

CREAMERY AND DAIRY INTERESTS --- LAUNCHING OF CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY.

THE PAST year has been a very successful one with the milk producer, and for the larger

creameries quite satisfactory. Prices for the whole year probably show a larger average than for a number of years previous. There has been a fair increase in quantity of product but this increase has not kept pace with the increasing demand. 1-The features of the creamery busi-

ness for the past year have been the increated number of hand separators used by the dairymen who deliver the cream to the creameries instead of the

2-The closing of some of the smaller creameries and the skimming stations. 3-The building of two condensed milk factories in Cache county, the leading lairy county of the state. The large shipments of butter and cheese to the coast,

The hand separators have found increated favor among creamery patrons and private butter makers, and there is no doubt in the minds of all who have no doubt in the minds of all who have experience with them that they have come to stay and that it is only a matter of a few years till their use will be general with producers of milk r butter making. The thrifty calves raised on the warm

kim milk from the separator: the les-tened cost of hauling the cream instead of the milk: the concentration of the oduct so that it can be marketed pere it will net the most money to the roduct so where it will net the most money to the producer-these are some of the rea-sons of its adoption. This year there have been about \$50,000 of hand separa, tors sold in A'tah and the adjoining county (Oneida) on the north.

Some small creameries and skimming stations have been closed this year on account of the patrons buying hand separators and shipping the cream to a market that nets the patron more than the local creamerymen can pay on the local account of the expense it takes to man-ufacture a small daily delivery of milk.

There was formerly a large variation the price of butter fat paid by the lifferent creameries of the state. This as much as five ariation had ents per pound, but with the hand separator there is no reason why the pat-rons should not receive within one or and cheese market to that extent two cents of the price received by any

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR UTAH BEEKEEPERS, SPLENDID EXHIBIT FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

N visiting beekeepers in a large por- | part compensation for their expenses tion of the state the past spring and at Ogden.

ummer in the interest of an exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair, and other matters pertaining to the bee industry of our state, I found that the indications were very promising, and as a rule where the bees were strong in the spring they have done from fairly well to excellent, and from some localities the beekeeprs write us that the season has been the best in from three to five years, while in some places, owing to a lack of moisture or other causes, the honey flow fell off considerably the latter part of the season. But after all it has been a season of big records and the honey, as a rule, has been excellent in quality again, illustrating the fact that the bigger the

honey flow the better the product.

other patron of the state, no matter where located. The advantage in the use of the hand separator by the private butter maker is no longer a ques-tion, it being conceded by everyone who knows anything about the matter. The building of two condensaries, costing about \$100,000, has caused much

speculation by patrons and creameryas to their ability to pay better prices for milk than the value of it for but-ter and cheese making. In as much as the manufacture of condensed milk is a secret process, not much can be learned about it and therefore no safe conc'u-sion can be reached on either of these ufacture most of the condensed milk used in this market. The larger of these condensaries is being built at Richmond. It will absorb the two

mond. It will absorb the two local creameries formerly run by the Peo-ple's Mercantile & Creamery company, and the Cache Valley Dairy company, The other condensary is being built at Logaa, and will absorb the creamery business of A. L. Hansen. The demand for our builtee and choose The demand for our butter and cheese has been larger from the west and northwest than ever before, and as a result shinments have gone to the coast in car lots. During the first part of the year large daily shipments were made by express, but the carloads were sent from June to October by freight. There has been shipped from the state

during the year not less than \$100,000 wortht of butter and cheese. Never before has the prospect for

making money out of milch cows looked so bright as it does now. With the on-ening up of one of the best markets for butter in the United States, namely: Los Angeles and the markets along the routes of the new railroad building to-wards Sait Lake! with the competition with oleomargarine almost eliminated, the market of the future should take all the products of the dairy and creamery at good prices. The creamery. and men are working on smaller margins than ever before, depending on in-creased volume of business to make up their profits. With the large acreage for beet raising and canning products it is likely hay will be high, and over production of butter and cheese seems hardly possible for years to come. It is not to be overlooked also that what ever product that will be turned into condensed milk will relieve the butter

H. J. FAUST, JR.

LIQUIFTING HONEY.

