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Los Angeles, California: Pacific Bee Journal Co., May, 1902

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P119

VOL. V.

MAY, 1902

NO. 5

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



NATIONAL BEE KEEPERS AS-
SOCIATION MEETS AT DENVER
First Week in September & Low Rates
SEE EDITORIALS



Texas Queens from the Lone Star Apiaries

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, Props.

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

Long Tongue, Imported Stock or Golden Queens

They have bought out the Queen-rearing business of O. F. Hyde & Son of Hutton, Texas, and by buying more bees and increasing their number of nuclei they are better prepared than ever to cater to the trade of the bee-keeping public.

One of Root's Long-Tongue Breeders Imported Stock Direct from Italy Goldens from Leading Queen Breeders

Fine breeders of each of the above have been added to their yards. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Queen circular and price list.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON

P. O. Box 190

Floresville, Texas

“Colorado’s Characteristics; the Advantages of Irrigation; and How Western Bee-Keeping Differs from that of the East,” is the title of a six-page editorial in the January issue of the Bee-Keepers’ Review.

The editor spent nearly two weeks, last November, with his camera among the bee-keepers of Colorado; and this “write-up” is the result. It is illustrated by several pictures taken by the editor, showing the mountains, alfalfa fields, “ricks” of alfalfa hay, herds of cattle, apiaries, hives, etc. Mr. M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies in Colorado producing two carloads of comb honey, begins a series of articles in this issue. His first article is on “Hive Covers,” and is the best of anything that has yet appeared on that subject.

Send ten cents for this issue, and with it will be sent two other late but different issues. A coupon will be sent entitling the holder to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

With these copies of the Review will be sent an offer whereby 12 back numbers of the Review may be secured entirely free; and the first few who accept this offer will get, as those back numbers, the volume for 1901 complete.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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Buy them of H. G. QUIRIN, the largest queen-breeder in the North

The A. I. Root & Co. tell us our stock is extra fine. Editor York, of the A. B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to time, while J. L. Gandy, of Humbolt, Neb., has secured over 400 lbs honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our Queens. We have files of testimonials similar to the above. Our breeders originated from the highest priced long tongued Red Clover Queens in the U. S. Fine Queens, promptness and square dealing has built up our present business, which was established in 1888. Price of Golden and Colored Queens before July 1, warranted:

		1	6	12
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Extra selected, tested, the best that money can buy	4 00			

We guarantee safe arrival to any State, continental island or any European country, can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep three to five hundred queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 to 100. Free circular. Address all orders to QUIRIN, the Queen Breeder, Parkertown, Ohio. (Parkertown is a P. O. Money Order office.)

EARLY QUEENS from the South

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From our superior strain of Italians. Healthy prolific Queens. Vigorous industrious workers. Prolific Queens mean strong colonies, strong colonies mean full supers. Try our strain of Italians, you will not regret it.

Choice Tested Queens, \$1.00 each
 Untested Queens, 75c; \$8.00 per doz.

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Bred from stock showing 19-100 to 22-100 inch tongue measurements. They are gentle, they made their mark as honey gatherers; are the Red Clover hustlers of America.

Muth's Strain Improved Golden Italians

Are beautiful gold all over; must be seen to be appreciated, no better reared. Safe arrival guaranteed. Either the above fine strains as follows; untested 75c each, 6 for \$4.00; selected tested, best money can buy, \$1.50 each, 5 for \$7.50.

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Brilliant white & colors. Furnished in powder form

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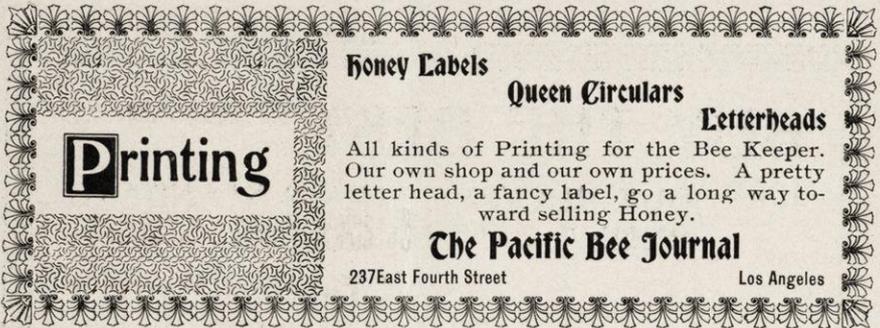
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Are getting the bee fever badly. They haven't bees enough at home and will take all the Bees California will sell. If you are afraid of a dry year, or have more Bees than you need let us sell them for you in this new market.

We have unexcelled opportunities for doing this kind of business, and our commissions are reasonable.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

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A carload of sections and a full line of other supplies. The Bingham Bee Smoker, \$1.25. The Silk Bee Vail, 50c. 2 x 4 frame Cowan Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors. All kinds of Storage Honey Tanks. Uncapping Cans.

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A 32-page catalogue, with 16 pages on Queens, Foundation, Building Up, Diseases, Moving, Product, Package, Markets and Profits, free for the asking,

PACIFIC HONEY PRODUCERS SUCCESSORS TO

BENNETT BEE HIVE CO., 237 E. Fourth St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Contents

Market Reports - - - - - 115
 Honey Drips - - - - - 117
 Mystery of Encino Canyon - - - 118
 San Diego's Yield . - - - - 119
 Rearing Good Queens - - - 119-20
 California Method of Honey Pro-
 duction - - - - - 121-22
 Tulare County Ordinance - - - 122
 Don'ts—Selling Honey - - - 123
 Respiration of the Bee - - - 124
 Editorial—National Convention - 125-26
 Advertisements 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133

Tennessee Queens

Fine lot of choice tested Queens reared last season, daughters of select imported, and select five-band Queens, reared 3/4 miles apart, and mated to select drones. Straight five-band, and the VERY BEST three-band breeders \$5.00 each; select golden and three-band tested, \$3.00 each; tested, \$1.50 each. Untested warranted Queens from same breeders, 75c each.

