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VOL. V.

JUNE, 1902

NO. 6

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



NATIONAL BEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION MEETS AT DENVER
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SEE EDITORIALS



Texas Queens from the Lone Star Apiaries

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P. O. Box 190

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Advanced Bee Culture

Is a book of nearly 100 pages (the size of the Review) that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical bee-keeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting bee-keepers, etc., etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic; the best bee-keepers of the country giving their views and experience. **ADVANCED BEE CULTURE** is really the summing up of these first few years of special 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, will be out June 1st. It will be as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there will be several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood will be printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover will be enameled azure, printed in three colors.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for 1902 and the book for only \$1.25. You can send in your order now, and the back numbers of the Review for this year will be sent at once, and, as soon as the book is out, a copy will be mailed you.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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Buy them of H. G. QUIRIN, the largest queen-breeder in the North

The A. I. Root & Co. tell us our stock is extra fine. Editor York, of the A. B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to time, while J. L. Gandy, of Humbolt, Neb., has secured over 400 lbs honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our Queens. We have files of testimonials similar to the above. Our breeders originated from the highest priced long tongued Red Clover Queens in the U. S. Fine Queens, promptness and square dealing has built up our present business, which was established in 1888. Price of Golden and Colored Queens before July 1, warranted:

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Choice Tested Queens, \$1.00 each
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For the Rearing and Export of Queen Bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

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	March April May	June July August	September October November
1 Tested Queen	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.00
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The addresses and rail-way stations are desired exact, and in a clear hand writing.

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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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330 South Spring St.

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*—The market on extracted honey is good with prices lower. 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 without special change from that prevailing early in the month with perhaps less doing than was noticed at that time. White comb honey sells in a small way at 14 to 15 for fancy if white clover and basswood, other kinds at 11 to 13 cents; ambers of all grades and flavors are dull at 8 to 10. Extracted unusually quiet, with white ranging from 5½ to 6½; ambers, 5 to 5½; dark, 4 to 5. Beeswax still active at 32.—**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. 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.**

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.**

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\$1.00 a Year



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500 double column pages, and many beautiful illustrations. Is the book for beginners. Price \$1.20 postpaid, or \$1.00 by express or with other goods.

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The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal (monthly) -	50	1.00
A Victor Queen Bee from Texas and the Journal this year and all of 1902 for \$1.25		

Subscriptions at above rates will be taken in honey or beeswax at market prices.

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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The Pacific Bee Journal

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No. 6

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

Produce dealers are predicting a short grain and honey crop over the county.—Oceanside Blade.

The bee men of Fillmore and Castaic will not make very much honey this year.—Ventura. Free Press.

John Griffin is adding extensively to his large apiary in Gopher canyon, and hopes soon to have 400 stands of bees.—San Diego Union.

Short on Honey: The honey crop of Sutter county is now expected to be short, owing to high water and high winds.—Los Angeles Fruit World.

The monthly report of the bee inspector for April shows that 2280 colonies were inspected, of which 244 were found infested and 115 were treated and 115 destroyed.—Los Angeles Herald.

The bee-keepers below this city are contemplating plans for a protective association similar to the Escondido organization. It is expected that a meeting will soon be held for the purpose at Otay.—National City Record.

Two swarms of bees have taken possession of the Trinity Lutheran Church and on Sunday the congregation had to use the side entrance, as the bees were pouring out of the front door casing. The other swarm is located close by a window.—Riverside Press.

The Beekeepers up the Temescal valley have their apiaries in first-class condition and hope for a fair crop of honey. Many of those owning apiaries report heavy swarming this season. The honey from up the valley is always of a superior quality and commands a good price.—Corona Courier.

Ranchers and bee-men in the vicinity of Highgrove have locked horns over the bee. The former charge that it is impossible to do ranch work or even live in the neighborhood. A couple of Highgrove ranchers lodged a complaint against one bee owner. At this particular season of the year when the bees are swarming they are very full of fight and will go some distance to get on a fight with either man or beast.—Riverside Independent.

G. M. Hawley is constantly enlarging his apiary. At present he is devoting his time principally to looking up queen bees. In this delightful occupation the stings of bees have no terrors for him. Asked if he did not get stung occasionally while working among them: "Oh, yes, several times a day! but I give no thought to this feature of the business, for if I did it would make me nervous, and that would unfit me for it."

