

BRUCE MEN FAMOUS AS PIONEERS

(Continued from last week)

Hereford cattle have not been bred to any considerable extent, but J. D. Little, of Teeswater, W. A. McLeod, of Lorne, and Dr. Brown of Lockerville, in Elderslie township, have pure bred herds. Adam Esplen and some of his neighbors in Arran are using Hereford bulls with very satisfactory results.

Bruce County has never gone in for special dairy farming but almost every farmer milks a few grade Shorthorn cows, raising their calves for beef. Some of the pure bred breeders have, on account of low prices, been producing baby beef in a very profitable way.

There are a few Holstein herds now established in the County and they comprise some very excellent and profitable cattle. Lorne Reed and John Reed, of Reed's Corners, each have a herd and Abram Rowan and P. J. Dippel of Walkerton have herds. Amos Mielhausen, of Walkerton has recently purchased a very nice herd of Guernseys and a Jersey of Tara has a Jersey herd.

Sales of beef cattle in Bruce County totalled \$1,650,000 in 1925 and with the increased price should pass the two million dollar mark this year. There is every evidence at the moment that beef will be sold at a good price during the next few years.

In the production of horses Bruce County has not seemed to follow any line of community breeding. In early years a few Clydesdales were brought in, but Percherons and Belgians also came and there was a mixing of blood that did not make for definite movement. There have, however, always been a goodly number of light draft horses bred, and in years gone by, a number of good road horses in the southern part of the county, but high class draft horse breeding has not been a significant part of Bruce agriculture. As a matter of fact, in 1925 the proceeds from the sale of horses which amounted to some \$261,000, was exceeded by the proceeds from the poultry of the county which reached the sum of \$304,000.

Hog raising has always been an important part of Bruce County farming and forty years ago there were a large number of breeders of high class hogs all over the county. Berkshires predominated in those days and there was a good deal of attention paid to the production of early maturing growthy pigs. The premium paid for select bacon hogs, to make White-hire sides suitable for the British market, has turned the breeders from Berkshires to Yorkshires. In 1925 the total sales of

swine in Bruce amounted to \$1,350,000, a tidy sum in a county where dairy farming does not predominate, as the feeding of pigs generally goes with milking cows.

Among the breeders of pure bred Yorkshires in the county are, W. W. Ferschbacher and Jos. Schnurr of Mildmay, and H. Hossfeld and Stephen Little of Walkerton.

In the matter of sheep raising Bruce is woefully slack. For some reason sheep have been relegated to the lowest place in live stock production. For many years the price of wool and mutton was not high, sheep were counted as something that must be excluded from the pastures and made to pick a living on the roadside, or in some bare field, with the results always consequent where good care and good feed are not provided for live stock. There is a good deal of land in Bruce Peninsula adapted for sheep raising, where with sweet clover for feed, they would become the most profitable part of live stock production. Many other farms could keep a few sheep with more profit than raising feeder cattle, and with more attention to good breeding and a better class of stock, the raising of sheep should be multiplied many times in this county. In 1925 the sales of sheep only amounted to \$184,000. This should be increased tenfold.

The name Arkell has long been connected with the breeding of Oxford sheep in Bruce County and in fact much farther afield, with the result that there are more breeders of pure bred Oxfords in Bruce than any other breed. Arkell Bros., of Teeswater, are still breeding these sheep extensively. J. G. Thompson of Mildmay, Tolton's of Walkerton, Jos. Monk of Brant township, Wm. Fether of Chesley, T. J. Aitken of Allenford, and Walter Warder of Lion's Head, are also breeders of pure bred Oxfords.

Wright Bros., of Chesley, breed pure bred Leicesters and there are a good many flocks of grade Leicesters. Alex. D. Marshall, of 12th Con., Elderslie, has a flock of twenty-one pure bred Shropshire ewes which he recently purchased from John Miller of Ashburn, with a ram from the flock of Jess Andrew of West Point, Indiana, one of the best Shropshire breeders in the United States. Wm. Pearce, on the Elora Road, near Paisley, has a very choice flock of grade Shropshire ewes.

