

SIZE OF SILO FOR SIX ACRES OF CORN.

J. H. M., Prosperity, Ont.:—"I hope to get you a few new subscribers. Please say through ADVOCATE what size of silo would be required for six acres of good corn? Would you advise me to use tongued and grooved hemlock?"

[Six acres of average corn land should yield about 90 tons of crop. This would require a round silo 14x30, 15x26, or 16x22 feet. We would advise the medium dimensions, if outside exposed to winds, as the higher structure is more liable to be toppled over. So long as the planks are sized so as to fit closely from top to bottom, there is no need of tonguing and grooving; in fact, when the planks shrink after the silo is emptied, the tongued and grooved boards are not easily pressed into position again. Hemlock lumber is not so satisfactory as pine, as it tends more to warp and check, and thereby become useless to exclude the air. Painting round silos outside and in is now strongly recommended, as it preserves the lumber and excludes the air. All round silos outside should have a firm roof and be stayed to a substantial support. A cement silo will cost more at first, but be more economical in twenty years.]

APPENDIX AYRSHIRES.

J. W., Frontenac Co., Ont.:—"I have for a number of years been breeding Ayrshire cattle, each in its turn been duly pedigreed and registered. I recently sent two of those pedigrees to be registered, one being duly recorded, the other has returned to me in the same state I sent it, the secretary stating he cannot record it, as it runs into what is called the appendix of the herdbook, which has been done away with. Is none of the stock recorded in this part of the book to be classed as pure or fit for registration any longer? If not, kindly state why?"

[At the annual meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Toronto, February 10th, 1898, it was resolved to discontinue the registration of animals in the appendix of the herdbook. On the occasion of the amalgamation of the Dominion and the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Associations, consummated in the same year, as we understand it, the pedigrees in the appendix of the Dominion book which do not trace in all lines to known imported ancestry were discarded and declared ineligible to the herdbook under the new order of things. It is possible and probable that most of the animals in the appendix were pure-bred and good cattle, but the fact of their being placed in the appendix, and not in the body of the herdbook, implied the lack of sufficient evidence of their descent from imported pure-bred stock to justify their being admitted to the book proper.]

BITTER CREAM.

SCRIBBLER, Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"Please explain through your columns why cream becomes bitter after standing until the third or fourth milking, the milk being only slightly sour, and set in shallow tins nearly new, in a cool, well-aired pantry? The cows are fed nothing that would taint the milk except Graystone turnips."

[Bitter milk is due to a number of different causes, such as the nature of the feeding stuff used, but it is most probably due to bacterial life. If the bitter taste is present immediately after milking, and does not increase as the milk is kept, the food is the cause of the trouble; but if the bitterness increases with time, then it is due to micro-organisms. Cows long calved occasionally give milk quite bitter, and when this is the case, about the only means of meeting the trouble is to allow her to dry off. It would be well to change the cows' food somewhat, decreasing the turnips fed and giving liberal quantities of bran slop with good hay. Also scald all vessels thoroughly in which the milk is contained. If these fail, then dry the guilty cow.]

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED—HENHOUSE FIXINGS.
S. H. WEBBER, Huron Co., Ont.:—"We received your beautiful Christmas number, and were very much delighted with it. It is truly a work of art. Your paper is greatly appreciated here."

"1. There is a small V-shaped trough placed against the wall of a henhouse. How can it be fixed so that the fowls cannot get into it with their feet?"

"2. Could you give me a description of a cheap water fountain for hens?"

1. Place a slatted rack in front of the trough, through which the hens can push their heads and eat, but cannot themselves get through.

2. Take a tomato can or one similar, having the top removed, and punch a small hole in the side half an inch from the open top. Now nearly fill the can with water, lay a tin plate upside down on the top, and turn it quickly over. The water will remain as high in the plate below as the top of the small hole in the can. The can must be air-tight above the hole.]

CENSUS COMMISSIONERS.

J. L. S., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"I see by your paper that Mr. Archibald Blue has the general direction and supervision of the next Canadian census. Can you give me his post-office address, as I wish to become an applicant for taking the census in my own division?"

[Mr. Arch. Blue, Chief Census Commissioner, Ottawa.]

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING.
E. C. F., Compton Co., Que.:—"To whom should I write to obtain a report of agriculture and dairying at the Ottawa Experimental Farm?"

[Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

TO RID LAMBS OF TICKS.

