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P119

VOL. V.

APRIL, 1902

NO. 4

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



Meeting of The Pacific Honey Producers
in Escondido, Santa Ana, Riverside and
Elsinore, Cal., Utah and other places.

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. P. 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
Floresville, Texas

P. O. Box 190

"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.

Queens!

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 Humboldt, 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
Selected stock.....	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$9.50
Tested.....	1.50	8.00	15.00
Selected tested.....	2.00	10.50	
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

BY RETURN MAIL

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.

Send for price list.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.,

Loreauville, Louisiana

Comb. Foundation

We are extensive makers of Comb. Foundation for process of cleansing wax, making it clear and transparent, using no acids, is so satisfactory to many large users that they prefer it, and state that *whatever the process we get the results, a foundation readily worked by the Bees*, yet it is strong, with no sagging or breaking, is workable at all times, being pliable. No burnt or bad wax used, the best yellow wax is selected and cleansed with hot water and steam.

Carefully trimmed straight with cells, and packed in tissue paper.

Bacedon Wax at 25c, per lb.

	Size Sheet	Sheet to lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.	100 lb.
Med. Brood.....	7 3/4 x 16 3/4	7	40	38	36
Light ".....	7 3/4 x 16 3/4	8	42	40	38
Thin Super.....	3 3/4 x 15 1/2	26	47	45	42
Extra Thin.....	3 3/4 x 15 1/2	30	51	50	47

Wax worked up per 100 lb, price per lb:

Med. Brood, 9c; Light Brood, 10c; Thin Super, 15c; Extra Thin Super, 20c. Same process and care as with regular stock.

2c per pound advance on Foundation

Dadant's Foundation

(Weed's Process of Sheetting)

We shall ship each month large quantities of wax to be made up by Chas. Dadant & Sons, the celebrated makers, who, after years of unparalleled success, are considered the standard; whose success in cleansing wax without acids of all foreign substances, such as pollen, bee glue, dirt, iron, burnt wax and soot, making foundations bright and clear.

Foundation is always regular, ton after tan. Southern California knows Dadant's foundation. Large lots were used in Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego countries last year. Users will have no other, nothing just as good.

	Size Sheet	10 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.
Med. Brood.....	8 x 16 3/4	44	43	42
Light Brood.....	8 x 16 3/4	46	45	44
Thin Su. er.....	8 x 16 3/4	51	50	48
Extra Thin.....	7 x 16 3/4	55	55	52

Price per mail prepaid, per lb... 70 75 80

We will exchange Dadant's foundation for good clean wax, charging the wholesale rates of making up, per 100 lb lots.

Med. Brood, 10c per lb; Light Brood, 12; Thin Super, 20c; Extra Thin Super, 25c.

Pacific Honey Producers, E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Paint your Bee Hives with



The Standard Cold Water Paint
Brilliant white & colors. Furnished in powder form

Absolutely Fire Proof

MIX WITH COLD WATER
AND IT'S READY FOR USE

Will last as long and 75 per cent cheaper than Oil
Paints. SEND FOR COLOR CARD.

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Bees Wanted

Colorado,
Utah and
Arizona

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.

Write and get full information. Address

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Queen Circulars
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All kinds of Printing for the Bee Keeper. Our own shop and our own prices. A pretty letter head, a fancy label, go a long way toward selling Honey.

The Pacific Bee Journal
237 East Fourth Street
Los Angeles

OUR 1902 BEE SUPPLIES ARE HERE

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.

Visitors say, "Your stock is pleasing, you surely have everything."

We are makers of all kinds and styles of Bee Hives. All difficult and particular jobs are brought to us. We make to order the Merriam Hive, Gallup Hive, $\frac{3}{4}$ Langstroth, and all their variations.

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.

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Tennessee Queens

Fine lot of choice tested Queens reared last season, daughters of select imported, and select five-band Queens, reared $3\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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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Los Angeles Box Co.

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Honey Cases

ROTH HAMILTON

Cash Buyer of Honey



122 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Room 304

LARGE

APICULTURE ESTABLISHMENT

(ESTABLISHED IN 1860)

For the Rearing and Export of Queen Bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI

VIA MAZZINI No. 70

BOLOGNA (ITALY)

PRICE LIST

	March April May	June Jul 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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On HONEY and GRAIN stored in

Spreckels Bros. Commercial Co.'s

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938 E. THIRD STREET, Near Santa Fe Depot
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BEESWAX

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.

Pacific Honey Producers

JAMES W. HELLMAN

Hardware! Stoves and Ranges!

Jobbing!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Sheet Metal Work, Tanks,
Kettles, Cans, etc.
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.

Our stock of Beeswax is going fast, and inquiries from other dealers are brisk. We desire a large quantity, and until further notice will pay 26c per pound cash and 28c in trade for fair yellow wax delivered to Los Angeles.

Those California Hives; we're making quite a number; cheap, but these hives make honey just the same. A man came in the other

day to buy lumber to cut his own hives. We asked him 3c a foot for soft pine, and told him we would rather cut it to sizes as he would then get better stock, and he agreed and paid us a little for cutting.

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. I the cheapest and best paint in use.

Marshall Floor and Supply Co.

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

Nauwerth 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 $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, better grades from 7 to 8. Fancy comb honey sells at 16, lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax is strong at 27 to 30.—**THE FRED W. MUTH Co.**

CHICAGO, Ill.—*Honey*—Continued depression in the trade owing to light output on the part of retailers, and the desire on the part of those having stock on hand to dispose of it. The past two weeks have noted a further decline in price of comb honey, with the exception of basswood, which is scarce and wanted at 2 to 3 cents above any of the other white grades, it now brings 14 to 15 cents, alfalfa and other fair white 10 to 13 cents, ambers 8 to 10, white extracted dull at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, ambers $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$, southern and dark at 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$. Beeswax scarce and wanted at 30.—**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 $7\frac{1}{2}$; 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, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$; 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, $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$; amber, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; comb honey, 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$; beeswax, 24 to 26.

