

ing their roots; no rule therefore need be laid down as to the proper season for planting. Either before or after the growing season is best, although they may be planted in midsummer with no other damage than slightly checking their growth; indeed, among the shy flowering sorts this has even been found to have a salutary effect, as it sometimes causes them to form flower buds, if done immediately before the growth stops.

Where the soil is not naturally suitable, it must be removed to the depth of about 18 inches, the subsoil trenched and then filled up with a compost consisting of two parts peat, $\frac{1}{2}$ leaf mould, $\frac{1}{8}$ well rotted manure, and $\frac{1}{8}$ sharp sand.

Nor need the admirer of this interesting family of plants despair, when placed in a position where peat cannot be obtained; all the short grass, leaves, dressings from flower borders, and old tanner's bark, which must be completely decomposed before being supplied to the plants, and mixed with about one-third turfy sandy loam, will make a compost in which they will grow and flower admirably; where tanners' bark and decayed leaves form the principal part of the compost, the addition of small freestone masons' shivers, will be found beneficial in correcting the consequent stiffness and liability to bind together. I would remark, in passing, that in making up a compost it is of great importance that it should lie for some months before it is used, during which time it should be turned once or twice, so that its several parts may be thoroughly incorporated.

But while a naturally moist situation is found to be the best suited for Rhododendrons, by a very little art they may be made to thrive even in a dry one. The means by which this is accomplished are exceedingly simple; the plants are replanted every two years, part of the old soil removed and replaced with fresh soil. This keeps the ground from becoming hard and impervious to moisture, and renders it retentive when once supplied, and, being done in autumn or winter, the whole is well soaked with the rain, enabling the plants to flower well and make good growths; and the moisture being comparatively dried up and the roots thickly matted among the new soil, the young shoots are properly ripened and enabled to set well with buds for the succeeding year.

In the management of hardy varieties for forcing, they should be turned out into the open ground as soon after flowering as is consistent with safety from frost, as they are found to bud much better and to assume a far healthier appearance than when kept through the year in pots. When they are grown entirely in pots, great attention should be paid to watering, never allowing them to

become thoroughly dry, and, if possible to have the sides of the pots protected, from the heat of the sun.

In pot culture I have found the occasional application of well diluted manure water, when the plants are in a state of active growth, very beneficial, and from my experience in this I have no doubt but that it may be given with very material advantage in the open ground.—*Mr. Fraser, Stanwell Lodge, Edinburgh, (from an old number of the Scottish Gardener.)*

DIFFERENCE IN MILK.

It is well for dairymen to study the difference in cows, and there is no better way than to study their product under analysis. The cow is kept for her milk, and, of course, in reference to dairy uses, everything depends upon the quality of that milk, as well as the quantity, in reference to the value of the cow. If cows are kept for butter, then the cow that makes the most butter, of a good quality, is the most valuable. If they are kept for cheesemaking, then the cow that gives the largest quantity of milk is usually the most valuable, unless the percentage of water is too great. Chemical analysis is the best test, but when the dairyman shall fully understand the importance of selecting his cows, he may apply many simple tests of his own to determine very closely the relative value of cows.

Mr. S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, of Massachusetts, has made analyses of the milk of nineteen cows, most of them natives. The cows were fed, on an average, two and a half quarts of corn-meal and four quarts of shorts per day, each. The analyses resulted as follows:—

NINETEEN SAMPLES OF PURE MILK.

	Ash.	Casein.	Sugar.	Solids not fat.	Fat.	Per cent. of cream.	Specific Gravity.
Average	.66	3.27	4.94	9.66	4.53	10	1.030
Highest	.79	5.23	5.40	11.42	6.62	18	1.033
Lowest	.57	3.25	4.47	7.88	1.61	5	1.018

NINE SAMPLES OF ADULTERATED MILK.

	Ash.	Casein.	Sugar.	Solids not fat.	Fat.	Per cent. of cream.	Specific Gravity.
Average	.46	3.13	3.37	6.92	2.46	6.3	1.022
Highest	.56	3.64	3.34	7.61	2.53	8.5	1.026
Lowest	.40	2.78	2.83	6.17	2.27	4.0	1.020

The above analyses will show the dairyman what an immense loss must occur averaging only as well as the lowest of the samples of pure milk. The amount of butter would be very small with the percentage of fat as low as 1.61 per cent., while the highest is 6.72 per cent. Then the casein is the most nutritious element in the milk; and what a difference between 5.23 per cent. and 2.35 per cent., the lowest!

The next table shows the kind of milk city people mostly get, after it has gone through the hands of the milk-dealer; but, from the fact that city people take so little trouble to punish the adulterators, we must suppose that they have become so used to it that they would not relish genuine milk. We have several times given simple methods by which

the dairyman may determine the relative value of his cows. The one given in our last number is simple and effective.

We give the following analysis of the Milk of a good Jersey and Holstein cow, belonging to W. S. Tilton, of Massachusetts. The analyses were made by J. M. Merrick, of Boston:—

	Honey's Milk.	Itzehoe's Milk.
Water.....	83.65	85.80
Casein and sugar....	10.24	9.60
Fatty matter.....	5.24	3.90
Ash, mineral matter..	.77	.60
	100.00	100.00
Per cent of cream (volume).....	35.76	25.00

These analyses were made it seems, without knowing anything the cows; but the chemist says: "I presume from the result of the analyses, that No. 1 is better fitted for butter and No. 2 for the cheese dairy."

Mr. Tilton adds:

"Honey is a Jersey that made 10½ lbs. of butter a week last summer; Itzehoe is a Holstien, a breed better adapted to the cheese dairy—she made 1 lb. of butter per day during the week of experiment. Her yield of milk was 38 lb., whilst Honey gave only 24 lbs. per day,

So it appears that 42 lbs of Jersey milk made 50 per cent more butter than 38 lbs. of Holstien milk; but had the milk been made into cheese the result would have been very different. Honey gave 168 lbs. of milk in a week, that would probably have made 17½ lbs. of cheese; whilst Itzehoe gave 266 lbs. of milk, that would have made 26½ lbs. of cheese; so that the Holstien beats the Jersey as much in cheese as the Jersey beats the Holstien in butter. Still, it must be admitted that such Jersey cheese would be much richer in fat than the Holstien, and no doubt bring a higher price in the market. How important, therefore, that the dairyman should study both quantity and quality of milk yielded by each cow in his herd!—*Live Stock Journal.*

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—At the Exhibition of the Annapolis Agricultural Society, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was fairly large. There is no doubt that there would have been many more present had it continued fine. The show of cattle was held on a part of the old Garrison grounds, under the management of Dincock Whitman, John Lacy, John G. Woodbury and R. J. Spurr, Esqrs., as a Committee, while the agricultural products, manufactures, &c., were displayed in the spacious hall of the new building lately erected by T. S. Whelan, Esq., of the Bank of Nova Scotia agency, and which he kindly placed at the disposal of the Society free of charge. The Committee for the Hall consisted of the following gentleman, viz.: Rev. W. S. Gray, G. Bingay, Esq., M. D., Geo. McCain and E. G. Anderson, Esqrs. The fruit show was the finest ever held in the County.

THE Exhibition of Agricultural Implements at the Guelph Annual Show was ahead of that of any previous year.