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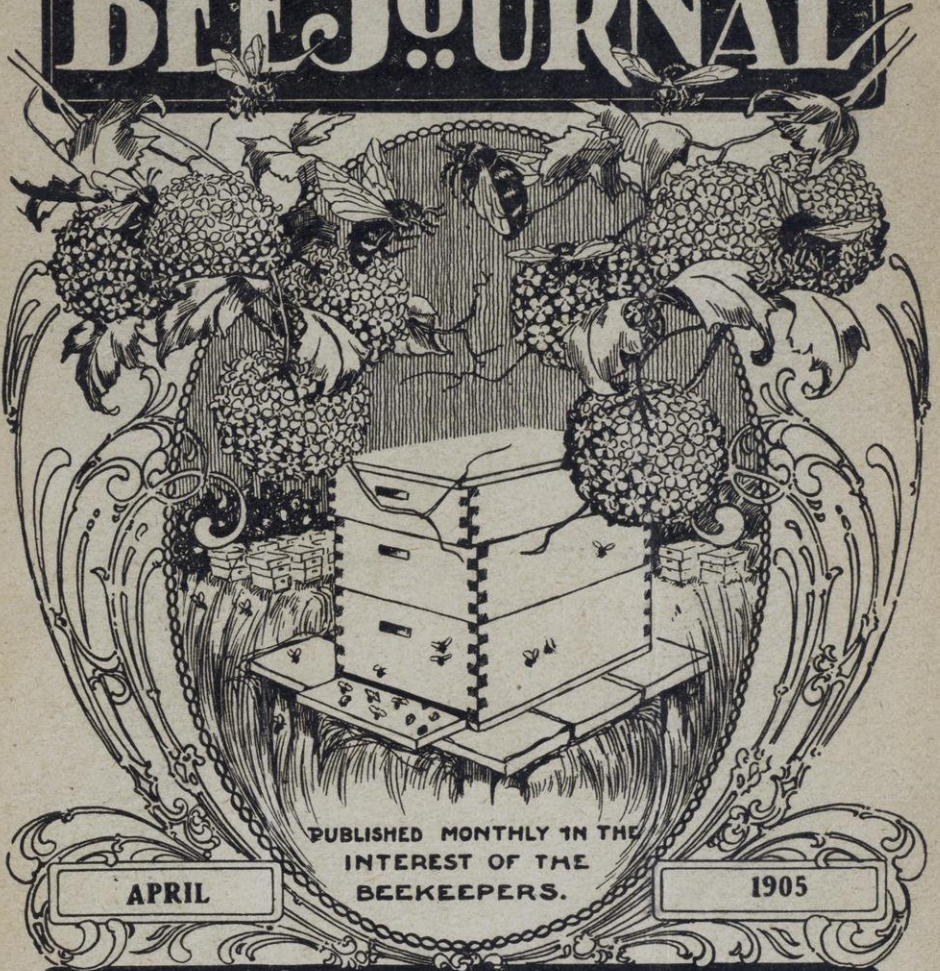
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Vol. 2, No. 6.

# The WESTERN BEE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE  
INTEREST OF THE  
BEEKEEPERS.

APRIL

1905

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



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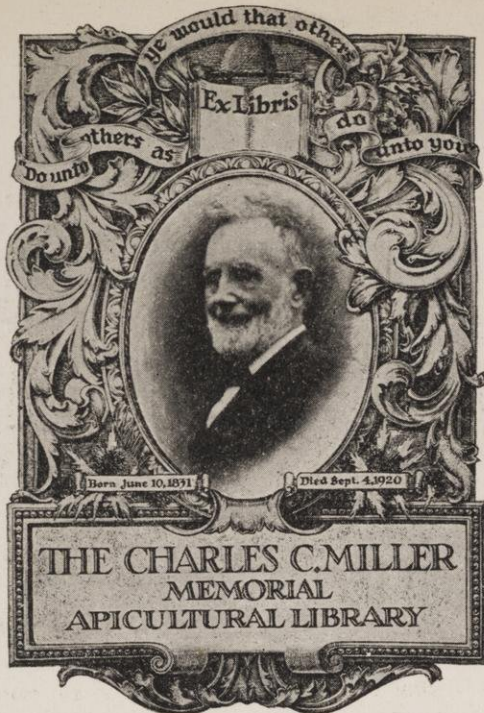
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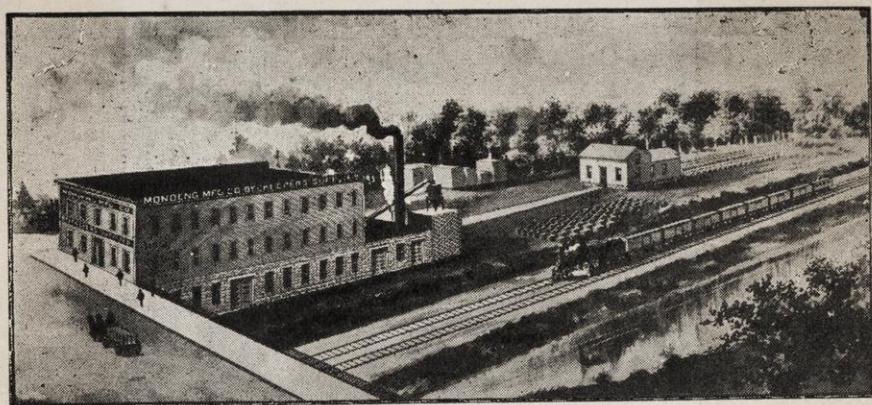
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# The Western Bee Journal

Published Monthly in the Interest of Bee Keepers.

VOL. 2.

KINGSBURG, CAL., APRIL, 1905.

No 6.

## About Wax Extractors.

O. L. ABBOTT, SELMA, CAL.

In the Beekeepers' Review for March there is an eight-column article by Mr. E. D. Townsend, one of Michigan's most successful, scientific and extensive beekeepers, telling about his latest method of rendering wax. Several years ago I saw here in Selma the fifteen dollar machine so extensively advertised in the east. My opinion of it was I would not accept one as a present if I had to use it.

We have one here like Topsy, that was never born (patented). It just growed. One was made. It worked so well another one was made a little better. The next one was improved; and the machine as finally made takes every drop of the wax from the slumgum and there is neither muss nor fuss about it. My machine cost only five dollars, and here is the description: It is a double boiler. The outer one holds water to prevent scorching, and to generate steam to help melt the wax. The inner one holds the cappings, wax and slumgum from a solar extractor if used.

The size of my extractor is about as follows. The outer boiler, made of galvanized iron, is about two feet long, one foot wide, and fifteen inches deep. The inside boiler is two inches smaller every way. The outer boiler is beveled three inches from the top so the tops of the two boilers come together and are soldered. Between the two boilers, at one end, an inch pipe starts three inches from the bot-

tom and comes to the top, passing through the beveled edge of the outer boiler. Through this tube the water is turned in between the boilers. In the top of this tube there is a steam whistle which will sound the alarm whenever the water boils down below the lower end of the pipe.

