

### Hope Stock Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

This farm, situated forty-six miles south of Winnipeg, contains eighteen hundred acres of beautifully undulating prairie land, and is owned by Mr. Wm. Martin, of Winnipeg. Up to the fall of 1888 the farm was under the management of Mr. Martin. Other business, however, requiring his undivided attention, he secured the services of Mr. John G. Brown, at one time manager of the celebrated Bow Park Farm of Brantford, Ont., to manage Hope Farm. Mr. Brown has had a life-long experience with cattle, having been born on the farm of the celebrated Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Scotland, from whom, after many years of service, he holds an excellent recommendation, both for capability and trustworthiness, in Mr. Cruickshank's own hand writing.

The buildings on this farm are well adapted to the requirements of stock. The granary is on the elevator plan, and the grain can be transferred from any one bin to any other, power for this and all other machinery, pumps, etc., being furnished by a large wind-mill, and when the wind-mill fails, a Sawyer portable engine is attached. A power pump forces the water into the stables. Carpenter and blacksmith shops are in connection with the buildings. The implement shed contains four binders, three mowers, three seed drills, waggons, buckboards, buggies, and other implements in profusion. Seven thousand bushels of wheat was threshed this season, averaging eighteen bushels per acre. About eleven hundred acres of the land are under cultivation. Three thousand ash-leaved maples were planted last spring, and seem to have done well, although we cannot commend the practice of manuring young trees that has been adopted. Too rank a growth of young timber prevents the wood from ripening, and it is liable to suffer from the effects of frost.

Mr. Martin wisely decided that, in carrying on a farm of this size, pure-bred stock must be made an important factor. His choice was Galloway cattle, of which he now has a very nice little herd. Three good bulls grace the stalls at the present time. Of these Osborne of Glenru (4239) is a very promising animal. He was bred by Wm. Todd, of Arran, Scotland; was sired by Sir William 2nd of Drumlauring (1787), dam Dora 4th of Glenru (4067). Osborne was imported from Dumfries, Scotland, from the herd of Mr. Biggar, of Dalbeattie, so well known in Galloway circles. He has a grand top line, excellent in front and good behind, with well-sprung ribs, and is fine in every respect, except, perhaps, in his present only medium condition and three-year-old form; a little light in the flank.

Black Crusader (4504), bred by Thos. Biggar & Son, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire Crusader (2858), dam Blackie 20th (9481). This bull has a grand pedigree, second to few, if any, in the Galloway herd book. His sire was, at one time, the champion bull of the breed, sweeping the first prizes at all the British shows. Although now somewhat out of condition, he shows his royal lineage, and will doubtless make his mark in this country.

Burnie (4500), bred by John Burnie, Lockerbie, Scotland, sire Lord Nelson (3928), dam Lizzie 3rd of Hoprigge (8495), is a very promising two-year-old, and will doubtless prove a decided acquisition to the herd at Hope Farm.

Among the females, we note a few of the

choicest only: Hannah I. C. R. 3343, bred by Sir R. Jardine, M. P., Castlemilk, Scotland, sire Roseberry of Castlemilk (1579), dam Hannah 3rd (7699), was one of the prize herd at Ottawa in 1887, and won first prize at Guelph in 1886. This is a really magnificent cow; very low and thick fleshed; good top and bottom in front and behind. She carries her flesh well back over the rumps, and looks beef all over, although only in fair breeding condition. Christabel (2588), bred by T. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire Crusader (2858), dam Chrissy (7099). This young cow is not yet three years old, but has won numerous prizes in Ontario, at such shows as the Ontario Provincial and the Industrial of Toronto. She has a good top line and excellent bottom, and is in every way a typical Galloway. Cora 5275 is a fine yearling of much the same style and type as Christabel, and promises to develop into a prize-winner of no mean order.

This herd, although numbering less than thirty, is decidedly select, having several streams of the blood of the renowned Crusader (2858) in it, as well as that of other noted animals. Mr. Martin certainly made no mistake in securing these animals for the foundation of his herd and as a breed. They are, as beef producers, well adapted to this Province and the Territories. Hope Farm will also receive a consignment of Clydesdales from Scotland next spring.

### The Ontario Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.

We have received at this office a copy of the by-laws of the above company. The directorate is composed of the following prominent stock-breeders:—President, John McMillan, M. P., Constance; Vice-President, D. D. Wilson, Seaford; Sec.-Treas., John Avery, Seaford; Chief Inspector, D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; Directors, A. Bishop, M. P. P., John Iddington, Stratford; Thos. Evans, St. Marys; A. Innis, Clinton; P. McGregor, Brucefield; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; George Moore, Waterloo; Thos. Russell, Exeter; Thos. McLaughlin, Brussels.

