

Stock.

Maplewood, the Farmstead of Messrs. Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q.

The accompanying illustration, drawn by our artist, represents but a very small portion of the stock or buildings owned by Messrs. Dawes & Co. at Lachine, P. Q. This shows one of the cattle barns and the piggery. In the foreground is their remarkably fine 3-year old Hereford bull, "Hostage" (6493), the 5-year old cow, "Miss Nobleman 2nd," and 4-year old cow, "Miss Nobleman 9th." Messrs. Dawes & Co. imported 8 very choice animals in 1881; they have now 17 head, and have sold 7. They have not purchased any Herefords on this continent. It would be difficult to find a choicer lot. On the farm are six Polled-Angus females and two bulls.

These gentlemen have long been noted breeders of horses, both heavy draft and thoroughbred, and

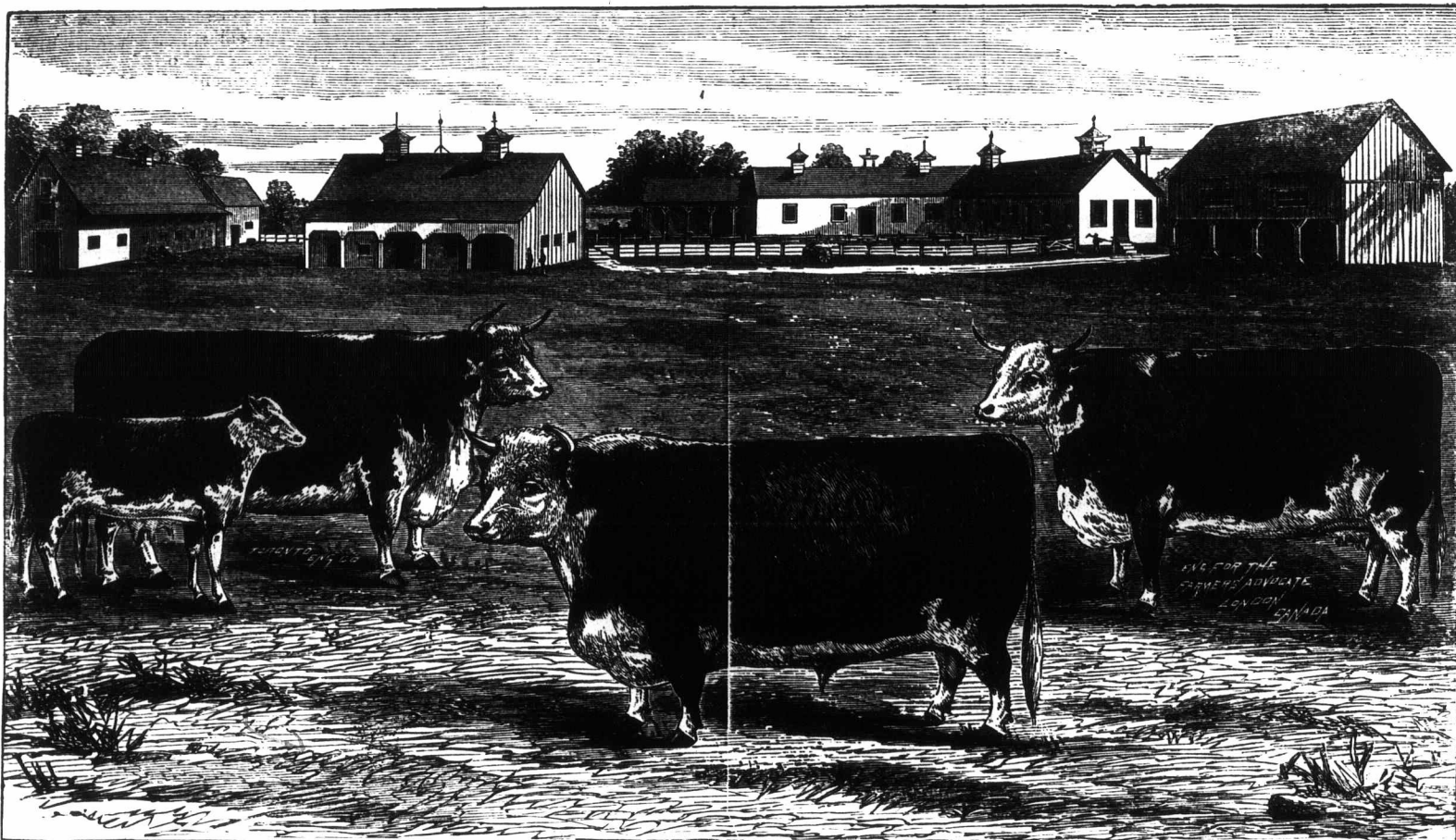
tember last. Two very fine blood stallions are kept on the farm. "Tubman" is a very large, handsome, well-formed, strong, bright bay, stands 16½ hands high, and is a horse worth breeding from. He is considered one of the most valuable horses ever brought into Canada. Messrs. Dawes & Co. have recently purchased and imported the very celebrated horse, "Moccasin," a dark brown, 16 hands high, having a remarkably fine record.