A half-inch below the top of the inside boiler there are awl holes near the corners so the steam can pass from the outer boiler to the inside of the inner boiler to help melt the wax.

The center of the bottom of the inside boiler is sagged about a half an inch so the wax will run there from all directions. At this center there is an inch hole connected with a horizontal pipe that runs between the boilers to the front and out of the outer boiler. To the outer end of this pipe a straight faucet is attached.

A quarter-inch mesh wire cloth one length and breadth of the inner boiler is tacked to four strips of wood one inch by half an inch and as long as the cloth is wide. This is dropped into the boiler to hold the unmelted contents from the bottom.

On this screen spread one thickness of barley sack. Put on a cover and it is ready.

This little machine did the wax business for about two thousand colonies of bees last season, and I don't believe it was in use one-quarter of the time.

It whistles whenever it wants your attention. It is convenient and tidy for home use in making foundation.

To get out the last drop of wax the boiler should set on the stove an hour or two with the steam pouring down onto the slumgum which will remain



on the sack, and the last drop of wax will drip from it.

If Mr. Townsend should borrow my machine for one lay I think his would go out of use.

Pressing is out of date. We can do better.

## **The Honey Industry In Nevada.**

JOHN E. BRAY, RENO, NEVADA.

The honey industry of Nevada is not the least of her business enterprises and resources, though yet in its infancy. Experts have placed the quality of Nevada honey in the foremost rank at the many great exhibitions held throughout the country in the past ten or twelve years. As yet Nevada's resources for the production of honey have scarcely been tapped, and when they are once realized and developed, Nevada will surely become the foremost honey-producing section on the American continent. Bee men are just beginning to realize that our climate has superior advantages for bee culture and fine honey production on a large scale. Our dry atmosphere and abundant supply of moisture by irrigation—the latter condition being certain of wide extension in the immediate future under the vast irrigation projects and works of the United States government—supply precedent conditions of a most important nature. Nevada's list of honey-producing plants is very extensive; in fact, nearly every known variety of wild flower found in the United States, which has value to the apiarist, can be found growing on our hill and mountain sides and in many fertile valleys. But the chief source of our honey is alfalfa, the king of forage plants, which here reaches perfection in growth—in the immense size of plant and blossoms and in the quantity and quality of nectar secreted. From spring until fall this luxuriant plant can be found under our system of irrigation and by frequent

harvesting of crops is almost continuous blossom.

During the long period of bloom, a practically rainless period, the surplus honey is gathered. This honey has a flavor distinctly its own, being very much superior, as experts tell us, to the famous sage honey produced in the mountainous regions of California. Samples of both the comb and extracted products were exhibited by L. D. Flory at the National beekeepers' convention, held in Los Angeles, California, in the month of August, 1903. It was said by all present to be the finest on exhibition, being in competition with the produce of nearly every important honey-producing section in the union. The past two seasons, 1902 and 1903, have witnessed an immense increase in the number of colonies operated, the increase being more perceptible east of Reno, in the vast alfalfa fields of Washoe, Churchill, Humboldt and Elko counties. This has been due largely to the importation of bees from southern California.

In further illustration of the quality of Nevada honey, it might be well to add that it took the first premium at the world's fair at New Orleans and at Chicago; at the Mechanics' fair in San Francisco; also at state fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Black honey, so frequently found in many sections, is rarely seen in Nevada. As to the quantity made, our bee men report the average about one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per swarm. J. M. Fulton, district passenger agent for Nevada of the Southern Pacific railway, informed the writer that about twenty-five carloads of honey were shipped out of Nevada last year, which, taken with the home consumption, would indicate that our product in 1903 was more than one million pounds—a pretty good record for a new industry in Nevada. The reputation of Nevada honey for superiority has reached England and France, and within the past year

large orders were received from those countries.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to refer individually to all the different bee men who have become prominent in this industry in Nevada.

The business is run on a scientific basis, and all the honey is extracted from the comb before being marketed. Alfalfa fields are the feeding grounds of the bees, and they thrive wonderfully well.

Proper legislation for the protection of the bees against disease and a general co-operation on the part of those engaged in the business will be essential as this industry is extended, and it is to be hoped that the state authorities will give the business the attention it warrants and foster this growing industry of the state of Nevada. These results, it is believed, will soon be forthcoming, and then Nevada will stand in its bee industry second to no state in the union.—Orchard and Farm.

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### Climatic Conditions vs Honey Flow

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JOHN F. CROWDER, SELMA, CAL.

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I take notice that some of the eastern bee people, or honey producers, are taking up the thought of honey production, in regard to the conditions of the weather, etc. Mr. J. E. Green, in *Gleaning*, page 306, has this to say in regard to the nectar flow depending on the atmospheric conditions: "It is not at all certain that, if we knew just the effects of the weather upon flowers, we could in any way alter those effects; yet it may be well for us to understand them."

Beyond the suggestion that the season was either too wet or dry, or too cold, we seem to know little upon this subject. I presume there is hardly a practical beekeeper who has not made the same observation that Mr. Green has, yet has hardly given it the second thought. All the average beekeepers take note if the bees are

crosser and he had better not go among them on a windy day, simply because the bees are crosser, not taking the second thought, perhaps, that the bees are idle at these times. Yet the second thought would correct every doubt on this point.

It is easy to understand that the winds would have a tendency to dry up the nectar as it oozes from the nectarium, both in evaporation and extricating it bodily and throwing it upon the ground. That would be the natural consequence, you would say, just the same as if you would have dampened it with water and put it in the wind to dry. But here is the stunner, Mr. Green: Did you ever notice the honey flow shut off without any apparent cause whatever, as far as your observation of the atmosphere was concerned? The bees would at a certain time just be rolling the nectar in for several days hand running, yet all of a sudden there would be a stop as though there had been a sickle through and cut every available flower, yet if you had taken observation you would have noticed the murkiness of the sky, which follows a thunder storm perhaps away over in another state. Now my observation is just before these thunder storms the honey flow seems to be at its highest, say twelve hours ahead of it, even almost while it is on. My opinion is that the lightning thunder, or electricity, or whatever term it might go under, has dried up or consumed the something or what it may be, that causes the exhaustion of the nectar from the plant or flower.

Right here I may as well give my definition of honey as it's going the rounds of the journals. Honey is the nectar of plant life, oozed through the nectarium of its flowers, and gathered by the bees. It might be gathered by man if he were able to manipulate so delicate an instrument. This last clause I have decided since Dr. Miller says that bees do not put the acid's in the honey.

