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## **Western bee journal. Number 24 [Vol. 1, No. 3] August, 1904**

Hanford, California: P.F. Adelsbach, August, 1904

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Vol. 1,

AUGUST, 1904.

No. 3

Western  
Bee Journal.

Devoted To Apiculture In All Its Branches.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

P. F. ADELSBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

HANFORD, - - - - CALIFORNIA.

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The Arkansas Valley Honey Producers' Ass'n, (Inc.) Rocky Ford, Colo.

**G. B. LEWIS CO. WATERTOWN, WIS., U. S. A.**

# Victor's

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

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

I quote further from Mr. Hopper:

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

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

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

(Telegram) Rocky Ford, Colo., Jan 16, 1904.  
W. O. Victor, Beekeeper, Wharton, Texas.

Will accept your offer on bees. Contract following with check. BERT W. HOPPER.

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



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**Western Bee Journal,**  
**Hanford, Cal.**



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**Suppose you write Today!**

# Western Bee Journal.

Devoted To Apiculture In All Its Branches.

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Vol. I,

HANFORD, CAL., AUGUST, 1904.

No. 3.

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## H. C. MOREHOUSE IS DEAD.

To write the death notice of a friend is always a sad task for us. This time it is more sad than it has ever been before, for we have to record the departure from this life of H. C. Morehouse, of Boulder, Colorado. The annexed letter tells the story. We never had the pleasure of meeting him in person, but we have had business dealings with Mr. Morehouse, and we are convinced he was a man of sterling character, and of brilliant mental endowment. The beekeeping fraternity have lost in him a man whose place it will be hard to fill, while the State, too, has lost an upright and exemplary citizen. It is our regret that we did not know him better. Our most heartfelt sympathy goes out to the widow and the child. May He who rules the universe be kind to her in her affliction, and help her to bear her burden. Words fail us to say the things at this time that we feel should be said of him who gave so much of his time and mental effort to his fellow beekeepers.

The following is the letter that brought the sad news to us:

"Boulder, Colorado, July 26, 1904.

"Mr. P. F. Adelsbach,

"Hanford, Cal.

"My Dear Sir:—I am pained to have to report to you the death of our mutual friend, Henry Clinton Morehouse, editor of the 'Rocky Mountain Bee Journal,' formerly of this city. Death occurred Sunday morning at 3:30 after an eight days' illness, cause appendicitis. He was a very prominent man in this city, especially in his business among beekeepers. He leaves a young wife, a son fifteen months old and a widowed mother. I am reporting this by request of the wife, being a long time friend of the family.

"Respectfully,

"LEO VINCENT."

The following clippings from a Boulder, Colo., paper are self-explanatory:

H. C. Morehouse, the largest bee handler in Colorado, and who found-



ed the Bee Journal which he sold some time ago, died yesterday morning of what has since, by physicians, been pronounced to have been appendicitis.

He took ill on the 16th. Being a Christian Scientist, he took such treatment as that school prescribes. He seemed to be doing better for a while, but again got worse. It is said that no one suspected that the trouble was appendicitis.

Mr. Morehouse was 35 years old. He came to Boulder in 1897 with Leo Vincent, when the two started the Representative. He was married to Miss Mary Niles in 1900. She and a son 15 months old and an aged mother are left to mourn his too early death. He

was a member of the Woodmen of the World and was insured for \$3000, \$1000 in favor of his mother, and \$2000 in favor of his wife.

Funeral services will be held by the Christian Scientists tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Buchheit's undertaking parlors. Then the Woodmen will take charge and will conduct services according to the rites of their order.

An error was made in the Herald yesterday in regard to H. C. Morehouse, insofar as it was stated he was a Christian Scientist. He was not a believer in the doctrine, but his family is. He did not, however, want a physician and took Christian Science treatment.

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## Bee-Keeping In *The* City of San Francisco.

