FARMING AND LIVE STOCK PAGE

INCUBATOR HATCHING SUCCESSFUL ON FARMS

Farmers Are Becoming Students of the Essentials Necessary For Proper Incubation.

While the problems of artificial incubation are not all solved, enough is known along this line to make the work successful if intelligent use is made of the known facts. One reason why so many persons have failed with the incubator is the lack of intelligent application of readily available knowledge, and an unwillingness to follow closely along the lines nature directs us to follow. Manufacturers of incubators, many of them at least, have either been too thoughtless or brainless to go back and study the condtions that prevail in nature and be guided by the lessons thus learned in the construction of their machines. Some manufacturers have even ignored well-defined mechanical principles and well-known scientific truths in their efforts to put upon the market a cheap incubator, made to sell at a big profit.

It is to be expected that the use of such poorly constructed machines will give poor results or failure in the hands of the novice or inexperienced. Some of the best poultry workers at the various experiment stations and other skilled men cannot get results from such incubators. The whole business suffers from failures of this kind, for the novice who fails with one of their poor machines usually concludes that all are similar.

Moisture From Wet Sand.

At the Utah experimental station 100 per cent. better hatches were secured by the use of trays of wet sand than with a water surface. The wet sand has a higher rate of evaporation than a tray of water has. At the Ontario Agricultural College much better results were secured by the use of wet sand and a larger percentage of the chicks lived than where moisture was not used. The experiment station at Morgantown, W. Va., has found the same thing true, and we get better hatches, stronger chicks and more of them live from the machine using a tray of wet sand during the entire period of incubation.

Cellar Best Place to Hatch.

A cellar or underground room is by far the best place in which to operate an incubator successfully, no matter if it is dark. The machine should be set up and started according to the directions furnished with it. Really, there are very few persons that can, or do, follow printed or written directions accurately. How many times there are failures due to this cause! When asked if the operators followed directions, the answer is always yes. Take up the book of instructions and read to them an important paragraph and ask if the point is observed, and, lo, they admit it is being ignored! The best machines are more accurate and leave less for the operator to guess at than the cheaper ones, hence are far more desirable.

Do Not Feed in Incubator.

It is important to keep the machine in good sanitary condition by thoroly cleaning and airing the trays after each hatch. In those machines where burlap trays are used the burlap should be renewed when soiled badly. Keep the machine closed while the hatch is coming out, and do not be in a hurry to remove the chicks. They can usually be left in the nursery tray for 36 or 48 hours after the hatch is out. Do not make the mistake of feeding the chicks in the incubator.

James McFarlane's Sale

James McFarlane of Claremont, Ontario County, whose farm adjoins the C. P. R. station, will sell his whole stock of heavy and light horses, cattle, Cotswold sheep, pigs and implements by public auction on Thursday next, Feb. 17.

Jim, as he is familiarly known, has heard the call of Western Canada and he joins his brothers in prospecting work in the Peace River country in a fortnight. Everything, therefore, has to go and there will be some bargains.

In horses, the chief attraction will be the big prize team of carriage horses. These are well known to all farmers who attended the local fairs where they won eight first prizes. They are four years old and are matched chestnuts, about 16 hands.

The fact that they are sound and prize-winners speaks loudly enough. Two thorobred mares in foal are for sale. These are Golden Crest 8 years, whose performance brought her near the King's Plate, bred to Kapanga Horse, and Lightfoot, 7 years, bred to Brigham Radiant, the well known first prize hackney. An imported Clydesdale mare, 4 years old, bred to old McQueen; two young Clyde mares, a team of geldings and several colts constitute the heavy class. In ponies, there are two Welsh ponies well broken; a Hackney three year old mare is a nice one.

In cattle there are a few cows milking, 5 young cattle and 22 fat cattle. There are 22 registered Cotswold ewes, good ones, and some 9 lambs of both sexes. Two Yorkshire sows, 1 Yorkshire boar and two Nannie goats complete the livestock. There are about 60 Barred Rock and Buff Orpington pullets for sale and several cockerels.

Farmers wanting feed will do well to go here as there is clover hay, cut straw, 1500 bushels roots, ensilage, oats, peas, wheat, buckwheat and mixed grain and some feed grain for sale.