Back to the other question, Mr. Green (or any one else), did you ever



see any honey flow that would last over 14 days steady, even on clover or alfalfa, more often only 7 days steady, yet come along gradually after about 7 days to the 14th day, then about fourteen days of slow flow then come on steady again? If not watch these points; there is invariably a good flow when the moon is coming north from the extreme south declination, and to a maximum when new coming north. Watch for yourself. There is something else peculiar about this nectar flowing. When there is a big nectar flow on and the bees are just rolling in the honey, just take a look at your old wet weather springs and see if they are not yielding more water than usual. All nature seems saturated. Moisture comes up through every conceivable crevice and you smell the nectar everywhere. Pass by an alfalfa field during one of these periods and the smell of the nectar will almost intoxicate you.

Now my theory of all these changes is strictly from a planetary view. I know you will say, "O, fudge!" but I will give you my opinion and you may take it for what it is worth. My first question is, Why are not all seasons alike, as spring begins the 22nd of March and autumn the 21st of September each year? summer, winter, spring and fall come perpetually in their regular order they are far from uniform in their intensity and character. Why are they not all alike? Why is one summer hotter and drier, and one winter longer and colder than another? Are not the same elements always here on our globe, and yonder in the sun? And is not our world in the same relation to the sun at the same season every year? Whence comes, then, such disastrous differences in the seasons? That there are causes for all the phenomena of earth and air no one doubts. There is something behind the storm, the earthquake, the changes in temperature and general atmospheric conditions. What constitutes this something? What are

the methods and laws governing it, and where is it located? That we are to look beyond our own world, mainly, for an explanation we think no one will doubt who gives the subject proper thought.

The man who doubts that the sun is the source of our seasons, and that the annual changes we experience grow out of our changing relationship to it, has a capacity for doubting everything.

In our next letter we will endeavor to prove to you the correctness of our theory. The planets we will ask you to watch are Jupiter, earth, Venus and the moon. The next Venus equinox, May 6th, 1905, notice the weather 15 days either side of that date.

### Regarding the Gap in Nectar Flow

O. L. ABBOTT, SELMA, CAL.

To fill the gap in the nectar flow, Mr. Frank Benton, in charge of apiculture at the bureau of entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has sent two packages of seed, imported from France, one contains lavender, the other savory seed. He says: "I would very much like to have a careful trial of them made by you. \* \* \* I wish particularly to find out how well they succeed under the conditions existing in your portion of the country, when and how long they blossom, and how freely the bees visit them."

If these plants fill the bill large amounts of seed can be obtained another year for general seeding. I have distributed this seed among our beekeepers and have a little left for any who wish to try them.

I wish to call attention to the fact that when the American farmers are in trouble our government comes, with the aid of the best scientists in the world, to their assistance. It is said that Uncle Sam spends more money that way than is spent by all the other governments on earth. At



the writer's suggestion, Mr. Benton sent seed also to Prof. C. F. Taylor of Santa Monica. The gap in nectar flow in that locality comes in August. The savory and lavender are supposed to be exactly what is needed to prolong the season in the sections where the sage plants abound.

In a private letter to the writer Prof. Taylor says: "If they (savory and lavender) can bring an August flow of honey to this country, they will prove of incalculable value." In speaking of bridging over the gap in nectar flow he says: "With regard to the planting of gum trees for feed, I am sure this is true: If an apiarist owns his land and sets out about an acre each of the following varieties he need never feed: Corzno-calegz, Milliodora, Polyanthuma, Rrostrata, and Sideroxglon. All these will grow in Fresno county, but I do not know how they will bloom. I feel sure they will bloom well if they have water.

The Rosetrata, or red gum, blooms well in central California, and exactly at the right time to help the bees through the nectar gap in this part of the state. Along in May and June any one about Selma can see the bees swarming on those trees.

When we make our troubles known the scientists lose no time in coming to our assistance. The long tongues of the Carniolans reach the nectar.

### Ventilation of Hives.

ED WHITE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Bees usually get ventilation through the hive entrance and the cracks and crevices which are common to nearly all hives. Holes made in various parts of the hive and covered with wire cloth are not proper for ventilation because bees insist upon putting wax over the wire cloth. When the wire cloth is omitted they will by due process build up and close the holes with walls of propolis until they have effectually stopped the drafts caused by these holes. During very hot wea-

ther a strong colony needs more air than is afforded by the regular entrance, particularly if the hive stands in the open sun. In that case it is best to give the bees shade rather than to cut these holes, for the bees soon come to use these holes as entrances, and when they are closed after the hot weather is over the bees are annoyed and confused. The only plan that should be considered is that of enlarging the entrance in hot weather and contracting it when the cold weather comes on. In the summer time a hive may have an entrance say 10x1 inches, while in winter it should be about 2x $\frac{3}{4}$ . The weaker the weaker the colony the smaller the entrance should be. A draft of air in a hive causes a great deal of loss of honey, for it interferes with the work of the bees. Sometimes bees cannot work their wax on account of the current of air, which keeps the temperature lower than it should be.

Bees will get along with a very small entrance, but care should be exercised about closing the entrance altogether in warm weather, even for a few minutes. It has happened that bees have been destroyed by simply closing the entrance to stop their swarming for a few minutes while the beekeeper went for a hive or some implement.

When bees have the swarming fever, as a rule, they are gorged with honey and are in a feverish condition. They are like the man who has been taking violent exercise after a hearty meal, and require more than the usual amount of air. Their breathing tubes are in different parts of the body and as soon as the entrance is closed they crowd about it, and when the heat of so many becomes suffocating, as it will in a few minutes, the honey is involuntarily discharged, wetting them, which most effectually closes their breathing tubes in such a way as to cause almost instant death. The heat generated by the smothering mass at the entrance will often be great enough to melt down the combs,



causing bees, brood and honey to form a hot, scalding mass.

When bees do their ventilating on a hot day, they will all stand in rows about the entrance, on the inside of the hive, their heads all one way, all making their wings go in a way much as they do when flying, but instead of propelling themselves they force the air behind them. They get up a pretty strong current, too. The hotter the day the stronger the current, which of course calls for a larger number of bees to be engaged in the ventilating work. By a little judicious management these conditions can be modified, in summer, so that nearly the entire colony of bees can be afield, gathering nectar. The use of shade is an important factor in summer. The use of barley sacks thrown over the hive, but just under the top cover, makes a wonderful difference in the amount of ventilation required by a colony.

When hives of the proper kind are employed, with entrances that can be extended or contracted according to the demands of the colony and the season, the question of ventilation is not a very troublesome one, still it is one that requires attention. It should be the object of the apiarist to get the most service from his bees, and attention to the matter of ventilation will surely go a long way in that direction.

