



Western bee journal. Vol. 2, No. 1 November, 1904

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VOL. 2 NO. 1.

The WESTERN BEE JOURNAL



NOVEMBER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE
INTEREST OF THE
BEEKEEPERS.

1904.

P. F. ADELSBACH,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
HANFORD, CALIFORNIA

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I quote further from Mr. Hopper:

Under date of July 27, 1903. "I am satisfied on the queens and nuclei. Have 30,000 extracted up to date and lots of comb honey."

Under date of Aug. 8, '03: "Your bees have done well."

Under date of Sept 14, '03: "I have the combs off my two west apiaries; one is the yard I got from you, and the other was wintered here—the yard I got from Mexico a year ago. The yard I got from you averaged 165 pounds per colony, and the wintered bees 115 pounds per colony; **50 pounds per colony in favor of your bees**

(Telegram) Rocky Ford, Colo., Jan 16, 1904.
W. O. Victor, Beekeeper, Wharton, Texas.

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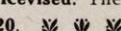
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The Western Bee Journal.

Published Monthly In The Interests of Bee-Keepers.

Vol. 2.

Hanford, Cal., November, 1904.

No. 1.

Western Bee Journal.

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P. F. ADELSBACH,
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EDITORIAL.

“Volume 2, Number 1.” How does
that sound?

Mr. Hutchinson says, “Keep more
bees.” We say, “Keep bees better.”
Now, Mr. Beekeeper, what do you say?

California was awarded the Gold
Medal for the best and finest honey ex-
hibited at the St. Louis Exposition.

According to the signs the crop in
Southern California the coming season
will be a good one. While it is yet a
long way off, we feel safe in saying
the the beekeepers will harvest a good
crop next year.

We have received the catalogue of
the White Manufacturing Company, of
Blossom, Texas. It is a neat and in-
teresting little booklet, and beekeepers
should all have a copy of it. We call
your attention to the advertisement of
this firm on another page.

It strikes us that beekeepers allow
themselves to miss many good oppor-
tunities. This time we wish to speak
on a matter that we have talked on be-
fore. It is simply this: In most ev-
ery town and city, as well as along the
public roads, trees are planted for the
purpose of shade and ornament. How
many times can you find where these
trees are of any value aside from the
original purpose for which they are
planted? Why are not such trees

planted that will not only provide shade, be ornamental, but also produce something? The editor has never seen a town where there are so many trees as there are in Tulare, Cal., yet of the thousands and thousands of trees

there along the streets a very, very few produce anything. Why could there have not been planted, say basswood trees, instead of the poplar and the umbrella tree? The basswood tree grows splendidly in this section, is a beautiful tree, and we all know what a feast it provides for the bees. Why not look into this thing? When trees are planted, let only those be selected that will produce something.

During the year 1902-3 there were 4,402 beekeepers, with 32,126 hives in the state of Victoria, Australia. They produced 1,199,331 pounds of honey and 23,061 pound of wax.

By this time the Eastern beekeeper has suspended operations at the apiary and is facing the winter problem. In Central California the bees are still gathering honey, and not a man is worrying about how his bees will get through the winter. No wintering problem in California.

J. F. Crowder, of Selma, will call on the beekeepers of California during the next few months, in the interests of this Journal. He goes out to help build up the circulation of this paper, and also to report the various things of interest to beekeepers that he may see or hear among apiarists. Any business given Mr. Crowder for us will be greatly appreciated.

Guy Stockton, of Fresno, sells his entire crop of extracted honey by peddling it out to his customers. He does this every year. Last year he sold over 1,200 gallons. Because his crop was

short this season, he made less sales. His price is always \$1.00 per gallon, or 8 1-3 cents per pound. Do you know of any better way for a poor man to make money than to sell his own crop?

We notice that a great many agricultural papers that reach our desk, where they have a "Bee Department," make use of such phrases as "strained honey" and "artificial comb." Now we can understand why it is that they use these terms, but those who read these agricultural papers and who know nothing about bee-keeping soon come to have ideas concerning honey that are not in accord with the facts. If these friends would post themselves a little, they would know to use the word "extracted" instead of "strained," and "comb foundation" instead of "artificial comb." While they mean about the same to us, those who are not acquainted with the facts are apt to get mistaken ideas regarding the matter.