BOSTON, Mass.—*Honey*—Fancy white in cartons, 16 and 17; No. 1, 15 to 16; No. 2, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$; 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, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$; 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.

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lannon, 43 S. W. Street
R. E. Burnett & Co., 163 S. Water Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine St.

HAMILTON, ILL.

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

NEW YORK.

Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Greenwich Street.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Co.
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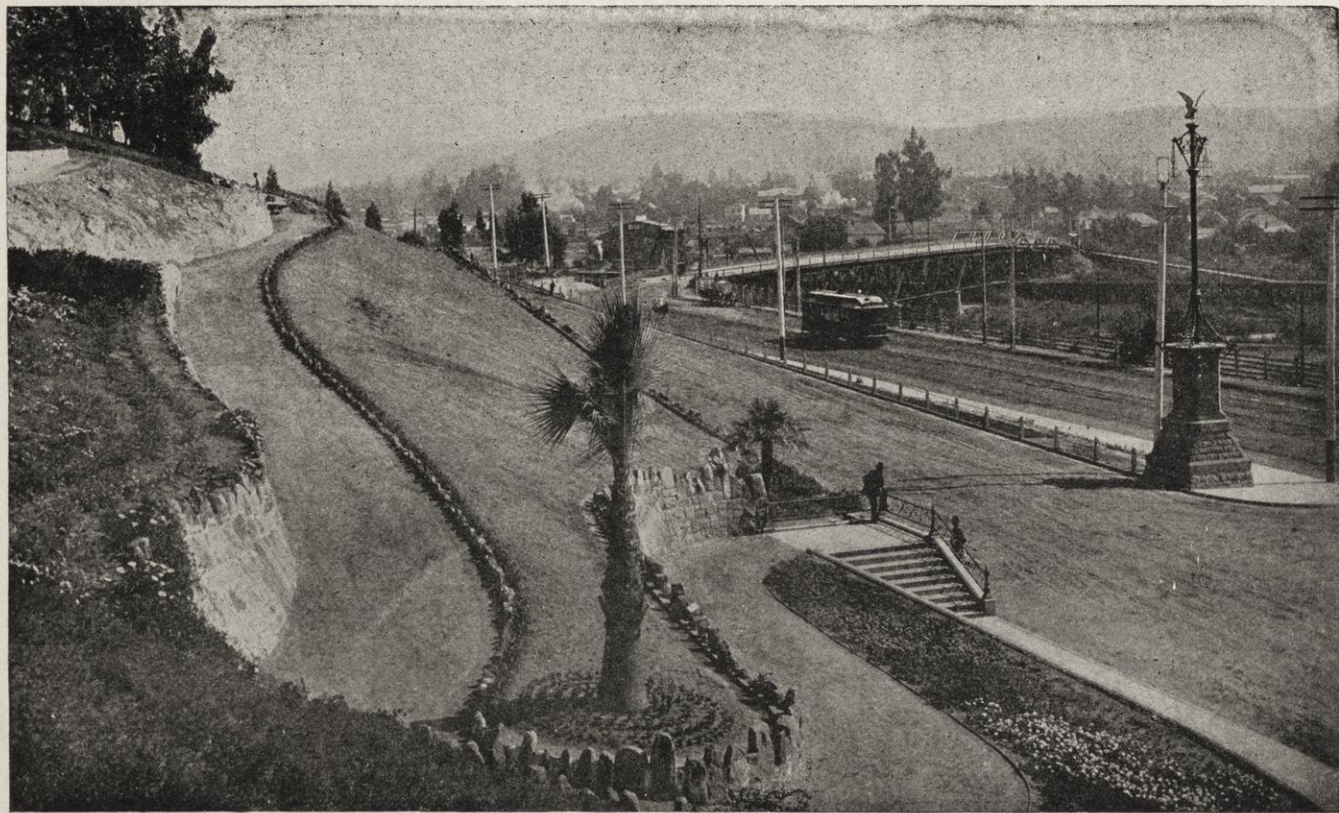
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M. H. Hunt, Branch, Mich.



ENTRANCE TO ELYSIAN PARK

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Per
Year**

The Pacific Bee Journal

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

Vol. 5

April, 1902

No. 4

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

Lee Emerson shipped this week a carload of high grade honey to St. Louis.—Santa Ana Herald.

Bee Inspector J. C. Wilms examined the bees on R. H. McDonald's place and found them healthy—Hemet News.

Andrew Joplin has sold thirty-seven tons of honey f. o. b. at Santa Ana to George Wilbur of Riverside for 4¼ cents per pound.—Santa Ana Herald.

S. G. and J. L. Kelly of the Kelly Bros.' bee ranch, on the Santa Ynez Range, are in this city. They report eight inches of rain for the storm up to Saturday evening.—L. A. Times.

A. R. Gilstrap, of Salina, a well-known apiarist, arrived in Santa Ana to take charge of Frank True's extensive bee interests. Mr. Gilstrap was accompanied by his wife and little child.—Santa Ana Herald.

Thomas Delane has moved his family to Saugus where they will reside for the next six months. He shipped a carload of bees to that point last Tuesday. They will remain there until August.—Ventura Free Press.

F. G. Teachout shipped a carload of bees to Newhall last Wednesday. He will keep them there until late in the summer, and then will then move them back here in time for the bees to get the benefit of the bean blossoms.—Ventura Free Press.

Our readers will remember the agitation between beekeepers and orchardists

in Kings county last summer anent the pear blight. As a practical test, the beekeepers belonging to the county association will move their bees to an agreed upon location.—Los Angeles Cultivator.

