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VOL. V.

SEPT., 1902.

NO. 9

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL





Texas Queens From Lone Star Apiaries

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, Props.

Have made great preparations for the coming season to accommodate their many customers with either

STOCK OR GOLDEN QUEENS. LONG TONGUE, IMPORTED

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Advanced Bee Culture

Is a book of nearly 100 pages (the size of the Review) that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical bee-keeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, at-tending conventions and fairs, visiting bee-keepers, etc., etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discusson of some special topic; the best bee-keepers of the country giving their views and experience. Advanced Bee Culture is really the summing up of these first few years of special topics of the Review; that is, from a most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a bee-keeper, I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods of managing an apiary, for profit, from the beginning of the season through the entire year. A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, is just out, and is as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there are several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood is printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover is enameled azure, printed in three colors. Price of the book, 50 cents. The Review for 1902 and the book for only

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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Fine lot of choice tested Queens, reared last season, daughters of select imported, and select five-band Queens, reared 31/4 miles apart, and mated to select drones. Straight five band, and the very best three-band breeders \$5.00 each: select golden and three-band tested, \$3.00 each; tested. \$1.50 each. Untested warranted queens from same breeders, 75c each.

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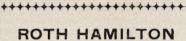
Price List.

	March April May	June July August	September October Novemcer
1 Tested Queens	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.00
6 Tested Queens	9.25	7.00	5.75
12 Teste Queens	18.00	14.00	10.00

The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by

means of post-money orders.

The addresses and railway stations are desired exact, and in a clear handwriting. If by chance a Queen Bee dies upon the journey, it must be returned, accompanied with a Post-Certificate, and another Queen Bee will be sent immediately in its stead.



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MARKET REPORTS.

(Received Last of the Month.)

These prices are paid by the retail dealers. From these quotations of the wholesale dealers must be deducted commission. freight. cartage and Freight to eastern markets is about 1c per lb. for Extracted, 2c per lb. for Comb Honey in car lots.

Cincinnati-Honey: Amber for manufacturing purposes brings from 51/4 to 61/2, better grades from 7 to 8. Fancy comb honey sells at 16, lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax is strong at 27 to 30.—The Fred W. Muth Co.

Chicago, III .- Honey: The market is in a waiting attitude; there is more comb honey on sale than for several Junes of recent years; most of it is out of condition from one cause and another, chiefly by having grained; therefore a very light yield this year would not help the crop now on hand Prices are without special change in either comb or extracted honey from those given in your last. issue. Consumers are not in the market for other than small lots. Beeswax is very scarce and brings 32 cents upon arrival.-R. A. Burnett & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y .- Honey: Below quote you our honey market as it is now. Fancy white comb honey, No. 1, 15 to 6; A No. 1, 14 to 15; No. 1, 13 to 14; No. 2, 12 to 13; No. 3, 11 to 12; No. 1 dark, 9 to 11; No. 2, — to —; white extracted, 7 to 71/2; dark, 5 to 6; beeswax, 27 to 30; dark, 23 to 25.-W. C. Townsend.

New York-Honey: The demand for all grades of comb honey here is good, with plenty of arrivals to supply the demand. Fancy white, 1 lb. sections per lb., 14; No. 1, 13; No. 2, 12; buckwheat, 10. These are the nominal market prices; some extra fancy lots might possibly bring a trifle more. Extracted white is selling from 5c to 6c per lb., according to quality.—Francis H. Leggett & Co.

Los Angeles-Honey: Demand for light amber brisk; white extracted, fair; comb honey, scarce; fancy white comb honey, 12 to 15; No. 1, 11 to 14; amber, 9 to 10; extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 41/2 to 51/2; amber, 4 to -Pacific Honey Producers.

Kansas City, Mo .- Honey: No. 1 white comb honey, 15 to 16; No. 2, 13 to 14: amber, 12: white extracted honey, 71/2 to 8; amber, 6 to 7. Beeswax scarce and wanted, 22 to 28 per lb. Demand fair and very little arriving now.-W. R. Cromwell Produce Company.

San Francisco—Honey: Honey is coming better; Eastern and European demand is picking up. Extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 41/4 to 51/4; amber, 4 to 41/2; comb honey, 10 to 121/2; beeswax, 24 to 26.

Boston, Mass .- Honey: Fancy white in cartons, 16 and 17; No. 1, 15 to 16; No. 2, 12½ to 13½; prospects of good demand later on. There is but little extracted on the market, and later will be wanted. White extracted, 6 and 7; light amber, 5½ and 6½; beeswax, 26 and 27.—Blake, Scott & Lee.

WANTED-Quotations or offers of car lots of honey, especially comb honey. Cash paid on delivery at your station or warehouse. Address Thos. C Stanley & Son, apiarists and honey buyers, Manzanola, Colorado, or Fairfield, Ill.