The editor of the Irish Bee Journal reminds us that we did not give Ireland credit for having a bee journal, when we gave a list of the bee journals in the various countries, in our August issue. There is but one excuse we can make—it was an unintentional oversight. We hope the Irish Bee Journal will not keen this matter charged against us, for we love the Irish—ye editor's better half is a little Irish lass—and she is "true blue," as all Irish folks are. Yes, Ireland has a bee journal, and a mighty good one, too.

M. S. Dickinson, of Los Banos, Cal., recently sold all his bees to J. H. Flory, of Dos Palos, and will visit Oregon and Washington before he again enters the beekeeping field. He had about 700 colonies. While on his trip Mr. Dickinson will take subscriptions

for this journal. We wish to commend him to beekeepers as a first-class fellow and a thorough apiarist.

An associate press dispatch says that Leander Cordi, a boy aged fourteen years, walked three miles to Redding, California, with a swarm of bees clustered to his right arm from the elbow down. He hived the bees at home, was stung only once on the wrist, where he accidentally crushed one of the insects, and is now the hero of the hour. He and three companions spotted a bee tree early in the day. They cut it down and split the trunk open. At the sight of the maddened bees the companions fled, but not so with Leander. He filled the buckets they had brought with the honey and then picked up in his hand the cluster of bees containing their queen. The other bees of the swarm clung to his arm. Thus laden, Leander called his companions to come from their hiding and carry the honey to town. They did so, and Leander brought along the bees.

OUR NEW COVER.

This issue is adorned with a new cover design of which we are very proud. We realize that appearances go a long way, and we expect to gradually improve our Journal in style and quality until no beekeeper will be able to say that he can afford to be without it. We wish to say that the design is the work of the Acme School of Drawing, Kalamazoo, Michigan. This school has an advertisement in this issue, to which we are pleased to refer you. We cannot do more to recommend them than to say that of about twenty cover designs submitted, theirs was the one selected. It may be well to say, however, that the idea and plan of the design is that of ye editor.

A SYSTEMATIC BEEKEEPER.

Henry Heidorn, near Hanford, keeps a record book, in which he has a complete record of every queen he has in his five apiaries. A little while ago he showed us this record book, and we confess that we never thought that it would be so easy a thing to do this. By this method Mr. Heidorn knows just how long to keep his queens to get the best work out of them. He never keeps a queen longer than three years. Where queens are crowded as they are in an apiary, three years about uses them up, he says. Vitality is a great point with Mr. Heidorn. By keeping the vitality of the bees and the queen at the highest point it is possible to keep out of an apiary all diseases such as foul brood, pickled brood, etc. He contends that as a diseased body will take on disease more readily than a healthy one, so a colony that is weak and has no vitality is subject to disease, and will develop disease, where a strong, healthy, vigorous colony goes right along with no trouble for publication we shall do so. He is a scientific fellow, and we are sure he will be able to advance a number of new features regarding beekeeping that that will be "good news."

OUR TICKET FOR NATIONAL OFFICERS.

In the October issue of the *Rural Beekeeper*, Mr. Putnam has something to say about the "Big Four." He refers to the "big four" of the National Beekeeper's Association. Just who these men are we do not know, but we understand there is a movement among some of the prominent Eastern members of the Association to get control of the associational affairs rather than to divide honors with the Western beekeepers. If this to be a truly National association, then California and the West should be well re-

presented in the officers to be elected in the near future. This western country is the honey country of the United States, and we are entitled to a majority of the Directors at least. We are informed by those who have been in attendance at the convention where he presided that the Association never had a better president than Mr. J. U. Harris. Vote for Harris for president by all means. We herewith give our ticket and hope that every western beekeeper will vote it straight.

President, J. U. Harris, of Colorado.

Vice-President, J. F. McIntyre, of California.

Secretary, G. W. Broadbeck, of California.

General Manager, N. E. France, of Wisconsin.

Directors:

To succeed E. Whiteomb, vote for H. H. Hyde.

