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P119

VOL. V.

AUGUST, 1902

NO. 8

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



NATIONAL BEE KEEPERS AS-
SOCIATION and COLORADO
STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSO-
CIATION MEETS AT DENVER,
Sept. 3, 4, 5, 1902



Texas Queens from the Lone Star Apiaries

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**Long Tongue, Imported
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Imported Stock Direct from Italy
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P. O. Box 190

Floresville, Texas

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 topic numbers 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.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for 1902 and the book for only \$1.25.

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Choice Tested Queens, \$1.00 each
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PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

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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.

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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.

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 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.—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—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 and 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 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.

WANTED—Quotations or offers of car lots of honey, especially comb honey. Cash paid on delivery at your station or warehouse. Address

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The Pacific Bee Journal

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

Vol. 5

August, 1902

No. 7

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

The Julian Beekeepers' Association will meet the first Saturday in August.—Ramona, Cal., Sentinel, July 18, 1902.

Potrero, San Diego Co., near the Mexican line, is to be favored with much honey. Many bee men of late years have located here.

Julian, San Diego Co.—Rain afternoon and night, July 25th, which will benefit the honey industry and gardens. Extracting has just begun, with prospects of a half crop and prices at 4 5-8c to 5c.

Today Frank McNay shipped a carload of orange blossom honey to Pennsylvania. He bought the sweetness from the Redlands Beekeepers' Association. It is probably the first full carload of orange blossom honey that has been shipped from this city for the season.—Redlands, Cal., Facts, June 28, 1902.

F. W. Fuquay, the freighter between this city and Potrero, says that there will be about three-quarters of a crop of honey this year, which will amount to about two carloads out of Potrero. Mr. Fuquay brought in a large load of case honey yesterday. Potrero is situated about 45 miles east of this city, and is one of the best honey raising sections in the country.—San Diego, Cal., Tribune, July 19, 1902.

George Hawley, the bee man, says that while this is an "off" year for honey, he will take out about fifty pounds to a hive, which, while discouraging in comparison with the large yield of last year, the same in the east would be considered very fair.—San Diego Union

West Butte, Sutter Co., has some 20 bee-keepers, managing 3,475 colonies.

Monterey County is drawing many beekeepers from central California and is proving a good honey locality.

J. W. Terree, of Los Angeles, inspector of apiaries for this county was in Pomona today while making his rounds of inspection of the apiaries of the county. He says there is a light crop of honey in the county, there being almost none in the northern part though there is a fair crop in this locality. Throughout Southern California it is a short crop, due to a general shortage in the rainfall.—Pomona, Cal. Progress, July 5, 1902.

The eastern end of this county got a few cars, principally from orange bloom. San Bernardino and Riverside counties harvested some from orange; Orange county reports about one-third crop from careful producers, but the honey country is the eastern end of San Diego county, where the late desert rains have helped, and one-third crop is reported in lower latitudes, while further back one-half crop. This means nearly thirty carloads, as the plateau country is fast being developed with small ranches and beekeeping.

REARING GOOD QUEENS

By Dr. E. Gallup.

A. J. Freeman, Neosho county, Kansas says in A. B. Journal, page 94, that "nearly all my queens were superseded in August. I cannot say why, because they were nearly all young." Of course if he could read my article in Pacific Bee Journal it might help him out and set him to thinking on the right track. As a good prolific queen will occupy 16 L combs with brood, a 2-story, 8-frame L hive is none too large for each queen, and a 2-story 10-frame is still better. For this reason: The bees if left to themselves usually occupy the two outside combs with honey and pollen. That only leaves 16 combs for brood. If we place the same queen in a 2-story 6-frame hive there will be only eight combs occupied by the queen, just half the capacity of a good queen. That is about the way it has worked in my experience, and I have watched pretty closely.

