meat was numbered and placed on a shelf under the same number in the slaughter house. The shareholders received different numbers each week so by the end of the twenty weeks they had received a complete carcass. The heart, liver, and hide were taken by the owner of the animal. Before the season opened, the price of meat was set. The shareholders' meat was weighed and recorded each week, so that at the end of the season they would know how much meat they had received. At the end of the term each shareholder was given a statement showing the value of his animal and the value of the meat he had received. In some cases the shareholder had to pay something if his animal had not weighed as much as the meat he had received. In other cases, he might get some money back if his animal was heavier.

They tried to have animals that would dress out around four hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds, preferably not more than this, but of course this varied. I can not be sure, but I think the butcher received four dollars for slaughtering the animal, cutting up the carcass, weighing the meat, and recording the weights. If a shareholder wished, he could halve his share with some other person.

"Grasshoppers Galore"

by Tom Schindler

In the early 1930's the Red River Valley and

adjacent country underwent a 3 year plague of grasshoppers and became such a nuisance as to totally eat the farmers' crops during June and July when the crops were starting to head out. The hoppers became such a problem that the Municipality set up a program to supply poison to the farmers. The poison, a combination of arsenic, bran, sawdust and water was mixed in a mechanical mixer. This type of mixer was built by the late Mr. Fred Foord of Petersfield and was made mostly of used horse drawn grass mower parts. The farmers came from near and far to obtain this mash which was spread along the edges of the crops; then it was consumed by the hoppers when they attempted to move into the field of grain in their search for food. In most cases farmers found it a successful method of grasshopper control and the demand for poison was quite brisk. The mixing station at Clandeboye was located indoors in the old tin shed at the Municipal Hall, where Schindlers had the job of water-hauling by barrel and stone boat. They also helped with the mixing process. As I remember the mixing crew was made up of Niel McRae, Clarence McDonald, Leonard Robinson, and Edwin Schindler. When the demand was at its peak the station would operate 24 hours a day.

This type of control measure worked well while the insect was not on the wing. Once they started flying they could move in great hordes and land in the center of a field and most likely destroy a crop before any damage was detected. On some days when the hoppers were flying they would almost completely block out the sun and it would become quite dark for a few hours.

Haymaking — Then and Now

E. C. McDonald

(submitted by Mrs. Gladys (Lyall) Taylor)

The haymaking days for which I sigh,
are past and gone for aye;

Sometime in the middle of the month of July
The old-timers would wend their way
To the sloughs and swamps by prairie trail,
No permit they had to buy;

As free as God's grace was the hay in the vale,
In those wonderful days gone by.

George Ross and John Thompson at Coffee Point,
Kenny Morwick worked at the Ridge,
Sutherland and Scott were not far behind,
Somewhere west of Norquay's ditch;
The McDonalds, the Setters, the Mowats and John
Brown.

Those sturdy men of the Highlands.
Built a corduroy bridge over a mile of bad ground,
The silver aspen shivering in the breeze,
Only the sullen barge or steamer sees,
Thy sluggish unresisting depths upon.
So Memory, moving midst the distant years,
Recalls again each cherished scene forgot,
With reverent finger marks each sacred spot,
And lingering still, sheds unaffected tears.
And made hay on Robinson Island.

The Prudens, the Truthwaites, the Sinclairs and
Firth Smith, Saunders, McKay and Flett,
Worked early and late, for all they were worth,
Their endurance we'll never forget.
There are no short cuts to the hay meadows now,
You must stick to the road allowances,
The old trails are covered by engine and plow,
And protected by barb-wire fences.

Bull's Head, near Park's "Crick," and Forbiss'
Bush
Morrison's Swamp and Gibson's Mound,



Hay baling — Janisch Farm, Petersfield.

