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VOL. V.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

NO. 2

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



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Greatest Honey Locality in the United States.
The California State Bee Keepers' Meeting.
The Bee Keeping Experiences of a Half Century.
Moving Bees Through Eternal Snow. ❁ ❁
Introducing Queens. ❁ Review of Bee Journals.

The Best Queens of the Kind Leather Colored Italians... ..

Under date of July 28th, 1901, from Mr. W. E. Burch of Los Banos, Cal., comes the following in regard to queens from my apiary: "The three that I have are the FINEST queens I ever saw, and the GENTLEST BEES TO WORK WITH. When I am working with these three colonies I do not use the smoker, and they ALWAYS SEEM TOO BUSY ATTENDING TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS to interfere with me; AND THEY ARE THE BEES THAT BRING IN THE HONEY."

Louis Werner writes under date of June 19, 1901, from Edwardsville, Ill.: "The queen I got from you is a good one, and proved to be as good as I EVER GOT FROM ANY BREEDER. When I am in need of queens I know where to get good ones."

The A. I. Root Co. also knows a GOOD THING when it sees it. LISTEN!

"Medina, Ohio, May 1st, 1901.

"W. O. Victor—Instead of sending us 12 untested queens per week, send 18 in two installments a day or so apart."

Prices for September, October and November Only.

with an average reach of 20-100, \$3.00. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 21-100 with an average reach of 20½-100, \$5.00. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 22-100, with an average reach of 21-100, \$7.00. I have discovered two breeders whose best bees show 24-100, with an average reach of 22-100. These are too good to sell. Don't ask for prices. Yard No. 1.—Long-tongued Root Clover. Yard No. 2.—Imported Stock. Yards No. 1 and 2 contain, without question, bees as gentle as were ever handled, and I think equals of any in the world as honey-gatherers from any flower that grows. Don't forget that my FAMOUS BEAR PICTURE goes as a premium with each order for six or more queens at prices quoted. Send for list showing description of stock and arrangement of each apiary.

Untested queens, 65c; 6, \$3.60; 12, \$6.50; 50 or more, 50c each. Select untested, 85c. 6, \$4.50. 12, \$8.50. Tested, \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00. Select tested, \$1.50; 6, \$9. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 21-100,

W. O. VICTOR, Queen Specialist, Wharton, Texas.

The Bee-Keepers' Review

For 1901 has turned over a new leaf, taken up new lines, and entered a broader field. While it continues to give methods in detail, it is striving to arouse and encourage bee-keepers; to inspire them; to awaken them; to set them to thinking; to lead them to change the uncertainties of a few bees in one locality for the certainty of many bees in several localities; to organize and co-operate; to rise up in their might and sweep contagious diseases of bees out of this country; to work for the improvement of their stock, and to comprehend that the conditions of bee-keeping are constantly changing; and that, in in order to succeed, they must keep up with the times. Even old bee-keepers, those who have kept bees and read journals for years, are aroused to enthusiasm by the reading of the last few issues of the Review. Several have written that it seemed to them that the last two or three issues contained more practical, solid, condensed, valuable information than they had ever before found in the same number of issues.

The Review is \$1.00 a year, but new subscribers will receive the rest of this year free. The sooner you send in your subscription, the more free copies you will receive. For \$2.00 I will send the Review from now to the end of next year and a queen of the Superior Stock. Queen alone, \$1.50.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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

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

Bacedon Wax at 25c, per lb.

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

Wax worked up per 100 lb, price per lb:
Med. Brood, 9c; Light Brood, 10c; Thin Super, 15c; Extra Thin Super, 20c. Same process and care as with regular stock.

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(Weed's Process of Sheeting)

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

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

	Size Sheet	10 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.
Med. Brood	8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 ft.	44	43	42
Light Brood	8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 ft.	46	45	44
Thin Super	8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 ft.	51	50	48
Extra Thin	7 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12 ft.	55	55	52

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

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

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

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Brilliant white & colors. Furnished in powder form

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MIX WITH COLD WATER
AND IT'S READY FOR USE

Will last as long and 75 per cent cheaper than Oil
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Write and get full information. Address

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Queen Circulars

Letterheads

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

The Pacific Bee Journal

237 East Fourth Street
Los Angeles

OUR 1902 BEE SUPPLIES ARE HERE

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

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

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

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

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

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Tennessee Queens

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

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

JOHN M. DAVIS
 SPRING HILL, TENN.