In experimenting with my 36 and 48-comb 1-story hives, I made the discovery that I could raise extra prolific and long-lived queens, and their workers were wide awake, vigorous and great hustlers. I had four large basswood (now, Mr. Editor, please don't make me say beeswood) trees standing in the apiary, and the bees from those large hives worked rapidly on those blossoms by moonlight, while I could not see a bee from the standard hives. The 48-frame hives were 36 inches wide and 2 frames in length, or 25 inches inside measure in length, with Langstroth portico at both ends. The 36-frame hives were 27 inches wide. At nights, when the bees were all at home,

there would be a good fair-sized swarm clustered in each portico. I confined the swarms to the front end of the hives at first, until that was full, before giving them access to the rear end. After the hives were filled and occupied, the bees all went in and out at the front end. The entrance was three-quarters of an inch deep and full width of hive. But the bees were so crowded that I turned the hives around and then all the incoming or loaded bees went in at one end, and the empty or outgoing bees went out at the other end.

The intention was when I got up the hives if one swarm did not occupy the hive satisfactorily to hive a swarm in each end and work them two separate colonies. But they turned out all OK. The intention was to experiment more with those hives, but I was compelled against my wishes to drop beekeeping and farming, and go to healing the sick with medicine or drugs of any description.

Now, if the reader has understood me thus far, he or she, as the case may be, can see why so many worthless queens are distributed throughout the country annually, and at the same time ruining the race of Italians for profit. For raising good prolific long-lived queens and long-lived workers as well, your queen cells should be built in the strongest colonies you can get, and if you have none strong enough in numbers with bees of all ages, outside gatherers, nursing bees, etc., why make them strong, either by filling a 2-story hive with hatching brood or by the drumming process. Then see that they are gath-

ering stores rapidly, or stimulate freely. Start in with the best, most prolific queen you can get, one that raises great and active hustlers, and see how you certainly can improve your entire apiry, both in profits and satisfaction. I have always refused to raise queens for sale, simply because I had not the time to attend to it properly. At the time I experimented with those large hives I used the Gallup frame exclusively. Many successful beekeepers still prefer the Gallup frame even here in this climate. But I think it would be preferable if all would do as they did in Ventura county—adopt the Standard Langstroth frame. You can see that if we have a very large force of nursing bees and but very little unsealed brood for them to feed, they must necessarily deposit a large amount of food in each royal cell, and that is what is wanted.

Perhaps I have already said more than is necessary on the subject of raising good and perfect queens, but it is a subject of the greatest importance in improving the race of bees. I have received many queens that eight of them would not keep an 8-frame L hive fairly stocked with bees. One queen raiser said that he could raise queens at 10 cents each. They might possibly be worth 10 cents per thousand—to look at.

TALE OF BLASTED HOPES.

This is the heading of the first article in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal of the 15th, and pertains to a series of Reports from Colorado Honey Producers in regard to their crop, the gist of which is a very short crop, many place not enough to feed bees, conditions owing principally to atmospheric conditions, wintry weather and drought. [Southern California is not the only place of failures.—Ed.]

HOW DOTH THE BUSY LITTLE BEE.

A California Bee Ranch

Having previously purchased property in Southern California, on our arrival there we went directly to our home. Entering by the back door, the first sight that met our gaze was quantities of lath and plaster scattered about the kitchen floor, and a great hole yawning in the middle of the ceiling. This had evidently been done purposely, but what had been the cause of the depredation we could not even conjecture.

It was not long, however, before the mystery was solved. A colony of bees had been for some time entrenched above the ceiling, and the boys of the neighborhood, hearing that the house was to be occupied, had decided to perform a service for the future occupants by removing the invaders and incidentally rewarding themselves with the spoils.

We were a little rueful, having heard much of California honey, but glad to be rid of so undesirable a tenant. We repaired the damage and consoled ourselves with a liberal supply of the delicious viand, ordered from our grocer.

We were but fairly settled in our new home when the house hunters of another colony discovered a loose shingle on the roof, and finding things to their liking the family moved in, locating themselves between the walls of the wardrobe and about the bay window.

As they were so high up and peaceably inclined they were allowed to remain—especially as we knew no alternative—until several years afterward, when their numbers had increased to such an extent that as a result of their dislodgment it was necessary to almost rebuild that part of the house.

The same season a swarm came through the open door of the school house one warm morning and took possession of the stove, no doubt deeming it an admirable hive prepared especially for their use. It is needless to say

the pupils swarmed simultaneously, making their exit through the windows with remarkable alacrity without waiting the formality of being dismissed.