To succeed W. Z. Hutchinson, vote for M. A. Gill.

To succeed U. Topperwein, vote for E S. Lovesy.

We present a list of nominations for officers of the National Bee Keepers' Association, as the result of the postal-card ballot recently held. We give a list of the two men who recently received the most votes for the several offices, and also the names of those who received votes more or less scattering. It is supposed that members will make their selections from those who received the largest vote, and are thus considered nominees, but, as we understand it, a member may vote for someone else if he chooses.

Nominations for President. Two highest.

J. U. Harris and C. P. Dadant.

Others voted for—Dr. Miller, G. W. York, A. J. Cook, A. I. Root, F. T. Abbott, W. Selser, G. M. Doolittle, R. C. Aikin, E. Whitcomb, R. Taylor, W. Z. Hutchinson, H. E. Hill

Vice-President

C. P. Dadant and J. F. McIntyre

Others voted for—Geo Broadbeck, E. R. Root; W. L. Coggshall, Geo York, J. Johnson, R. C. Aikin, O. L. Hershiser, H. Moore, W. H. Laws, H. H. Hyde, F. Benton, F. Fouch, F. Greiner

Secretary

W. Z. Hutchinson and Geo Broadbeck

Others voted for—W. H. Laws, S. A. Niver, E. T. Abbott, L. Scholl

General Manager

N. E. France and L. Scholl

Director to succeed E. Whitcomb

E. Whitcomb and H. H. Hyde

Others voted for—F. Muth, H. E. Hill, J. A. Green, A. J. Cook, J. Heddon, E. Pratt, H. Meneelison, M. Dearby, A. Carmichael.

Director to succeed W. Z. Hutchinson

R. L. Taylor and J. Q. Smith

Others voted for—W. Z. Hutchinson, G. Broadbeck, F. Muth, M. A. Gill, E. Secor, H. Surface, J. Rouse, H. Mendelson, F. Rauchfuss, C. Stewart

Director to succeed U. Topperwein.

U. Topperwein and E. S. Lovesy

Others voted for—Dr. Miller, J. Q. Smith, H. H. Hyde, E. T. Abbott, F. L. Aten, L. Scholl, E. R. Root, F. Brown, W. H. Laws, H. S. Ferry, F. Benton, G. Dittmer, H. Lathrop, Emma Wilson, E. Atwater

A GOOD IDEA.

At the county fair just held in this county, (Kings) Mr. B. P. Shirk made an exhibit of a foundation plant, consisting of a mill, tanks, dipping boards, and a lot of foundation. The display attracted quite a bit of attention and a number of persons learned what comb foundation was. Mr. Shirk secured the first prize for his display. He also had on display a lot of poultry, on which he also secured first prize. His prizes were for Pekin ducks, white cochin bantams, ring doves and homer pigeons. Referring to the matter of the foundation mill and the foundation, we have to say that at these fairs is the place for the beekeepers to do some

good work in the matter of educating the public as to what a good thing honey is, how to use it, by what processes it is secured, etc. Here is the place to show people how they can detect adulterated honey from pure honey, and to convince them that candied honey is not "made" honey. We regret to say that there seems to be little interest shown on the part of beekeepers in making displays at these fairs, and we commend Mr. Shirk for taking the initiative. He informs us that next year he will have a display worth "talking about."

USE SYSTEM.

When you do things as they should be done you are using system. No matter how hard and irksome a certain piece of work may be, if you use system, it will be easier to do. It is not so much how much work you do, but how well, and when you have done a thing well you have done much. If a man who has a hundred colonies of bees, gives them the care and attention they require, naturally enough he will get more honey than the man with two hundred colonies who let the bees take care of themselves. How many beekeepers are there who can tell you just how old a queen in a given hive is, where he got her, and if she is such a queen as she should be? The trouble with so many beekeepers is that they are too careless. There is nothing so foolish as for a man who has an apiary at all to let it all "run down at the heels." We have seen places where there were all kinds of hives and excuses for hives, setting in every imaginary shape and position, with no regard for system or order. It is such an easy thing to arrange all the hives in nice straight rows, and it does not take a long time to transfer the bees from the old box hives to the nice new, up-to-date hives, all the same size and shape.

