

Among the Stuckmen.

PIONEER HERD.

With much pleasure we recently visited the "Pioneer Herd" of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, about four miles from the station. Nestling in a thick grove of native maple, on the banks of Rat Creek, is the homestead occupied for the past twenty-two years by the present genial proprietor. We went there expecting a good deal, but were more than pleased to find a herd of such remarkable uniformity of type and character, and all in the best possible breeding condition, not showing the least effect of having just come through one of the longest winters Manitoba has seen for many a year. The whole herd traces back to two of the original females imported by Mr. Lynch, he not having imported a female since. But by the careful selection of males, and by judicious care and feeding, not over-feeding nor pampering, he has built up a herd unequalled in the province for its average excellence, all being of that low-down, blocky, thick-fleshed sort so much prized in these practical days. At the head of the herd stands Village Hero =14342=, the red two-year-old purchased last year from Watt Bros., of Salem, Ont., and bred by Smith, of Hay, Ont. He is a grandson of that truly wonderful old bull Barmpton Hero, and out of Village Blossom, the dam of the world-famous Young Abbotsburn. He has thickened up considerably since we saw him at the Winnipeg Industrial last July—is particularly good at both ends, a good top, well-filled down in the flank, a full heart girth, very fine bone, and a nice head and horn; in fact, about as good as they make them, and, what is of even more importance, his calves are coming right, as evidenced by the half-dozen short legged, blocky little chaps we saw skipping around the barns.

Perhaps the gem of the herd is that lovely roan two-year-old Lady Gray, the first prize yearling last year. She is a picture with straight upper and under lines, well filled quarters, beautifully turned shoulders, full, plump bosom and neck veins, and a sweet head carried with much style.

Rosette 9th, the red calf shown last year, is a fine, growthy yearling, but unfortunately droops a little over the loins, which may deter her from making the show animal she otherwise would.

A red and white heifer calf out of the same dam, and got by Village Hero, promises, however, to more than fill her place. Among a most attractive bunch of young things we noticed a particularly sweet, red roan heifer calf out of Faith, and a handsome showy red with white marks out of Rebecca.

The grand table-topped matrons, Truth, Faith, Silver Gem, and many others, are a living testimony of Mr. Lynch's skill as a breeder.

We cannot close this brief sketch without noting among a half-dozen young bulls still on hand, a particularly promising youngster in the six-month-old roan Adonis, got by a son of Duke of Colonus, out of Faith.

JAS. GLENNIE'S FARM.

By the kindness of Mr. Lynch, who drove us over from Westbourne to Mr. Glennie's and Mr. Bray's, we had the pleasure of looking through their stock. Mr. Glennie breeds Holstein cattle and Large Yorkshire swine. He has some very handsome Holsteins that have the appearance of being heavy milkers. A two-year-old heifer, Daisy Teek's Maid, just recently calved, was giving forty pounds of milk a day, and will doubtless improve when she gets on the grass. Modest Girl 3rd is another heavy milker, and a beautiful type of a dairy cow, besides several other grand, good cows.

At the head of the herd is the handsome young bull, Ykeyma Mink's Mercedes Baron. We think him an extra well-quartered Holstein, and one hard to beat. Several very nice, growthy calves are also in the barns.

But Mr. Glennie is particularly strong just now on Yorkshire pigs, having upwards of seventy, with several more to hear from. Parties in need of this breed to cross on small Berkshire sows, or to breed pure, would do well to write Mr. Glennie. Address Portage la Prairie. Mr. Glennie farms extensively, having upwards of 300 acres in wheat this year.

OAK GROVE FARM.

The proprietor of this beautifully situated farm, with its fine dwelling house and stables, Mr. James Bray, has gone extensively into the breeding of Jersey cattle, having, as recently noted in our columns, purchased the entire herd of Mr. McLenaghan, of Portage la Prairie, to add to those previously imported from Mr. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont. As particulars of these cattle have already appeared in these columns, suffice it to say that many are of the most fashionable strains of Jersey breeding, and all appear very comfortable and contented in their present quarters. A pure St. Lambert bull heads the herd.

Mr. Bray also breeds Yorkshire pigs, having seven brood sows and some thirty spring pigs, with several of the sows yet to farrow. He is now booking orders for the pigs.

Twelve fine Oxford-Down sheep from the flock of Jos. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont., headed by a ram from H. Arkell, Arkell, Ont., also adorn the pastures of "Oak Grove Farm". Being desirous of devoting his energies more fully to the Jerseys, Mr. Bray wishes to dispose of the Oxford-Downs.

They are a choice lot of young ewes, and seven of them had dropped eight lambs when we were there. Mr. Bray has rented the greater part of his large farm, but has 140 acres of wheat and eighty of oats in this year. His address is Portage la Prairie.