SOME GOOD RETURNS.

He comment

to no other honey.

st half of them.

been built for the workmen. pendent Salt company, and while others don't know but that at some time in the There are half a dozen other salt conerns with lands bordering on the lake, not distant future they or some one else but they have gradually come into a state of inaction with which, by the way, they appear to be perfectly satisnot distant future they or some one else may do something, it has not been made very apparent that anything is certain of heing done outside of the operations of the Inland Crystal company by other fied, for reasons of their own; and al-though there is some talk of the possiconcerns.

Utah Weather for the Current Year

tology and accompanying conditions during the year past, as taken from the monthly reports of the United States weather bureau in this city:

January-The mean temperature for the state was 27.0 degrees, or 0.6 degree above the normal. The highest temperature of the month, 66 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 5th; the lowest, 21 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the

29th. The monthly range for the state 23th. The monthly range for the state was therefore 87 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were gen-erally roorded between the 21st and 23th, while the lowest were reached dur-ing the first decade. The average pre-cipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was 1.40 inches, or 0.62 inch above normal. The precipitation of the northern section was remarkably heavy and exceeded that for any Jan-uary since 1880. The average snowtab

uary since 1890. The average snowfal (unmelted) for the state was 8.5 inches or 1.7 inches in excess of the normal, Much of the precipitation in the valleys of the northern portion of the state way in the form of rain. There was an aver-age of 15 clear, 6 partly cloudy and 10 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 47 per cent of the possible amount of sun-shine. shine. The normal January sunshine at Salt Lake City is 43 per cent of the possible amount. Very little farm work was done during the month. The heavy precipitation gave the ground a good soaking. The snowfall was excessiv soaking. The snowfall was excessive over the Great Sait Lake and the Sevier lake watersheds, and deficient over the Green and Colorado rivers watershed. The fall over the Great Sait Lake waershed exceeded that for any January ince 1890. February—The mean temperature for

the state was 16.6 degrees, or 12.7 de-grees below the normal. The month was not only the coldest February, but one of the coldest months on record for the state. The highest temperature of the month, 67 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 24th: the lowest, 39 degrees below zero, at Henefer on the 14th and 15th. The monthly range for the state was therefor 106 degrees. The average precipitation, determined from the average of the state average of the state