Our first experience in living bees came near proving disastrous, but ended happily. I discovered a swarm, "like a big plum puddin'," as some one has said, depending from a well-loaded branch of a favorite peach tree. Calling my companion, we held a consultation, and it was decided that I should shake the bees into an upturned box, which he would hold under them. As their lofty position was a little difficult of access, and the box could not be placed to the best advantage, it was ground on which angels might fear to tread, but with the assurance of ignorance we went at it.

I confess to a quaky feeling, especially as I had recollections of bee veils, smoke, etc., but determined not to show less bravery than my companion, who in shirt sleeves, his helmet hat pushed well back (it was a hot day and he was perspiring like a well digger), was already under the trees, the box poised over his head.

The first shake was a little weak, and failed to dislodge them. Bracing up, especially as he made a caustic remark that led me to believe he suspected the state of my nerves, I shook harder (applicable to both myself and the limb) and in a moment was rewarded by seeing the hanging mass sway back and forth like a pendulum and then drop—O horrors! not into the box, but onto the edge of it, where it struck with such force that it instantly disintegrated and the air was brown with the buzzing, enraged insects.

At least I thought they were enraged and started to run with all the speed the occasion demanded. But I only started. Looking toward my companion, I was appalled to see that he was completely surrounded by the swarm. His white shirt had attracted the bees, and they were settling on it until, when they became comparatively quiet once more, it appeared a seething, crawling mass of

brown.

Motionless as a statue he stood, and in a quiet voice reassured me by saying they were not stinging, and asked that I keep perfectly still and not attempt any assistance.

In an agony of terror I waited age-long minutes to see what would result. After satisfying themselves that a change of location was desirable, the little creatures gradually crawled down and off, restoring him to freedom once more without having harmed him in the least; and aside from looking a little pale he was none the worse for his trying ordeal.

That was years ago. Our ranch life soon ended, and with it our acquaintance with bees. But recently we had the rare good fortune to visit a real California bee ranch, the Queen City apiary, and it was then only that we learned of the marvelous secrets hidden away in the little dark homes—secrets we had never even suspected.

The proprietors are two brothers from Pennsylvania, sons of a beekeeper who was a pupil of Rev. Langstroth, inventor of the celebrated Langstroth movable frame hive that revolutionized honey producing and made possible its elevation to the dignity of an established industry.

The Kelley brothers came to California eighteen years ago, and located at the mouth of a beautiful wooded canyon threaded by a clear, cool mountain stream in the Santa Ynez mountains, across the range from Santa Barbara. And here, "away from the world's mad din and strife," amid wildly picturesque surroundings and in close companionship with nature, they have made a place for themselves among the leading honey producers of the state. It is an Eveless Eden, however, though perhaps none the worse for that.

It was with fear and trembling we entered upon the domain of these tiny warriors whose ancestors, history tells us, put an army to flight and saved a besieged city; and had we not heard

how the "new hand" a one ranch—not this one—had become the victim of their wrath, and was pursued far up the canyon, whither he fled like mad, returning only when night had driven his assailants home, more dead than alive, and livid and swollen beyond recognition.

The air was aswarm with bees going and coming with their precious freight, and out of deference to our feelings our hosts kept a smudge burning to drive them away, meanwhile assuring us that we were not in the least danger; that bees never sting when foraging unless driven to self defense.

The men themselves paid no more heed to the buzzing host than if they had been so many flies, permitting them the liberty of the dining room or wherever else they chose to be, frequently picking up the little fellows that tarried too long at the watermelon or the honey or apple sauce, and setting them aside with gentleness and affection. Indeed, they regarded them as far less objectionable than flies, for the latter revel in filth and are not particular about cleaning their feet before taking a paseo on your food, while a bee is one of the cleanliest of creatures, making its toilet with the utmost care and alighting only on flowers or something equally sweet and pure.

