

I may style the chief points upon which farmers as a rule are lacking knowledge. To my non-professional mind it appears certain that there is an infectious and non-infectious phase of abortion, and the absence of any knowledge by which these can be distinguished at the time supplies the chief source of danger and subsequent loss. Whilst welcoming the promised investigation on the subject, I strongly hold the opinion that until contagious abortion is scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act we shall not have any sensible diminution of our losses, which, if my calculations prove correct, have been quite as costly of recent years to British farmers as have those by foot-and-mouth disease.

Now, seeing that contagious abortion in a herd will run its course through a series of years (three years, it is usually said, but I have known it to continue for double that time), it will doubtless be urged that it would be out of all reason to schedule farms for that length of time; but to me this lengthy continuance affords one of the strongest reasons why they should be scheduled, seeing that during the continuance there is no security that the complaint may not be sent broadcast from such. A few considerations of the subject will materially aid in elucidating this point.

Abortion, as is now pretty well known, proceeds from a number of causes—accident, fright, excitement, eating ergotted grasses, impure water, the sudden snap by a dog at the heels of an in-calf cow, drinking from a water hole when the descent to the water is precipitous. According to our present limited knowledge, abortion from these causes is not contagious, and most farmers have one or two such every season in their herds. Whence, then, comes the contagious kind, which continues its ravages for years, and bids defiance to preventive or curative measures yet known? My opinion is that the contagious form is ever present in the country, ever on the travel from farm to farm, from district to district, and from county to county. At present we have no enactment by which the authorities have any knowledge as to what farms are affected, and the absence of this public knowledge is favorable to its propagation. A cow may be sent to a service bull, and leave the infection; how wide the said bull may disseminate the infection is an open question for it is certain that the complaint is even more infectious than is foot-and-mouth. It can be carried by human beings from one farm to another. When the complaint breaks out, a farmer may resolve to sell off his cows—probably to a dealer, who is unacquainted with the reasons for such dispersal. In all probability the dealer will dispose of the animals, one here, one there; and as many fresh stocks as the cattle go into, so will they carry as many sources of infection to the stocks of their purchasers. This has been ascertained, beyond dispute, to have occurred. It is thus certain that unless we have some legislative enactment to grapple with the complaint we can never hope to stamp it out. The regulations as to farms on which abortion exists need not be of the same stringent nature as those for foot-and-mouth. Milk could be sold off the farm without any hindrance, and fat stock could go to the butcher. What is wanted is, that it should be publicly known where abortion existed, so that farmers could protect themselves from contagion. At present we have a hidden enemy to deal with, for farmers do not care to disclose its existence, and in this secrecy lies the greatest danger.

There can be no doubt that isolation, disinfection of attendants, and the free use of disinfectants are the best remedies. When our

forefathers placed goats, asses, pigs, &c., in contact with aborted cattle, they were accused of superstition. They were, however, simply following the same procedure as we are doing now—namely, trying to overpower the smell from the aborted animals by that of a stronger smell. In one case in my experience, it was believed the greatest benefit was had by making one of the cow-stalls in the centre of the shippin into a place for pigs, and thus the strong odor from the pigs was diffused throughout the shippin, and the abortion ceased.

SALE OF CANADIAN CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst Farm, Compton, Province of Quebec, sold the following Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 7 and 8.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS.

Florist of Hillhurst, calved August 10, 1883—Albert Sikes, Madison, O.....	\$200
Damon of Hillhurst, calved Oct. 27, 1883—L. Embry, Shelbyville, Ill.....	170
Pirate Prince, calved Nov. 10, 1883—Jeff Bridgford, Paris, Mo.....	220
Hero of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 15, 1883—T. C. Power, Fort Benton, Mont.....	180
Lord Lansdowne, calved Jan. 2, 1884—M. U. Payne, Hamburg, Ia.....	130
Prince Valentine, calved Jan. 3, 1884—J. B. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.....	180
Abbott of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 7, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	160
Regent of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 9, 1884—T. C. Power.....	175
Roger of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 10, 1884—Same.....	200
Louis of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 13, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	185
Beau of Compton, calved Feb. 19, 1884—T. C. Power.....	195
Beau of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 26, 1884—B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.....	350
Forest King, calved Feb. 29, 1884—French Brothers, Chapin, Ill.....	170
Canadian Prince, calved March 31, 1884—T. C. Power.....	205
Sir Andrew, calved April 3, 1884—Same	150
Pilot of Hillhurst, calved April 30, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	140
Daisy Prince, calved June 1, 1884—T. C. Power.....	180
Water King, calved June 13, 1884—Same.....	200
May Duke 2d, calved Jan. 28, 1884—Same.....	120
Ruler of Hillhurst, calved May 1, 1884—M. U. Payne, Hamburg, Ia.....	215
Midnight Prince, calved June 11, 1884—E. Trumbo, Ottawa, Ill.....	185
Factor of Hillhurst, calved July 23, 1884—M. U. Payne.....	210

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS.