HONEY BUYERS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Pacific Honey Producers, 237 E. 4th. Johnson, Carvell & Co., 251 San Pedro. Haas, Baruch & Co., 320 N. Los Angeles st.

The J. K. Armsby Co., 121 W. 3rd st. Germain Fruit Co., 326 S. Main st. Elwin Syrup Co., Boyd and San Pedro. Roth Hamilton, 122 W. Third st.

Chicago, III. I. A. Lannon, 43 S. W. st. R. E. Burnett & Co., 163 S. Water st.

Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine st.

Hamilton, III. Chas. Dadant & Son.

Denver, Colo.

R N. & J. C. Trisbee, Lock Box 1414.

New York. Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Green-

wich st. Francis H. Leggett & Co., W. B'dway.

St. Louis, Mo. D G. Tutt Grocery Co.

Westcott Commission Co., 213 Market. Cleveland, O.

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway. Albany, N. Y.

Chas. McCulloch & Co.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. Hunt, Branch, Mich.

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The Pacific Bee Journal now furnished to Gleanings subscribers at \$1 for both. Send printed label from wrapper.)

Choice of any of the above at our price must include the Pacific Bee Journal.

Send all subscriptions to this office. Papers sent to separate address as desired.

A Map of the Honey Country.

We have issued a map of Southern California, which shows in red the honey-yielding field. It shows that only a small portion of the country yields; that Los Angeles has the larger territory, with San Diego next, followed by Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara. This is also the order of yields of the country. Map is 10c, free with 1 year's subscription to the Pacific Bee Journal.

Make a Present of the Pacific Bee Journal

To some friend or to one who needs the paper to improve his methods or to keep him from breaking down your market. The men who take no paper are the ones who make low prices in selling their crop. Our club rates with other papers are very low, and many take advantage of the low price for two papers.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

237 East Fourth St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



MINER'S CABIN AT MINGUS MINES.

The Pacific Bee Journal

Published by the Pacific Bee Journal Co., 237 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

\$1.00 per Year.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Vol. 5. No. 9.

HONEY DRIFS

BY B. B. BEES

San Diego, Cal.

Blake & Jefferson, Safford's enterprising bee men, have constructed, on wheels, a machine for the extraction of honey. They intend moving it from place to place where it is needed. A glance at it yeseerday moving east along Tenth street and turning the corner into M street looked for all the world like an electric car.

Warner's Ranch.

Reports from Warner tell of scarcely half a crop of honey this year at that place. Frank Wilson, who has about 300 stands of bees on his place, five miles from Warner's ranch, says he will clear hardly \$500 from them.

Redlands Honey.

The Redlands Beekeepers' association shipped another car of honey this week, a total this season of three and a half cars. The association intends to have a warehouse of its own for next season. The prices for honey this year were fairly good, but the output was exceptionally light. There are several cars to be shipped and the season will then close.

Rincon Honey.

Despite the light honey crop, T. O. and L. L. Andrews, by frequently moving their stands to better localities, will have a yield of about ten tons, which is 20 per cent. of their last year's crop.

Honey Crop, Inyo County.

Bee men say that this year's honey

crop in this county will be first-class in both quality and quantity.

Corona Honey.

The crazy man who devastated apiaries and frightened women and children at Rincon recently was in that section again this week. He wears alligator boots, and is very ragged and unkempt in appearance. His wildest hallucinations are of a political nature, his chief desire being to go to some place to vote.

Despite the light honey crop, T. O. and L. L. Andrews' apiaries will yield about ten tons, which, although the best report from this section thus far, is 20 per cent. of their last year's yield. Messrs. Andrews are constantly moving their stands to better localities, always doing so at night.

What a Woman Did.

I have just received a letter from a woman living in the northern part of the county, which contains a statement worth recording. Last season she handled the honey from a large apiary, sold it to a city firm and collected the money. The apiary produced 16,000 sections of fine honey, every one of which was handled by my correspondent six times.

Julian.

Mr. H. E. Shum sold his apiary of 95 stands to Moretti, Mattei & Co., proprietors of the Santa Ysabel store. Mr. Shrum is preparing to go to Arizona.

Julian Honey.

Chas. W. Potter, the freighter, starts today down Eagle Peak grade, the worst grade in these mountains.

with 5040 pounds of honey from Geo. R. Richie's apiaries.

Cuba Honey.

State bee-keepers now in Cuba say that Cuban honey does not compare favorably with honey made in the States, and has not near the flavor of California honey.

Short Crop.

Reports from all parts of the United States indicate a very short crop. We're all on the dry list.

THE BEST-KNOWN BEE-KEEPER OF TWO HEMISPHERES.

In Memoriam of Charles Dadant.

As briefly mentioned in Gleanings for July 15, the death of Mr. Charles Dadant occurred July 14. A brief illness of thirty-six hours preceded his death, fulfilling a wish often expressed by him that he might never become childish, nor linger a burden to himself and others. Few men have lived to pass the 85th milestone of life's journey retaining such vigor of mind and body.