The president of the Canadian Record of Performance Poultry Association is a resident of Bruce, W. N. Hendrick of Hanover. He is the most extensive poultry producer in the county, and at present has well over 600 white Leghorns and white Rocks in R.O.P. tests and also has a

number of birds in other laying contests.

Alfalfa on Clay Soil

The land in Bruce is mostly a clay loam, easily worked, and quite productive. There are small patches of heavy clay which Alfalfa is reducing to a workable condition, and some sand which sweet clover is making more productive. In the main it is a county of good comfortable farm homes that will compare favorably with most farming districts.

Alfalfa seed is grown to some extent. As much as 9,000 bushels have been produced in a year but this is far from being the limit on the clay lands in the county, and it is one of the most remunerative cash crops that can be grown. Some sweet clover seed is also produced and these are two crops that do not rob the soil.

In recent years potatoes have been grown somewhat extensively near Hepworth in Amabel township. The land is suitable, being a sandy loam, and the yield under careful farming is good. The quality of potatoes is excellent and very ready sale is being found for the crop this year. Five to ten acre fields are getting quite common. Potato farming is also moving north and Walter Warder of Lion's Head, in Eastnor township, this year had six acres of Irish Cobbler. As has been mentioned Mr. Warder is also a breeder of Oxford sheep. The Port Elgin district is producing potatoes in quantities.

The original forest in Bruce County contained great acres of hardwood, with a plentiful supply of maples, and sugar making was one of the first industries but was mainly for the production of sugar and syrup for home consumption. In recent years the prices of these commodities has risen and so quantities are marketed. James Garland, of Carleton Place, is the maple syrup king of Bruce. He has had up to 1200 trees tapped in a year and produced syrup and sugar on a commercial scale.

Farmers' Institute

Bruce County farmers took an active interest in the organization of Farmers' Institutes as early as 1885. Even before that time when Agricultural Education was far from being as popular as it is today, Bruce sent its quota of students to the Ontario Agricultural College. They were not very numerous but, distances were, or seemed, much longer than they are now, and scientific agriculture was not recognized at its true value in those times.

J. B. Boves, of Pinkerton, and the late J. B. Muir, of Port Elgin, were early students at O.A.C. Mr. Boves attended in 1882 and Mr. Muir about the same time. Mr.

Boves is a well-known local astronomer and weather prophet living at Chatsworth. David N. McIntyre, of the 4th concession of Elderslie, was a student in 1884-85. He was the son of one of Elderslie's most progressive farmers, and he and his father and brother bred Hereford cattle quite extensively at one time and later Shorthorns. Mr. McIntyre now farms on a large scale at Warren, Manitoba. He was a township and county councillor both in Ontario and Manitoba, and assisted the Department of Agriculture in Alberta in the establishment of its demonstration farms.

Of recent years, under the direction of the Agricultural Representative, short course schools have been very successfully conducted in Bruce County, the attendance is quite large. In fact, a great deal of progressive work has been organized and directed through this office in Walkerton. W. K. Riddell is at present in charge and has proven himself a most efficient worker in the interests of good farming.

Bruce is a county of good farmers and good citizens. Much might be said of its contributions to public life but that is another story. In fact, a story might be written on each phase I have touched in this one. In the early days Bruce County boys, when they left home, did not go to the cities or go south, they went West and so Bruce people helped to fill the Red River Valley and the prairies beyond until later in Western Canada it became a byword that Bruce was larger than Ontario. The influence of those Bruce County homes spread into the far west and made itself felt on the prairies and over the mountains in British Columbia, because there is no better settler or citizen than the sons of pioneers.

LITTLE RAIN IN 1928

J. B. Boves, Weather Forecaster, Prognosticates for Next Twelve Months.

J. B. Boves, the well-known Chatsworth weather forecaster, is to the fore with his long distance weather prognostications for 1928 and the first part of 1929, which will make very interesting reading for all who make and pretense of watching the weather conditions and its variations from year to year. Mr. Boves has been spending considerable time of late in calculating his forecasts for the next twelve months and is satisfied that he will not be very far out. He bases all his predictions on scientific principles and maintains that he cannot go far wrong at any time.