As for harness and vehicles there is no end of choice. There are show sets, single and double, brass mounted heavy harness, 3 sets double harness, single harness, pony harness and goat harness.

A full line of implements are for sale. In these is included a big outfit suitable for thresher, a 20 H. P. gasoline engine, cutter, grinder, all portable and nearly new.

The farm is easily reached, as rigs will be at the C. P. R. station, Claremont, morning of the sale. Sale begins at 11 o'clock. Lunch provided. Terms: credit on usual terms.

POULTRY ADVERTISING.

Now is the time to get your poultry business before the public. It is usual for an intending purchaser to look favorably upon the man who advertises himself early in the game.

We call attention this week to a Picton man, Mr. John Sinclair, who is advertising White Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. His White Rocks are fine vigorous birds, weighing about 10 pounds each. The Brown Leghorns are rose combed and headed by a male bird from one of Ohio's best laying strains. Write Mr. Sinclair for prices.

CATTLE MARKETS

Cables Steady—United States Markets Generally Firmer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Beeves—Receipts, 2792. Steers, nominal; bulls and cows, firm. Bulls, $4.35 to $4.95; cows, $2.75 to $5.10. Dressed beef steady, at 9¾c to 10½c; extra, 11c. Exports to-morrow, 735 cattle; 20 sheep and 4165 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 139; market, firm; veals, $7.50 to $11; dressed calves, firm; city dressed veals, 11c to 16½c; country dressed, 9c to 14½c; dressed barnyard and fed calves, 8c to 10c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4081; sheep, steady; lambs, unchanged; sheep, $4.50 to $6; lambs, $8.40 to $9.12½; yearlings, $9.

Hogs—Receipts, 2418; market steady.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; fairly active and steady; prime steers, $6.65 to $7.25.

Veals—Receipts, 700 head; active and 75c higher, $8 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2200 head; fairly active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $9.10 to $9.15; mixed, $9.15 to $9.20; yorkers, $9.15 to $9.25; pigs, $9.20 to $9.30; roughs, $8 to $8.50; dairies, $9 to $9.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,600 head; active; lambs, 50; wethers, 15c higher; lambs, $6.25 to $8.70; wethers, $6.75 to $7.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American) lower, at 12¾c to 13¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, steady, at 9¾c to 10¼c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.

There were two car loads of fat cattle came in over the C.P.R., consisting of 35 head.

The following sales of live stock made by Messrs. Dunn & Levack on Wednesday and Thursday came to hand too late for Friday's issue:

Dunn & Levack sold: 18 butchers, 1075 lbs. each, at $5.65 per cwt.; 15 butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at $5.45; 15 butchers, 980 lbs. each, at $5.30; 26 butchers, 930 lbs. each, at $5.25; 5 butchers, 1020 lbs. each, at $5.35; 1 butcher cow, 1420 lbs., at $5.25; 6 butchers, 880 lbs. each, at $5.25; 1 butcher bull, 1780 lbs., at $5.25; 31 butchers, 960 lbs. each, at $5.25; 9 butchers, 880 lbs. each, at $5.15; 6 butchers, 810 lbs. each, at $5; 13 butchers, 830 lbs. each, at $5; 16 butchers, 900 lbs. each, at $4.85; 1 butcher bull, 1750 lbs., at $4.90; 9 butchers, 830 lbs. each, at $4.90; 1 butcher bull, 1640 lbs., at $4.75; 7 butchers, 770 lbs. each, at $4.70; 1 butcher bull, 1540 lbs., at $4.75; 3 butchers, 860 lbs. each, at $4.60; 5 butchers, 730 lbs. each, at $4.50; 1 butcher bull, 1240 lbs., at $4.40; 1 butcher bull, 1000 lbs., at $4.40; 4 butcher cows, 960 lbs. each, at $4.40; 5 butcher cows, 1110 lbs. each, at $4.30; 10 butcher cows, 1095 lbs. each, at $4.30; 2 butcher cows, 1130 lbs. each, at $4.40; 9 butcher cows, 1010 lbs. each, at $4.35; 1 butcher cow, 1020 lbs. each, at $4.25; 2 butcher cows, 1135 lbs. each, at $4; 3 butcher cows, 910 lbs. each, at $3.75; 14 butcher cows, 1040 lbs. each, at $3.75; 8 butcher cows, 1030 lbs. each, at $3.75; 5 butcher cows, 950 lbs. each, at $2.80; 1 milch cow, $59; 1 milch cow, $48; 2 milch cows, $110; 2 milch cows, $92; 1 milch cow, $49; 2 milch cows, $118; 2 milch cows, $99; 1 milch cow, $48.