Please mention BEE JOURNAL when writing

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ROTH HAMILTON

Cash Buyer of Honey



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APICULTURE ESTABLISHMENT

(ESTABLISHED IN 1860)

For the Rearing and Export of Queen Bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI

VIA MAZZINI No. 70 BOLOGNA (ITALY)

PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

Bennett Bee-Hive Co.

BUSINESS NOTES

BY THE BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.



The German Wax Press, as a wax maker, is the best machine we have ever tried; as an experiment we rendered 66 pounds of "slumgum" (dirt propolis and wax we had left, after

a big run of wax) and got nearly 40 pounds of fair wax. The wax is melted by steam, then pressure is applied and the wax is forced from the mass of dirt and propolis. Price in new catalogue.

CALIFORNIA COMMON HIVE

We are making hundreds of common hives for Riverside and San Diego county bee-keepers, who are just beginning to learn that we can cut out the material ready to nail together as cheaply as the planing mill and do far better work. Even the man with the foot power saw now comes to us, as he finds our prices for hives to be less than the first cost of lumber locally.

We now have factories in different parts of the State, making the bodies, bottoms and covers of hives to our system of pattern, which are bound to be accurately cut. We furnish the frame stuff from our home factory; let us figure on your order.

A Bee Hive Paint at 60c. a Gallon

MAGNITE

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

Fire and water proof.

One gallon will cover 300 square feet.

Especially fine for

BEE HIVES

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

Marshall Floor and Supply Co.

516 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES

Sole Agents.

PREMIUM!

WE wish to rehearse the fact that we will give a nice untested queen bee, and guarantee her safe arrival at your postoffice, as a premium to all old subscribers who will pay up and one year in advance, also to all new subscribers to The Southland Queen. We have a fine stock of queens for fall orders. You can have the queens sent, when it best suits you.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

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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.

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

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

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

CHICAGO, Ill.—*Honey*—The honey market is of a slow nature with little change in price of any of the grades. Choice grades of white comb honey 14½ to 15; good to No. 1, 13½ to 14; light amber sells at 12½ to 13; dark grades, including buckwheat, 10 to 12; extracted white, 5½ to 7; amber, 5¼ to 5¾, dark, 5 to 5¼, according to quality, flavor and package. Beeswax steady at 28.—R. A. BURNETT & CO.

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

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

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

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

Honey Buyers

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

CHICAGO, ILL.

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine St.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

DENVER, COL.

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

NEW YORK.

Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Greenwich Street.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway

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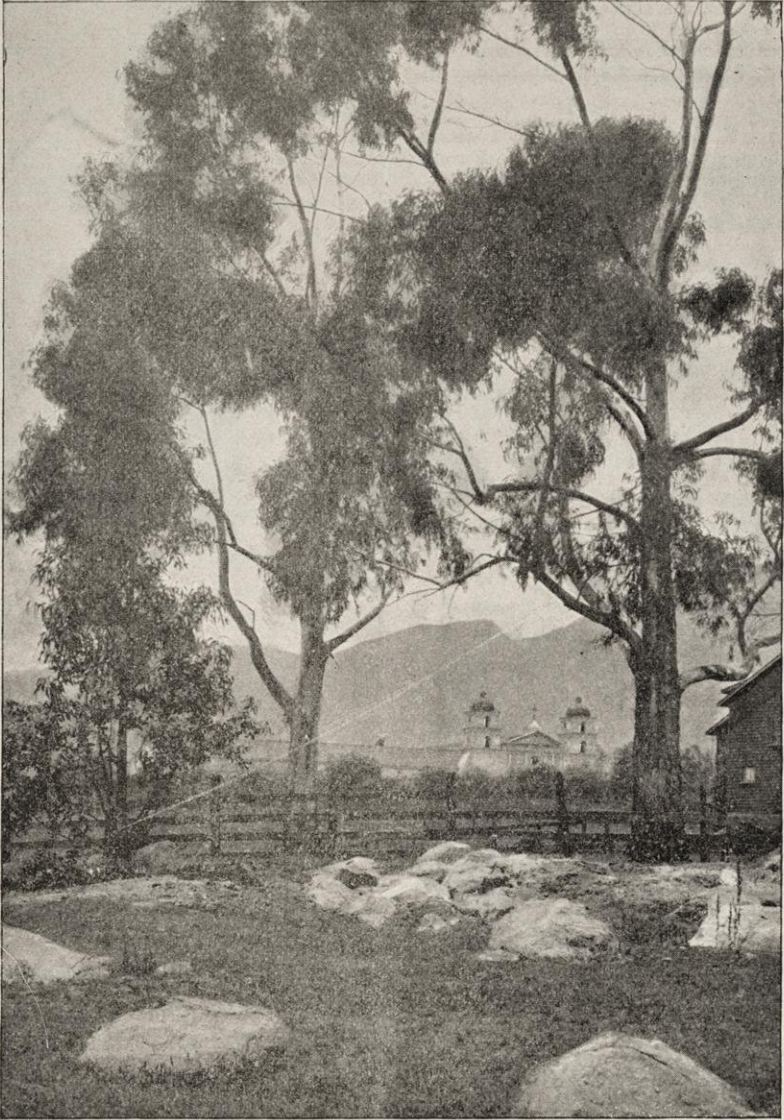
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M. H. Hunt, Branch, Mich.