No bees owned within 2 1/4 miles of these yards, none impure nearer than 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. Safe arrival guaranteed. 29 years' experience. Discounts on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty.

JOHN M. DAVIS

SPRING HILL, TENN.

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Room 304

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PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI

VIA MAZZINI No. 70 BOLOGNA (ITALY)

PRICE LIST

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

The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by means of post-money-orders.

The addresses and rail-way stations are desired exact, and in a clear hand writing.

If by chance a Queen Bee dies upon the journey, it must be returned, accompanied with a Post-Certificate, and another Queen Bee will be sent immediately in its stead.

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We pay 24 cents per lb. cash or 26 cents in trade for any good quantity of overage wax delivered at Los Angeles. Send sample and state quantity.

In shipping, do not pack in newspaper, and be sure to put name on box and write us by mail of the shipment.

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Comb and Extracted Honey in Car Lots

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We manufacture to order all kinds of Sheet Metal Work, Tanks,
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Estimates Furnished

159 and 161 North Spring Street

SPECIAL NOTICES

BY THE

Pacific Honey Producers

Ancient Honey

We desire to experiment on the value of honey in aging, believing that like other goods it "improves with age. If this is true it will add to its value, especially as an investment, and this storage of honey will aid in the commercial value. Kindly send large samples with description, source of and age. Will pay for same, and here offer \$5 for the oldest sample sent us before May.

A Bee Hive Paint at 60c. a Gallon

MAGNITE

A powder mixed with water and applied with a broad flat brush.

Fire and water proof.

One gallon will cover 300 square feet.

Especially fine for

BEE HIVES

Being odorless and free from strong chemicals. Does not crack nor scale. The cheapest and best paint in use.

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516 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES

Sole Agents.

**Supplies for
Bee Raisers**

Tanks, Tin, Hive Rabbets,
and all supplies for the
Apiary.

Also Stoves and Ranges, General
Hardware, Plumbing and Tinning

Nauerth Hardware Co.

330 South Spring St.

Market Reports

RECEIVED LAST OF THE MONTH

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

CINCINNATI—Honey—The market on extracted honey is good with prices lower. Amber for manufacturing purposes brings from 5¼ to 6½, better grades from 7 to 8. Fancy comb honey sells at 16, lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax is strong at 27 to 30.—THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—**Honey**—Choice white comb honey produced from basswood and white clover is scarce, and brings 15 cents per lb, all other kinds of white is in over supply, and the market is weak at 12 to 13; light amber grades, 10 to 11; dark, 8 to 9; candied and mixed lots, 7 to 8; extracted weak with white ranging from 5½ to 6½; amber and dark, 5 to 5½. Beeswax selling at 32 and in good demand.—R. A. BURNETT & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—**Honey**—Below I quote you our honey market as it is now. Fancy white comb honey, No. 1, 15 to 16; A No. 1, 14 to 15; No. 1, 13 to 14; No. 2, 12 to 13; No. 3, 11 to 12; No. 1, dark, 9 to 11; No. 2, — to —; white extracted, 7 to 7½; dark, 5 to 6; beeswax, 27 to 30; dark, 23 to 25. Very little stock around our market and demand good.—W. C. TOWNSEND.

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

LOS ANGELES—**Honey**—Movements very active, demand for light amber brisk, white extracted, fair; comb honey about gone; fancy white comb honey, 12 to 15; No. 1, 11 to 14; amber, 10 to 12; extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 4½ and 5½; amber, 4 to 5.—BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—**Honey**—No. 1 white comb honey, 15 to 16; No. 2, 13 to 14; amber, 12; white extracted honey, 7½ to 8; amber, 6 to 7. Beeswax scarce, and wanted, 22 to 28 per pound. Demand fair and very little arriving now.—W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.

SAN FRANCISCO—**Honey**—Honey is coming better; Eastern and European demand is picking up. Extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 4¼ to 5¼; amber, 4 to 4½; comb honey, 10 to 12½; beeswax, 24 to 26.

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

MILWAUKEE—Honey—As winter season approaches we expect a large demand. This market favorable. Fancy white comb honey, 16 to 17; No. 1 white, 15 to 16; amber comb honey, 12 to 14; extracted, 7 and 8; beeswax, 25 to 30.—A. T. BISHOP & Co.

Honey Buyers

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Pacific Honey Producers, 237 E. Fourth Johnson, Carvell & Co., 251 San Pedro St. Haas, Baruch & Co., 320 N. Los Angeles St. M. A. Newmark & Co., 141 N. Los Angeles The J. K. Armsby Co., 121 W. Third St. Germain Fruit Co., 326 S. Main St. Elwin Syrup Co., Boyd and San Pedro Sts. Roth Hamilton, 122 West Third St.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

\$1.00 a Year



The A B C of Bee Culture for 1901 has been largely re-written, this edition is the 75th. Contains

500 double column pages, and many beautiful illustrations. Is the book for beginners. Price \$1.20 postpaid, or \$1.00 by express or with other goods.