He was born May 22, 1817, in the village of Vaux-Sous-Aubigny, in the golden hills which separate Champagne from Burgundy. He was educated in the city of Langres, and, later, went into the mercantile business. In 1863 he moved to America, and, prompted by the reports of the crops harvested by the noted M. Quinby, he began beekeeping, and soon found himself quite successful. When he reached America he knew not a word of the English language. He established himself on a small farm near Hamilton, and subscribed to Horace Greeley's paper, the New York Tribune, denying himself ary French books or paper. In this way he found himself compelled to follow the events of the day, by the use of a dictionary; and so great was his ability to learn, that, although then 46

years of age, within three years he knew English well enough to write articles for the American Bee Journal, then published in Washington. His articles on "How I Became an Apiculturist," published in Vols. 3 and 4 of the paper for 1867-8, were eagerly read. In 1869 he undertook the task of fighting the routine of European bee culture by writing for the French, Italian and Swiss bee-keepers. In 1874 he published a small book, Cours d'Apiculture Pratique," in the French language. In 1886 he revised Langstroth's work, which was shortly after translated by him into French, and retranslated by others into Russ'on. He became so well known that there are very few countries where his name is not familiar to practical bce-keepers.

Notwithstanding the clear and forceful manner of Mr. Dadant in writing English (although it never became easy for him to converse in that language, yet he wielded a pen of still greater power when writing in his native language; and the fact that the movable hive is today so much in use among French-speaking people is not a little due to the vigorous writings of Charles Dadant, the Dadant and the Cadant-Blatt hive being among the most common in France of movable frame hives.

In this connection it is not out of place to say that his son, Camille P., bids fair to become, like his father, a power at long range, for he has lately begun to furnish monthly articles of ability and interest to that standard French bee journal. the Revue Internationale.

In 1874 Mr. Dadant took into partnership with him his son, C. P. Dadant, and together they increased their apiaries till they reached the number of 500 or more colonies. They harvested at different times crops of 40,000 to 45,000 pounds of honey. Later they went into the manufacture of

ccmb foundation. In 1873 Mr. D. went to Italy for Italian bees, and became a most successful importer, having been the first to ascertain what was necessary to keep bees alive on such long journeys.

It is pleasant to know that the familiar firm name, Dadant & Son, is to be continued, the son becoming the senior, and the son's sor, Louis C., the junior member.

Charles Dadant, almost the last representative of the Langstroth and Quinby generation, was probably the best-known bee-keeper of any man in the world, for his writings have been read in both hemispheres. Langstroth wielded a great influence in America; but perhaps there is no bee-keeper in all Europe whose hive and system were more fully adopted than those of our late departed friend. He was a vigorous writer in English; but, as Dr. Miller says, his pen wielded a still greater power when writing French.

I met him some ten years ago, and well do I remember the cordial welcome he extended, and how, as I got into the carriage to drive to town, the old gentleman, with that warmth of feeling so characteristic of the man toward those he loved, leaned forward and grasped my hand and hung to it. I had not at that time written much on bees, and he knew me only through my father; but from his manner I took it he loved me because I was a son of A. I. Root, for indeed he and my father were very warm friends.

Years ago Mr. Dadant imported queens from Italy. Like all imported queens these were leather colored and rather inferior-looking compared with the ordinary yellow queens of the same race in this country. It was not long before Mr. Dadant was accused of sending out hybrids for imported. At that time my father came to the rescue by saying that, if Mr. Dadant wanted to send out hybrids, he would mail mismated. Italian queens of a

bright color rather than to send the dark-colored genuine imported of Italy which he did. This little act pleased Mr. Dadant, and I think he never forgot it.

Our business connection with the Ladants has always been of the pleasantest. Indeed, there are no better or more successful business men in our ranks than those same Frenchmen; and when they first advertised that every inch of their foundation would be equal to the samples, they lived up to the very letter of their guarantee.

I am not so sure but the death of Mr. Dadant will mean more to the beekeepers of Europe than to those of America. Indeed, it is wonderful that he could wield such a mighty influence in modern apicuiture at such "long range," and in a foreign country, even if it was his old fatherland.

It is gratifying to know that his son, Camille, is also able to influnce, as did his much respected father, at "long range."—Ed.]

Whereas, we have this day received notice of the death of the venerable Charles Dadant of Hamilton, Illinois, at the ripe old age of 85 years; and,

Whereas, the services of Mr. Dadant to the science and art of bee-keeping have been of the first order, and his life has been a benediction to all who have associated with him in business and social ways, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Executive Committee of the Colorado State Bee-keepers' Association, hereby express our appreciation of his character and worth as a man and a friend, and that we unite with his friends and admirers everywhere in testifying to his worth.

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Committee be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. C. P. Dadant with the condolences of the Committee. James U. Harris.

