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P119

VOL. V.

OCT., 1902.

NO. 10

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



Apiaries of B. S. K. Bennett ❖❖
The National Convention ❖❖
Prospectus Pacific Honey Pro-
ducers ❖ Bee Journals' Review

PROSPECTUS

Pacific Honey Producers

Incorporated March 1, 1902

Capital, = = \$50,000

Manufacturers and Dealers

Bee Hives and Supplies

Producers, Shippers, Exporters

Pacific Coast Honey and Wax

\$30,000 has been subscribed and reserved for 40 Honey Producers owning 8,000 colonies of bees.

\$6,451.00 has been paid in in cash, property and manufacturing plant by directors.

\$13,549 in treasury, for sale at \$1 per share.

Only the CHOICE of a few apiaries taken for capital stock.

MR. B. S. K. BENNETT

has been connected with the Bee, Honey and Manufacturing business for twelve years; has met personally all prominent honey producers on this coast and many easterners; he has one of the finest of mountain bee ranches.

MR. MOFFET,

the prospective apiarian superintendent, has had large experience in honey production; is one of the old-timers; his apiaries of 400 colonies one season produced 100 tons of honey of a value of \$10,000, which paid him a profit of 300 per cent. on his \$2,000 investment.

OUR 10,000 COLONIES

should produce in a good year \$50,000 worth of honey, and pay a 50 cent dividend on each \$1.00 share.

WE WANT \$12,000

before December, to buy bargains in apiaries and supplies, and to erect a building in addition to our manufacturing business. Our supply business will amount to a value of \$50,000, and pays 30 to 50 per cent. on investment.

**WE WILL SELL NO STOCK
AFTER JANUARY**

as our apiaries will produce by June, and the product will be all the capital we need.

Pacific Honey Producers

(Successor to Bennett Bee Hive Co.)

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

B. S. K. BENNETT,
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

JOS. MOFFETT, Vice Pres.

E. M. CARLSON, Sec'y

PETCHNER & HATCH,
Attorneys

C. H. MILLER, Carperteria

DEPOSITORIES

Citizens and First National Banks.

**Producers
Shippers
Exporters**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Bee Hives and
Supplies**

Incorporated under the laws of California, March 1902.

CAPITAL STOCK

\$50,000

\$1.00 per Share

Offices of Corporation
237 E. Fourth St.

Factories
Wall St. and E. Los Angeles

Warehouses
Third & San Pedro Sts.

A Bee Keepers Corporation

The Capital Stock is sold only to honey producers. Under the control of California Laws the officers of a Corporation are chosen by the directors who are liable, jointly and severally, to the stockholder for any embezzlement of the officers, and directors are not allowed to incur debts, except by majority vote of the stockholders.

Stockholders Security Each share represented in Bees, Hives and Supplies.

Profitable Apiaries Only in California, Arizona, Utah, Texas and Cuba.

Capital Stock Bee keepers may exchange apiaries for stock.

Immense Profits One share may draw \$1. dividend in a good year.

Yearly Dividends Realized even if a honey failure at one point

Honey Markets Establish depots of distribution in world markets

Steady Employment To skilled apiarists the year round.

Interesting Capital To buy and hold our produce for better markets.

Bees and Stock Bee keepers have possession of both and a salary

Stockholders Entitled to discount on order of supplies.

Only a Few Of the best paying apiaries taken for stock.

Prospectus of Pacific Honey Producers.

A BEEKEEPERS' CORPORATION Is incorporated for \$50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share. Its principal place of business is Los Angeles, where its factory is located for the manufacture of bee hives and apiary supplies, and the office of the corporation. Its apiaries are located at various ranches in the State for the production of bees, honey and wax.

STOCKHOLDERS' SECURITY stock is represented in property, land, bees, hives and supplies, and is a producer of dividends.

PROFITABLE APIARIES We will own only the best (the cream) of the paying bee ranches of this and adjoining States, representing California, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Texas, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands, where the revenue is shown by the United States Honey Report for 1900 to be 100 per cent. on the investment.

BUYING HONEY We will buy for cash and deal in honey, wax and bees, aside from our own production, to stimulate prices and encourage proper methods of production.

HONEY INSPECTION All honey will be packed and sealed under the supervision of an officer of the association and carry a \$1000 guarantee of purity, grade and flavor.

CAPITAL STOCK Bee-keepers may purchase one or more shares of stock for cash, or receive stock for their apiaries, managing the same for the association on a salary of from

\$30 to \$60 a month, or percentage, the association furnishing all supplies in season for the proper running of the apiary, besides he receives the yearly dividend realized from the product of that apiary and all the other apiaries of the association.

IMMENSE PROFITS A bee-keeper owning 250 colonies and fixtures, in good condition, would be entitled to about \$1000 worth of stock, should this apiary produce 15 tons of honey in the season (which is not large, as we have known of 20 and even 25 tons to 250 colonies); his dividends would amount to nearly \$1000, and he would get a dividend realized from other apiaries, even should his apiary fail in producing.

The United States Honey Report for 1900 shows the product of bees in the Pacific States to be \$1 per annum for every dollar invested, and of course not all reported are managed for the best profits.

YEARLY DIVIDENDS The selection of the best paying apiaries in the Pacific States, the best bee-keepers and select locations will gain for the industry a position of certainty. A dividend will be declared even if there should be a failure at one point, and a good yield at all points would produce a splendid dividend.

HONEY MARKETS The association will locate and establish depots of distribution throughout the world's market, seeking out the places of scarce supply and high prices; equalizing distribution so that a big crop will not demoralize prices; holding in warehouses the surplus to supply the demand at times of shortage.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT Skilled bee-keepers will be able to follow the business on a salary all year in the vari-

ous locations, as the different States have different seasons, making all-year work.

INTERESTING CAPITAL

This placing of the honey production on a safe financial basis will be conducive to capital to invest in our product and hold same in warehouse subject to our disposal. Capital simply must be sure that it will not lose on the investment, and ask for nothing better than a staple price. This will not give capital any interest in our association—the stock is for sale only to bee-keepers and is only transferable on the books of the corporation.