BY PROF. PHILIP PRIOR,

Although San Francisco is blessed with one of the largest parks in the world, and with many small ones containing large patches of mignonette, sage, veronica and other honey-producing plants; yet it can not be called a honey producing country. In fact, an ex-president of the National Beekeepers' Association, stated some years ago, that the bees in San Francisco could scarcely gather honey enough to keep themselves alive.

My bees have managed to do a little better than that. My apiary is of necessity a small one, consisting at the beginning of this year of only seventeen hives. It is kept in a back yard,

on Folsom street, between 22d and 23d. There is a high fence on one side, a shed on each of two other sides, and a kitchen on the fourth side, but not extending all the way across. A carriage way about twelve feet wide extends from east to west along the side of the house.

The bee-yard is twenty-five feet by thirty feet. As the hives have a southern exposure, they have the benefit of the sun from eight or nine o'clock in the morning until three or four in the afternoon. In taking their flight, they ascend in an almost vertical direction until they reach the top of one of the sheds and then go in a direct line for their destination.

Owing to this fact, and also to the fact that I never meddle with the bees unless it is absolutely demanded, they never annoy any one in the neighbor-

hood. Indeed, until this year, some of my neighbors did not even know that I kept bees, although they have been there for the last ten years.

For the last three years I have kept an account with the bees. In the year 1902, I averaged forty-one pounds; in 1903, fifty-five and in the present year sixty-one pounds per hive. I only work for comb honey. Did I resort to the extractor, I am satisfied I could take off, at least, twenty pounds more per hive.

Like Dr. Miller, I dread the swarming time. Not that I have any trouble in getting the swarms, for my neighbors are very kind to me, giving me free access into their yards; but because I know that it interferes with the amount of honey I am likely to get. Hence I try in every way to prevent swarming, but I am sorry to say I am not always successful.

In one thing, however, I have been successful. I have succeeded in convincing the people where I live that bees are not as bad as they have been painted. The very last swarm that I hived this year lodged on a lemon verbena bush in a front yard on Folsom street not more than fourteen feet from the sidewalk. Naturally it attracted a large crowd of boys and girls, men and women, and even a policeman favored us with his presence. It was an immense swarm. I think a double one. I told the boys not to strike at the bees. They kept their promise not to do so, and in about thirty minutes I had that swarm safely housed in a hive on which I had placed a super to hold all the bees,

and not a single person was hurt. It was a great object lesson and convinced all those who looked on that bees are not bad after all.

My friends here think I have done remarkably well, but I am not so sanguine myself. I think I should have done better, at least I shall try to do so next year. Before closing, let me say that I generally put on my first supers about the middle of March. This year, owing to the continued rain, I did not put them on until the first week in April. The result was that two of my strongest colonies swarmed and did nothing more for me for the rest of the season. Next year I shall put on the supers as soon as I notice the swarms are getting very strong, rain or no rain.

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### *The Texas Convention.*

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

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The fourth annual meeting of the Texas Beekeepers' Association, held at College Station, Texas, July 5 to 8, was called to order by Secretary Louis H. Scholl (both the president and vice president being absent) on Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

Mr. F. L. Aten was appointed temporary chairman of the meeting whereupon the secretary made his annual report, which was received by the members present.

The election of officers resulted in the election of W. H. Laws, president; W. H. White, vice president; Louis H. Scholl, re-elected secretary-treasurer; and H. H. Hyde, assistant secretary.

A motion was then made to set aside 9 o'clock of the following day for the discussion of business matters as most of the members would then be present. This was seconded and carried, and the regular program was taken up.

"What are the essential qualities for making a successful beekeeper?" was spoken of by L. Stachelhausen.

"I am on the program to answer this question. If somebody had asked me to do so I would have chosen another problem as I have a different opinion in this respect than the majority of the beekeepers.

"Generally it is believed that quite special qualities are necessary to make a successful beekeeper. I do not think so. To be successful in any business some qualities are necessary. At first a man must have sense enough. More for some kinds of business than others, that is all. A certain degree of tact is necessary, but more especially industry, and practical and scientific knowledge.