\$1.75 we send the A B C and the Pacific Bee Journal 1 year.

\$1.25 we send Gleanings and the Pacific Bee Journal 1 year.

\$2.25 we send Gleanings, Pacific Bee Journal 1 year and the A B C.

MAKE A PRESENT of the Pacific Bee Journal to some friend or to one who needs the paper to improve his methods or to keep him from breaking down your market. The men who take no paper are the ones who make low prices in selling their crop.

Our club rates with other papers are very low and many take advantage of the low price for two papers.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

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The American Bee Keeper (monthly)	50	1.00
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The Progressive Bee Keeper (monthly)	50	1.00
The Southland Queen (monthly)	50	1.00
The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal (monthly)	50	1.00

A Victor Queen Bee from Texas and the Journal this year and all of 1902 for \$1.25

Subscriptions at above rates will be taken in honey or beeswax at market prices.

A MAP OF THE HONEY COUNTRY

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

\$1.00
Per
Year

The Pacific Bee Journal

PUBLISHED BY
**The Pacific
Bee Journal
Co.**
237 E. 4TH ST.
LOS ANGELES
CAL.

Vol. 5

May, 1902

No. 5

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

Los Angeles Fruit World: Kings County Honey.—C. K. Decker of Agiola district sold three tons for \$80 a ton for shipment to Indiana.

Oceanside Blade: The Lux brothers have devoted most of the week to moving one of their apiaries to a new location, putting up a honey house, etc.

Ventura Independent: M. H. Mendelsohn is starting a new apiary about eight miles east of this place on the Newhall road. Bee men in this section think this will be a good honey year.

San Diego Union: Capt. Mumford made his annual shipment of beeswax, nearly 5000 pounds, yesterday, by steamer Spokane to San Francisco, thence to London by Cosmos line.

Ventura Free Press: J. M. Owens returned from Newhall lately where he has an apiary of 235 colonies. He also attended to shipping his honey crop of 23 tons to Los Angeles.

Elsinore Times: (March 31.): Unknown parties have stolen eighteen stands of bees from the apiary of Henry Langstaff. The bees were the property of C. M. Gilman, and were near the road, apart from the principal apiary.

Phoenix (Arizona) Republican: Arizona Honey.—William Lossing returned yesterday from Chicago, where he marketed a carload of Salt River valley honey. He disposed of the honey very satisfactorily, the carload returning him nearly \$1300. He has apiaries in six different places in the valley.

Ventura Press: John Easley and his father have returned from Ione, California, after an extended absence. They shipped in a carload of bees which they have put on Mr. Austin's ranch. The Easley Bros. have a bee ranch in the Topo. Warren Easley remain at Ione to take care of their crop of strawberries there.

Sun, San Diego, Cal., April 24: Several of the Ramona apiarists are doubling the number of their stands, among whom is J. H. Jacobson, who has just increased his number from 200 to 400 stands. Bee raising and honey making is very profitable at present, and the apiaries here are noted for the quality of the honey produced.

Downey Champion, April 5: The Walk Brothers, who returned this week from their first trip this season to their mountain bee ranch, started back Wednesday with another load of bees and supplies for the coming honey campaign. They intend to keep 250 honey producing colonies this season. The finest season for many years is the prospect.

THE MYSTERY OF ENCINO CANYON

Some Ancient History in Southern California Bee-Keeping

BY CHIA

CHAPTER III.

We exchanged work with Reuben at this season, gladly giving our labor for his instruction. His hives, or "gums," were tall boxes with cross pieces nailed inside, and with holes bored near the bottom for an entrance. This was the hive proper. The super was a bottomless box, somewhat smaller, with no cross pieces. The honey, of course, was taken from the super. This was done by removing the box and simply cutting out the comb. If there happened to be brood, no matter. It all went. So I discovered why Reuben always called it robbing when he took honey from the bees. The honey, wax, brood and all was put into a contrivance somewhat resembling a modern sun extractor, and melted out by the heat of the sun. It was all a most unsatisfactory process, both for us and the bees, but as we knew of no better way, we made haste to order boxes and appliances of the same kind, for his boxes were certainly an improvement over our motley array. We were thirsting for knowledge, but knew not where to look. Neither "we nor our neighbor had ever heard of a bee journal in those days, and apparently bee literature was not very largely on the market in the West. Reuben had a copy of Harbison's book, which we eagerly devoured, but we were not satisfied. Another thing troubled me greatly. I longed to see the inner workings of the hive, but the bees as strongly objected, and in this sort of hive I did not see how my wish was ever to be gratified. All I could tell was that there was a box full of

bees, ever ready to sting. I was very anxious to make the acquaintance of Her Majesty, the queen, but so far I had met with nothing but disappointment. To see the way Joseph and Reuben rigged themselves up to "rob" was enough to give one bad dreams. They donned extra shirts and overalls, fastened them securely at waist, neck and ankles, and wore the strangest head-gear imaginable. In fact, they were as thoroughly disguised as any set of robbers could desire, and as scarecrows were a great success. About this time a friend in the city, who had heard of our new venture sent is a Langstroth hive. I was delighted, as I always had objected to the bee "gums," even while admitting that they were an improvement on the honey receptacle from which Samson regaled himself when on his search for a wife. But when we came to examine our new treasure we were greatly puzzled. There seemed to be no room for the bees, and where, I asked Joseph, is the royal apartment? He could not answer, and as neither of us could understand the new contrivance, he sadly put it away until we should have more light. Another friend in Los Angeles wrote us of a machine to take the honey from the comb, but Reuben said such things were too expensive and complicated for poor people to meddle with; so our ardor was once more cooled. I gained the impression in a vague sort of way that a honey extractor was something after the fashion of a thrashing machine and fully as expensive.