Then it does not take much time to clean away all the grass and weeds from around the hives. And when you have done all this, then begin to number your hives, and in a record book make a note of the kind of queen you have in each hive, where you got her, how old she is and what you can expect of her. Get all these things down to a fine point—use system. The man who never gets on in the world is usually the man who has no system, who does things just any old way. While we do not mean to say that the man who will practice system will become rich right away, we are quite sure it will go a long way in that direction.

OUTSIDE TOPICS IN A BEE JOURNAL.

In the October issue of the Review, Mr. Hutchinson takes up the matter of how far "outside" topics are allowable in a class journal. This is a matter that has come to our mind a good many times. A great many class publications are in the habit of allowing outside topics to find their way into the matter presented to the reader. We look at it like this: If we want to read a publication on the subject of apiculture, we do not want a lecture on religion, we do not want to have to wade through forty miles of talk how Jones went through the war. The editor has his views on all these subjects, but if he wants to tell the public what he thinks about politics or religion you can depend on it that he will not discuss those things in the Western Bee Journal. If he becomes so loaded up that he will have to tell it, he will establish a journal for that exclusive purpose. People do not often agree on one subject let alone different subjects. Several years ago we remember a case where there were a few men interested in the success of a certain movement. On this particular matter

they were all agreed, but when they got off on the subject of religion, my, but how did the fur did fly! One was a devout Christian, one was an Athiest, one was a Spiritualist, and so on. It was worse than foolish for them to allow the matter of religion to come up in their meetings, because they could never agree on that subject. The matter upon which they did agree was what they had in common, and so long as they remained with the original subject they could accomplish something. So with a bee journal. If it is a bee journal, then it should let outside topics outside. This journal is published for the benefit of those interested in bees, and it will not be used as a lash to whip the devil around the post. But we do not wish to be understood to say that we will never speak of outside matters at all, but when we have occasion to take up topics of this kind, it will be from the view point of the beekeeper.

A couple of months ago we received an order from the F. C. Graves Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, to run a page advertisement for them, and they advised us that they would remit upon receipt of bill. We departed from our usual rule, and inserted the ad without first being sure that these people were O. K., and to our sorrow find that we can get no response to our letters and the bill remains unpaid. There is but one conclusion we can reach in regard to these fellows, and that is that they are a set of deadbeats. No firm that expects to do business can use such tactics as the F. C. Graves Seed Co., and expect to be recognized as a reliable firm. We have placed them on our black list, and wish to advise our friends to have no dealings with them. A concern that will not pay its bills, or even give an excuse, no matter how poor, is a dangerous thing to deal with.

Our greatest regret is that we permitted a firm of this calibre to get itself before our subscribers through our Journal.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N.

By P. F. Adelsbach, Secretary.

On October 25th, the Directors of the Central California Honey Producers' Association met in executive session, at the offices of the Association in Hanford, to look into the result of the season's business. Much important business was transacted. Among the things done was the amending of the by-laws, changing the time for the annual meeting from the second Monday in May to the second Monday in December. All members of the Association will take notice that the annual stockholders meeting will now be held on December 12th, 1904, at 10 a. m., at Brown's warehouse, Hanford, Cal. Reports of officers will be heard, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. The election of new officers will be an important part of the work to be done. This meeting will be a most important one, and no stockholder can afford to be absent. We wish to say that if the association has not been what some would like to have it be, now is the time to come out and elect such a board of directors as will give you what you want.

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INTRODUCING QUEENS.

By F. D. Lowe.

Much has been said and written upon the above subject and it is one of no little importance in the interest of bee culture.

I dare say there are very few Apiarists today worthy of note who has not paid dear for the experience in the

loss of valuable queens caused by improper introducing when he fully believed he had them introduced successfully, only to look in the hives a few days after and find a nice lot of queen cells, and the bees alive to the situation.

I have introduced a great many queens during the last twenty-five years and a large per cent of these queens were sent by mail, and most invariably the directions for introducing were nearly the same, and in fact, the same, as sent out at the present time by the breeders. My losses in introducing were very heavy, and often caused me to long for a "better way."