reports of 60 stations, was 0.75 inch. or 0.46 inch below normal. The average snowfall (unmilted) for the state was The subject of liquifying honey was 7.4 inches, or 1.0 inch below norm There was an average of 17 clear, discussed at some length, the prevail-ing opinion being that better success can be obtained by a gradual heat of about 120 degrees for 48 hours or more, as this was preferable to a higher tempartly cloudy and 6 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 73 per cent of the pos-sible amount of sunshine, the normal February sunshine at Salt Lake City being 44 per cent of the possible amount. The continued cold weather kept the ground frost-locked and pre-vented any farm work during the perature and less time which may in-jure the flavor and color. In speaking of the color of honey some members laimed that light amber was in as good vented any farm work during th demand as the pure white, while others month. Fields were generally well cov-ered with snow throughout the month, and no damage was done to fall grain by the low temperatures. The small amount of feed which remained on the said their white alfalfa was never too white to suit their customerr. It is said that Utah pure white alfalfa is second number of cattle and sheep perished from starvation and exposure. The pre-cipitation of the month was deficient, Mr. Welch reported that he had done very well this season, even better than usual. Mr. Rhees said he went into Winter Quarters with 1,000 colonies and except in the extreme eastern and west ern portions of the state. Practically all of it was in the form of snow. March-The mean temperature for the state was 37.3 degrees, or practically normal. The highest temperature of the month, 80 degrees, occurred at St George on the 30th; the lowest, 32 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the 1st. The monthly range for the state was therefore 112 degrees. The average precipitation was 1.19 inches, or 0.34 inch below normal. The greatest month-ly amount was 5.55 inches at Kanab; the least, 0.02 inch at Green River. The average snowfall (unmelted) was 7.4 inches, or practically the normal practically or There was an average of five amount. days with 0.01 inch or more of precipi-tation. There was an average of 12 clear, 9 partly cloudy and 10 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 54 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine. The normal March sunshine at Salt Lake City is 51 per cent of the possible amount. Farm work during the month amount. Farm work during the month was generally limited to plowing, which began during the last decade. Fall grain and alfalfa made a good start. The fruit buds passed through the win-ter without suffering damage, but were showing no signs of opening at the close of the month. The grass had started on of the month. The grass had started or the ranges, but feed was still scarce, and the ranges, but feed was still scarce, and stock generally in poor condition. The precipitation of the month was some-what below the normal. The depth of snow in the mountains of all the wa-tersheds of the state was greater than usual, and exceeded that for any sea, son since the winter of 1896-97. Most of this snow fell during November, Decem-ber and January. It has therefore had ber and January. It has therefore had plenty of time to drift and pack, and was in condition to withstand the warm veathe April—Abnormally cold weather with an excess of cloudiness characterized the month. A spell of balmy, springlike weather prevailed for a short time during the latter part of the first de-cade, but this condition was suddenly reversed on the 9th of the month, when a cold and rainy period set in that last-ed for several days. High northerly winds also prevailed during this time. Thunderstorms were frequent the last of the month. Heavy frosts occurred about the middle of the month and about the middle of the month and again near the close. Temperatures at these tiries were generally below the freezing point. The mean temperature of the section was 46.0 degrees, or 1.3 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 57.6 degrees at Hite, the lowest was 36.0 degrees at Loa. The bighest temperatures of the month The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; and the lowest on the 11th, 12th, and 13th. The average pre-cipitation was 1.01 inches, or .04 inch below the normal. The greatest month-ly amount was 2.79 inches at Kanab while no precipitation whatever curred at Loa. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.38 inches at Fillmore on the 11th. The average number of clear days during the month was 15: partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 7. Salt Lake City had 58 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 43.8 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 9 per cent on the 15th. The work of plowing and seeding was ma-terially delayed by the unusually cold weather of the month. The seeding of spring grain was not fairly begun until the middle of the month, even then progress was slow, and the work was still in an unfinished state at the close of the month. Fail wheat was in poor condition, and alfaifa was generally becondition, and alfalfa was generally be-low the average. Much of the crop was found to be winter-killed, and this was being plowed up and the ground sown to other crops. Fruit trees were slow in blossoming, a very fortunate clrcum-stance, as the damage from the severe frosts during the month would other-wise have been far greater. The cold weather of the month retarded the melting of the snow in the mountains and irrigation water was not as identiand irrigation water was not as plentl-ful as usual for that time of year.

Following is a review of local clima- | tions, A decided change in this mild weather occurred about the middle of the month. Several storm areas passed over the state in rapid succession, caus over the state in rapid succession, caus-ing abnormally low temperatures and excessive rainfall. These extraordin-ary conditions continued for an entire decade, plant growth was retarded and farm work suspended. Very little frost occurred, however, the excessive cloudi-ness preventing its formation. The ness preventing its formation. Th mean temperature was 53.3 degrees, c 3.4 degrees below the normal. Th Th highest temperature recorded was 100 degrees at St. George on the 14th, the lowest was 15 degrees at Loa on the 17th, giving an absolute range for the section of 85 degrees. The average pre-