The farm consists of 360 acres of very rich, fertile land; in some places it is rather stony. About 240 acres are under cultivation—hay, grain, etc. The remaining portion is in woods and used for pasture. The farm is situated only about 10 miles from Montreal. We have been acquainted with these gentlemen for many years. When any of you wish to procure either stock or horses, we know of none with whom we would more strongly advise you to communicate, as they have always seemed to have the very best. You can rely upon what they state.

three days, so as to mingle the oil with it, thus taking it away from the air, it would not probably become tainted. For the above reason, where pork is taken out of the brine every day or two, thus stirring it, it rarely spoils, unless the brine is very dirty. Another preventive is to put such an amount of salt on top of the meat, that the brine will not come to the surface, but be covered by the salt. This prevents contact with the air and keeps it from becoming tainted.

Varieties of Food.

While farm animals, as compared to their owners, are very plain livers, doing well on two kinds of feed, still, as with men, they vary in digestive and assimilative powers; and it is well to consider the winter season as the trying period for farm stock, for there is no denying that upon nearly all farms it is such. Farmers do not usually overstock during the pasturing season, provided it is favorable for grass, but when winter comes it is different. The flesh and fat made from grass alone is invariably of that character termed soft; and when winter first comes, this soft deposit, the fatty



HEREFORD CATTLE,
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. DAWES & CO., MAPLEWOOD, LACHINE, P. Q.

have raised some very fine carriage horses, which have commanded very high prices. Many of their thorough-breds have made their mark on the turf. When passing through their fields we admired the gentleness of the colts—the thorough-breds—which came to be petted; and some would allow the legs to be raised and handled like old horses. But the Clydes were not so friendly; despite the greatest kindness, the Clyde colts will not allow themselves to be handled or petted. They do not associate so readily with man. The blooded horse partakes more of the nature of the dog, becoming attached to its master. This never showed itself so plainly to us before. On the farm are five pure Clyde mares. This season Messrs. Dawes imported one of the best two-year old fillies they could procure. Her name is "Gallant Maid," bred by Mr. Robertson, Mitchelltown, Renfrewshire, Scotland, where she obtained many prizes, for one of which there were no less than 49 competitors. She took first prize at Toronto in Sep-

To Keep Salt Pork from Spoiling.

BY F. D. CURTIS.

Farmers often wonder why their pork spoils in summer when there is so much salt in the brine. It makes no difference how much extra salt there may be in the brine, or how strong the brine is, if the grease and impurities in it, which always rise to the surface, are allowed to remain there for any length of time the pork will be injured. The grease and other impurities on the surface coming in contact with the air, they decay, which produces putrefaction, and this in turn taints the brine, which of course affects the pork. It is plain, then, that no amount of salt or strength of brine will prevent this result, unless the grease and other impurities mingled with the brine are removed.

The most effectual preventative is to boil the brine before warm weather sets in and skim off the oil and impurities which will rise to the top. The salt in the brine may be cleansed in the same way by boiling it with the brine and stirring it frequently, which will cause all foreign substances to rise to the top. If the brine on top of the meat should be frequently stirred every two or

portion, shrinks, and unless the feed be generous, it is quickly absorbed, going into the blood to meet the demands made by the inclement conditions.

Winter feeding, properly done, is far from being the complicated process that it was a few years ago supposed to be. That is to say, there was a time, not far back, when many considered that not to grind and cook the feed, especially for swine, and to some extent for cattle also, was considered lacking in enterprise. Some of those who advocate improvements in any department involved in the management of farm stock, have failed to find that grinding and cooking, especially the latter, has paid them for the time and money expended; but there is no question about its paying the farmer to buy ground feed at the mill for cattle feeding; especially so in the case of breeding stock and young growing animals, for in feeding whole grains to a limited number of animals during the winter, it is not usually practicable to have a following of swine about the stable, to consume the voided whole grain. Furthermore, it is liable to be a fatal arrangement for the swine, permitted as they are, under such a plan, to nest in the manure pile, thus engendering bronchial or lung troubles. A wise selection and administration of food will