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\$1.00
Per
Year

The Pacific Bee Journal

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

Vol. 5

February, 1902

No. 2

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

Friend Bennett: If California beekeepers will go out among their bees and "heft" their hives, they will be surprised to find the stores exhausted, and on examination the bees dwindled down to a mere handful, owing to the fact that the bees have been flying all winter long, not bringing in stores or increasing in numbers, but consuming the past season's stores and meeting with heavy losses from their activity. My losses to date are about 15 per cent., and unless feeding is resorted to at once the "spring count" of the average California apiary will be 50 per cent below that of last fall. For this reason it would be doing the California apiarist a favor to sound the alarm, and start him to investigating before his bees die of starvation. Yours respectfully,

E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

Mountain Bloom Apiary, Murphys,
Cal. Jan. 9, 1902.

De Luz, Cal., Dec. 26, 1901.

Cold and dry for the last month, but little winter feed except pepper and eucalyptus trees.

Old Man has bloomed freely, but there has been but little work on it.

Many of the plants that were flourishing four weeks ago are about dead.

No movement in honey. Higher quotations and reports of more active markets have failed to stimulate the buyers.

A neighbor who spent a week in the San Francisco packing houses has explained to us the use of glucose in connection with the honey crop. It also probably explains the source of that

Northern California honey (?) crop that buyers were telling us about two or three months ago.

There is considerable favorable comment on the proposed honey association, and if the sentiment is the same in all localities, honey producing can be placed on a surer footing. DELUZIAN.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Jan. 12.—One of the leading bee owners of Orange county makes the statement that there are only about thirty carloads of the present honey crop left in the State. He says if the dry weather continues much longer it will cause a light crop the coming season, and that all producers who have a light grade of honey will do well by holding it for higher prices.—*Times*.

MONTEREY, CAL., Jan. 8.—O. C. Cather, a prominent apiarist of Bakersfield, has rented the Howland ranch down the coast, and will establish himself in the bee business. Mr. Cather, who has made thorough investigation and satisfied himself that the best honey in the world can be raised on the Monterey coast, took a carload of bees down the coast last Thursday, and other consignments will soon follow. He intends within a short time to have 1000 colonies of bees.—*New Era*.

VISALIA, CAL., Dec. 20. — Twelve carloads of honey have been shipped from Kings county this season.—*News*.

FULLERTON, CAL., Jan. 8.—Emerson Bros. of the Placentia district have just received an order for their fourth car of light-grade honey at 5c. They have already shipped one car to San Francisco, one to Joplin, Mo., and a third to Los Angeles to go East.

THE CALIFORNIA BEE-KEEPERS' STATE ASSOCIATION

Convention Report

BY THE EDITOR

The annual convention of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, January 15 and 16, 1902.

The attendance and interest surpassed any meeting of bee-keepers in years. The prospect of organizing a Honey Marketing Association brought out many prominent producers who were new at these meetings.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Oliver Foster, owner of 850 colonies, and Harry Crawford, owner of 250 colonies in Colorado; A. Ringle of Alexander Valley, Sonoma County; S. E. Rhoades of Fresno, and J. M. Youngling of San Luis Obispo County.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The meeting was called to order by President Stubblefield at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon with an attendance of 60 prominent honey producers.

