tributed by Wm. Patrick, Esq., of Roughwood, Wm. Reid; for the do. do. yielding milk, as above, from which the second greatest value of butter is made, £3, Jas. Hendrie, Belston, Ayr.

The following table shows the quantities of milk produced at the various milkings, with the average; and also the amount of butter:—

No.	Cow belonging to	1st Milking, Friday Morning.	2nd Milking Friday Night.	3rd Milking, Saturday Morning.	4th Milking Saturday Night.	Total Quantity Milk.	Average.	Amount of Butter Produced.	Time occupied in Churning.
		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	Hrs. Min.
1	Archd. Wilson, Carrick Street, Ayr....	22 14	21 14	27 12	24 6	96 14	24 3.5	2 20	0 25
2	*J. Wilson, Old Mill, New Cumnock....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
3	James Hendrie, Balston, Ayr.....	22 5	24 11	26 0	22 4	97 6	24 5	2 14½	0 [illegible]
4	Wm. Reid, Clune, St. Quivox.....	23 0	25 [illegible]	11 3	22 9	82 3	20 8.75	2 9	0 45
5	" "	30 15	25 12	24 12	27 15	109 6	27 5.5	3 6½	1 45
6	R. Wallace, Kirklandholm, St. Quivox..	28 11	28 6	28 14	28 3	114 2	28 8.5	1 9½	2 5
7	" " ..	25 5	23 13	23 9	22 0	94 11	23 6.25	1 15	1 45

* Did not come forward.

The following is the kind of food used during the competition:—

No. 1.—One bushel draff, Mangel, Oatmeal, Mangel juice with Oatmeal.

No. 3.—Mangel boiled and Bean-meal.

Nos. 4 & 5.—Cut Grass with 2 lbs. Bean-meal, 1 lb. Oat-meal, 1 lb. Bran, and ½ lb. Oil-cake.

Nos. 6 & 7.—Grass during the day, and Mangel night and morning, with 3 lbs. of Oatmeal, and 3 lbs. of Bean-meal each.

No. 7 refused to eat the meal.

We find the following in the London, (Out)., *Farmer's Advocate*, quoted from the *Scientific Farmer*:—

Ayrshire cattle are becoming popular in Nova Scotia, and there are a number of gentlemen competing in the formation of first class herds for the purpose of exhibiting at the fall shows. We are glad to note such enterprise, and hope that in the breeding of this stock they will adopt the standard of the milch cow, and not fall into the natural tendency of farmers seeking size and weight. In beef cattle or draught cattle size is an important consideration, but for milk production, size, meaning by this more weight than is natural to the breed, is an injury. We hope Nova Scotia judges will discard Short-horn ideals, and give prominence to milk production in the judgment of Ayrshires. About 950 pounds is a good size for Ayshires in the East.

Mr. William M. Canby, Wilmington, Delaware, sends us a Catalegue of American herbarium specimens which he is desirous of receiving in exchange for specimens from almost any part of the United States or other countries, or for money. The specimens he desiderates are mostly very rare, several of them non-existant, such as Adonis autumnalis and Asplenium marinum.

Lieut-Col. Stewart lately disposed of a second litter of pure Berkshire pigs, which found eager purchasers at $6 each. —*Amherst Gazette.*

Colonel Stewart's Berkshire Sow is one of those imported by the Board of Agriculture, having been purchased at Her Majesty's Norfolk Farm.

All Agricultural Societies throughout the Province are required to meet in their respective localities on the first Tuesday, being this year the 4th day, of December, when Annual Reports are presented, accounts audited, and office-bearers elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wm. H. Jegget, 54 East 81st St., New York, is publishing a new edition of the *Botanical Directory*. Botanists, Botanical Librarians, Herbarium Keepers, and Superintendents of Botanical Gardens, should communicate with him.

There is a three year old steer in Kentucky which, after being driven 6 miles to the scales, weighed 2200 lbs. The heaviest three year old steer at the late Birmingham show (England) weighed 2555 lbs.

[*From The Sun*].

Mr. Editor:—I have, from observations during the last year or two, become aware of the value of quick lime being applied to potatoes in the heap, as a preventive to rot, or further rot, as the case may be. This will be no news to some of your readers, as I know that numbers of farmers make use of lime for this purpose. But perhaps there are a larger number who do not know, and a still larger number who do not take advantage of this piece of knowledge. For the last three years, then, I have seen potatoes, when taken from the field, as is the custom in this country, immediately put in a heap in the cellar, and at the same time dusted over with fine quick lime, to the amount of from a pint to a quart of lime to every ten bushels of potatoes. The application seems to counteract or destroy all contagion of decay from any one diseased potato to another; although it would seem that if a potato is touched when put in the cellar it will become wholly destroyed in the heap, even when limed.—Now, the action of the lime appears to be that it suppresses or destroys fermentation, and all approach to animal life. Let any farmer, on examining his potato heap, ascertain that any heat is engendered, let him look out for fermentation and consequent decay. This year, particularly, a very large proportion of the potatoes are touched with rot; and therefore it is a really grand desideratum if anything can be applied to check disease. I have found that lime acts very effectually and completely in preventing potato rot.

The editor of the *Agricultural Journal* could give us a scientific and philosophical account of the action of lime in this relation. If he will please do so, I think I can say for the farmers of Colchester, that nothing could be more acceptable to those of them that read either the *Journal* or the *Sun*. The most of us can remember, with the greatest satisfaction, what the Dr. told us about plaster a year or two ago. Let us hear about lime, please, Doctor.

Cloverdale.

[This matter will be attended to next month.—*Ed. J. of A.*]

CULTURE OF RHODODENDRONS.

The soil found to be most congenial to their growth is peat, alluvial peat, that is boggy earth, and that which has been washed away and incorporated with white sand is best, but peat cut from its natural bed and only partially decomposed may be made to answer very well by being mixed ⅓ of the whole with sharp sand. In common with most other plants, the Rhododendron delights in a rich soil, and it is of great advantage to give a liberal allowance of enriching materials.

When the natural soil of the intended border is peat, no trouble is required in preparing it for the reception of the plants, further than the digging in a good dressing of well rotted manure with as much sand as will render it sufficiently porous.

Rhododendrons very seldom sustain any injury from removal, owing to the great mass of soil invariably accompany-