

## Five Generations on One Farm

For Nearly 100 Years the Lillooes Have Farmed in Peterboro County, Ont.

By F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A.

SOME families there are in every community that never seem to get themselves established on the land. They come into the section, buy or rent a farm, stay a few years, then call a sale and move out. Others there are, however, that seem to take root in the community and



A General View of the Farm Buildings of Norman Lillooe.

continue there from generation to generation, spreading out to occupy adjoining land and becoming leaders in the life of their section. We recently discovered just such a family as the latter in Peterboro Co., Ont. There we found three brothers side by side, Norman Lillooe with 109 acres of land, Richard T. Lillooe with 225 acres and Archie Lillooe with 140 acres.

The history of this family is typical of the history of many families whose progenitors were the real makers of Canada. When Richard Lillooe, the great-grandfather of the three boys mentioned left England in 1816 and came to Canada to establish a home for himself in the new world, he first took up land near Springville, in the township of Cavan. His two sons, Archie and Richard, took up 530 acres of land, and this land forms a part of the present 465 acres owned by the three brothers mentioned, and the fifth generation are now alive on the farm, just little tots now, but the ones who will be ready some day to uphold the family reputation in their community.

We had a most interesting chat with Mr. Richard Lillooe, the father of the three brothers, now retired, and a grandson of the original Richard Lillooe who left England.

### \$10 Apiece for Cows.

"I can remember," he told us, "the very first cattle that we shipped out of our section. It was just a little chap then, but I helped my father drive those cattle, two big cows, into Peterboro to sell for \$11 each. In the early days it was largely grain farming. For years and years we chopped and cleared and grew a little wheat. It was many years after my grandfather came to this country, before we sold our crops for money. Down at the front, we secured Government script, which the Government in turn accepted as payment for land. What little money we did get was from new settlers coming in. We supplied them with the necessities of life, until they were themselves established, and in turn they parted with some of the 'yellow fellows' they had brought with them from the Old Country.

"We do not have to work as hard nowadays as we did then," continued Mr. Lillooe, reflectively. "If we wanted anything in those early days we had to get it either from Port Hope or Cobourg, 30 miles or over distant. There were no railroads, not even wagon roads, and frequently people walked all the way to Toronto and back, taking weeks for the trip."

### New Dairy Farms.

Mr. Lillooe has seen wonderful changes from the time when he, with his father, was clearing a bush farm, until now, when his three sons occupy three splendid farms side by

side. Richard Lillooe, for instance, milks 25 cows and has as fine a farm as one would see in a day's journey. This year there were 15 acres of corn on the front part of the farm that would average fully 16 tons of ensilage to the acre and will fill two silos 15 x 23 and 13 x 24 feet, with enough left over to fill an additional silo. Norman Lillooe, too, is going in for dairying. Both have decided that there is more money in dairying than in any other line of live stock farming.

But the way in which this family has stuck to the land for four generations, and with every probability that the fifth generation will stay there, too, was the point that interested us most. It must indicate an inherent love for the occupation. "If I were 25 years old to-day," remarked Mr. Lillooe, Sr., to us, "and anybody asked me what I wanted to be, I would still take the farm. Father would have given me an education for anything, but I chose to stay at home. I have worked as hard as anyone, but I have enjoyed life, and am still hale and hearty, better able, probably to enjoy life than had I taken up with a profession."

### Roads and Rural Schools

THE rural population is more willing to support better schools to-day than at any previous time. It is being realized that all educational activities or agencies must be more or less correlated, and, more than all else, that they must be made accessible to the children. In many counties where bad roads prevail, most of the schools are of the antiquated one-room variety. They are usually located along bad roads, which, during the winter, when the schools are usually in session, become so nearly impassable

as to make it difficult for the children to reach them. This condition causes irregular attendance and restricts the educational opportunities of the child. Not only this, but it often impedes the economic consolidation of these smaller schools

into larger, stronger graded schools, with high school courses, directed by a competent principal and corps of teachers.

