

FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

CREOSOTE ADDS GREATLY TO DURABILITY OF FENCES

Greenish Brown Oil is Now Being Used Extensively as a Preservative of Railroad Ties and Telephone Poles and is the Most Prevalent Oil on This Continent.

Of all materials employed as preservatives on this continent creosote is by far the most prevalent. It has given satisfaction and is employed quite extensively for increasing the durability of railroad ties and telephone poles. Creosote is a greenish-brown oil slightly heavier than water, burns fiercely when ignited, and at a low temperature to crystallize into a semi-solid state.

The Cause of Rot.

The rotting of timber is caused by the work of fungi, very minute living organisms which get into the crevices of the wood. The fungi feed on certain substances in the wood and cause it to break down or rot. Like all other living organisms these fungi require heat, air, moisture in addition to their food supply. If the soil contains the right amount of air and moisture for the best growth of fungi the decay of the fence post is rapid, but in very dry or very wet soil the decay is slow.

Every one knows that a post rots most quickly at or near the ground line. It does not rot very rapidly near the top where it is usually dry, increasing the more below the ground where the air is lacking. But at the ground line where both air and moisture are present in sufficient quantities rot flourishes, since air and heat are not very easily controlled it is obvious not must be prevented by cutting off the supply of moisture or poisoning the wood or both.

Since the idea is to replace the moisture the creosote must sink into the wood, and to do this two methods are employed, using a brush to cover the bottom three feet with hot creosote to high temperature and allowing it to cool slowly. The second method is to use a pump and hose to spray the wood, so seasoned or dry posts must be used, and also the posts must be treated with creosote before they are put in the ground.

Theory of Application.

These posts are connected with one another and each fitted with two globe valves, one where the pipe enters the tank and the other where it leaves it. If the round tank can be set in the ground a foot it will greatly facilitate the dipping of the posts. The heat in the tanks is regulated by means of the outlet and open the intake. It is necessary to open the outlet from time to time to blow off the condensed steam. To lower the temperature close the intake and open the outlet. Such an equipment as this is recommended only where a great number of posts are to be treated in one place.

Creosote in Relation to Treatment.

The soft and quick growing woods are the most profitable to treat, such as cottonwood, poplar, willow and Jack pine. The following table gives the oil absorbed and penetration se-

culated as determined by the Minnesota department of agriculture:

Species	Lbs.	Inches.
Ash	1.9	.37
Cottonwood	2.25	.42
Poplar	2.25	.42

These posts absorb in the neighborhood of two pounds of oil per post, and penetrate to the depth of about one-half inch. For cottonwood and poplar the best treatment seemed to be 30 minutes in the hot bath, while for Jack pine and red oak 40 minutes in the hot bath and 30 minutes in the cold bath. The length of life of cottonwood and poplar untreated is four to five years, while the treated is claimed to last for about 20 years. E. C. Cheyne, professor of forestry in the Minnesota University, claims that the penetration obtained with balsam, spruce and maple is so slight in depth even with hot and cold baths that it is a waste of time to give them more than a dip or a brush treatment. He also states that white oak, tamarack, white and red cedar and locust and similar woods are not difficult to treat, but that they are so long without treatment that the use of preservatives was not warranted. However, string in favor of treating cottonwood, poplar, willow and Jack pine posts.

Creosote is not flammable, and the quantity care must be taken not to let it come in touch with fire. In case it does water poured slowly in the tank will relieve the trouble. The water being lighter than the oil covers the surface and extinguishes the flames.—Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg.

NO WOOL MARKET IN CANADA FOR PROPER SYSTEM OF SELLING

Amounts Not Offered in Large Enough Quantities to Make It Worth While for Buyer—Hints Regarding Preparation and Care of Wool for Market.

Some years ago the reason given for sheep raising not being more profitable than it was, was the comparatively low price paid for wool, and no doubt there was a great deal of truth in it. If a better price had been paid for the wool, there would have been increased profits from sheep raising and thus induced the farmers of the province to keep more sheep. This is not true to the same extent today, and buyers claim that if the wool was properly handled they would be able to pay still higher prices.