"Gently stroke a nettle,

'Twill sting you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,

And it soft as silk remains."

It is evidently the bee-keeper's philosophy.—San Diego News.

UTAH BEE-KEEPERS' MEETING

Large Attendance and Much Business Transacted

The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association held its annual convention in the city and county building yesterday, with a flattering attendance. One of the features of the meeting was the annual address of President E. S. Lovesy, who has been at the head of the organization for a number of years, and is one of the best-posted and most progressive bee men in the state. President Lovesy suggested the importance of the bee-keepers getting closer together. In other words, he thought if the bee-keepers would organize for the purchase of supplies, and the sale of their product, great good could be accomplished. He also urged that Utah's honest interests should be properly represented at the St. Louis exposition, and he had no fear as to the show-the state could make, if sufficient interest was taken in the matter. President Lovesy said further that it was the intention of the association to publish a treatise in the interest of the industry, just as soon as the financial condition of the association would permit, and that nothing but the best results could accrue from such a publication. In conclusion he urged the necessity of bee-keepers taking property precautions to protect their broods from ants, wasps and other enemies of like character, as well as from disease. President Lovesy was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Following the president's address the annual election of officers was held, and resulted as follows:

E. S. Lovesy, president; R. T. Rhees, first vice-president; Andrew Nelson, second vice-president; J. B. Fagg, secretary and

treasurer; C. R. Matson, assistant secretary and treasurer.

County vice-presidents were elected as follows: Salt Lake, W. A. Bills; Utah, Geo. Hone; Wasatch, J. A. Smith; Davis, A. F. Stevenson; Box Elder, J. Hansen; Weber, O. Folkman; Juab, Thos. Belliston; Washington, A. M. Winsor; Tooele, B. Barrows; Cache, Henry Bullock; Morgan, T. R. G. Welch; Uintah, C. C. Bartlett; Wayne, P. M. Grigg; Carbon, U. Brayner; Sevier, R. A. Lowe; Kane, W. F. C. McAllister; Emery, Christian Atkinson.

The executive committee comprises J. L. Bunting, Washington county; J. Woodmansee, Salt Lake county; O. B. Huntington, Utah county. The committee on foul brood law consists of Nathan Reeves, Davis county; W. B. Smith, Davis county; H. Taufer, Salt Lake county; F. Schach, Salt Lake county.

Interesting addresses were delivered during the session by I. N. Elliott, William D. Park, Fred Schach, J. A. Wright and George Wilding of Salt Lake county, George Hone of Utah county, Thomas Nielson of Sevier county, Wilford Belliston of Juab county, N. E. Miller of Cache county, Andrew Nelson of Emery county, William Peay of Utah county, T. G. R. Welch of Morgan county, Mr. Warren of Washington county and others. Letters were read from several members who were unable to be present. A communication was also received from B. S. K. Bennett, manager of the Pacific Honey Producers' Association of California, suggesting the value of organization, and asking the

Utah bee-keepers to organize as a branch of the California association. This is in line with the recommendation embraced in President Lovesy's address, and the members of the association were practically unanimous in expressing themselves as heartily in accord with it. To this end, a committee consisting of Messrs. Lovesy, Fagg, Rhees and Nelson was appointed to confer with the California association, with a view to effecting a branch organization here. If this is done, Utah, Arizona, Colorado and California will then be members of a general organization which will handle supplies, and superintend the sale of the product of the states mentioned.

THE MYSTERY OF ENCINO CANYON

Some Ancient History in Southern California Bee-Keeping

BY CHIA

CHAPTER IV.

Soon after this, however, a bee-keeper of some real experience moved into the neighborhood. He was a genial old Scotchman and proved to be a man of rare intelligence and kindly heart. His ranch was several miles away, but we lost no time in riding down to have an interview with him on the all important subject of bee-keeping. He welcomed us cordially and volunteered to show us through his apiary. The while his good wife, on hospitable thoughts intent, excused herself and returned to the house. We felt like shouting "Eureka!" for lo! his whole apiary was composed of Lanstroth hives of the identical pattern of our discarded and unappreciated present. He patiently showed us the inner workings of the hive, the queen, and the drones, and explained the great advantages of the movable

combs. Explaining the beautiful simplicity of the whole arrangement, he gave us meanwhile a glimpse into the life of the dear old clergyman, who had done all this for the good of the beekeepers and the bees, out of pure love of the work, never realizing any worldly advantage from his great invention.