CHIA.

SAN DIEGO'S YIELD

BY W. D. FRENCH.

The present indications are most favorable for a good yield of honey the coming season in San Diego county. Moreover, it is exceedingly flattering at this time. This locality is able to report eleven (11) inches of rain so far, which in itself is a small amount, but coming as it has in the latter part of the season and penetrating its moisture well down into the roots of our honey producing plants, insuring to the bee men a crop which will probably exceed that of one year ago.

It is safe to approximate the output at this station at 500 cases, or a case to the colony.

Santa Maria and Ballena are also most favored localities, representing in the aggregate over two thousand colonies, all of which finds its outlet at this station.

Foster, March 29, 1902.

REARING GOOD QUEENS

BY DR. E. GALLUP

A number of years ago Mr. Aaron Snyder went onto Kelley's Island in Lake Erie with all his paraphernalia, consisting of an imported queen, 100 small neucli boxes and bees to stock them. Of course he stocked them without regard to whether they were of the right age or not. That is, old bees, nurses, etc. Previous to this he advertised that he would supply pure Italians by the wholesale, consequently he received a large amount of orders. You see he counted his chickens before they were hatched. Well, his first batch of queens hatched out, to use his own language, as black as crows, and he came to the conclusion that his queen was impure. So he had to disappoint his customers. You see the island was cold and windy, no bees to keep up warmth

and all under the worst possible conditions. He made a miserable failure. The fact is, one can raise queens blacker than any black bee you ever saw from the purest Italian queen. I know this, for I raised them before I learned better. I had hard work to convince him that it was not the fault of the queen, but his own bad management. But he finally owned up that the queen was all right.

Many are advocating requeening their apiaries every spring with young cheap queens from the south and do not understand that they are ruining their apiaries by so doing. They seem to think that a bee is a bee anyhow. Now by raising your cheap queens with insufficient food, etc., you have shortened the life of the queen from four, five or six years to from three to eighteen months. Have you not shortened the life of her progeny in proportion, consequently lessened the production? You certainly have.

We will suppose you start in with 300 colonies with the short lived queens and with the short lived inferior workers you have 300 colonies, spring count, and I start in with 150, spring count, all up to my standard, and I beat you in the amount of honey, every other thing being equal. There must be some cause for this great difference in yield, for that is about the difference (two to one) in nearly every instance. There are of course exceptions in all general rules. We know that in raising workers there is no more food placed in the cell than is required to develop the larvae sufficiently. All is consumed, none left. Why, in developing the same egg into a fully developed and perfect queen is there such a large amount of food left in the bottom of the cell? Now, if we make up a small neucli and a small amount of bees give them eggs or larvae and they

succeed in raising a queen. The bees feed but a small amount of food; all or nearly all, as the case may be, is consumed. The queen frequently leaves none in the cell when she emerges. What has changed that egg to a queen? Why, from changing the shape of the cell from a horizontal to a partially perpendicular. The egg or larvae has everything lacking to develop a perfect queen. They lack warmth, food, the electricity that a large amount of bees generate when gathering forage rapidly, etc. There is nothing to change or develop that egg into a five or six-years old queen. Consequently her age is not prolonged beyond the age of the common worker. Why do many claim that their black bees are ahead of the Italians for profit? Their black bees have raised natural queens and in a natural manner at swarming time and the Italias have been monkeyed with artificially and unnaturally. I know positively that the Italians, properly raised and bred, are far ahead of the blacks in almost every particular.

A writer in a bee journal says that he has purchased lots of queens and but very few lasted one year. Eighty per cent. of the very light colored ones have died the first winter and none gave the satisfaction of the ones from his own raising. Now you will find that that is about the way it goes as a general rule.

Mr. Adam Grim went to Italy and succeeded in bringing to America and successfully introducing forty-three or forty-five, I have forgotten which, out of fifty purchased. He selected the queens himself out of strong populous colonies that had cast a swarm that season. So he got all young, vigorous and long lived natural raised queens. The old gent was well posted on the difference between properly and improperly raised queens, so you see he started in right and he kept up his stock

right up to the standard of perfection, so that his bees improved instead of running out.

We roomed together at the first national convention at Cincinnati and there was no disagreement on any question about bee keeping. We compared notes every evening until the wee small hours.

What are the conditions in natural swarming and natural queen raising? A good strong colony and bees of all ages; gathering abundance of forage, consisting of nectar, pollen, etc., consequently great warmth, night and day. The colony is keeping up a loud, glad roaring or humming constantly. Now cannot we comply with those conditions to a certain extent? We certainly can. A good queen will fully occupy sixteen L combs with eggs and brood and consequently will have bees in proportion, providing we give her the room and we can prepare a colony of that size at any time when the weather is right. Now, providing they cannot gather sufficient to keep up active operations, why, stimulate by feeding abundantly. Use diluted honey about the consistency of the nectar they usually gather from flowers. Sugar will not answer the purpose as well as honey. In stimulating for comb building sugar answers every purpose. Don't be afraid of getting your colony for queen raising too strong in numbers. Use a two-story hive. I am in favor of large hives for every purpose. A two-story, ten-frame L hive is none too large for me. Hive your swarms in cracker boxes and small nail kegs. Allow them to swarm naturally and you will soon have nail keg and cracker box swarms and queens to match. Have seen that plan tried to my satisfaction. Don't expect to make a radical change the first generation.