section of 85 degrees. The average pre-eipitation, determined from the reports of 60 stations, was 1.60 inches, or .79 inch above the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 4.34 inches at Ogden No. 1; the least monthly amount was .12 inch at Aneth. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.50 inches at Ogden No. 1. The aver-age snowfall (unmelted)at stations re-porting this form of precipitation was porting this form of precipitation was 4.4 inches. There was an average of six days with 61 or more of precipitation. The average number of precipita-tion. The average number of clear days during the month was 16; partly cloudy days, S: cloudy days, 7. Deter-mined from the automatic sunshine rec-ord, Sait Lake City had 61 per cent. The mean relative humitity for the month at Sait Lake City was 48 per cent the lowest observed reading being ent, the lowest observed reading being 14 per cent on the 6th. During the fore part of the month farm work advanced rapidly, and sowing small grain was practically completed by the middle of the month. Spring wheat made a fair growth, and the early-sown had come up to a good stand by the close of the nonth, with the late sown just about coming up. A perceptible improvement in the crop was noted toward the close of the month, the late rains having exercised a very beneficial effect, esmean pecially on that portion planted in dry ground. Fruit and sugar beets made fair progress during the month and the prospects were bright for fair crops of all kinds of fruit. Grass was in good condition and the range was affording ample sustenance for stock. The supply of irrigation water had been replen-ished by the heavy precipitation and the ground thoroughly sonked, so that conditions at the close of the month,

conditions at the close of the month, were favorable for the rapid growth of regetation. June—Clear skies generally prevailed, especially during the latter part of the month, and midday temperatures were quite high. Throughout the northern and middle portions of the section the temperatures were above the normal and the rainfall deficient, while revers and the rainfall deficient, while reverse conditions prevailed throughout the southern portion. The precipitation was by local showers of rain, accompanied in instances by hail. The mean tem-perature was 65.7 degrees, or 0.8 degrees above the normal. The highest temper-ature recorded was 110 degrees at St. George on the 27th: the lowest was 27 degrees at Loa on the 3rd and 6th, giv-ing an absolute range for the section ing an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded the 27th and lowest te eratures occurred at different period. throughout the various portions of the section. The average precipitation was 0.47 inch, or 0.10 inch below the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 1.72 nches at Monticello. No precipitation whatever occurred at Ogden, Soldier Summit or St. George. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 0.65 inch at Escalante. The average number of clear days during the month partly cloudy days, \$; cloudy Determined from the automawas 17; days, 5, tic sunshine record, Salt Lake City had 3 per cent. The mean relative humidifor the month at Salt Lake City was 38 per cent, the lowest observed read-ing being 15 per cent on the 18th and 19th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more pre-19th. cipitation; two over the northern, three over the middle, and five over the sou-thern portion. The clear, dry weather during the month produced contrary effects on growing vegetation according as to whether the soil was watered or not. Irrigated crops everywhere made rapid growth and did well, but dry land crops suffered greatly. Fall wheat be-gan to head early in the month and by the close the crop was so far advanced that cutting had begun in the extreme southern counties of the state. Spring wheat and oats advanced rapidly and by the close of the month the condition and stand of these crops were very good and expectations of excellent yields were generally entertained. Cutting al-falfa began the second decade and con-tinued under rapid headway during the remainder of the month, the harvest be-ing up to the average. Sugar beets made good progress. Early cherries be-gan to ripen toward the close of the month and some month and be month, and some were marketed. Pas. forth, and some were not not the ef-fects of the extreme dryness and were sadly in need of moisture. Water for itrigation held out well, but a steady decrease in the supply was noted. July-Dry weather with an abundance of sunshine prevailed during the month. A period of abnormally conweather prevailed during the first days of the month, causing frosts over extensive areas. Scattered thunderstorms occurred on the 15th and 16th and again about the 23rd, but the accompanying precipitation was generally light and insufficient. Destructive storms occurred at St. George and at Heber City that damaged vegetation and harvested crops. The mean temperature for the section, determined from the reports of 61 stations, was 71.0 degrees, or 1.6 degrees below the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 110 degrees at Loa on the 20th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Woodruff on the 4th; was 27 degrees at Woodruff on the 4th: giving an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest tempera-tures of the month were generally re-corded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.52 inch, or 0.02 inch above the comment in sec. 0.03 inch above the normal. In gen-eral, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount and insufferit division the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.00 inches at Soldier Summit. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consec-utive hours was 2.00 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average num-ber of clear days during the month was 20 merty cloudy days 2, clear days 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 4. Salt Lake Clty had 81 per cent sun-shine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 9 per cent on the 9th. There was an average of only three days with of back or more predicted by the set .01 luch or more precipitation; two over the norther, three over the middle, and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the ighest temperature recorded fore part of the month damaged tender vegetation, especially potatoes and tomatoes, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the hardler crops. The long continued drouth had,