BEES AND STOCK

The bee-keeper who receives stock of the corporation has possession of his bees and stock, receives a salary, and has all his supplies furnished. His stock has a sale and a loan value. (This is just giving the bee-keeper the advantage his brother merchant or capitalist has of realizing on his investment at will or the use of his capital several times.)

CASH STOCK

The bee-keeper possessing cash certificates will be entitled to a vote in the management for each share of stock; will receive his dividend; will have use of our label and guarantee on his honey, our facilities for handling his product, and employment to skilled bee-keepers. Holders of \$100 worth of stock are entitled to 5 per cent. discount on supplies.

ONLY A FEW

Only a few of the best apiaries will be taken for stock, and cash stock will be worth much more than \$1 after one dividend is declared.

Send in your application, together with description of apiary, past production, your experience, etc. We re-

serve the right to return application and remittance.

PACIFIC HONEY PRODUCERS,

237 E. Fourth st., Los Angeles.

CO-OPERATION OF HONEY PRODUCERS.

(By John H. Martin in Gleanings of January 15.)

(Mr. Martin is widely known as Rambler, having traveled over the United States in the interests of honey production. He is now in Cuba. He was an organizer, secretary and manager of the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange, which in the second year did a volume of business of \$60,000.—Ed.)

I am quite sure the time is ripe for putting the matter of honey production upon a safe financial basis, and so sure of good returns for invested capital that the latter will seek investment. This new combination is a little too large for the bee men to undertake themselves, and without capital; but bee-keepers and capitalists can work together in these interests. For instance, let a company be organized upon strictly business principles, with trained business men at the head of it; let said company own, by purchase, 10,000 colonies of bees in Southern California. As to management of said bees according to our present methods for extracted honey, three men could manage 1000 colonies or more during a busy season, which in Southern California, lasts from April until July. During the other eight months one man could easily care for over 1000 colonies, except at times when hives should be made up or bees moved to new locations; but when apiaries become well established, one expert could care for an indefinite number.

We have now established over 10,000 colonies in Southern California. Let us now go to Central California and establish another 10 000 in a series of apiaries. Nearly the same conditions exist in Central California for actual work in the apiary as in Southern California, with the exception that the

honey yield comes later, in July to October. Inasmuch as this is prolonging the honey season to seven months for our company, it might be asked, "Why not move the bees from Southern to Central California?" I would oppose several reasons to this. (1.) The removal of an apiary abandons the field to others; (2) the expense; (3) an apiary that has just secured a crop of honey would not be fitted for gathering another so soon, without requeening and much building-up work.

We have now planted over 20,000 colonies, where, in a good honey season, we shall get a seven months' flow. Now, in order to fill up the five months' gap, and make the honey flow continuous all the year round for our company, let us establish 10,000 colonies in Cuba, where the main flow comes from November to April.

Let us sum up the advantages: The leading one is the elevation of the industry to a position of certainty. If I own stock in the company I am sure to realize a good percentage, even if there is a failure at one point. If a bee-keeper has put his bees in as stock he is interested in all of the locations,

and if his crop fails, another location will bring him a revenue; but when the yield is good in all the locations his dividends would be no small amount.

Another good feature about this combination is the inducement held out to young men to take up the business as an all-the-year-round and life vocation. At present there is no inducement, for the business in one location is short and uncertain. A skilled bee-keeper (and no other need apply), who put his bees into the company could secure work the year round.

Then the grading and marketing of honey could be brought to something systematic, and be in the hands of skillful managers.

The capitalist must step in with his money, and, as I have reason to know, the plan above meets with his approval.

This plan can be organized in California, Texas and Cuba, or any other locality that will bring a continuous honey yield. Private parties are carrying the scheme out in a small way today.

PEYCKE BROS., Omaha

Established 1870

PEYCKE BROS., Wichita

PEYCKE BROS.

Comb and Extracted Honey in Car Lots

KANSAS CITY

Los Angeles Office: 203 Tajo Building

Correspondence Solicited

PEYCKE BROS. & CO., Des Moines

PEYCKE BROS. & CHANEY, St. Louis

QUEEN AND BOOK

You need one or more Italian queens early in October. Mine are second to none. Tested, \$1.00; warranted purely mated (nearly all are) 75 cents each. Free circular explains discounts for quantities. You need a first class book just revised and enlarged—that's Cook's Manual of the Apiary; by mail \$1.20. Warranted queen and Manual, \$1.75.

W. A. H. GILSTRAP, Modesto, Cal.

The Pacific Bee Journal

Editor:
B. S. K. BENNETT

Assisted by Louis H. Gouhardt, German and French Translator.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| E. H. Schaeffle, Murphys, Cal. | A. B. Mellor, Acton, Cal. |
| W. D. French, San Diego, Cal. | J. M. Hambaugh, Escondido, Cal. |
| Mrs. J. E. Pleasants, Santa Ana, Cal. | E. S. Loresy, Salt Lake, Utah. |
| Dr. Ellis Gallup, Santa Ana, Cal. | Henry B. Jones, Arbuckle, Cal. |
| M. H. Mendlison, Ventura, Cal. | F. L. Thompson, Denver, Colo. |
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| S. L. Watkins, Sizzle Flats. | M. Parker, Pomona, Cal. |
| W. A. H. Cilstrap, Modesto, Cal. | L. E. Mercer Castac. |

Seven of these writers own 1000 colonies each.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1902.

Co-operation of Honey Producers, (by Rambler).....	233
Honey Market reports.....	235
Apiaries of B. S. K. Bennett, owned by Pacific Honey Producers....	236
Honey Drips, Honey Crops, Morcers Bee's, etc.....	237
The National Convention at Denver.....	239
Buying Queens and Best Advantage.....	240
Honey Adulteration, by E. H. Schaeffle.....	241
Review of Bee Journals.....	242
The Most Wonderful Bee Keeper.....	244
Tons of Honey Produced by Prominent Apiarists.....	285
Editorials. The U. S. Yearly Honey Crop, etc.....	247
Advertisements 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255 and.....	256

SPECIAL FOR NOVEMBER ISSUE.