THE SANFORD RANCH.

On returning to Westbourne we had time, while waiting on the train, to look through some of the stock on the above ranch, under the guidance of Mr. Geo. Davy. First of all we would note the newly imported Hackney stallion, Marksman, a chestnut, slightly over sixteen hands high, standing on fine, clean, hard legs, and the best of feet; we did not see him move, but judge he would show a good knee and hock action. Bred to such mares as many of those on the ranch, a good carriage horse should result. The Yorkshire Coach horse, Prince Albert, imported along with Marksman, is also a very promising three-year-old colt. Somewhere about 300 head of horses are kept on this ranch.

The 200 head of cattle were wintered down by the lake, so that we did not see them. But a thirteen-month-old Polled Angus bull just imported from Cochrane, of Compton, Que., is a right good one. There were also imported this spring several Tamworth, Berkshire and Large Yorkshire swine.

How to Keep "Separator" Skim Milk Sweet.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The cheese factory of which I am a patron has been fitted up as a creamery for winter butter making, and should the latter prove more profitable, may be continued the greater part of the year. I am well satisfied with the results, except that the skim milk is not returned to me in good condition. True, it is not as bad as the vile whey that comes out of so many filthy, poisonous cheese factory tanks, which makers or factorymen do not have cleaned from one year's end to the other, but it sours in a few hours after coming to my place, and the calves turn up their noses at it, and do not thrive as they did on old-fashioned skim milk. Thus far, our factory in winter has only made butter three days per week, which you see aggravates this sour milk nuisance. Cannot the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on behalf of a host of patrons who are in this box, furnish some information that will help to remedy this serious trouble? R. T. G.

ANSWER.

The difficulty arises from the heating up of the milk before being run through the cream separator, after which it sours very rapidly. The best remedy thus far tried is to heat the milk after separation, so as to sterilize it practically. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association this very point was discussed as follows:—

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman—One point in particular I want to question the speaker upon, and that is, how the arrangement is made for heating the skim milk of the patron, sterilizing it as it leaves the creamery, so that its feeding value is maintained for twenty-four hours in hottest weather.

Mr. Dennison—In my own creameries we use live steam directly from the boiler, to scald the milk as it runs from the separators into the galvanized iron vat, and the factory is so arranged that the milk runs from the separators into the vat, and from this vat into the tank without lifting. By turning on the steam to just such an extent as is necessary when we are using one, two or three separators, the operators may become accustomed to it, so that they can heat the milk up to 150 degrees, and it remains perfectly sweet, so far as the taste can discover, until the afternoon of the next day—oftentimes 48 hours.

Question—After that milk is heated up, does it separate into clots?

Mr. Dennison—Not at 150 degrees. You can separate casein from the water by heating it hotter than that. We start it at 140 degrees, but we thought we would be on the safe side and put it 150 degrees.

Mr. Favill—What is the cost of the necessary apparatus to do this in a factory that is taking 8,000 lbs. of milk a day?

Mr. Dennison—Why, we have simply a tank; it does not cost us 15 cents to put in the apparatus to do it. Our tank is a regular skim milk tank, and we just turn the three-quarter-inch pipe directly into the tank.

A Member—Mr. Newton uses the exhaust steam and throws it into the pail, and it runs over into the vats, keeps heating the milk.

Mr. Favill—Have you ever made any estimate of the cost of coal or steam to keep that thing running per day?

Mr. Dennison—As I estimate it, it costs us about 50 to 75 cts. a day when we are running 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk. It is merely nominal; we are glad to do it for our customers. I prefer to use the exhaust steam to heat the feed water from the boiler, rather than use it directly in the skim milk. I prefer not to interfere with the speed of the engines on account of the separators. I have in one factory a forty-horse power boiler, and in the other a twenty-horse power; and we are running from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk during the hot weather.

Mr. Noyes—There is a jet pump, I believe, at present, that is so constructed that you can raise your skim milk or buttermilk to any temperature you wish, and it don't take any extra steam at all. The heat that lifts it heats it.

Prof. Henry—What is the name of this piece of apparatus that does the lifting?

Mr. Noyes—It is a steam jet pump.

Mr. Dennison—The heating of the skim milk is a very valuable thing. In separated districts, like our locality, the great obstruction to our business has been that the milk became sour and unfit to feed young calves, and this arrangement has obviated that trouble.

The different brands of Paris green and the other chemicals used will often vary so much in strength and purity that it is a good practice to spray a couple of trees, noting the result, and if any of the leaves turn brown use a less quantity next time. As the Paris green does not dissolve, merely being held in suspension in the water, great care is necessary to keep the mixture properly stirred, for if this is not done the Paris green will settle to the bottom, and the last of the barrel will be so strong that the leaves will be found to be severely burned.