SUDBURY A FARMING CENTRE

Not Mines and Lumbering Alone to Contribute to Prosperity.

SUDBURY, Feb. 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Besides being advantageously located as regards mineral and timber wealth, this town is equally well situated in the matter of agriculture.

South of here, in the Townships of Broder and Dill, there is a settlement of sixty or seventy-five farmers working from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres each.

West, in the Townships of Rayside and Balfour, in which are located the Village of Azilda and the Town of Chelmsford, there are about five hundred farmers.

Running in a northeasterly direction from Chelmsford to the Townships of Capreol and Hanmer, is a valley, about twenty miles by ten, of very fertile land, inhabited by thrifty French-Canadian farmers. It is as level a stretch of country as any section in the lower province.

North, and within six miles of Sudbury, are the flourishing agricultural Townships of McKimm, Neelon and Garson.

With the wholesale houses of Sudbury, and the hundreds of saw mills, logging camps and mining camps radiating from this centre, the farmer of this district has a ready market for even more than he can produce. He has the advantage over the old Ontario farmer in disposing of his product, in that he is always assured of slightly better prices than the metropolitan markets quote, because freight charges put the eastern agriculturist out of competition. Being in the very heart of one of Canada's greatest fields of consumption, he has the advantage, too, of being able to sell most of his product at top-notch prices without taking it off his own land. Representatives of the big lumbering companies will buy whole crops right on the field, and give the farmer, besides, a contract for hauling hay, oats, corn and potatoes to the camps, providing remunerative employment to the farmer's teams in the slack winter months.

Sudbury's stores benefit by this convenience to so prolific an agricultural belt, and it is from the warehouses of Sudbury that the household provisioning of the farmers is drawn, in supplying the retail stores of the villages thruout the district.

SALE CALENDAR.

McFarlane's light and heavy horse, farm stock and implement sale at Claremont, Feb. 17.

Reg. Clydesdale filly sale at the Union Stock Yards Exchange, on March 4.

John Toole's sale of farm stock Shropshire sheep and implements, at his farm, Whitchurch, March 1.

J. B. Madill's sale of horses, cattle, Yorkshire swine, sheep, implements, etc., at his farm, Greenwood, March 2.

Arthur Johnston's dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, at his farm, Greenwood, Ont., March 8.

Convenient for Londoners.

A traveling comfort that is much appreciated by Londoners and visitors to the Forest City and intermediate points is the 2.45 p.m. Canadian Pacific London train, ensuring arrival at that point in time for dinner. Other trains from Toronto at 8.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m. and 7.20 p.m.

Company Law.

Thos. Mulvey, K.C., under secretary of state, will deliver a lecture this evening on "Company Law," under the auspices of The Chartered Accountants' Students' Association, in the lecture hall in the west end of the main building of Toronto University.

DECREASE OF HOGS, SHEEP AT TORONTO STOCKYARDS

Returns From Both City Markets Show a Shortage of Hogs in the Country.

The total receipts of live stock for the present week at the City and Union Stock Yards were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	147	123	270
Cattle	2475	2076	4551
Hogs	2753	1174	3927
Sheep	542	248	790
Calves	175	51	226
Horses	....	179	179

For the corresponding week of 1909 the total receipts were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	171	77	248
Cattle	2538	1047	3585
Hogs	2535	749	3284
Sheep	1394	276	1670
Calves	248	51	299
Horses	12	100	112

It will be seen by the above returns that the Union Yards have had a good week, showing increases as follows: 46 car loads, consisting of 1029 cattle, 425 hogs and 79 horses, and a decrease of 28 sheep over last year.

The city yards show a slight decrease of 24 car loads, consisting of 63 cattle, 1782 hogs, 852 sheep, 73 calves and 12 horses.