- Pictures of Emerson Bros. 1000 Colonies and their Experiences.
- Switzerland Bee-keeping. Monthly record, etc.
- A National Honey Association.
- The Courty Bee Inspectors Report.
- California the Surplus Honey Producer.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR IT?

What?

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

CHARLES DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ills.



YEREA SANTA AND BLACK SAGE.
TAHUNGA APIARY
HOME RANCH, EAST LOS ANGELES

FERNANDO, ARROYO SECO AND EL MONTE APIARIES

Apiaries of B. S. K. Bennett

HOME PLACE APIARIES
SUPPLY STORE, CITY
BEE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Pacific Bee Journal

Published by the Pacific Bee Journal Co., 237 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

\$1.00 per Year.

OCTOBER, 1902.

Vol. 5, No. 10

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

Los Angeles Co. Honey Crop. The honey crop is about all shipped and sold. Some bee men are holding for 5½ cents, as it is now believed that the honey crop for coming season in Southern California will be less than fifty carloads.

Honey Crop. Bee men of this county state that the honey output this season will be very light. Los Angeles county will not produce over twenty carloads and not more than forty are expected from San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and Ventura. The cause of the light gathering is laid to the absence of late rains. Most of the bee men will have to feed their bees through the winter.

Bee Nuisance. The petition of Earl Longstreet and others for the abatement of a nuisance alleged to be caused by keeping bees in and near the vicinity of the public road on Vernon avenue between Figueroa street and Vermont avenue, was referred to Supervisor Wilson for investigation.

Take Away Bees. Robert Dunn of Castaic Cañon has petitioned the Board of Supervisors to please take the bees out of his hay field.

Dunn has a hay field with a great crop ready to cut. It's just across the road from a big apiary of 300 stands

of bees belonging to one L. E. Mercer.

He can't get anybody to bale the hay or cut it while the bees persist in being so neighborly. He has asked the Board of Supervisors to declare the apiary a nuisance.

The matter was referred to the District Attorney.

Mercer's Bees. It is now up to the board of supervisors to abate the honey-bee nuisance in Castaic cañon and as to whether an injunction will be secured against the bees or a civil suit begun against their owner to force him to herd them within his own boundaries, has not yet been decided upon by the board.

Assistant District Attorney Jones wrestled with the legal problem of the truant bees yesterday, and finally submitted an opinion to the supervisors that Mr. Mercer must keep his bees off his neighbors' farms, as they were a common nuisance being so thick and so aggressive that the said farmers could not cut their hay without painful efforts, while travelers in the cañon generally had a hard time of it.

Riverside County. F. R. Hall, of Riverside, is shipping a car of honey from Redlands east today.

Small Surplus. Bee men have finished extracting and packing comb honey for this year, and a number have already sold their pro-

Shipped a Car. H. E. Wilder is over from West Riverside today. He will ship a carload of honey on Thursday, and thinks it will be the

last car to be sent out of the State this year.

duct. The season has not been one of great profit to them, but a small surplus has been obtained, and the majority of the bees have full store-houses to carry them over the winter.

Lord Sold Out. S. C. Lord, who has been in the bee business for many years, has sold his stands of bees in Mill creek cañon to F. H. Hunt, the veteran apiarist of this place. For several years past the business of producing honey has not been profitable, but each year seems to promise better results. F. H. Hunt has had a great deal of experience in the business and made lots of money a few years ago.

Honey Crop. San Diego County.—T. W. Fuquay of Potrero reports that the crop in that section was very fair—about three-quarters of a full crop. Fully 350 cases will be sent out, which means practically two full cars.

Honey Shortage. Hanford.—W. J. Horn, honey and dried fruit buyer of the Fresno district for Guggenheim & Co., was here last week looking over this county, principally for honey. He appears to be obtaining his share of the output through the district. He has shipped two carloads from Tulare and one from Coalinga, and expects to secure two carloads out of this city before leaving. In all, his company has handled eight carloads of honey this season, which is about one-half of what was handled last season up to this time. Thus far the crop all over the country is only about fifty per cent. of what it was last season, but the quality of the honey is above the average. The price is lingering about the 5-cent mark, which is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents over

that paid last year. The season being only about half over, it is hard to tell what the other half may bring. The bees may go to work and raise the season's crop higher than it was last year. Mr. Horn says the Guggenheim company is putting up a \$30,000 packing establishment in Fresno, and will soon be ready to handle as much valley product as any establishment in this section of the country.

Bee Keepers' Meeting. Hanford.—At a meeting of the Central California Bee Keepers' Association last Wednesday, it was the general report from all present Wednesday that there is but half a crop of honey this season, and no special reason could be given for the shortage. The association has shipped two carloads of honey to New York City.

Honey, S. F. There is not much offering or arriving of any sort.

While the market is firm throughout, better current values are being sustained on comb than on extracted, for the reason that the latter has to depend to some extent on outside demand. All the comb honey offering will be required locally. The shipment of comb honey has never proven satisfactory, and the production is in consequence restricted to small compass.

Honey Crop. Phoenix.—Reports from Arizona the country south of Tempe show that the crop is very small in that section. Bee men in the Buckeye country did fairly well, although their crop is not quite up to average.

Utah Honey Crop. Vernal.—The honey crop in some parts of the country is not up to expectations. While the honey is of superior quality

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

The National Association to Control and Market the Product.—The Drawing of Plans Left to California.

(From Notes by F. E. Brown, Hanford, Cal., Sept. 15, 1902.)

The Colorado state meeting and its members' attitude towards the bee men from abroad was in every way praiseworthy. The Colorado Convention displayed a good amount of zeal and enthusiasm, which speaks well of their ability and talent. The Colorado people report a very light crop of honey this season—not enough for the consumption of their state. They sell a large quantity to the retail trade put up in glass, and also paper bags. The paper bag is the idea of Mr. Aikin which serves for the granulated honey, being placed in the bags as it begins to granulate.