Frank Rauchfuss. D. W. Working.

HAWAII.

A Bee-Keeper Subscriber Writes Entertainingly of the Apicultural Situation in the Sandwich Islands.

(By H. H. Smyth.)

On the island of Oahu, the greater part of the honey is produced. There are two large corporations there; one is incorporated for \$65,000 paid up capital, with a bee privilege of 75,000 acres. They make a large amount of honey and ship mostly to London. The other is not quite so large, but they make and handle a lot. There are quite a number of persons, both white and Japanese, also in the business. The bees are imported Italians and of course, hybrids, as well. The wild bee (of which there are a large quantity or the islands) are the black or German brown bee.

On Hawaii, 150 miles, a little south of east, from Oahu, the principal honey district is Kona, situated on the south-eastern or lee side of the island, sheltered from the strong northeast trades, but having a cool breeze at right, while during the daytime the breeze comes from the sea.

Close to the beach is the algeroba or kawi, and up at an altitude of, say, 800 or 900 feet, they have some sumac, weeds and lantana, miles of it—so thick you cannot pass through it, and cactus.

The honey flow up ("mauka," as we say) or at that elevation is very uncertain and the honey is dark. In fact, I might say the only real source of Loney is kawi, there is some from coffee blossom, but the flow is so short that it is hardly worth mentioning.

I think there are only two white men on the island who are in the business for money. Mr. Gordon Glore, at Napoopoo and myself.

I keep my bees on L frames and in 8-frame hives. The frames (Hoffman) we import from the states and the hives we make by hand of %redwood.

Mr. Glore makes his own frames and hives. He adopts the Heddon plan. There are a lot of Japs in the business and they make 10-frame hives out of anything that comes along, from a coal-oil box to a 2-inch plank, and also use Hoffman frames.

The Japs thought all they had to do was to get a hive of bees, put a super on, and when the super was full cut the honey out and squeeze out by hand, then sit down and eat and smoke till the super was full again; but the most of them found to their sorrow that that was a losing game! and now there are only a few who have stayed with it and got extractors, etc. I know of two who run 200 colonies and understand the business quite well; although one cannot impress upon them the necessity of getting good queens, any queen is good enough for them.

Last year I imported three queens from the states and raised quite a number from them. This year I imported twelve more and all came through alive. I expect this year to get enough from them to do away with my black bees.

I have been in the business three years. I started with three colonies and did not intend to make it a business, but I got an "A. B. C.," subscribed for Gleanings, The American Bee-Keeper, and from the three have learned what little I know, as I was entirely ignorant of bee-keeping. Last year I took over two tons from thirtys'x hives; now I have eighty-eight and swarming is not over yet. I expect to increase to 100 this year. trouble here is our inability to get supplies. There is no agent here for Falcones or Root, and only one man in Honolulu who imports and he just keeps frames and extractors and charges enormous prices. I think if one of the large firms would have an agency here it would pay well as the Japs are progressive, and if they see it is money in pocket they will buy.

Another drawback is we are so far from market that the freights eat up al! the profits. My honey is worth five to five and one-half in the states and we have to sell it here for three and a half to four cents, so you see we are not getting rich, but when the new steamship lines get into operation freights will come down.

I have no camera but as soon as I can get a picture of my apiary I will send you one. Now, Mr. Editor, if you think this preamble is worth putting in print you are welcome to it.

I might say in conclusion that my apiary is about 100 yards from the sea and my extracting house and workshop is an old stone house, seventy years old, the first house built by the missionaries in the islands.—[The American Bee-Keeper.

AN OFFICIAL SEAL.

The Guarantee of Purity and Merit

—By Freidermann Greiner, Secretary Ontario County (N. Y.) BeeKeepers' Association.

Mr. Editor.—Sometime ago you asked me what the duties were of our honey inspector. As your readers may be interested in my reply I beg to present it through the columns of The Bee-Keeper.

Some years ago the Ontario County (N. Y.) Bee-Keepers' Association decided to place their good, white honey under the seal of the association. It was thought that reputation for Ontario county honey could thus be built up. I do not know that it occurred to the instigators of the scheme at that time, that this seal might act as aguarantee of the purity or genuineness of the article. In these times of mistrust against even the genuine product of the bee it would seem all the more desirable that we should enact a scheme by which we could strengthen or re-

gain the confidence of customers of an article that we know it not, and never can be, successfully imitated. I do believe that, if a goodly number or the bee-keepers' societies all over our land would act in unison, adopt our system of sealing their honey, it would go a long way towards re-establishing the lost confidence.

Our rule is, not to send out any inferior honey under the seal of the association. Fancy and No. 1 white only are admitted. This rule is all right if the object is to create a reputation for a No. 1 article; but it is a question whether this is the best course to follow, when we consider that all honey is to be guarded against any possibility of suspicion. If I send out a part of my honey without a seal, would not the purchaser naturally think this to be an adulterated article? I confess I do not know what is the wisest thing for us to do.