I determined to risk an experiment, which was original with me, and in so doing my effort was rewarded without the loss of a single queen.

The method I employ is as follows: Be sure the colony is queenless. Have your queen in the cage ready to liberate, and with smoker in hand, raise up the cover of the hives gently and give the bees enough smoke to retreat. Now liberate the queen and see that she goes down the frames, and send half dozen volleys of smoke after her and the hive bees also, close the lid tight; now go to the entrance and send in a dozen more volleys of smoke, by the time they have got this pretty well out of their eyes, give them another dose at the entrance and the work is done.

The next time you look into the hive you will be surprised at the amount of fresh eggs you find there.

Bakersfield, Cal.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CANDIED HONEY.

By M. S. Dickenson.

When I returned from the Central California Honey Grower's Association meeting on February 9th, it was my intention to put up a large lot of honey in oyster buckets, but after thinking

it over I concluded to experiment with a small lot. I filled 100 pint buckets with honey that was melted and mixed with candied honey from the same lot. This was done to make it become solid sooner.

These packages I put in a house that would warm up with very little heat; the honey candied solid in about two weeks from time of filling, becoming very hard. About the first of June it commenced to soften until it became very soft, but not liquid, and no time during the summer did it become liquid. The temperature of this house that the honey was stored in averaged 100 degrees Fahrenheit through the months of June, July and August. The honey was stored on a shelf four packages deep, (that is, one back of the other), without any covering on top of the packages.

Now the most interesting point of this experiment was that the packages in the first row sweat until they became quite sticky, some of the packages had drops of moisture oozing out, the paper becoming saturated with it, more so on the front side. The second, third and fourth rows showing very little moisture on the packages. All of this honey is solid at the present time. Why did not the packages on the shelf back of the first row sweat the same as the others did?

If it had been put in a cooler house it would not have sweat and would have remained solid all summer. On the other hand, why did this honey go against the common rule of sweating from the inside of the pile and if it had been a pile of new honey in 5 gallon cans about ten feet square and four or five cases high and piled in the open air about the first of July the center of the pile would not have candied inside of three or four months, while it would candy on the outside inside of a month.

Los Banos, Cal.

**HOW A PRINTER MAKES MONEY
SELLING HONEY.**

By Ed. White.

Several years ago, while spending my vacation in the northern part of the state my attention was called to a place where a large number of bees were kept. My curiosity became aroused, and I proceeded to ascertain why one man should provide himself with so many bees, for I had been used to seeing not more than a dozen in a place prior to this. So I found that this man kept bees for profit. He sold his honey around among the neighbors, who always kept his supply running low. Apparently he made no efforts toward the disposal of his crop, which was quite large. His entire crop, he told me, was retailed out right at home. He produced only extracted honey which he sold at the rate of \$1.00 per gallon.

Having inquired into the matter thus far, my interest was excited to that degree where I decided for myself that there was good money in the bee business, and resolved that beekeeping should be my future occupation. So I began to study all the bee literature I could get hold of, to prepare myself for my new vocation.

I was about ready to return to my employment—that of printer, when it occurred to me that, inasmuch as this man of whom I have just spoken had sold his entire crop at his apiary at \$1.00 per gallon, there certainly was some money to be made in taking orders for honey. I knew where I could get all the honey I could sell at 50 cents a gallon, so here was a chance to try my luck. I secured some one-hundred or so gallons, made up a sample case and set out to peddle honey.

The result was surprising. At every house, with one exception, where I

left a small sample, I sold honey. The smallest lot being a half gallon and the largest order, sold at a private house was five gallons. I made some trials to sell hotels and restaurants but this was very unsatisfactory because these people always wanted a discount and it took more time to deal with them. So I confined myself to doing business with private families.

I had secured additional leave of absence of 30 days after I decided to try peddling honey and at the expiration of this time I began to figure on the result of my business. To say that I was surprised is to state the case mildly. I had sold on an average of 25 gallons per day for the 30 days. The honey cost me 50 cents per gallon and the expense of freight, and such incidental expenses as come up in connection with the business amounted to about 25 cents per gallon more. When I closed my books I had a balance on hand of \$185.00 for my 30 days work. This was about double the salary I received as a printer, but back to the print shop I went.