Secretary J. F. McIntyre read the minutes of the previous meeting, which stood approved. Secretary McIntyre then explained that by raising the membership fee to \$1 the association could join the National Bee-Keepers' Association in a body. This was voted on and approved. The secretary read a letter from Eugene Lecor, general manager of the "National," which promises to prosecute adulteration of honey.

Mr. Broadbeck moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. T. F. Arrendale, George Brodbeck and Professor C. J. Cook were named by the chair.

A. H. Naughfger of the Fruit Exchange then spoke on the subject of marketing. He said in part that "co-operation is a common or joint interest, and a help to one another, better than we could do alone. All manufacturing,

railroading and dealers in every line co-operate to the common interest. They used to call these 'trusts,' etc., but they have dropped these high-sounding phrases and call it co-operation. Just think of five men controlling 100,000 miles of railroad in this country! And they call it co-operation. And these five men are now asking congress to pass a pooling law so that they may pool their profits on our freight business."

Professor Cook asked what expense the association figures as cost to market the fruit of Southern California.

Mr. Naughfger—The cost to operate for the past year is 3 per cent. on a business of \$11,000,000. Our office and employes' expenses are about \$7000 a month.

Professor Cook—We understand the cost to the individual producer to put up his fruit to be about 50 cents a box. What does your association charge?

Mr. Naughfger—Our charge for packing, grading and labeling is about 55 cents a box.

Mr. Andrews—At what percentage could you handle the honey business of say 300 cars.

Mr. Naughfger—We do not know. We would have to figure on that before answering.

Mr. George—Where would you market the honey.

Mr. Naughfger. We do not know, but suppose to wholesale grocers, commission men, or jobbers, as they are known to us.

Mr. Shaffner—When do your growers get their pay for their product? Do you advance?

Mr. Naughfger—After the fruit is sold in the Eastern market we settle with the local association on a percentage and then desire monthly settlements.

We have no occasion to make advances and believe that to accept advances we in a measure compromise the sale. We do not buy. We simply act as a selling agent.

Professor Cook then offers thanks to Mr. Naughfger and introduces Mr. Chamblin the father of the Fruitgrowers' organization.

Mr. Chamblin—Ladies and Gentlemen: The picture I painted in my mind's eye in 1893 is now materializing, the concentration of California producing interests represented in all the large markets in this country and Europe. We hold that the California producer has from the first charmed the Eastern market. The difficulties of getting fruit to market, the establishing of big centers of distribution, is gradually but surely being perfected.

Professor Cook then introduces Professor Sprague of the Deciduous Fruit Exchange, who gave a short but interesting talk on co-operation.

Mr. G. J. Lynn told of his 6000 miles of travel, covering four months, in selling honey. He found dealers and consumers throughout the East knew comparatively little about California honey, many people supposing all white honey to be an adulteration. Very little reaches Eastern markets without being tampered with. The California Association must establish the value and guarantee all honey which, when coming direct from the Producers' Association, California honey will find a ready sale.

Evening session—

Mr. Delos Wood of Santa Barbara asked: "How many colonies will an alfalfa ranch, 1½ miles wide and 4 miles long support? This created much discussion. The concensus of opinion was that only in a hot climate would alfalfa yield honey.

Written question: "How shall the small producer, who must sell for cash, be taken care of?" Mr. Ross remarked that such a party should sell in a small way about home.

Question: "Should Queen excluders be used at all times?"

Many producers seemed very emphatic in concluding that Queen excluders should be used at all times; that the benefit in taking off full combs of honey, that of getting honey free of any mixture of brood or pollen.

Mr. McNea, an apiarist of extended experience in Michigan, had always used excluders.

Mr. Schaffer explained the use of Martin (Rambler) jouncer, which is a rack on which the full super from the hive is placed, with a sheet below the super to catch the bees. A jounce of the rack on the ground shakes the bees onto the sheet; then they are returned to the hive.

Mr. Brodbeck indorses the excluder, but recommends that Queen be given all the room needed, two brood chambers, if necessary. Mr. Brodbeck then spoke of the honey that has been marketed this year, and said that this is quantity at the sacrifice of quality. Buyers should refuse to buy "thin honey," as they have refused to buy honey in old cans. The specific purity of honey should be between 11 and 13 pounds to the gallon.