These returns also show a total increase of 22 cars for both yards. The increases were 966 cattle and 73 horses over the same week last year. But they also show a decrease of 1357 hogs, 880 sheep and 73 calves.

THE FARMSTEAD.

Now for McFarlane's sale next Thursday.

Oshawa Fruit Institute meets next week.

Get your farm ads before the public now.

Ontario farms are being deserted by too many of our young men.

President Drury of the Grange has been helping the western farmers. All farmers should stay by the politics that aid the farmer.

Arthur Johnston's Shorthorns are the kind that pay the rent and wipe off the mortages. There has been no bigger importer and breeder in Ontario. Remember the date of the sale.

James McFarlane of Claremont will sell, at his sale next Thursday, his first prize-winning carriage team as well as two such thorobred mares as Golden Crest and Lightfoot. It is a bona fide sale and the animals must go.

Michigan State Grange are seeking to establish a life insurance company for the sole benefit of the farmers.

Never borrow from the land; always lend. Borrowing means impoverishing the land and crippling its ability to do well. Lending enlarges its capacity and of the lender.

Here is what an Indiana farmer writes about prices in his state: Wheat looks very brown, but, upon examination, the root is in good condition still. Hogs scarce and high, $8.25 per 100 lbs. Cattle look well, but none are feeding. Milch cows hard to buy at any price. Eggs 35c per doz., butter 25c per lb. Not much land changing hands; price $20 to $100 per acre.

The N. Y. Produce Review says that an interesting feature of the egg market has developed within the past week in the importation of 140 cases of European preserved eggs and the attendant possibilities of further importations. The eggs received last week are in the usual 120-dozen European cases, packed in excelsior. They arrived in good condition.

Peter Tubbs of Wisconsin says that it costs 35 cents a pound to make butter at the present time, with bran at $24 per ton and hay, $10, if you take into consideration the capital required for barns, stables, cream separator, gas engine, hired help at $30 per month and board extra. It is a fairly good cow that will make a pound of butter per day, and you will have to feed her 12 pounds of bran—15 cents' worth—25 pounds of hay or its equivalent in silage, corn or something else—12 1-2 cents—besides straw for bedding, water, etc.—say one-half cent. Now you have 28 cents invested for your pound of butter. Say one hired man will milk 10 cows to make the 10 pounds of butter. He gets $1.50, or 15 cents per pound, and you have 42 cents. The skim milk for 10 pounds of butter is worth 50 cents to feed, or 5 cents per pound off for the milk—37 cents. Now, where is all the interest on capital?

After the Pool Rooms.

Sir James Whitney had a visit yesterday from Rev. Dr. Chown of the Social and Moral Reform League asking for an amendment to the law to allow rural municipalities to prohibit the establishment of pool rooms. Consideration of the request was promised.

One of McFarlane's drivers that will sell next Thursday.

CANADIAN SHEEP RAISERS SURPASS U.S. BREEDERS

An Iowa Professor Makes a Comparison Highly Flattering to Canada Sheep Producers.

The sheep industry of Canada, as far as numbers are concerned, will not compare with the United States, says Prof. Wentworth of Iowa. There are 56,000,000 sheep here, against 2,875,000 in Canada. In quality, however, there is much difference. The value per head in the United States Jan. 1, 1908, was $3.42, while Canada nearly doubles it at $5.52.

From the standpoint of wool, the United States naturally leads; the total for 1908 being 298,915,000 pounds, and Canada's 11,210,000 pounds. In scoured fleece another difference comes to light. The United States had 135,330,648 pounds of scoured wool, or 45.2 per cent., while Canada had 5,560,000 pounds, or 49.6 per cent., an improvement in cleanliness if nothing more. In selling price the United States slightly excels Canada in price per pound, because of the advantage her merino offshoots and grades have in fineness, but, comparing them simply from the standpoint of fleece produced by her pure-bred mutton breeds, we find an advantage of 1 1-2 cents per pound for Canada. These latter figures are based on prices obtained from pure-bred fleeces in various experiments conducted by state provincial stations.

Canadian Mutton Better.