"There is no question about it that a beekeeper must be industrious. If a man thinks the bees work for nothing and board themselves and that it is easy to make money by keeping bees and sitting down in a rocking chair all day he will soon find out that he is mistaken. In beekeeping everything must be done right and at the right time. The lazy people generally do a thing either not at all or not properly and at too late a time. But the same quality of industry is necessary in other occupations. The lazy fellow will succeed nowhere. I mention this only because some have the idea that beekeeping is so very easy.

"The most essential quality for a successful business man is the necessary knowledge. The whole difference is in the way in which we obtain this necessary knowledge, and how much of it is necessary to run a certain business.

"In some occupations a little practical experience is sufficient to be successful. In others (and beekeeping among them) a large degree of knowledge and a good deal of practical experience is necessary to be successful.

"Right here comes in the difficulty in beekeeping. To obtain the necessary knowledge for other occupations the apprentices go through a school especially established for this purpose; or work for some time with a master who informs him practically and scientifically. The beginner in beekeeping very seldom has occasion to one or the other way, depend on the reading of good books and bee journals.

"I have worked with bees for nearly fifty years; kept bees here in Texas since twenty-five years and have seen large and small apiaries started all around me. The most of them disappeared very soon. In every case of such failures I found that the man either did not read or he did not understand the little that he did read.

"Now we have to consider another point. This self-education by reading and studying is the most difficult way to obtain a certain knowledge; some degree of elementary knowledge is necessary for it; some energy, and I might say a love for science.

"A much easier way it is if we ob-

tain this knowledge by and, if we practically work in the apiary under the supervision of a well educated apiarist, who explains everything; every operation, not only practically but in every case gives the scientific reason why something must be done in just this way and not in the other way.

"For this we Texans can be proud as we have here on the college grounds such a school in which the necessary knowledge can be obtained. As far as I know it is the only school of this kind in the United States, and probably in the world.

"I will say again, to be a successful beekeeper the man must possess the necessary scientific knowledge, then and only then he will know always what to do if something unexpected happens in the apiary, and he will be able to improve his practical operations.

"The late Baron Berlepsch, one of the most prominent beekeepers of Germany in the last century, said, "At first learn theory or you will remain a bungler in practical beekeeping all your life?"

"Here the word 'theory' has another meaning as that for which it is generally used here in the United States. Here theory means merely a hypothesis not entirely proven. In Germany the word is used for science."

F. L. Aten said that the most essential in the making of a successful beekeeper was an industrious person who was able to stick to his business.

Continued next month.

## The Honey Industry In California.

FROM "FOR CALIFORNIA".

Honey production in California is an industry that is not usually given the consideration it should have. Beginning with the introduction of bees in the early '50's, down to the present time, we are able to see the wonderful development of apiculture in California. When J. S. Harbison arrived here with 110 colonies of bees in April, 1857, it was predicted that honey production would never pay in this State, but because he had been here very long he was besieged with orders for honey at a price of \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pound, and he sold a number of colonies, or swarms, for \$100 each.

But today there is no region where one may go but he may meet with the sight of an apiary. It is safe to say that we have in this State at the present time about 4000 beekeepers. Apiaries consist, as a general thing, of 10 to 250 colonies, which is determined by the kind of "range" that is available. Quite a number of our beekeepers have 1000 to 1500 colonies, and there is one who controls 8000 colonies. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 colonies of bees in this State, in which there is invested the sum of \$1,500,000, and there is an annual expenditure of \$250,000 for supplies. The annual value of the honey and beeswax produced is about \$1,250,000. The yield of California is about three times that of any other State

in the Union, Texas being next on the list.

Honey is raised in many parts of the State. Not alone in the foothills where wild forage often affords the bees plenty of feed, but in the more cultivated districts where there are large alfalfa fields and where irrigation is most extensively practiced.