The object of determining what improvements in the marketing of wool would have the desired result, enquiries were made of a large number of firms who manufacture the kind of wool used, where they purchased it, the amount of Canadian wool used, and what criticisms they had to offer regarding it, and what suggestions they could make with reference to the marketing of it. From the replies received from these various manufacturers the following conclusions were drawn:

London rules the wool markets of the world, and when our manufacturers cannot obtain the wool they desire they buy their supplies there. If we could produce the wool they desire in London, we would not only be able to sell our wool at a higher price, but we would also be able to sell it in larger quantities.

While the wool produced in Canada is of a high quality, it is not sold in large enough quantities to make it worth while for a buyer to make any special arrangements for its sale. We have no wool market of our own, and we do not offer large quantities of wool at one time to any one buyer. This can be remedied if the shearer and the farmer and the wool buyer are all given the proper information and the proper facilities for the sale of the wool.

Almost every known breed of sheep is kept in Ontario, with the exception of the Merino and the two breeds which produce exactly the same kind of wool.

However, the question of breeds of sheep and the kinds of wool is not so important as it is in other countries, while it is on the sheep and at shearing time; uses can be found for the wool from every breed of sheep.

It is found that in another section the average yield per acre is 150 or 200 pounds of milk higher, should not the endeavor be made to raise a standard of production for each of the breeds?

Again, the yield of milk may average the same at two different factories, but the average yield of fat may be four or five times as high. If there are only 200 cows sending to the factory, there would be a difference of 100 or 150 pounds of butter in one month.

It does make a difference what a patron's cows are. Why then, with the same quality of wool, should the quality of the wool be so different? The wool which gives only a small yield of milk, where it leaves it, should be sold at a lower price than the wool which gives 5 or 6 pounds more fat per month?

It makes a great difference to you personally as a live-up-to-date, progressive dairyman, a difference in the capacity and value of the product, a difference in your support of the factory, a difference in the possibility of increasing the output of your factory at a lower cost.

It will pay you well to test each cow.

New Train Service to Algonquin Park.

An improved train service has been put in operation between Toronto and Algonquin Park. Grand Trunk Railway, leaving Toronto at 12:01 noon daily, except Sunday, the Highland Inn at Algonquin Park Station is reached at 8:21 p.m. Returning service leaves Toronto at 8:05 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and arrives Toronto 7:30 a.m. The Highland Inn at Algonquin Park has still plenty of accommodation at reasonable rates, and good fishing can be had at this place. There are no flies, and patrons can be assured of a comfortable vacation at this delightful resort.

Descriptive folders and full information may be had on application to any agent of the company, Toronto city ticket office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets.

HOLIDAY TRADING BRISK FOR CATTLE

Prices Continued Strong for Good to Choice Animals

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards on Wednesday were 51 cars, 622 cattle, 1385 hogs, 667 sheep and lambs, and 120 calves.

On account of the small number of cattle of good to choice quality traded for there was active and prices very firm, but the common and medium steers and heifers were about steady at Tuesday's prices. The top price paid for a choice load of steers was \$8.75, and there were several loads sold at \$8.50 to \$8.60.

There were several lots on sale, sold at yesterday's quotations.

There was a moderate supply of milkers and springers, which sold at steady prices at Tuesday's quotations, with the exception of one extra quality cow, which sold for \$100.

Prices ranged from \$45 to \$100, the bulk going at \$65 to \$75 each.

Veal calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs were very firm at quotations given.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' steers from \$8.35 to \$8.60, and one load \$8.75; loads of good, \$8 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.75 to \$8; common, \$7.40 to \$7.75; common grass-fed steers and heifers, \$6 to \$7.25; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; bulls sold from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

The best feeding steers sold from \$6.75 to \$7; good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.