I am unable to find any comparative data on dressed mutton, but this we do know, Canadian lamb is preferred on the fancy eastern markets, and in showyards Canadian wethers have so long been premier that it is the exception for American wethers to carry the purple. Wherever compared from a quality standpoint Canada seems to have the advantage.

Now for a few of the reasons that bring about these conditions. I may embody them principally under five headings: Climate, feed, topography and freedom from parasites, preparation for a knowledge of sheep husbandry, and some importing advantages.

Climate Affects Sheep Quality.

Climate is readily recognized by all as a factor. Sheep, particularly the long wool breeds, thrive much better in a more moderate climate than the United States affords. Particularly during the excessive summer heat do our corn-belt sheep suffer. The relatively early showing necessitated by the warming up in the spring permits of considerable growth of fleece by August, and the torrid weather of that month and early September does untold damage. Later shearing has been advocated, but such a course simply transfers this period from the summer months to the late spring or June. Shelter is the only practical solution, and in most places equipment for summer shelter is entirely lacking.

That feed is another important factor we all will grant. The extensive growth of root crops in Canada permits a development while a lamb is growing that we corn-belt men cannot produce without loss of corn land or expensive purchasing. In addition to this, the barley, oats, wheat, rye and speltz seem to favor the laying on of finer, springier, tenderer, sweeter flesh and at the same time remove some of the digestive and constitution troubles that come from our methods of feeding.

There Are Secrets in Breeding.

Some writers make the assertion that there are no secrets in the sheep business; that it is simply the application of what every farmer knows. This is not true. There are secrets of success embodied here just as strongly as there are secrets of success in any other undertaking. They may not be secrets in the sense of private knowledge unknown to the rest of the world, but they are secrets because they are known in their fulness only to the man who has intimate knowledge of his animals, who knows their weaknesses, both of physique and conformation, their dispositions, their appetites and their tempers. In short, the man must know and be able to recognize thru instinct and training every little incident that even a being so humble as a sheep must meet in its life. And here is where the heritage of these Scotch and English farmers overwhelm the Americans.

Canada in Show Ring.

In the showyard the Canadians have beaten us. Here, again, that knowledge of fitting, the use of mixtures cooling to the blood and tonic in their effects, permits the pushing of their show stuff to greater limits and for longer periods than our average showman and corn feeder can attain. We feel, perhaps, that this decries the ability of our shepherds, but a comparison of our home-bred wethers with the wethers of Sir George Drummond, for example, shows us the answer. We think we can do it. Some can, but suffice it to say that we do not.

CITY MAN ON SMALL FARM BANKS MONEY; LIVES WELL

How One Man Who Hated Cramped Life in Town Opened Up New Visions in the Country.

The fact that many men on salaries in our cities could do much better and have a royal living has been argued by The World time and time again.

The Farmers' Advocate of London along the same lines offered a prize for the best article along this line. William Blain of Simcoe County won it and the article is worthy of reproduction. Here are his own words of a farming experience:

In the summer of 1901 I decided to engage in farming. My early boyhood had been passed on a farm, but I had been absent from it for ten years. I was working for a salary in town, and could not see independence ahead. My capital consisted of less than $1000, besides household furniture. My family consisted of wife and two small children, so that all outside work and some inside depended on my own exertions.

We wished to be close to town and purchased a farm of fifty acres within a mile of town, paying three thousand dollars for same. This meant I had to borrow about $2500 in order to make a start—quite a handicap, along with our inexperience—but hope beats high in youthful hearts.

The farm was cleared, except for a few acres of bush at the back, adjoining which was about nine acres of permanent pasture land, which was very rough, and contained logs, stumps and berry bushes. The buildings were a good brick house, heated by furnace, a bank barn, and a silo, all in good repair.

Went Slow on Implements.

I invested in only necessary implements — a mower, rake, plow, disk, scuffler, harrows and smaller articles, besides necessary vehicles. I hire a seed drill and pay for binder by the acre. On my farm it would not pay to invest in either for a few days' work each year, and they would require extra building to store them.

I divided the farm into six fields, and try to follow a rotation, as follows: First year, hay; second year, hay; third year, pasture; fourth year, oats; fifth year, roots, potatoes, corn; sixth year, oats, seeded down to red and alsike clover and timothy. My main crops are hay, oats, potatoes and strawberries; other crops, corn, roots and garden vegetables.