For some few years past the matter of profits to the producer has been a serious question. Commission men and dealers have sought to make for themselves immense fees to the end that the producer got what there was left, which sometimes resulted in the presentation to the producer of a bill for freight after his entire crop had been consumed in the process of selling it. This has brought about the organization of Honey Producers' Associations, of which there are two in the State—one located in Hanford and the other in Los Angeles. The primary purpose of these associations is simply to provide a system by which a reasonable profit may be assured the producer and to look after the very important matter of distribution. While these Associations take the honey business out of the hands of the middleman, they work to the interest of the many producers as well as the consumers. Adulterated honey is being driven from the market, and, in fact, new markets are being created for California honey through the agency of these Associations.

With the continued development of the State's resources, the honey industry will continue to grow. California honey always has a separate

and distinct quality from that produced in the east, and the more it becomes known to the eastern consumer, the greater the demand for it. It may be said that the honey industry in California is yet in its infancy.

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### My Carniolan Queen.

J. G. HAUPT, IN RICE JOURNAL.

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This morning furnished me quite an opportunity to compare bees with bees. Soon after sunrise I put my smoker in good trim, filling it with choice punk and raising it to a high smoke. My veil-hat was carefully secured, so that under no provocation would there be a disfigured face. With chisel by my side, I was ready for an examination of my meanest, though by no means my least industrious, hive of hybrids.

First I followed my custom of blowing a few whiffs of smoke into the entrance. After waiting a moment to have the bees fill with honey, I took off the cap without jar and gently peeled off the oil-cloth, blowing a little smoke over the frames as I did so. All the care used did not prevent a bombardment of my veil. But my face was securely hidden behind it. More smoke had to be used, a great deal before they were subdued, and at intervals the smoker had to come to the rescue. I did not escape without a number of stings on hands and wrists.

Having closely scrutinized all the frames and rearranged them somewhat, I as carefully closed the hive,

as I had opened it and went to the Carniolan colony, nearby. The usual whiff of smoke was used at the entrance, but the bees paid no attention to the peeling off of the oil cloth and no further smoke was needed. Doubtless there would have been no disturbance if the first smoke had not been used, but I prefer to lightly give them notice of a visit.

Rapidly moving the frames of the second story toward one side by pressure of the chisel, I took out the last frame readily and then the others in succession, finding the queen energetically laying on the third frame taken out. Having put these frames into an empty hive by my side, I pried lightly under the second story hive with the chisel, took it off and set it on its end close to the hive. Taking out the frames of the first story, as I had done from the second, I found that the queen had been most industrious, eggs and brood abounding in all but the honey frames at the side. Rearranging the frames to my satisfaction in both stories, with queen below, I replaced the oil cloth, put an empty hive upon it, laid several old sacks inside and capped it against the weather. All this was done without a sting, with not even a threat of a sting.

In every respect I find this Carniolan queen a combination of all merits to a high degree. I received her in May from J. W. Pharr, Berclair, Texas, from whom I received by Golden Italians last year. I consider her a rare acquisition. In color I prefer the Goldens, to whom I am still very partial, but I shall compare closely these

two most desirable kinds of bees in all respects. In gentle qualities there seems no difference. The comparison will be as to honey gathering, productivity, vigor and swarming habits.

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### Some Nevada Notes.

E. D. COOLEY, LOVELOCKS, NEV.

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Many of the beekeepers of Nevada are quite disappointed this season on account of the cool spring and the shortage of the honey flow, from the crops of alfalfa. The first crop is much shorter this year than usual. It has been such a cool spring that bees have not built up as they should.

On account of the grasshoppers being so thick here now many beekeepers expect a short second crop.

Several carloads of bees came in here this spring, which completely overstocked our small territory. Apiaries are located within less than a half mile of each other now, which also accounts for some of our shortage of nectar.

The beekeepers of Humboldt and Churchill counties are talking of going in together and all joining the National in a body.

Bees have done nothing here for the past two weeks owing to the heavy storm we had at that time.