## BeeKeeping In German.

C. C. STEINHAUFER.

There are few countries in which the taste for apiculture is more generally spread among the people, or in which the beekeepers as a class are more intelligent, enthusiastic and energetic in co-operating for the promotion of their mutual interests, than in Germany. As compared with the United States of America, there is not perhaps, the same amount of go-ahead enterprise exhibited, and consequently the number of large apiaries kept

by people who adopt that as their exclusive calling is comparatively few. There are, however, a great many people who keep a moderate number of hives, partly for their own use and gratification, and partly as a means of increasing modest incomes.

In Germany bee culture was in a flourishing condition in the middle ages, and the beekeepers were held in high estimation. Those who bred and kept bees were then named "Zeidlers," and possessed many and great privileges. They were, for instance, exempt from tolls in the imperial cities; they had also under the Golden Bull of 1350, a separate jurisdiction of their own, under their "Zeidelmasters," from which only the most serious crimes were excepted.

In Prussia, specially, bee culture enjoyed a wise and large degree of legal protection. Thus, for instance, the paragraph 29 of the "Official Gazette," for the police districts in Prussia for the year 1642, ordered, amongst other things:

"And because the moors and forests are becoming few, the villages, however, God be praised, always more numerous, therefore shall the people be called upon to establish bee gardens, and to pay particular attention to them, so that the wild honey, which would otherwise go to waste on the open fields, may be brought into the gardens."

Again in the village regulations of 1702, the peasant farmers and cottiers are specially bound to keep a fixed number of beehives. Frederick the Great issued, under date of 27th June, 1778, a regulation, to be read yearly from the pulpits of the churches, according to which those who should lay down poisonous matter mixed with honey, and thereby cause bees belonging to other people to be poisoned, should be punished without respect of persons, without imprisonment, with or without hard labour, up to six years. (!)

This last instance shows that there must have been, at that time, a sort



of crusade carried on by the misguided enemies of the bees, which called forth such vigorous action on the part of the great Frederick. Or, can it be that the Prussians had then a "small bird nuisance" of their own, and that "the poisonous matter mixed with honey" was laid down for the same purpose as the poisoned wheat of our time which by the way, requires to be well sweetened to be effective, and which, in the case mentioned at the last meeting of the Otago Beekeepers' Association, caused the loss of whole stocks of bees this winter? What would the farmers of Otago say if the Government were to follow the example of Frederick the Great? In any case it must be admitted that the punishment awarded was out of proportion to the crime, even if we assume that the poison was intended for the bees only.

"Most of the townspeople, and even many of our great landed proprietors, know nothing of bee culture but the name; but they look upon the bee as a sort of savage reptile because it can sting, and because it occasionally finds its way into sugar factories and confectioners' shops, they believe they have a right to exterminate it by means of fire, poison, or with steam and water. The common land-law, indeed, expressly acknowledges the property of the bee-owner in his hives, and also in the swarms which issue from them. These provisions of the law, however, are only too often paralysed by one-sided regulations which the police authorities, ignoring the essential nature of the bee, believe themselves called upon to issue in the interests of the public, and in consideration of a stinging mania in the bees."

Here follow instances of such local regulations issued by the police authorities. For example, in Cologne, in December, 1858, a police order, whereby it was decreed, under penalties, that "within the city of Cologne not more than five stocks of bees should be kept in one house and the

grounds belonging thereto, and then so that they cannot fly upon strange property." (From this wise regulation it would almost seem as if the learned authorities thought that bees were kept in cages, like canary birds!) Then, in Worms, in July, 1879, a local regulation prohibits the keeping of bees or erections of bee-hives "in the southern and southwestern portion of the *zemarkung* Worms," and in Bremen, a single regulation forbids the keeping of bees "in a portion of the city and the adjoining *zemarkung*." But this is not all. Herr Letocha very justly remarks as follows:

"But under the existing laws, even in places where such special regulations have not been issued, the keeping of bees is more or less dependent upon the good will of one's neighbors. There are, however, such things as malicious neighbours, and under some circumstances even good neighbours will quarrel, so that mutual chicane is brought into play. Now, should a neighbor, out of chicane or malice, complain that he is troubled by his neighbors' bees, the local authorities, as a rule, order under penalties, the removal of the apiary, even in cases where, owing to the local circumstances, any real damage to the neighbour is clearly out of the question."

A school teacher who kept a single hive in his garden was ordered to do away with it, because his neighbor complained that the bees flew upon his crocus flowers (!), and another person, a professional apiarist in Brunswick, who had made his living thereby "for decades of years," was, after lengthened legal proceedings and appeal to the highest court, compelled to give up his business and to sacrifice his property, because his neighbors, succeeded in proving, in court that, occasionally, swarms had settled on his grounds, and that one or two children had been once stung by a bee.

According to the farm-stock census for Prussia in the year 1873, there



were then, 1,459,415 stocks of bees counted, which, taking the stock at 15 marks, represents a total value of 21,891,225 marks. By the census of 1883 there were only 1,238,040 stocks, or nearly a quarter of a million less. The national wealth invested in these stocks of bees, had therefore been reduced in these ten years by nearly three and a quarter million of marks. In the statistics for 1888 I find the bees were not included at all, and also in the report of the Minister to His Majesty, upon the agricultural matters in Prussia, beekeeping is not mentioned.—New Zealand Farmer.

### Caring For Queens.

BY SWARTHMORE.

For years the northern breeders have been hunting for a plan to winter over extra queens in an economical way, in order that they might enter the market and compete with the southern breeders in the early queen trade. It is in spring that the demand for queens is heavy, and owing to the northerners' inability to furnish queens before the month of June, prices naturally range quite high and many a queenless colony has suffered because of the inadequate supply of queens for early spring.

If the honey producer would winter a number of extra queens to supply winter losses at just the right time, many a good colony might be saved which would mean at the close of the season so much more honey for market.

I have successfully wintered queens in Swarthmore mating boxes with less than a pint of bees to each queen, and have, I believe, solved the problem of early queen traffic for the northern breeder.

It is surprising how well these little clusters of bees withstand the cold and blow of our severe northern latitude—the rate of death seems much less in proportion to the strong standard colony—but being in compact

cluster, directly on full combs of honey, I suppose, they have every chance. Where the full colony may become separated these little clusters are closely confined in a given space.

I have not found it necessary to ever cellar them. I of course provide shelter from the wind and storm, either by placing the boxes inside a Standard hive body with a tight roof (four to a hive) and a flight hole on each side, or inside a shed or small house with flight holes bored through the boarding.

In making up these wintering boxes I take up two or three cupfuls of young bees, as explained in my book, "Baby Nuclei," and just before winter actually arrives I give each box two fat combs of good honey—do this on a warm day to give the bees chance to settle as they like upon the combs. Do not disturb them again until spring, when they should be examined and supplied with more honey if needed by changing the comb containing the least brood for one of honey.

To prevent any possibility of the queens wandering away from the cluster place a piece of queen excluding metal over the flight hole on the inside. A three-quarter inch flight hole is none too large for wintering queens in Swarthmore mating boxes.