The Redlands Beekeepers' Association filed articles of incorporation this morning. It will do business at Redlands, and the following directors reside at that place: J. K. Williamson, A. W. Hatch, W. D. Smith, S. C. Lord and B. C. Burdick.—Los Angeles Herald, Mar. 14, 1902.

Thos. Lee came down from Pasadena last Saturday to look after his bees. He returned to his home on Monday. Next week Mr. Lee will bring his family to Elsinore to remain until the honey season is over. The busy bee, by the way, is working over time just now.—Elsinore Press.

In order to quarantine against the introduction of "foul brood," the supervisors of Tulare County have adopted an ordinance which provides that it shall be unlawful to ship into that county any bees without first notifying the County Inspector or his deputies and procuring a written certificate that the bees are all in a healthy condition. The penalty for a violation of this ordinance is a fine of not more than \$500. or imprisonment for six months.—Ventura Democrat.

Bees in Riverside County

County Bee Inspector Schubert reports that there are 13,900 colonies in Riverside county, and that last year's honey output amounted to \$67,413.

ORGANIZING THE BEE MEN OF CALIFORNIA

BY THE EDITOR

Almost since the production of the honey in Southern California, the beemen have been on the eve of organization. They have had numerous cooperative associations, numerous partnerships among these many exchanges, but in every instance the exchanges and the organization would draw from the beemen dues for the support of the organization. They seemingly did not attempt to improve the condition of the market, to encourage the selling of the product, but simply waited for the buyers to come to this field for the selection of their supplies. The exchanges have therefore been more of a detriment than good, as they have tended to encourage the beekeeper in holding his crop until they absolutely could not hold it any longer and one man in a locality would generally let his go at a low figure, giving the buyers the handle of the hammer to hammer on the rest of the producers to compel them to let go. They would use this same hammer in other localities by explaining that they had bought for such and such prices. The exchange movement seemed to be all right to start with, but on the entry of a dry year the beemen have had no money and they could not see any reason to pay dues to an organization that was doing nothing, therefore the dry years would clear out the exchange. And with this history before us I cannot blame the beemen much for being slow and cautious about a new organization. I would prefer that they go slow and enter it only when the association shows its ability to handle the business. After a man shows that he has the ability to control in a successful manner any line of business he is quickly offered all the capital he needs to do the business.

Capital asks for nothing but security. They do not want control of any business or any say as to its management, and they know nothing of it, but investigate sufficiently to know that their capital is safe. The beemen have the same opportunity of investigating the reliability of any concern. I have dealt with the beemen for more than ten years, but have never till this year handled their honey to any extent. I find that the condition, decreasing prices are with the beemen who lack information and they take for the truth the statement that the buyers make, who to protect themselves must buy at the lowest figure. For illustration, if a buyer pays five for a car of honey, some other buyer in another section pays $4\frac{1}{2}$, he offers it at just that half-cent less to injure the business of his brother buyer. The first buyer, therefore, has his order rejected for some trifling cause, and he is left with a car on hand that he must sacrifice and lose money. The buyers are very careful to hammer the prices as low as possible before buying. This necessitates a waiting game for the buyer and the beekeeper. I saw the need of organizing after I bought twenty cars of honey, as the only way to buy in any section where I went was to demoralize prices. If I offered a fair price many would not sell, expecting a raise, and I found that even when I left a certain location in this position without buying any honey, that a buyer by going into the locality and hammering the price down, would buy for much less than I had offered. I saw the need at once of an established price throughout Southern California for those who were desirous of moving the crop. The buyers were very desirous of procuring our crop.

They had markets for them, but they could not buy with protection to their dealer.

In organizing the Pacific Honey Producers, we have no dues, or assessments. A dollar share includes membership, entitling the producers to use our style package, provided we buy his honey, paying for same as soon as it is ready for shipment. We buy of all producers paying cash at the highest market

price. But only the honey of members do we pack and guarantee. This must necessarily be so to build up the business of the Pacific Honey Producers.

We have meetings at Riverside, Santa Ana, Elsinore, Fallbrook and San Diego this month, then I go to San Francisco and to Salt Lake City to help organize, returning via Colorado and Arizona, where we have conferences with honey association managers.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BEE-KEEPERS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Escondido, Calif., March 15, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m. Mr. Bennett explained the incorporation of the Pacific Honey Producers.

Mr. Bennett: I move that Mr. Borden take the chair and continues for today, anyway.

Motion was seconded, voted on and carried, and Mr. Borden was made president.

Mr. Borden: This meeting, I understand, is called under a different head from any we have had here. My understanding is that it is to co-operate with the State Association. Now, the meeting is in your charge to state what you wish to do.

Mr. Bennett: I understood that it was to get together and find out what supplies you would need. While the new association is a good thing, it is entirely independent of this, and I think you had better continue your local association, and have that separate and distinct from any other association.

Major Merriam: The meeting was called here today in regard to our supplies, not with reference to any state association or any other association.

Mr. Borden: Now, the State Secretary sent me a lot of calls for me to fill out, but as the season was so backward I never made the call at all.

Mr. Merriam: I gave Mr. Borden this half of the county, and Mr. R. P. Clark the eastern half, and they would be the men to organize. We did not expect to have much money, and do not wish to consign what we do have.

Mr. Bennett: This corporation, the Pacific Honey Producers, buy the honey from the members direct, paying the highest prices.

Mr. Nichols: I think that we should organize the same as last year, and place ourselves in a position that we can take in any parties as we did last season.

This motion was seconded, voted on and carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order.

Mr. Nichols: The next thing would be vice-president.

Major Merriam: I move that Mr. Nichols be our secretary for the coming year.

The motion was seconded, voted on, and carried, and Mr. Nichols was made secretary for the year.

Mr. Borden: I did not understand that I was elected president of this association for another year. It may benefit me in buying supplies, and I guess it will, so I will serve you as best I can. Now, who will you have for vice-president?

Major Merriam: I nominate Mr. Norton.

