



A Centennial Farm In Whitchurch

VANDORF—The Richardson farm is located at the east half of lot 19, concession 3, Whitchurch Township.

In 1798, Captain William Graham was given a Crown Grant of 3,000 acres of land in Whitchurch Township as recognition for Military Service during the American Revolution. He served with the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment of Foot. This farm is part of that land grant. The wife of the present owner is a great great granddaughter of the original owner.

About 1830, David Richardson of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, married Ann Stamper of the same place. A short time later, they emigrated to Canada. Two of David's brothers, John and Thomas accompanied them. They settled on the south half of Lot 19, Concession 3, Whitchurch, by agreement with Captain Graham's heirs, cleared the land and built a home at the west end of the lot. This home still remains at the original location and is now owned by a great grandson of David and Ann Richardson.

It took many years to execute Captain Graham's complicated Will. It was 1854 before Adam Graham, son of Captain William Graham, was able to give them Deed to this land. The price paid then was five Shillings. About this time, the Richardsons helped clear the North 1/2 of this lot and in 1869, records show that they brought it from Adam Graham's daughter and son-in-law, Robert and Sarah Travis.

To David and Ann Richardson were born a family of eight of which six survived—William Baker, Levi, George, John, Charles and Louisa.

George Richardson married Elizabeth March in 1862 and a home was built for them on the East part of the South half of lot 19. In 1873, George bought the East part of the North half from his father and between 1880-82, moved the house and two small barns to the present location of the farm buildings. While shingling a hen house in April, 1882, George Richardson caught a severe cold and died a few days later of pneumonia, leaving his wife and young family; Arvilla Ann, William David, Chester Charles, George Sylvester, Maude Mary and Louise Dinah. The eldest son, William David, then 16 years of age, took over the farm management and helped his mother raise and educate the rest of the family. William D. Richardson married Sarah Spaulding and to them was born a son, George Ernest and a daughter, Ina Louise (Mr. Grant K. Mayor, Barrie Ontario).

About 1900, the farm buildings were remodelled again by William Richardson to appear much as they are today.

William D. Richardson died in 1951 and George E. Richardson became the owner of the home acres. He married Marjorie Graham in 1933. They have a daughter, Bette (Mrs. Robert Staley) and a son, William who with his wife, Sheila VanNostrand and their daughters, Hillary and Marsha live on the opposite side of the 4th concession road. It is known as the 'east farm'. It was purchased in 1873 by his great grandfather, George Richardson so does not qualify as a Century Farm.

In January, 1961, the rear 10 acres of the land was sold to the Ontario Department of Highways for the right-of-way of Hwy. 404, leaving 90 acres for operation. The farm name is 'Maple Crest' and this prefix is used for all registration of cattle in the Richardson herd of pure bred Holsteins.

Markham Fair Crop Competition

MARKHAM — Results of the Markham Fair field crop competitions are announced this week by Board Secretary, Fred Spring. Entries are listed in order of merit. OATS — Roger Hallman, Markham, 96; Reesor Bros., Pickering, 95.5; Murray Dunkeld, Claremont, 95; Ellis Britton, Claremont, 94.5; Mike Larkin, Markham, 94; Harry Warriner, Markham, 93.5; Gordon Sellers, Agincourt, 93; Stuart Watson, Markham, 92; Massey Ferguson Farms, Milliken, 91; Bruce Risebrough, Markham, 90; Davidson Bros., Stouffville, 89.

FALL WHEAT — Nigh Bros., Markham, 98.5; Sutherland & Gough, Milliken, 98; Mike Larkin, Markham, 97.5; Floyd Steckley Stouffville, 97; Massey Ferguson Farms, Milliken, 96.5; Stuart Watson, Markham, 96; Elmer Harding, Milliken, 95.5; Charles Hooper, Buttonville, 95; Reesor Bros., Pickering, 95; Alex Robertson, Claremont, 95; Harry Warriner, Markham, 94; Davidson Bros., Stouffville, 93.5; Eugene Lemon, Stouffville, 92.5; Ken Russell, Unionville, 92.5; Harvey Brown, Gormley, 92; L. J. Bender, Agincourt, 91; Gordon Sellers, Agincourt, 90; Ben Gayman, Unionville, 89; David Armstrong, Unionville, 88; Frank Larkin, Agincourt, 85.

