

Breeder and Grazier.

British Baron.

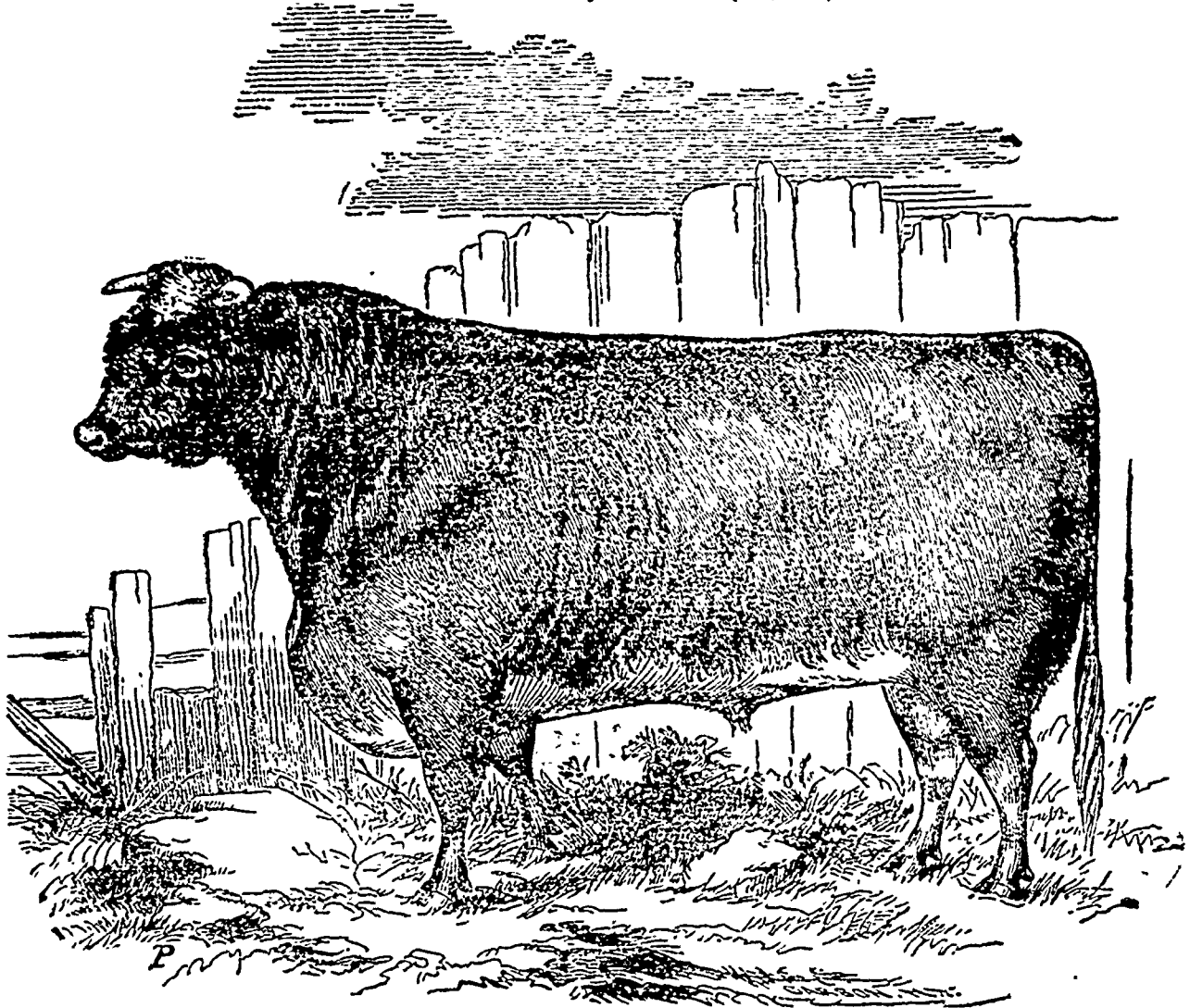
The annexed portrait is that of the Short-horn bull *British Baron*, bred by Col Towneley, and imported by the Messrs. Snell, a yearling in 1871. In 1872 he won the first prize at Guelph Central Exhibition as a two-year-old, the diploma for best Short-horn bull of any age, the silver cup for best bull of any age or breed, and stood at the head of the first prize herd. In 1873 the same record was repeated in full, and at the last Provincial Fair at London he took all the honors competed for, and again stood at the head of the list.