J. A. D., Algoma Dist.:—"I find some ticks on my last year's lambs: what would you advise me to do to rid them of them?"

[If one has a sheep pen that can be made comfortably warm, it would be most satisfactory to dip the lambs in one or other of the sheep dips advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. They are all good, and full directions for use go with each can sold. The lambs should be rather closely housed until they are nearly dry. A more pleasant method of treating the lambs at this season is to open the wool on the neck, breast, sides and belly, at intervals of about two inches, and dust in pyrethrum, a yellow powder known as Parisian insect powder. This will destroy most if not all of the ticks. It would be well to have them all dipped when the warm weather arrives.]

CLYDESDALE JUDGING—LIVE-STOCK ALMANAC.

NEW SUBSCRIBER:—"1. Where and how can I obtain a copy of the Live Stock Journal Almanac? 2. Give the scale for judging Clydesdale horses?"

1. Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge St., London, E. C., Eng. Price, 1s. 4d. About 40 cents sent would cover extra postage.

2. We know of no scale of points for judging Clydesdales.]

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Beet Sugar in Ontario.

The Beet Sugar Association of Ontario met in convention in Toronto, on February 7th, chiefly for the purpose of discussing the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in Ontario and arranging the matter of approaching the Governments, both at Ottawa and Toronto, for aid, by way of bounties, to the industry. The convention was made up of municipal officers and representatives of Boards of Trade from many sections of the Province. On the day following, a large and influential deputation waited upon Premier Ross and his cabinet and petitioned for financial aid. No specific sum was mentioned, although a half cent per pound bounty was suggested as necessary in order to tide the manufacturers over the initial stages. It is claimed that when once factories are established, the farmers will receive the advantage of the bounty by having a market for their beets. Premier Ross, after hearing their remarks, informed the deputation that the Government had been quietly looking into the condition of the industry in Michigan and the possibilities of producing suitable beets in Ontario, and they had come to the conclusion that something should be done to foster the production of our own sugar at home. He concluded that the sum set apart would be considerably less than \$100,000, asked by Toronto Board of Trade, and this would not be given if only a single factory were started. The grants would be conditional on the establishment of the industry in various parts of the Province. A hopeful deputation went to Ottawa to consult the powers there, but at this writing the results are not known to us.

The officers for the year are: President, John Parry, Dunnville; First Vice-President, J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford; Second Vice-President, B. B. Freeman, Warton; Third Vice-President, T. A. Smith, Chatham; Fourth Vice-President, W. S. Caron, Aylmer; Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. Price, Aylmer; Executive Committee—E. R. Blow, Whitby; Charles Kelly, Uxbridge; S. A. Perry, Warton; T. Elliott, Brantford; Ald. Parnell, London; Hugh Blain, Toronto; T. A. G. Gordon, Alvinston; F. G. Ramsay, Dunnville; D. A. Jones, Beeton; J. H. Glover, Aylmer; John A. Auld, M. P. P., Amherstburg; Charles Cain, Newmarket; J. R. McCallum, Welland; B. W. Stewart, Mount Forest; George E. Bristol, Hamilton; Howard Annis, Whitby.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following is a statement of current top prices with these of the previous week and a year ago:

Cattle.	Past Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 6 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 6 10
1350 to 1500 lbs.....	5 95	6 00	6 00
1200 to 1350 lbs.....	5 85	6 00	6 10
1050 to 1200 lbs.....	5 45	5 55	5 40
900 to 1050 lbs.....	5 45	5 55	5 35
Feeders.....	4 50	4 65	5 00
Fat cows and heifers.....	4 50	4 60	5 00
Canners.....	2 60	2 65	2 85
Bulls.....	4 40	4 45	4 50
Calves.....	6 25	6 00	9 00
Texas fed steers.....	4 50	4 50	5 15
Hogs—			
Mixed and butchers.....	5 45	5 40	4 97 1/2
Heavy.....	5 45	5 40	5 00
Light.....	5 40	5 35	4 90
Pigs.....	5 20	5 20	4 75
Sheep—			
Fat wethers.....	4 50	4 60	5 00
Ewes.....	4 00	4 00	5 00
Westerns.....	4 50	4 55	5 40
Yearlings.....	5 15	5 00	6 15
Native lambs.....	5 35	5 50	7 20
Western lambs.....	5 35	5 50	7 05
Colorado lambs.....	5 20	5 35	7 00

Cattle feeders are marketing too many low-grade and unfinished cattle. The outlook is poor on the unfinished kinds, while good to choice ripe cattle are in better demand. Fat ripe 1,700- and 1,825-lb. cattle have sold at \$5.10 and \$5.80, with prime 1,925- and 1,957-lb. cattle on the Glasgow export order at \$5.60. Ripe, well-bred yearlings, 1,150 and 1,175 lbs., sold at \$5.50 and \$5.65.