The State Association selected its officers with the exception of the Secretary, when Mr. Working was placed in nomination. He refused to serve further, when Mr. Morehouse was elected to the office. Mr. Working is deserving of much credit for the way he has handled the office, and especially the Convention, and the many little turns that he conferred upon the visiting bee-keepers for their comfort was very noticeable and greatly appreciated.

The State Meeting had a nice attractive exhibit of honey, both comb and extracted, as well as devices for operating an apiary, wax, etc.

In the National Convention which convened after two sessions of the State meeting, there was a good many present from all over the United States Canada and Cuba. It was very noticeable that it is a good thing to do to

come together and get acquainted with so many, that we have only known from reputation, via of their prominence or pen.

The election of officers for the National Association resulted in placing Mr. J. U. Harris as Vice-President, and Mr. Geo. York, of Chicago, as Secretary. The other officers stood as before.

Many subjects of interest were discussed which were full of profit. Among them was the large hive versus smaller ones. The argument ran in favor of the larger hives.

Professor Gелlette, of Fort Collins, Colorado, gave a very interesting upon the subject, "The inside and outside of the honey bee."

Professor Benton, from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., added much to the interest of the convention.

It was noticeable that California was not well represented, only F. E. Brown, from Hanford, being present. This came about by the fact that the railroads would not make any rates for the Western bee men.

Among the many interesting papers read was one from Mr. J. F. McIntire, of Sespe, Cal., upon the subject of marketing honey, the writer touched upon the many perplexing circumstances, and finished up by saying that the National Bee-Keepers Association should control and market the product of its members, or words to that effect. This brought out a discussion from several speakers, in which all strongly favored the sentiment of the paper. It was declared that the time was now ripe for just such a move; that the producer would have confidence in the ability of the National Association, and that it would prevent one locality from offering its produce in open competition to other like localities. It was the sense of the Con

vention that the move be put through, and a motion to that effect was put to the house, which asked that there be a committee of five to draw up the plans. The committee consists of President Hutchinson, Secretary Mason, Ex-Vice-President Hershiser, N. Rauchfuss, of Denver, Colorado, and F. E. Brown, of Hanford, California. After the committee had been appointed and had an opportunity to come together to deliberate, it was voted by the committee that the matter of drawing up of the plans be left to F. E. Brown, which would afterward be submitted to the entire committee of bee men, all of which are very desirous to receive suggestions from any one that has ideas which they would like to have incorporated into these plans. These suggestions will be received and considered by F. E. Brown, Hanford, Cal.

Much discussion was brought out from time to time regarding the best plans to operate and manipulate hives and bees. Mr. E. R. Root, of Gleanings, gave a very interesting lecture upon his trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, illustrated upon canvas. This was much appreciated and was instructive.

The Convention came to a close with a trolley ride of 25 miles about the city of Denver, which made a good impression upon the visitors, and a banquet at the Windsor Hotel, which was equally full of life and good feelings. The last two items being donated to the visitors by the Colorado bee-keepers.

The location for the next National Convention seems to lie between Utah and Texas. It is evident that the West has made a very good impression upon the Eastern tenderfoots, and the West stands a reasonably good chance with the East for some of the future big gatherings.

BUYING QUEENS TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

By W. A. H. Gilstrap.

As queens are now cheaper, as raised by nearly all standard breeders, than those sent out in the spring, and the weather is cool enough to make transit much safer than in midsummer, a few suggestions about ordering queens might be of interest to the readers of the Journal.

Buying queens is usually done from a dollar and cent standpoint, but very often not to the best advantage. Several eastern men of national repute recommend apiarists to order a nucleus hive to insure safe arrival of queen. In some cases that may be best, but it is a practice I have never recommended. A customer in Idaho ordered a one-frame nucleus with queen by way of experiment, several months ago. I made it up with a view to save weight and help him out all I could consistently with safety. When he had to pay nearly \$3 express charges he found his experiment a costly one, and he will never repeat it. At last accounts he was expecting fifty pounds surplus from the resulting colony. He ordered a number of queens, which cost considerable but are more satisfactory. As the queen is the life of the colony that soon makes the difference, any way.

But it is argued that the queens sent through the mail are too liable to damage. Loss from that source is not great unless sent a great distance, or in very severe weather. If not in a great rush for a breeding queen, it is well to order at least three queens, and in a little while you are in possession of one or more fine queens at nominal cost. If only one queen is ordered, and that one queen is inferior after introduction, the customer may get disgusted with that stock of bees. I never did this, but at least

two of my customers have, and from the way they write, it seems they are good men.

Reference is made in the foregoing to the weather. Perhaps few apiarists have failed to notice that a single bee can fan its wings so a current is felt several inches away. Those who do not realize the importance of ventilation have thousands of helpers in each hive (costly substitutes for care man should give), and all goes merrily on during hot weather. A few of the same bees imprisoned in a cage can accomplish little in ventilating their cage, and every degree above blood heat lessens their chances for safety. During July of this year my loss in the mails was heavier than the rest of this year and all of last year. year and this, from the heat. It is Texas breeders lost heavily, both last my opinion that this loss falls mainly on the breeder, but it is possible that many queens reach destination in apparent good order and prove inferior as a result of their "roasting."

If any wish to criticise me for thus speaking publicly of the losses and reverses of the queen traffic, I can take my medicine. There can be no question that great good results from some persons making a specialty of raising queens of the very best stock, by the best methods yet devised, to sell to those who do not have the time or facilities to succeed so well in rearing queens. Is there any objection to telling the public when and how to invest to the best advantage?

Modesto, Cal., Aug. 21, 1902.

BUSY LITTLE BEES IN GOOD CONDITION.

