

### Jersey Butter Tests.

The following table shows the number of American butter tests reported to the Jersey Bulletin during 1902, giving the number for each period:

For 7 days	297
For 14 days	9
For 16 days	1
For 21 days	3
For 24 days	1
For 30 days	1
For 31 days	1

Total butter tests for all periods.....313

As last year, the largest seven-day butter test reported was twenty-five pounds. In amount of butter produced, the seven-day tests range as follows:

Between 14 and 15 lbs.	70
Between 15 and 16 lbs.	69
Between 16 and 17 lbs.	42
Between 17 and 18 lbs.	31
Between 18 and 19 lbs.	28
Between 19 and 20 lbs.	20
Between 20 and 21 lbs.	11
Between 21 and 22 lbs.	6
Between 22 and 23 lbs.	9
Between 23 and 24 lbs.	10
Between 24 and 25 lbs.	1

Total tests for 7 days.....297

The cows producing the largest amount of butter for each period are shown in the following table (for 21 and 30 days, the same cow led as in 16-day period):

Highest 7-day test—	
Miss Thankful 2nd 131969.....24 lbs. 4½ oz.	
Highest 14-day test—	
Pogis Pun 2nd's Lady 131607.....39 lbs. 10 oz.	
Highest 16-day test—	
Hebe Millicent 146784.....44 lbs. 3½ oz.	
Highest 21-day test—	
Hebe Millicent 146784.....57 lbs. 12 oz.	
Highest 24-day test—	
Magyarland's Temisia 134765.56 lbs. 14 oz.	
Highest 30-day test—	
Hebe Millicent 146784 .....81 lbs. 11 oz.	
Highest 31-day test—	
Figgis 71606 .....82 lbs. 9½ oz.	

## HORTICULTURE & FORESTRY.

### Western Horticultural Society Annual Meeting.

An event of more than usual importance to all who would see Manitoba and the West "blossom as the rose," was the sixth annual meeting of the Western Horticultural Society, held in Winnipeg December 30th. Heretofore, only afternoon and evening sessions were held, but this time the executive, of which Melvin Bartlett is the untiring secretary, decided to enlarge the programme and begin in the morning, which they did. Although it may be said that the attendance at each session was fairly representative, since a few came a considerable distance, yet the number who availed themselves of this opportunity to learn of the wonderful possibilities in apiculture, horticulture and forestry in Western Canada was by no means what the importance of the occasion demanded. It is to be regretted that when such an intellectual treat has been so carefully prepared, hundreds of those who would be benefited by being present are not there.

From the opening address until the close of the meeting every selection was loaded with good things, and the society are indeed to be congratulated upon the excellence of the programme. The only objectionable feature was that the time for discussion on some valuable papers was too limited, and hence many bright ideas had to pass without the emphasis which their significance merited. However, this was no person's fault, and when all was over those who went for knowledge withdrew feeling rewarded.

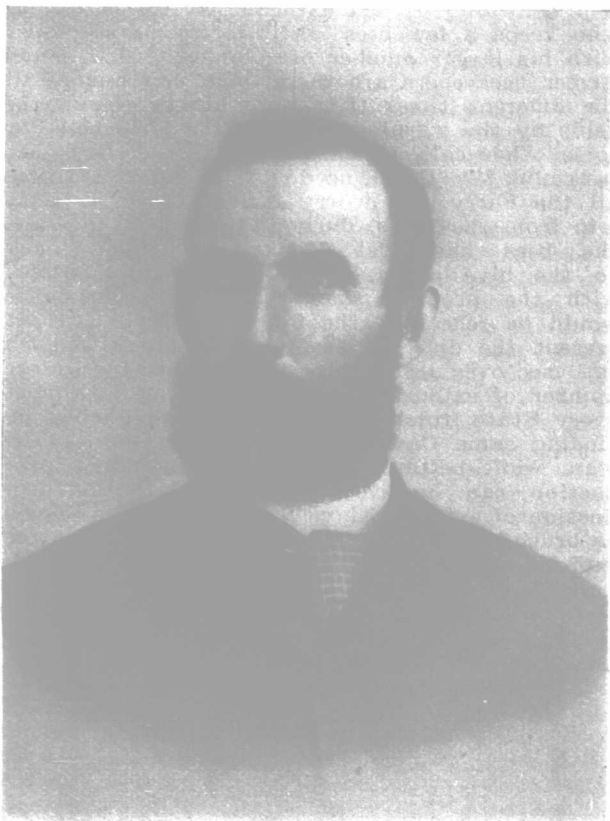
#### THE SOCIETY'S PROGRESS.

Early in the meeting the secretary read his annual report, showing that the society had made excellent progress during the past year. The membership was already far beyond its former numbers; the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition had been held with gratifying results, and an act of incorporation had been carried in the Legislature, all showing that their efforts were being appreciated and the maintenance and development of the society assured.