I grow only the best varieties of oats and potatoes, and I am able to dispose of my oats for seed at a good advance on market prices. Last year I received 75 cents per bushel for all I sold. My land is a sandy loam and is rather low, so that I have never tried to grow wheat or barley. In potatoes I try to have bulk of crop of early varieties, which find a ready sale, at good prices, for shipping to northern markets in August and September.

Strawberries Bring Returns.

I soon found that my land was well adapted to growing strawberries, and as there is here an unlimited market, at good prices, I like to have an acre, which yields from $300 to $400 per season. I set out a half acre each year, and thus take two crops off before plowing down. The old patch generally comes in a few days earlier, and thus lengthens the season. In 1905 I sold 1400 boxes off one-sixth of an acre at an average of 7 1-2 cents per box. Last year we averaged 9 cents per box. The strawberry crop requires a little change in the rotation, as I like to have them follow potatoes, and, as they are two years in the ground, they will be in corner of oat field. I run a temporary fence around them if I wish to pasture field.

Keeps a Few Cows.

This farm had been occupied by a dairyman, who kept a large stock, and the silo was 14 feet in diameter. This is too large for my stock, so I do not use silage, but store straw in silo. As to stock kept now, the locality decided that dairying on a small scale would pay well, so I keep six milch cows. The bulk of the milk I dispose of to a dairyman, who retails it in town. The price received at door is 5 cents per quart in winter, and 4 cents in summer. I have five of the cows freshen about Oct. 1, and the other one in the spring, as the demand for milk and the price, also, is better in winter, and the heavy milking occurs when there is a period of leisure. I do it all myself. I find that cows milk well thru winter and continue till following August or ten to eleven months. One coming in spring insures us always having milk. I sell or veal the fall calves, as five-cent milk is too expensive for calf-feed. We make butter from any milk that the dairyman does not take, as in June, when he has a large flow from his own cows. In order to dispose of any surplus skim milk, I keep a purebred Yorkshire sow, and the returns from her progeny add considerably to the year's income.

I keep a small flock of pure-bred Plymouth Rock hens, and find good sale from early chickens for tourist trade, but they evince a fondness for strawberries and tomatoes which make them a doubtful asset.

To do the work of farm, I keep one team of horses, one being a brood mare, whose yearly colt also adds a little more to income.

Besides the cows, I only have two or three young cattle at one time, as pasturage could not carry them. These I send out to pasture in summer, paying 50 cents per month per head. To help pasturage for cows, I grow a half-acre of rape, and same of oats and peas. The rape is sown in drills about June 1, and as soon as high enough I keep going thru it and thinning out to feed cows at milking time in stables. If sown thickly, and kept cultivate, it stands a lot of thinning. As I do not grow corn for silo, I sow a couple of acres of sweet corn. Kendall's Giant is my favorite. I sell a good many dollars' worth of green corn, to be shipped away north, and the balance, with stalks, are my dependence in fall, if pasture should be short. If not used, they go into barn, and help out winter feed till about Feb. 1. About an acre and a half of roots and three to four acres of potatoes are grown. The latter bring in from $70 to $100 per acre. I also grow a few green peas, tomatoes, beans, etc., and have a half acre of orchard.

I have found time during the last few years to make a few improvements, and also to keep fences and buildings in good repair. I have replaced about half of rail fences with woven wire, and cleared up rough fields at back, and brought them into cultivation. They are now the best part of the farm. I have planted hedges and shrubs on lawn.

The only help required has been a man in haying and hoeing time, and threshing, besides children for strawberry picking. I have found that, with a smaller farm, and diversified crops, at no time of the year are we rushed like those on larger farms. Our seeding and harvesting can all be done at proper season, as we have a small acreage to cover, and, by growing potatoes, strawberries and corn, which produce large returns per acre, our income per year compares favorably with larger farms. We also have more leisure for beautifying the home and premises.

My Financial Returns.

As to financial returns for my venture in farming, as I said before, I started with less than $1000 capital eight years ago. I have paid off over $2000, besides enhancing value of place. The most of this has been paid in the last few years, and this year will see us clear, with farm and stock and implements worth four thousand. I have also made eleven payments on an endowment insurance policy of one thousand dollars, which will soon be payable.