It is a real cool summer and bees do not get in proper shape for working and do not come out until late in the mornings. The honey, though scarce, is of good quality being of fine body and flavor.

There is in the neighborhood of 4700 colonies within a radius of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Lovelock, so you see our small territory is well stocked.

Many beekeepers here lay the short crops partially to being overstocked, others claim the grasshoppers are injurious, some places in our valley the grasshoppers have eaten everything to the ground.

flow. Some of our apiaries have been extracted three times. The honey flow came on slowly, but that makes it sure for plenty of honey to keep up increase.

I had eleven colonies at home. I now have more than forty, and all in good shape. My glass hive has turned out three good swarms so far, and I will get considerable honey from it.

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### Notes From Yuma, Arizona.

BY W. G. CROWDER.

The June number of the Western Bee Journal was very interesting to me, as it contained several very good articles from various States in which I have an interest.

Yuma valley is not making a heavy yield this season, although some localities are doing fairly well. There is something over one carload off. We can not tell just how long the honey flow will last. It is very uncertain. Usually stops by the 15th of July. The spring was cold and windy and backward generally.

I find one thing here that is an opposition to the bees. It is the little sand bee. It is small in size, but large in number. One would think the air was full of honey bees—a continual roar. But where you examine them they prove to be half the size of the regular bee, and a sandy color. They are on all the blooms. I suppose that they eat most of the honey. We also have the small butterfly that comes in July and August.

We are now having our first honey

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### Some Good Advice.

BY J. D. GEHRIN.

Never leave a hive uncovered after having manipulated the frames in any way. Slicing drone-comb is rather dangerous business, on general principles. Never, under any circumstances, undertake that or any similar kind of a job in the afternoon. During a regular honey-flow, when the bees are very busy in the fields and thousands leave their hives early in the morning and continue coming and going during the early part of the day, it is usually safe to do such work in the morning—but never, or seldom, after midday, when many more bees stay at home and when drones, especially young drones, and also worker bees, come out by the hundreds for a play-spell in the warm sunshine. Hive manipulation is always difficult and sometimes dangerous at such times, because it is liable to start robbing. When there is but little nectar coming in it is scarcely safe to open a hive, even for some necessary and brief inspection, and then not without the use of smoke, or, at least, having a smoker ready for use near at hand

A case of robbing developed in my apiary a few years ago and I overhauled my file of bee papers that evening to see what I could find. In one of the articles the advice was given to put straw, or coarse hay in front of the entrance, and then to keep it wet by sprinkling water upon it at frequent intervals. Another said: "Take the hive that is being robbed and carry it into your cellar, if you have one handy, and leave it there for a day or two." The third article recommended to change the location of the beleaguered hive, reverse the hive entrance, and cover the hive with an old quilt or piece of carpet to disguise it. I am not now sure that this triple advice was followed in the order which I have given it, but I do remember that I gave each a trial, and found them all successful. The straw receipt I used the next day with those of the hives that were not so badly bothered, and it worked splendidly. I liked it especially because no lifting or carrying of the hive was required. But the cellar cure took the cake, so far as effectiveness went. But many, if not the majority of bee-keepers, would probably object to it because of the labor of carrying the hives—often heavy with honey and brood—into and out of the cellar.

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### How I Transfer Bees.

C. D. THOMAS, OAKLAND, CA.

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When desirous of changing the hives of their bees our fathers used to drive them. They would smoke them and drum upon the hive until the bees

would have to go in search of fresh air. In this way all the young brood was lost, likewise the combs.

