

Footage	Subject headings
01-20	Introduction
21-1:00	Name: George Jenkins. Born 1919. He thinks he was born in Edmonton.
1:01-2:50	The family farm: He lived 50 years on “the flats”; we called it “poverty flats”. Section 3, which is the hook in the river. The Nesbit family was also on the flats. Mr. Nesbit’s wife was George’s last teacher at North Clover Bar.
2:51-3:10	Schools: There were four Clover Bar Schools: the Centre, the Village, the East and North Clover Bar.
3:11-6:20	The family: he had two brothers. Douglas was the youngest, John was the middle son and George was the eldest. Jessie was his mother. John was the father. They met in Toronto. John was born in England and came over to Toronto at age 17. The couple moved to Alberta immediately following their wedding in Toronto.
6:21-22:30	The family farm: George Jenkins says that his father already had half of the farm on the flats. He bought it from a coal outfit that had holdings “all over the place”. The coal company was from Nova Scotia. His father’s farm was 412 acres, all in the hook of the North Saskatchewan, “poverty flats”. Charlie [J.C.C.] Bremner’s house was five miles from the Jenkins’ farm. (Conversation as to who lives on the land by the Highway 21 and Bremner’s farm). His father had a mixed farm. They had 50 hogs. They started out with beef cattle and then switched to dairy cattle. He sold the last bunch that were all thoroughbred to B.C. in one bunch. (Jim Jenkins, the son, interjects to say that they did not have a milking machine and 30 cows was just too hard to hand milk every day. And he wanted to retire.) George’s brother was a good milker. George’s father grew mixed grains: oats, barley and often wheat, most of it was feed for cattle and hogs. They generally had about 20 horses. “The farm power was the horse.” He can’t remember any of the horses’ names but has a photo of the stud horse. The first year, or two after he got out of school, - “that’s all I did –hauling” - in the winter he hauled grain, whatever, coal (with the horses). The closest grain elevator was across on the other side of the river, about a mile and a half. (There is a discussion with his son Jim who says the siding was 167 Avenue – Oliver siding. On the hills, he had to use two teams of horses to pull the wagon. In answer to the question whether or not John Jenkins owned his own threshing machine, Jim the son interjects to say that “not originally”). George says that his father used to hire 5 or 6 hands. Son Jim interjects again to say that John Jenkins had a threshing machine by the 1930s and would thresh for others [to make some money]. George said that his father always had about fifteen acres “of garden stuff”; Jim says that they had to feed all the farm hands. The land on the river flats had deep soil. Mother had a little garden of her own “for the house.” His father used to put in five acres of potatoes that they sold in town. “A dollar for a hundred pounds.” When George was about 16, there was “an old Jew who bought quite a bit of the garden stuff”. George’s father had maybe half an acre of cucumbers. George used to take them to town and “dollar a sack for a hundred pound sack”. George had to lug them down into the basements of the people, the regular customers of the Jewish man. George could not remember the man’s name but says he lived in the flat iron block in Edmonton and had a store at the front and made pickles from the cucumbers, 45-gallon barrels of pickles. The Jewish man used to sell the cucumbers for