County Bee Inspector Herron returned last night from a trip of inspection in the west end of the county, where he found the prospects for apiaries very favorable. The season

was short and not much honey was marketed, but while it lasted the bees sent out a great many new colonies and the increase is enormous. They have plenty of honey stored for the winter, and in the grape and peach districts are still hard at work. There are plenty of bees in good condition, and if the next season is favorable for honey making the crop is bound to be a fine one.

THE UNION HIVE AND BOX CO.

Changed Hands—Messrs. Raze and Arnold Sold Out.

Arthur E. Raze and W. R. Arnold have severed their connection with the Union Hive and Box Co., a Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Cloud buying in. Messrs. Raze and Arnold have purchased a tract of timber land up North, and are going into the lumber business. Mr. W. R. Arnold was an old partner of Mr. Bennett when he established the factory in 1895 on the East Side. The business was sold for \$30,000.

ON HONEY ADULTERATION.

(By E. H. Schaeffle.)

Yours of the 12th inst. received. I am glad you are going to San Francisco as at this time you may be able to do us some good. If you would see the Committee on Pure Foods, Drs. Ward and Lewit and (with them) the city chemist, Mr. Green, and convince them that the San Francisco packing houses were working from purely selfish motives. That if they were honest in wanting to prepare honey so it would not granulate they have only to bottle it while hot, or buy honeys that will not granulate. I have a jar of sage honey in my cupboard that has been there for for months and it shows no signs of sugaring. Then, too, their claim that the addition of glucose would lower

the price to the consumer without injury to the article wants to be met. In the first place it does not lower the price, as it is sold as honey, and brings honey price. Then you have but to cite Selser's experience in Phila, to show that it not only displaces that amount of honey but works a far greater injury in distroying the trade. You can assure them that the central and northern part of the State is all open for bee keepers, and that if the industry is protected, as the law requires, people will come to this State by the thousand to engage in bee-keeping. No dagoes, but the very best class of people, if you should find that the city chemist is not up on the analysis of honey give him Selser's address. William A. Selser, 10 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa., as you may know, makes a business of analyzing honey. I think he would help the city chemist out if he would ask him to. If you can impress the Board of Trade with the extent and value of the industry, and its great future, if protected, and convince them that the few packing houses of San Francisco that are mixing glucose and honey are doing it solely for gain, and will ruin our reputation, unless they are stopped, it would be everything. I hardly know who are the greatest sinners. Almost all of the wholesale groceries pack honey as do all of the packing houses. The brand coming into this section is that of the Pacific

Coast Syrup Company. They put theirs up under the brand of "Wild Rose," a piece of honey in a jar and the jar filled up with —? It would be an easy matter for you to purchase a sample jar of the different packers and turn them over to the city chemist to test. As you know, the commission houses of San Francisco all belong to one association; it fixes the prices, both buying and selling. Early last season one of them notified me, "That price for this season will be 4 cents," and it was. Another house wrote me, "A party brought a load of honey to our door. We offered him 4 cents. He peddled it all over the city and brought it back and dumped it down at our door for 4 cents." Now they simply rang up the other houses and asked them to offer, say 3 cents, and the poor devil that had the honey, finding he could get but 3 cents everywhere else, took it back and accepted 4 cents. The present lot of honey in San Francisco will be used as a club to force prices down; if it could be moved and only cost secured, so as to strip San Francisco bare, it would be a good business move. I wrote Smith's Cash Store to advise with you and I see they have done so. You ought to be able to pick up some of the commission houses and department stores as well. If you handle the business of the stockholders at cost where are the ten per cent. dividends to come from?

~ ~ REVIEW OF BEE JOURNALS ~ ~

Tropical Competition Not to be Feared. Cuba's bulk is mind's eye of largely in the Northern bee-keepers. Texas is ten times as big. Honey sells for more money in Europe; one cent per pound

tariff on honey to the United States. Jamaica honey goes to England; this honey brings \$6 per 100 pounds, while best California honey brings \$10; the United States should devote its attention to putting adulterators in jail,

and need fear no competition from Cuba.

The Bee-Keepers' Review.

Shook Swarms. Mr. Boardman says to get rid of swarming, he shakes bees into an empty hive with starters in the frames, when honey flow is good and they can be trusted. This also gives results in surplus; at close of season he unites the swarms, reserving the best queens.

When to Cut Alfalfa. Unwholesome when too green. Cut in full bloom makes the most and best hay. Farmers in Colorado let their alfalfa stand till it contains more food value; experiment proves it is better to wait till bloom; bloom cutting made 500 pounds more hay to acres and was far better stock feed; bee-keepers who buy hay, insist on hay that was cut in full bloom, —pay \$1 a ton more, it is worth it.

Finding Queens. Smoke carefully at sides and ends of brood chambers to drive queen to centre; then transfer the combs to a comb basket; afterward replace combs, inspecting them carefully.

The Bee-Keeping World.

Bulgaria Bee Hive. The hives are made of baskets. At the end of a swarming season we have five or six hundred colonies in two yards, and brimstoned to get honey.

Brazil, South America. Bees do not pay well. They fly every day and breed all times, using up the honey; in poor years whole apiaries die out.

The editor of a new bee-journal, to introduce, promises to make good the winter losses of his subscribers that are not brought on by neglect, accidents, etc.

Jamaica Honey. That "world famous" little island south of Cuba, where such quantities of honey are produced, has issued a circular through the Jamaica Bee-Keepers' Association which is virtually an agreement with a dealer to tour the European markets in the interests of the honey business of Jamaica. The American Bee-Keeper suggests this as an idea for our National Association, but to thoroughly work the United States before going abroad.

Australia. This great honey producer is out of the race also for the present. This island of the Pacific is having its series of dry years, the sheep are starving, and the bees are short of stores, so says Mr. Frank Ewald, who has just paid us a visit and is now located in Orange County, getting acquainted with California orange trees and bees.

Algeria. Reports having 24,776 bee-keepers with 229,143 colonies of bees.

