

NOVA SCOTIA DOG, PIGEON, AND
POULTRY CLUB.

This Club will hold its first Exhibition at the Skating Rink during the first week in October, when prizes to a large amount are to be given for Dogs, Poultry of all kinds, Pigeons, Singing and Ornamental Birds, Rabbits and fancy animals. The Prize List is printed in full in the leading newspapers of Halifax.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICUL-
TURAL EXHIBITIONS IN SCOT-
LAND.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at Dundee. The Agricultural, Horticultural and Poultry Societies have embraced the opportunity to get up grand Exhibitions during the sitting of the Scientific Congress. The sheds for the cattle cover a space of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

EXHIBITION AT KINGSTON,
ONTARIO.

The Annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Ontario, (formerly Upper Canada,) will be held during the week commencing 23rd Sept. It is held this year at Kingston, where there is a Crystal Palace erected by the city, and extensive cattle sheds and fields for promenade and trotting.

EXHIBITION AT BUFFALO.

A great Agricultural Exhibition is to come off at Buffalo during the first week of October. It is to occupy an enclosed field of 60 acres.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE AT
VIENNA.

In view of the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia, we would direct attention to the following extract from a Blue Book, just issued, in which Prof. Wilson describes the Austrian Agricultural Exhibitions;—

"There were one or two points of difference which, I think, we may glean from them and engraft with advantage on our own. The one has reference to the issue of tickets of admission for the whole period of the meeting; the other to the mode of distribution of the prizes.

"Many persons are willing to purchase the right of free entry at a cost far higher than they would be disposed to incur were they to be called upon to pay each time they wished for admission. It is a privilege that they are willing to pay for; and the oftener they exercise it the better, as they not only increase the number

of visitors, but frequently act as inducements to others to enter, who would not have done so without some such determining agency.

"The arrangements for, and the distribution of, the prizes in the cattle classes were very effective, and together formed a very interesting and attractive ceremonial. The prizes were awarded by the juries in the usual manner, and the awards were affixed on the stalls at the head of the animals thus selected. These notices gave those interested in the matter good opportunities of inspection and inquiry on any points they wished. On the last day of their exhibition, the prize animals,—horses and cattle,—were led from their stalls up to the tribune, where the prize itself, whether in money or medals, was handed to the owner or his representative; the different classes of animals succeeding each other till all were satisfied.

"On the present occasion, the whole proceedings were not only interesting but extremely picturesque. The Hungarian and Slavonian grooms and herdsmen, in their gay and striking costumes, followed by the dairymaids of Salzburg and the Tyrol, in their quaint and beautiful national attire, each dressed *a rigueur*, and each leading a favourite animal, produced a very striking pictorial effect, which was well set off by the serried background of eager spectators, who surrounded the ring in front of the tribune, where the owners of the animals received the prizes awarded. It was the intention of the Emperor to have been present and have distributed the prizes himself. Circumstances, however, required his presence elsewhere, and the Archduke Karl Ludwig acted as his representative, being attended on the tribune by the jurors, the committee, and the leading members of the Imperial Agricultural Society.

"Although to one accustomed to the advanced farming of this country the exhibition presented no marked novelties or improvements, either in the processes of tillage or the practices of breeding, still we could not but mark with satisfaction the estimation in which agriculture is held in Austria by the highest in the land, and be gratified by the encouragement that is given to it by the State, not only as regards its practical development, but also as regards the inculcation and diffusion of principles upon which a sound and successful practice can alone be based."

DISEASED PORK.—TRICHINOSIS.

Prof. Delpech, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and Prof. Reynal, of the Imperial Veterinary School at Alfort, who were charged with a mission to study the above-named disease in Germany, both in human beings and mammals, have just presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works a report of

the results of their investigations at Huy, (Belgium), Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, Leipsic, and Mayence. To render their investigations more complete, they solicited and obtained the co-operation of most of the eminent German physicians who had made the disease in question their special study. The chief practical facts ascertained are as follows: The epidemic, trichinosis, lately prevalent in Germany has now almost entirely disappeared. The mortality was everywhere slight, except at Hadersleben. At Zwickau, Seltendorf, and Sommerfeld, there were 88 patients, not one of whom died. In every case the disease was caused by eating imperfectly cooked pork containing trichines, a case of rather frequent occurrence in Germany. In Hanover, in 21 months, out of 25,000 pigs, 11 were found full of trichines, 16 out of 14,000 in Brunswick, and 4 out of 700 in Blakenburgh. The animal while living shows no signs of their presence, nor can they be detected in the meat with an ordinary magnifying glass, but a powerful microscope renders them distinctly visible.—The utility of a microscopic inspection of pig's flesh by competent observers is so evident that many of the German Governments have rendered it obligatory, and MM. Delpech and Reynal would not hesitate to recommend it in any country contaminated with trichinosis, but they think it unnecessary in France, where no case of the disease has yet been noticed. In Germany the hospitals receive many patients suffering from this affection; during last year there were thirteen at Madgeburg, one of whom only died.

Post-mortem examinations have shown among persons who died from other diseases, numerous cases of old trichinosis cured by the encystment of the parasites. The proportion of these at Leipsic has been about six per hundred. In places where the complaint prevails, the rats which infest slaughter-houses are found to have it, as proved by Leisering at Dresden. Adam at Augsburg, and Roll at Vienna. Since their return MM. Delpech and Reynal have examined many of these animals as well as pigs without finding a trace of trichines. Consequently, there is no reason in France for any person to refrain from eating hog's flesh, especially when so thoroughly cooked as is usual in France. In Germany, on the contrary, many of the peasantry eat it almost raw or only smoked. The most timid may safely eat the heart, kidneys, brain, and fat of pigs, as those parts never contain trichines. MM. Delpech and Reynal assert, as an undoubted fact, that a temperature of 75° C. (167° Fah.) is sufficient to kill trichines. Meat thoroughly salted is also perfectly safe. Smoke-dried sausages, which have been kept a long time, are considered free from danger, but the wisest plan is to give them a good boiling.