The Three Oak Hammocks where they hunted
"Macoosh,"
The Deep "Crick" and Queenie's hay ground,
The Thompson, The Jackfish and Wavey "Cricks"
Long Lake and Scrummiger's Bay
Are in Township something, in Section, Six,
And the old names are wiped away.

And the Range line to-day as I went to hay,
I met several men coming home,
Bailey Pochinko and Harry Churnay,
Pete Lakustczak and Josef Machong;
Kotowitch, Mustaffa, Sobkowitch and Chisluk,
Mike Povrosnick, Steve Sanku and Dootczuk,
Paul Pozarniuk and Billy Baddam.



"Making hay while the sun shines" McPherson's homemade sweep and staker. Having lunch, Freda, Gordon Hugh, Spot (dog), Bob, Jonn, Florey and Bill.



Round straw bale — latest straw and hay handling system, J. R. Janisch farm, Petersfield.

The History of Our Agricultural Society (from *The Selkirk Enterprise*, Wednesday, July 9, 1975)

While the first minute books of the Selkirk Agricultural Society were either destroyed or lost, memories of the pioneers and reference in later years to a 50th anniversary Fair would indicate that the first Fair was held in Selkirk in 1878, and the Society is believed to have been formed about six years previously.

Mr. E. Millidge recalls that the first time he came to Selkirk was in 1878 and on the day he arrived a Fair was being held on the corner where the old Post Office now stands. Farm animals were on display in an enclosure fenced off with a 'snake' rail fence. Evidently that site was chosen because it was so handy to the town pump which was situated at the roadside near the corner. Needlework, cooking and farm produce was exhibited in a boarding house further down Manitoba Avenue.

The first records available show that a re-organization was held in 1916 with W. P. Jamieson elected President and S. F. Roberts secretary-treasurer. A Fair was held that year in October, when two large tents were rented to house the displays from the schools, as well as poultry and chicken coops. A program of sports was set up with \$100 allocated for prizes. A standing crop competition was held for the best crops of wheat, barley and oats and fodder corn.

In 1919 plans were made for a new building at the

Fair Grounds to be 80ft. by 22ft. which was erected for the sum of \$982.

Plowing matches were an important part of the Society's activities throughout the years, and generally there were two matches, one for the east side and one on the west side of the river. High scoring man at the first match also competed in the second match to decide the championship. The year 1922 was quite active with two plowing matches, standing crop competitions, seed grain and dressed poultry show, community 'killing' day on the agenda, and in this year the Society decided to loan its credit to boys and girls for the purchase of stock up to a total of \$200, all purchases to be supervised by the Society.

In 1928 a Judging Competition for boys and girls was organized, and the next year a class was provided for the showing of best spring pigs by the juniors. In 1945 Selkirk businessmen financed the purchase of a calf for each of the young members of the calf clubs.

In the early 30's the Annual Fair was cancelled due to the general depression, poor condition of livestock due to shortage of feed, cancellation by the government of all Fair grants and the general attitude of the people. In 1933 the executive was authorized to execute a transfer of the Society's property, the Fair Grounds, to the Town of Selkirk in consideration of the Town assuming the liabilities of the Society of \$314.06 on condition that buildings be maintained and if the Town at any time decided not to use the Fair Grounds for Park purposes the land be re-transferred to the Society.

In 1938 a good attendance of directors turned out to welcome the newly appointed Ag. Rep. Mr. E. T. Howe, and office space was arranged for him in Bell's Garage where desk, telephone and typewriter were made available for \$10 monthly rental.

About this time the name of the Society was amended to read St. Andrews and St. Clements Agricultural Society.

Having decided to again hold a Fair, and finding that the Fair Ground property was not in fit condition, arrangements were entered into with the Winter Community Club whereby the Alexander Rink was made available for show purposes. Several annual shows were held in the rink but in 1945 a return was made to the Fair Grounds with the I.O.O.F Hall rented for indoor displays.