This motion carried in the usual way, and Mr. Norton was made vice-president.

Mr. Borden, president: We want to keep this thing a little more secret than we did last year. The members of this association were the only ones to know, but it did leak out, and I think there are some persons here who are not beemen, and I move that if there are any such, that they leave.

One gentleman leaves.

Major Merriam: I think that the financial report should be read for last year.

Mr. President: Have you the minutes of last meeting, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. Secretary: I would like to make a suggestion first: Last year, when we organized we organized in this way: each man who wanted to be a member paid 50 cents, and that constituted him a member until the first day of last January. There is now in the treasury \$11.30.

Major Merriam: I move that Mr. Nichols not only be made secretary, but treasurer as well.

This motion was seconded, voted on, and carried, and Mr. Nichols was made treasurer as well as secretary of the association.

The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Major Merriam: I move that Mr. Nichols be made corresponding secretary for us, to find out the price of materials, etc.

It was suggested that Mr. Nichols receive compensation for his work, and Mr. Bennett stated that the secretary of the State Association gets \$10 for the year's work.

The president asks the vice-president to take the chair.

Mr. Borden: I move that our worthy secretary in compensation for receiving those cases and distributing them out receive \$1.50 a day for the work.

President: It is moved and seconded that the secretary put in his time that he used in distributing those cases at \$1.50 a day. All in favor of this motion make it known by the usual sign. Motion carried.

Harry Merriam: That is only for his last year's work. How about the coming year?

Mr. Borden: We will just let him do the work, and then we will see how much we will pay him.

Major Merriam: Now, I think we had better pay up our dues for this year.

Mr. Borden: I do not deem it necessary to levy an assessment just now, as we have money in the treasury.

Mr. Borden: I move that we adjourn to meet just one month from today.

Mr. Bennett: Can't you give some idea as to what supplies you will need at this meeting, sections, etc.?

Mr. Borden: I would not make comb honey at all unless I could get fifteen or twenty cents a pound.

Mr. Bennett: Make an estimate of what material you will need.

Harry Merriam: I do not think we can tell anything about it now. We do not know how much honey we will have.

Mr. Bennett: Estimate on what you had last year.

Mr. Borden: I will put a date to my motion as to the time we meet again. I move that we adjourn to meet on the 12th of April at 2 o'clock; that will be Saturday.

President (Mr. Norton): It has been moved and seconded that when we adjourn to meet again April 12th, 1902, at 2 o'clock. All in favor of this motion make it known by saying "aye." Motion carried.

Mr. Southmayde: I think we will want prices by our next meeting.

Mr. Bennett: I got prices on 60-pound cans, but I wired for special. The Pacific Honey Producers' Association are going to use 50-pound cans. The Can Trust are holding their prices up to 75 cents per case of two 60-pound cans.

Mr. Borden: I move that the corresponding secretary do some corresponding in regard to cans, and cases, between now and the 12th of April.

Mr. Bennett then explained the purposes of the Pacific Honey Producers, reading the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws, and exhibiting the charter with the great seal of California attached. After much cross-questioning, those present signified their desire to take stock in the association, and Mr. Bennett was kept busy taking applications, from one share up to ten shares, for each producer.

THE MYSTERY OF ENCINO CANYON

Some Ancient History in Southern California Bee-Keeping

BY CHIA

CHAPTER II.

Again Reuben's bees feasted on the flowers of our range and no recompense was expected, but let one of our sheep even so much as step on Reuben's land and nibble a few blades of grass and damages were hinted at. Our neighbor was a very learned man and frequently appaled us with his classical quotations. Joseph used to wonder what almanac Reuben found all those foreign phrases in, but I found most of them in Webster's "Unabridged." The more I thought about it, the more I wished to have a few bees, for I hated to see the nectar of our sages enriching another while Joseph toiled in all kinds of weather with those sheep. No, I don't mean the "Joseph who was sold into bondage, and had the coat of many colors." The Joseph I was interested in was in bondage enough, but he had no coat—only an over-shirt; sweaters were not fashionable then. At last we ventured to ask Reuben if he would sell us a few of his bees, but he refused to do so, saying that there was a superstition among the Greeks that it was bad luck

to sell bees and he would rather not. He also discouraged us about bee-keeping. He said it was a most difficult thing to learn, and after he had discoursed most learnedly about *apis mellifica* and *tyrannis tyrannio*, a wicked bird that devoured bees by the score, especially queens, I began to feel that we had made a mistake in even thinking of aspiring to the rank of bee-keepers, and was ready to abandon the project altogether. Not so Joseph. He took hold of a new enterprise warily, but when once fully determined was not easily discouraged. About this time we had an offer for the sheep and Joseph decided to sell them and buy bees. Reuben could not be induced to endanger his 'luck,' so we found a man down in the valley who, knowing no Greek, had no superstitious scruples against selling bees at three dollars per hive. We made great preparations for the moving of those bees. We went to the valley and camped. We worked all day and into the dead hours of the night, so as to get an early start. I tried to glean some information from the man from whom we bought as to the method of procedure, but he said: "Oh, you just take out the honey and the bees will do the rest." This seemed very comforting but not altogether satisfying. We started very early next morning to bring our treasures home. It was a beautiful warm April day—a little too warm, perhaps, for bees to travel comfortably. Two-thirds of our prospective apiary died on the road in a melted condition, and we sprinkled the road with honey instead of oil. We took home the survivors and buried the survivors, honey, wax and all, under the instructions of Reuben, who said this should be done to prevent robbing. This was our first adventure, but we were not discouraged; we just accepted it as part of the business, and went and bought more bees. This time we were more successful. Our apiary would have stricken terror to the heart of a modern bee-keeper, such a motley array as it presented. The colonies were

in boxes of all shapes and sizes, nail kegs, sugar barrels, and in fact almost anything that would hold a swarm of bees. Our neighbor had his bees in what he called "gums." I wondered why they were called that, but I found out later. For when we came to take out honey everything was "gummed up," from the milk strainer to the flower barrel.