Now the combs, or rather the wax of which they are made, are the most costly of the products of the bee. Authorities differ as to the amount of honey it takes to produce a pound of wax. But we are safe in saying that it takes several—ten or fifteen. Besides that it takes time. Wax-producing honey must first be taken into the stomach of the bee where it undergoes some kind of digestion, and from which scales of wax are secreted on the underside of the bee's body. They are then conveyed by its feet to its mandibles, or the little pincer-like appendages at each side of its tongue. With these mandibles, it is then worked into the beautiful cells which we call honey comb. This, then, briefly, is the reason why we want to save the straight combs that may be in the old hive, and in these days, transfer, that is move them, combs and all from the old hive to the new. Having the old hive of bees and the new frame hive, we place them near each other. As a matter of course you will also want a good smoker—not a home-made one, but a regular bee smoker made by some manufacturer of bee supplies. You can get it when you buy your hives. Then you will need one or two knives, a case knife from the kitchen will do, and a smooth piece of board on which to lay the combs while they are being fitted and fastened in the frames. A ball of twine string to tie the combs in with, I believe, complete the outfit of absolute necessities. If



you have a bee veil handy you will probably appreciate it about this time. A piece of mosquito netting thrown over the head and tied close enough about the collar to prevent bees from crowling up will do.

First we will blow a few puffs of smoke into the hive, then tap a few times on it with a little stick to frighten the bees and cause them to fill themselves with honey. A bee filled with honey will not sting unless it gets pinched. Turn the old hive bottom side up and set it down two or three feet away from where it stood before, and place the new hive where the old one stood.

If a box be set open side down upon the old hive, which now stands open side up, we can in a little while by smoking and tapping or "drumming," get most of these bees up into the box. Some may crawl outside and cluster there. They may be brushed off into the box with the rest and gotten out of the operator's way. Now you are ready to place the box of bees somewhere aside, and after a little more smoking, if the bees appear vicious, cut out a comb at one side, which will generally be a small one and not apt to be desirable in the new hive. Probably the next one will be better, and you will lay it flat upon the board I spoke of awhile ago, and laying the frame upon the comb, will trim off the edges so it will fit snugly into the frame. If one piece is not big enough to fill the frame keep taking out more and fitting them together like your wife would crazy quilt pieces, until you do get enough to fill it, and trim

the bunch at once. Always try to let each piece extend from bottom to top of the frame.

After you have them trimmed, remove the frame and the trimmings, leaving only what will fit inside the frame. Now press your frame down over these, and lift frame, board and all into an upright position. Do not try to lift the frame with the combs into it, without the board, at this time. The combs are not fastened in yet and will likely slip out. But after they are in an upright position just a little care will enable you to separate the combs from the board without causing them to come out of the frame. Your string wound a few times around the frame, combs and all, and tied, will complete this operation, and you are ready to hang this frame in the new hive. Go ahead and repeat this operation until the new hive is full, or all the combs have been transferred, then put in your division board, shake and brush out the bees which you had first gotten in the box onto the frames and they will soon crawl down among the combs. Close up the hive now, and after you have brushed off all the bees remaining about the old hive, and gathered up all the scraps of comb, etc., you may remove the old hive and call the job done. In taking the combs out of the old hive, some bees always remain on them which you will have to brush off out of your way.

Always leave the new hive at the same spot that the old one occupied for a few days at least, until the bees have gotten well acquainted with their new house. Only straight combs, or

combs that can be cut until they are tolerably straight, should be transferred, as honey combs, if well cared for, last for a long time, and those too very crooked are always more or less a bother—generally more.

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### From Our Exchanges.

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Mr. S. Q. Conkle, Santa Ana, finds that he must feed his bees. Shall he feed them at once or wait till late in the season, as they are not in immediate need. Will 15 lbs. of sugar with 8 or 10 lbs. of honey be enough, and what is the best feeder to use?

I would not feed till later. It stimulates to breeding to feed, and it is not desirable to encourage the breeding now at all. The bees will not be able to gather this year, and all excess of numbers will be there to be fed for nothing. Mr. C. thinks he has enough honey in the hives to last till fall. In this case the 15 lbs. of sugar and the honey will be enough to winter the bees. I should arrange to feed some in the early spring to stimulate brood rearing at that time.