BARLEY — Elmer Harding, Milliken, 99; Massey Ferguson Farms, Milliken, 97; C. H. Boake, Maple, 96; Stuart Watson, Markham, 95.5; Davidson Bros., Stouffville, 95; John Wolfe, Unionville, 94.5; Mike Larkin, Markham, 94; Ken Russell, Unionville, 94; Murray Dunkeld, Claremont, 93.5; Nigh Bros., Markham, 93; Harry Warriner, Markham, 92; Charles Hooper, Buttonville, 91; Eugene Lemon, Stouffville, 91; Harvey Brown, Gormley, 88.

The official judge on all three classes was R. J. Darlington of Maple.



Dr. George Kelly Of Buttonville Is Honored

Even before the Fathers of Confederation conferred nationhood on his country, the father of Dr. George Kelly (right) of Buttonville, was serving the Veterinary profession. Then, Dr. Kelly himself, started a practice that was to extend over 50 years. Dr. Harold Worton (left) of the Dept. of Agriculture and Dr. V. C. Walker of the Ontario Veterinary Association, congratulate Dr. Kelly for more than 100 years of continuous service by the Kelly family.

Early September Is Peony Time

BY JOHN BRADSHAW

Early in September peonies are practically dormant and that's the time to divide and replant or set new varieties in the garden. The earlier that you can do this in September, the better. It's true that the peony is one of the hardest perennials in the garden once it's established, but newly planted ones can be damaged by cold if they don't have a chance to form new roots before the soil freezes solidly.

In choosing plants for the garden, the kind to buy are those whose roots have three to five pink buds or eyes on each.

Planting locations for peonies must be prepared well as a peony can remain in that same spot for as long as fifty years.

The soil in which peonies are planted should contain one third humus.

Well rotted barnyard manure, discarded mushroom manure, peat moss, materials processed from sewage and well decayed compost are all excellent forms of humus to use. Be sure to avoid fresh manures or unrotted vegetable waste as these are breeding places for a fungus called botrytis, which causes the buds to blast and turn brown just before flowering time. At the same time as you add the humus, thoroughly work into the soil a complete fertilizer at the rate of a large handful per plant.

One of the main causes of peonies failing to bloom is planting too deep. You set the plants with the uppermost pink eye or bud not more than two inches under the surface. As you plant, be sure to firm the soil; otherwise as the roots settle, it may carry the roots too far under the surface.

If you have some older plants that have failed to bloom, carefully dig down and see if the uppermost

pink bud is within an inch or two of the surface. If deeper than this, now is the time to lift such plants and reset them at the right level. Large plants can be split into several divisions, each of which should contain three to five buds.

The first winter after planting is the only time a peony needs mulching. We cover them with a two to three inch mulch of a light humusy material. This will keep the soil from freezing a few days longer so the roots will have more chance to become well anchored. It will also help to prevent them being heaved out of the ground by the alternate thawing and freezing in late winter and early spring.

To anyone who likes peonies I would suggest that they try the truly spectacular tree peonies, which are not really trees, but are woody shrubs that grow to a height of four feet or more and may carry as many as a hundred huge blossoms on a single bush. However, these are not quite as rugged as other peonies and are best moved in the spring with a ball of earth. Comtesse de Tudor, producing double flowers in a lovely shade of salmon, and Feine Elizabeth, with large double rose red flowers, are two of the better varieties.

For gardens that have room for several peonies there are other types which should be considered, such as the excellent Japanese varieties, the giant singles and the anemone-flowered types.