The perfect understanding and good will existing between apiarist and charges soon disarmed our timidity, and the smudge was banished; and it was not long before we, too, forgot the tiny sheathed rapiers in our admiration for the marvelous insect that has long puzzled and is still puzzling the brains of those apt in reading nature's secrets, for bees have been an object of study since the time of Virgil, and still baffle the wisdom of the mathematician, who has solved the difficult geometrical problem governing the formation of the cell, but cannot find out how they measure with so much exactness that each cell fits the other cells and those on one side of the comb fit those on the other side; and of the chemist, who would like to know how the nectar from the flowers is con-

verted into honey; the social and political economist, to whom they can give points in government; the biologist, who is amazed at the knowledge of the nurse bees which can change the embryo worker into a queen at will. The wonderful little creatures win the admiration of the architect by the intelligence with which they construct and arrange their homes, the nurseries on the first floor, the store rooms upstairs, etc.; the philosopher, because of their manifest reasoning powers; the undertaker, because they preserve bodies by a perfect process of embalming, and in domestic virtues and knowledge many human homes could pattern after them and benefit. Affection, thrift, industry, love of home and offspring, are some of the human traits they possess to a great degree, while their wars, treatment of enemies, etc., is simply astonishing.

It was a constant wonder to me how each bee could go into his own hive when there were so many exactly alike, yet I was assured they seldom make mistakes, and if they do get into other hives than their own, either purposely or by accident, they are met at the door by sentinel bees, always on duty, and summarily ejected. They help each other, feed each other, stand by each other against a common foe, defend their homes with their lives and mercilessly punish offenders.

On this ranch the hives are not in one large group as might be supposed, but divided into smaller ones several miles apart, for the purpose of increasing forage, and saving the busy workers much unnecessary travel.

The "home" apiary is a sunny, sheltered nook where the summer sun is tempered by the young deciduous orchard growing in the midst of the miniature city, and each tiny door is shaded by a grape vine. As the leaves of both orchard and vine drop in autumn and the latter is closely pruned back, they do not interfere with the sunshine in winter.

Usually the hives are set in the open on a gentle slope, where the bees thrive

admirably without shelter or protection other than the double cover with air space between, lest in times of extreme heat the combs melt and cause no end of trouble.

The number of hives varies according to the season, or rather, according to the food supply. If left to themselves bees manifest remarkable sagacity to limiting increase in times of scarcity, yet they yield readily to the co-operation of the apiarist, who himself controls the increase, in a way that prevents swarming and consequent loss by flight. At one time the combined apiaries of the ranch numbered 1155 colonies, though the heaviest honey yield was a season when over fifty-four tons were marketed from 400 effective colonies. But honey producing has its ups and downs the same as any other business, and the very next year a drouth made it necessary to feed nine tons, 840 pounds of honey back again in order to save the bees.

And here let me say that these gentlemen ridicule the statement often seen in print, that bees lose their industrious habits in a southern climate, where flowers bloom so many months in the year and long, cold winters are unknown. They have the same queen, or mother, therefore the same hereditary instincts; and as the life of the worker bee is very short, each season has a new force of honey gatherers that has no previous experience and knows nothing of the experiences of their predecessors. If they quit storing honey, it is for some other reason than because they think it unnecessary.

Before the end of our brief sojourn in the mountains we had gained courage to enter the apiary with the camera. We were well protected with bee veils, but our host took no precautionary measures whatever, except to carry along a small bellows, with which he sent a puff or two of smoke into a hive before opening it. This sets them to feeding (loading up, not eating), and they are less liable to sting. Hive after hive was opened and frame removed, so that we were enabled to get a good

idea of the prodigious amount of labor going on within each little commonwealth and see it in various stages of progress.

We photographed a frame partly filled with honey, on which the bees were at work, showing the empty cells, those filled but not capped, and those sealed over and finished; and another on which the bees, disturbed by our intrusion, had accumulated in large numbers, probably surrounding the queen. Just as we were ready to snap the camera, our host swept a handful up as if to throw at us, as one might gather a handful of soft, loose snow. What prevented their crawling down his sleeve and creating a merry dance I do not know—but they didn't.

Ordinarily the hives are but two stories high—living room below and stores above—but when copious spring rains cover the hill sides with bloom and there is an abundant honey harvest, the hives are built up three and four stories high. The bees endeavor to save all the honey nature provides, and in times of superabundance the workers will work themselves to death in about six weeks, laboring both day and night. They gather boring both day and night. They gather the honey in the daytime and work indoors until the sun rises again.

Only extracted honey is shipped from this ranch. The caps are shaved from the comb honey with a sharp knife and the frame placed in the extractor, a tank with an internal arrangement that holds the frame vertically around the center. The axis—and frames—is made to revolve rapidly by means of a crank and the honey is thrown out by centrifugal force, leaving the comb intact in the frame, and it is returned to the hive ready to be filled again.