Milkers and springers sold from \$45 to \$100 each, the bulk going at \$60 to \$70.

Veal Calves.

Choice new milk-fed calves sold at \$11 per cwt.; choice calves, \$10 to \$10.50; good calves, \$9 to \$9.50; medium calves, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.50; inferior calves, \$6.50 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.

There were 657 sheep and lambs on sale. Sheep were about steady, but lambs sold lower.

Sheep, ewes, light, at \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy ewes and rams at \$4 to \$5; spring lambs at \$10 to \$12.75 per cwt.

Hogs.

Select, red and watered, sold at \$8.50, and \$8.75 washed off cars.

Representative Sales.

Rice and Whaley sold 15 carloads:

Butchers—48, 1180 lbs. at \$8.50; 1, 1150 lbs. at \$8.25; 1, 1180 lbs. at \$8.15; 2, 1200 lbs. at \$8.10; 1, 1200 lbs. at \$7.75; 1, 1200 lbs. at \$7.40.

Stockers—16, 525 lbs. at \$6.60.

Hogs—2 decks at \$8.50, red, and washed off cars.

Cows—7, 850 lbs. at \$7.90; 1, 1110 lbs. at \$7.55; 1, 1200 lbs. at \$7.25; 1, 1150 lbs. at \$7.15; 1, 1000 lbs. at \$7.15; 1, 1210 lbs. at \$7.15; 5, 1095 lbs. at \$6.85; 3, 885 lbs. at \$6.50.

Sheep—1, 110 lbs. at \$8; 2, 100 lbs. at \$8; 2, 130 lbs. at \$7; 2, 150 lbs. at \$6; 1, 970 lbs. at \$5.50; 4, 120 lbs. at \$5; 8, 190 lbs. at \$5; 3, 215 lbs. at \$4.

Lambs—1, 90 lbs. at \$12; 10, 84 lbs. at \$11.

to quality, thus placing a premium on first-class eggs and the adoption of a uniform system of marketing, which would protect not only the producer and the consumer, but also the merchant. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free upon application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, July 1.—Cattle Receipts, 16,000; market steady; beefs \$7.15 to \$8.40; steers, \$6.90 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.75 to \$7.80; calves and heifers, \$6.70 to \$8.80; cows, \$6.75 to \$9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market lower; natives, \$6.15 to \$8.75; mixed, \$5 to \$6.60; heavy, \$7.55 to \$8.85; rough, \$7.85 to \$8.15; pig, \$7.35 to \$8.20; bulk of sales, \$6.18 to \$9.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; natives, \$6.15 to \$8.75; mixed, \$5 to \$6.60; heavy, \$7.40 to \$8.15; bulk, \$6.20 to \$7.65.

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CHICAGO MARKETS.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Healy), 14 West King Street, Toronto, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4
Aug.	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 3/4	77 3/4	76 3/4
Oct.	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4
Nov.	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 3/4	73 3/4	72 3/4
Dec.	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 3/4	71 3/4	70 3/4
Jan.	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4
Feb.	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 3/4	67 3/4	66 3/4
Mar.	65 1/2	66 1/2	64 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4
Apr.	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4
May	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 3/4	61 3/4	60 3/4
June	59 1/2	60 1/2	58 3/4	59 3/4	58 3/4
July	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 3/4	57 3/4	56 3/4
Aug.	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 3/4	55 3/4	54 3/4
Sept.	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4
Oct.	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4
Nov.	49 1/2	50 1/2	48 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4
Dec.	47 1/2	48 1/2	46 3/4	47 3/4	46 3/4
Jan.	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4
Feb.	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4
Apr.	39 1/2	40 1/2	38 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4
May	37 1/2	38 1/2	36 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4
June	35 1/2	36 1/2	34 3/4	35 3/4	34 3/4
July	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4
Aug.	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 3/4	31 3/4	30 3/4
Sept.	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 3/4	29 3/4	28 3/4
Oct.	27 1/2	28 1/2	26 3/4	27 3/4	26 3/4
Nov.	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 3/4	25 3/4	24 3/4
Dec.	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	22 3/4
Jan.	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 3/4	21 3/4	20 3/4
Feb.	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 3/4	19 3/4	18 3/4
Mar.	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 3/4	17 3/4	16 3/4
Apr.	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 3/4	15 3/4	14 3/4
May	13 1/2	14 1/2	12 3/4	13 3/4	12 3/4
June	11 1/2	12 1/2	10 3/4	11 3/4	10 3/4
July	9 1/2	10 1/2	8 3/4	9 3/4	8 3/4
Aug.	7 1/2	8 1/2	6 3/4	7 3/4	6 3/4