(Continued in May number.)

BEE-KEEPING EXPERIENCE OF THE HALF CENTURY

BY DR. E. GALLUP

The Inventor of the Gallup Frame

(Continued from March number.)

Now for my reason for getting up the Gallup hive. Bear in mind that I knew nothing of Mr. Langstroth until his agent came around in Northern Wisconsin selling the "L" hive and right to use it. He was a glib talker and sold sample hives right and left all through the country, and the following season there was not a live colony in a single "L" hive. All had perished over winter, just as I told the agent they certainly would. I informed him that the moveable comb feature was correct, but the shape of the hive was entirely at fault. That in that cold climate we must have more depth of comb so as to have honey above the cluster of bees in winter or they would starve, and perhaps abundance of honey in the hive. In Mr. Langstroth's locality, near Cincinnati, where they would have thaws often enough to the bees to move from one part of the hive to another, the hive was probably all right, etc. But in Northern Wisconsin or Northern Iowa it was all wrong. Then with my idea of making a rapid increase, I wanted a different frame, so as to build up from nuclei.

The "L" frame is all right for this climate. At that time I had not known or thought of cellar wintering.

With the Gallup hive in Iowa I once

made 16 good, strong colonies in one season from one and all made their own honey to winter on and all came through the winter in splendid condition. We had no comb foundation to help us out at that time. The large Quinby or Dabant frame was far ahead of the "L" frame for wintering in a cold climate on the summer stand. I obtained my first Italian queen from W. W. Carey of Colrain, Mass., and the plan of raising queens in small nuclei boxes. I went side of the mountains most of the time into that plan with a rush and vim that very near ruined my apiary before I discovered my mistake. I was not satisfied with the queen from Carey, as she was not prolific and died the first season after obtaining her, so I sent to another party for a queen; killed a queen of my own raising to introduce her. She was not accepted, so I hunted through the hive for the cause, and found another queen mistress. Then I began to smell a mouse and hunted through 12 colonies that had queens of my own raising, raised the season previous, and found two queens in each hive; found only one queen in Carey hive examined; that had a naturally reared queen. Lost several nights' sleep pondering over that question and reasoned it out to my own satisfaction, and I still am satisfied on that question yet. This past season I purchased eleven queens from five different breeders, and not one of them came up to my standard; one never laid an egg and one that I received in her place only lived three months; died with old age. Queens raised in small boxes are but very little longer lived than a worker. Found a swarm on the 19th of April; hived them on empty frames, and by attending to them and having all frames filled in the center of the hive, the queen fully occupied 16 frames in 21 days; took out frames of brood at different times to build up other colonies. The swarm was evidently a second swarm with a young queen, as they built all worker comb, filled the super solid full of sealed

honey and was far ahead of any Italian colony I had out of eleven.

Natural queens will live four and five years, while the most of artificial queens are worthless after the second season; and they are never what they should be. I once had an Italian queen six years old and she was as good at five years as any ordinary queen I ever had. When the Peabody extractor was first invented he sent me one as a gift, and that raised my ideas to a high notch. I was then using the Gallup hive, containing 12 combs, and for the extractor I wanted a large hive and I wanted to get at all parts of the hive without having to lift off a super to examine the brood nest, so I built me a hive containing 48 Gallup frames, all on the ground floor. Hived a good strong swarm in it on the 10th day of May, and as soon as they commenced building drone comb, filled out the balance of the hive with empty, ready-made worker-comb, and the queen spread herself splendidly. When the basswood commenced to produce honey I took out 600 pounds in 30 days and 175 pounds of fall honey. That season I made six other hives containing 36 frames each, and two Adair Long Idea hives, containing 36 combs each. The following season all my large hives produced lots of honey but no swarms. Then was the time that Gallup helloed before he was out of the woods, for he had got up a house warming hive. But the third season after these colonies had raised new queens to suit the size of the hive, all the large hives swarmed from ten days to two weeks before the standard hives cast a single swarm, and the swarms were so large that I had to use a standard two and three stories high in order to make room for them. Here was a good lesson for the queens raised in those large colonies were large, extra prolific and long lived. Second swarms from those hives were larger than first swarms from the standard hives.

In taking a swarm out of a hollow basswood log that a Mr. Drake had sit-

ting in his yard for seven years and had never swarmed, I found a very large and prolific queen. The log was about six feet high and the hollow averaged about twenty inches in the clear, filled with comb brood and honey from top to bottom. They furnished four good strong swarms of bees and four extra large and nearly mature queen cells. I showed Mr. Drake one of the cells and showed the young queen with her extra large amount of royal food, showed the string attached to her abdomen and explained how the young embryo queen drew in sustenance through that string into her abdomen until she was nearly mature from that extra amount of royal food. The bees in feeding a worker larvae only feed a sufficient amount, so the larvae consumes all up clean. In raising queens in small boxes, the embryo is stinted in her amount of food, consequently her life and prolificness is lessened in proportion. I once took a colony out of a small house built on purpose, four feet square and six feet tall. Here I found nearly a barrel of bees, and an extra large and prolific queen. Bees from such a queen are certainly extra long lived and better workers than bees from the stunted queens. When I first came to this state I went into an apiary of 300 hives. The owner raised his queens on the nuculi plan and had not one single colony that would begin to come up to my standard. I then took an apiary on shares of 48 colonies, and only six colonies out of the 48 worth anything for profit as they were until they were remodeled and requeened, but I soon brought them up to the standard, made 108 colonies and five tons and a half of honey, and had all in first-class condition.

DR. E. GALLUP.
(The End.)

Bright Outlook at Elsinore

Elsinore, Feb. 28.—The rain, which amounted to nearly three inches, makes the outlook bright in this section.—L. A. Times.

