

- Co. Colchester—continued:
 Brookfield Agricultural Society.
 Shubenacadie Agricultural Society.
 Lower Stawincko Agricultural Society.
 Waugh's River Agricultural Society.
- Co. Cumberland:
 Maccan & Nappan Agricultural Society.
 Wallace Agricultural Society.
 Middleboro Agricultural Society.
 Polling District No. 3 Agricultural Soc'y
 Amherst Agricultural Society.
 Minudie and Barronsfield Agl Society.
 Malagash Agricultural Society.
- Co. Digby:
 Hillsbury Agricultural Society.
 Digby Central Agricultural Society.
 Weymouth Agricultural Society.
- Co. Guysboro:
 New Town Agricultural Society.
 Sherbrooke Agricultural Society.
 Guysboro Agricultural Society.
 Milford Haven Agricultural Society.
- Co. Halifax:
 Halifax County Agricultural Society.
 Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Soc'y.
 Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Soc'y.
 Dartmouth Agricultural Society.
- Co. Hants:
 Enfield Agricultural Society.
 Union Agricultural Society.
 Newport Agricultural Society.
 Progress Agricultural Society.
 Fenwick Agricultural Society.
 Falmouth Agricultural Society.
 Windsor Agricultural Society.
- Co. Inverness:
 Whycomagh Agricultural Society.
 Le Moine Agricultural Society.
 Strathlorne Agricultural Society.
 Strait of Canso Agricultural Society.
 River Dennis Agricultural Society.
- Co. Kings:
 Tremont Agricultural Socie'y.
 West Cornwallis Agricultural Society.
 Central Agricultural Society.
 Kings County Agricultural Society.
 Aylesford Agricultural Society.
 Union Agricultural Society.
- Co. Lunenburg:
 Lunenburg Agricultural Society.
 Bridgewater Agricultural Society.
 Chester Agricultural Society.
 Mahone Bay Agricultural Society.
 Centreville Agricultural Society.
- Co. Pictou:
 Pictou Agricultural Society.
 Millbrook Agricultural Society.
 Pine Tree Agricultural Society.
 Alma Agricultural Society.
 New Glasgow Agricultural Society.
 River John Agricultural Society.
- Co. Queens:
 Liverpool Agricultural Society.
 Kempt Agricultural Society.
 North Queens Agricultural Society.
 Mutual Benefit Agricultural Society.
- Co. Richmond:
 Lennox Agricultural Society.
- Co. Shelburne:
 Sable River Agricultural Society.
 Barrington West Passage Agricult'l Soc.
- Co. Victoria:
 Baddeck Valley Agricultural Society.
 St. Ann's Agricultural Society.
 Middle River Agricultural Society.
 Baddeck Agricultural Society.
- Co. Yarmouth:
 Yarmouth Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to A. K. MacKinlay, Esq., now in England, for a copy of the Catalogue of the Smithfield Cattle Club Show, sent through Mr. Jack. It is the 88th annual show of the Club. There was a good display of roots, grain, &c., besides the cattle and sheep; also a stand of grasses for agricultural purposes. Collections were sent by members of the Royal Family. J. Carter & Co. exhibited 200 glass jars of Ensilage from various people throughout England. Complaint is made of some of the potatoes being "cracked." Potato culture with us does not run so high as to crack the tubers. Among the exhibits were "organic manures," chemical manures, grass, grain, and leguminous seeds, and hay from Hampshire, Cow grass (a large variety of Red Clover) which yielded 3 tons to the acre. 248 boxes of ensilage were shown from the Ensilage Society. Hooper of Covent Garden showed splendid Schoolmaster and White Elephant potatoes. A sample of ensilage cured in 1884 was shown from Luton. The Canadian Pacific Railway made an exhibit, said to be "all natural, without the aid of manures," the produce of Manitoba and the Canadian North West. It consisted of "Gourds and Squashes of enormous size, Onions, Beauty of Hebron potatoes," "the latter grown to about three times its usual size. * * * In a glass case was a sample of the soil, showing its texture for several feet in depth."

STOMATITIS.

BY WM. JAKEMAN, V. S., PROVINCIAL
 VETERINARY SURGEON.

Under the general term Stomatitis have been gathered several, and somewhat differing, forms of inflammatory action invading the mouth. According as the lesions attending this marked action have been viewed, so have separate designations been given to the processes. In the horse, the chief, if not the whole, of the different manifestations of the inflammatory process may conveniently be viewed as (1) Simple or Catarrhal, (2) Vesicular, (3) Pustular.

Cause.—The causes which operate in the induction of the several forms of Stomatitis are in part predisposing,—as age, being more frequent in the young than the adult; defective sanitary conditions; and improper dietary,—being more liable to be developed where depressing and vitiating influences co operate with imperfect nutrition; direct or local irritation. And *Contagion*, animate or otherwise, may develop it.

Simple or Catarrhal Stomatitis.—This form is chiefly observed in young foals with their dams.

Vesicular Stomatitis.—This may be seen both in young and adult animals.

Contagious, Pustular Stomatitis.—This form I wish particularly to speak of here, as it is quite prevalent at present amongst the horses in several parts of our Province, and is in many cases conveyed by contact to the attendants.

Symptoms.—Generally the first noticed is aropy flow of Saliva from the mouth, and, on closer examination, minute round vesicles, situated on the inner sides of the cheeks, around the angles of the mouth, under and about the tongue, shortly distinct pustules form, and, rupturing, leave well marked, pit-like ulcers; these some times coalesce, forming large, angry-looking excoriations, and foetid smell is given out; in this condition the poor animal can eat but little.

Treatment.—The animals ought to be removed from foul and unwholesome stables, allowed sufficiency of exercise, with fresh air; boiled linseed and oats, scalded bran, and if able to eat, carrots or potatoes.

Local Applications.—These may be linseed tea with a weak solution of Bicarbonate or Chlorate of Potash, twice or thrice daily; when there is much foeter, or the sores or ulcerous spots do not appear to heal well, they require surgical interference, and owners had better secure professional aid.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

BY PROFESSOR SHELDON.

The Raising of Cream.

The current generation of men has invented more ways of raising cream than all the preceding ones, and in this we see the most striking evidence to be found of the extraordinary activity which pervades the domain of the dairy. These inventions include, indeed, one of the most curious and wonderful machines which mechanical science has ever produced—a machine, by the way, which is quite as effective as it is wonderful, and which has already become indispensable in many large establishments. I refer now to what is known as the centrifugal cream-separator. Of the various adaptations of the Swartz system, in which the employment of ice is the salient feature, it is unnecessary to describe or even mention, because few if any of them are adapted to this country and climate, and because in all large establishments the "separator" has already superseded them, while for small ones the ancient open-pan system is, when properly employed, good enough for all practical purposes, simpler than most others, and thoroughly reliable.

The centrifugal separator employs, as