Mr. Wood of Santa Barbara said: "I see I am in for it. They are trying to hit me, for I take honey green and thoroughly ripen it in canvas-covered tanks. I sent one sample to A. S. Root & Co. and they pronounced it the best honey they had had."

Mr. Clayton of Lange said the cause of thin extracted honey was the dull weather during the early part of the season; that there was not sun heat enough for evaporation.

Mr. Free proposed shallow frames, half to be three-quarter capped.

L. L. Andrews of Rincon answered questions on moving, recommending that bees worried less with entrance closed and only top ventilation.

Mr. Clayton wished to know what the Fruit Exchange was supposed to charge its members; that although Mr. Naughf-

ger had remarked that the cost to operate was 3 per cent, he had been informed the cost to members was 5 to 7½ per cent, and wished to know what became of the difference of cost at 3 per cent and that charged members of 5 to 7½ per cent. The discussion which followed seemed to indicate the cost to members was 3 per cent on their business.

Adjourned to meet at 9 a. m.
(Continued next month.)

BEE-KEEPING EXPERIENCE OF THE HALF CENTURY

BY DR. E. GALLUP

The Inventor of the Gallup Frame

(Continued from January Number)

[On request of the editor of P. B. J., Dr. Gallup, the famous bee-keeper, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as inventor of the square frame, gives his experiences.

Dr. Gallup was born August 22, 1820, in Canada; interested in bees when a boy; at 15 years of age had sole charge of a saw mill and flouring mill, with bees in boxes and shelves. Information on bees lacking, and much trouble to learn from others, as they knew only the "King Bee," a Mr. Wellhausen, professional bee-swarmmer, "produces 108 swarms from one swarm in two seasons." The practice of sulphuring bees to obtain the honey *was never used by our California friend*. Dr. Gallup, at 82 years, is hale and hearty, and continues his practice of doctoring "without medicines." G. M. Doolittle, publisher of "Scientific Queen Rearing" was a pupil of Dr. Elisha Gallup, whose famous saying is: "Around the Queen centers all there is in apiculture."—Ed.]

I sold out in Wisconsin and moved to Mitchell County, Iowa, and selected an excellent location for bee-keeping, Burr oak opening on the east, and prairie, with heavy timber, on the west. The

openings were covered with wild fruit, plums, thorn apples, crab apples, cherries, etc., and the timber contained abundance of bees' wood, elms, rock and soft maples; three different kinds of goldenrods in their season. Part of the bees' wood grew on the upland and part on a creek bottom or lowland, which prolonged the season of bloom. The country was new and no white clover. But I always carried a pocket full of seed and scattered it wherever I found a spot that the cattle had torn up the sod, and on the roadsides in every direction, and had the country well stocked with it in two years in every direction for at least two miles. Well, the next was where to get the bees to start with, for I could find none for sale at any price. But finally found an old colony in a box hive that had not swarmed for two seasons. The hive contained not over three quarts of bees and the combs were old and black. The old lady would not sell them, but she finally let me have them on condition that if I succeeded in making anything out of them I was to return her a good Italian colony in a moveable comb hive in two years. The Italians and moveable combs she had never heard of before, and my description excited her curiosity wonderfully.

I moved them on top of a load of lumber in February (45 miles), set them in the cellar bottom up, and in March there came a real warm, sunshiny day, and I carried them out and let them have a good purifying flight; set them back into the cellar, and in April set them out for good. I commenced stimulating them by degrees, and gave them wheat flour for pollen.

By the way, I must tell how I made that discovery. I noticed when in Canada the bees, early in spring, gathering fine particles of sawdust and packing it away for pollen, and one day I accidentally spilled about two quarts of flour in the mill yard and a while after found the spilled flour literally alive with bees, carrying their baskets loaded with

it to the hives. So I have always fed flour in the East until they could gather natural pollen. It is not necessary here, as they can gather the natural pollen the entire year.

(To be continued.)