STIMULATION AND BROOD SPREADING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY R. E. DAVIDSON

Mr. Editor: I have found both very advantageous and outline my method. If it varies from the methods advised by those beyond the Rockies, so do our climatic conditions. I have received best results as follows: When sufficient rains have fallen, Manzanita is in bloom, and the bees with increased activity are gathering food for their young, I begin stimulation by a daily feed of four ounces sugar syrup, given just before night. Then, or soon after, each hive will have quite a force of "grey-backs" and two or more frames containing quite an area of sealed brood.

Separating the best two brood frames, a frame with full sheet of foundation is put between. Another sheet spreader follows as soon as the former is largely occupied with eggs, and so on, a sheet often being well filled ere the cells of the previous one are fully drawn out.

This spreading and stimulating continues without interruption until the stimulation of the nectar from the fields is too great to be increased by a daily feed.

Preferring division to swarming, and having secured a queen (by Doolittle's artificial superstructure plan), sometimes I separate the stories, giving the young queen the riper brood. If increase is objectionable (?)—some seem to feel so—one queen may be removed and the two colonies reunited when the main flow arrives—a colony all the stronger for having had for a time two laying queens.

In introducing a novel method it may not be amiss to give the theory on which it is based, or in other words, the causes of its superiority to spreads made with combs.

Considering their relative longevity, we find a day of the worker bee approximately corresponds to a year of human

life. On this basis, we may call the hive life of the bees their infancy and to their "teens," and their field working, all after they enter their teens.

There are other similarities. The normal mother is happiest with her babies, and to her they are "her babies" till they leave the home hive.

Among the characteristics of earlier life we note a warmer temperature, observation, curiosity, imitativeness and intense activity (carrying the temperature still higher).

The queen is a normal mother and instinctively cognizes and cares for the needs of her expected offspring, including the artificial warmth ever needful to them, and especially so during the oft inclemencies of spring, and now grown less warm-blooded than in her infancy, she also enjoys "the warm place." With cognizance of these traits, let us consider "building up" through brood spreading, first with comb and next with foundation.

First. After the spread by comb the queen soon finds the warmest place. It is between the brood areas of the spread combs and surrounded by the brooding bees and laying goes steadily on as far as the brood extends; yes, a little farther, till the diminishing warmth repels her and she feels 'twould be unsuitable for her eggs, and so retires, and increase is not at its best. So let's try a sheet of foundation.

The little "curiosities" examine it, as every other new thing they encounter. They watch aunties sealing brood or fixing cells they may not disturb. Perhaps in puzzled annoyance they wonder "What can we do?" Their numbers and warmth soften the sheet they are on. They grasp the situation and their instinctive activity is soon in full operation. They may think it all play. But they make no "mud pies," as our little ones do. Taught by no blundering human guide, their very play is useful and perfect work. Warmed by their numbers and their work, no chill repels, no chill is felt, though they spread to the

extremes of the sheet and start the drawing of its every cell. But where is the queen mother? Oh, she was chilled in an attempt to extend brood to another comb and sought a warmer place for relief. She found it with her babies and is with them still, not restricting her work too near the cluster's edge; oh no! she's warm enough where her babies are, and see, she's putting eggs in some hardly started cells right at end of the frame. And see how rapidly and easily she does it; no crawling into a deep cell to inspect, and possibly clear a cell and then laboriously doubling herself in while she watches to see that it is in just the right place.

That's why she can increase her daily output by hundreds and even thousands above what was possible when only combs were used as spreads. Beekeepers, try foundation; you'll like it.

R. E. DAVISON.

Miramar, Cal.

VARIOUS PLANS OF BEE REARING

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP

Supposing an apiarist is in a location where the keeping of bees is a practical proposition, he should consider good queens and good worker combs his best property. They are indispensable to the high success to which we should all aspire. There are various points of more or less importance, such as bottoms, walls and lids to hives; even the size, shape and style of frames; style of section, extractor, honey house, tank, etc., but all such affairs are of small importance compared with the queen and comb. Not only are these the most important factors in apiculture, but they are probably the most generally neglected, so far as quality is concerned. Reader, is this statement too strong? Think it over.

My present remarks will be confined to the feminine essential—the queen. We know they develop from “worker eggs” by being provided with an abundance of room and rich food; but just how

to bring this about most successfully is where authorities disagree. Nearly all have abandoned the “natural plan” of rearing queens—having them built right on the combs. Many use the Alley plan, or much of it, the distinctive features of which are the cutting of combs of very young larvae into strips one cell wide, fastened to sticks by the use of melted rosin and bees wax, part of the larvae destroyed so cells will not be built too near together, to be separated before the queens hatch, and then are given to queenless bees to start. Two days later these cells may be placed in the center of a strong colony whose queen is old, at least has reached full laying age, and the frame containing them so arranged so the workers can pass through queen excluding metal to attend them, and of course the queen is kept from the cells.

Perhaps the “Doolittle method” has more friends than all others together. It is doubtful if Mr. Doolittle can tell how many plans bear his name. Willie Atchley modified it by making an impression in the bottom of the artificial cell, in which he “grafted” part of cocoon from base of cells so that larvae can be transferred, or transposed, without disturbing the larvae with quill, as Mr. Doolittle did. Of late years this plan has been credited to Mr. Pridgen by several, but the credit belongs to Willie Atchley just as certainly as artificial cells are to be credited to Mr. Doolittle. Then Mr. Pridgen invented an ingenious nursery to be used in connection with such cells. He was the first to construct an elaborate outfit for making cells rapidly. Mr. H. H. Hyde, I believe, has combined a number of these schemes. Mr. E. L. Pratt's system, of which several papers have published much, is largely a development of “the Doolittle plan.” Transplanting larvae to drone cells was probably suggested by it.