Germany. Has so many bee journals that one can not read them all, and a writer has suggested that they be consolidated. It is the custom to feed bees a week or two after hiving a swarm, also in feeding weak colonies to put a feeder under a strong colony, and when well covered with bees it is removed and placed under the weak colony, the younger bees remaining to strengthen it.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

F. L. Thompson says no supers ought to be put on later than August 10, as a rule in Colorado; then prepare for winter using extra super with burlap packing and loose cover to allow for ventilation.

"Sojourner" tells about Mr. Stollmeyer, the asphalt king, a millionaire

and nearly ninety years old, taking up bee-keeping as a pleasure and pastime.

The American Bee-keeper.

Maple Sugar and Honey. Mr. J. H. Andre, of Waverly, N. Y., writes

that the season is very good for white clover, and that it is also a maple sugar year, there being no good season for either for a number of years, and remarks that if the two run together, it will be an opportunity to forecast the honey crop.

[When we in California have a good orange blossom honey yield we usually fail in a sage honey crop.—Ed.]

MOST WONDERFUL BEE-KEEPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some Remarkable Yields. Artificial Pasturage and Large Colonies.

"Gleanings" devotes between four and five pages to a description of the methods of J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt, Neb., now owner of 3000 colonies of bees, which made him \$25,000 in two years, and a wealthy man in seventeen years, now owner of 20,000 acres of land valued at \$1,200,000 and large tracts of wild land in Dakota, Texas and Kansas, and considerable city property (and none for sale).

Artificial pasturage.—Grows catnip and sweet clover in acreage and along the road ways. Contracts with farmers and lessors of his ranches to grow a certain acreage for bee pasturage.

When he started, bees did not average fifty pounds of honey per colony. By improved pasturage the surplus per colony for eleven years, with small hives, was 150 pounds, and the last six years, with large hives, 300 pounds per colony per annum; uses ten-frame hives; allows queen two or three

bodies and as many stories for surplus; has found thirty-two frames of brood in one hive; his home apiary of one hundred colonies averaged 407 pounds per colony, or \$61.05 worth of honey.

Sells his crop—comb, chunk and extracted—and the product of his neighborhood at 15 cents per pound; buys all the outside product of his neighbors at 15 cents per pound, thus absolutely controlling his market, and sells direct to consumers; according to his figures his product amounts to \$90,000 per annum; he is very liberal in giving samples; his territory is not overrun with dealers and commission men, for there is no chance for them.

Editor Root of Gleanings and W. Z. Hutchinson, of the Review, are going out to investigate this wonderful bee-keeper.

[California (U. S. Honey Report) is the best honey state in the Union, showing a product of 100 per cent. on the investment, while other states show 50 per cent., and while we have had averages of 400 pounds per colony, and old man Archer built up a colony and yielded 1800 pounds in a single season, we will have to give the laurel to Nebraska for the present with regret.—Ed.]

NOT CONNECTED

With the Pacific Honey Producers.

Mr. C. H. Clayton is no longer in the employ of the Pacific Honey Producers. He did not own any interest, nor any part of the business; simply was employed as business and honey agent. His dealing with the custom of the Pacific Honey Producers was very unsatisfactory, and many misunderstandings have occurred, which will be righted by the present management, Mr. B. S. K. Bennett, president and general manager.

TONS OF HONEY PRODUCED BY PROMINENT APARISTS

Honey Producers.	Counties.	Cols.	'95	'97	'01	'02	
L. E. Mercer	Los Angeles	525	40	60	50		
J. B. McClure	Los Angeles	560	20	30	45	5	
G. Dombrowsky	Los Angeles	230	..	18	14	2	
Hutton & Wright	Los Angeles	300	22	24	28	8	
G. K. Porter	Los Angeles	300	30	35	25	6	
N. Cochems	Los Angeles	350	21	38	26	2	
W. F. Fletcher	Los Angeles	1000	70	26	
A. Jonghins	Los Angeles	300	18	30	26	12	
Chris Hoppe	Los Angeles	400	35	42	20	6	
J. P. Easily	Los Angeles	1000	120	65	30	12	
A. B. Mellen (comb honey)	Los Angeles	200	26	12	15	..	
M. H. Mendlesor	Ventura	850	40	51	28	3	
W. T. Richardson	Ventura	800	30	50	12	..	
R. Wilkins (now J. F. McIntyre)	Ventura	500	27	30	36	12	
C. I. Graham	Ventura	1000	130	95	24	7	
T. F. Arundell	Ventura	500	16	20	24	..	
R. A. Holley	Ventura	460	12	7	23	..	
W. H. Whitaker	Ventura	250	6	12	19	..	
J. A. Owens	Ventura	250	..	12	21	..	
T. O. Andrews	Riverside	400	27	48	30	22	
H. E. Wheeler	Riverside	600	32	40	20	10	
W. E. Clark	Riverside	225	18	24	14	5	
D. A. Wheeler	Riverside	900	60	70	30	8	
M. Segars	San Bernardino	300	20	30	12	3	
John Fox	San Bernardino	300	15	12	15	..	
Williamson & Burdick	San Bernardino	500	12	20	25	15	
A. W. Hatch	San Bernardino	200	16	24	16	12	
Horn & Lord	San Bernardino	200	8	14	18	10	
J. A. Ordorlin	Orange	140	19	12	21	3	
Emerson Bros	Orange	1000	24	29	63	37	
J. A. King	San Diego	500	..	30	12	14	
J. F. Poole	San Diego	300	21	18	17	20	
S. T. Donahue	San Diego	600	30	35	22	18	
A. Gilson	San Diego	250	12	16	15	14	
B. N. Bookbinder	San Diego	300	..	21	16	10	
Total (36)			16,690	937	1281	916	308

	@5c.	@4c.	@4½c.	@7c.
Investment value of bees, \$50,070.....	\$93,700	\$102,480	\$82,440	\$43,120
	Per cent.			
Proportion of product to investment..	180	205	160	90

DELEGATES TO SWEET MEETING.

WALL AND IVY GO TO DENVER NEXT MONDAY.

Will Attend Convention of National Bee-Keepers' Association.