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO TEST EACH COW

It is Not the Best Method to Compare With Neighbors' Average.

A factory patron may think that even if he tests his cows he will not get about as high a yield as his neighbor's. It doesn't make any difference whether he has them tested or not.

Let us examine the argument. If a man is content with the general yield per cow, where is his interest in the quality of his milk? Surely he is not going to remain satisfied with what a neighbor's medium cows manufacture? Will that not kill all ambition?

If it is found that in another section the average yield per acre is 150 or 200 pounds of milk higher, should not the endeavor be made to raise a standard of production for each of the breeds?

Again, the yield of milk may average the same at two different factories, but the average yield of fat may be four or five times as high. If there are only 200 cows sending to the factory, there would be a difference of 100 or 150 pounds of butter in one month.

It does make a difference what a patron's cows are. Why then, with the same quality of wool, should the quality of the wool be so different? The wool which gives only a small yield of milk, where it leaves it, should be sold at a lower price than the wool which gives 5 or 6 pounds more fat per month?

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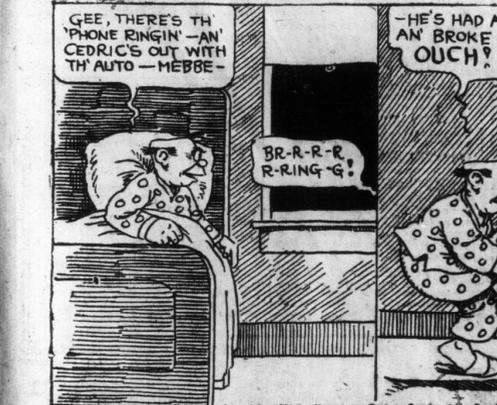
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When Enjoying the Pleasures of the Summer Resort

It adds zest to your enjoyment to read in your newspaper that your friends at home are enjoying in a temperature of 100 in the shade. Write your order for what you see in the prospectus and full Commercial Oil and Gas Co., 100 Centre Street, Calgary, Alberta.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's



FARMERS LOSING ON BUYING SYSTEM

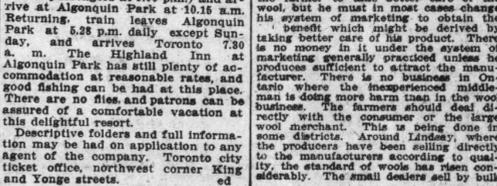
Case Count of Egg Purchase is Big Hardship on Industry.

The Payment for Eggs According to Quality is the subject of pamphlet No. 4 of the poultry division of the live stock branch, prepared by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault.

This pamphlet points out that a result of the "flat rate" or "case count" system of purchasing, Canadian farmers during the past ten years have lost annually large sums of money through marketing many bad and inferior eggs. Investigation into this phase of the poultry industry elicited the fact that while the wholesalers were not themselves directly responsible for the losses and shrinkage they had at their disposal the most effective means for improvement, viz., the making of a difference, not only based on the prices paid for good and bad eggs, but also between the prices paid for the various grades of good eggs.

The objects of this pamphlet are to encourage the grading of eggs which can only be done by the use of an egg tester, the payment of eggs according

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By G. H. Wellington

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