

A. B. J's. Reply to Mr. McKnight.

MR. MCKNIGHT, in the last issue of the Canadian Bee Journal, pays his respects to Gleanings and the American Bee Journal about the matter of the incorporation of the North American Bee Keepers' Association.

Nothing now seems to need further remark, except, perhaps, the point about our consulting the rest of the "Committee on Incorporation," and deferring the matter until after the Albany Convention—but that idea never struck us.

It was fully discussed at Keokuk, and decided almost unanimously in favor of incorporation. The committee was appointed to consummate the work—not to consult and defeat the vote of the convention.

The work of the committee was purely ministerial. The only point it had to decide was as to who should sign the incorporation blanks. That was done by a full, free, and almost unanimous vote! The "life members" were instructed to sign the "blank application"—the Treasurer "pressed the button" (paid the fee), and the State "did the rest!" That is all there is of it.

If the Association ever tires of that relationship, all it has to do is to change its name, thus becoming a new but not incorporated body, and be entirely free to do as it may be inclined.

As far as the editor of the American Bee Journal is concerned, it is a matter of no interest whatever, one way or another, and he would not give a button to influence the decision either way. He heartily endorses the concluding sentence of Mr. McKnight's open letter to him, where he says:

"And now, in conclusion, permit me to assure you that nothing which has transpired has lessened our esteem for the brethren across the border, with whom some of us have had much pleasant intercourse in the past. The friction is between bodies corporate, and not between individuals."

As these corporate bodies have officially taken their positions, it is not worth while for the individuals to do anything else than to work together harmoniously for the general good. Now let us have peace."

from Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

How to Produce Extracted Honey, When to Extract, etc.

BY M. H. DE WITT.

THE marketing of extracted honey is an important matter; for a good article, attractively put up, will always command the best price and it is therefore of utmost importance to producers to have honey put up in

the best shape. None but a thoroughly good article should be produced or placed on the market, as the price depends on the quality. A good article of extracted honey has excellent qualities which, when well known, will commend it to all consumers, and is equal in every respect to the very best article of comb honey. It is very gratifying to know that extracted honey is now produced to a much larger extent than ever before. Without saying anything to the disparagement of comb honey, I may say that I think it will become a staple only in the extracted form. Its excellent qualities, when better understood, will bring it almost into universal favor. Every bee keeper should fully supply his own locality, and he should let it be distinctly understood that it is the pure honey taken from the combs by centrifugal force, and that nothing is added to it and nothing taken from it but the comb, and that it is not the old-fashioned "strained honey," which was obtained by being taken from mashed brood combs and "strained" from dead bees, pollen, etc., but that it is the pure liquid gathered from the flowers, which will give health to the body, force to the mind and strength to the intellect of those who use it. It should also be kept before consumers that granulated honey can be reduced to its liquid state in a few moments by placing the jar in warm water. When thus liquified, it so remains for a long time without crystalizing. Consumers may be sure of a wholesome article by purchasing granulated honey and reducing it. Mr. James Heddon used earthen crocks holding about ten pounds, and he likes them very well; it is very convenient to take the honey from them when it is candied, or to liquify it by placing the crock in warm water. If the product is for a home market, then of course, the producer must study the local preference regarding the size and style of package, as well as the grade of honey most easily disposed of. As far as practicable, keep each grade of honey separated; it is a mistake to suppose a few pounds of inferior or different shade honey will make no difference in a large bulk of white clover honey, or that thereby a better rate will be obtained for the second grade article. Instead the result will most likely be to class it all as second grade, and the price of all will be depreciated. Again, if possible, keep the basswood and white clover honey separated; in order to do this, keep a vigilant watch of the basswood bloom, and extract the white clover quite close before the bees commence gathering from the former. A little clover in the basswood honey, however, will not do the harm that would result if the proportions were reversed.