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Vol. 1.

OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 5

Western Bee Journal.

Devoted To Apiculture In All Its Branches.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Western Bee Journal.

Entered as second-class matter June 1, 1904 at
Hanford Postoffice under the Act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

P. F. ADELSBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

103 West Seventh Street,

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA.

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LAST YEAR

The Petaluma, Cal., hens laid 3,407,334 dozen eggs for shipmen beside home consumption and the immense numbers used in the incubators for the next crop of chicks. This amount is correct. The figures for the daily shipments are gathered and printed every week in the PETALUMA WEEKLY POULTRY JOURNAL, and wouldn't you like to be a regular reader of a chicken paper printed at the greatest poultry center in the world? The price is \$1. for 52 nos.

Victor's

Superior Italian Bees and Queens in Colorado.

Mr. W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

My Dear Sir:-- Having unloaded and looked thro the car of bees you shipped me May 20, I find them in fine shape and fully up to my expectations. And in addition will say, consider the queens EXTRA FINE AND VERY PROLIFIC. Yours very truly, BERT W. HOPPER

I quote further from Mr. Hopper:

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

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

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

(Telegram) Rocky Ford, Colo., Jan 16, 1904.

W. O. Victor, Beekeeper, Wharton, Texas.

Will accept your offer on bees. Contract following with check.

BERT W. HOPPER

The above telegram closed a deal for 500 colonies of bees for delivery, 1904. This, after having bought 419 colonies and 80 nuclei from me in 1903, is sufficient to recommend me to others in need of bees and queens.



I have now 1,200 colonies of bees with ample stores for spring breeding; and a carload of hives, foundation and other fixtures, coming to take care of my spring increase; all of which will be used for breeding purposes. The above facts justify my claim of being the **largest individual breeder of bees and queens in the South**, if not in the world.



I have a special RATE on bees by express

— Ask for illustrated price list for 1904. —

W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

QUEEN SPECIALIST.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY, \$1.00 A YEAR.

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA.

I should like to have you become a subscriber for the Western Bee Journal. Kindly send the publisher \$1.00 for a years subscription, and any one of the following papers will be sent you free, as a premium: The American Bee-Keeper, Poultry Success or Pacific Tree and Vine; the latter is highly recommended by the editor of this paper as the best premium offered. Samples of the different papers will be sent upon request to the publisher of this journal.

Name _____

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me the Western Bee Journal for one year, also the following premium: _____

Name _____

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County _____

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Use this coupon or you will not get the premium

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They will save you money;
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BLOSSOM, LAMAR CO., TEXAS.

HONEY CANS

The new 3-6 and 12 pound friction top honey cans have been made the standard honey packages for Texas by the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association. Write me for the name of carload dealer nearest you for all kinds of cans. Let me know your wants, as the honey season is coming on. I am also in the market for whole crops of first class honey.

Mar31

UDO TOPPERWEIN,
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Chartered. We confer degrees upon graduates and give them a diploma that will be honored by any institution in America. Free trip to World's Fair. Notes accepted for tuition. Position guaranteed. Railroad fare paid from all points. Catalogue and a lesson in penmanship free. Your name on 12 cards for 25c in stamps. We teach penmanship by mail.

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McKinney, Texas.

\$2,500 GIVEN AWAY.

Read how you can earn some money during your spare moments. We want your help.

We want to increase our list of subscribers by 10,000 by May 1, 1905, and will make some special offers and inducements to get our present subscribers and friends to help us swell the list. There can be no doubt but that there are many experienced bee-keepers, and a great many beginners who would gladly subscribe for the Western Bee Journal, if they were only asked. The price of this paper is \$1. a year, but in this contest we will give with it, as a premium, any one of the following publications: The American Bee-Keeper, the great 20th century poultry paper—POULTRY SUCCESS, or the greatest of all general farm, poultry and home papers published anywhere—the PACIFIC TREE & VINE—price alone \$1. You get any one of the above and this Journal a full year for only \$1.

On every subscription sent us we will pay a cash commission of 25c. If you know of any one who might be induced to subscribe, cut out the coupon on page 89 and hand or send him, and ask him to send us one dollar for a years subscription to the Western Bee Journal and his choice of the above premiums. Of course, the better way is to go after the subscription personally, collect the dollar and send us 75c, but remittances must not be for less than 4 subscriptions.

In addition to above commission we will give to the person who shall have the largest list of subscribers to his credit on January 1, 1905, his choice of the prizes named below; the person having next largest list shall have second choice; the 3rd largest list shall have 3rd choice, making 3 prizes in all. The following are the premiums:

- 1st— A 6 months course at the San Francisco Business College, San Francisco, Cal. Value, \$60.
- 2nd— A 1,000 mile ticket on Santa Fe R. R.
- 3rd— A Twentyfive Dollar watch.
- 4th and 5th— Either a Mandolin or Guitar; value, \$15.