ble erection of a refinery by the Inde- | however, produced a serious shortage in the supply of irrigation water, and reservoirs and ditches had fallen so low in many localities that the work of irrigation was seriously hampered. and in many instance entirely stopped resulting in such case in a serious de-terioration of the crops. Grashappers were present in Millard county doing much damege to vegetation. The har-vesting of fall wheat, rye and barley be-came general throughout the section early in the month and continued under apid headway, the weather being parcularly favorable for the work. On ry farms the quality was impaired ow-ng to the shrinkage of the berry by the prolonged drouth and hot winds.

August-During the fore part of th month clear skies with an almost entire absence of precipitation prevailed. Temperatures during the month were abnormally high except on the 26th 27th and 28th, when cool weather pre-During this period frost urred throughout the more elevate egions of the section, but the injur growing vegetation was inapprecia de. A shortage of irrigation water ex-sted throughout the entire month, the light scattered precipitation having been insufficient to materially replenish the supply. The reservoirs and ditche consequence very low, in vere as a consequence very low, i nany localities necessitating a compelte abandonment of the work. The mean temperature for the section, de ermined from the reports of 58 sta-lons, was 71.8 degrees, or 1.4 degrees above the normal. The highest temper-ature recorded was 110 degrees at Si, George on the 6th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Woodruff on the 28th; giv-ing an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest tempera-tures of the month were generally recorded on the 17th, 18th and 19th; the lowest on the 27th and 28th. average precipitation was 0.38 inch, o 0.41 inch below the normal. Precipita ion was entirely in the form of loca showers, widely scattered and general light in character. The greatest month by amount was 2.70 inches at Lund The greatest rainfall in any 24 con-secutive hours was 1.49 inches at Black Rock on the 13th.

The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 9; cloudy days, 2. Determined from the automatic sunshine record, Salt Lake City had 83 per cent. The relativa humidity for month at Salt Lake City was 28 per cent, the lowest observed reading be-ing 8 per cent on the 5th. There was an average of only two days with .01 more precipitation: the northern, two over the middle, and

four over the southern portion. The harvesting of fall grain continued during the month and by the close was complete, and threshing was in progress. The yield of fall wheat y with fair average yields. Second and third crops of alfalfa were gathred.

Cut worms were reported as causing injury to corn in some localities. Beets on irrigated soil were in satisfactory condition, but on dry farms suffered. Potatoes and tomatoes were gathered and marketed with good average yields. Fruit returns were generally satisfactory. Ranges were generally in very condition and badly burned owing to the combined effects of the hot sun shine and dry winds, and as a result stock did not do well.

September-During the first few days of the month the weather was unseasonably warm. About the 5th a sharp fall in temperature occurred and until the 20th it was abnormally cool; frosts occurred, damaging tender vegetation. During the last decade temperatures seasonable. On the 4th and 5th derstorms

erally recorded on the 8th. 9th and 1 18th; and the lowest on the 20th and 21st. The average precipitation was 0.89 inch. or 0.13 inch above the normal. Practically the entire rainfall fell during the first half decade, scarcely any precipitation whatever occurring during the remainder of the month. The greatest monthly amount was 2.7, inches at Morgan. The greatest rain fall in any 24 consecutive hours 1.01 inches at Parowan on the 1st and 2nd. Very little snowfall occurred throughout the section. The average number of clear days during the month was 24; partly cloudy days, 3; cloudy days, 4. Salt Lake City had 71 per days, 4. Solt Lake City had 71 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Solt Lake City was 38 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 11 per cent on the 2nd. There was an average of three days with .61 inch or more pre-cipitation; four over the northern and two over the middle and southern por-tions. The heavy rains the first half decade of the month and the ensuing warm, cleav weather were favorable for farm work. The rainfall had the effect of softening the ground and rendering the soil in proper condition for fall plowing, and the settled weather there-after enabled farm work to be pushed vigorously. The digging of beets pro-gressed rapidly during the month, and by the close was nearing completion with yields generally reported good

