

this farm, and put this idea into practice, as well as that of buying feed for his stock, his neighbors were of the opinion that it did not pay to hire men or to buy feed, but that a farmer could hope to make money only on that work which he could do himself and upon that feed which he could grow on his own farm. "A man should have a little of everything and then he is sure to have something right," said Mr. Beaumont, when speaking of the system of mixed farming which he practised. "A farmer should keep accounts, for in that way and in that way only can he know where he stands with his business."

Mr. Beaumont is a strong believer in knowing just what he is doing and where the profits come from. With this idea in mind, he is keeping individual daily records of his cows. In eight and a half months, since January 5, 1908, his best cow had given 8,800 lbs. of milk.

#### THE STOCK KEPT

Mr. Beaumont is a strong advocate of the dual purpose cow. He believes he obtains such a cow by crossing Ayrshire cows with a good Durham bull of milking strain. The 12 cows which we saw in his stable proved that he had met with a fair measure of success with his chosen cattle. A large flock of Shropshire sheep were seen grazing in the field. His idea is to raise as many early lambs as possible, which he slaughters and sells in connection with a boat that he runs on the lakes to supply the summer cottagers. This latter feature is the means used by this enterprising farmer to market a large part of the produce of his farm.

Large numbers of chickens, over 1,000 a year, are raised by means of incubators and brooders to supply the steady demand of the cottagers that purchase from his supply boat. A large flock of ducks also is kept for the same purpose.

#### FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

The fertility of the Muskoka soil, and especially the soil of this particular farm, was clearly demonstrated by a visit to Mr. Beaumont's truck garden. Three or four acres were devoted to the growing of carrots and beets. Aside from a thorough cultivation and keeping them free from weeds, the carrots and beets had received no extra care. Indeed they had not even been thinned. Our surprise was great when with two hands a bunch of from eight to 12 roots, all of marketable size, were pulled up from a single space in the row. It seemed incredible to one coming from Older Ontario, where a crop could not be expected unless it were carefully thinned. An acre of strawberries and an acre set out in raspberries, currants and other bush fruits are also devoted to supplying the demand of the cottagers.

#### THE TELEPHONE ON THE FARM

In keeping with all the departments of this well-managed farm is the telephone which Mr. Beaumont installed a few years ago. This phone is a private line out from Bracebridge, though it is owned by the Bell Telephone Co. For the privilege of this phone Mr. Beaumont pays \$65 a year. "I cannot see how it is that farmers do not go in more strongly for the telephone," said Mr. Beaumont. "I would not do without it for twice what it costs me. Where rural systems can be put in at a cost of from \$10 to \$15 or even \$20 a year, I feel certain that farmers would not do without the phone once they had experienced the great advantage that comes with the installation of a good telephone service."

The success that Mr. Beaumont has made of his business stands out as a shining example of what pluck, a desire to learn, and a determination to win, can do for a farmer. Many having been in his position in earlier years would have been content to remain there. Not so with this stalwart son of England's soil. He has triumphed over his hard luck, his difficulties and discouragements, and has made of himself a citizen of whom Canada may well feel proud.—C. C. N.

### More Comments on the Danish Commission

Thos. McFarlane, Carleton Co., Ont.

That the question of sending a commission to Denmark was the subject of considerable comment on the part of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association that met in Toronto, recently, I was very glad to note in the issue of Farm and Dairy for February 11th. I was also pleased to hear that they took the step of appointing a committee to wait on the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.

The swine industry is a very important one to this country. It, like dairying is only in its infancy as yet in this country. If the government does not do something to further the bacon industry,

Allow me to commend you upon the admirable "make up" and contents of your paper, Farm and Dairy. It is a wonder to me, how you manage to furnish so much well selected and original reading matter for so little money a year. Farm and Dairy is well printed and in every department reflects lustre upon its management.—Maj. H. J. Snelgrove, Northumberland Co., Ont.

try, the loss of it will be a great one to the Dominion, especially to those engaged in the dairy business.

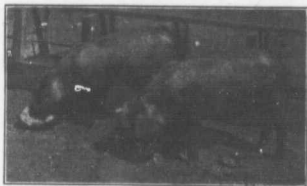
In your issue of Farm and Dairy for Feb. 11th, I also noted some questions asked by A. S. Renfrew Co., Ont., concerning swine, answered by J. H. G., where he selected four different breeds. I would like to know how we are going to get the uniform side of bacon from the many breeds that he has recommended.

I trust that the deputation from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will convince the Dominion Government of the necessity of taking action towards sending the proposed commission of farmers to Great Britain and Denmark to investigate conditions of bacon production there at first hand.