Samples of publications furnished upon request. Only those who are, or who may become, paid up subscribers, are eligible to enter this contest.

The Western Bee Journal.

Published Monthly In The Interests of Bee-Keepers.

Vol. I.

Hanford, Cal., October, 1904.

No. 5.

✠ E. J. ATCHLEY'S SAY. ✠

Colorado Notes.

The honey yield south and west of Denver has only been fair. The spring being cold and rainy, the alfalfa did not yield abundantly, but sweet clover gave down with its usual cleverness.

Honey is ruling low in price just now, on account of so much fruit. (as all of Colorado farming districts had a bountiful fruit crop, and jellies, jams and the many fruit cookies are taking the place of honey; but later honey ought to be more active, when fruits are gone.

I am led to believe that it is not Colorado that is at fault for short crops, where water is plentiful, but rather the bee keepers. I find that there is a gap between fruit blossoms and alfalfa of two or three weeks, when the bees get little or nothing, and strong colonies are reduced to mere handfuls, and some even starve, and those that pull through are too weak to build up in time for the flows.

The largest yield in Arapahoe county the past season was harvested by Mr. A. Welfingberg, one colony finishing 8

full 24-section supers and in his 25 colonies the average was four supers to the colony. I had one colony finish up nearly 12 supers, but it is not quite fair for me to report this a normal colony, as it was not.

All bee-keepers that feed their bees between fruit bloom and alfalfa report a good season. Others report a poor yield.

On July 11th I arrived at Littleton, Colo., 10 miles south of Denver, with a car of bees. There was about a full half-bushel measure of bees that had gotten out of the hives and were clustered in one corner of the car with a virgin queen. I placed these bees in an 8-frame hive, gave one frame brood and 7 frames of drawn combs and two supers filled with sections and full form starters, and at the end of 4 days the two supers were full, and they were raised up and two more empty ones placed below. The flow lasted 40 days and nearly 12 supers were finished. I give this to show what strong colonies can do put right into the honey flow.

This has been a swarming season in this part of Colorado, and there being

but few trees in which bees can find lodging, there are bees in many houses. I took out of one house yesterday more than 100 pounds of fine honey and a rousing colony of bees. This colony had been occupying the house for three seasons, and it was very evident that this was the best season out of the three, as the upper portion of the nest was built the first year, the middle portion the second and all of this year's surplus was stored below. The hive being between the studding, 4x4 inches deep two feet wide and 8 feet long, a cavity between the weather boarding and plaster laths. The lady (Mrs. Linhart) told me that the bees had worked well each year, and this proves that the present season is likely the best of all, as about 100 pounds of new white alfalfa honey had been stored this season, and I put about 50 pounds of old honey with the colony, or the old combs containing honey.

If more attention was paid to the queens in Colorado, the average crops would figure very differently, and the three most profitable and paramount overlooked features in Colorado (or would be most profitable if attended to) are feeding between fruit blossom and alfalfa, requeening in the fall and placing hives so close together that virgin queens get lost. These three very important matters and some other smaller ones, such as the let alone plan, putting on supers at the right time, and removing and replacing empties, etc., are also a drawback. Of course this all applies to those keepers who are not practical, and many of those who keep bees here are farmers, hence the poor yields. I think all the posted aparists here have done well.

FOUL BROOD

I have found about 20 cases of foul

brood in Arapahal county out of 5000 colonies of bees, and I have the only sure remedy yet found to eradicate this dreaded disease, and it has not failed in a single instance, and the best part about it is its cheapness in the long run. It is this: When a diseased colony is found it is marked and I return at night, close the entrance, dig a pit, place hive and contents therein and apply the never-failing remedy—coal oil torch, and when quite burned up I rake all ashes that might be on the edge of the pit into the bottom and pull the earth in till all is covered up about two feet deep. All this is done just before the honey flows stop and before any robbing takes place. This means total eradication, and no other remedy yet known will be effective at all times. I leave no trace of foul brood behind me, and if I stay in this circuit another season, there will not be a single case left in Arapahal county.

Another trouble is, I find that one-fourth of the aparies on the average are queenless. This is mostly because hives are too close together and all face one way. After a swarming season like we have had in this county (Arapahal) the last spring, there were not more than half the virgin queens that were successful, therefore we have queenless colonies to an alarming extent.

I am assistant bee inspector of this county, as the regular inspector is an invalid, and this is why I have had occasion to examine so many bees.

I examined an apiary a few days ago, and the hives were so close together that the covers all touched and all faced one way, and about half were queenless. Better place hives about six feet from center to center and face east and west, and better results will follow.

TEXAS NOTES.

I regret very much that I could not be in attendance at the national convention at St. Louis, but I could not leave home at that time on account of sickness.

I will soon be back with the bees in Texas for the winter, and will try as best I can to keep all Southern beekeepers posted through the Western Bee Journal as to how bees are doing, best methods used, and prospects in general.