On June 27, 1946 the Agricultural Society held an excellent exhibition of beef calves by the Calf Club members and in 1947 the Club Rally Parade was reported the best of all Provincial districts — 642 bona fide members representing 14 municipalities.

At a Directors' meeting in 1950 it was agreed to endeavor to have both the Holstein Friesian and Jersey Breeders' Exhibition in conjunction with the

Fair. Thirty-six Hereford calves were purchased for the Calf Club, 9 of which the Society was required to finance. Mr. Bert Sandercock, the new Ag. Rep., took over in 1950.

The Dairy Cattle exhibit in 1951 was one of the largest to be held in the province. An excellent parade was arranged by the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1952 activities were cut to a minimum owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease but a Combine day proved most successful.

The Fair of 1955 was probably the most outstanding and successful in the history of the Agricultural Society. A splendid parade, Riding Exhibition, record entries in the ladies' section made the continuance and growth of the fair a certainty. In the past two years banquets have been held at which displays of trophies and a variety of demonstrations show the way in which the farmers of the St. Andrews and St. Clements districts are making a name for themselves.

1916-1955 Executive Members Agricultural Society

According to the minutes of the St. Andrews and St. Clements Agricultural Society dating from 1916, the following members served in the office of president. Wm. Jamieson, G. T. Sutherland, G. G. Gunn, J. R. Ostler, C. R. Bradford, B. Massey, G. Burnett, M. Jenkins, G. Larter and again M. Jenkins.

In that same period the secretaries have been S. F. Roberts, G. G. Gunn, F. H. Newcombe, Jas. J. Bell, W. E. Gordon, T. Sutherland and now J. C. McMillan.

We note that Mrs. S. F. Roberts was the first lady director and she appears to have been one of the most active members for many years. Very seldom was a meeting called in which her name does not appear in the list of directors present.

Mrs. B. C. Nelson was the first lady to join Mrs. Roberts as a director.

The History of our Agricultural Society, 1955 to 1982

submitted by Irene Foster

Since 1955 to 1982 the following names are recorded as presidents: Mervin Jenkins, 1956-1959; Keith Leask, 1960-1961; Bill Chamberlain, 1962-1964; Dennis Donohoe, 1965-1966; Hugh Jonasson, 1967-1968; Charlie Kenny, 1969-1973; John Armstrong, 1974-1975; George Walker, 1976 to the time of writing, 1982.

Secretaries were: Bert Sandercock, Helen Orvis, Ida Bracken, Grace Hetherington, Stan Schofield and Marg Sterzer, who is the present secretary.

Grace Hetherington died during her term in office and a memorial trophy for annual award was estab-

lished by the society for high point exhibitor entering articles in the display building.

Since 1978 Isabel Jonasson has donated an annual trophy for junior exhibits. This is a memorial to her husband, Hugh, who was president for 1967 and 1968. Hugh and Isabel had the honour of riding in the parade with Lord and Lady Selkirk during Canada's Centennial in 1967.

Minutes recorded on Tuesday, April 5, 1966, when Dennis Donohoe was president, make reference to a motion to build a display building at estimated cost of \$10,000, a barn \$12,000, and a show ring with bucking chutes \$5,000. These were to be built in Selkirk Park.

October 17, 1966 minutes relate: Harold Scramstad reported that enough had been made at September 17 rodeo and two dances to clear bush out for a race track. This track was to be 75 feet wide and one half mile long. He hoped work would begin in the fall.

May 4, 1967: motion by Scramstad for a pole barn was not seconded.

June 13, 1967: Mr. Holland was hired to paint the sign for the display building. Shelter to be built because of the overflow of cattle; 88 entered, barn capacity believed to be 54.

1969 and 1970: no rodeos were held in conjunction with the fair.