Choice Varieties Generally Available
 A. M. Brand—clear white, late.
 Alice Harding—creamy white, soft pink guard petals.
 Felix Crousse—brilliant crimson of an even tone and silky lustre.
 Festiva Maxima—very large white, crimson flecks at centre. Early.
 Hansina Brand—dark flesh pink shading deeper at the base, with a lovely salmon glow.
 Karl Rosenfield—bright crimson.
 Lady of the Snows—tall white guards and yellow collars.
 Largo—Japanese. Soft pink guards with staminoides suffused pink.
 Mons. Jules Elle—light rose pink. Early.
 Remember, you can't lift yourself by downing others.

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GARDEN GUIDE

Shade Trees Need To Be Fed

What's the most neglected gardening job in southern Ontario? There's only one answer to this question—the feeding of the older shade trees. All trees need feeding not just once in a while but regularly. The next twelve weeks before freeze-up is the ideal time of the year to do this vital garden chore. The month of April is also excellent.

How can you tell if your trees need food? The physical appearance of the branches often gives a clue to the trouble. Dead twiggy growths on the side of the branches, off-color leaves, and very slow growth are almost certain indications of a lack of plant food. Evergreens give similar warnings of this lack of nourishment. You'll often notice that pines and cedars on poor land are stunted and have yellowish foliage.

Feeding a shade tree during the next few weeks will bring impressive results next year. In many cases, a tree which is fertilized in the fall will put on an extra two feet of growth the following spring. This happens because it's probably the first time the tree has been fed since it was planted. I don't recall seeing a home gardener anywhere in Canada feeding the larger shade trees. It's a mistake not to feed a tree because the plain truth of the matter is this: there isn't an inexhaustible supply of plant and humus in the soil. Each year the trees use up more and more of this with nothing being returned to the soil, with the possible exception of the annual crop of leaves. In all too many cases even the leaves are gathered up and burned or sent away in the garbage truck.

Ornamental trees need an annual feeding starting the first year after planting and continuing for the lifetime of the tree. For the first four years all you need do is to scatter a complete garden fertilizer around the base of the tree and work it into the soil. After that, as the trees start to grow vigorously and become larger, we change our method of feeding.

Before you begin to feed you must realize that the feeder roots of any tree are to be found as far out from the trunk as the outer ends of the branches, which we call the drip line. That being the case, there's no point in putting the fertilizer close to the trunk where it would be of no value to the tree whatsoever.

The most satisfactory way of feeding established trees is to make a series of holes 2 inches in diameter, 18 inches deep and 18 inches apart around the tree at the drip line. To make the holes you'll need either a special miniature earth auger obtainable from most garden stores or one of the lighter crowbars.

Don't make the holes in a regular circle but stagger them inside and outside the drip line or outer circle of branches. The complete high nitrogen fertilizer that you use on the lawn works well for trees. Each hole should be filled with a mixture consisting of one half fertilizer and one half dry sand or soil.

Where you have very large shade trees it's usually wise to call in a reputable firm of tree experts who have both the equipment and the knowledge to do the job correctly.

Evergreens and shrubs have stopped growing at the tips of the branches by now. But at the same time, although you won't be able to see it with the naked eye, the diameters of the branches and twigs will be enlarging.

This is caused by the intake of plant food which is stored over the winter in the wood in the form of starch. The plants are preparing now for next spring when they'll have to produce a big crop of leaves and new growth in just a few days. At the same time the plant foods in the soil will be an insoluble form which prevents the roots from absorbing them. It will be almost the end of May before the roots will be able to carry enough plant food from the soil to keep the trees, shrubs and evergreens growing at their normal rate. The amount of growth made early next spring will de-