The seal we use consists of a strip of glazed turkey red paper, 4x14 inches, having the gold seal attached at the right of the reading matter with the official seal of the association impressed thereon. The reading is as follows:

"Ontario County, N. Y., Bee-Keepers' Association Honey Stamp. This case of honey has been inspected by the honey inspector of the Ontario County N. Y., Bee-Keepers' Association, and the honey within, if seal is attached and these stamps remain unbroken, is guaranteed to be grade No. 1 white."

From the reading it appears that the stamp or seal is pasted around the case of honey in such a manner that the honey cannot be removed therefrom without breaking the seal.

The honey inspectors' business is to go to the different honey producers, on solicitation, and inspect the honey. If he finds it all right and up to the standard he attaches a seal to each case. For this service he receives from the owner of the honey eight cents per

case, and fifteen cents from outsiders, He also receives milage.

I am sorry to say not many members of our association have availed themselves of the privilege of sending out this honey under the seal of the association; but those who have, say they are well pleased with the success they have had.—[The American Bee-Keeper.

A NEW STAR.

The Bee-Keeper Discovers One in the Agricultural Firmament.

A recent acquisition to our local beekeeping fraternity is a somewhat mysterious individual of stalwart physique who enthusiastically proclaims, in broken English, an endless array of the most magnificent theories in relation to the bee-keeper's art, that it has been our pleasure to listen to since our interest in this fascinating subject was awakened.

It was a chilly morning, last spring, while the thermometer was away down to 65, or thereabouts, and a gloomy March sky overhead, that The Bee-Keeper man sought vainly for a subject that would stimulate a more active circulation of the blood and divert his mind from the somber weather conditions which temporarily obtained, that the new bee-keeper walkel into the sanctum, apparently in a great hurry, and inquired whether we could not supply him with a few hundred colonies of bees, as he had decided to engage in the business on the coast. The very many prevalent falacies abroad in the land were forthwith elucidated, and the cause of failure in all cases so lucidly explained as to cause his audience to marvel at the stupidity of the fraternity.

At this writing the new bee-keeper is discharging from a steamer something like 300 colonies of bees in a very limited range, on the islands near Fort Pierce-a range already containing nearly 200 colonies. The gentleman upon the painted side of a hive, with cccasional intermissions in which a new point is given his well-worn pencil, clearly shows by figures the exact area of the accessible field range, the number of bees in the field at this date and the number for each month hereafter, the approximate nectar producing capacity of the territory, and the utter impossibility of the bees to gather ten per cent. of the product. Overstocking, he asserts, is one of the most ludicrous notions of our time. "That extensive increase is obtained at the expense of the honey crop," says he, "is an idea even more foolish. It i: impossible for any one to secure a full crop of honey without at least doubling his colonies. If he will but increase them by my method to a still greater extent, his crop of honey will be proportionately increased."

The gentleman expects to invade Cuba this fall with from 800 to 1000 colonies—the product of his original 270, with which he began the present scason—and says he will be in Fort Pierce next spring with not less than 2000 colonies, which he will make from the 800 or 1000 which he will take over this fall.

"Where will this thing end; will not a few years of this high pressure system of yours result in securing more bees and more money than you can handle?" inquired the Bee-Keeper man.

"Not a bit of it," says he, with emphasizing gesticulations, "there is no limit. Ranchmen number their herds by the tens of thousands; the successful farmers of the West have their thousands of acres, and there is no reason why the same rule should not apply to bees."

The gentleman has some original methods in handling bees, and we shall watch his course with much interest, and acquaint our readers with his

plans and progress as they develop. We have already secured some interesting pictures of his apiaries, etc., which will appear in these columns. In the meantime we will give W. L. Coggshall due warning to clear the track. The gentleman says he has had ten years' practical experience as a bee-keeper, and has observed and practiced the intricacies of the art in many different parts of this and the old world. The gentleman has subscribed for the Bee-Keeper, but prefers to call at the office for his paper, rather than have it mailed, and objects to publicity very emphatically; s our readers will please say nothing about the matter to their neighbors. Just keep it quiet and through the columns of the Bee-Keeper observe the new star .- [The American Bee-Keeper.

MANAGING OUT-APIARIES.

The Work Must be Generalized, yet Systematic and Done Just a Little Ahead of Time.

By M. A. Gill.

Make use of time, let not advantage slip.—Shakespeare.

When a person is running a number of out-piaries for comb honey and can visit each apiary only once each week, the work must be generalized, yet at the same time it must be systematic.

ANTICIPATING THE NEEDS OF THE BEES A GREAT FACTOR IN PRE-VENTING SWARMING.