The world looked brighter and larger to me now, and all along as I worked through the winter months as a printer, longing for the honey season to come again, I figured and planned as to my course in the matter of the honey business.

If I secured an apiary and produced honey I would only have an article that I would have to sell before I could get the money out of it. I did not want a partner, so the problem that presented itself was: Would it be better to simply peddle honey, buying it from the producer and making a margin of profit, or would it be better to get an apiary and be a producer, selling the crop in bulk to some buyer?

Of course I knew of this man who both produced and sold, but I was not sure I could be so fortunate as he, and

resolved to be either a producer or a "dealer."

When I finally reached a conclusion I had decided to go into the honey business as a dealer. I would work the same territory, buy from the producer and sell at retail next season. I put in 60 days selling honey with splendid success. I had learned the best methods of selling, knew how to trade for such produce as the farmers had to offer for honey, and altogether now consider myself quite competent to earn from \$200.00 to \$250.00 per month for at least two month of the year, selling honey.

So this is my system: I work ten months in the year as a printer, at a salary, take a vacation for two months, during which time I sweeten nearly every person I meet with the purest and most wholesome sweet there is, and all the year round my little fund which I will some day donate to the widow and orphans is growing nicely. To sweeten the world seems to be my mission.

The reader will notice that I have not given any dates, names, or mentioned the place of my operations. There is just a bit of selfishness about this, because I expect to spend my vacation for several summers to come in this field, and do not want any army of honey peddlers to invade this territory, which I consider mine, for I have worked it up. I might add that most any locality will afford good revenue, for at least a part of the year, for the person who wishes to "sweeten the world."

If the spirit moves me, I shall submit an article setting forth some of my experiences while on my "route," many of which, while they may not always deal distinctly with honey, will be interesting to all who have honey to sell, I am quite sure.

San Francisco, Cal.

SOME VALUABLE PARAGRAPHS.

By Prof. A. J. Cook.

One of our most up-to-date Supervisors asks me in regard to the duties of bee inspector. He puts the question somewhat in this wise: In this year of scarcity when bees are gathering little if any nectar from the flowers, and when they are very likely to get to robbing if handled by the beekeeper, is it wise to examine to see if there is possible foul brood present and in case there is, is it desirable to commence its eradication. To put it in another way; is the inspector who leaves the foul brood colonies this year to themselves and does not undertake to clean up the apairies, lazy, and so remiss in duty, or is he exercising the best judgment and doing that which under all the circumstances is the most desirable thing to be done?

Foul Brood a Serious Menace.—Foul brood is a very great scourge. It is one of those bacterial diseases that comes upon the apairist with fell intent, and if left to itself often wipes out whole apairies, and thus does very serious injury. I should say then that foul brood is never to be left undisturbed. It is such a fearful plague and comes with such menace, not only to the beekeeper himself, but to all his neighboring beekeepers, that I should say that the disease should always be extirpated, and that, as soon as its presence is discovered. It is with foul brood as it is with scale insects, if we commence no warfare to wipe them out from our premises we seriously endanger our own interests and become a nuisance to all our neighbors, for we imperil their prospects as well as our own. I say then, unhesitatingly, that it is the duty of the inspector always to clean up every affected apiary, to remove foul brood root and branch

from his county and then work as best he may to keep it out.

Danger of Robbing.—Every beekeeper knows what a serious trouble robbing is when once well under way in the apiary. Few things will disturb a beekeeper more, or will bring greater danger to his pets of the hive. No wonder, then, that any one brooks with anxiety any possibility of a siege of robbing. One of the first things the beekeeper should do is to study up thoroughly the whole subject of robbing, why and when it occurs and how it may be prevented. If he does this, he will have as little anxiety about robbing as the well-informed beekeeper will have over the ravages of the bee moth.