By using the same comb repeatedly the bees produce about twice as much honey with the same labor, while comb honey does not bring twice the price of the extracted. It is well known that beeswax is a secretion of the bees themselves, answering to the fat of other animals, though they form it at will and

remove it from their own bodies when required for the manufacture of comb. It is more readily formed and consequently with less loss of time, in mid-harvest than at either the beginning or waning of the honey season. The apiarist may therefore profitably extract his first honey, appropriate the comb honey later on, and end with extracting again.

The latter is put up in five-gallon tin cans similar to coal oil cans, and cased in the same way. The specific gravity is very great, a can weighing about sixty pounds. The average hive will yield \$8 or \$10 in a good season.

Our friends market their honey in car-load lots, most of it going to the eastern states, though there are also shipments to England—which prefers the water-white honey—and to Holland and Germany, which take the yellow, principally.

As we were folding up our camera our attention was attracted by a strange commotion about several of the hives that had been opened.

"Robbers!" ejaculated our host, and hurried at once to the rescue.

Robbers among as well disciplined and orderly fold as bees! A new phase of bee life we could not afford to miss. The odor of honey from the open hives had attracted brigands and we went to see how the battle waged.

A robber bee entered a besieged hive. Three sentinels laid hold and dragged it out. It was glad enough to get away, but was probably stung and would not long survive. It seemed but a moment when stung bees in the last convulsive agonies of death were strewn all about the hive. The air was thick with flying combatants in hand-to-hand conflict, two grasping each other with a grip that nothing but death could relax. The encounter often proved fatal to both and they would drop to the ground in the last throes, still clasped in each other's arms.

The apiarist covered the entrance with peach leaves, the odor of which disguises the odor of honey coming from the opening and confuses the robber bees

so that they cannot find their way into the hive, while the bees inside can easily make their way out through the leaves. When we left them the battle in mid-air was still raging in unabated fury, and would continue, we were told, until the setting sun drove the bandits home. As it was then nearly sundown the damage was not great and the assailants were defeated.

As we were leaving the apiary the quick eye of our host detected a lizard under the cover of a hive, and with a dextrous movement he attempted to grab it, but succeeded only in capturing the tail, for the wily lizard merely dropped that appendage as a hard-pressed school-boy sometimes wriggles out of his coat, leaving it in the hands of his would-be captors, while he himself reaches the goal. But the trick did not work, and the second grab was successful. Lizards are fond of eating bees, and if permitted will take up their abode about a hive, thus securing a fat living with the least possible effort, so they are closely watched and their well-laid schemes frustrated, as in this instance. Our apiarist being a humane man, does not kill them—he merely gives them to the cat.—N. C. Frederick.

HONEY PRODUCED

A preliminary meeting of beekeepers to organize an association was held yesterday. An adjournment was taken until July 5, to complete the organization. There has never been any association in this county before. There are from 300 to 500 people in Santa Clara who keep bees.—Los Angeles Fruit World, July 12, 1902.

A letter from Dr. Mason, secretary of the National Beekeepers' Association, suggests we ask the readers of the P. B. J. to write out any question desired to be answered at the Denver convention, and forward to A. B. Mason, Sta. B., Toledo Ohio.

PROGRAM

Of the 33rd Annual Convention of the National Bee Keepers Association, to be held at Denver, Colorado, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.
Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—
Invocation.
Music.

Addresses of Welcome by President Harris, Mayor Wright and Governor Orman.

Responses by President Hutchinson, Secretary Mason and Director Miller.

8:30 p. m.—“Bee Keeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as Seen Through the Camera and Stereopticon,” by E. R. Root, Medina, O.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.
Morning Session.

9:00 a. m.—
Music.

President's Address, “The Future of Bee Keeping.”

Discussion.

10:00 a. m.—

“Which is the Most Hopeful Field for the National Association,” by Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Response by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

Discussion.

11:00 a. m.—Question Box.
Afternoon Session.

1:30 p. m.—
Music.

“Reporting the Honey Crop, When and How It Should Be Done,” by C. A. Hatch, Richland Center, Wis.

Response by Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colo.

Discussion.

2:30 p. m.—

“Bee Keeping Lessons that May Be Learned from the Word Locality,” by H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colo.