In bringing an apiary up to the honey flow no better advice can be given, to specialist or novice, than that given by Father Langstroth when he said "confine your experience to pecks of bees instead of pints." After reaching this condition, or as near it as possible, if the apiary is healthy, I put on supers several days before the honey

flow begins, and all manipulation of the brood nest is stopped unless the necessity for it is indicated at the entrance; or unless swarming is going to be managed without a man to watch, in which case the supers must be removed and a careful examination made in the brood nest as often as once in six days, until after the fever ceases. Anticipating the needs of the bees, and giving a super a little before it is needed is, I am sure, a great factor in influencing a large per cent. of colonies with regard to swarming.

BEES ARE OFTEN IDLE FOR LACK OF ROOM.

I think many make a mistake in not giving the second super soon enough. I think it would be a surprise to some to see how few bees can be contained in a super that is all done but finishing. Hence, in my opinion, before this finishing process begins, the idle bees and wax workers should be set to work on another set of combs if the flow will warrant it.

IS NOT A MYTH.

I see by the Review that there are some who think it is a dream for any one to talk of caring for 500 colonies of bees. I will say that I am managing 712 colonies, spring count. I have a partner in 200 colonies who is getting to be quite proficient, and can be trusted to do any part of the work, but I make it a rule to go over the colonies with him once each week. This leaves 512 old colonies, besides their increase, for my wife and me to tend to. I have a young man to hive swarms at one apiary.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ONE WEEK.

I will give a summary of the work involved during the past week. We go out to an apiary each day, and come home at night; and in order to visit all the apiaries it is necessary to travel 100 miles each week with a team. Besides this travel we hauled out 160

supers, put them on the hives, made an individual examination of the 500 colonies, drove and shook sixty-five swarms, made stands and leveled them, hauled home fifty hives heavy with honey, attended to the distribution of a lot of choice queen cells in each apiary, besides doing many little matters of detail that we found necessary to do.

HOW TO PREVENT SWARMING.

The coming week will be more busy as the bees will no doubt need 500 more supers, and the 500 colonies must be examined to see if any foul brood has developed; also to see if any are going to swarm; and all colonies that are going to swarm will be shaken into new hives with starters, setting the new hive on the old stand and carrying the brood, with just enough bees to protect it till the brood hatches, to the new stand. This usually "fixes" swarming as far as such colonies are concerned.

GET OUT OF THAT HAMMOCK.

Many seem to think that their bees won't do well unless they sit in the shade and watch them. This is all very pleasant, but it's a mistake. Attend to all the essential needs of the bees, furnish them plenty of room to store honey, keep a nice clean entrance so the bees don't have to go home on foot, then get out of the hammock and go and attend to the needs of some bees somewhere else, and come back in a week and see how well the bees have done worrying along without your watching them work.

ADVANTAGES OF "SHOOK-

SWARMS" AT OUT-APIARIES.

I must confess that the longer I practice the shaking-off plan, when eclonies are going to swarm anyhow, the better I like it. Much has been said about a colony of bees being a unit, and that we can not sort them with proper regard to age, but I find that is more in theory than in practice.

I find little if any difference between natural or shaken swarms that are now two weeks old, and it's certainly a great advantage in out-apiaries. Not over 10 per cent. of my bees that are i eight-frame hives are going to offer to swarm this season.—[The Bee-Keepers' Review.

THE GENERAL MANAGER DIREC-TOR MUDDLE.

Last month the Review published a short statement from E. R. Root, former Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, in which he set forth the reasons why Mr. Secor was still General Manager of the Association. To this Mr. Abbott has made a reply, setting forth his view of the matter. This reply reads as follows:

Dear Sir: The notice of acting Chairman Root with regard to the Ceneral Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association seems to call for a statement from me. First, the board has or has not a right to receive Mr. Secor's resignation and elect his successor. If it has a right to do this, then one was elected some time ago, for eight members of the Board voted to elect his successor, and seven of them voted for one man. The three New York directors and myself refrained from voting. The vote was declared, and Mr. Secor was duly notified by the acting Chairman as to the result, and was requested to turn the funds over to the newly-elected General Manager, and he wrote that he would do so. However, later at the solicitation of a disgruntled member of the Board in New York, he refused to do so. If the Board has any authority to act in a case like this, then every member of it who voted to elect a successor to Mr. Secor formally voted at the same time to receive resignation. As a majority of the Board so voted, of course he is cut, and it is all nonsense to talk

about reviewing a vote which has been canvassed and the returns announced. Therefore Mr. Secor is not General Manager, and has not been since the day the vote was announced. Mr. Abbett was not "supposed" to be elected; he was legally and clearly elected by a majority of the members voting, and is the only legal General Manager in existence today, if the Board has any authority to act on the question. It it does not, and I doubt if it has, then Mr. Secor's resignation is before the membership, and they should be given an opportunity to elect his successor at once. As soon as the membership selects another General Manager, the funds in my hands will be turned over to him, but they will not be turned over to Mr. Secor unless he is elected by the membership. The neajority of those voting elects a General Manager, according to the Constitution. The Buffalo amendment, in my opinion, only gives the Board authority to remove a General Manager for cause, and then to fill his place; but it does not give them authority to fill his place in any other case. If it does, then all of the members of the Board having received notice of his resignation, and eight of them having voted for his successor -in fact, nine of the twelve, if my vcte should be counted-that ended the matter so far as the Board was concerned. A deliberative body may review a vote; but any sane man knows that a vote by ballot is final, if any one receives a majority of the votes cast. It seems from the statement of the acting Chairman, that the Board has decided that it has a right to act on Mr. Secor's resigna-If so, then I am General Manager. This is all I care to say at EMERSON T. ABBOTT. present.