Good rains have lately fallen all over South Texas, and the usual fall flows are expected, and the bees ought to gather ample stores for winter, and strong colonies some surplus.

At the beginning of the harvest season in South Texas it was somehow circulated that there would be an enormous honey crop, and from the fact that there was some old honey yet on hand, the prices for new honey ruled low, and it turned out that our early "Wabash" honey was just about all we got, and now the crop has all been disposed of and a great cry goes out for South Texas honey, and none to offer, to speak of. The price is higher, and to fill orders I will start to Fort Worth, Texas, in a few days with two car-loads of honey to sell on our Texas markets. This goes to show how beekeepers can lose sometimes by selling too early, but what confronts us in keeping our early honey is that it will granulate in the combs if not left in the hives, and this makes it dark. So to put first-class honey in color on the market we must sell early and take such prices as are offered.

About Queen Breeders.

The editor asks for a queen breeder in California. I will state that it is my opinion that queen rearing will never be profitable in California, Colo-

rado, or any other state where the nights are so much cooler than the days. It takes a place where the nights are warm, as well as the day, and South Texas is the only place that I know of in the United States that is the natural place for queen rearing. This is why you notice the majority of queen breeders are located in South Texas. The southeastern states—Florida, Mississippi and Georgia—are good, but not as good as Texas. At the present prices for untested queens, one must have a favorable place to make a living rearing queens. This matter was talked up and tried in California 20 or 25 years ago and did not prove profitable.

In California, as in Colorado, one cannot extract honey before nine o'clock in the morning, as it is too cold to be easily done, while in South Texas I have started the extractor at sunrise and it worked just as well as at noon-day. The nights are warm, and the warm, balmy atmosphere makes the temperature just right—night or day—for extracting. Where nights are cool, queens are too long hatching, get lost in mating, runty and not thoroughly developed, only when raised in strong colonies, such as natural swarming, etc., and it will not pay to use strong colonies in which to mate queens. It will do all right for an aparist to raise a few queens to keep up his own apairy, which can be done in the height of the season, but even then most bee-keepers prefer to buy from the south.

These reasons and many more are why there are no queen breeders in California or Colorado.

An Arizona Letter.

Dear Editor: As our honey season is over for this year, I will write you a short letter. We are all well pleased with your Journal.

Our honey flow stopped about Aug-

ust 10th. We got one more month of flow than common, and the honey was above the average. The yield was about one case (120 lbs.) per colony, spring count, and a large increase in bees. Yuma valley has over two cars of honey, and we are holding for better prices.

Yuma valley is overstocked with bees at present, but we expect a larger acreage of alfalfa in the near future. Government irrigation is coming for us, and we appreciate this movement in our behalf. This valley has a great future for both agriculture and bees.

One thing I notice is that while our bees do not make a great amount of honey, they can make a living most all the time. I never have found it necessary to feed any bees yet, if in the proper shape in the fall. With the exception of sand storms, there is nothing to keep the bees from working every day in the year, which they do.

I have lived here for nearly three years and there has not been a day during that time that I could not see the sun. We have not at any one time had enough rain to completely settle the dust; we want more rain.

My colony in the parlor is doing well. I used it for an incubator—hatched out a nice brood of quail in the top of the hive. I have raised them, and they are now full grown.

W. G. CROWDER.

Yuma, Arizona, Sept. 29. '04.

[Who but W. G. Crowder would have thought to use a hive of bees for an incubator, and make a success of it? We have known this man for a long time, and usually, when he undertakes a proposition, he wins out. If more of our readers would send us letters like this one, we would appreciate it very much. Why not YOU write a letter like this one, and let your friends know what is going on in your "neck of the woods?" We have lots

of space for letters of this kind. Thanks, W. G. Come again.—Editor.]

Partial Report on National Convention.

We have received the following letter from one of our local bee-keepers who attended the National Convention at St. Louis, which we are pleased to present:

A good convention, full of life and information. Attendance good. On account of sickness our worthy secretary, Mr. Broadbeck, of Los Angeles, was not able to be present. F. E. Brown, of Hanford, Cal., was elected secretary pro tem.

The matter of foul brood and other bee diseases were fully discussed. A reporter was secured by the association, and a report of the convention will be sent free to all journals.

Many interesting papers were contributed upon various subjects. A paper by O. O. Poppleton, of Florida, on bee diseases, resulted in asking the department, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., to take up the matter of investigating the disease known as "bee paralysis." A paper by F. E. Brown, of Hanford, Cal., resulted in the appointment of a committee whose duty it was to select a permanent committee of five to form the organization as suggested in Mr. Brown's paper. The following is the committee: F. E. Brown, chairman; N. E. France, secretary; J. U. Harris and H. S. Ferry. This committee then reported that the name of the commercial organization shall be the National Honey Producers' Exchange of America. Capital stock to be placed at \$25,000; par value of the stock to be \$25 per share; stock limited to ten shares to each person; non-assessable and non-transferable. The object of this new organization is to do general buying, selling and commission business in aparian products; to manufacture and

deal in bee-keepers' supplies of every kind; to buy, sell and acquire real estate and to build on and improve the same; to engage in any other business of interest to the corporation. The report, after some discussion, was adopted by the convention.