### Bee-Keeping In Russia.

ABRAM TITOFF, VENTURA, CAL.

There are about 98,379 tons of honey produced throughout Russia, the value being 4,250,000 dollars. The consumption of honey inland is distributed as follows: As a table delicacy 23,604 tons, or 89.3 per cent of the whole production. About 596 tons are used in manufacturing—2 per cent.; 725 tons or 2.7 per cent are used in the production of honey cake. In the production of honey beverages, such as fruits, condiments, syrups, about 1,851 tons, or 5.5 per cent. is used. There are finally consumed 18



tons, or 0.3 per cent. for medical purposes in pharmacies.

With regard to the export trade in honey products, it appears that during the five years 1890-95 there were exported from Russia 826 tons of honey, and from 1895-99 only 344 tons. This export business is rapidly decreasing. In 1901 only 29 tons, of the value of 5,766 dollars were exported. The imports of honey into Russia during 1895-99 amounted to 1,291 tons, to the value of 184,500 dollars, or on an average per year 36,900 dollars. In 1901, 91 tons, to the value of 10,306 dollars were imported from abroad.

The annual production of wax in Russia amounts to 8,676 tons. The production of beeswax is a little more than one fifth that of honey. Twenty-two tons of wax were exported from Russia in 1895-1899, but in 1901 only three tons to the value of 2,185 dollars. The imports were as follows: 1897-1900, 9,001 tons, to the value of \$4,685,500, or in other words the average annual imports for that period amounted to more than 2,258 tons, to the value of 1,221,000 dollars. In 1901, 2,872 tons of wax were imported, the value being 1,574,536 dollars. In 1902, 3,561 tons, to the value of 1,997,500 dollars.

It is thus seen that Russia pays to foreigners for the products of apiculture more than 2,000,000 dollars annually. The task of Russian apiarists is how to retain this sum paid to foreigners, in their own hands, for which reason they have to increase the production of wax 2,258 tons, or about 1.1 lb. per hive. Or they must increase the number of hives by 3,466,960, in other words, bring up the entire number of hives to 7,573,000.

## A Question And Its Answer.

Editor Western Bee Journal:—

Please permit me to answer through your journal a question sent from some of your many readers:

Q. Are Adell Carniolan bees subject to foul brood?

A. So far in my experience with them I have never met a case.

Mr. Simmons, a distinguished English author, says: "Carniolans certainly come from a district where foul brood is unknown; not so with Italians, for it is well known that many Italian apiarist have suffered severely." In speaking of the disease he says: "The blacks do not attempt to subdue it."

The late Capt. Hetherington was supposed to be the most extensive and successful bee man in the world. He had three thousand at one time. From the memorial published in the American Bee Journal, Feb. 23rd, 1905, we quote the following:

"The season of 1903 he had more bees there (in Virginia) than in this state (N. Y.). The shrinkage in numbers here was owing to the devastations of black brood, which, to quote Capt. Hetherington, 'is twenty times as bad as foul brood.' One of the means lately used to fight this disease (black brood) has been the introduction of Carniolan queens, which, on account of their prolificness, keep up the strength of the colonies even though quite a percentage of the brood dies of the disease. He had previously been well pleased with this race in his Virginia apiaries, where he introduced them for the purpose of carrying on brood-rearing during the usual summer dearth of honey there. (The same as we have in California). Their good disposition and wintering qualities were found as represented, while as gatherers of buckwheat honey they proved to be ahead of the yellow bees."

To every paid-up subscriber who will send us a new subscriber and \$1.00 we will send, free, a fine Adel Queen. We will not send Queens to those who are not subscribers.

The foregoing gives what are believed to be the facts by a high authority, and by the most extensive



and successful bee man in the world.

Deduction: Great power in resisting and in overcoming disease indicates great vitality; and great vitality indicates a great tendency to power in resisting and in overcoming disease.

The great vitality of the Adell Carniolan bees explains why they are so wonderfully prolific and such honey gatherers.

The low yield of honey in many apiaries is in consequence of hybrid queens of low vitality.

O. L. ABBOTT.

Selma, March 19, '05.

To every paid-up subscriber who will send us a new subscriber and \$1.00 we will send, free, a fine Adel Queen. We will not send Queens to those who are not subscribers.

## Honey Producers' League.

### Prospectus and Constitution.

A crisis has been reached in bee-keeping. The time is now here when beekeepers must band together, as never before, fight an insidious foe, and cope with the conditions of modern times. In short, the widespread ignorance regarding the value of honey as a food (its deliciousness, cheapness and digestibility), coupled with an almost universal belief in its adulteration, which belief is fostered by the continued publication of untruthful stories concerning so-called manufactured comb honey, to which may be added the fact that cheap syrups are being pushed upon the market with great vigor—all these combined are depressing the honey market beyond all precedent; and unless something is done to counteract these influences, our occupation, or, at least, a good share of its profitableness, will soon be gone.

A large share of last year's honey crop is still unsold, while the market is practically dead, as is easily shown by reference to the market reports.

The crop of the coming season will soon be here, and, should it prove a bountiful one, with last year's crop still unsold, where will prices go then? We may as well face the situation squarely. Then comes the all-important question: What shall we do about it?

Three or four of us began recently to discuss this question, privately, by mail, and we decided to act promptly, to the extent of summoning (some by telephone and telegraph) to a conference in Chicago, some eight or ten representative manufacturers, dealers, publishers and honey-producers. As a result, such a meeting was held March 14th and 15th, the whole two days being occupied in forming an organization, and in discussing ways and means whereby said organization can increase the demand for honey.

The first step was the drafting of a constitution which reads as follows:

### CONSTITUTION

#### Art. I.—Name and Headquarters.

Sec. 1.—The name of this organization shall be "The Honey Producers' League."

Sec. 2.—Its headquarters shall be Chicago, Ill.

#### Art. II.—Objects.

Its objects shall be to create a larger demand for honey by popularizing its use among the consuming public through advertising in newspapers and magazines its great value as a food, and by such other methods as may be considered advisable by the Executive Board. Also by publication of facts concerning the production of honey to counteract any misrepresentation of the same.

#### Art. III.—Membership and Dues.

Sec. 1.—Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

Sec. 2.—Any honey dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm



or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10.00, increased by one-fifth of one (1) per cent. of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

Sec. 3—The annual dues shall be payable in advance, on or before May 1 of each year.

Sec. 4—Membership shall cease when dues are in arrears three months.

#### **Art. IV—Executive Board.**

Sec. 1—Any bee-keeper may become sisting of seven members, shall be elected by mail ballot annually in the month of March (after the first election), the ballots to be sent to the membership between March 1 and 5, the polls to be closed at noon April 1. They shall be the seven members receiving the highest number of votes cast. In case of a tie vote, the other members of the Board shall decide it.