One of the cheapest ways to feed if the hive is not tight enough to turn right in at the opening, tipping the hives up slightly so that it will run back, then I would put a second hive or surplus case on top of the hive, with quilt or heavy paper to separate, and use a common fruit can or any vessel to feed. Cut a round hole in the paper or quilt, and fill the can, tie a piece of cloth over it, turn it bottom up over the hole and the work

is done. All work with bees, when they are not gathering, must be done with the greatest care or the bees will get to robbing and then the mischief is to pay. I would exercise the greatest care not to spill any honey about the yard, and do all the feeding after the bees had ceased to fly for the day.—Prof. A. J. Cook, in California Cultivator.

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We have our beehives in the orchard, as we found that both bees and fruit trees profited by this conjunction. It was thought that the bees were the offenders when we saw punctured and decayed fruit, but bees can not and do not mar the skin of sound fruit. The depredators were found to be either birds or insects, or some other enemy, that did the damage first, and then the bees took their turn at the decayed fruit to extract the juices. The bees are the principal agents in carrying pollen from blossom to blossom, thus adding largely to the quality of the fruit.

These matters are becoming better understood and other beekeepers are realizing the value of keeping their hives in the orchard. The spraying of fruit trees should be done before the blossoms are open, as the poisonous liquids used to kill the obnoxious insects can then do no other harm. The practice of spraying when the trees were in full bloom not only destroys the insects, but the honey bee as well, and does more harm than good. Failing an orchard, try a locust grove to keep the hives in, or a buckwheat patch and field of white clover to feed the bees.—American Agriculturist.

## Western Bee Journal.

Published every month at 103 W. Seventh st.

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

Advertising rates upon Application.

SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Address all correspondence to

**P. F. Adelsbach, Editor and Publisher**  
**Hanford, California.**

## EDITORIAL.

The "California Cultivator" published at Los Angeles, has this to say of us: "The Western Bee Journal published at Hanford, is a newsy little monthly that will doubtless receive hearty support from the bee keepers of the State".

There are eighty-five publications in the world devoted exclusively to bee culture, and only eight of these in the United States. France has 20, Germany has 11, Russia has 9, Belgium has 8. Austria has 6, while three are published in England. The rest are published at various places over the globe. Why has not the United States more bee journals, with a larger circulation?

The number that may appear on your wrapper or on the Journal will indicate the issue with which your paid subscription expires. For instance, if the number be 7, your paid subscription will expire with the issue for December, 1904. If the number is greater than 7 you are paid up for so many additional issues as may be indicated

by the difference in numbers; if smaller than 7, for a less number of issues. This will enable you to keep track of your account with us.

This is Volume 1, number 3, and if there is a number in blue pencil written over this item it means that you are in arrears, and are invited to remit. For instance, if the number is 10, it will mean that you are in arrears for \$1.00, and if the number is 7, it means that you owe us 70c, if it is 2½, it means that you owe us 25c, and so on. Multiply the number in blue pencil by 10 and you will know what the amount is required to put you square on our books to August 1, 1904. And when you send the amount you owe us, just add \$1.00 and pay for another year in advance.

"For California" is the name of a splendid magazine published by the California Promotion committee, 25 New Montgomery street, San Francisco. The purpose of this publication is the development and settlement of the State. The committee is to be congratulated on the work it is doing. The interest created by the body of California's progressive citizens is amazing, and shows what can be accomplished by persistent and systematic effort. Parties at a distance wishing reliable and trustworthy information concerning this great State, or any part of it, are advised to write to the committee, at the above address.

We are going to ask those who are in arrears for their subscription, either for the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, the Pacific States Bee Journal, or the Western Bee Journal, to

remit the amount at once. We are in need of the money, because it takes money to conduct this paper, and besides the money is due and we should like to have it. All accounts that were due the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal are due and payable to us. If you do not know the amount, we shall be pleased to inform you. Where several persons owe us small amounts, while a small item in itself, in the aggregate it amounts to hundreds of dollars. It takes money to get along in the world, and we should like to have what is ours.

thereafter as we can determine which articles win the prizes. We reserve the right to extend the time of this contest if we wish to do so.