Meeting October 12, 1970, regarding the Town and the Society: "The lease was read and discussed, in discussion Harold Scramstad objected to various aspects of the lease as he felt that it depended too much on the good graces of the Selkirk Parks Board and that the Agricultural Society shouldn't have to be answerable to any other organization. Harold suggested that instead of further developing the area in Selkirk Park that we transfer the whole fair grounds to a new area and suggested that the Agricultural Society lease forty acres from the Mental Hospital which would include the old barns. This would give the Agricultural society a lot freer hand in the development and the operations of their facilities."

In further discussion the assets of the park, such as the shade, tables and chairs and new swimming pool weighed heavy against Scramstad's proposal and the meeting agreed to accept the lease with the Parks Board governing the society facilities in the park.

Since 1970 there has been much discussion about the possibility of moving the location of the agricultural society, but as of 1982 the fair is still located in the Selkirk park and the race track is not built. This year, for Selkirk's Centennial, a new barn has been built in the Selkirk Park immediately west of the old barn. New metal chutes and metal ring now surround

the show-ring, installed in 1979. A new announcer's booth was built. An office beside the ring had been established.

Many people over the years have held the activities of the agricultural society very dear to their hearts as a volunteer service to their community.

In 1977 Mervin Jenkins and Mrs. Florence Martin received plaques for twenty-five years of dedicated service and in 1980 Isabel Jonasson received a plaque, for Isabel has been in charge of the display building for the past five years.

In 1981 the name of "Triple S" was adopted as the new name for the agricultural society: the triple "S" signifies St. Andrews, St. Clements and Selkirk.

Hood's Nurseries — North of Selkirk by Bill Hood

In 1956, late in the year, Andrew and Jacquelyn Hood brought their son Bill to Lot 21 in the Peguis District to establish a Nursery Farm, their common interest, since they had met at the University of Manitoba, while studying Agriculture.

Bill had been born June 23, 1953, and his brother, Donald, arrived January 1, 1957. Both boys attended Margaret Hayworth and Peguis Schools and later the Selkirk Schools.



"Hood's Nurseries", on the river road north of Selkirk, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hood, had trees, shrubs, flowers and two fine boys, Bill and Don.