Sec. 2—The votes shall be mailed to the Secretary, who, with another member to be selected by the balance of the Executive Board, shall together count the votes and certify the result to the Manager, who shall then forward copies of the same to the United States bee-papers for publication, and also give same in his annual report.

Sec. 3—The Executive Board shall have the general management of the League, and shall elect from their number the officers named in Article V, Sec. 1, who shall execute the orders of the Board, and hold their several offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4—The Executive Board shall meet annually, on the third Wednesday in April, in Chicago, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before it.

Sec. 5—Special meetings of the Executive Board shall be held when called by the President, upon request of three or more members of the Board.

#### **Art. V—Officers.**

Sec. 1—The officers shall be a Pres-

ident, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager.

Sec. 2—The duties of the President and Vice-President shall be such as usually devolve upon these officers.

Sec. 3—The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the meetings of the Executive Board, and to count the ballots of all votes of the membership, as provided by Art. IV, Sec. 2, the result of which he is to forward at once to the Manager.

Sec. 4—The Treasurer shall keep a record of all moneys received from the Manager, giving his receipt therefor; and he shall pay out funds only on bills approved as per Sec. 5 of this article.

Sec. 5—The duties of the Manager shall be to conduct the actual business of the League as directed by the Executive Board; to keep a list of the membership; to account for all moneys received, and turn same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; to prepare and mail in March of each year, to the membership, an annual report containing a financial statement, and such other matters as would be of interest to all concerned, including all ballots and amendments; and to issue orders on the Treasurer for payment of all bills, when countersigned by the President.

Sec. 6—The Treasurer and Manager shall each furnish such bond as shall be satisfactory to the Executive Board.

#### **Art. VI—Salaries and Expenses.**

Sec. 1—No salary shall be paid any officer of this League, but the actual expense of holding meetings of the Executive Board (when they deem such necessary) shall be paid from the general expense-fund.

Sec. 2—There shall be an allowance of five (5) per cent. of the cash receipts to cover all general expenses, such as printing, meetings of the Executive Board, etc., the remaining ninety-five (95) per cent. to be applied on the advertising proper.

#### **Art. VII—Amendments.**

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the member-



ship at any regular election, provided such proposed amendment be first submitted to the Executive Board and approved by it.

#### MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING.

A temporary organization was effected and the foregoing Constitution adopted, when, upon motion of Ralph W. Boyden, the following members were elected as an Executive Board: Dr. C. C. Miller, W. Z. Hutchinson, Arthur L. Boyden, George W. York, C. P. Dadant, N. E. France and George C. Lewis.

A permanent organization was then formed, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. C. C. Miller; Vice-President, George C. Lewis; Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson; Treasurer, Arthur L. Boyden; Manager, George W. York.

Before adjourning it was resolved to do no general advertising until there is at least \$5,000 in the hands of the Treasurer; the Manager was instructed to take the necessary steps for securing the incorporation of the League; and the Secretary and Manager were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary literature for use in soliciting membership.

#### SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

While the Constitution quite clearly outlines the aims and objects of the League, a few questions will naturally spring to the lips of one who contemplates joining its ranks, hence it may be well to answer in advance as many as possible of them.

Naturally, the first question asked will be: "Why form a new organization, when the constitution of the National allows the use of its funds for such work?" Principally, because the National has not enough money at its command to do the work effectively, and it could not raise enough without a change in its Constitution, as, at present, only one extra assessment of \$1.00 per member can be made each year, while the work of

advertising, to be effective, requires thousands of dollars at once.

Perhaps some will ask why the matter was not discussed in advance in the bee-papers, and a public meeting called? Why was the matter kept quiet, and the work done with apparent secrecy? It was done so quickly, simply to save time. When the true situation had fairly dawned upon the three or four who were first discussing the matter, it became equally apparent that only by the most prompt and active work could anything be done that would help the sale of the last year's honey crop before the coming of this year's crop.

Some may wonder why the members of the Executive Board were all chosen so near Chicago. They were thus chosen that they might quickly and cheaply attend Board-meetings. Should an important question requiring immediate action come up, telegrams sent every member in the afternoon would enable them to be in Chicago the next morning. If any mistake has been made in the choice of officers, it can be corrected at the next election. As it is, however, it is doubtful if a set of officers can be chosen who would have more completely at heart the success of the undertaking. Besides this, they are all friendly to one another, and will work harmoniously as a unit.

It may be asked why no salaries are paid the officers. If these men are willing to give so freely of their money, they should be equally willing to give their time; besides, if they were paid salaries, many might be inclined to look upon the whole thing as a scheme on the part of the officers to put money into their pockets. As it is, these men are really putting in their time, money, and energies, expecting no reward except such as will come to them from the improved conditions of bee culture. Only as honey-producers are benefited, will any benefit come to manufacturers, dealers and publishers, yet a heavier burden is placed upon them than upon



the actual honey-producer. The contributions of the Board-members alone will reach nearly \$1,000.

Every one, will, of course, be interested in knowing what forms of advertising will be adopted. Mainly that of advertising in the daily papers and magazines. (No advertising will be done in the bee journals, as that would be simply a waste of money). Probably the first feature will be that of killing, or removing, the false beliefs regarding the manufacture of artificial comb honey. Large space, perhaps one-fourth, or one-eighth-page, will be used in leading dailies, a large heading reading something as follows:

#### **\$10,000 FORFEITED!**

Then will follow an explanation and refutation of the matter, and the offer of \$10,000 as a forfeit to any one who can show a sample of comb honey that has been produced artificially. Of course, care will be taken to word the offer properly, so that no technical advantage may be taken. The best talent of the country will be employed in preparing and placing the advertising. Many papers that publish these advertisements will probably be willing also to publish articles on bee-keeping written with a view to increasing the demand for honey. Possibly firms that print "patent insides" for other newspapers may be induced to use such articles.

At fairs and exhibitions, it may be advisable to have educational honey exhibits, together with the distribution of suitable literature. Possibly it may be well to put stereopticon lecturers in the field; but, as has already been stated, newspaper advertising will be the main feature.

#### **An Encouraging Incident.**

Let me tell just one little incident: On the train while going home from the meeting, I fell to talking with a young man who occupied the seat with me. As we became somewhat acquainted, I told him of the object of my trip to Chicago, going somewhat into detail. In reply, he said, in substance:

"At our home we are fond of biscuit and pancakes, with honey or

maple syrup. We send down to Vermont, to an acquaintance, to get the maple syrup, as that is the only way we can feel certain we are getting the pure article. We don't buy honey very often, because, while I had never heard how the story started, as you explain it, I had been led to believe that a good share, even of comb honey, was manufactured stuff (mostly paraffine and glucose) and I didn't care to eat it. I am very glad to have met you and to have it proved to me so conclusively that I can eat comb honey, and feel that it is the genuine article."