With regard to 1927 he admits that he was a little bit off in the spring prediction, but that taken as a whole came true. A glance at the 1928 forecast goes to show that there is not a great deal of change from that of the past year and that the coming year is going to be another dry one although he does not think that it is going to be dry enough to be at all harmful to the farm crops.

For Northern Hemisphere

These forecasts are for any part of the northern hemisphere located in the same relative position between the equator and the pole as North America and are applied to countries or areas which receive their heat from torrid or ocean currents, such as Great Britain or the British Columbia coast. Mr. Boves is very proud of his record of past years, notwithstanding the many criticisms which have been levied at him, and he is prepared to stand back of any predictions he makes, admitting that no person can make a perfect forecast of weather conditions for a year.

Following are his forecasts:—

January—First 10 days very cold; strong winds, heavy snowfalls; balance very mild and calm.

February—First 15 days quite mild and calm; about 17th cold and unsettled; 24th, strong winds, rain and snow and quite cold.

March—First few days the finish of the February storm, then real mild and dry to about the 24th, then cold, windy and wet.

April—About the 6th a very decided storm of wind, rain and heavy snow; very cold. The storm will be followed by very mild and dry weather for the balance of the month.

May—First week very strong and cold winds, rains and a very probable snowstorm with some frost.

June—First few days mild. About the 6th very strong winds, heavy rains and frosts in the northern districts.

July—First week strong winds and heavy rains; balance very warm and calm and dry, conditions conducive to thunderstorms.

August—First half average temperature and quite dry; strong winds with rain about the 10th to 22nd, with balance mild.

September—Average temperature, calm and dry to about 26th then cool winds with rain.

October—About average temperature, calm and dry to about 20th then very strong persistent winds, heavy rains and a very decided snowstorm will fill in the last ten days of the month.

November—First few days will see the finish of the October storm; balance very decidedly dry and warm.

December—First 10 days quite dry, warm and calm, next 15 days will have a very decided storm of strong, persistent wind, rain and snow; decidedly cold; last ten days milder.

January, 1929—First three weeks very mild.

February, 1929—Quite mild.

The strongest winds over the whole globe will be in the first week in January and the following dates:—February 22, March 24, April 6, May 3, June 6 and 29th, July 1, August 16, September 28, October 24 and 28, December 13, 18 and 21.

TRUCK THIEVES BUSY AGAIN

Get Away With About \$400 Worth of Alfalfa Seed Owned by Mr. Duncan McNeil

The mildness and calm of last Sunday brought a rather startling discovery to Mr. Duncan McNeil, of Queen St. north, viz.: that he had been robbed of thirteen bags of alfalfa seed which he had cleaned and ready for market. For several weeks back, since he suddenly collapsed with illness while in a harness shop on street, Duncan has not felt well enough to be out very much, but is now recovered somewhat, and as the weather was mild on Sunday he concluded to take a walk up North St. to the building in which he had stored his seed, and see whether the rodents were making a restaurant of the place. It was to find, however, that greater thieves than mice or rats had invaded the premises. There were only two bags left of the fifteen he had counted on selling. No sooner had news of the disappearance got abroad than another citizen of the town recollected that he had seen a loaded truck drive away from the McNeil place early one morning in December. At the time this gentleman supposed that Duncan had sold the seed and the truck was employed by the buyer to remove it, and there was no thought in his mind that anyone was perpetrating a crime.

Constable Leitch was notified of the occurrence, and at once communicated with special officers, so that investigation will be on at once. It is rumored that our constable has a clue upon which to work. Paisley Advocate.

No letter thrills us like the one commencing: "Enclosed please find two dollars for your splendid paper, received regularly and welcomed heartily."

George Young, the hero of the Catalina Channel swimming marathon, is now employed in a Toronto radio factory. He should be an expert at regulating wave lengths.