M. C. Wall and James Ivy will leave the city next Monday to go to Denver, where they will attend the convention

of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. They go as delegates to represent the apiary interests of this county.

This convention is called annually for the purpose of getting the honey producers together so that they can discuss the various problems that come up and arrive at solutions. How to take care of the bees under all kinds of conditions and how to dis-

pose of their product are two matters given equal attention.

"The honey industry in Maricopa county is not what it should be" said Mr. Ivy yesterday, "but we hope in a few years to make it one of the greatest sources of revenue to the farmers of this county.

"This has been one of the hard seasons owing to the lack of early rains that would make the flowers grow and blossom out full of honey. The bees have had a hard time of it.

"Before many years when this valley has enough water to make it possible to cultivate all the land there will be plenty of flowers, and several thousand stands of bees could be handled with success.

"We expect to learn a great deal that will be of assistance to us at the convention in Denver which opens on September 3rd."

SAN DIEGO A HONEY COUNTRY.

The Colorado Desert—Its Reputation.

By W. D. French.

The recent honey production of San Diego county is not in a sense flattering to bee men, but wins over an entire failure by several hundred per cent. There are quite a list of people in this county whose servants collect the precious nectar from the flowers, and whose product this season has ranged from one to ten tons, which, instead of breeding despair, has insured the hearts of our apiarists to a firmer and more inspiring grasp on the year 1903.

The season for 1902 has been one of a peculiar nature. During the month of July there was presented to our people from above a goodly amount of rain, which indicated on the dial plate of the rain guage from 1 to 1½ inches, thus reviving vegetation, prolonging the life of nectar-

bearing plants, and extending the time limit for extractions at least thirty days. Thus it may be seen that San Diego county's honey product has not in any sense been a failure, while fruits of all kinds are spontaneously productive.

The reputation throughout the United States of our honey alone, as to quality and quantity, need not be dwelt upon at this time, but it is safe to approximate for the near future that San Diego county will surpass in the production of honey any other known place of equal area.

The Colorado Desert, in the eastern part of this county, is now being irrigated by the construction of large water ways, taken from the Colorado River, where thousands of acres of alfalfa are being sown, and it is only a question of time when this alluvial plane, this desolated waste, will become the most fertile of all American soil.

This vast domain, which has heretofore been considered a worthless waste, is now being converted into a garden of Eden, built on modern principles, covering an area equal to the State of Massachusetts, and which will in a few years become the grandest and most productive country on the earth's plane.

While alfalfa bloom does not produce the best quality of honey, such as gathered from our mountain flowers, yet this bountiful resource will attract many bee men, who will have lovely homes upon this once-barren soil, as well as the busy little bees, who can exhaust their energy to their hearts' content.

San Diego, Cal.

Subscribe now, The Pacific Bee Journal and Gleanings, \$1 a year, or consult clubbing list and select several of the good papers.

The Pacific Bee Journal



Established
in 1886

DEVOTED

TO THE

Apiculture Interests

OF THE

**PACIFIC COAST STATES
AND TERRITORIES**

B. S. K. BENNETT, EDITOR and MGR.

Office, 237 East Fourth St.

LOS ANGELES, - - CALIFORNIA

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3/4 page.....	12.00	9.60	7.00

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THOSE WHO KNOW THAT THEY OWE THIS OFFICE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO PAY THE SAME.

EDITORIAL

Honey of California.

Since Texas is so far ahead, in that government report, California should explain herself, especially since Nebraska is looking for California laurels. 1899 was a short year for California. Southern California produced but 74 cars. Where would Texas be in a year like 1897 with a Southern California crop of 500 cars, or even 1901 with

300 cars. I notice, too, that Texas produces but fifty per cent. on the dollar of investment while Colorado gives ninety per cent. and California in an off year, 100 per cent. on the investment. The value of our crop in 1897 was \$1,000,000. Southern California's in 1901 was \$600,000.

I append that part of the report of 1899.

	Val.	Val.	Per c.
	bees.	honey.	to inv.
California,	\$336,885	\$331,939	100
Colorado,	195,096	171,740	90
Texas,	949,483	488,527	50

Of course the government is bound to miss some of the statistics, and California reports from 6000 farms, while Texas reports from 60,000 farms.

THE UNITED STATES YEARLY HONEY CROP.

Gleanings Estimate February 15, 1902, 7000 Cars. U. S. Government Report, 1899, 6664 Cars.

Believing we all should know the extent of our business, I do not see why we keep quiet about statistics, and allow others to belittle our industry. A man who is doing a big business, "says so," and thereby increases his business by his enthusiasm (Though our industry is really in its infancy and that infant very poorly managed, we do not realize how he is growing, and already he is past management by his parents or his relatives, and can only be controlled by the whole bee-keeping family.) Our product in good years always goes to crowded centers, demoralizing prices and leaving places of scarce supply unsupplied, and when off years come our surplus is gone, on which we could have realized fancy prices and keep our markets supplied, the adulterator comes with his nasty stuff and ruins our market.

The United States Honey Report of 1899 shows California produces

170 cars of honey; Texas, 220 cars (marketed mostly at home); New York, 160 cars; Missouri, 140 cars; Iowa, 120 cars; Kentucky, 180 cars; Illinois 135 cars; Ohio, 85 cars; Colorado, 81 cars; Arkansas, 65 cars; pounds. I have figured out the car loads at 22,000 pounds to the car. This makes 26,000-pound cars, leaving 4000 as weight of cases.)

Texas' Home Market. Texas produces 200 cars per annum, which we are told is consumed mostly at home. At government figures they realize 10 cents per pound. The bigger part of this product is chunk honey. We are also told there is no adulteration. Why? Their production is even, they always have a supply to meet the demand, and keep it growing.

California's Mixers. I have before me a bottle labeled "Honey" (in large letters) with syrup (in small letters.) "Made of choice mountain honey blended with cane sugar; this syrup has a more delicious flavor than honey and yet retains all that rich flavor for which California honey has become famous." Southern Syrup Company, Los Angeles.

