



## JOY OF MORNING.

Joy of Morning (70929) = 32070. Born December 12, 1898. Bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire. Sire Pride of Morning; dam Jessica, by Scottish Archer. Imported and owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

TO BE SOLD AT THE DISPERSION SALE OF THE HILLHURST HERD AT HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11, 1903.  
See Ad. and Gossip on another page.

sional men, we should not allow any individual, however much we admire his personal qualities and his acumen in seizing the psychological moment way back in the sixties, to interfere with the progress of this important profession in the year Lord 1903. VETERINARIAN.

## Fattening Steers.

## EXPERIENCE OF R. J. PHIN, MOOSOMIN, ASSA.

On June 9th Mr. R. J. Phin, a successful cattle-feeder of Moosomin, shipped to the Western Packing Company, Winnipeg, twenty-one fat steers. By invitation, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative inspected these cattle upon their arrival at the stock-yards, and a photograph which was taken is herewith reproduced. Fourteen of the bunch were four years old, and averaged at Moosomin 1,470 pounds. The other three were three years old, and averaged 1,300 at the beginning of the journey. They were pronounced by dealers as the best all-round bunch that has arrived at Winnipeg this season, and although showing the effects of shipment when seen by the writer, they possessed wonderful uniformity of character, and had evidently been selected with an eye for beef-making qualities. Every animal showed unmistakable evidence of considerable Shorthorn blood. Generally speaking, they were of the upstanding conformation, strong in the back, comparatively deep in the body, and well filled in the rump and twist, and had the prices for the local market not been equal to the export trade, they would certainly have crossed the Atlantic.

Mr. Phin fed forty-three head altogether during the winter, and paid on an average 3½ cents per pound, less buyer's commission. The last bunch of 21 brought five cents per pound laid down at Winnipeg, and the Western Packing Company reported that they dressed out 57½ per cent. of their weight before shipment. Considering that they had just come off the grass, the result is regarded as quite satisfactory. The usual percentage of dressed meat, compared with live weight in cattle weighed under similar conditions, is estimated by this packing company as being from 53 to 55 per cent.

The main points to be considered in selecting cattle for feeding, and the care and management found to give best returns, are pointed out in the following letter by Mr. Phin to the "Advocate":

I buy all my steers in the fall, and have sold off all my breeding stock, so have only one class of stock and no females to bother them. I buy the best class of unfinished steers I can get, preferring three-year-olds, but last fall towards the end had to take a few inferior ones, as good steers were scarce in the neighborhood. I try to get them to average as nearly as possible 1,200 pounds to start with, and in good, thrifty condition, preferring to pay for a little fat than to take thin steers. The feeder cannot be too particular about the quality of his cattle, as it only pays to feed those of export quality. He should avoid cattle with a harsh, staring coat and bad skin. I feed my cattle all loose, from 15 to 20 in each stable, sorting them out according to temperament, and trimming off the tips of the horns of the rougher steers, but leave the horns on. In my first lot of cattle fed in this way we

took the horns off three of the best steers, and they did very poorly all winter.

I begin feeding grain early in the fall, letting the cattle range during the day, and in some years they get the bulk of their rough feed from the prairie and straw piles up to the new year. We cut up oat straw and sheaf oats to feed with the grain morning and night, having a windmill to do all my cutting and grinding. We begin with about half a gallon of chop each, and gradually increase until about the new year, when they get about a gallon and a half twice daily, beginning with about half oats and balance wheat or barley, or both, and decreasing the proportion of oats towards spring. When the weather becomes too cold for them to go to the straw bucks, we begin to feed oat hay in the middle of the day.

The cattle are closed in the stables only while they are being fed morning and night, and are free to go in and out during the rest of the day and night. They almost invariably sleep out in the yard in the winter. They were fed their oat hay in the yard. When seeding commenced we stopped cutting straw, feeding the meal alone and three feeds of oat hay, and during the last three weeks or so on the grass they were yarded at night and fed chop and oat hay in the morning only, and certainly they made good progress on the grass. But it would be very different with cattle that had been tied up all winter.

No other paper offers such a list of useful and attractive premiums for obtaining new subscribers as the "Farmer's Advocate." Read the announcement elsewhere in this issue.



FAT CATTLE FED BY R. J. PHIN, MOOSOMIN, ASSA.  
Sold to the Western Packing Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## Fly Preventives.

For the past two years the Hatch Experiment Station has been conducting a series of tests with a number of so-called fly removers. When not too thick they were applied with a sprayer; otherwise, a four-inch varnish brush was dipped in the liquid, and lightly drawn over the animals. Cows were treated in the morning before being turned out in the yard, and again at night before milking. They were observed at frequent intervals during the day, in order to note the effect of each particular brand.

The brands used and the results are as follows:

1. Sure Thing.—Applied as spray. Keeps off flies for a short time, but not lasting in its effects.
2. Cattle Comfort.—Applied as spray. Not very satisfactory.
3. Stop Fly.—Applied as spray. Favorable effect disappeared in one-half hour.
4. Norwood Sanitary Fluid.—Applied as spray. This material is unquestionably crude creolin; it is very valuable as a disinfectant, but not satisfactory as a fly remover.
5. Flylene.—Very effective, keeping the flies off for a long time.
6. Shoo Fly.—Applied with brush. It was fairly effective in keeping off small flies, but not the large-house-fly.
7. Eli Fly Chaser.—Applied with brush. Same as No. 6.
8. Eureka.—Fairly satisfactory. Weather cool, and trial, consequently, not as thorough as others.
9. Rippley's Fly Remover.—Keeps small flies off for a short time. One year's trial.
10. Cyphers.—Keeps flies off for a short time. Only one year's trial.

## TESTS WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.

11. Light Coal Tar Oil.—This is the lighter of the two oils derived from tar. It was obtained through the courtesy of the Pocahontas Collieries Company, Pocahontas, Va. It appears as a dark, thin oil, with a strong creosote odor. It was applied as a spray, and gave quite satisfactory results.

12. Recommended by J. M. W. Kitchen, M.D.—One pound resin, one-half pound caustic potash, two pounds whale-oil soap (chipped), two quarts water. Boil these until all united into a smooth liquid, then add one pound pine tar and one pint kerosene. Thin down if necessary with water and kerosene. This mixture was quite thick and heavy. It was applied lightly with a brush, but was not effective.

13. Recommended.—One-half teacup bisulphide carbon, in which dissolve one tablespoonful pine tar, stirring thoroughly until tar is dissolved, and then add one quart kerosene or crude petroleum, and apply as a spray. This mixture was quite effective for a few hours, until the carbon bisulphide had evaporated. It must be kept in glass-stoppered bottles.

## RESULTS WITH HORSES.

The agricultural division of the station gave a number of these articles a test with work horses, applying the same with a sprayer.

1. Sure Thing.—Keeps flies off well for about five hours; the large green fly does not mind it. Gums horse some.
2. Cattle Comfort.—Lasts about three-fourths of a day. Gums horses.
3. Stop Fly.—Ineffective.