Santa Ana, Feb. 1, 1902.

CALIFORNIA METHOD OF HONEY PRODUCTION

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

In California we find several large apiaries under the control of specialists who number their colonies by the hundred, and among these there are seven who keep at least 1000 colonies. Methods of production are most modern. The bees are generally under control of one expert, who has charge, supervision and responsibility of all apiaries. He has a gang of workers numbering perhaps five that he takes with him to do his bidding. He lays out his work, figuring on the condition of the colonies and runs them accordingly. His first work comes in the month of March or after a very copious rain, when he supervises the building up and strengthening of small colonies, the adding of combs, additional stories, spreading of the brood department to encourage the queen in her work. This is all done by his supervision and under his instructions by inexperienced parties who are drilled by him at the beginning of the season. He must be a practical queen rearer and be able to improve the condition of the colonies by the introduction of queens at the proper time for the welfare and increase of the colony. His helpers are fitting up the apiary, cleaning out the weeds, repairing the hives, putting foundation in frames and preparing for the building of combs. This work he keeps up in all the apiaries equalizing wherever he finds a small colony and feeding where it seems a necessity. He is constantly on the watch for any disease and he is most combative in the case of foul-brood. When the season opens, which is generally about the month of May, he and his helpers drive by team to the first apiary. Generally he himself removes the

honey and conveys it to the honey houses where the other four men are at work uncapping, extracting and fitting up the hive bodies for return to the bees. The most successful run 100 colonies in a place. The work of that apiary in extracting time takes a gang of five men a part of the day; when they pack up all their tools and possibly take their extractor with them, and their cook, of course, they drive to the next apiary. Most of these men, I have found, have splendid teams; teams that can make the drives at about ten miles an hour. That is pretty good considering the load they generally carry and the five men and their materials. The principal reason for the expert's removing the honey is that he has a practical knowledge of the condition of the bees and by manipulating he can build up the colonies so that at the next extracting the product will come more evenly from all the hives. It is quite possible that at first extracting he will find colonies that will go ahead of the others and in my interviews I have learned that some colonies would do better than others that seemingly could not pick up the first season would improve the second, so that it is necessary to do the work of manipulation at the time that the honey is to be taken off, so as to equalize the bees for proper honey production in the second extracting. The specialist likes to have his colonies so that they will produce fifteen to twenty pounds at each extracting, or a ton to the hundred colonies.

This process of extracting is gone over on the average of every seven or eight days and so that a gang of five men are supposed to visit all of the apiaries in that eight days. It is generally convenient to have a central camp that is situated near the railroad, which is of easy access to the obtaining of supplies and that

is most centrally located to all of the apiaries. The most profitable work with the bees seems to be between the hours of eight and four as they are more easily handled; there are more bees in the field, less to bother the operator and they are not easily discomfited by his work. At such apiaries large storage tanks are used that will hold nearly half the crop of honey. It has more time to ripen by having these large storage tanks and it does not require the time of the operators until after the extracting season, then the honey is canned and cased in a wholesale way.

In regard to marketing, these big men seldom offer their honey until after the small crops are out of the way. It is generally sent to some centrally located warehouse and held until condition and prices improve. This improvement in condition and prices is generally noted about the colder months, December and January, when the biscuit and cracker manufacturers, confectioners, tobacco and print roll manufacturers lay in their stock, and the jobbers secure their stock for the table trade.

In conclusion these specialists have much the advantage of the small producer; one man has the supervision of all the colonies and he has the work done his way. He has studied the business to make a thorough success, while the small producer with even 200 colonies must hire his helper and must keep him on the ground for the care of that apiary.

There is one thing that I have probably not mentioned and that is the swarming. This is controlled by the introduction in the fall of young queens, and in the spring by giving plenty of room; the use of foundation in spreading the brood nest. This gives the bees plenty of work in all parts of the hives until the next visit of the specialist.

TULARE CO. ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. RV.

An Ordinance to regulate the importation of bees into this, the County of Tulare, any bees, except the Queen bee, transported or sent through the United States mail, without first notifying the County Inspector of Apiaries, or his authorized deputy, of the arrival of said bees, and obtaining a written certificate from said Inspector or his said deputy, that said bees are free from that certain disease known as "Foul Brood" or any other disease which is infectious or contagious in its nature, and injurious to bees, their eggs or larvae.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or either at the discretion of the Court.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and including the 25th day of February, A. D. 1902, and the Clerk of this Board is hereby authorized and directed to cause this ordinance to be published prior thereto in two successive issues of the Tulare County Times, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said Tulare County, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are expressly repealed.

The foregoing ordinance is adopted by said Board of Supervisors of the County of Tulare, State of California, at a regular session of said board, on this 7th day of February, A. D. 1902, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes—D. V. Robinson, W. H.

Moffett, R. W. McFarland, R. N. Clack.

Noes—None.

T. B. TWADDLE,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Tulare, State of California.

Attest:

(Seal) JOHN CUTLER, JR.,

County Clerk and ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Tulare, State of California.

By A. R. Cutler, Deputy.

DON'TS

Don't sell your honey for less than others are selling for.

Don't sell at a sacrifice because you think you must have the proceeds at once.

Don't lower the price, that you may sell before your neighbor does.

Don't be fooled by the unscrupulous "honey-buyer" who tells you he can buy for less money in other localities.