1967 Fall Fair Dates

Aberfoyle	Sept. 22, 23	Foley	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	Orangeville	Sept. 2 & 4
Acton	Sept. 14 to 17	Forest	Sept. 22, 23	Orillia	Sept. 7, 8, 9
Almonte	Sept. 7, 8, 9	Gall	Sept. 7, 8, 9	Oro	Sept. 12, 13
Alvinston	Sept. 29, 30	Georgetown	Sept. 22, 23	Oroon	Sept. 7, 8, 9
Ancaster	Sept. 21, 22, 23	Glencoe	Sept. 22, 23	Ottawa Winter Fair	Oct. 23 to 28
Arthur	Sept. 21, 22, 23	Gorrie	Oct. 6, 7	Owen Sound	Oct. 4 to 7
Ashworth	Sept. 13, 14	Grand Valley	Sept. 29, 30	Paisley	Sept. 18, 19
Avonmore	Sept. 15, 16	Hanover	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	Palmerston	Sept. 25, 26
Ayton	Sept. 8, 9	Harriston	Sept. 20, 21	Parham	Sept. 8, 9
Barrie	Sept. 27 to 30	Harrow	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	Paris	Sept. 1, 2 & 4
Bayfield	Sept. 26, 27	Hearst	Sept. 8, 9	Parkhill	Sept. 22
Beachburg	Sept. 25, 26, 27	Hightgate	Sept. 8, 9	Perth	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2
Beamsville	Sept. 6 to 9	Huntsville	Sept. 21, 22, 23	Petrolia	Sept. 7, 8, 9
Beaverton	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Hymers	Sept. 2, 3, 4	Pictou	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Beeton	Sept. 26, 27	Ilderton	Sept. 29, 30	Parquiss	Sept. 6, 7, 8
Binbrook	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Iron Bridge	Sept. 15, 16	Port Hope	Sept. 15, 16
Blackstock	Aug. 25, 26	Kenora	Aug. 24, 25, 26	Port Perry	Sept. 4, 9
Blyth	Sept. 19, 20	Kincardine	Sept. 22, 23	Powassan	Sept. 8, 9
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 29, 30	Kingston	Sept. 12 to 16	Providence Bay	Sept. 19, 20
Bolton	Sept. 22, 23	Kingmount	Sept. 1, 2	Rainy River	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2
Bonfield	Sept. 9	Kirkton	Sept. 28, 29	Ramona	Sept. 16
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 12	Kitchener	Sept. 4 to 9	Renfrew	Sept. 6 to 9
Woodford	Sept. 12	Lakefield	Sept. 15, 16	Riceville	Sept. 15, 16
Bracebridge	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Langton	Sept. 27	Richmond	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Brampton	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Lindsay	Sept. 18 to 23	Ripley	Sept. 29, 30
Bridgen	Oct. 7 and 9	Lion's Head	Sept. 14, 15	Rocklyn	Sept. 7, 8
Bruce Mines	Sept. 8, 9	Listowel	Sept. 5, 6	Rosetown	Oct. 7 & 9
Brussels	Sept. 28, 29	Lombardy	Aug. 24, 25, 26	Roseneath	Sept. 29, 30
Burford	Oct. 6 to 9	London	Sept. 8 to 16	Rosseau	Sept. 13, 14
Burks Falls	Sept. 13, 14	Lucknow	Sept. 15, 16	St. Marys	Sept. 26, 27
Caledon	Sept. 8, 9	McDonalds Corners	Sept. 30	Seaford	Sept. 21, 22
Caledonia	Sept. 28, 29, 30	McKellar	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Severn Bridge	Sept. 9
Carp	Sept. 29, 30	Maberly	Sept. 26, 27	Shannonville	Sept. 8, 9
Centreville	Aug. 26	Madoc	Sept. 28, 29, 30	Shedden	Aug. 25, 26