We expect to have a full report of the proceedings in our next issue, when we hope to give our readers the benefit of the best report we can get.

The Texas Convention.

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from last month.)

"Production and Proper Grading of Section Honey" was a discussion lead out by W. E. Crandall, the manager of the Texas Honey Producers' Association, and he said that some of the beekeepers had been trying to raise it exclusively and that he does not approve of this. If the season is not a favorable one for the production of honey in sections, and it takes a good flow of honey for that, it will be best to raise some other kind of honey, as extracted or bulk comb.

During a good year it is all right to produce some section honey, but for the beekeeper who wants to produce it exclusively, it is not deemed best to do so.

If it is produced it should be put on the market in a nice, clean way in new shipping cans and nothing but good honey put in.

H. A. Mitchell was asked how he produced the nice honey he had on exhibition. Last year he carried off the Gold Medal for their best section honey for the state. This year he again took first prize.

This honey is basswood honey and where Mr. Mitchell lives and has his apiaries there is a great deal of it. When he has a good flow it fairly flows

into the hives and that is the reason that he gets such good quality of honey. He uses a seven to the foot, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ square section and all wood separators in T tin supers. This gives him thinner combs and there is an advantage in it. The bees fill them better and finish them nicer. They also fill more sections.

F. J. R. Davenport, said that there were three essential points necessary in the production of fancy comb honey. First, prolific queens; second, rousing colonies, and third, a heavy honey flow. If you have not these you might just as well set your supers on a stump and you will not get a bit more surplus honey than if you have them on colonies with any of the above lacking.

H. H. Hyde dwelled on the use of a shallow super on the colony before a honey flow and raising it at the beginning of the white flow and putting the section super between it and the brood chamber. Then when the sections in this one are two-thirds full put another below this one. The shallow super above is used for extracted honey.

Udo Toepperwein read a paper on "The Importance of Uniform Standard Cans for Texas."

This is a matter that we have had up for two years and we adopted the 3-lb friction top cans, 20 in a case; 6-lb. friction top pails, 10 in a case, and 12-lb. friction top pails, 10 in a case, and the 60-lb. can with 8-in. screw caps, and 60-lb. cans with 1.3-8-in. screw caps, two in case. I think that this was one of the best moves that we ever made, as there are now only four different sizes of cans. This makes it easy for the dealer to keep a complete stock, and the result is that the beekeepers can get, in most cases, nearly any size they want or the next size to that. Of the four standard size packages, honey is sold very nearly as easy in one size as in another.

The 3 and 6-lb. cans weight only

60 lbs. to the case and are of a shape so as to be very easily handled. The 12-lb. and 60-lb. cans, however, are very hard to handle as the packages are too clumsy.

There is yet a great demand in Uvalde for the 6 and 12-lb. cans with screw caps which is quite a drawback to the dealers. All screw cap cans are very hard to open or to close, and if friction top can is closed it never leaks, if ripe honey is put in the cans, even if the cans are turned up-side-down, while every screw top can leaks more or less if turned up-side-down or on the side.

I think that we should encourage the 3 and 6-lb. friction top cans, which are nicely shaped and are in light packages. We cannot discard the 60-lb. cans altogether, as there will always be a demand for them, but there is a tendency for a lighter package all the time and a 60-lb. package all around should be encouraged.

I think another thing that should be taken up is whether or not it would pay us to use the 60-lb. cans cased singly, one in a case. If we would have all packages weigh 60 lbs. there would be less young beekeepers with worn out backs from handling too heavy cases of honey. The 60-lb. cans, two in a case, weigh about 135 lbs. with the case, which is too heavy for one person to handle. Would it not pay us to use only one can in a case with only a very small additional expense? I am sure it would not cost much more per case."

The beekeepers endorsed the views of Mr. Toepperwein and a thorough discussion followed.

It was decided that the 12-lb. cans be cut as much as possible. The merchants are wanting a sixty-pound package, as the heavier ones are too hard to handle, therefore the beekeepers should act on this matter in conformity with the wish of the merchants who handle their product.

Mr. J. F. Tell said that the merchants from his part of the state wanted the 60-lb. cans cased singly, so as to make a lighter package.

Several of the members gave some disadvantages of such a package. The main one was that it was too high and that it was too often thrown down on its side when the contents would leak out. Any package that is too high is thrown over in rapid handling and in piling up, as everybody knows too well if they are only acquainted with the way the railroad handles things.