Well Roasted

Through the busy Glasgow streets a stalwart policeman led a little child by the hand.

A motherly-looking woman paused before them for a moment. Then in a sudden burst of sympathy, she bent over the child and kissed her.

"Puir wee lamb!" she said sadly. "She looks sae cauld and starved like and she hasna been washed for a week. Some folks canna be trusted wi' bairns. Whaur did ye fin' the wean, policeman?"

"Find the wean?" said the policeman angrily. "I didna find her at a'. She's ma ain bairn."

Power Farming Conference

On the subject of profitable farming

FORD GARAGE, MILD MAY

Tuesday, January 24, 1928

PROGRAMME

COMMENCING AT 1.30 P. M.

Power Farming—its advantages and how it pays

The Preparation of the Seed Bed and the Conservation of Soil Moisture

Announcements—Affecting Mechanical Course

No charge for admission

ARRANGED BY THE POWER FARMING DIVISION OF

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

THE PRINTER

It may be sad, but still 'tis true, There's one thing that all us humans do

And that is, blame the printer. He does his best without our help For all we do is stand and yelp.

Then cuss and blame the printer. We write our manuscript by pen, To read it is beyond our ken, Yet we expect the printer To do it out and get it right; We think not of his time or sight; If wrong—we blame the printer. We hold our stuff until the last, Then try to rush it through too fast The printer gets snowed under.

But still we camp upon his trail, And prod him on with woeful tale, Or rant or rail like thunder. He shoots it through, the proof we get

Hell's bells! that job is not right yet We chop that proof to splinters. It takes two days before he knows Just what each heroglyphic shows— A dumb lot are those printers. The job's delivered. Some relief! To know we're through with rush and grief

We ought to thank the printer. But no! The poor gink's out of time. He overcharged us one whole dime. Once more we cuss the printer.

—Edison S. Dunbar

COMMUNITY SUICIDE

One of the strangest phenomena witnessed in most towns and small cities is the apparent eagerness with which many otherwise good citizens contribute to the tendency to commit community suicide. These citizens will often show uncommon zeal in boosting any movement to obtain civic improvements, to promote the location of new industries, to secure better educational facilities, and so on. Yet many of these same porcupine boosters will deliberately engage in a practice which nullifies all their otherwise laudable efforts—and then wonder why their town doesn't go ahead. We refer to the suicidal habit of huying away from home, which is largely responsible for the failure of many municipalities to make the progress which their natural advantages should make possible. The money that ought to be kept at home for the expansion of local trade and industry is sent away to distant cities, never to return, through the indifference or thoughtlessness of the very persons who set an example of local pride and loyalty. A rifting saving here and there usually more imaginary than real, is sufficient to cause the average citizen to forget his duty to his community and to himself, which if performed would mean more in the direction of local prosperity than all his other boosting efforts put together. Why boost in one direction, while committing suicide in another?

IT CAN'T BE DONE

It would be a good thing for motorists to learn and remember that a car going sixty miles an hour covers eight-eighth feet a second; a car going thirty miles an hour covers forty-four feet a second, and a car going fifteen miles an hour, twenty-two feet a second. If a man driving his car at sixty miles an hour does not see another car coming out of an intersecting street until he is eighty-eight feet from it, he has only one second in which to stop. It cannot possibly be done. If a man is driving at thirty miles and sees another

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Amelia Schickler, late of the Village of Mildmay, Widow, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section Fifty-six (56) of the Trustee Act R.S.O. 1914, Chapter 121, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Amelia Schickler, late of the Village of Mildmay, in the County of Bruce, who died on or about July 21st, 1927, are required on or before the 10th day of January, 1928, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to J. A. Johnston, Mildmay P. O., Ont., one of the executors of the estate of Amelia Schickler, their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by law.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after such mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for any assets to any person of whose claim they shall not have received notice at such time.

DATED at Mildmay, this 17th day of January, 1928.

J. A. JOHNSTON
MATILDA SCHICKLER
Executors of Estate