The extremely cold weather is working badly for the stock cattle and feeder trade in two ways. It has forced in a great many young cattle and at the same time made it harder to sell them, as the demand is always smaller at such times.

There is really a very strong demand for the cheap grades of cows, and stocks of canned goods are small at home and abroad, and buyers seem to want all the cows of the canner class the country has to offer.

The most notable feature of the hog situation lately has been the small supply of 200- and 300-lb. barrows. There has been no complaint about the quality of the hogs, but the animals coming are mainly too young to have the desired weight.

Sheep and lambs have been selling very unsatisfactorily. With receipts comparatively small and the supplies for the year so far showing a decrease of some 27,000, with prices \$1.50 lower on sheep and \$1.75 lower on lambs than a year ago, the selling interest is at a loss to show how to account for the present dullness of the demand for sheep and lambs.

If it were not for the big export demand, the sheep and yearling market would not be as good as it is.

Toronto Markets.

There were 20 loads of Chicago cattle in the Western market annex, 320 in number. Of these, 18 loads belonged to Mr. Hathaway, two loads to Messrs. Halligan & Lunness, of Toronto.

Export Cattle.—Not many on offer. Space on the ocean steamships scarce. In consequence of storms on the Atlantic, many of the boats for which cattle were booked were late. This cause reacted on the market, as dealers do not like to purchase and feed cattle waiting shipment. Prices were lower, top price for the day \$4.75 per cwt. These cattle were purchased at Guelph, Ont., last week, at \$5, and had been carried over two market days at a loss of market fee, etc. Mr. Hunisett bought 15 loads of exporters, 1,250 lbs. to 1,400 lbs. average, at from \$4.20 to \$4.75 per cwt. Mr. A. Zollner bought two loads of exporters, 1,325 lbs. average, at \$4.80 and \$4.85 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, smooth butchers' cattle equal to export are worth from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Good butchers' cattle are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Common to inferior cows and rough bulls sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. Mr. Wm. Crealock bought 22 butchers' cattle at \$3.87 1/2 per cwt. Mr. R. I. Collins purchased for Mr. M. Vincent, of Montreal, one carload of butchers' cattle, average 920 lbs., at \$3.40 per cwt.; 15 cattle, average 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., at \$4.25 per cwt.

Bulls.—Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light export sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Stockers.—Feeding stockers, weighing from 800 lbs., sold at from \$3 to \$3.25. Light steers, weighing from 800 lbs. to 900 lbs., were in request, and sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Mixed colors, inferior quality, sold at from \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy, well-bred steers, weighing from 1,000 lbs. to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at from \$3.60 to \$3.80 and \$4 per cwt., while those of poor quality, but the same weights, sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Sheep.—No demand for export. Prices easier; deliveries 538, at from \$3 to \$3.35 for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for bucks. Mr. W. Levack bought 20 sheep at \$3.35 per cwt. Mr. W. Dunn bought 20 sheep at \$3.20 per cwt.

Lambs.—Grain-fed lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Mr. Westley Dunn bought 90 lambs at \$4.60 per cwt.

Calves.—Fifteen calves sold at from \$3 to \$8 per head. Mr. Westley Dunn bought 12 calves at an average of \$6.50 per head.

Milk Cows.—About 12 on offer. Good dairy cows and springers wanted, at from \$36 to \$50 per head. Mr. James Armstrong bought six milk cows at from \$44 to \$48 per head.

Hogs.—Best select bacon hogs, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. live weight, unfed, off cars, sold at \$6.25, light at \$5.75. There is a firmer undertone on this market. Messrs. Park-Blackwell took 800 hogs through this market. Light deliveries at this market are due to the cut in prices. The C. P. R. and G. T. R. report over 1,000 consigned direct to Messrs. Park-Blackwell, so that we look for a slight advance next week to obtain supplies.

	Comparative prices to-day.	2 weeks ago.	Same date last year.
	Feb. 12, 1901.	Jan. 25, 1901.	Feb. 12, 1900.
Export cattle.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 4 85	\$ 5 25
Butchers' cattle.....	4 40	4 40	4 50
Bulls.....	4 25	4 25	4 25
Stockers.....	3 25	3 25	3 50
Feeders.....	3 30	3 30	4 15
Sheep.....	3 25	3 25	3 50
Hogs.....	6 25	6 25	4 87 1/2
Lambs, each.....	4 50	4 50	5 00
Milk cows.....	48 00	50 00	50 00

Grain Market.—The improved country roads have had the effect this week of causing increased grain deliveries.