Response by E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Discussion.

3:30 p. m.—Question Box.
Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—
Music.

“The Outside and Inside of a Honey Bee,” (illustrated by the stereopticon), by Prof. C. P. Gillette, Ft. Collins, Colo.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.
Morning Session.

9:00 a. m.—“Selling Extracted Honey at Wholesale—How to Get the Best Prices,” by J. F. McIntyre, Sespe, Calif.

Response by T. Lytle, Manzanola, Colo.

Discussion.

10:00 a. m.—“Putting up Extracted Honey for the Retail Trade,” by R. C. Aiken, Loveland, Colo.

Response by G. W. York, Chicago, Ills.

Discussion.

11:00 a. m.—Question Box.
Afternoon Session.

1:30 p. m.—
Music.

“Managing Our Apiaries for Comb Honey,” by W. L. Porter, Denver, Colo.

Response by M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.

Discussion.

2:30 p. m.—Question Box.

3:30 p. m.—Trolley ride, “Seeing Denver.”

Evening Session.

9:30 p. m.—Banquet.

A. B. MASON,
Secretary.

Electrical conditions, a blast, or electric storm, is our excuse for no honey for 1902, one wind storm in May changed our wonderful prospects to failure. Such a condition has not been known for twenty years. “The flora bloomed well, but no nectar secreted. Can we learn anything from this?”

COLORADO ASSOCIATION

A few days ago I sent you a copy of the program of the National Convention to be held in Denver. Today I have received the program of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, which holds its meeting in a joint session with the national. In connection with the program that I sent you recently, it would be well to publish the following:

W. Z. Hutchinson, President.
Program of the 23rd Annual Convention of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association,
In Joint Meeting with
the National Association.

Wednesday, Sep. 3rd, 1902.

10:00 A. M.—Invocation.

Reading Minutes.

President's Address.

After the President's address, ten minutes will be given for members to offer suggestions or give notice of any business or discussion that they wish to bring before the convention. Come prepared.

11:00 A. M.

A four-cornered discussion, by four prominent apiarists, speakers limited to 10 minutes each. 1st subject, "Association Work, and Influence—if Good or Bad, and Why." 2nd, "Comb Honey Production—Best Hive and System, and Why." 3rd, "Extracted Honey Production—Best Hive and System and Why." 4th, "The Most Pressing Need of Our Pursuit." General debate on the foregoing subjects, speakers limited to three minutes each, except by consent of convention.

Appointment of temporary committees.

Dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00 P. M.

Question Box.

1:30 P. M.

Unfinished Business.

Report of Committees.

New Business.

2:30 P. M.

Election of Officers.

3:00 P. M.

Paper: "The Bee in Literature" By F. L. Thomson.

Miscellaneous Business.

HO FOR DENVER. We have not been able to get the desired rate as yet, the regular rate is \$80 for the round trip. But we here suggest that the rural passenger agents take this up and have a promise of \$50 rate, provided we can get up a party. With the prospects of a possible \$35 rate with a large party, will those who wish to go, communicate with me, so that I can keep this stirred up with the railroad agents.

BEE-KEEPERS ORGANIZE

One of Five New Incorporations at the Courthouse.

The Monrovia beekeepers have organized. Articles of incorporation of the Monrovia Beekeepers' Association were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The capital stock is \$300; subscribed, \$35. W. W. Bliss of Duarte and J. Jubile, George M. Cooper, John A. Pease and R. W. Lutzlow of Monrovia, are the directors of the concern, and F. A. Bliss, C. Simson, J. C. Glenny and Leifer are the other Ebert, J. H. Sweeney, Thomas stockholders.—Los Angeles Herald, June 18, 1902.

The bee fever struck this section of country some time last season, when the returns from the honey crop began to come in, and still continues to rage with great vio-

lence, although the scare about "foul brood" in other sections of the county, at Boulder Creek and the farther side of Warner's Ranch—mostly imported from Riverside county—have put quite a damper on their ardor lately, but earlier in the season you could scarcely take a trip through the mountains without meeting parties armed with axes, bee smokers, bee veils, and an extra bee-hive balanced on the saddle horn in front of them, and every head was upturned, gazing into every hollow tree or stump, looking for bees. It was too comical, though mishaps were frequent. One party had secured a large colony of bees, improvised a pad on the saddle of an old horse, tied the bees on it, and were moving toward the apiary when the horse stumbled and fell, rolling over and over down the hill, breaking the hive to splinters, and scattering the bees promiscuously among the crowd. Well, maybe you think there wasn't a scattering among those long-legged boys, too, about that time! I don't know but some of them are running yet.—Julian, Cal., Miner, July 4, 1902.