GREATEST HONEY LOCALITY IN THE UNITED STATES

BY S. L. WATKINS

[Alpine County, 50 miles north of the celebrated honey fields of Inyo County, and 20 miles south of Carson City, Nevada. The following description is written by the former editor of the California Agriculturist, which was published in 1882-83.—ED]

I have long been interested in the study of honey producing plants and bee pastures. The greatest localities for choice, extra select, high grade, water white honey are Southern California, Alpine County, Cal., and Nevada. I consider Alpine County the best bee land on earth. I am not idly boasting, when I assert that bees properly managed will give 300 pounds of extracted honey to a hive in that section. What is more, the honey is of the highest grade—all of it. In all my experience as a bee-keeper, and in all my travels, I never yet found a spot where every plant (in that special locality) was a yielder of nectar, until I discovered this bee paradise in Alpine County. Strictly speaking, it is identical with the Nevada country in all its aspects. It is situated in the very heart of the Sierras and these wondrous bee pastures are situated from 5000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level. Alpine County is a land of towering mountains and volcanic plateaus; of gray wastes of sages and Alpine plants. The best honey plant here being the yellow sage of Nevada, the honey from this source is of fine body, flavor and water white. The bees in this Alpine country work four solid months on one kind of blossom. The

snows here fall from 30 to 120 feet in depth during the winter. By the middle of June, however, it is possible to get to these bee lands and commence operations. The valleys and lowlands are then cleared of snow and many species of plants are in bloom, especially willows and manzanita. As the season advances the snow melts higher up the mountain slopes, and as each species of plant is unearthed they commence blooming. The manzanita will blossom in June in the valleys and at the base of the mountains, and in October the same plant will be blossoming at the highest Alpine heights, thus you see here is four months' steady work on one type of blossom, and all within a radius or distance of one mile. Bees at these altitudes swarm but very little, but live in enormous colonies and are easily controlled. Bees cannot winter there; they must be hauled out. Even the bees that live out in the trees die out during the winter on account of the deep snows—too long a confinement. Sometimes five solid months they are housed up by the snows. By moving them about 40 miles they can easily be wintered without any loss at all, as snows 40 miles away are only from three to seven feet in depth and do not last over two months.

The great sources of honey in Alpine County are the Alpine sages, the epilobium or great fire weed; wild asters, manzanita and many types of less conspicuous plants, all of which yield a light honey. There is one plant that I had almost forgot to mention, and that is the different classes of mints which abound by the thousands of acres—all of which are wonderful yielders of nectar. A remarkable fact which I have observed is that all honey plants growing on loose, volcanic granite soil (white, coarse sand), the nectar is far whiter and clearer than from the same plants that are growing in rich, red, loamy earth, or the rich black granite soil of our river valleys. For example, take the alfalfa grown in Sacramento

County, California. The honey from alfalfa there is dark colored and not possessed of a very good flavor, whereas the alfalfa honey of Nevada is the finest produced on earth, both as regards color and flavor. Perhaps altitude is an important factor in the clearness and quality of nectar, but my thoughts are that it is this white soil with a touch of alkali in it that makes plants produce this wondrous nectar, which, when the bees change it to honey, is so sparkling and clear.

December 15.

WANTED

A Plan of Moving Bees By Rail to Stand Heat and Cold

Mr. Editor:—

Many of your readers are getting to be interested in migratory bee-keeping, while others I know of are contemplating the moving of their bees by rail to distant points. Now will not the editor or some one of experience please tell us through the P. B. J. how to arrange bees for a long journey by rail. That is, begin by advising when to move so as to obtain best results this coming spring.

We desire to move 100 colonies from Central California through the Sierras, and be ready to catch a honey flow which opens in the middle of June.

Now can bees be so handled that when very populous, they will neither smother in the first part of their journey or allow their brood to freeze while passing through eternal snow? An article covering all these important facts regarding such an undertaking will be of much value to many of your readers.

C. K. ERCANBRACK,
Watsonville, Cal.

Successful movers of bees recommend light stores. But in your case success would need be in plenty of stores; therefore would recommend plenty of space for cluster room, either with a deep

frame on top of hive covered with wire screen, or a super with open sides covered with wire screens, in frame case. The man who goes with the bees as attendant could place covers over the wire screens and shut car doors when entering the cold region. The screened supers would not need to be covered after the car doors were shut, as the bees would return to the cluster. Your attendant should use his judgment as to heat in the car and regulate that by the doors. Our celebrated mover, Mr. Graham, used the screened supers, with wonderful success. Let us hear from others of experience.—Ed.

Notes From Pajaro Valley

SANTA CRUZ CO., CAL.