Treasurer W. G. Scott reported the finances in good shape, the receipts during the past year having reached a total of \$1,292, the most of which had been expended in prizes and in purchasing plants for distribution among the members. The time for holding the next annual exhibition was the subject of some discussion, but September 2nd, 3rd and 4th was finally decided upon by almost unanimous consent.

### BEEKEEPING.

Two valuable papers on subjects of interest to beekeepers claimed the attention for a period of the first session. Jas. Duncan, Rosseau, Man., told of his year's experience with the honey-bee. On May 1st, 130 colonies were taken from the cellar, only two of which were found to be dead. The remaining 128 at once became quite active, but were soon disquieted by the cold wet weather which followed. Later, when warm weather set



THE LATE JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM.  
Died December 23rd, 1902.

in, that particular hum of the nectar-laden bee began to give the apiarist encouragement, and when the season closed an average of sixty pounds honey per colony had been extracted, with abundance for winter stores remaining. The increase in swarms amounted to 55 per cent. of the total, so that a substantial increase had been made in the capital stock, besides the amount received for honey.

"Bee-pasture in the Red River Valley" was the subject discussed by J. J. Gunn, Gomer. "The question," he said, "was often asked, what do bees find to live on in this country?" It was shown that from the appearance of the willow blossoms in early spring until the disappearance of the golden-rod and wild buckwheat in the fall,

mental Farm, who in the absence of the President, Prof. Baird, occupied the chair at each meeting, discussed the varieties of fruits suitable for Western Manitoba, showing that anything which could be grown at the Brandon Farm, where the altitude is 1,176 feet above sea level, could be grown almost anywhere in Western Canada. In apples many new varieties had been planted, but few now remain. Of these Pyrus Bacatta, a hardy specimen, having small fruit, was the most promising. It was believed that by cross-fertilization with other species, perhaps less hardy but producing large fruit, that something very valuable would be originated. Everyone should pay particular attention to any isolated variety of crab found anywhere in the Province. Through careful and continued selection, Mr. Bedford declared was the only hope of securing a really choice plum suitable for locations subject to severe climatic conditions. He also read a most useful paper on the "Ideal Farm Garden."

The fruit list of Eastern Manitoba was dealt with by Alex. McPherson, St. Vital, Man. The varieties of both small and standard fruits found by actual experience to be most suitable to his locality were briefly commented upon, and the benefits of irrigation in growing small fruits emphasized.

An experience of thirty years in apple-growing in the Red River Valley was summed up by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, in one of the most interesting papers read. The best location for an orchard he considered to be on uplying, high land, with a north or north-west exposure; a south-west being about the worst. No fruit trees should be planted until a good shelter belt is under way, and sufficient room for the formation of snowdrifts should be allowed between the protective belt and the first row of fruit, so that the former might not be allowed to consume the moisture which was so necessary to rapid growth in a young orchard. Small trees he preferred to large ones, because of the comparatively larger root which they carried. Spring was considered the only season when successful planting could be done, and the depth of setting the trees should be three inches deeper than in the nursery row. They should be slanted toward the south-east, and the trunk shaded in some way to prevent sun-scald. A number of useful pointers on pruning, spraying and winter protection were given; also the varieties of the different classes of fruit which he had found to be the most valuable named, and the importance of saving and planting the seeds of all hardy specimens strongly urged.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Headingly, whose orchard faces the river, gave a short, pithy paper on growing fruit for market. Forty years ago his father had planted trees purchased in Minnesota, and to this day some of the crab apple trees remain. He had found it as easy to grow fruit as potatoes. His orchard was protected on three sides by a good wind-break.

#### JUDGING VEGETABLES.

A very interesting and instructive address on "Judging Vegetables" was given by Mr. Harry Brown, Horticulturist, Brandon Experimental Farm. A few samples of all the leading vegetables were secured, and after being nicely arranged on a large table, were judged according to a score card, and the reasons for each decision carefully given. As an example, a possible score of fifteen points was allowed for a perfect beet, to be awarded as follows: Color, five; texture, five; smoothness, three; and uniformity of product, two. By this it will be seen that in a beet color and texture are regarded as the most important. For all

the other classes, special scores were prepared to suit the particular characters necessary to be emphasized in judging.

Mr. Brown pointed out a few facts, which managers of vegetable exhibits at shows would do well to bear in mind. Among these we must mention the importance of having the different lots belonging to a class systematically arranged in one place, and the necessity of refusing anyone entrance to the department while the judges



IN THE ORCHARD.

Young apple trees bearing fruit in A. P. Stevenson's orchard, Nelson, Man.

there was an ever-present supply of flowers in an ordinary season to accommodate the energetic honey gatherer. This contention was well supported by the experience of Mr. Duncan as just related; all of which is an indication that the beekeeping industry in this country is as yet in its infancy when compared with its possibilities.

#### HARDY FRUITS.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Experi-