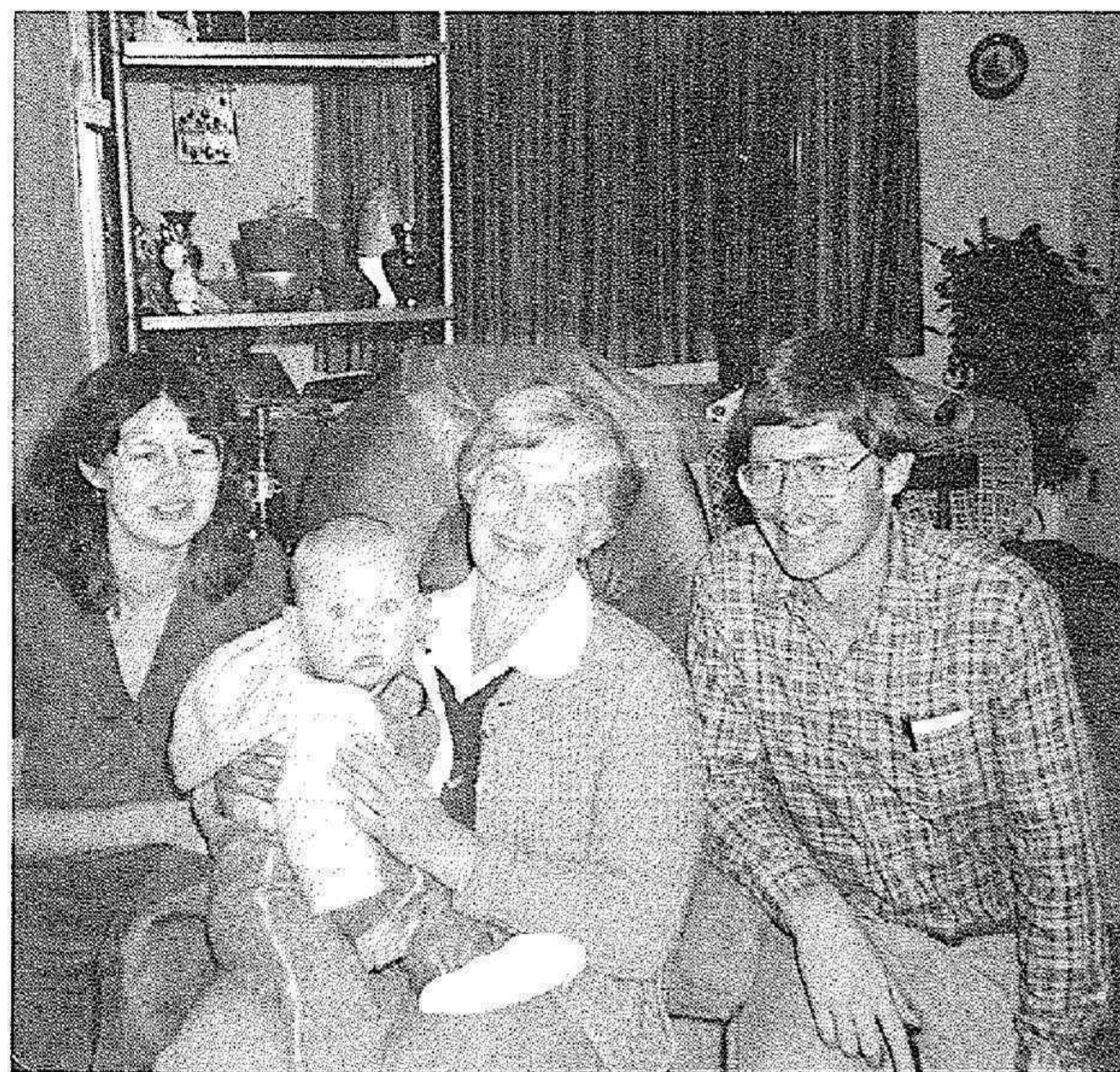
The Nursery produced a wide variety of perennials, ornamental trees and shrubs and grafted fruit trees, all of which still grow and beautify many homes in the town of Selkirk and the surrounding area. When the residents in the 500 block on Sinclair Avenue met in 1967 to decide to ask the town for sidewalks, Streets and boulevards, they contacted Mr. and Mrs. Hood for advice on the best boulevard trees, since there were a lot of small children living there and the Comprehensive School was at the end



Hood's Nurseries — Lot 21, St. Peters, Andy Hood with a Weeping Birch ready for sale. It is B. and B. (Balled and Burlapped) with a tag which reads "Do not remove burlap or rope — plant as is."

of the street. They suggested Green Ash and today's beautiful avenue is proof that it was a wise choice.

Mrs. Hood substituted in Selkirk schools and taught a year at the High School. In 1977 she got her Master's Degree in Horticulture and Plant Science. Mr. Hood served on the Peguis School Board from 1958 to 1961, and drove a Selkirk School Bus from 1966-1980. Don worked in Winnipeg for a few years, then in Prince George, British Columbia as Assistant



Bill Hood with wife Lana, son Robert, and mother Jacqueline, taken November 1981.

Manager in Sales for Kinney's Shoes. Bill graduated in 1979 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology. He is a Project Geologist with Tantalum Mining Corporation in Lac du Bonnet, where he lives with his wife Lana (Cassan) and son, Robert William, who was born March 29, 1981.

Manitoba Nineteen Hundred and Seventy A.D.

Anne Carter

N-othing but strife in the old world brought,
I-mmigrants pouring into prairies yet unclaimed
N-orth-westward bound in search of land.
E-ach took a homestead; a woodlot at the back,
T-rading in furs and pemmican too.
E-mployment they found with the Hudson's Bay C.
E-ach with a pre-emption and a little sod shack.
N-othing too hard for them you see.