The Company propose taking risks up to 50 per cent. value on all live stock, and in no case will their valuation exceed \$2,000 for high-class stallions and mares, \$500 on thoroughbred cattle, and \$80 each on the pure breeds of sheep. Insurance on ordinary farm stock limits horses at \$200, cattle at \$50, and sheep at \$7, for which the Company take premium notes at the following rates:—On high class stallions and mares, 15 per cent.; on thoroughbred cattle, sheep, fillies, colts, 12½ per cent.; on general farm stock and geldings, 10 per cent., and 20 per cent. of the premium notes collected in cash at the time of insurance, which is credited on the notes. The loss being mutual, this should place the premiums at a minimum, as death from animals employed in some of the most dangerous places, or loss otherwise than death is not recognized.

The Company has made the deposit with the Government up to the required amount laid down by the statute, and have secured their charter, but no policies will be issued until they have \$50,000 worth of risks on hand.

The object of the Company should be favorably received by the breeders of live stock all through the country, especially in the cases of high-priced stallions, which are often sold on time to men of small means, and a mutual insurance company that can be worked without heavy expenses is just what is required in these cases, as the purchaser then pays the premium leaving the policy in the hands of the seller, the Company carrying their part of the risk for both parties. For particulars address the Secretary at Seaford, Ont.

### Duty on Wheat vs. Duty on Flour.

Sir,—I say, success to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and its wise and energetic proprietor. Every practical farmer, who reads your valuable monthly, will gain much useful information in these close times, although I am unable to agree with you every time. For example, in your last issue you favor an increase duty on flour. If I had a thousand votes I would vote against the increase. We are aware of the fact that millers have combined to close some mills, that those who run their mills may buy grain cheap and sell their product high enough to pay those millers who agree to keep their mills idle. I am satisfied that the Canadians would not receive any benefit from the increase duty on flour. There is a mill company in Woodstock, Ont., who hire men to wheel their oat dust from their mill to a safe distance and there burn it, in summer time, because the farmers are not willing to pay the millers their price for it.

CONSTANT READER, Hickson, Ont.

As our readers can readily see, this is no political question, and, as we are under a protective tariff, it behooves each industrial department to look after their several interests. That the millers have a grievance in respect of the tariff on flour, in comparison with that on wheat, any one who will take the time to go into figures on this question will easily see. The Government estimate is that it requires 4½ bush. of wheat to make one barrel of flour. The duty on wheat is 15c. per bush., on flour 50c. per barrel; therefore, the duty on 100,000 barrels of flour would be \$50,000, while on the 475,000 bush. of wheat required to manufacture that quantity of flour, there would be a duty of \$70,250. According to the American Miller, in the ten months ending in Oct. 31, 1889, Canada imported, from the United States, 873,471 barrels of flour, of which 162,917 barrels was imported in October. If all the figures were to hand, no doubt, in the year 1889, our imports of flour would be a long way over 1,000,000 barrels. At the even 1,000,000 barrels, there would be a differential tariff of \$202,500 in favor of flour, which would go a long way towards paying more wages and keeping our mills and cooper shops employed, as well as protecting our farmers wheat to the full 15c. per bush.

Our lumbermen and fishermen would not then have the inferior grades of American flour palmed off on them, that they do at present, as the advance in the tariff asked would stop the importation of poor flour.

Our Canadian millers are complaining that they are losing trade, and that they should have more duty on flour, or that on wheat must be reduced. Now, we look at the question from the farmers standpoint. For example, a representative of the ADVOCATE saw tested and was shown the invoice of eight cars containing 5,081 bushels of 59-lb. Chicago wheat that was delivered to a miller in London, Ont., the middle of last month at 75c. per bushel, freight paid. This wheat in Toronto or London would be worth 83c. a bushel, a difference of 8c. per bushel; but having been brought on to be ground in bond does not come into competition with our wheat. If this present duty were removed the price of our wheat would of course be reduced to the level of the American article, and 75c. would be the price at that date. That wheat is cheap enough now every farmer will allow, but to reduce the present tariff on wheat would be suicidal to farming interests as they stand at this date, therefore we are of the opinion that the farmers of Canada should go hand-in-hand with the millers to obtain what is beneficial to both, as in this case, as well as others, the business of wheat growing and milling are very closely connected.