Our host, Mr. MacDonald, then conducted us to his extracting house, where we beheld our first honey extractor. What a marvel it seemed. The neatness and simplicity of the whole arrangement appealed particularly to me, but surely, I thought, this machine, simple as it seems, must be far beyond our means. I had not the courage to ask the price, but Joseph had, and we were both pleased and surprised at the very moderate cost of the fitting up of the entire outfit. Before we had finished admiring this perfect equipment for the management of an apiary. Mrs. MacDonald appeared to invite us to dinner. After partaking of an ample repast, of which fresh, light rolls and delicious white sage honey were not among the least constituents, we spent another hour with our new friends in listening to more interesting things about beekeeping. We then departed with our hearts full of gratitude and our hands filled with "bee" literature. For our host and hostess insisted upon lending us Langstroth's noble work and back numbers of the American Bee Journal" and "Gleanings." Within a comparatively short time we had devoured all this new-found knowledge and subscribed for both bee journals, besides buying a Langstroth and some other works in the same line. Before the season was over we had all our bees in Langstroth hives; had a honey extractor and tank, and were in the bee business up to our eyes, but we did not wear so much honey on our persons

as we did under the old regime, neither did we decorate our household furniture with it. We had subscribed for four bee journals (all we knew of) and wept because there were no more to subscribe for. Reuben laughed at us for wasting money on so many books, but he borrowed and read them all. He also had followed us in the wake of progress, but altogether after a fashion of his own. He had Langstroth hives now, but instead of having his honey house so that the extractor might have the advantage of an elevation, so that the honey would flow into a tank below, he thought out an "improvement"—something to save expense, he said. So straightway he dug him a pit. It was about four feet deep and lined with cement. Into this he ran his honey. Well, he did save the expense of a tank, but when it came to filling cans he had to dip his honey out by the pailful. Some might term this an improvement, but the majority of his assistants did not.

This year proved a very prosperous one for the beekeepers. There was a phenomenally large yield, the honey was of a fine quality, and it was then worth nine cents per pound for the best grade. In fact we did better that year than we ever have since.

The next year found beekeepers multiplied about tenfold in the land, and there was from that time on more honey by far produced than the local markets could consume, and it was still many years before the advent of the honey buyers, who makes a business of handling the product from the home station. We then had to ship our honey to the commission men in San Francisco. They had everything their own way. They would write us to send on our crop at as early a date as possible. This we would do. Then after waiting a reasonable length of time,

we would write to know why we had received no return. The reply would be that after the receipt of our goods there had been a sudden drop in the market, which made it undesirable to force the honey to a sale. "Would we wait a little longer or should they sacrifice the product?" Of course they were subject to our instructions, but if we could possibly do without the money they strongly advised a further delay in putting the honey on the market." This was the usual refrain for several years, until a long-suffering beekeeper could read his correspondence with the commission man about as well before breaking the seal as after. We understood the situation. They were simply using our money without the little formality of paying interest, but as far as we could then see there was no redress. In the course of time, however, things changed, as they always do. Buyers came to us which was a great deal more satisfactory, for while prices might sometimes be low we received cash when we delivered the goods. Our little mountain district became quite thickly settled. We had a school and a voting precinct, and what was badly needed, a road overseer.

(To be continued.)

MODERN METHODS OF HONEY PRODUCTION

BY W. D. FRENCH.

In response to your request for a brief article upon the best methods of producing comb or extracted honey, also utensils in connection therewith it will be necessary in presenting this subject to first outline the demerits of a bee hive suitable to produce the best results, keeping in mind also that the success of the apiarist depends largely upon the utility of the queen.

The base of a bee hive, or brood

nest, should be built of 16 in. boards, so as to give the frame inside of its bars, $13\frac{7}{8} \times 17\frac{5}{8}$, or the standard size in length, holding 10 frames, allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for each frame in space, with supers of the standard depth, one frame less. A good prolific queen should only be tolerated, in which event you will have a hive of bees capable of producing phenomenal results, in which case two supers at least will be necessary, properly applied and interchanged.

The apiarist is also prepared to meet the exigencies of a poor season, as the brood nest will contain a sufficient amount to carry them through and often give a small surplus, whereas the ordinary size is found wanting.

