

profitably give attention. No-movement of any great importance is now managed without a central organization to direct its movements in a general way, and to harmonize them. We predict for it a useful future.

### Exhibition Catalogues of Live-stock.

An attempt, and we believe an honest one, has been made on several occasions by the Toronto Industrial and Provincial Exhibitions to provide catalogues of the stock on exhibition for visitors who desired to purchase them, but they have in every instance proved of little or no value. Nor have we the slightest hope that they ever will be of much service until the exhibitors themselves become fully alive to the importance of having them properly prepared.

Hitherto it has been quite out of the question to furnish anything like a full list of the stock on exhibition because entries were received up to the very day on which the exhibition opened. So long as this is done, the publishing of catalogues will be a sham.

We take it, then, as an auspicious omen, that the Canadian Convention of Fairs and Expositions held in Toronto on May 2d and 3d, decided to recommend to the different associations to refuse to take any entries later than the dates named in prize lists. We hope the directors will adopt this recommendation and adhere to it, throughout all Canada.

Catalogues may then be prepared that will be of use providing the exhibitors of cattle heartily co-operate with the secretaries in furnishing the requisite information. Fancy how it must dampen the ardor of the enterprising secretary to furnish an exhibitor with the necessary entry forms and with a prize list, clearly stating all requirements, to have them very imperfectly filled, some of the details given and some of them lacking. Then think of the chill it must produce to furnish blanks to horsemen to fill out and tack on the stable doors, when it is observed that many of the latter neither fill in the name of the horse nor the owner.

While all this goes to prove that we are slaves to custom, it is a state of affairs not creditable to the intelligence of our live-stock exhibitors. Publicity is what they seek by going to the exhibitions, and those who are wisest will not fail to seek it in every legitimate way. With very many exhibitors it appears to be a leading article of their creed that the thing which hath been is that which ought to be, hence they practically resist wholesome innovations in their line, to encourage which would be very much to their own interest.

It is to be hoped that the recommendation to receive the entries only to the date mentioned in the prize-lists will be universally adopted and adhered to. If adopted and published in the prize-lists and not adhered to, exhibitors learn to value the word of the association on this score as being worth less than the cost of the printers ink that recorded the rule, and will soon look upon it as a statement uttered by a foolish old woman who has no intention of adhering to her threats.

Because the attempt to provide catalogues has not been a success, we should not think of abandoning it. To perfect the system would prove a valuable acquisition to our exhibitions, and if we cannot accomplish this at once, let us do it by degrees. Exhibitors will in time be led to see the use to them of catalogues, and so will visitors. In the meantime let us try and have them as complete as possible, and let all exhibitors of live-stock cheerfully and in good time furnish the secretaries with the necessary information.

### The Kinellar Shorthorns.

As has been stated before in these columns, and as intelligent observers must have noticed, Shorthorns imported from Kinellar, and their descendants have been very successful, in recent years, in the show-rings of this country. A goodly number of the breeders of Shorthorns are now possessed of them. We have concluded that a sketch of the original Kinellar herd would therefore be of much interest to many of our readers and have accordingly prepared it, having been indebted very largely for the materials to an Aberdeenshire exchange.

The herd, which at the present time numbers about 100 head, was founded as long ago as 1847. It is owned by Mr. S. Campbell, who, in 1844, came from his father's farm of Tillyve in Udny, and took possession of Kinellar.

Two calves were purchased at a sale of Captain Barclay of Ury. One of these, Isabella, bred till fourteen years old, when she was sold to the butcher. She is the ancestress of the famous Isabellas of Centennial fame, in the hands of Mr. James Russel of Richmond Hill, of the even more popular Urys and of the Clarets. Some seven cows named Ury and three of the Clarets are now in the Kinellar herd. The former have been an uncommonly prolific strain. In 1849 the red calf Thessalonica was bought at Tillygreig. Her granddaughter, Golden Drop, by Scarlet Velvet, has representatives in Canada though but one of the name is now in the Kinellar herd. The Rosebuds, another prolific family, sprang from Thalia, a massive red, bred at Kettie by the sire, Earl of Aberdeen, 12800, bought in 1857 when two years old. Her most useful calf was Rosebud, by Scarlet Velvet, numerously represented at present in the herd. In 1860 Nonpareil 24th was bought at Sittyton, the strain having come originally from the herd of Mr. Cartwright, Tuihwel, Lincolnshire, England. The stock bull, Gladstone (43286), is of this family, and though much sought after by American purchasers, there is a good representation in the herd. The Mina family sprang from that of the Crocus, tracing to Crocus, by Sir Arthur, a female rich in Ury blood bought from Mr. J. Whitehead, at Little Methlick, in 1854. Canada has been ravenous for these, but Mr. Campbell has managed to retain a goodly number. The Clementinas trace to a purchase at the dispersion sale of Mr. Turreff, at Upper Criggie, Stonehaven, when Bess, a two-year-old daughter of Lord Ythan, was bought. The Wimples came from Gordon Castle, and the Cecelias from Sittyton. The Fair Queens hail from Meikle, Endovie, the Maids of Promise, almost pure in Sittyton blood, from Cattie, the Marys from Little Haddo, the Jessamines from Broadland, the Lady Ythans from Tillygreig, and the Gipsys from Glendonach.