Friends, there are millions of men and women just exactly like my chance acquaintance, and, in the language of the street, it is "up to us" to convince them of the error of their belief. If we could induce one million of them to step into the groceries tomorrow and each buy a pound of honey, what do you suppose would happen?

This is the work for us to do, and it is the most important work that has been taken up in our line in many a long year. Every other industry is pushing its products upon the markets by every means imaginable; are we to sit supinely down and let ignorance, misrepresentation and business enterprize push our product off the earth? See how new and unknown things are pushed to the front by the force of advertising; let us not lag behind, but use this new force in modern business—advertising—to push our delicious product into the position it so richly deserves.

Just a parting word: Don't wait to "see how it is going to turn out." If others are putting in their time and money for the good of the cause—to accomplish something that will help you—meet them half-way, join hands with them, do it promptly, and success is assured.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Flint, Mich.

Secretary.

Address all business correspondence, membership dues, etc., to the Manager, George W. York, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



## Western Bee Journal.

Entered as second-class matter January 9, 1905,  
at the post office at Kingsburg, Cal., under the  
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

P. F. ADELSBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

KINGSBURG, CAL.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 A YEAR, STRICTLY IN  
ADVANCE. TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.  
24 CENTS EXTRA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS— Give both old and  
new address when a change is desired.

DISCONTINUANCES— A subscriber wishing  
to stop his paper must notify the publisher and  
pay all arrears, otherwise he is responsible as  
long as the paper is sent.

☞ If this item is marked with blue pencil it  
means that your subscription expires with this  
issue, or that you are in arrears, and that you  
are invited to renew.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

75 cents per inch, each insertion. For a 6 months  
contract a discount of 10 per cent is allowed, and  
20 per cent off for yearly contracts. When electros  
are furnished the rate is 60 cents per inch, with  
above discounts. A page contains 14 inches.

## EDITORIAL.

Some of our friends have been taking us to task because we did not say anything concerning an attack made upon us by a certain self-appointed "Moses" for western beekeepers. The attack was prompted first, because we told the truth, and second, because we would not permit a certain "Moses" to dictate the policy of this paper. We have not seen fit to take up this matter, for the reason that with all who know these parties this "attack" falls flat. We have resided here long enough that we are willing to compare notes with all comers, as to our character and integrity. Anyhow, the matter is like this: If you take issue with a skunk you are apt to come off

with an everlasting and fearfully bad odor about you, even though you slay the skunk.

We are pleased to call attention to the ad. of Mr. L. E. Mercer, of Ventura, California, in this issue. Mr. Mercer is one of the mainstays among beekeepers in this golden state and it is a source of pleasure to have him represented in our columns. By referring to the advertisement mentioned the reader will see that Mr. Mercer has gone into the queen rearing business in good style and has secured Mr. Abram Titoff to assist him in this work, which signifies much.

We are pleased to call attention to the fact that we are doing considerable work in advertising honey and its uses. We are publishing a weekly newspaper in Kingsburg called the **RECORDER**, and in that paper we never miss an opportunity to say something about the good qualities of honey. As a result we have created quite an interest in good honey and in making this new demand in the markets we find much satisfaction. It is a pleasure to us to do our fellow man good, and when we cause people to ask for honey at the stores we know that the merchant will ask the beekeeper to bring some to him. If we had a dozen newspapers we would use every one of them in the same way—that is, we would never miss a chance to say something good for the beekeeper and his honey. There is no better medium in which to do this sort of advertising than a newspaper. Here is where we have an advantage over our contemporaries!

The G. B. Lewis Co. have changed their ad in this issue and we ask that you look it up. This is one of the best and largest firms in the bee supply business in the United States. These people have been advertising with us for some time, and we have found it a pleasure to do business with them. The G. B. Lewis Co. is

all right. Send to them for their catalogue of supplies. The California Lumber & Milling Co., of 738 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal., are selling agents for the Lewis Co., and all western beekeepers can now get Lewis goods right at home.

Those people who have had a hesitancy about subscribing for the Journal have no reason for their suspicions. No exclusive bee publication on earth has made the record that this one has. Beginning a year and a half ago, in the face of a record of defunct bee papers all over the west, we knew that most bee men would hesitate about subscribing, and with that idea in mind we determined to redeem a lost confidence—not in ourselves but the proposition of a bee paper being published in the west with a certain success. We ask that our readers look over our list of advertisers. Every ad in our paper is paid for in cash, and some are even paid for six months and a year in advance. We repeat that this paper is here to stay, and no man need have the least fear to come to the front as a subscriber. We purpose to be of some benefit to the bee men of the west, if they will only let us. Our columns are open to them and we are always glad to consider the interests of any western locality when it comes to helping them along. This paper has the confidence of nearly every large enterprise and institution in the west that has taken the pains to investigate us. We expect to make this the best and largest bee publication published anywhere just as soon as we are encouraged to do so. For a good many years now there has been a cry for a western bee paper, and now that we have one let us see to it that it prospers. We want the bee men of the west to feel that this is their paper.

Mrs S. A. Standlee, of Mathis, Texas, is one of our new advertisers. Mrs. Standlee is a queen breeder and has a

most excellent reputation. She is the only lady we know of who makes a business of breeding queens, and we bespeak for her a liberal share of your patronage. Write to her and say that you saw her ad in the WESTERN BEE JOURNAL.

## GRAHAM HYDE BEE COMPANY SPECIALTIES.

**FALCONERS BEE KEEPERS SUPPLIES.** At factory prices. We have Falconers branch house governing the entire Southwestern States and Mexico. Send for Catalogue.

**BEEES AND QUEENS.** All leading races. Bess and Nuclei in any quantity for distant shipments a Specialty. Send for Circular and Prices.

**HONEY AND WAX.** Bought and sold. Honey cans in season. Be sure to get our prices.

**OUR MOTTO.** Everything the beekeeper wants and to buy his product in return. Correspondence earnestly requested.

**THE GRAHAM HYDE BEE CO.,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**  
Successors to the Hyde Bee Supply Co

**Bee-Keepers Wanting Fine  
BEEES AND QUEENS**  
Send for circulars to G. W. Bercaw,  
El Toro, Orange Co., Cal.

**WANTED!  
BEEESWAX**

WE PAY...  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES  
JOHN FINNIGAN CO.  
LOS ANGELES, - - - CAL.