St. Joseph, Mo.

The foregoing from Mr. Abbott leads Mr. Root to make further explanations which read as follows:

In the statement made by Mr. Abbott to the public there are two propositions: First, the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association has the right to receive the resignation of Mr. Secor and elect his successor; or, second, it does not have such right. Let us consider the first proposition. I was appointed acting Chairman to put the vote on the selection of a new General Manager, Mr. Secor, the old Manager, having sent in his resignation to Mr. Hutchinson. I did so, and the result of that vote on the part of the Board showed six votes for E. T. Abbott, and one for W. Z. Hutchinson.

I was in doubt whether I could declare this an election or not. I finally turned the matter over to Mr. Abbott who was Chairman of the Board, saying that E. M. Abbott was intended for E. T. Abbott and could be so construed as the "intent of the voter." Mr. Abbott then issued a circular letter to the Board declaring an election for himself as General Manager, and at the same time announcing that he had resigned as Chairman of the Board. I was then appointed by him as acting Chairman until a permanent Chairman had been elected.

Subsequent developments showed that the Board was very much dissatisfied with the precedure. contention was that E. M. Abbott was not E. T. Abbott, and that there were only six votes-not a majority. I was criticised for not declaring the vote myself instead of turning it over to an interested party. In the meantime it developed that the resignation of Mr. Secor had not been accepted either by the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors. Some thought that Mr. Secor should have sent his resignation to the Chairman of the To avoid complication. Board. Secor then sent his resignation to me. This I placed before the Board with the result that every member voted

not to accept. It was further contended that because this resignation had not been accepted Secor was legally General Manager at the time we were trying to elect his successor, and that therefore the precedure was irregular and the election void. the fime of submitting this resignation I also stated that an appeal had been made from Mr. Abbott's decision to the effect that he was elected General Manager, and inquired whether that decision should be sustained. To this there were 10 negative votes and one affirmative. I then announced to the Board that Mr. Abbott's decision (or mine, if Mr. A. prefers to have it so) was overruled, and declared Mr. Secor General Manager.

Let us take the other horn of the dilemma, or the second proposition, viz., the Board did not have the power to accept Mr. Secor's resignation and elect his successor. Mr. Secor tendered his resignation the second time to the Board of Directors, and the Board manimously declined to entertain it. Secor has notified the Board that he will continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified. This avoids all complications; and if the Board can not fill a vacancy caused by voluntary resignation, then it has done the proper thing by refusing to entertain a resignation it could not accept (if Mr. Abbott is correct), and leave the man in office who was elected at the last regular election, when very member of the Association had a chance to vote. If Mr. Abbott's claim is correct, then the only thing that can be done is to leave the matter as it is, and wait till the next general election-only six months away.

My understanding of the matter is that Mr. Secor's resignation is not "before the membership." It has been returned to Mr. Secor marked "not accepted." He has been unanimously requested by the Board to whom he is

responsible and from whom he receives instructions, to fill out his unexpired term, and this he has consented to do.

For the complication that has arisen do not wish to shift all the blame or Mr. Abbott by any means. Among other things, I should have made it my business to see that the resignation of Mr. Secor was accepted before I called for a vote for his successor, and then I should have declared the vote myself. While it is easy to see what might have been done it is not always easy to rectify past mistakes.

To go into all the details of this would require a good sized volume, and I forbear. It is a matter of deep regret that Mr. Abbott, an able and capable man, should so persistently go against the Board of Directors. If he had quietly acquiesced in the first place it is my opinion he would have been finally elected General Manager by the Board. I will conclude by saying that this business has been the most disagreeable of any I have undertaken.