On the other hand, in counties which have improved their roads the schools are easily reached, the average attendance greater, the efficiency largely increased, and economic consolidation made possible. Regular attendance at school means consistent and regular growth of both school and pupil, and consolidation of schools means a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost. It is also noteworthy that there is a marked tendency for the consolidated school to become the social and intellectual centre of the community. Most modern rural schoolhouses are so constructed as to serve the community as gathering places for various kinds of public meetings, and where vans are used to convey the children to school during the day they are frequently pressed into service to haul the farmers and their wives to institute work, lectures, or entertainments at the schoolhouse. The consolidated school becomes a sort of community centre to which all educational and social activities converge, and in order that it may properly perform that function all of the highways leading to it should be so improved as to render it readily accessible throughout the year.

### Mangels on Fall-prepared Land

James Baggs & Sons, York Co., Ont.

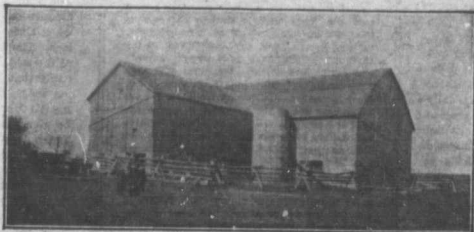
A FEW years ago we adopted a new method of cultivating and sowing our mangels, and we have had excellent results from it. Last year we had an enormous crop, some of our neighbors claiming that it was one of the largest ever grown in the district. We are firmly convinced that the system followed for sowing and cultivating, had much to do with our success. We have been told by some people that this plan is not in general use, and we feel confident that we can recommend it to farmers in almost any district. It briefly is as follows:

We plan to manure and plow the land intended for mangels as soon as possible after harvest. This land is kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the autumn, and late in the fall is carefully ridged as if it were to be sown immediately. In the spring we harrow these ridges lengthwise and sow them as soon as the land is dry and the other work well permt.

It is quite obvious that there are some advantages in this system. The chief one possibly is the early sowing. Another is that the soil is made firm by the rains and snows of winter. The harrows break up the surface which prevents excessive evaporation. The old method of sowing upon newly made drills allows these drills to dry out almost to the bottom, and oftentimes there is not enough moisture left to properly germinate the seed. This new method conserves the moisture, and we have a much quicker and more even germination. Another advantage is that there is less work to be done in the busy spring season, the land being already manured and ridged for sowing. The hoeing and cultivation of the mangels according to our system comes in



Headquarters for Succulence Richard T. Lillooe, of Peterboro Co., Ont., recognizes the value of succulence in the ration of the dairy cow. This is one of the two silos on his farm which retain the juices of the corn plant right into the winter.



The Barn and one of the Silos on the Farm of Richard T. Lillooe.

a slack season also. I believe that this new old one, and has results than we

The season for but we thought of in the method we to try it another

### A State

PROBABLY NO farmer in Glyn, of No. so many invitations and none are me speak. Recently Sylvan Beach, N. prission of approving calling that is well as well as United "After all, the occupation and we have never got close believe that once between the world. The comic a carpet bag and the comic supplement in the bottom of a —he only exists of man who spends his bounty from nature

The "I remember an was the best decision I have ever made. I was lashed unmercifully with his birch. Co attitude towards him forgotten. "Boys it is that you think You're mistaken. more than that. I'm

### A Co

THE season is so sour over ideal for shows a type of milk common in good dairies much to remedy the The advantages of are that they provide us with heat; they by allowing free through the lattice the cans from railers to be left off, the cooling, and they pictureque than the other kind. The birch etc. can be painted quite attractive. This and easily constructed man about the farm

If it is necessary a house can be built stand making it very cooling the milk in ther. If a simple n was installed for h and why, much of could be done away have a stand complete Every one who has shown pronounced ment, one that gives a platform can e sides of the stand fter washing, or for sun. These side pl places for leaving a neighbors.