This part of California is soon to assert itself as a honey producing locality. While not being able to do so by virtue of any superior honey flora or climatic conditions, it is going to do so by reason of the wisdom and foresight of its rural population. Already the orchardists, many of them, have established small apiaries in their orchards, and patterning after their experienced neighbors in the adjacent hills, use only the best hives of improved patterns and of standard makes. Five years ago there were no more than 100 colonies of bees in this locality. Now there are probably 2000 or more, and all producing comb honey in 1 lb sections.

This is the banner apple region of California, and from its bloom and that of the strawberry, the bees build up in early spring. While aiding to fertilize the fruit blossoms for the fruit men, the little workers are returning handsome profits for them also in honey gathered and stored later from wild sage and buckwheat. As we have a very good local market, but little is shipped out. The largest sugar mill in the United States is located near here, and while the bees do not draw upon it for their sweets they depend somewhat upon the laborers therein to

consume their sweets and make a home market for their honey.

The honey here is mostly of a light amber, beautiful to look upon, but not the best to sell in our San Francisco markets. Our black sage honey, however, compares well with the so-called orange blossom honey of the South.

We have a late flow, once in a while, from the strawberry fields, which is of a strawberry color and flavor.

In the matter of coming this way to

an account of the meeting of the California honey producers.

With a judicious combination the beemen can conveniently hold their honey until they are duly compensated. Without a proper combination we must suffer as the raisin men of Fresno did before Mr. King "properly organized" them. If his system doubled the value of the land, and enabled the raisin growers to pay off their mortgages, build new houses and ride in fine car.

Root's Goods

OUR first carload of Sections and General Supplies have just arrived from the A. I. Root Co., and we are now prepared to make prompt shipment on any orders sent to us.

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engage in honey producing we would say No! But as for a location to raise or produce diversified crops, we will say Yes! First, however, investigate, and then perhaps you will agree with the writer that it is a land flowing with "milk and honey." C. K. E.

HONEY COMBINATION

The Raisin Growers—Holding the Umbrella

BY O. L. ABBOTT

Here comes the Journal laden with

riages, there must have been something solid and commendable about his method of doing business.

OUTLINE OF HIS SYSTEM.

Each member has but one vote on any question.

Each member must be a producer of raisins.

The directors have entire control during their term of office.

The producer deposits his raisins with the association, where they are stemmed and graded, and he receives his re-

cept for the same. That is the last he ever sees of his raisins. He can sell his receipt or borrow money on it as he chooses. It is as good at the bank as gold coin.

The association borrows money and advances, perhaps, 2 cents a pound. With this he usually gets along until a large share of the raisins are sold.

After issuing the receipt the raisins belong to the association.

If the outsiders want to dump their raisins on the market at once and jounce down the price, the association can help them along in their mad career by putting two or three hundred carloads on the market at a still lower figure. Professor Sprague says: "If they are not working with you they are working against you." By offering three hundred carloads of raisins at one time, Mr. Kerney was fighting the devil with fire. The outsiders want to get under his umbrella, but they don't want to help hold it.

Mr. Emerson's plan so far as set forth in the report appears to be in perfect harmony with the plan of the Raisin Growers' Association, and it seems to me that it is indispensable. After that the directors of the Honey Producers' Association will be in perfect condition to operate on Prof. Sprague's plan for the disposal of the honey.

It seems strange that Mr. Emerson was not put on to the committee for laying the plan for the organization of the association. It would be well to publish his views in full.

It is important that the association should be organized on the right basis. If it starts right, there will be a chance for it to succeed. O. L. ABBOTT.

Selma, Fresno Co., Cal., Dec. 1, '01.

REVIEW OF BEE JOURNALS

BY E. B. SCHAEFFLE

Gleanings.

Gleanings, as usual, is full of interesting and instructive material.

Doolittle gives in his "Conversation" an account of his start and progress as an apiarist, that can be read with profit by every beginner. Mr. Doolittle began

in a small way to keep bees in 1868, and has worked up since then until now, as we all know, he is the recognized authority on bee culture. Although Mr. Doolittle has never had an average of over 75 colonies, he has made from his apiary \$1200 a year for the last 28 years.

Canadian Bee Journal.

All those who are interested in the study of Foul Brood should read the December number of the Canadian Bee Journal. This number prints an account of the Buffalo Convention, and among the subjects discussed by the leading members was Foul Brood. On succeeding pages will be found a description of the bacteria which cause the disease by Dr. A. W. Smith.