HONEY MARKET

The Pacific Bee Journal,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sirs: The honey market may be said to be on a vacation so far as actual business is concerned. Should the harvest of 1902 be practically a failure there will be no dearth of extracted honey, as there is more of it in storage than we have ever known at this season of the year. If the consumers are not too greatly impressed with the idea

that the honey harvest is a failure this season it may be worked off at an advance in price. Beeswax is lower, yet sells well at 30 cents per pound. Very truly yours,

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

HONEY CROP IS FAIR

Bee Keepers Will Have New Packing House

Eight Carloads of the Product Have Been Shipped by the Association This Season at Fair Prices.

REDLANDS, July 26.—The honey crop in this vicinity has been fair for the past season. In all some eight cars of honey have been shipped, four by the Bee-Keepers' Association and four by A. Gregory. The association, which used the Haight packing house during the past season, is contemplating the erection of a packing house of its own for use next season. The prices for the product of the bees has ruled very good and the association announces its intention to enlarge the business of the organization and establish a general supply house, keeping all the appurtenances necessary to the business. Mr. Gregory will ship one more car next Monday and this will close the season for the honey men.

The Pacific Bee Journal



Devoted to the Apicultural Interests of the Pacific Coast States and Territories.

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MAILED FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH
BY

The Pacific Bee Journal Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Office: 237 E. Fourth St.

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THOSE WHO KNOW—That they owe this office for subscriptions, are respectfully requested to pay the same.

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We will send the Pacific Bee J'n'l with Gl'n'gs in Bee Culture—m'thly (\$1) \$1.25

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REPORT OF THE UTAH STATE MEETING

By President Lovesy

The meeting was called to order by President E. T. Lovesy, and in the absence of secretary J. B. Fagg, Assistant Secretary Belliston reported the proceedings.

The first general discussion was on the purchasing of supplies, the marketing of bee products and as to the advisability of Utah Beekeepers exhibiting their products at the St. Louis world's fair. These subjects were discussed by many of the members, and while many

thought that the reputation of Utah honey was pretty well known the State would not lose anything by sending an exhibit to the fair.

General management and the best method of protection and the most successful way to enlighten the people as to the benefits to be derived from the general use of pure honey as food was discussed, and it was shown that people enjoyed a higher degree of health by a moderate use of nature's sweet honey.

The next discussion was as to the advisability of forming an exchange for the disposal of bee products, and a letter was read from the Pacific Honey Producers Association. A committee was appointed to confer with them as to the best general method for forming a general union of interests for the northwestern States.

Vice-President R. S. Rhees of Weber reported everything fairly prosperous in that section, and while the indications were brighter for the coming season than they were last year, he said that too many farmers cut their lucern too soon, before much of it comes in bloom, thus cutting off the honey flow; and for hay it is not as good, especially for horses as if cut in bloom. Mr. R. makes his living off of his bees, having over 1000 colonies.

County Vice-Pres. Geo. Howe of Utah county, another largely interested and one of the most prominent beekeepers of the State, reported along the same lines.

Vice-Pres. Andrew Nelson of Emery gave a good report of that county. They had the highest average flow in the State last season.

County Vice-Pres. T. R. G. Welch gave an encouraging account of the industry in Morgan county.

County Vice-Presidents C. C. Bartlett of Vintah, J. Hansen of Bor Elder, A. N. Winsor of Washington, Thos. Belliston of Juab, B. A. Lowe of Seveir, Christian Meson of Emery, and J. A. Smith of Wasatch, sent in encouraging reports, and nearly all sent delegates to the convention, and they all endorse and support the efforts of the association in trying to build up the industry. Mr. Smith says the bees in Wasatch county came through the winter in splendid condition, and the prospects never were brighter than the are at present.

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A MAP OF THE HONEY COUNTRY

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



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Belleville, Ill., Dec. 12. E. T. FLANAGAN.

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