Wheat.—2,300 bushels of white at 68 1/2c.; 600 bushels of red at 68 1/2c.; 800 bushels of goose at 64c.; 100 bushels of spring at 69 1/2c. per bushel.

Oats.—About 500 bushels on offer, at 33c. to 34c. per bushel. Barley.—Over 1,800 bushels of good barley sold at 45c. to 48c. per bushel.

Hay.—About 25 loads on offer, at \$13 to \$14.50 per ton. Some farmers made long journeys to reach this market, four from Whitby, two from Brantford.

Straw.—Eight loads sold at from \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Baled Hay.—Baled hay in car loads, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton.

Baled Straw at \$4.75 to \$5 per ton.

Butter.—The market firm for choice. Prices steady, but demand not good. Best dairy in one-pound rolls at from 20c. to 23c. per pound. Creamery in boxes at from 21c. to 22c. per pound, in rolls at from 22c. to 24c. per pound.

Eggs.—In better supply. New-laid eggs sold at 25c. per dozen on the farmers' market, 24c. per dozen for strictly fresh.

Cheese.—Stocks light, by report of dealers, but orders are readily filled at current prices, at 10 1/2c. to 11c. for finest make. The London Times, in an excellent review of the cheese trade of last year, says: "Although in 1900 Canada sent us more cheese than in 1899 or 1898, she shipped to our ports rather less than in 1897. And whereas in 1898 we received from the Dominion 61.2 per cent. of our total imports of cheese, the proportion last year receded to 55.8 per cent. Looking back, however, to 1894, we find Canada contributing 50.4 per cent., and the United States 29.7 per cent. of our cheese imports, whilst in 1900 the proportions were 55.8 per cent. and 25.1 per cent. respectively. It thus appears that about 81 per cent. of our imports of cheese come across the Atlantic. Canada has due to such a firm footing here, on account of the excellence of her cheese, that she may look for a long time to come to the prospect of supplying at least half of our requirements from abroad under this head."

Dressed Meat.—Beef, fore quarters, per cwt., \$5.50; beef, hind quarters, per cwt., \$7.50; lamb, per lb., 8c.; mutton, per lb., 6 1/2c.; hogs, dressed, per cwt., \$8.35. The supply of dressed hogs continues very light. Prices firmer, and a slight advance promised next week.

Hides.—No. 1 green, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 steers, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 cured, 8 1/2c. per lb.; calfskins, 9c. per lb.; sheepskins, 90c. each.

MARKET NOTES.

Mr. P. Gillice, well known on this market, died suddenly at Buffalo last Friday, Feb. 1st, 1901.

Mr. Edward Lemon, one of the pioneer cattle exporters of this market, died at his residence on Thursday, Jan. 31st, of pneumonia, in his 68th year.

Horse Market.

The forthcoming sale, on March 12th, 1901, which takes place at Grand's Repository, Adelaide street, Toronto, will be conducted, as usual, by Mr. W. Harland Smith. The catalogue contains a number of very choice stallions and mares consigned by a number of well-known Canadian breeders.

Special mention may be made of the Thoroughbred stallion, Sentinel. We have had the pleasure of thoroughly examining this animal, and it is with great pleasure that we find him sound in every particular. He is about fifteen hands three inches high, a rich seal brown, on good, short legs, with remarkably clean hocks, and good, flat, hand-filling bones, a good, deep, round chest, with full lung capacity, loins and back to carry any weight, very kind and gentle. He is by Hawkeye, out of Fair Rent, by Wisdom, sire of Sir Hugo, the winner of the English Derby at Epsom in the year 1892. He is a sure foal-getter, and many of his progeny have won prizes at the various agricultural shows, one at Buxton Derby, 1898. A yearling took second prize in the Hunter class at Buxton. This is, in my opinion, the type of horse to breed from, as his get will most certainly produce what is at present required, a good salable class of animals for any general purpose, either riding or driving. There will also be submitted a chestnut stallion, Homecrest, and about 50 horses of various descriptions.

The horse market for the past month has been fairly brisk. Mr. Chapman, of Eastbourne, Sussex, England, is at present collecting a second draft of carriage horses, having forwarded his second shipment. General purpose horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. average, sold at from \$85 to \$135 per head. Well-bred drivers, coach and hackney types, sold at from \$100 to \$145 per head.