Don't be in a hurry to sell to the buyer who says he is offering you more than anything else in paying.

Don't be fooled by the report of enormous crops.

Don't hold your crop thinking to "corner the market," when others are selling at a fair price, and so fool yourself.

"Last but not least," don't put your honey in old and dirty cans or barrels, as it is one of the sure ways to lower the price on your own crop and on that of others.

A. E. WILLCUTT.

Massachusetts.

SELLING HONEY

BY F. ARCHIBALD.

The old adage, "Any fool can make money, but only a wise man can take care of it," applies with

equal force to the apiarist. Any man can raise honey, but only a shrewd one can market it so as to have a margin left.

In my experience in selling honey, I have had to overcome a popular prejudice which exists everywhere. "Your honey is mixed."

The glucose fiend has done his worst—run his own goods out of market and slandered the honest bee keeper.

The apiarist, then, must overcome this state of affairs, or shut up shop.

The question then is, How can this be done? To my mind it can only be done in one way—plead your case with the consumer, *in person*, at his back door.

I have don so myself, and feel that I have been well repaid. I have set many families to using honey that were not in the habit of doing so.

I could relate some comical experiences, did I have the space at command. One of my principal arguments is a bluff which always works.

I meet a very positive man, who knows that my honey is glucose. I say to him, "Do you think a chemist could tell good pure honey?" Of course, he thinks they could. Then I say I will deposit \$100 in any bank against your five or ten. This money will be forfeited if the honey is not O. K. It usually works.

I have sold a good many tons of honey this winter, and feel confident that I can dispose of the next heavy crop with but little trouble.

There are quite a number of ways on which one can work. Suppose you have shipped a car of honey to Cincinnati. You have it placed in a good warm warehouse. Now, go to the city market, rent a stall, perhaps; get the peddler of fruits interested. Confine yourself to one or two bright specimens.

If they can make an extra dollar by selling honey, it will soon leak out, and fifty of them will take it up.

Another plan I have tried is: Get two nice, tidy young men a horse and buggy. Your job is to drive and fill jars. The helpers will canvass both sides of the street, take in and fill orders. I have worked off much honey in this way.

I would say to bee men, "This is your funeral." You must either "Hold the plow or drive," or "scratch a poor man's ribs." Why leave to the capitalist the money of your crop? If there is money in it for him, there is for you.

Better distribution we must also have. See to it that no one market is glutted. Also give the glucose man a little more rope. He is well nigh drowned already.

RESPIRATION OF THE BEE

BY N. LEVERDING.

It is said, "The study of man is man." While this is essentially true and necessary to his success in life, the better he understands his anatomy and his nature, the more certain his success physically and otherwise. This same rule applies to all he manipulates, especially of a physical character. How many understand the anatomy of the bee? An important point to its successful manipulation; and how many bees have been lost for this want of knowledge. The respiration or breathing of the bee is but little understood by many of our leading apiarists. From the lack of an understanding of this law, the life and success of apiculture is in a measure defeated. It is commonly thought that the bee breathes through its mouth the same as its keeper. Who has ever seen a bee drowned in water or its own sweetness with its

head underneath the liquid, unless from the pressure above? When a bee has been decapitated, its body moves on without the head, as if not dependent upon that important organ, and continues to live and breathe for a time. These facts show that the bee does not breathe through its mouth. Placing the bee under a strong glass, it will be perceived that the mouth is lacking in breathing mechanism, and that other provisions are made for that life giving element, by two comparatively large air sacks, or tracheas, located on each side of the abdomen. These are divided and sub-divided into smaller divisions, which pervade or ramify the whole body.

The mouth is not a receptacle for fresh air, as is generally supposed, but is supplied or admitted through fourteen little spirals, ten of which are located in the abdomen—five on each side, just on the margin of the scales, between the dorsal and ventricle segments; the remaining four situated on the thorax or waist of the bee, two on each side. When these spirals or breathing apartments become obstructed with any liquid of thing that will exclude the air, the bee will die of strangulation. When bees are deprived of a sufficiency of air, the perspiration arising therefrom will close the spirals, and suffocation is the result. These are facts that should be understood by every manipulator of bees, especially by those who ship bees in warm weather and a long distance.

Bee Association

The Otay valley bee keepers are contemplating forming an association for mutual benefit, such as the one formed at Escondido recently. G. L. Good is spoken of for president. A meeting will be called at an early date.

The Pacific Bee Journal



Devoted to
the Apicul-
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ests of the
Pacifi-
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States and
Territories.

ESTABLISHED IN 1896.
MAILED FIRST TUES-
DAY OF EACH MONTH
BY

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Journal Co.**

Los Angeles, Cal.

Office: 237 E. Fourth St.

B. S. K. Bennett, Editor and Manager

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THE NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN DENVER

Denver has been selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association—time, the first week in September. The exact date has not been decided upon, but the first session will probably be held Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. The West has several times asked for the convention, and been put off with promises—that we must follow the G. A. R., or something of this sort, in order to secure the needed reduction of railroad rates. This year the G. A. R. meets at Washington, away to one side of the country. We met there several years ago, and only about twenty members were present—the most of

those from near by. The West has been going ahead with great leaps and bounds, and can rightfully claim recognition. The Colorado State convention last fall was the equal of many meetings of the National Association. And in all probability, the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet with us in joint convention. If held at Denver, the bee-keepers of Utah, California, Texas, and all of the great West will be able to "get there." I firmly believe that a convention can be held in Denver that will be the equal of any ever held.