Robbing and Idleness Go Together.—

It is a well known fact that robbing never occurs when bees are busily engaged in gathering. It is only when they can make no honey that they essay the pilfering habit. At such times exposing a hive spilling, sweets about the apiary, or leaving honey exposed is very likely to start the robbing fever. Once well under way in the apiary, and the beekeeper has got business on his hands which nothing should brush aside. Such seasons, then, as the present, when the bees get almost no honey, are just the ones when robbing is apt to occur, and when the beekeeper should be vigilant to prevent it.

Value of the Bee Tent.—Any one who has used the bee tent and tested its worth will never after be content to be without it in the apiary. This is simply a tent that covers the hive and gives the beekeeper room to work. Thus under the bee tent, he can do whatever he wishes with a colony of bees and no other bees can in the least disturb him. Another great advantage

of the bee tent is, that it seems to absolutely subdue the bees. They seem never cross and are not likely to sting if handled under the bee tent. This last is no mean advantage as no bees are as cross as idle bees. We see, then, that with a good bee tent, the inspector can treat foul brood colonies with perfect safety, and with as perfect immunity from robbing. The inspector, then, should have a bee tent and should always use it in such seasons as this. In this way he can destroy the foul brood with no danger of inciting the bees to rob.

Kind of Bee Tent.—I have made a bee-tent, which I like very much. Mine was six feet each way. It would do if only four feet wide, though it ought to be six feet long and high. The sides were made like a slate frame, and as light as strength would permit. A piece six feet square was tacked to the end of each frame and sewed above to the central part of the long strip. A similar piece a little longer was tacked at the other end of one of the frames and a third of the way down on the end of the other. The remaining distance was left free. Two round sticks, pieces of rake handle answer well, are made to hold the side pieces apart. The ends of these fit snugly in holes bored in the uprights at the ends of the frame. These holes should be about a third of the distance from the top. These two pieces should be pretty long, so that they can be put in place only by stretching the cloth. Once in position and they keep it all intact. I used such a bee-tent for years with great satisfaction. I also used a small one made by the A. L. Root Co., and which they sell, I think for \$1.00. It can be rolled all up so as to be very easily carried from place to place. It is rather small but would be very convenient for the bee inspector's use.

How to Use.—To examine the hive or

to treat the colony for foul brood I should first place the bee-tent over the colony in question, spread a piece of canvas beneath so as to catch any honey that might possibly be scattered, through the wise inspector will scatter very little honey, and then should proceed with my work. The only precaution would be great care that not a drop of honey was spilt. This would be a menace in two ways. It would very likely incite to rob and in case the colony had foul brood, would tend to spread the malady. I believe this is just the year to destroy the germs of foul brood in all our apiaries.

Apiaries ought to be examined at such seasons as this to see if feeding is necessary, and at the same time to note whether foul brood is present. Thus we kill two birds with one stone in this examination. Caution and the bee-tent will make this all safe.—California Cultivator.

A REPORT FROM COLORADO.

Dear Editor: Our honey harvest is over and I thought I would write you concerning the same. On July 5th we had a very destructive hail storm, which covered a territory of five miles wide by fifteen long, which put a stop to all honey gathering for a period of three weeks. Alfalfa and sweet clover are the main honey plants. My honey flow lasted about six weeks from which I received in the hail district an average of 28 pounds of comb honey, while one yard outside of hail district commenced gathering honey June 20th and continued until September, with an average of 80 pounds per colony. My honey is of finer quality this season than I have ever had before. I crossed my bees with Carniolian queens, from which I think I have secured a much finer grade of comb honey than before, besides I think it quite an improvement on the stock.

I notice in your October issue of the Journal, notes of Texas convention on packages. I have but two kinds of packages which I can handle (in extracted honey). The city trade calls for a pint Mason's fruit jar, which is all that can be handled by the dealers, while the Germans who raise sugar beets here, demand a 60 pound can. Some families will use as high as seven cans in a season. It retails in 60 lb. cans at .07c, in glass jars at 10c per lb.

W. O. DARNELL.
Near Windsor, Colo., Oct. 17, '04.

SOUTH IDAHO AND EAST OREGON

NOTES.

(From Gem State Rural.)

The Honey crop of the South Idaho and East Oregon B. K. A. is fully up to the average product both in quantity and quality. About three cars will be marketed, of which one has already gone. Another (principally extracted in paper bags) is engaged.