W. H. Laws told of a case where he had shipped a case of honey in a 60-lb. can cased tightly. He delivered it to the freight agent. About a week afterward he saw the same case lying on its side in the freight depot and almost all the honey leaked out of the can. Since then, whenever he has to ship out a single can he simply sends it out in a case that held two cans, simply taking out one of them, so that there is not so much danger of the case being turned over.

Willie Atchley told of a new package for honey that his father E. J. Atchley, got out recently. These are square cans the same as the old 8-in. screw top cans, but they are only half as high and hold 25 lbs. each. This makes a nice can for honey and two in a case makes a package of about sixty pounds, with the case.

It is a flat package and is easily handled. The cans are not so deep and therefore it is a good all-around can for the beekeeper. The cost is low too, and that makes them not so expensive.

The Texas Honey Producers' Association has had a great deal of experience in this line and they say that a sixty-pound package is in the greatest demand with them. That there is a call for one can of 60 lbs. of honey or a single can, and if shipped out in a case by itself it was unsatisfactory.

They could get any amount of orders for one 60-lb. cans and that they have thought it best to have part of the honey in one-can cases and some in two-can cases of the 60-lb. cans.

He said that there was no place for the 12-pound cans as those who sometimes ordered them and were told that they had none of them, would order the six-pound cans every time.

Therefore the beekeepers will strive toward having none but the 3 and 6-lb. friction cans in 60-lb. packages, and the 60-lb. cans in one and two-can cases until they can get a better size of the large cans.

"Criticism of the Laws' Baby Nucleus for Mating Queens" was the subject upon which O. P. Hyde had a paper, as follows:

I see that I am on the program for criticism of the Laws' nucleus. I wish to say in the first place that I have no earthly use for it. I have seen hives of which their inventor said they were the very thing. After I had examined and tried them I decided they were no good to me except for feed boxes, or to make hens' nests out of them. But the baby nucleus under consideration is too small for either. All the use I could put it to was for kindling wood.

Why do I make the above assertions? I make them for many reasons. When I first heard and read of the Baby I knew that it would not do. I know it this year from experience. My son bought 150 of them. I did not know anything about it until they were at the depot. He praised them so much that we took them out.

The next thing to do was to put them into use. He had to destroy about 50 or 75 good, full sized combs to fill the little frames with. It was no small job, as each had to have some honey and part of the comb empty. It is hard to find such combs without much loss.

Next he had to start queen cells a plenty, so each one could have a cell. Next they had to be peopled from the strong colonies. This was all done in good shape.

Some time later I was out at one of the apiaries where there were 50 of these little nuclei. To my surprise, there were not less than forty of them lying down on their sides, and only an occasional bee passing out. I went to work to see how many good queens I could find, and went through all of them, and found bees in only three that were trying to stay, and not a queen in either of them.

So in a short time I was making a round with the boys, and I found all of the little things piled up and the frames were all tiered up on full colonies, and they are there today. The boys said that they did not get a single queen out of the whole one hundred and fifty.

We have about 75 of the right kind of nuclei in use and these are the regular three-frame Langstroth size. With these we have raised all of our queens to replace all those that were failing, so you can see from the above how I stand on the little nuclei.

But there is one more point, if nothing else, that would obliterate it from the face of the earth, and that is that there is not enough comb surface. The queen will be cramped the first days of her laying life, and to keep a queen from her full laying capacity the first two or three weeks of her life she will never thereafter be a prolific queen.

My honest opinion is that if you use the Laws baby nucleus you will never have good, prolific queens. Should be glad to hear from others on the last point of argument.

Mr. Weaver said that one trial was not a fair test.

Wm. Atchley thinks that they are good sometimes and not good at other

times; that they can't be relied on during a season that is not exactly favorable. If everything is just right, queens can be raised and mated in most any way.

Mr. Laws arose to defend the use of these little mating boxes, and talked over the way they were first gotten out, and how he had first successfully used them. Besides they are used with the greatest of success by a great many queen breeders in the country. He thought that the criticism of Mr. O. P. Hyde was rather too severe and unfounded, as he had not given them a fair trial. He also explained their *modus operandi*.

The inventor of this little mating box was Mr. C. B. Bankston, who was then a queen breeder near Beeville and who successfully mated hundreds of queens where only a few could be mated in the old way. He did not make it public, however, as he wanted to try it more thoroughly before doing so. At one time Mr. Laws offered him the sum of \$50.00 if he would tell him the secret of how he managed this mating, and what his method was. Mr. Bankston declined the offer.

Mr. Laws then went to work and tried the mating with small boxes, and was the first to give it to the public in such a way that it was a benefit to the bee-keeping world. Therefore we owe the praise to him for giving it to us so that we could make use of it.

He had with him one of the little nucleus boxes as he uses them, and told of the way they were used. The small frames that he uses are shallow frames, just long enough so that they will hang inside and crosswise in an eight frame super. Thus they are kept when not in use.

