

at retail for extracted honey. To dealers we quote 12½ cents, and we have sold considerable at these figures. Keep up the price, and, as our correspondent remarks, it need not go down again if we only manage right, for years. It will be observed that we are following out the idea given by Mr. Black as regards moving our colonies to pasturage.

From the Bee-Keepers' Review.

Statistics--Poor Season--Encouragements.

WE have been so outspoken in our criticism of *Gleanings*, that we consider it not only justice but a pleasure to speak in commendation of its work in securing statistics. If reports from only five correspondents in each state will furnish us with sufficient data, and it certainly has that appearance now, then a vast amount of labor and expense is saved that would be incurred were there a correspondent in each county. The last lot of reports, sent in the fore part of July, indicate that the present season is to be the poorest for honey that has been known for years. The shortage is wide-spread almost universal. Now, the knowledge that may be gained from these statistics will prevent the man who has a little crop from fooling it away; will enable him to market it understandingly. The plan of having statistics gathered in this manner was brought out at the last meeting of the N.A.B.K.S., and is probably the most valuable idea to which that convention gave birth. We congratulate Mr. Root upon the successful manner in which he has carried out the idea. By the way, Mr. Jones has been trying his hand at getting out statistics in Canada, and it appears that our brethren over the border are reaping harvests no richer than ours.

A few friends have written us letters of condolence, in which fears have been expressed that this poor season would have a disastrous effect on the *Review*. Fear not friends, the *Review* was not designed for the butter-fly class of bee-keepers—those who pick up bee-keeping one year and drop it the next, or with the first failure—but for those who are in the business to stay; who would no more think of dropping their bee-papers because of a failure in the honey crop than would a farmer of stopping his agricultural journals in a poor season. It is at such times that a man needs all available knowledge. Two poor seasons in succession leave heavy burdens upon the shoulders of individual bee-keepers; but, for their effect upon the pursuit, we are almost ready to welcome them. They

will clean up the markets, raise prices, teach bee-keepers that honey costs something, drive out dabblers and silence the gushers for at least several years. These things are encouraging to the regular honey producer, as, according to the law of chances, good seasons will soon be here; and the men who are in business when they come will be the so-called lucky ones. Many will doubtless become discouraged and offer their bees at ridiculously low prices, but, at the risk of being called a "gusher" ourselves, we must say that we never saw the time when we would sooner invest money in bees than between now and the opening of the next honey harvest. Don't lose your heads, brethren, simply because you got so little honey the last two years. To help tide over these poor seasons, some advise bee-keepers to mix some other occupation with that of bee-keeping. If the specialist does not do enough better to enable him to successfully pass through poor seasons, then there is no advantage in specialty; or else bee-keeping is an undesirable occupation.

From the Colorado Farmer.

How to Cure the Foul Brood Without the Aid of Fire.

I HAVE taken some trouble to investigate the extent of country over which this disease has spread, and I find that it includes the country bounded on the north by Clear Crick, Denver, and the Platte River on the east, Bear crick on the south, and the mountains on the west. I have reports of several cases near Morrison. Indeed, cases may be found beyond the country described but I have not had the means to ascertain.

One of my worst cases, I transferred to a clean new hive, and buried the foul comb instead of the bees, and sprinkled the new made comb, bees and brood with salicylic acid, according to the formula, and now they are healthy and prosperous with sound brood. The treatment given them was of a surgical nature. We cut away with a big-bladed knife all of the worst diseased brood, leaving some which seemed all right, but had occasional cells of foul brood in it.

The good brood as we anticipated hatched out but the occasional cells of bad brood did not—and that was where we missed it; for these bad cells caused new brood adjacent to them to become diseased, and thus nothing was gained by not removing the slightly affected, as well as the wholly affected brood. I desire to say that my thirty colonies which in spring were sick nigh unto death, are doing well now, gathering honey in abundance, and have plenty of sound brood.