On former trials my success with the Doolittle artificial cells was such that I expected to raise nearly all queens by that plan last year. In 1899 bees were

swarming freely in March here. Last year light frosts continued to the twenty-third of April, with wind to spare. With such adverse conditions it was difficult to get the desired number of choice cells built. After trying various plans I found the Alley plan gave me more and larger cells than I could get by any other method. Do not understand me to say that any modern method is to be condemned if faithfully followed. But in my hands the Alley plan gives so much better results that it is likely to be my main stay for a good while. As the artificial systems have such a strong hold on the bee-keeping public it is possible that my reputation as a queen breeder may suffer by this statement; but a peep at Doolittle and Alley cells in my apiary last April, the coldest April that old residents can remember, would certainly convince anyone, as it did me. With favorable conditions it would be more a matter of convenience and individual preference.

Grayson, Cal., Feb. 21, 1902.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE ?

Honey vs. Glucose

In the United States there are 500,000 people engaged in beekeeping, producing each year an average of 400,000 pounds of wax worth \$100,000. 50,000,000 pounds of comb honey and 100,000,000 pounds of extracted honey, value of both \$10,000,000. Of this large output, California, in good years, ships 300 to 400 cars as against 50 cars from the next best State. Large as the output is, we all know that but a fraction of the field is occupied; that if the industry is protected California will produce more honey than is now gathered in the entire United States. Opposed to the industry is the \$70,000,000 Glucose Trust, which boasts that it will this year convert 1,500,000 bushels of corn a week into glucose. Now the beekeepers stand just where the dairymen do in their fight against Oleomargarine. The dairy in-

terests have succeeded in passing a bill which taxes Oleomargarine 10 cents a pound when colored to imitate butter, and but ½ cent a pound when sold as Oleomargarine. In self-protection we must have a bill that will tax glucose 5 cents a pound when sold as honey. This winter a carload of California honey was denied sale, at Chicago, except as glucose. Mr. Sessler, the well-known honey expert and buyer of Philadelphia, writes: "There has recently been placed on sale here a carload of bottled California honey that has completely demoralized the market and ruined the sale of honey for years to come." These are but two instances, but they are sufficient in themselves to show that glucose is being shipped in car lots from California and ruining the reputation of California's honey. Several months ago the San Francisco Packers applied to the State Board of Health for permission to add sufficient glucose to honey to prevent its granulation; their request was denied. Recently a committee has been appointed to test the different foods and suppress adulteration. In the report of the committee appears the startling statement that "it might be possible to admit of the addition of some articles where they were harmless and tended to lower the cost to the consumer, as in the addition of glucose." That an effort will be made to have the addition of glucose allowed, goes without saying. While glucose is going out of the State in car lots and is sold in most California groceries as honey, the packers want the cover of the law in what they now practice in violation of it. The law must decide between 500,000 beekeepers and their families and a \$70,000,000 trust of possibly 500 members and a few packers.

I am confident that if the California beekeepers will write the Committee on Food Adulteration, in a respectful manner, showing them the extent of the business, its great future and how this is threatened by a few selfish packers, that they will heed the voice of the peo-

ple and not only refuse the addition of glucose to honey but suppress it entirely. Glucose not only robs the producer by displacing his product but works a far greater injury by disgusting the consumer with the fraud that is sold him as honey and thus destroying the market. Write Drs. Ward & Lewitt, State Board of Health, Perry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Mountain Bloom Apiary, Murphy, Cal.

E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FOUL BROOD

Mr. J. W. Zinn, of Julian, asks:

Can an apiary be cleaned of foul brood, otherwise than by being burned? If so, by what method?

Should foul brood be found in an apiary, when inspected, has an inspector authority to burn such colonies, hives and all?

Have I any right to require him to inspect my neighbors apiaries, when inspecting mine? and should they refuse to allow it have I the right to insist?

Do bees catch foul brood while out in the field, or do they get it by going to other hives to rob?

I find a great many dead bees in front of my hives, and the hives are specked up as though they had diarrhoea. What is the best thing to do for diarrhoea should I find it?

What is the market price now for light amber honey, also dark amber and for candied?

March 4, 1902.

MR. J. W. ZINN,
Julian, Calif.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 25th inst. will say that the Inspector must first inform you of the disease in the apiary and allow you so many days to eradicate it. At the end of his notice he is to use his judgment in burning the colonies or curing them. By the use of the Macavoy method—i. e.,

running the bees onto full sheets of foundation, closing the entrance for two days, destroying all the old combs and honey and frames by burning or burying; at the end of two days—along in the evening the bees are released and the next morning again run onto sheets of foundation when they are ready for work. The idea is simply to get rid of the diseased honey. It is the Inspector's business to inspect all bees, and any fair-minded man will allow the Inspector to go through as he is in every instance a benefit and is there to aid you. Bees do not get foul brood in the field, except by coming in contact with diseased hives which they may rob of. The cause of the dead bees in front of the hive is very likely paralysis. Your description tallies closely with the disease. In this case the bees die after they hatch; in **foul brood larvae dies before hatching**. Changing queens or changing hives with a strong colony will stop the trouble.

The market for light amber is $4\frac{1}{8}$ or $4\frac{1}{4}$; dark is worth 4 cents in Los Angeles. Candied honey is $\frac{1}{8}$ cent less.

Yours truly,

Bees and Fruit

J. B. Wilkie has made arrangements with Mr. Baker, the West Butte bee man, to place a large number of stands of bees in his orchard at the Bunce place. Last season he had the bees there, and the cherries especially showed good results from the excellent fertilization of the blossoms on account of the busy little workers. Several other fruit growers have had good success in this line.