Charlton	Sept. 5, 6	Magnetawan	Sept. 1, 2	Sieburne	Sept. 8, 9
Chatsworth	Sept. 29, 30	Manitowaning	Sept. 14, 15	Smithville	Sept. 1, 2
Chesley	Sept. 8, 9	Markdale	Sept. 14, 15	South Mountain	Sept. 1, 2
Chesterville	Aug. 29, 30	Markham	Sept. 28, 29, 30	South River	Sept. 6, 7
Clarence Creek	Sept. 8, 9	Marmora	Sept. 2 & 4	Spencerville	Sept. 8, 9
Clarksburg	Sept. 19, 20	Massey	Aug. 24, 25, 26	Stirling	Sept. 1, 2
Clute	Sept. 1, 2	Matheson	Sept. 1, 2	Stratford	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Cochran	Sept. 11, 12, 13	Meaford	Sept. 15, 16	Sunderland	Sept. 12, 13
Cochrane	Sept. 4, 5, 6	Melbourne	Oct. 9	Sundridge	Sept. 15, 16
Coe Hill	Aug. 25, 26	Merlin	Sept. 7, 8	Tara	Sept. 26, 27
Coldwater	Sept. 7, 8, 9	Metcalfe	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Tavistock	Sept. 8, 9
Collingwood	Sept. 21, 22, 23	Middleville	Sept. 15, 16	Teeswater	Sept. 29, 30
Comber	Aug. 24, 25, 26	Midland	Sept. 14, 15, 16	Theford	Sept. 26, 27
Cookstown	Sept. 15, 16	Mildmay	Sept. 12, 13	Thorndale	Sept. 22, 23
Cornwall	Sept. 9	Millon	Sept. 29, 30	Tillsonburg	Aug. 28 to 31
Desboro	Sept. 22, 23	Milverton	Sept. 22, 23	Tiverton	Oct. 3, 4
Dorchester	Sept. 16 & 18	Minden	Aug. 25, 26	Timmins	Sept. 7, 8, 9
Drayton	Sept. 16 & 18	Mitchell	Sept. 1, 2	Toronto (C.N.E.)	Aug. 18 to Sept. 4
Dresden	Aug. 24, 25, 26	Mohawk (Deseronto)	Sept. 16	Toronto (Royal)	Nov. 10 to 18
Drumbo	Sept. 22, 23	Mount Bridges	Oct. 3	Trout Creek	Aug. 25, 26
Dunchurch	Sept. 7, 8, 9	Mount Forest	Sept. 11, 12	Tweed	Oct. 6, 7
Dundalk	Sept. 12, 13	Napanee	Sept. 4, 5, 6	Upsala	Sept. 9
Dungannon	Sept. 26	Neustadt	Sept. 15, 16	Uxbridge	Oct. 6, 7
Durham	Sept. 29, 30	New Hamburg	Sept. 15, 16	Vanleek Hill	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2
Elmira	Sept. 1, 2, & 4	Newington	Sept. 1, 2, & 4	Walkerton	Oct. 18, 19
Elmvale	Oct. 5, 6, 7	New Liskeard	Sept. 7, 8, 9	Wallacetown	Sept. 29, 30
Embree	Sept. 16 & 18	Norfolk County (Simcoe)	Oct. 2 to 7	Walsh	Sept. 30
Emsdale	Sept. 11, 12	Erin	Oct. 6, 7 & 9	Warkworth	Sept. 15, 16
Englehart	Sept. 15, 16	Exeter	Sept. 20, 21	Waterdown	Sept. 8, 9
Erin	Oct. 6, 7 & 9	Fairground	Sept. 29	Weiland	Sept. 12 to 16
Exeter	Sept. 20, 21	Fergus	Sept. 15, 16	Weisley	Sept. 12, 13
Exton	Sept. 29, 30	Feversham	Sept. 14, 15	Wiaraton	Sept. 12, 13
Fairground	Sept. 29	Florence	Sept. 27, 28	Wikwemikong	Sept. 12, 13
Fergus	Sept. 15, 16			Williamstown	Sept. 7, 8, 9
Feversham	Sept. 14, 15			Woodbridge	Oct. 6, 7 & 9
Florence	Sept. 27, 28			Woodstock	Aug. 23 to 26
				Wyoming	Sept. 15, 16
				Zurich	Sept. 23 & 25



Attends Camp

David Ferguson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ferguson, Stouffville was one of 37 Ontario boys who spent a week at Geneva Park Camp on Lake Couchiching. He was sponsored by the Stouffville Co-operative Association.

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