Made of honey, yes, and syrup and that nasty stuff, glucose. You can taste it and it is rank, brassy, and leaves the taste in the mouth. Don't see how any one could use the second bottle. Sold at retail for 10 cents for almost two pounds; not much honey in it at 6 cents, nor sugar at 4½ cents. A rank libel on California honey. That's where our trade goes in an off year.

HONEY AS A FOOD.

A writer in Health has the following in regard to honey as a food:

"Starch and sugar, when eaten, undergo a digestive change before they

are assimilated. In honey this change has been made a considerable extent by the bees. It is easy of assimilation, and concentrated, and furnishes the same element of nutrition as sugar and starch—imparts warmth and energy. As a medicine, honey has great value and many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod-liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children, who have more natural appetites, generally prefer it to butter. Honey is laxative and sedative and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy. It has much the same effect as wine or stimulants, without the injurious effects, and is unequalled in mead and harvest drinks. As an external application, it is irritating when clear, and soothing when diluted. In many places it is much appreciated as a remedy for croup and colds. In preserving fruit, the formic acid it contains makes a better preservative than sugar syrup, and it is also used in cooking and confectionery.

"In early times it is said, Palestine flowed with milk and honey, but we have far more of both today than the people of any age ever had. Honey does not injure the teeth as candies do."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Which I came across in May, 1902, Gleanings.

	Area, sq. m.	Car loads.	Lbs. to sq. m.
Texas,	265,780	210	18
California,	158,360	225	31
Cuba,	42,000	210	144
Jamaica,	4,200	75	358

The figures of gross yield was in pounds. I have reduced them to car loads of 22,000 pounds.

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.....	\$.75	\$.00	\$7.00
Tested.....	.00	5.00	9.00
Selected tested.....	1.50	8.00	
Extra selected tested the best that money can buy.....	3.00		

We guarantee safe arrival to any State, continental island or any European country; can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep 300 to 500 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. Send for price list.

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

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.,
Loreauville, Louisiana

BUY THE BEST

Our Buckeye Strain Standard Bred
Three-Banded Queens.

Have a world-wide reputation.

Not a Hybrid among them.

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

Muth's Strain Improved Golden Italians

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

The Fred W. Muth Co.

Front and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Australian Bee Bulletin

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

E. TIPPER, Proprietor,

West Maitland, New South Wales.

Club with the Pacific Bee Journal for

\$1.50 and 24c for postage added.

Established 1891.

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: Amber for manufacturing purposes brings from 5¼ to 6½, better grades from 7 to 8. Fancy comb honey sells at 16, lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax is strong at 27 to 30.—The Fred W. Muth Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Honey: The market is in a waiting attitude; there is more comb honey on sale than for several Junes of recent years; most of it is out of condition from one cause and another, chiefly by having grained; therefore a very light yield this year would not help the crop now on hand of last. Prices are without special change in either comb or extracted honey from those given in your last issue. Consumers are not in the market for other than small lots. Beeswax is very scarce and brings 32 cents upon arrival.—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 6; A No. 1, 14 to 15; No. 1, 13 to 14; No. 2, 12 to 13; No. 3, 11 to 12; No. 1 dark, 9 to 11; No. 2, — to —; white extracted, 7 to 7½; dark, 5 to 6; beeswax, 27 to 30; dark, 23 to 25.—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 5c to 6c per lb., according to quality.—Francis H. Leggett & Co.

Los Angeles—Honey: Demand for light amber brisk; white extracted, fair; comb honey, scarce; fancy white comb honey, 12 to 15; No. 1, 11 to 14; amber, 9 to 10; extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 4½ to 5½; amber, 4 to 5.—Pacific Honey Producers.

Kansas City, Mo.—Honey: No. 1 white comb honey, 15 to 16; No. 2, 13

to 14; amber, 12; white extracted honey, 7½ to 8; amber, 6 to 7. Beeswax scarce and wanted, 22 to 28 per lb. Demand fair and very little arriving now.—W. R. Cromwell Produce Company.

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

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

WANTED—Quotations or offers of car lots of honey, especial comb honey. Cash paid on delivery at your station or warehouse. Address Thos. C. Stanley & Son, apiarists and honey buyers, Manzanola, Colorado, or Fairfield, Ill.

HONEY BUYERS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Pacific Honey Producers, 237 E. 4th.
Johnson, Carvell & Co., 251 San Pedro.
Haas, Baruch & Co., 320 N. Los Angeles st.
The J. K. Armsby Co., 121 W. 3rd st.
Germain Fruit Co., 326 S. Main st.
Elwin Syrup Co., Boyd and San Pedro.
Roth Hamilton, 122 W. Third st.

Chicago, Ill.

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

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine st.

Hamilton, Ill.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

Denver, Colo.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee, lock box 1414.

New York.

Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Greenwich st.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., W. B'dway.

St. Louis, Mo.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Co.

Westcott Commission Co., 213 Market.

Cleveland, O.

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway.

Albany, N. Y.

Chas. McCulloch & Co.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. Hupnt, Branch, Mich.



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

**STOCK OR GOLDEN QUEENS.
LONG TONGUE, IMPORTED**

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.

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Advanced Bee Culture

Is a book of nearly 100 pages (the size of the Review) that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical bee-keeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting bee-keepers, etc., etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic; the best bee-keepers of the country giving their views and experience. **Advanced Bee Culture** is really the summing up of these first few years of special topics of the Review; that is, from a most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a bee-keeper; I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods of managing an apiary, for profit, from the beginning of the season through the entire year. A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, is just out, and is as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there are several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood is printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover is enameled azure, printed in three colors.

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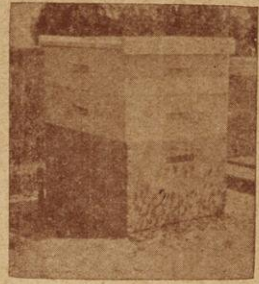
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