When you want to use them after you have your cells ready, take a strong colony that is to be used for the purpose, and with a little cup dip a cup-full of bees into each of the little

nuclei. A cell is stuck on each of the little combs and then the whole is closed up. Virgin queens can be put in instead of cells if you have them.

When you have fixed all of them, they are taken out into the country, several miles away from all undesirable drones, and there they are simply thrown under bushes, or along the fence, where they are out of the hot sun, the entrances, of course having been opened.

Here they are left until the queens are mated, when they are taken out, after they have laid a few days, and new ones are run in if virgins are to be used. Otherwise cells are given. In this several hundred queens can be mated with the bees from one single colony. This is far superior to the old way of having large nuclei. These are too expensive to use. The little fellows have been left out for months, and all through the winter last year.

John W. Pharr, of the New Century Queen Breeding company, gave a talk on the use of these little mating boxes, and convinced the bee keepers present that they were a success. He has used them for several years, and has had good success with them. He mates hundreds of queens with them successfully, and would not rear queens without them.

His little frames are of such a size that he can put 6 of those small ones into the inside of a regular Langstroth frame, and keep them over in a strong colony.

A little nucleus was exhibited, all complete, with bees and queen in it. These are nothing but little boxes that are closed all around, with a lid hinged at the top. On this is a leather handle to carry it by and when in use and a young queen is to be mated he simply hangs it up somewhere on a barbed wire fence, on the limb of a tree, or some other thing, until the queen is mated.

The boxes are prepared just as Mr. Laws prepares his, by putting in the comb, bees and the cell, or a virgin.

Mr. Pharr has his boxes painted—some red, some white and others blue, so that the queens do not get mixed up in going to the wrong home.

H. H. Hyde said that really they had not given the little nucleus a thorough trial, and that his father was a little too severe in his paper on the subject. He will have them tried again and note the results.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL OFFERINGS.

If anyone has the following back numbers of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, and will send us the required copies, that we may complete our files, we shall appreciate it very much: June, 1901; May, 1901; February, 1902; November, 1892. Several copies of the Western Bee Journal for May, 1904, are also very much desired.

Several good hustlers can make good money working for us. We have a proposition that is worth anyone's attention, if they want to earn some money. Hundreds of subscribers can be secured for this Journal by simply going after them. No easier way to make money. If you are interested, write us and let us make you our liberal offer.

It pains us very much to think that Dr. C. C. Miller and J. A. Green are so badly distressed because we published a harmless little article in our July issue. We never once thought that these two encyclopedias on bees and bee-keeping would be so fearfully offended, or we should never have printed it—we won't do it any more. But what is all the fuss about? Is it not a fact that honey does contain formic acid? No one denies that. It is simply a matter of how formic acid is put into the honey, as near as we can see. Then again: what difference does it make

whether the bees use their stings to put the formic acid into the honey, or whether they put it in some other way? At any rate, we don't think that the bees will make less honey, or that the price will come tumbling down, just because we published that article. Calling a man a liar does not prove anything, and now we pass it up to these two gentlemen to show that the bees do not use their stings for the purpose named in the article in question, and we are not from Missouri, either. Looks to us like somebody wants to strain a point somewhere, and as the fly said when he fell into the soup: "every little helps."

Name Your Apiary.

Give your apiary a name. It's the proper thing to do. An apiary that is an apiary is worth a name. When you have done this, let us print you some stationery, so when you write letters those addressed will know that you are progressive. We will print you 500 letter heads, 8½x11 inches, fine paper, ruled or unruled, and 500 fine white envelopes to match for only \$4.00. Name your apiary and then let us print you some stationery. Do it now!

The First Men.

A. J. Hesse, of Merced, Cal., was the first man to send in his subscription to this Journal. J. F. Crowder, of Sel-

ma, Cal., contributed the first article for publication; F. E. Brown, of Hanford, Cal., sent in the first "bunch" of subscribers; Samuel Sanborn, of Bakersfield, Cal., placed the first advertisement with us; W. A. H. Gilstrap, of Modesto, Cal., was the first man to try to tell us how to conduct our Journal; Editor York, of the A. B. J., was the first to give us his sympathy, because we had no better sense than to start a bee journal; H. C. Morehouse was the first, in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, to announce that we had "arrived;" G. F. Davidson, of Fairview, Texas, is the first man who refuses to pay his advertising bill. How is this for a battery?

Our Advertising Rates.

On January 1st, 1905, our advertising rates will be advanced. Our circulation is growing so rapidly that we feel that we can advance our rates quite materially, and still give our patrons the benefit of comparatively low advertising rates, for a publication like this. Those who contemplate making any advertising contracts with us for next year will find it to their interest to communicate with us at once, and get the benefit of our current rates.