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	<p>\$.25 a piece to the old Jewish women. Great big cucumbers. Carrots were a drag on the market because everybody grew their own. Once George had a half-ton truckload of cucumbers. His father told him to take them to town and sell them. All afternoon he could not sell them anywhere. Then he saw the old Jewish man who said that he would take them but couldn't give him much for them. He took them and dumped them in big wooden barrels. George's mother never milked the cows. The farm also had chickens, about 200 – 250 hens for the eggs that they sold in Edmonton. His father had one day in town, Friday, when he took a truckload of everything (eggs, grain, etc.). His mother generally collected the eggs.</p>
22:31-24:50	<p>Gillies' auction, 1928: the auction sale was for another large farmer, Gillies. Forced sale – bankruptcy - and "old Charlie Bremner was next on the list" and that's partly why he (Bremner) shot himself. George's father was at that sale and the hogs went up for sale, "real good purebred hogs". Gillies had good purebred hogs; that's why George's father went to the auction. When the sale was over, the auctioneer mentioned that Charlie Bremner had the boar at his place and that anyone could have the boar for the same price as the sows. John Jenkins bought three sows. When time came to settle up, the auctioneer told Bremner that he couldn't take his cheques (Bremner bought some sows??) told him "Your cheque is no good". George says that Bremner was a proud Englishman and "went home that night and shot himself."</p>
25:51-26:50	<p>Bremner's appearance: He wore a Stetson hat. Body-wise he was a "pretty good size." Q: Did your father know Bremner well? A: no</p>
26:51-28:20	<p>Jenkins/Bremner relationship: in England they would have been "on two different (social) planes, and they were on two planes here."</p>
28:21-29:40	<p>The auction: The auction was well attended. 1200 acres went with that auction. The land was already sold. Gillies persevered and bought a half section back again from the Middletons. Gillies had been a captain in the army. "A good fella." He was on a different social plane than John Jenkins, but Gillies wasn't proud, but Bremner was proud.</p>
29:41-30:56	<p>Bremner farm: Adam Mark was Bremner's farm manager. The next farm manager was Huntley Routh. Huntley was the farm manager at the time of the auction. Bremner "brought old Adam Mark from England". (Jim intervenes to say that Adam Mark was referred to Bremner as a premium employee in 1912.)</p>
30:55-33:30	<p>George does not know what happened after Bremner's death. He feels that Bremner's wife was "kinda sickly and high falootin". He thinks that there was a mortgage company in Edmonton handled the land but Bill Schroter farmed it for a while and then he bought it. He rented the land for a bit before he purchased it.</p>
33:31-35:20	<p>Bill Schroter: George knew Bill "real well". He had a big family, two girls... John Jenkins and Bill got along "real well". He wasn't scared of anything, money-wise or otherwise. He was a good farmer. He had a dairy farm and probably had ten quarters altogether. By the time that Schroter bought the Bremner house, George thought that the Bremner farm had been split up. Bill Schroter probably bought about four quarters of Bremner land but he already had land.</p>

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35:21-38:29	Bremner farm site: one son built a house on same property and there was another house. Bill Schroter's mother a local midwife, not a professional.
38:30-43:45	Fort Saskatchewan: George has a copy (photocopy) of the first board of trade of Fort Saskatchewan. George's brother was on the board; he is second from the left in the photo. The school was there. The Mounted Police had a racetrack. They used to come down from Edmonton on the 24 May; the Fort was a big place then. On 24 May they had ball games, horse races. Only in later years did George do all his business in the Fort but his father did not. He worked in Edmonton two years before he bought the farm. He did not sell any of his farm produce in the Fort, but in Edmonton. Friday was his delivery day. George, in later years, did all his business in the Fort. (Jim wants his father to tell interviewer about a ride up the Dawson Hill) The old model T Ford's transmission belt got hot and played out so going up and the transmission overheated and wouldn't go so John Jenkins wheeled car around, put it into reverse in the middle of the hill and backed it up the hill. Reverse transmission OK because not used much. Not much traffic (Jim intervenes to say that Jenkins went up on the bank and then turned around. He says that car was modern convenience of farmers. Lori Clapp asks when family acquired the car. Jim answers 1920s.) George does not remember when his father got his first car. He says they were all second-hand. (Jim and his father discuss whether the first car was an Essex or Model T. Jim says it had to have been after 1925 when John Jenkins got his model T because Jenkins' wife had to go to the hospital with a neighbour because family did not yet have a car.) George says when he was born in October (1919) it was -20 and a foot of snow. George feels his father bought the car from Bremner hamlet. (Jim intervenes to discuss the "model T automotive industry where there was a garage at Bremner Corner that dealt only in model Ts.) George says his father was not much of a mechanic. (Jim also says that George was more of a mechanic than his father and had his 2 nd class welder's license.)
43:46-46:09	School fair: George showed horses when he was young and the schools had a fair in the fall and all Clover Bar schools gathered at the Village Clover Bar school and showed horses there. A school fair. Someone had pigs and George and his brother showed two colts. He did not win a prize. (At this point, George points to his wife). She won the top prize for three years for cakes. When they left home (to go to the fair) it was "just getting daylight". Everybody participated. George could not remember the names of other families who showed anything (at the fair).
46:10-48:10	Neighbours: the place across the road belonged to the Marler's. A son-in-law rented it for three years. Walter Marler lived in Camrose and gave each of the sons one or two years on the farm. As the boys married, they moved up from Camrose onto the farm. The last boy was there 20 years. The Marlers lived across the road to the south. Nesbit lived to the north. (Jim says to the east)
48:12 -50:10	School friends: Remembers his wife (Doris), Mark family at North Clover Bar, the Simes family. The Simes and Mark families were related. George Jenkins' wife's maiden name was Galloway.