Chatty Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

Following were among some of the noteworthy transactions on the Chicago market:—Choice 1533-lb. Iowa Shorthorns at \$6.00. Nineteen choice Hereford cattle, including 7 heifers, at \$5.60. Good corn-fed Colorado steers, 1532 lbs., \$5.25. Distillery-fed steers, 1000 to 1400 lbs., \$4.75@5.40, the latter the top price of the year. Fancy 870-lb. heifers, \$4.60@4.80. Choice 1122-lb. steers, \$5.10, with plain fat 1400-lb. steers at \$4.50@5.00. Export cattle, \$4.50@5.35. Fat bulls, \$3.00@3.90. Thin old cows, \$1.00@2.00. Fancy heavy hogs, \$7.75@7.90. Light hogs, \$7.25@7.70. Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$4.25@7.25. Shorn western lambs, 79 lbs., \$6.30. Shorn 120-lb. yearling sheep, \$5.65. Woolled Texas lambs, 79 lbs., \$6.00 per 100-lbs.

Chicago receipts of live stock for the year to date, show a decrease of 104,000 cattle, 1,126,000 hogs and an increase of 270,000 sheep. On the whole, it will be seen the loss is quite large, and that accounts for high prices. The loss of pigs by the cold, wet spring will tend to keep hog prices up longer than many expect. The horse market is over-stocked with common kinds, but good, well-bred horses bring fair prices.

Prospects are, that there will be fewer range cattle marketed this year than last. There is undoubtedly a shortage in native corn-fed cattle.

The stringency of the money market has lately had quite a depressing influence upon the live-stock trade. Prices were sharply lowered by the late Wall street scare, but the character of the consumptive demand was shown to be quite good, from the fact that values quickly rallied in response to a decrease in receipts. There is no foundation for a money scare, but the uneasiness may not be readily disposed of.

Geo. Geary, Goodwin Judy, and J. P. Hine recently offered 31 Angus cattle for sale at Dexter Park, but after 10 head had been sold at \$35@75 for bulls, and \$30@100 for cows, the sale was stopped. The J. J. Hill Aberdeen-Angus cattle, lately bought by Shirley and Miller, were sold at Dexter Park, at \$50@140 for bulls, and \$45@155 for cows. The Shorthorns from the same herd sold at \$30@130 for bulls, and \$35@150 for cows and heifers.

From Past to Present.

From the Red River cart, lumbering through Fort Garry, to the electric car, bowling along the streets of Winnipeg at twenty miles per hour; from the tallow dip to the brilliant electric light, or from the sickle to the self-binding reaper,—these are marvellous examples of development, nor are they any more remarkable than the growth of western mercantile enterprise from the days of the voyageur and the Hudson Bay trader, as he bartered for the Red Skin's bundle of pelts the products of British skill. Changes seem to have come with the quickness of magic lantern scenes. Old men recollect well the days when "The Company" did its business behind the palisades, from which has evolved that palace of trade now known as the Hudson Bay store. All that remains of the dim past, and its pioneering enterprise, is the name and adherence to honorable dealing, the very best of merchandise, and a constant policy of progress. Buying for forty general stores and some two hundred other selling points has certainly given the company an immense leverage, of which the purchaser secures the advantage. But the public realized this long ago. New comers in the country naturally enquire for these stores. It will, therefore, be information to mention the principal places: Baie Des Peres, Battleford, Calgary, Chapeau, Dauphin, Deloraine, Edmonton, Fort William, Kamloops, Keewatin, Langley, Lethbridge, Lower Fort Garry, Macleod, Manitou, Mattawa, Morden, Nelson, Pincher Creek, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Rat Portage, Riding Mountain, Russell, Shoal Lake, Sudbury, Touchwood Hills, Vancouver, Victoria, Vernon, Whitewood and Winnipeg.

In many instances the settler will be more interested in securing a farm, grazing or coal lands? Well, about seven millions of acres, or one-twentieth of the fertile belt of Manitoba and the great Northwest represent the landed interests of the Hudson's Bay Co. Under its agreement with the Crown, the Company are entitled to sections eight and twenty-six in every surveyed township. Each section consists of six hundred and forty acres, and will be sold either *en bloc* or in quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each, on most liberal terms. A moment's reflection will show that choice of location from among these is practically unlimited; and a lifetime of labor and isolation may be saved by purchasing a farm which does not require years of waiting for the country to grow round it before it becomes a paying investment. When you think of buying farm lands, grazing sections, coal areas, or town and city lots in the West, you can take a short cut, and get valuable information by writing to Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, or by calling at the offices on your arrival.