With the next issue we will cut off all those who are in arrears more than two months. Deadheads are not going to be carried on our list. People who will not pay their subscription to a paper certainly are not entitled to it. We are not in the business of publishing this Journal for our health. It's the cold, hard cash we want. Quite a number of those who were on the lists of the Journals we purchased are in arrears, and all will take notice. If you do not want to miss any of the numbers, see to it that you are paid up.

In addition to the first prizes received at the British "Royal" show in London, this year, bees from "Swarth-

more" took the grand prize at the International Congress of Bee-Keepers, held at Arlon, Belgium, in August—the most important show of Continental Europe.

Some Bouquets.

We clip the following from the Rural Bee-Keeper, published at River Falls, Wis;

The Southland Queen has been absorbed by the Western Bee Journal. This clears the field pretty well. Mr. Adelsbach has been in the Bee Journal field less than a year, starting at Tulare with the Pacific States Bee Journal; he next acquired the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, and now the Southland Queen. This leaves no bee journal between us and the home of the Western Bee Journal, at Hanford, California. We congratulate Mr. Adelsbach on his Napoleonic career, and the readers of the Western Bee Journal on their good fortune in securing the push and brain already displayed by the little giant of the West.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept 6, 1904.
Mr. P. F. Adelsbach,
Hanford, Cal.

Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to read articles from fresh writers, and for that reason I like to read your Journal. It will take hold, and the way you write occasionally in your editorials, stamps you as a master of your calling.

Keep me as a regular subscriber.

Yours truly,
FRED W. MUTH.

Brother Adelsbach, of the Western Bee Journal, proves to be a veritable shark in the journalistic swim. Not content with handling the Pacific States Bee Journal, he swallowed the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal a few months ago, and now has taken in the Southland Queen, of Texas. So far as our knowledge goes, he now has a corner on western bee journals. Success to

him in his enterprise.—American Bee-Keeper.

The Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade, of Minneapolis, Minn., of Sept. 10th, has this to say of W. H. Putnam, publisher of the Rural Bee-Keeper:

One of the most attractive exhibits in the Agricultural Building at the Minnesota state fair last week was a display of honey by W. H. Putnam, of River Falls, Wis. Mr. Putnam is a bee enthusiast. This has resulted in his turning out good honey, for he knows how bees should be kept and how honey should be handled. He puts on the market a fine grade of extracted honey in original packages, and he says that his sales have been rapidly increasing as the people find out the difference between honey extracted as it should be and just the ordinary honey.

Our First Mile-Stone.

With this issue we close our first year in the bee journal field. Last October we decided to carry out a matter that we had been considering for the past four or five years, so in November we issued the first number of the Pacific States Bee Journal, at Tulare, Cal. We had asked no one's consent and had not one subscriber. Today we have a Journal that is forging its way to the front and is here to stay. Our circulation has grown beyond our greatest expectations.

In May, last year, we concluded the purchase of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, and the two papers were combined under the name of the Western Bee Journal, and the office of publication was removed to Hanford, Cal, in June, 1904. In August last we purchased the Southland Queen, of Beeville, Texas, and the circulation of this paper was also added to that of the new Western Bee Journal.

We have no apologies to make for our publication, but at the same time we are aware of the fact that there is much room for improvement. It is yet far from that condition where we shall be satisfied to say that we have now made it as good as we can. "Progress" is our watch-word, and we shall keep everlastingly at it to improve our Journal until we shall be the best of all. We can do it, and that is our purpose. But, like the child, we have to learn to walk before we can run a race, and no one is less satisfied with the quality of the Western Bee Journal than is its editor and publisher.

We feel grateful to the older bee journals for the kind way in which they received us, and for the many kind notices given us in their columns. Most all of the editors have written us many warm personal letters, and to them especially we extend our thanks for their interest in our behalf. Subscribers have come forth in large numbers, and we feel sure that they will stay with us. We cannot expect to please everyone, but we shall come as near it as we can. We ask our subscribers to speak as well of the Journal as they can, consistently, and to send us as many new subscribers as may be induced to take the Western Bee Journal. Help us that we may help you.

Advertisers have been liberal with their patronage, and already we have closed many contracts for next year. Among those with whom we have made these advance contracts are some of the best business firms of the United States.

Altogether we have no complaint to make with our first year's business. The present is bright, and we believe the future has great things in store for the Western Bee Journal.

If you want to trade, sell or buy anything, advertise it in this Journal.

Bee-Keepers!

ARE YOU GOING TO BUY BEES? ARE YOU GOING TO LOCATE IN TEXAS?

We make a specialty of nuclei and full colonies of bees for shipment, in any quantity, anywhere, at all seasons of the year. Car lots a specialty.

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We are Southwestern managers for the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., and will carry a full line of Bee-Keepers supplies at FACTORY PRICES. Order early and get the discounts. Arizona and New Mexico Bee-Keepers, order of us and save freight and get goods quick.

We will also carry a full line of honey cans in season, and buy your honey crop; we also want all the beeswax we can get at the highest market prices.