The following is the list of prizes:

First prize .....	\$25.00
Second and third prizes, each ...	20.00
Fourth to sixth prizes, each ....	15.00
Seventh to tenth prizes, each..	10.00
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Seventeenth to twenty-fourth prizes, each .....	2.50
Twenty-fifth to fiftieth prizes, each .....	1.00

### Our Letter Writing Contest.

We want articles on all subjects that pertain to the production of honey in its various phases, including care of bees, queen rearing, in fact anything that has any reference to bee culture, or honey production. These articles should give in the writer's own way the story as he would tell it, without any reference to literary quality. Tell your experience, how and why you are interested in bee culture, or write upon some special subject in which you are interested. Letters should be written on one side of the paper only, in ink, lines not too close together, and must be legible. Letters must be of reasonable length.

Prizes will be awarded only to those who are paid up subscribers to the Western Bee Journal. If you are not a subscriber, send \$1.00 at once for a year's subscription, and if you are in arrears, send the amount you owe us, and renew at once.

Any number of articles may be submitted by one person. The right is reserved to print and use all articles submitted in this contest, whether winners or not.

This contest closes January 1, 1905, and prizes will be awarded as soon

### A Little Sermon.

The time for any one in any calling to entirely sacrifice himself and his own interests for the benefit of the majority has vanished. Every one realizes that he is entitled for some pay for his labors. The priest, the lawyer, the judge, the editor, the statesman, the brave soldier, the physician, the merchant and the common laborer are all useful to society, and every one of them receives, or is at least entitled to receive, some remuneration for services rendered.

It is not to be expected that we, who have been rendering to the beekeepers of the country some very valuable services, should go on without receiving anything in return. "Live and let live," has always been our motto. We are frank to admit that we are not in the business of publishing this Journal simply for the purpose of improving our health.

One of the things we have undertaken is to prevent, as much as lies in our power, beekeepers from being robbed of the reward that is theirs. While the robberies, if we may use the term, were perfectly legal, it is our purpose to open up a new way for the beekeeper to reach the market with his goods, and to teach him to

avoid the dangerous path. To make life unpleasant for the man who adulterates our fine honey is another piece of work we have undertaken. Then there is the matter of educating the public to regard the beekeeper as a man of some consequence, and the industry as one that should have more attention and consideration at the hands of our law making bodies. To interest the public press in matters pertaining to the business of honey production is another feature that is receiving our attention. Then we are affording those who feel interested a medium through which they may exchange ideas and discuss propositions and make announcements. Those who are inclined to think this work of no consequence are invited to call and inspect the case. The amount of work required to get the best reading matter, to secure subscribers and to make ends meet is no small item. The man who "raises honey" is the man we expect to benefit (and we are doing it), and it is to him that we look for support. We want them, every one, to be subscribers to this Journal. The more subscribers we have the better we can do this work.

We are not looking for empty honors. We toil hard to make and keep friends, and we feel that we are deserving the confidence and friendship of every beekeeper and supply dealer in the United States at least, and we are asking for yours.

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## WANTS AND EXCHANGES

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## ..WHAT THEY SAY..

W. H. Putnam,  
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Dear Sir:— I delayed answering your letter until I had read the June number of the Rural Bee Keeper and must say as a bee-keeper of 22 years experience I am more than pleased with it, regardless of the assestions of some that the publishing in this line was already overdone, and if the improvements continue it will certainly be second to none within its first year of publication. I consider the June number alone worth several years subscription to any practical, live bee-keeper and I say let the good work go on. You have a good field and the fact of our having a Bee Journal published in our State should be a lasting stimulant to all bee-keepers of Wisconsin and the Northwest and 50 cents certainly cannot be invested to better advantage. You may send me some more blanks.

Yours truly,

ELIAS FOX.

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