The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

LIST OF STOCK FOR SALE.

THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Birrell, David	also yearlings.
Leask, Jas	15 bulls and 32 cows and heifers.
Ayrsi	bires.
Stevens, W. S Trout River, Que	Bull, 5 years.
Jerseys.	
Willis, WNewmarket	2 bulls, 6 to 12 months; yearling heifers, all A.J.C.C
Here	ofords.
Smith, H. DCompton, Que	Bull calves.
THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. Shropshires.	
Copeland, W. ETeeswater	2 shearling rams; 4 ram lambs.
' Dor	sets.
Hunter, JWyoming	10 ram lambs; ewes.
Cots	wolds.
Bonnycastle, F.& SonsCampbellford	Ram; 15 ram lambs; 20 ewes and ewe lambs. Stock, all ages.
Oxfor	d Down.
Birdsall, F. & SonBirdsall	Stock, both sexes.

THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Berkshires.

Allan, E. E	Young stock, both sexes; boar, 28 months. 5 boars 6 weeks to 12 months 30 head, 4 to 5 months. 3 boars and 5 sows, 4 to 12 months; 15 young pigs, both sexes. 30 head. I month to 6 weeks 4 boars and 10 sows, 7 months.	
Smith, H. DCompton, Que	2 young sows.	
Tamworths.		
Colwill Bros. Newcastle Endsley, T. L Charleston, Ill. Holland, T. F. Dereham Centre. Matthews, R. J. Durham McCutcheon, Hugh Glencoe Prouse & Son, Wm. Ingersoll Row, F. Belmont Sargent, F. D. Eddystone Smith, A. B. Morrisburg Smith, H. D. , Compton, Que.	Boar, 8 weeks. 3 boars, 6 months; 4 sows, 6 to 10 months; 25 young pigs, both sexes. 6 sows; 20 pigs; 2 boars, 7 months. Sow, 6 months; both sexes, 4 weeks. Young stock, both sexes. 50 head, 6 weeks and over. 2 boars; sow; young pig; 6 sows, 6 months. Pigs, both sexes. 2 boars, 4 months. 2 boars, 5 months.	
. Chester Whites.		
Birdsall, F. & Son Birdsall Chute, H. J. Somerset, N.S. Row, F.!	2 boars, 6 months and 2 years; 20 young pies.	
Yorkshires.		
Bowman, W. R. Mount Forest	8 young pigs, both sexes. 6 sows and 4 boars, 4 to 6 months; 10 pigs, 2 weeks. 2 boars, 7 months.	
Duroc-Jerseys.		
	3 boars and to sows, under 6 months; sow, 2 years; 25 young pigs, both sexes.	
Taylor, J. HRichmond	Young sow and boar; young stock.	
Poland-Chinas.		
Taylor, J. H		
Essex.		
Taylor, J. HRichmond	Sow and boar.	

AN ABRIDGED REPORT OF ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE OF VALUE TO CANADIAN FARMERS.

LOUPING ILL.

Principal Williams has been continuing investigations into the cause of the disease in sheep called Louping Ill. The results, which he gives in the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Report for 1897, confirms his previous conclusions that, unless ticks are present, there will be no Louping Ill. In Skye, where it seems there are two broods of ticks, there are two outbreaks of the disease, one in spring and the other in autumn. Occasional cases of the disease may be observed during summer and autumn even in the south, but these are exceptional, and due to late broods.

The following are his recommendations for the extirpation of the disease:

(1) The burning off or eating down by the cattle of all old and rough grasses which harbor ticks.

(2) The improvement of the land by dressings of common salt, lime, or both combined, or some cheap phosphatic manure such as basic slag.

(3) When the weather admits, to dip the sheep in a carbolic preparation; if this is impossible, to pasture the sheep on clean lands during the tick season.

(4) To remove the lamb, when a ewe with a lamb by her side is seized with the disease, as cultivations from such ewe's milk have revealed the organism in various stages.

IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE CONFERRED BY BLEEDING.

A Russian physiologist, Essipov, who has studied the effect of copious bleeding on the chemical composition and on the properties of the blood, has reached the conclusion that, when rabbits, guinea fowl, and pigeons are bled at the rate of 1/35 to 1/40 of the weight of the body, the blood of the animals acquires properties fatal to bacteria, which are especially characteristic in the case of the cholera germ. The immunity becomes gradually established, reaching its maximum in about twenty-four hours. Then it decreases. Not only does the blood fail to form a culture medium for the bacteria, but the entire animal becomes, for the time, immune, even inoculations failing to inoculate. The immunity is more pronounced in cases of frequent bleeding.