OUR AIM is to supply the bee keeper his wants and buy his products in return.

Correspondence in German and Spanish a specialty.

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Reference: Publisher Western Bee Journal.

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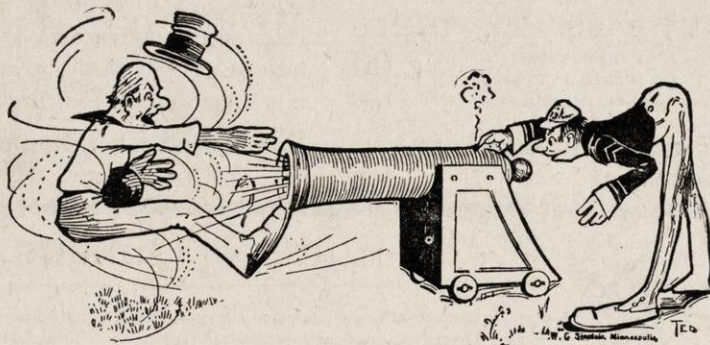
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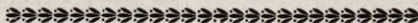


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Opportunities for making money out of bee keeping were never greater. If the bee-keeper with a single apiary, from which he makes a living in a good year, and nothing in a poor year, would only arouse himself to the

## Changed Conditions

secure a good location, if not already in possession of one, adopt such methods as will enable him to branch out and manage several apiaries, he will find that in a good year he can

## Pile Up Honey

ton upon ton—enough to support himself and his family for several years. The Review is helping bee-keepers to accomplish this very thing.

## The First Step

in making money as a bee-keeper is in securing of a good location; and the Review even goes so far as to discover and make known desirable, unoccupied locations.

## Get Good Stock.

Having secured a good location, the next step is that of stocking it with bees of the most desirable strain; and, having had years of experience with all of the leading varieties of bees, the editor of the Review is able to, and does, tell his readers where to get the best stock. Still further, the Review tells how to make

## Rapid Increase,

how to build up ten or a dozen colonies, in a single season, into an apiary of 100 or more colonies.

Having the location and the bees, the bee-keeper must learn how to manage them so as to be able to establish an out-apiary here, and another there, and to care for them with weekly visits—yes, by monthly, or even longer, visits, when extracted honey is produced. It is in teaching bee-keepers how to thus

## Control Swarming,

that the Review has been, and is still, doing its best work. If a man only knows how, he can

care for several apiaries now as he once cared for only one.

Having secured a crop of honey, the next step is that of selling it. This is the most neglected, yet

## The Most Important Problem

of successful, money-making bee-keeping, and one that the Review is working hardest to solve. So many men work hard all summer, produce a good crop, and then almost give it away. The Review is trying to put a stop to this "giving it away." It is showing, by the actual experience of enterprising bee-keepers, how the leisure months may be employed in selling honey at prices that some of us would call exorbitant. The men who have done this TELL HOW THEY DID IT.

The editor of the Review has a wide, actual, personal acquaintance with all of the

## Leading Bee-keepers

from Maine to California, and is thus able to secure as correspondents, men who have widely scattered out-apiaries, managed them with little or no help, and MADE MONEY. These men are able to write from actual experience—they know how they have succeeded, and can tell others.

One thing is certain, if you are a bee-keeping specialist, or expect to become one, if bee-keeping is your business, you can't afford not to

## Read The Review.

It will lead you and encourage you, and fill you with new ideas, and tell you how to do things show you how to enlarge your business and make money.

The Review is published monthly at \$1.00 a year; but, if you wish to become better acquainted with it before subscribing,

## Send Ten Cents

for three late, but different issues, and the ten cents may apply on any subscription sent in during the year. A coupon will be sent entitling you to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**

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# **Central California Honey Producers' Association.**

**F. E. Brown, President.**

**P. F. Adelsbach, Secretary.**

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This Company was incorporated for the purpose of doing a general business in honey, wax and bee-keepers supplies.

Every bee-keeper should be a stockholder in this Company, thereby getting the benefit of wholesale prices on supplies, as well as the profit on honey and wax that usually goes to the middleman.

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We contract on honey, and make advances on crops.

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## **Our Agencies:**

Union Lumber Co., Bakersfield.

A. O. Carmicheal, Tulare.

B. F. Lawless, Visalia.

J. F. Crowder, Selma.

M. R. Madary, Fresno.

J. H. Flory, Dos Palos.

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**Offices And Warehous Located One  
Block North of Santa Fe Depot.**

**HANFORD, - - - - CAL.**

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# A Good Way For You To Go

When traveling between points in the San Joaquin Valley, all the way from Bakersfield, Tulare, Visalia, Hanford, Fresno, Merced, Stockton and San Francisco is via



## THE LINE TO TAKE BETWEEN **California and *The* East**

The only Line with its own rails all the way from the Pacific Coast to Chicago.

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**Santa Fe Agents will gladly furnish Information.**