We have not stinted ourselves, either, but have had everything we needed, and some luxuries besides. I might say that our income last year was $1250, besides a good part of living from farm, and we spent $750, so that $500 was left to reduce the indebtedness. After this year, we look forward to having a growing bank account.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

Light and Heavy Horses

Farm Stock and Implements

the property of

JAMES McFARLANE, CLAREMONT

at his Farm, near C. P. R. Station,

Thursday, Feb. 17th, 1910

LIGHT HORSES—1 matched team chestnut drivers, 4 years, 1st prize team at all local fairs. 1 thoroughbred mare, 8 years, "Golden Crest," in foal to Kapanga Horse. 1 thoroughbred mare, 7 years, "Lightfoot," in foal to Brigham Radiant.

HEAVY HORSES—Imp. mare, 4 years, Clydesdale, in foal to MacQueen. Mare, 5 years, by Cairnhill, bred to MacQueen. Mare, Clydesdale, aged. 1 team big farm workers. Several young horses.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS—22 fat steers, 5 young cattle; 1 Jersey pure-bred milk cow, 2 grade milk cows, in milk; 1 heifer, Shorthorn bred; 22 registered Cotswold ewes, 2 Yorkshire sows, due in April; 1 Yorkshire boar.

FOWLS, FEED AND IMPLEMENTS—45 Barred Rock hens, 12 Buff Orpington hens, 15 cockerels, 6 Toulouse geese, 12 Rouen ducks, 1500 bushels roots, 500 bushels mixed grain, quantity oats, peas, wheat, buckwheat and barley.

A full line of farm implements.

HARNESS AND GASOLINE OUTFIT—1 brass-mounted set harness, 1 show harness, double; 1 show harness, single; 3 sets double harness, 2 sets single harness, 20 h.p. gasoline engine, portable (nearly new); 11-inch Vessot grinder, portable; 1 Blizzard ensilage cutter, complete.

VEHICLES—1 rubber-tired McL. buggy, 1 new cutter, 1 covered buggy, wagons, democrats, etc.

TERMS—8 months' credit on usual terms.

Ferriff one-half mile from C. P. R. Station. Sale at 11 o'clock. Lunch provided.

JAMES McFARLANE, Claremont P. O. Proprietor

THOS. POUCHER, W. B. POWELL, Auctioneers

DISPERSION SALE

Famous Shorthorn Herd

AT GREENWOOD, ONT.

Belonging to

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON

At his farm on

TUESDAY, MARCH 8th

Choice animals of several of the best Scotch families of Shorthorns—cows that do things—young stock that will be found among the winners. More particulars later. In the meantime write for a catalogue, naming The World, to

COL. CAREY M. JONES, Auctioneer

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT

Made to Deputy-Ministership in Succession to A. W. Campbell.

R. P. Fairbairn, engineer of the public works department, has been temporarily appointed to the deputy-ministership in succession to A. W. Campbell, who goes to Ottawa this week. He will occupy the post until a permanent appointment is made or his own appointment made permanent.

Mr. Fairbairn has occupied his present post for seven years and has been in the department since 1879. He is a native of London, Ont., where he was born 54 years ago. Before joining the service he was a member of the architectural firm of Robinson, Tracey & Fairbairn. His first work in the department was the drawing of plans of the new parliament buildings.

Mr. Campbell, the retiring deputy minister, was presented yesterday afternoon with a handsome loving cup by the members of the departmental staff. The presentation was made by M. P. Dougherty. Mr. Campbell made a brief reply, thanking the staff for their kindness, and assuring them he would never forget them when at his new post of duty.

O You Fort William!

According to the report of W. J. Dodds, chief constable of Fort William, the hustling city on Lake Superior, is not only "Head o' the Lakes," but occupies the uncoveted distinction of being head of the booze brigade as well. Out of 2097 arrests, 1158, or over half, were for drunkenness. Peaceful, pastoral Hamilton had only 2063 arrests in all, tho it has 73 policemen, against Fort William's 14.

Eudo Saunders, chief of the license department, remarked when he heard the statistics, that the new inspector had been sent up none too soon.