Of course, the question asked will be: "What about rates?" Well, they are all satisfactory, or, of

course, we could not have gone to Denver, as a convention without low rates on the railroads was never a success. The National Letter Carriers' Association holds its annual convention in Denver during the first week in September, and an open rate to everybody will be made at that time. A representative railroad man told Mr. Working, the Secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keeper's Association, that the regular fare outside of Colorado would be one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip, with a regular rate of one fare for a round trip in Colorado, while there have been made some specially low rates from points in the East. From Chicago the fare will be only \$25 for the round trip. From Kansas City and Omaha, it will be only \$15. Rates from points still further East have not yet been definitely settled.

Bee-keepers in the West will need no urging to come; to the the bee-keepers of the East I will say, take the trip. It will open your eyes, not only in regard to bee-keeping, but to the wonderful possibilities of the great West. Your tickets will give you all of the time you wish to see Colorado's wonderful mountain scenery—"The Switzerland of America. Don't miss this opportunity of seeing its wonders, and mingling with its bee-keepers—the men and women with great big hearts.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

California bee keepers at last have a chance to attend the famous National Convention. I attended one in Buffalo in 1897, which was grand—all business arranged so nicely. Now that the National sees that California gives one-fifth of the support of the National, we are to have a chance to attend, and many of us can easily afford to, with the present prospect of a heavy crop.—Ed.]

PROVISION FOR LIFE AND DEATH

Bee keepers understand well that the honey stowed away by a swarm is, in fact, an estate provided during the days of sunshine and flowers for their old age and for their young which are coming along to take their place. This is a remarkable lesson derived from nature, and should be vigorously applied to the life and experience of man.

The question is asked: "What is the best method for creating an estate?" Of course there are many answers, but we wish to bring into prominence, before the minds of our readers, a particular method which, for its far-reaching beneficence, easily ranks first. We mean a policy of life insurance in a good old line company like the New York Life, not only for men with families to protect, but for young men and for women who want to accumulate for their declining years. A policy provides for the immediate payment of the entire amount insured for, in case of death at any time, even if the insured has made only one payment, thus giving absolute protection to one's loved ones. In case the insured outlives the time for which he has taken his policy, say twenty years, he can take the cash value of the policy and use it himself, or if he still needs to protect his family he can leave his insurance stand—all paid for—until death. These policies do not require a large yearly deposit. A small sum will pay for a good-sized contract. A man would not think it a hardship to deposit a certain amount in a savings bank each year. Why hesitate to deposit a like amount in a life insurance contract which provides a much greater protection for the present

and as good a savings for the future?

All the benefits of a life insurance policy can be found in a policy of the New York Life—loan privilege at 5 per cent per annum, directly from the company, paid up insurance granted on request at any time after the second year; extended insurance in event of lapse; thirty days' grace in payment of premium; privilege of change of beneficiary; freedom of travel, residence occupation, manner, time or place of death—in fact, incontestible from date of issue.

The editor of this journal is a policy holder in the New York Life, and wishes to recommend to others this company which is a mutual company composed of more than a half million of members, and is fifty seven years old.

Lemon & Co., General Agents, 514 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, are gentlemen with whom we have learned it is a pleasure to do business.



The Union Hive & Box Company, of this city, have effected a combine whereby all the other factories are debarred from cutting hive material, giving the union people the exclusive right to make your hives. Results have shown that they cannot supply even half the hives demanded, thus causing serious delays and corresponding losses upon the bee keepers. We understand they also claim that they have the exclusive distribution of all cases and cans this year. Bee keepers, what do you think of it?

THE UTAH BEE KEEPERS

held their annual meeting at Salt Lake City recently, and we glean from the press that the meeting was

very successful, being largely attended and much interest manifested. Respecting the marketing of honey, we quote from one of the many able addresses: "The package should be uniform and the contents exactly as represented, and under these circumstances the market will hunt the honey, instead of the honey hunting the market"—which we fully endorse.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Pacific Honey Producers with a view to uniting with them along the line of union of bee keepers in handling supplies and disposing of the product. This committee consists of Messrs. Lovesey, Fagg, Rhees and Nelson.

These officers were elected for the coming year:

E. S. Lovesey, president.

R. T. Rhees, 1st vice-president.

Andrew Nelson, 2d vice-president.

J. B. Fagg, secretary and treasurer.

C. R. Matson, ass't secretary and treasurer.

Lack of space prevents a more extended report of their proceedings, which will appear in our next issue.

YEAR'S CROP WILL BE A RECORD BREAKER

Herald, Santa Ana, Cal., April 28: Owing to a change in the management of the Chino Ranch, Emerson Bros. have been compelled to move one of their out apiaries, which was located in Telegraph canyon, to another place. This will lessen returns from these particular colonies, but the boys say that the year's crop will be a record breaker, even with this hindrance.

DO YOU PRODUCE COMB HONEY?

Here is something that will interest you.

"The Danzenbaker Hive I think will take precedence over all others. I am delighted with it, as it is simple, and easily manipulated."

R. H. PEPWORTH,
Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

Nov. 30, 1901.

If you buy the Danz. Hive you will find a ready market for your honey. Comb honey in Danz. sections has never yet been held because of "little demand."

EXTRACTED HONEY?

You will need good hives, smokers, knives, and, most of all, a good honey extractor. Root's Cowan Rapid Reversible Extractors are used everywhere, and always acknowledged to be the best. Be sure to get one of our make.