### Bacon Type Do the Best

W. G. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Many people look upon the bacon type of hog with suspicion believing it to be a hard animal to feed. They prefer the shorter more snub-nosed type, claiming that these are easier to raise and



Large Blacks

A breed of pigs in considerable favor in England, but one that has not proven satisfactory in Canada.

are more easily fattened. Such has never been my view. I prefer the lengthy flop-eared white Yorkshire. I find they feed much better than do the shorter ones.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of Farm and Dairy to have the results of a lot of 12 that I fed off recently. Six in this lot were of the lengthy flop-eared sort; four others in the same lot, though a good stamp of bacon pigs were shorter with snub noses and fine ears. These 10 were all of the same litter. In with this same pen, were two other pigs of the Tamworth-Berkshire cross.

The twelve all had the same attention and the same advantage at the feed trough from the time

they were weaned. The six lengthy fellows of the best bacon type did much better than the rest. When we came to sell them, they averaged from 15 to 20 lbs. apiece heavier than the shorter ones or the cross-breeds. In addition to this extra weight, they would have been worth more money than the others had they been sold to a packing establishment that carried out an honest system of grading. From my experience, I believe the bacon hog of the best type is the only kind to feed and he will outdo shorter type every time in making economical gains.

The great thing in the management of bacon hogs is to get the right breed and to give them the right feed. Pigs must never be stunted. The pig once stunted or allowed to lag behind at the start will never catch up again and will be kept at a loss as long as he is fed. In order to get pigs started well, it is practically necessary to have a supply of skim-milk. Without the skim-milk it is a difficult proposition to keep them growing and in a thriving condition for the first month or more after weaning.

### Selecting Mares and Stallions

W. Staley Spark, Manning Chambers, Toronto.

In selecting a mare for breeding purposes, you should get one well ribbed and wide with length, depth, ample heart room and a good constitution. The foals often take after their dams in constitution and stamina, therefore it is highly necessary to select mares possessing these qualifications. The head and neck should be well set on good sloping shoulders, the quarters big and muscular, and, above all, good legs and feet. The feet should be of good size, sound open ones, not abnormally large but hollow below, with strong heels and thick tough crusts. Big, flat, overgrown feet are often weak. They are the first place where a heavy horse is likely to go wrong, if overtaken by any serious illness.

#### THE STALLION

It depends greatly on the make and shape of your mare as to the stallion you should mate with her. You must always try to find a stallion which possesses in a marked degree the good qualities in which the mare is deficient. In the selection of a stallion the most particular attention must be paid to the size, quality and formation of his limbs and locomotive organs. It is not a question of weight and width of carcass only, he should in the first place have feet similar to those I have stated the mare should have, and his knees should be big, also his hocks. The bone must be of good quality, and the tendons fully developed.

A horse with weak and badly developed tendons stuck up against his cannon bones always measures badly below the knees and consequently is very liable to suffer from sprains and contractions of the back tendons. A stallion should have strong, muscular arms and thighs and powerful wide quarters.

Action is highly important in a stallion, and is undoubtedly likely to be hereditary, especially in the walking pace, which is the most important pace of all. Never use a stallion which is not free from hereditary disease. In my opinion all stallions should have a certificate of soundness before they are allowed to serve.

### Tanning Skins

G. Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

Many of the methods used in tanning small skins and furs are so troublesome and require so much time and attention that they are in the end more costly than having the work done by a professional tanner. The following methods, however, have given satisfaction, are simple and inexpensive.

Remove all fat and flesh from the skin by careful scraping with a dull knife. If the skin is dry, soak it in cold water to soften it; then apply to the flesh side a mixture of salt, saltpetre and

alum,  
inward  
freeze,  
days w  
and we  
apply  
togethe  
tinued  
sary va  
skin.

An  
a good  
the fir  
proper  
prepar  
Unifo

part o  
while e  
When  
washed  
ture, a  
place.  
to keep

In to  
be tak  
the tar  
be foun  
sift into  
the gra  
the fur  
ning fir  
and alu  
than the

For t  
is the s  
be  
wood at  
soaking  
a short  
easy of  
the gra  
before

C  
Mode  
of map  
branch  
produce  
in an  
fire, is  
city of  
cal met  
the ma  
reform  
ator an  
It is  
trees ar  
fitable  
trees ar  
independ  
evapora  
mounted  
cans for  
and last  
to place  
near by

There  
evapora  
tending  
number  
and iron  
for sever  
It does  
cording  
thorough

With  
differen  
is better  
generally  
can be,  
spouts a