Cattle improved owing to the better pasturage. Threshi early in the month. Threshing was completed November-Clear and warm weathe

prevailed during the first week. On the 8th a storm area made its appearanc over the northern half of the section and persisted from that date until the 16th, during which period stormy con ditions prevailed, with snow, the moun tains and more elevated valleys of this region particularly being covered to a considerable depth. High wind veloc-ities were quite frequent during this period, notably at the Section center, where the climax was reached on the evening of the 12th instant with a maximum velocity of 57 miles per hour. This was accompanied by heavy rain fall and the damage to various interests in the city was considerable. About the 16th a decided fall in temperatury occurred and for several days abnormally cold wather prevailed, the min-imum temperatures in many localities in the more elevated districts in the northeastern portion of the section fall ing considerably below the zero point The atmasphere gradually warmed up after this cold spell and during the remainder of the month warm weather with almost cloudless skies prevailed n all parts of the section. with

Temperature—The mean temperature for the section was 39.1 degree, or 0.55 above the normal. The highest local monthly mean was 49.0 degrees at Meadowville. The highest tempera-ture recorded was 80 degrees at Thistle on the 1st; the lowest was 19 de-

grees below zero at Henefer on the 17th; giving an absolute range for the section of 99 degrees. The highest tenperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 7th; and the lowest on the 17th. The average precipitation was 0.73 inch. or 0.03 inch below the normal. A marked disparity in the disthe different portions of the section. The northern half of the section re-ceived an amount far in excens of the ormal while the southern half received next to none, there being no less than 19 stations throughout the middle and southern portions that did not receive a single drop of rain or flake of snow, at seven other stations the precluitation was less than an appreciable amount. The U. S. Weather Bureau station at Modena in Iron Co, reports the month as being the drisat on record, and this is confirmed by a large number of other observers in that part of the section. The greatest monthly amount was 3.34 inches at Millydie, situation of course, in the northern portion. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.70 inches at Meadowville on the 13th. Considerable snowfall occrred over the Northern half of the section, especially in the more elevated districts, several stations reording a total amount of over three

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The average number of clear days during the month was 12, partly cloudy 6, cloudy days 11, and Salt Lake had 56 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine. The mean relative humidity in this city 64 per cent. Throughout the northern half of the section the abundant moisture of the section the abundant moisture of the

second week of the month exercised a most beneficial effect on fall grain, niding materially in its cermination and growth. The form of the precipitation, moist know and rain, was peculiarly adapted to a thorough moistening of the subsoil as well as of the surface soil and in consequence the ground was in fine condition. Fall grain, especially rye, was coming up to good stands and the prospects were indeed provide the provide the formation of the providence of the southern balf of the section, where the lack of sufficient moisture and the abnormal cold of the middle of the month had Even in this region, however, the heavy rains of the previous month had permeated the ground to a considerable doubt and moment the second considerable depth and underneath the upper hard crust the soil was moist. In this por-tion of the section, excepting in the extreme southern counties, very little fall grain is sown, as the ground generally lies bare during the winter, and growing grain has not the requisite protection. In the milder climate of Washington and Kane counties, periods of extreme cold are rare, and in those localities considerable winter grain is sown. Favorable weather has hitherto prevailed in that region and t

ing grain is in a thriving condition.

In Purchasing Any article of food, QUALITY is the FIRST consideration of every intelligent housewife.

The Biscuit and Crackers

HONEY FOR THE FAIR.

We have collected for the fair quite a variety of honey from nearly all parts of the state, including the beautiite alfalfa and some of We have our exhibit well pure white light amber: under way, having put up three tons and will put up more so that we believe there will be a creditable showing of Utah honey at the exposition. The aim of the State Beekeepers' as-

sociation in this, as in all other mat-ters, is for the credit of the state and the best interest of the bee indus-The association desires that all possible means be adopted to advertise Utable means be adopted to advertise Utable products and to get them be-fore the consumers. And this is one of the objects that the Utab commis-sioners of the St. Louis World's Fair are trying to accomplish and if their efforts are successful it will be beneficial alike both to the producer and consumer

ADULTERATED HONEY.