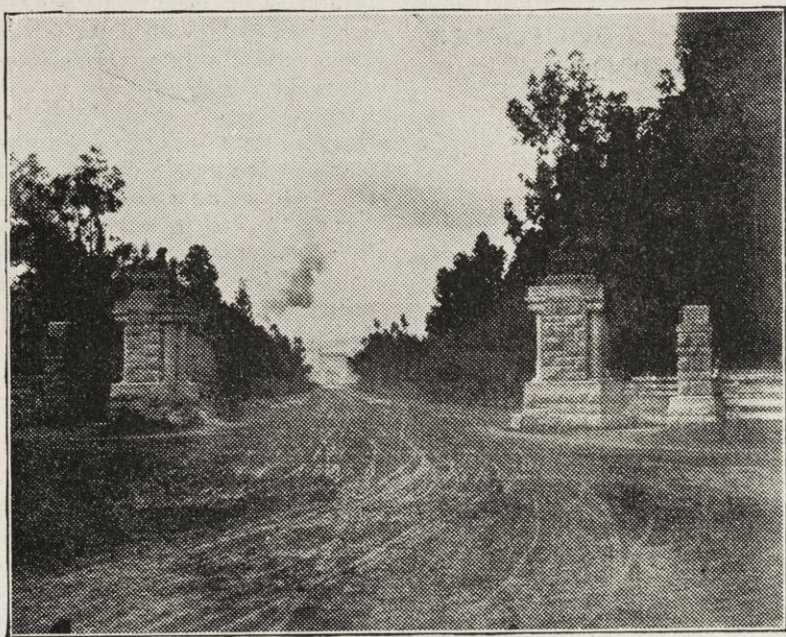
Bee-Keepers' Meeting

All bee-keepers in this section are invited to meet in Escondido on Saturday, March 15th, at 2 p. m.

Business of importance will come before us. Come out every one of you.

G. F. MERRIAM.

Escondido.



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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BY B. S. K. BENNETT

Rainfall Chart for Southern California

Showing fall by months and season from 1872 to 1899. This chart is very interesting, and show the years we had over 30 inches, also show the good honey years and the failures.

RECORD OF 28 YEARS:

1873 Fair	1888 Failure
1874 Good	1889 Fair
1875 Very good	1890 Failure
1876 Good	1891 Good
1877 Worst failure	1892 Fair
1878 Fair	1893 Good
1879 Fair	1894 Failure
1880 Fair	1895 Fair
1881 Failure	1896 Failure
1882 Good	1897 Good
1883 Failure	1898 Very short
1884 Good	1899 Failure
1885 Failure	1900 Very short
1886 Good	1901 Fair
1887 Good	

Price 15c, 2c postage, or free with the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, one year at \$1.00.

The chart shows that we must have late rains to make honey, for in 1890 we had 34.83 inches good crop, but a honey failure, as the last rain came in December. In every instance in 28 years late rains in February, March and April, made a crop of honey, tho' the season's rainfall was not heavy, there is a month's study in this chart.

Pears and Bees

At a recent joint meeting of the beekeepers and pear growers, it was mutually agreed to remove the bees three miles from the pear growing section, around Armona.—Los Angeles Fruit World.



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Write us your experiences, and the manner in which you have overcome troubles with your bees. Perhaps they don't seem worth while to you; but some one else may be having the same trouble, and not see a way out of it. An exchange of ideas and general concerted action is the one thing most needed among bee-keepers.

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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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Breeders of Golden-All-Over Queens

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."

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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."

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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.

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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, even 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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For **Extracted and
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Wax in any
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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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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.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

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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.

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My Golden and Leather-
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Long Tongued Strain

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**Tested Queens before
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Good, live, first-class
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Charles Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ills.

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.

For Rent TWO BEE RANCHES, comprising over 250 colonies, in good condition, for sale or to lease on shares. Langstroth hive, arranged for extracting.—Address B. MAN, 717 High avenue, Redlands, Cal.

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 BEES ON SHARES. My experience is 10 years in Indiana and 5 years in Fresno Co., Cal., where I have an apiary of 200 colonies. I am thoroughly acquainted with the bee and honey business, and can put an apiary in first class shape for honey production.—Address BURR ROYE, 921 W. Third st., Los Angeles.

For Sale 240 Colonies of Bees, mostly Italians; 200 empty Hives, new; 2 tanks; 1 Cowan extractor; 4-frame latest improved 1 movable extracting house; bees in good condition; plenty of honey, all in 8-frame L hives; price, \$3.00.—M. S. DICKINSON, Los Banos, Calif.

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. LIEBERG, 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.

Wanted 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.

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ESTABLISHED 1891

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CALIFORNIA'S HONEY OUTPUT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Census Bureau today issued a complete report showing that on June 1, 1900, there were 707,261 bee farms in the nation. These farms exported 4,109,626 swarms or colonies, valued at \$10,186,513, averaging a little less than six swarms to each farm reported.

The twelfth census is the first to report the number and value of bees or the number of farms reporting them. During the year 1899 there were produced 61,196,160 pounds of honey, and 1,765,315 pounds of wax, of an aggregate value of \$6,664,004, or \$0.42 for farms reporting. Of this value 35 per cent is from the North Central, 12 per cent from the Atlantic, and 15 per cent from the South Atlantic, 23 per cent from the South Central, 14 per cent from the Western States and .1 per cent from Hawaii. Of those reporting honey, Texas reports the largest quantity, 4,780,204 pounds. California the second largest quantity, 3,667,738 pounds.

Grand Honey Locations

Tons of Nictor have gone to waste for want of Bees to gather it. This office has many fine locations to rent or lease for shares in the Bees' production.

1200 Acres in the Famous Castac Canyon

controlling many more acres where 400 pounds to the Colony, 17 and 18 tons of Honey and the 100 Colony is a record for this year. Many locations in other famous canyons which have in years past profitably supported thousands of Colonies, \$10 to \$50 per year for the Honey Privileges. Apiaries for sale and Bees bought. BEE MEN WANTED to work on shares or pay. Send in your name and address. Be prepared for the honey yield of 1902.

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