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

This little paper is about the neatest thing in the way of a bee journal that we have in the country. It compares favorably with many magazines in its general get up, and the subject matter is up to that of the older bee papers.

The December number has a full account of the Colorado Bee-keepers Convention, held at Denver on the 18th, 19th and 20th of November. It also has a valuable article on whether comb honey should be sold by the case or by weight. The authorities quoted favor the buying and selling by weight, as they claim that when honey is bought by the case, bee-men are encouraged to produce light weight honey.

American Bee Journal.

Our Dr. Gallup says he has often wondered why bee-keepers do not plant a grove of eucalyptus trees for bee pasture. His bees feed on it all winter long.

Professor Cook, in the Home Circle, gives one of his usual good letters. Professor Cook, besides being one of the American authorities on bee culture, is one of the best loved college men in the United States. He is the friend of every man in his classes, and takes a personal interest in them all. No one could manage this department better than he.

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Los Angeles, Office: 237 E. Fourth St. Cal.

B. S. R. Bennett, Editor and Manager

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BY B. S. K. BENNETT

This paper paying? Why, of course it is. Subscriptions at the rate of a hundred a month; many of them from the East. And advertising—just look at the pages; best we ever had.

We are on the look-out for new honey fields and shall pay well for information

in regard to any. Should California be dry, we wish to arrange the moving of many apiaries; will arrange the cost and expenses of locating. Particulars by letter to all interested.

Many Eastern parties consider apiaries at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per colony an investment, even if no honey is gotten this season. This is the reason of sales of apiaries. We have bought and sold many the last month, and advise apiarists to send photo and descriptions to this office.

We have just had two splendid rains, and tho' we had had a dry spell, the season's drouth seems to have been broken. Every indication now of a wet winter. Late rains are the honey rains.

Tell what you like and what you dislike of the Pacific. Be free in writing as to suggest any improvement. What you like to read about, what department should be added. We should like to hear from all readers. Take your pen now and send us a few lines on this subject.

The National Beekeepers' Association has now 1000 members, 250 of whom are on this coast—185 members in California.

We should ask for the convention this year; we should elect a few directors from California, and should ask for the prosecution of mixers of California honey.

“FACTS”

Root's Catalog Now Ready

It is a fact that Root's catalog for 1902, the 91st edition, contains information valuable to *every* bee-keeper, whether he has one colony or a thousand colonies. The catalog is ready for mailing, and will be sent free to all applicants. If you will give us the names and addresses of ten or more bee-keepers we will send you in addition our 40-page semi-monthly journal, *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, for three months free.

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It's a fact that Root's Cowan Honey Extractors are acknowledged by far the best extractors on the market. You will make a mistake if you take one represented to be "just as good." Our designs are the best, we use the best material, and our workmanship is unsurpassed. Insist on "Root's" Cowan.

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It is also a fact that the honey in Danz. Sections generally sells for a higher price, and always finds a ready market. We have yet to learn of a bee-keeper having comb honey in Danz. sections who had to hold his honey because of a dull market.

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

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

For Sale 268 Colonies of Bees in 8 and 10 frames 2 story Langstroth Extracting Hives, 2 separate yards, 2 honey houses, extractors, tanks, all implements. Free rent. I sell owing to ill health.—WILLIAM ROSS, Ontario.

For Sale 100 Colonies 8 fr. Langstroth Hives, 50 extra super wired frames, good condition.—T. M. BARRETT, Buena Park.

For Sale 125 Colonies in 8 and 10 frame Hives at Monrovia, fitted for comb honey. Price \$3, good condition, plenty of honey.—B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

For Sale Bees in Ventura, 50 1-story 8-framed dovetailed Hives; full comb and plenty honey; good location.—E. ARCHIBALD, 2118 Wall St.

Wanted Bee Man for Cajon Pass, San Bernardino county, charge of ranch and apiary on salary and shares.—Apply to the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Bees Wanted We can sell all the bees we can get in Colorado Utah and Arizona. If you have any bees you want to sell let us know about it. We can do business for you. —Address the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Wanted A Bee Man to take charge of 200 colonies on 1000 acre alfalfa ranch, near Oakland; wages and shares of production; all expenses.—Correspond with the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Wanted Bee Men to form company and locate apiaries on 1200 acres in the Castac Canon, Los Angeles county; finest pasture in the world; good stock range and mining proposition.—B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

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