In the selection of sires Mr. Campbell had large faith in the ability of those bred at Sittyton to produce growth and fleshiness, and early made his selections from that famous herd. Besswing (12456), one of the earliest bulls used at Kinellar, came from Sittyton, as did Scarlet Velvet, a grand, lengthy dark red, for which 74 guineas were paid. He was first at all the Royal Northern Shows when shown, and captured a second at the H. S. S. at Perth, 1861. His grandson Diphthong, a thick, low built bull, valiant in the show rings, was his associate and successor. In 1863 Prince of Worcester was bought for 120 guineas from Mr. Fletcher of Radmanthwaite. He was a bull of fine quality, less in size than his predecessors which peculiarity followed his stock, but he produced better milkers. Diphthong 3rd, of Ury-Isabella descent, served for two or three seasons, and was followed by the red Sittyton bred Gladstone (26256), not notable as a sire, who in turn gave way to Nobleman, of home breeding. Next came Sir Christopher (22895), a pure Booth bull, by General Hopewell, and bred at Warlaby. Duke of Buccleuch (25939), and Duke (28342), the latter by Nobleman and bred at Kinellar, and out of an English cow, followed in turn. Novelist (34929), by Scarlet Velvet, did good service for three years, when Vermont (47163), of the Sittyton Victoria family, preserved unsullied the reputation of the Kinellar cattle. In 1886, Gravesend (46461), a red, son of Royal Victor, from the Gold family, was bought at Sittyton and is now in service.

It is thus apparent that Mr. Campbell has had the courage to step out of line in his choice of sires, and though in some instances the results have been disap-

pointing, the constitution of the animals composing the herd has been preserved intact, and the all round results have been most satisfactory. The reputation of the herd in the show yard was established in a former generation, and is still amply sustained by the purchasers of Kinellar stock in both hemispheres, who so often look to Kinellar when selecting Shorthorns with which they wish to lead in victory. Prior to 1857 the surplus stock was sold privately, and since 1876 it has been sold in the same way, the residue going off at the spring and autumn sales at Aberdeen. From 1857 to 1876 annual sales were held at the farm with the following results:—

Year.	No. of Bulls sold.	Average.	Highest Price.
1857	8	£43 16 9	£72 9 0
1858	12	36 6 3	54 12 0
1859	10	35 16 0	46 4 0
1860	8	37 13 4	63 0 0
1861	15	32 11 0	70 7 0
1862	14	37 13 0	64 1 0
1863	13	34 7 10	52 10 0
1864	17	38 2 2	106 0 0
1865	19	39 15 9½	78 15 0
1866	15	36 10 0	78 15 0
1867	17	43 9 7½	89 5 0
1868	20	33 19 4½	53 11 0
1869	17	27 17 3	44 13 0
1870	20	32 0 6	55 13 0
1871	17	32 19 0	52 10 0
1872	17	38 18 0	52 11 0
1873	20	34 17 2½	73 10 0
1874	17	36 7 7	69 6 0
1875	18	36 11 5	73 0 0
1876	14	31 16 0	52 10 0

From 1859 to 1876. 94 head of heifers were sold at the sales, averaging £24 17s 10½d.

With 60 or 70 head of breeding cows in fine breeding condition, and none now specially fitted for show purposes, the ability of the Kinellar herd to produce fine breeding stock was never better than at the present time.

### Diseases of Sheep.

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This paper was read by Mr. Jackson before the Medical Association of the Ontario Veterinary College, and is now published for the readers of the JOURNAL by the kind permission of the author.

The existence of the millions of the ovine race now owned on this continent should be ample reason for studying and attempting to expound means by which that as yet unparalleled mass can be caused to be as remunerative as its representative value imperatively demands it should be. In order to acquire an efficiency in this particular, the nature and cause of disease, as well as structure and functions of the animal body are paramount in the curriculum, and these pave the way to a rational system of treatment and prevention.

It is a field in which the scientific veterinarian is pre-eminently at home, but it is one at present almost withheld from him. Veterinary science has ministered too little to the welfare of this class of stock, but the fault, as one of omission or commission, is not attributable to her. Hitherto the dogmas and traditional mystifications of the farmer, cow-leech and shepherd have been preferred, and even now many owners tenaciously cling to their mode of sniggering, while a rational mode of treatment is totally ignored.

As it is not within the limits of this thesis to consider in anything like detail the many diseases to which the sheep is subject, I have been at some loss whether it would be expedient or not to describe the more common diseases as seen in this country, or some of the more dread maladies as yet little recognized on this continent. But judging from the increase of the latter thus far, and from the analogies derivable from the histories of disease in other domestic animals and in man, I think it quite evident that as this country grows older and our systems of husbandry more artificial, the same causes will be developed here which now produce many of the diseases of Europe. It is already found that as we treat our English sheep according to English modes, maladies long known in England, but not previously known here, and not yet known among our other breeds of sheep, make their appearance among them, and some of the fellist ovine maladies of Europe are liable at any time to be introduced here by contagion. Considering the probability of any or all of these dire plagues being introduced into this country in the near future, and the necessity of limitation, I have thought it advisable to confine myself to brief descriptions of a few diseases principally confined to the sheep. Some of the