E. R. ROOT,

Former Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In his own paper, the Modern Farmer, Bro. Abbott has the following to say in defense of his position:—

The editor of the Modern Farmer did not seek this appointment and only consented to take hold of the work when it was made to appear to him that the best interests of the Association would be promoted by his accepting the position until the next annual election. Having taken up the work in good faith, the announcement being made in all the bee journals, and having resigned his position as Director and Chairman of the Board, he does not feel that he should be displaced from his position merely to satisfy the whims of a New York member of the Board. It seems to us to be a very unwise thing to put the General Managership back into

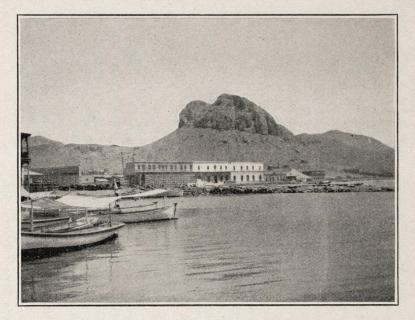
the hands of a man who has said over his own signature that "Having been absent from home all winter, attending a session of the General Assembly, and not having a competent clerk to attend to my correspondence, the work of the National Bee-Keepers' Association has been neglected." A man who accepts a position is expocted to have a competent clerk, or else attend to it himself, therefore, it seems to us that the time has come for this "neglect" to stop, and we protest against letting this matter go back into the hands of Mr. Secor. Not on personal grounds, but for the good of the Association. We are inclined to think that a majority of the membership will join with us in this protest when they know all the facts in the case. As things are shaping now, this whole thing seems to us like a conspiracy on the part of a few to kick the editor of the Modern Farmer entirely out of the management of the Association, yet he may be wrong. He is perfectly willing to retire entirely, if this is the desire of the membership, but he does not propose to retire to satisfy a few disgruntled Directors. We simply demand that this matter be given to the membership. and that they be permitted to elect, or select, such a General Manager as they may wish, without any further delay.-Bee-Keepers' Review.

CONCERNING SAN DIEGO HONEY.

Local Situation Fairly Stated in Circular Sent to Eastern Buyers—Estimate of State Output.

"California mountain sage honey is admitted by all leading physicians to be superior to all other honey for family use. The writer has just returned from a ten days' trip through the back country, in the mountain districts, where he has personally called on the producers. San Diego County is admitted to be the largest honey produc-

ing county in the state, and the official figures at the Chamber of Commerce show that there were about 100 cars shipped from San Diego county last season. The crop within 20 to 25 miles of the coast will not be over one-quarter of what it was last year; from 25 to 35 miles back from the coast there will be one-third of a crop, and from 40 to 60 miles further up back in the mountains, it will probably average half a crop. Extracting near the coast is well underway, and further back it is just starting. The market today, f. o. b. San Diego is from 4% to 5 cents per pound for light amber and extra light amber. There is no amber or extra dark amber offered at present. The season will probably be short owing to unfavorable weather and the apiary owners tell me that they expect the bees to stop working at any time. In quality it is above the average of other seasons. Purity, that is a question often asked by many eastern friends. Stop and thinkthis is not a corn country and has not a glucose factory in it, and honey at five cents per pound in cases, f. o. b. San Diego, how can an apiary man afford to buy gluecose, that comes from the east, freight it locally to San Diego and then haul it sixty miles back in the country with six and eight-horse teams, to adulterate his extracted honey? They get all the carting they want by the time they get the cases hauled out there and the honey and cases hauled back. If you doubt this statement the writer cordially invites you to make a trip in the back country and see for yourselves, and agrees to pay your expenses for your opinion when you return. I will give a bank guarantee if you so desire en the absolute purity of every case of honey shipped from San Diego by me, but cannot guarantee the goods after the seals are broken in the land ci the corn and gluecose factories .-Julian Miner.



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EDITORIAL

CHANGED PRINTERS.

We have changed printers, and you may expect to see the paper out nearer on time. We have many improvements in view for the coming season. "Watch us grow!"

RIVERSIDE'S BEE INSPECTOR.

Mr. C. C. Schubert, Riverside's capable inspector, called on us last week and gave a history of his work this season, with four deputies. He has

been quite busy ridding the county of foul brood, and now has it under control. We expect soon to publish his yearly report.

OUR INSPECTOR.

We find by Mr. Feree's report that he has been quite busy putting in his full time in the apiaries of this county. For June he inspected 2142 colonies and condemned 53 colonies.

FIRST PLACE.

California will be given first place by Mr. Root as a honey-producing State. The census report, on the contrary, claims Texas to be ahead. Texas reports for 1900 \$465,529 worth of honey and wax, while California reports \$331,939, but for 1901 the latter could probably report more than double this. What will we report for 1902?

HONEY MARKET.

There is so little honey that the small buyer is away in the lead of the big buyer, and local jobbers say that they can not get enough honey for local demands, with prices climbing up; 5½ and 6 cents is easy now, with higher prices in view.

HONEY PROFITS.

"Gleanings" prints an article from Mr. J. L. Grundy, Humboldt, Neb., who says he made \$25,000 from bees in two years; keeps from 500 to 3000 colonies; averages 300 to 400 pounds per colony; sells all his honey comb and extracted at 15 cents per pound; corrals his market; he is now a millionaire. But the funny part is he claims a profit of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum, but figure 300 pounds at 15 cents, \$45, by 3000 colonies, equaling \$135,000.

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Belleville, Ill., Dec. 12. E. T. FLANAGAN.

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