We have received complaints of our best grades of honey being adulterated after it leaves the state and afterwards sold in the eastern market as Utah the eastern market as Utah This is injurious to the as well as to the producer. f our beekeepers assert that ey are able to get their honey people thy always want more luny who buy a little to begin buy it by the ton later. As adulteration in our own state med I can truthfully say that ars' experience I do not know of a single Utah beekeeper who ever adulterated his honey, and no reflec-tion is intended on honorable dealers.

CONVENTION REPORTS.

Among the many interesting reports esented at the late Beekcepers' con-ention was one from the secretary that \$65 was received for mem one-half of that amount, sent to the National Beeociation and \$32.50, or as membership fees, to the Beekeepers' association. The mutual benefit club has of and discussed at length, definite so far has been de-It was shown very clear-kind of a fraternal club cial interest of all members ng to strengthen and build oclation. And all members to study this question and April convention prepared this end.

chairman of the commituid and co-operation of uls World's Fair commis-Itah to make an exhibit of ducts of the state, reported nuclsioners were ready and ist the beckeepers of Utah y possible and that they had cal contribution to aid the n making a creditable ex-bee products of Utah at the County Vice President Morgan reported that himself Lovesy attended the irongress at Ogden and had exhibit of honey in the interest had bined efforts had secured the Utah and would now in meal to the association. donation was accepted thanks. On motion of Rhees, Mr. Welch and esy were allowed \$5 each as hive.

ONLY ONE SALT COMPANY AT WORK.

The Inland Crystal Salt company has | -mostly in Montan and Colorado, one harvested the current year 30,000 tons third has gone to the live stock men and of salt from its ponds on the south packers, and the rest is being refined. shore of the lake, employing a force The company has expended \$2,500 in of 50 men. Of this immense harvest, one third has been shipped to the mines. The company has expended select in ful as usual for that time of year. May— The fore part of the month presented the average weather condi-

spring with 500 colonies, and his honey crop was 50,000 pounds of ex-tracted honey. Mr. Smith of Heber re-ported that his bees had averaged about three cases of comb honey to the colony, some colonies having made as high as eight cases to the colony. He raises comb honey altogether. Mr. Howe of Benjamin and Messrs. Dart & Stewart of Spanish Fork also reported that their bees had done well this season. They also run their bees almost exclusively for comb honey. Mr. Belliston of Nephi also reported a good crop of comb and extraoted oney. Mr. Bur-ous and Mr. Fawson of Tooele county gave reports of over 200 pounds average of No. 1 extracted honey. We also received many excellent reports from Cache, Carbon and other points in the southwest and south-central parts of the state, some of them averaging over 200 nounds to the colony, Mr. R. A. Lowe of Sevier county reports a dou-ble crop of sweets. Not only have his bees done better than usual this sea-son, but he also raised a bigger crop of sugar than ever before, and while in a few localities the bees did not do

quite as well as last year, the total out-put is more. Thus in summing up our figures from the most reliable reports from nearly all points of the state, we find the sum total of the season's crop at about 1,500,000 pounds of extracted honey, and comb about 400,000 pounds; and about 70,000 pounds of wax, or some 10 per cent higher than last year. A PLEA FOR UNITED EFFORT.

While in the greater portion of our state the bee industry is in a fairly flourishing condition, there are some drawbacks, some that we believe could be remedied if an effort was made by our headeners. Bee complex and hea our beekeepers. Bee enemies and be disease with the aid and protection that the industry now has in our state, could, we believe, be overcome by a united effort on the part of our beekeepers. But the most difficult prob-lem we know of at present, and for which so far no remedy has been found. is the deadly smelter smoke, and efforts are being made to find a remedy for it. Fortunately only a small portion of the state is at present affected. At present winter losses seems to be one of the main troubles, and while much has been written and many discussions have been held in regard to this ques tion, it still remins an unsolved prob lem with all the evidence and proof that have been brought to bear on this subject. We are forced to the conclu-sion that as a rule one of the main causes of winter losses is a lack of proper ventilation and protection com

SHOULD KEEP BEES DRY.