very high price, is bad enough. We not only lose the calf, but we also lose (for the time, at least) much of the value of the dam. In the case of common cows, one that has aborted may be at once dried off and fattened for the butcher, but with thorough-bred ones this cannot be done. We have to do our best to make them carry their next calves to maturity. If they once do this they are safe. Thus far, I have had no second abortion by the same animal, and I have tried to avoid it by adopting the plan suggested by Mr. C. L. Sharpless, which is to keep the cow from the bull until the November following the abortion, or, if she has aborted later than July, until the 1st of November following. Perhaps even December would be better. The object is to have the fetus too young for the usual period of sinking (say less

Soiling Experience.

My practice is to cut all my green feed with straw cutter and mixed with wheat, bran, corn chop, &c. Cured corn-fodder and fodder from planted corn I cut with a fodder cutter, which, after cutting it in lengths of two to three inches, passes them between masticators, putting it in better condition for feeding than any machine I have seen. There is then no danger of sore-mouthed cattle from hard or sharp edges of cut corn-stalks, but the whole is made soft, and cattle and sheep eat it clean.

I stall-feed altogether, and am careful to have my land well manured and put into such condition that will insure good soiling crops. I think by this system only can we make the amount of manure to use



SHORT-HORN BULL, "BRITISH BARON."

The blood of *British Baron* is a combination of the *Booth* and *Bates* strains, his sire being a pure *Bates Oxford* bull, and his dam by a *Booth* bull, descended from the stock bred by the late Sir Charles Knightley. His full sister *Baron Oxford's Beauty* took the first prize as a yearling heifer at the Manchester meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1869, and was imported by Mr. Campbell of New York at a cost of \$3000.

Miscarriage.

Aborted! There's the rub. Of all the mysterious accompaniments of cattle breeding, this is the most mysterious and the most deplorable. I have racked my brain incessantly to learn the cause, and to devise some treatment that will serve as a preventive, but thus far neither cause nor preventive have been found. We have not as yet had very many cases, but one case, with a thorough-bred cow valued at a

than seven hundred dollars when the cows are turned out too grass. They should then be put on good pasture, no unruly or quarrelsome animals should be allowed among them, and not too many should be put together. If, with all these precautions, they abort again, they may as well be fattened at once—no matter how valuable they may have been.

One thing seems clear, whatever may be the original cause of the disease, it is contagious, and the closest watch should be placed over the herd, whether in the stable or in the field, to see that any cow that shows indications of calving may be at once removed out of sight and hearing and smell of the rest of the herd. It would even be prudent not to allow a cow to calve at her full period in the presence of the others. Whether the birth has been premature or not, the dead calf and the after-birth should be buried in some place remote from them. No cow that has aborted should be returned to the same stable with pregnant ones until at least a month after the accident, for there is some unknown influence emanating from them which spreads the contagion.—*Ogden Papers, Am. Agric.*

so liberally; and besides, I find a great advantage in having only the one lot, with shade and water, for cattle to run in. They are not restless as when pastured, looking for changes, and produce more milk and butter by being kept quiet.

For one acre of corn I paid \$150, and cut and hauled it a mile, and even at this cost I believe it was the cheapest food I bought that summer.

My experience with Hungarian grass last season was very satisfactory; I sowed one bushel to the acre about the middle of June, it grew off finely and yielded me fully three tons to the acre, as I believe; it makes most excellent feed both for horses and cows. Both eat it with a relish, the former fattening on it, and the latter, incredible as it may appear, increasing their yield of butter above what they gave when fed on upland hay.—*Am. Farmer.*

SHROPSHIRE.—Last season, Lord Chesham sold one of his celebrated Shropshire rams to J. Pulley of Herefordshire for \$1312.