H-undreds of logs, hewn out of a clearing,
U-nder the stars . . . by a running stream
N-estled homes for large families.
D-aylight till dark; no time to dream.
R-oaming buffalo; their meat supply
E-agerly cut into strips and dried.
D-one up with berries and fat; into buffalo hides
tied.

A-lways busy, never a moment to fret about
N-ever too busy to lend a hand; to a
D-estitute family, when provisions ran out.
S-ettlements into modern towns and cities grew,
E-ach with its industries; employment provided.
V-aluable mineral wealth; yet untapped.
E-nough hard wheat, the world to feed.
N-o defence needed on our southern border.
T-raders, trappers, settlers, forts, amidst much
greed,
Y-ears of toil and strife, our province to build.

A-ided by Lord Selkirk and his Red River Settlers,
D-id finally establish, our western agriculture . . .

Parkdale Farms Limited

The farm was incorporated in 1924 by W. L. Parrish. Land was purchased over a number of years and now encompasses some three thousand acres in St. Andrews and West St. Paul. In the early days, a large dairy operation played an important role in the farm operation. It was one of the largest certified milk producers in Western Canada, milking some 125 cows. The farm bottled its own milk and delivered to Piggley Wiggley, Children's Hospital and a few other accounts. Corn was grown for silage and

stored in wooden silos. Mr. Sam Jennings managed the farm for over thirty-five years until 1961 when he was succeeded by Mr. Keith Leask. In 1965 Mr. Harvey Dann took over as manager and has remained in that position until the present time.

In 1957 the dairy was shut down. A beef feedlot and a beef cow herd continued as part of the business. In the early days a crew of some nineteen men comprised the labor force, whereas today the crew of four to five men look after the twenty-four hundred head capacity feedlot, and two to three men look after field operations. Up until 1965 there were some one thousand acres broken and in 1966 a program was started in which the whole farm was cleared and broken up to grow cereal crops, oil crops, and alfalfa.

In 1949 after W. L. Parrish died, his son, Fred W. Parrish became president of the company until his death in 1961, at which time his son, W. B. (Bill) Parrish became president and continues in the position to date. The farm has been completely rebuilt with the exception of the elevator, bunkhouse and one other building since 1965. To many people the elevator is a longtime landmark of the district.

The Dann family live on the farm. The family consists of Harvey, his wife, Marjorie, a registered nurse, and their three children, Grant, Jacqueline, and Melanie who have gone to school in the Seven Oaks School Division and will be pursuing their careers in their chosen fields.

Some Reflection on Agriculture — Then and Now

Laxman Tripathy, Agricultural Representative, Selkirk

Agriculture in the Selkirk area dates back to the early 19th century with the arrival of the first Selkirk settlers in 1812. The farming communities grew in prosperity on the fertile land along the banks of the Red River. Descendants of these settlers and other farmers arriving later from Eastern Europe and Germany make up the present farming community.

By 1915, agriculture was flourishing in the area. Grain growing was dominant, commonly combined with beef cattle, milk cows, pigs and chickens. At this time Extension Service under the Manitoba Department of Agriculture was organized to take over the extension activities that had been carried out through the Manitoba College of Agriculture since 1906.

The service began with the appointment of seven agricultural representatives to the following districts: Neepawa, Killarney, Arborg, Morris, Roblin, Dauphin and Swan River. The Selkirk Arborg office was established in April, 1919 with the appointment

of Fred H. Newcombe as agricultural representative. However, after a period of four and a half years (November, 1923), the Selkirk office was closed due to financial conditions which prevented the province from continuing the service.