BEESWAX?

You should have the best wax extractors, else large quantities of wax will be left in the refuse. See what one extensive and practical bee-keeper says of the Root-German Steam Wax-Press.

For over twenty years past I have had to render up old combs or cappings in larger or smaller quantities, and my experience has been extensive, for I have tried faithfully almost every known method to get all the wax out, but have never succeeded to my satisfaction until recently. I got of you a German wax press, that comes nearer accomplishing that object than anything I have ever tried. I am more than satisfied with it, for, if used according to directions, there is little, if any, wax left in the refuse. Any one used to the old methods will be astonished at the results obtained. In this press you have given those in need of it the best thing, to my mind, you have ever brought out, and I really believe all who try it will pronounce it a real treasure. There are other points of advantage that I could mention, one of which is its perfect safety — no boiling over and setting fire to everything, and it can be left alone without care for quite a time, and everything can be kept neat and clean, and it occupies very little room.
Belleville, Ill., Dec. 12. E. T. FLANAGAN.

Root's goods are for sale everywhere. See list of jobbers and agents in the January bee journals. A full list of local agents sent you on request. We will also send you a little book, "Facts About Bees," describing the Danz. Hive, and our catalog, on request.

WANTED.—Beeswax. Price 28c cash or 30c in trade for pure average beeswax, delivered here. We want also a car of White Sage Extracted Honey, also large lots of WHITE COMB HONEY in DANZ. sections.

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Simplifies queen rearing to such an extent that even the novice can rear for his own use. Cells completed without at queening. Convenient, reliable. Send for circular. Shipments made from any factory in the United States to save you freight. Address the

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We will charge a small commission for this work. Particulars on application.

The orders are to go East just as we receive them. But you must state that you want Eastern goods, and are willing to wait a reasonable time for their delivery.

Cash must accompany the order, or we can make another arrangement, write for particulars.

We will distribute the car at a point in California most convenient to the parties ordering.

We are exclusive California agents for the G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis., maker of finest Section.



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For **Extracted and
Comb Honey and
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Want to contract in advance for Season Crop of Comb Honey put up as we direct.

Want several carloads of **CHUNK** Honey packed as we direct.

We have an inquiry for 2 cars of Water White Extracted Honey, heavy body, not candied and mild flavor, must weigh fully 120 pounds net honey, to case of 2 cans.

Also 1 car of Light Amber, heavy may be candied.

Kindly send large samples and state lowest price and its location.

Want 5 Tons of Beeswax at once



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Queens sent by return mail.



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WHAT?

Are you looking for foundation to use this year? Then don't look any farther, as DADANT'S have now been before the bee-keeping world for many years; stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadant's foundation send a postal for free sample, together with their catalogue. They guarantee every inch of their foundation to be as good as sample sent, and no complaints ever come against it. They have also revised Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee, and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Post paid \$1.25. We sell everything needed in the apiary.

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Wants and Exchanges

FIVE CENTS PER LINE EACH INSERTION

We are having many inquiries for Bees and Ranches by Eastern Bee-Keepers. We have sold in the past month several Apiaries and probably 1200 Colonies of Bees at from \$2 to \$4 per colony.

We want many more parties wishing to sell to kindly forward us information and photographs. We charge a small commission, or you may use these columns, 5c per line is the charge.

Exchange GENTS' STERLING WHEEL, with coaster break; also cheap Lady's Wheel, for honey or wax.—Address Box A, Pacific Bee Journal.

Wanted COMB HONEY. We shall buy much of the coming crop, and want to arrange with dealers early. We want it "so-and-so."—So write particulars PACIFIC HONEY PRODUCERS.

Wanted A position as Assistant in an apiary; apicultural literature and observation at an apiary are the sources of my knowledge of apiculture. I am thirty-five years of age; single, industrious and thoroughly reliable. The customary remuneration would be acceptable.—Address, J. E. LIEDBERG, 456 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Exchange CITY PROPERTY for an Apiary with at least 40 acres of tillable land and water; must be good location for bees. I value my place at \$900, rented for \$7.50 a month. Lot 100 x 110, cottage 30 x 28, 4 rooms hard finished, short distance from car shop.—HERBERT J. DAY, Sherman, Cal.

Want d HELP in my apiaries in various sections; want expert comb honey men, well acquainted with California conditions; to the right parties will offer special inducements, besides wages.—B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

Wanted SMALL RANCHES suitable for Bees; give description, location and, if possible, photos.—PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Wanted BEES in 8 and 10 frame Langstroth Hives, must be in fair condition and cheap for cash, or will trade for supplies.—B. S. K. BENNETT.

For Sale or Exchange One new Knitting Machine and new Tokology. Write A. L. DUPRAY, Comanche, La. Rural South No. 1.

FOUL BROOD

C. C. Schubert, inspector of apiaries for Riverside county, has recently returned from a two weeks' inspection trip. Mr. Schubert states that the condition of the apiaries is appalling in the southeastern end of the county on account of foul brood. The inspector found it necessary to use drastic measures and several apiaries were destroyed to prevent the spread of the pest. The worst infected apiaries were found at San Jacinto, Valle Vista, St. John's canyon, Winchester and Lakeview. The apiaries in Temescal, Corona and Riverside are in good condition, but little foul brood being found, and what have been discovered is under thorough control.

The Australian Bee Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1891

A Monthly Paper devoted to Bee-Keeping. Circulated in all the Australian Colonies.

E. TIPPER, Proprietor
West Maitland, New South Wales

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