# DO YOU WANT \$ \$ \$


**The best book of the kind. More and better Information: Worth More Money than all Others.**

Tells you all about the Mail Order Business from A to Z. It tells you how to start with little capital and make money from the very beginning and get hundreds of cash orders per day; how others do it; it tells you where to get free circulars of fast selling goods with your Name and Address printed on as Dealers; where to get Illustrated Catalogues containing 16 pages, advertising mail merchandise and fast selling Novelties, \$2 to \$4 per 1000 copies with your name and address printed on as Manufacturer and Dealer; where to get the goods at lowest rates; where to get all kinds of fast selling mail merchandise at rock-bottom prices; where to get all kinds of fast selling books sold through the Novelty Trade for 2 to 5 cts. each that retail readily at 25 to 50 cents each; where to get all first-class subscription books at lowest wholesale prices; where to get all kinds of circulars with your imprint on as publisher; where to get all kinds of watches and Jewelry direct from factory at wholesale prices; where to get cuts and electrotypes advertising same; where to get paper Boxes and Labels at bottom prices; where to get Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Bicycles, Firearms and Notions at wholesale prices; where to sell produce at the highest market price; what, when and where to advertise successfully; how to secure free space; where to get free electrotyping; where to get 500 to 5000 good XX Envelopes free, all printed as you wish; where to sell old letters at big prices; how to sell copied addresses; where to get a complete set of small and large circulars containing your name and address as manufacturer or dealer in Novelties, at 52c. to 75cts. per 1000, goods at less than 1/2 price to the trade; where to get many other circulars and goods for the Mail Order and Novelty Trade at rock-bottom prices. The Novelty Dealers Guide, will give you the names and addresses of several firms that pay big prices for the addresses of Merchants, Dealers, Farmers, etc., in each county. Where to get Rubber Stamp Outfits, Printing Presses, Typewriters, etc. Best advertising agents to patronize, who will save and make you money; when and where to get cheap printing done; how to mail your advertising matter; how to make your ads. take well, charm the readers, etc.; how to do Manufacturing Business at your own home, what to manufacture and how to put it on the trade, it gives the best methods, secrets and formulas known by which you can make hundreds of Dollars Annually without leaving your own home; we tell you where to get wooden and tin boxes and bottles, any size, from \$1 to \$2 per gross; where to get Drugs of all kinds and many other articles not named here. This department will be worth hundreds of dollars to YOU. Tell you how to start a paper on small capital and make money; how to carry on the Mail Business at your own home and save office rent. "This business is suited to women as well as men; quite often they do better." Any one who can read and write can do a Mail Order Business by consulting The Novelty Dealers Guide. A copy of this Wonderful Book and **500 Great Advertising Secrets** sent securely sealed by mail post-paid for only \$2.00. Send for a copy and become wise in the mail order business, sit in your chair and make money rain or shine. Books sent soon as money is received. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## SPECIAL WHOLESALE OFFER!

Cut off and return this Coupon with **50c.**, and receive the Novelty Dealers Guide, also a copy of our New Book, entitled **500 Great Advertising Secrets**. Best published. All for only **50c.**

**This is a Special Offer, so send now.**

 Both Books are Copyrighted. Get the Genuine.

## BURGES PUBLISHING CO.,

Dept. N. V.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## A Series of Articles Now Running IN THE

### California Review

Are particularly interesting. Issued as follows:

August—"San Francisco Illustrated."

September—"Telegraph Hill in History."

October—"The Story of Yerba Buena."

November—"Presidio, San Francisco."

December—"Old Mission Dolores and the New."

**\$1.00 a Year. 10 Cents a Copy.**

Send for Sample Copy.

HENRY F. PERNAU, Publisher,  
543 Clay St., San Francisco.

## LAST YEAR

The Petaluma, Cal., hens laid 3,497,334 dozen eggs for shipment beside home consumption and the immense numbers used in the incubators for the next crop of chicks. This amount is correct. The figures for the daily shipments are gathered and printed every week in the PETALUMA WEEKLY POULTRY JOURNAL, and wouldn't you like to be a regular reader of a chicken paper printed at the greatest poultry center in the world? The price is \$1. for 52 nos.

## READ THIS and DO IT QUICK

**ALL  
ONE YEAR  
\$1.10**

Without Cleanings, 50 Cents.

The Modern Farmer,  
Green's Fruit Grower,  
Agricultural Epitomist,  
The Mayflower and Ten  
Beautiful Flowering Bulbs,  
Cleanings in Bee Culture.

Good only a short time. Address

**MODERN FARMER, Box 9, ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

## CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWER

The leading authority and best publication in the State for both dealer and producer.



Keep posted on Marketing conditions. Don't fail to subscribe at once.

You need the timely contents of this paper each week.



**Price The Year, \$2.00**

320 SANSOME ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## HONEY CANS

The new 3.6 and 12 pound friction top honey cans have been made the standard honey packages for Texas by the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association. Write me for the name of carload dealer nearest you for all kinds of cans. Let me know your wants, as the honey season is coming on. I am also in the market for whole crops of first-class honey.

Mar 31

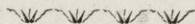
UDO TOPPERWEIN,  
1322 SOUTH FLORES ST.  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BUY YOUR

**HIVES AND  
FIXTURES.....**

FROM THE

**White Manufacturing Co.**



They will save you money;  
best for least price; catalog  
and price list free : : : : :

**THE WHITE MFG CO**

BLOSSOM, LAMAR CO., TEXAS.



# The American Bee-Keeper.

A 36 page illustrated monthly in its 14th year.

Subscription 50 cents a year.

To new subscribers only, one year 35 cents,

Three years for \$1.00 in advance.

The bee news of the world.

Accurate market reports from the world's trade centers.

Northern Office Jamestown, N. Y.

Southern Office Ft. Pierce, Florida

**WRITE TODAY!**

## It Pays You Well

To get your Bees and Queens  
from the South.

All reports go to show that bees and queens shipped from the South (especially those reared by us), give larger yields of honey every year than those that are wintered in the North. Let us begin now to arrange to furnish you all the queens and bees you may need the coming season. We make a specialty of bees in car load lots; 1, 2 and 3-frame nuclei and full colonies furnished at all times. Get our prices before you buy elsewhere. We will save you time the coming season, besides our stocks are the best and very complete.

Untested queens from now until February 1st \$1.00 each, or \$10.00 per dozen. Tested from \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. The best breeders \$3.00 each.

Write us; we will fit you out in what you want.

Our 1905 Catalog is now ready for delivery. It describes the six different races of bees we breed. Write for it. Address

**THE BEE AND HONEY CO.,**

Will Atchley, Prop.

Box 79, Beeville, Bee Co., Texas

## BEES AND QUEENS.

Have you tried my Queens? They are as good as money can buy. They are daughters of imported mothers, and inured to mate them purely work is no object whatever.

When you purchase a Queen from me I guarantee perfect satisfaction. I fill all orders promptly. I have the three banded Italians, Goldens, Cyprian, Carniolans, Holylands and Albinos.

Untested of either race 75 cents each. Tested, \$1.50. Breeders, \$3.00 each. Special prices on lots of a dozen or more.

Two framed Nuclei a specialty.



**B. H. STANLEY,** Beeville, Texas.

## Bee Keepers' Supplies.

We are agents for Root's Celebrated Bee Keepers Supplies, handling them in carload lots. We are prepared to sell at factory prices, f.o.b. Dallas. Send for catalogue.

### SEEDS

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