It was an inauspicious beginning. The country was at war and the call to arms and other duties claimed most of the original group. Meanwhile, the demand for food production became more crucial, and the need for agricultural extension more relevant. More agricultural graduates were recruited to carry on the extension work. There were very few agricultural representatives in those days. The full-fledged agricultural office opened in Selkirk in 1938. E. T. Howe was appointed agricultural representative in the district (1938-1950) serving the area farmers during the turbulent years of the second world war. Since then, T. A. (Bert) Sandercock, 1950-1956; J. Murray Cormack, 1956-(temporary); D. S. Stevenson, 1956-1960; W. T. Henderson, 1960-1962; W. I. Carr, 1962-1965; A. F. Stewart, 1965-1974; L. Malzdrewich, 1974-1977, have occupied the position.

Agricultural representative service has gradually been expanded in Manitoba. The current total of the district agricultural offices in Manitoba now stands at forty.

The Selkirk Ag. Rep. district consists of the Rural Municipalities of St. Andrews and St. Clements and it encompasses an area of 266,280 acres of farm land. The majority of the land falls under class 2 and class 3 type of soil presenting only moderate limitation for agricultural production purposes. There is a considerable area of land suited for the production of forage crops.

There is a wide range of farming practices in the district as indicated in the following table (Source: 1976 census of Canada).

Type	R.M. of St. Andrews		R.M. of St. Clements		Total No. of farms
	Number	%	Number	%	
Cereal Grain	345	67%	334	65%	679
Mixed	44	9%	62	12%	106
Dairy	43	8%	15	3%	58
Feedlot	33	6%	55	11%	88
Hog	22	4%	13	3%	35
Poultry	4	1%	—	—	4
Fruit & Veg.	26	5%	38	7%	64
	<u>517</u>		<u>517</u>		<u>1,034</u>

Agriculture production in the area has recently undergone some change, same as in other parts of Manitoba. There is a trend towards growing special crops such as corn, flax, rapeseed, beans and other crops. More notably, the relatively small diverse individual livestock farms have evolved into large scale modern specialized animal production operations. The general trend towards larger farms is also

noted in the district. Associated with this is the trend towards larger farm machinery.

In recent years, it has become popular for many people to purchase small farms for the purpose of living in a rural setting. Because of the nearness to Winnipeg, there are several 'hobby farmers' living within our district commuting to work in Winnipeg.

To cater to the needs of the producers, the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba was organized into five different regions. We are part of the Interlake region with the headquarters located in Arborg.

The local agricultural office is located at 201-446 Main Street. It has a permanent staff of two: the agricultural representative and administrative secretary. In addition, we have the services of the home economist and 4-H program assistant available on a once-a-week basis. We can also use as a resource a host of regional and provincial specialist staff in the areas of crop production, grassland, livestock, engineering and farm management. Recently the area weed supervisor has moved his desk to our office — a welcome addition.

The process of program planning has been greatly improved with the recent formation of the local agricultural advisory committee. The current members of the committee are: Wenzel Preun, Chairman, Pat Donohoe, Joe Chorney, Stuart Cotton, Joe Van Schepdael, Rick Johnson and Laxman Tripathy. The local inputs are essential to develop a meaningful extension program.

The Selkirk district Farm Business Group has been formed recently. The need for such a group was identified by the Advisory Committee. The purpose of the Group is to develop the suitable extension program for themselves, and receive intensive training in the area of their interest.

The Farm Business Group has currently, ten core members and has elected the following executive: Jake Unrau — President, Andy Cotton — Vice-President, Allan Kazuk — Secretary-Treasurer, Owen Wilkinson — Member, Bob Schutz — Member. The other members of the group are: Laurie McRae, Desmond Donohoe, Laurence Macklin, Alvin Bracken and Kent Shackelford. In the future, the Group will be expanded to 25 members.

Computer technology will be a part of agricultural information system in the near future. Technological developments have resulted in small compact units adaptable to farm and home. Some farmers in Manitoba are already using microcomputers as aids in making farm management decisions.

We have a Telidon set in the office. It is the leading videotex system in the world and was developed in Canada. It offers a comprehensive agricultural information service designed to meet the