May Witch (5633), calved May 17, 1883—John B. Colton.....	355
Lady Anne of Hillhurst, calved Aug. 15, 1883—B. R. Pierce.....	425
Robina of Hillhurst, calved Nov. 8, 1883—Fred James, Chicago.....	290
Alva of Hillhurst, calved Nov. 27, 1883—M. U. Payne.....	210
Bona of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 4, 1883—Albert Sikes.....	365
Tibbie of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 26, 1883—Jacob Funk, McLain, Ill.....	285
Primula of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 24, 1884—J. B. Colton.....	285
Helen of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 29, 1884—Jacob Funk.....	305
Justice of Hillhurst, calved Mar. 8, 1884	

—A. Geddes, Chicago.....	300
Belle of Hillhurst, calved March 12, 1884—Fred. James.....	270
Margery of Hillhurst, calved March 20, 1884—M. U. Payne.....	200
Lady Anna Hillhurst, calved Jan. 29, 1884—F. S. James, Chicago, Ill.....	230
Rosebud of Hillhurst, calved March 13, 1884—B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.....	255
Bertha of Hillhurst, calved May, 6, 1884—Albert Sikes, Madison, O.....	255

HEREFORD HEIFERS.

Mignonette 10564, calved Feb. 7, 1884—Dr. O. Bush, Sheldon, Ill.....	200
Lovely Lady 12247, calved May 31, 1884—T. J. Scroggin, Harristown, Ill.....	250
Royalty 10,559, calved Jan. 5, 1884—Ben Hershey, Muscatine, Ia.....	565
Queen of Hillhurst 10569, calved May 1, 1884—Ben Hershey.....	250
Rouge Drop 13194, calved May 2, 1884—Ben Hershey.....	325
Portrait 12245, calved June 15, 1884—T. J. Scroggin, Harristown, Ill.....	390

HEREFORD BULLS.

Viscount Grosvenor 12248, calved Dec. 24, 1883—F. Wever, Forsyth, Ill.....	465
Duke of the Grove 11358, calved Jan. 31, 1884—Dr. O. Bush.....	220
Royal Grove 12246, calved Feb. 7, 1884—Oliver Gibson, Macon, Ill.....	400
Royal Chadnor 11778, calved April 20, 1884—Benjamin Hershey.....	355
Duke Wilton 11355, calved May 17, 1884—W. F. Chermiside, Pueblo, Col.....	250
Pride of Otterburn 146*, calved Dec. 26, 1882—Benjamin Hershey.....	100
37 Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$8,185, an average of \$221.22. 12 Herefords sold for \$3,770, an average of \$314.16.	

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Ontario Jockey Club stakes, which closed April 1st:—

OPEN CASH HANDICAP.

R. Bond's br g Blanton (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown.	
Dr. Craik's b m Laraminta (aged), by Longfellow—Miss McMeekin.	
Chas. Boyle's b g Kennesaw (aged), by imp. Glengarry—Kathleen.	
Chas. Boyle's b h Springfield (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Bouquet.	
Mr. Richmond's ch h Northland (6), by imp. Hurrah—Bonnie Kate.	
Mr. Richmond's br h Disturbance (aged), by Terror—Lucy.	
John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada.	
Geo. Watson's g h Accident (formerly Flying Scotchman) (aged), pedigree not stated.	
John Dymont's b m Fanny (aged), by King Tom—Ada.	
Elam Vrooman's Deception.	
T. D. Hodgins' ch f Curtolima (3), by Judge Curtis—Tolima.	
B. Johnson's ch g Ben Bott (4), by Judge Curtis—Fleetfoot.	
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis (6), by Terror—Nellie Lyall.	
John Forbes' b g George L (5), by Vigil—Zea.	
John Forbes' br f Zamora (4), by imp. Saxon—Zoo-Zoo.	
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by Vicksburg—Roxaline.	
B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrie Daly.	

RAILWAY STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

Wm. Owen's b g Mandamus (6), by John Morgan—Duet.	
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