I note that there are considerable winter losses reported again, the main cause for which, in our state, is in sealing the bees down too nearly air tight. The bees and combs must be kept dry, and to obtain this result the kept dry, and to obtain this result the bees must have ventilation, especially in cold weather, when they are con-fined in the hive. Outside protection is good if there is enough ventilation to carry off the damp, foul air which, if it cannot escape, will turn the combs moldy and will cause the bees to be-come sick and too weak to seek their come sick and too weak to seek thei stores, and in that condition they will hang in the cluster till they die o starvation. Thus with or without pro tection, the secret is, the bees must be kept dry while they are confined in the hive. E. S. LOVESY.

panled by high winds. The were particularly violent throughout the southern portion of the section, the weather station at Modena reporting a maximum velocity of 60 miles per hour. Pronounced stormy conditions again prevailed about the middle of the month and at its close. The greater portion of the rainfall occurred during the last period, and its effect was in the highest degree beneficial. Latt crops were revived and the soil damp-ened to a considerable depth, thereby placing the soil in fine condition for fall plowing. The mean temperature for the section, determined from the re-ports of 55 stations, was 58.5 degrees or 2.8 degrees below the normal. or 2.8 degrees below the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 103 degrees at Green River on the 1st and 3rd; the lowest aws 16 degrees at Woodruff on the 9th; giving an abso-lute range for the section of 87 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month renerally anomared from the to the the generally occurred from the 1st to the 4th; and the lowest from the 12th to the 16th. The average precipitation was 0.90 inch, or 0.03 inch above the normal. The rainfall was in general the result of three distinct storm are that passed over the section. T greatest monthly amount was 3.0 inches at Ranch. The greatest rainfa in any 24 consecutive hours was 0.9 inch at St. George on the 1st. Consid erable snowfall occurred over the mor erable showran occurred over the more elevated districts of the section during the wet period of the middle of the month. The average number of clean days during the month was 17; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 6. Deter-mined from the automatic sunshine rec-ord Salt Lake City, bad, 7) neg cast ord. Salt Lake City had 71 per cent. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 38 per cent, the lowest observed reading be-ing 11 per cent on the 2nd. There was an average of 6 days with .01 inch o more precipitation; six over the north rn and middle portions, and five over he southern portion. The harvesting f small grain was completed about middle of the month. The yields many instances above expectations Plowing for fall grain began the midof the month, but as the ground generally too dry, little progress made, and the heavy general rains at the close of the month placed the sol^p in good condition. Some sowing had been done in localities, and in such had been done in localities, and in such places the crop was coming up. Corn yields were generally good, though considerable damage resulted in local-ities from frosts. The third crop of lucern cut, with yields only fair in the northern, but generally good in the southern part of the section. Beets were dug and the yields satisfactory. Potato and tomato yields were about the average but damage to tomatoes the average, but damage to tomatoes by frost occurred. The ranges were generally in poor condition, and much loss of stock was anticipated during the oming winter. October-Cold, stormy weather pre-Octoper-Coid, stormy weather pre-vailed during the first half decade, be-ing a continuation of the unsettled conditions prevailing the last few days of the preceding month. During this period practically the entire precipita-tion for the month occurred. This was succeeded by clear, settled weather, with search a cloud armonium in the with scarcely a cloud appearing in the sky. Warm days and cool nights were the rule, but mean temperatures were almost uniformly above the normal Toward the close of the month temper-Toward the close of the month temper-atures fell decidedly. Light frosts were frquent but the first general killing frosts did not occur until the abnor-mally cool weather of the last few days, a period much later than usual in this region. The mean temperature for the section was 59.3 degrees, or 1.3 degrees above the normal. The bichest temperature recorded was 99.