The honey crop of the U. S. is much short of the usual amount which will probably stiffen prices as the season advances. In some localities the grasshoppers have materially shortened the crop, and foul brood is getting thoroughly established in one or two sections and will eventually "do up" the farmer apiarist unless remedial legislation is enacted soon. The paper bag for extracted honey is taking well and is of especial value in Idaho, both on account of the "tin trust" with a high freight rate and also because our clover honey granulates so readily as to make it an easy proposition compared with the eastern product. Honey in this form tested from last season has lain in an ordinary room and retained its condition as perfect as when put up, which will guarantee the grocers against loss and make it a ready

seller in a compact, convenient form.

The association has had a large growth for the year and by next season will occupy all this section where honey can be profitably produced. Cooperation is the secret of our success and the only way apiaries can be successfully run so far from the market and sources of bee supplies.

F. R. Fouch.

DONT'S FOR THE APIARISTS.

Don't use more than seven combs in an extracting super (8-frame hive).

Don't neglect to keep our capping knife sharp.

Avoid queenless colonies by seeing that all get queens. A queenless stock may be united with a small second swarm to good advantage.

Keep in view the close of the season to leave all colonies in the best condition possible for the winter.

Avoid extracting green nectar with the ripe honey, this is important.

When the extra combs are all in their hives take advantage of the opportunity to clean up the shop.

Don't run comb honey saps on weak stocks as it don't work.

Bees that have their honey sacks full, as just after swarming may be united to weak colonies, and they will be accepted. Use a little smoke first.

Keep your hive covers well painted, the body of the hive will do well with a little paint. White is the proper color.—H. Lathorp.

Recipe for Honey Paste For Putting Labels on Tin.

Take two spoonfuls of wheat flour and one of honey; mix the flour and honey, and add boiling water to make right thickness. This is fine for labels or wall paper where paper will not stick with ordinary paste.

W. L. PORTER.

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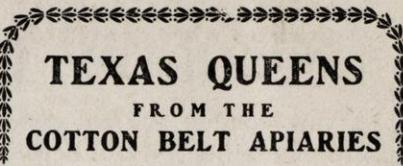
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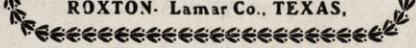
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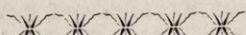
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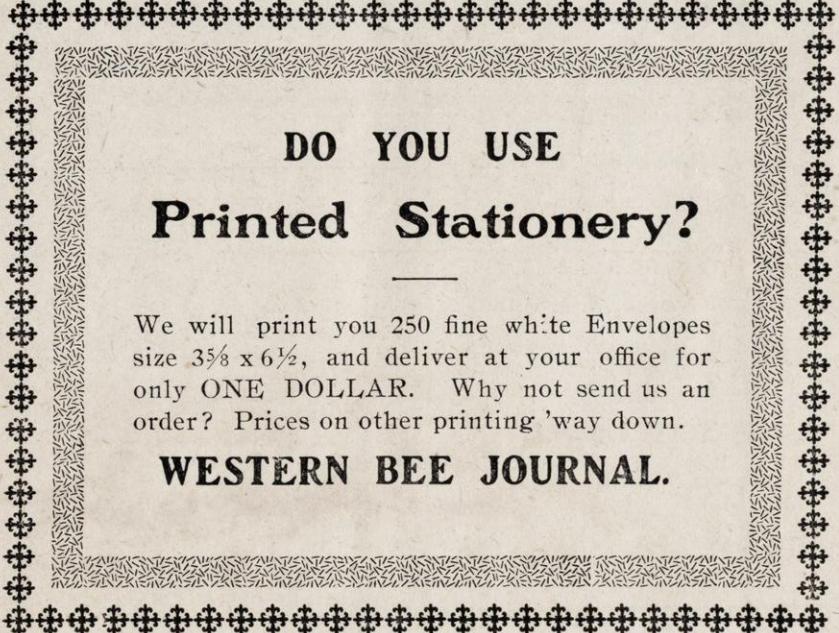
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