The extra expense in the construction of these hives are a small factor in consideration of the greater amount to be produced. Queen excluders should always be used, as I shall illustrate farther on. You ask what advantage are there having honey tanks in the sun. There is none whatever. A honey tank should be located beneath the extractor, so as to fill itself as the honey passes after being extracted.

And now we are bordering upon the construction of a honey house, which should if possible be built on a side hill, its front accessible to the apiary, and being somewhat lower than the honey may be wheeled in without up-hill annoyance. It should also contain a basement where the tank is to be located, the honey canned and stored, with a back door to open near the driveway.

Honey should never remain in the tank longer than 24 hours, it should be canned up the next day after being extracted, as the proper place to ripen honey is on the bees, in other words, it should never be extracted until it is suffi-

ciently ripe to can, or two-thirds sealed at least. In proceeding in this manner you have retained the best part of your honey, *namely* the *aroma*, provided you use excluders, which is an essential element, otherwise you are throwing into your honey large numbers of larva which are dissolved by the acid in the honey, thus ruining its flavor.

Then—

Should you put them in your tank
You would make it beastly rank

And would be eating of the devil
Or drinking of his broth
From the slime and froth.

Then keep your head more level.
and use queen excluders.

By the foregoing method of producing extracted honey the apiarist need not expect many issues, as there will be few, and when it comes to increase as the desires in that direction extend, it will be advisable to build up by the nucleus plan. (See Doolittle Scientific Queen Rearing.)

One of the best utensils in the form of a "Bee Escape" has presented itself to me, and after a thorough test its superior qualities has become manifest. I have found it to doubly excel anything on the market.

I expect to apply for a patent on this machine (in the moon) some day.

Well, here it is: The board is the same as now in use, containing 12 holes, as in diagram; these holes are quarter inch, made a little larger at the top of the board, with gum pasted inside of these holes all around. Then with the hair taken from a horse's tail, and cut so as to protrude beneath not to exceed the lower rim or bee space as the case may be, then from the top side, after these holes have had the hair fastened in by the aid of the gum, a little ring is placed inside, or made to fit tight in these holes, and

driven in with a hammer, so as the hair cannot become loose, which will also draw the base closer together, thus preventing the bees from passing up. The bees have 12 holes to ascend, instead of one, and a more natural exit.

You will find this a very complete escape when properly made. And if I should catch any one with these escapes it will undoubtedly go very hard with them.

A DIAGRAM.

At the Bees, Foster, Cal.

THE COMING CONVENTION AT DENVER

Of course, we naturally expected that if the National Convention went out to Denver that those Western people would do the handsome thing, but the present indications are that they are going away ahead of anything that any of us have *dreamed of*. Some things have come to me in private letters, giving hints of what may be expected, but all of their plans are not yet sufficiently completed to be given to the public; however, I have a letter from Secretary Working, that I have permission to publish, and here it is:

Denver, Colo., Apr. 26, 1902.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint,
Michigan:

Dear Sir: We have put both feet into it.

Yesterday and the day before our executive committee (Harris, Gill, Rauchfuss and Working) made the preliminary arrangements for the big meeting in September. Following are the chief points decided upon:

The Colorado Association will meet on Tuesday morning, September 2, and devote the day to business, in the evening and the following days taking part in the general sessions of the National Associa-

tion. Our program committee will work with yours.

We will give a complimentary banquet to members of the National Association coming from other states than Colorado and a "Seeing Denver" trolley ride to all the attractive places in the city to the same people. Our members and those of your association who have the good fortune to live in Colorado will have the pleasure of sharing in these pleasures for a fixed price—to be fixed later.

We will plan for special excursions at low rates to places of interest in various parts of the state.

We gave our committee on exhibits fifty dollars and the authority to beg a thousand for the purpose of making a great exhibition.

We decided to "spread" ourselves in such a way as to make the visiting beekeepers forever proud of having attended the Denver meeting, and those who don't come, everlastingly ashamed of themselves. And we have persuaded the mayor of the city and the governor of the state to do their utmost to make the occasion memorable; and the men who hold the purse-strings of the city are interested. Promises later. Then, too, the secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, who is a past master in such matters, has become an enthusiastic member of our banquet committee—a committee that is not too big to do things.

That ought to be enough to tell you now. You are to tell us when we may give the banquet. You are to name us three men, including yourself, who will respond briefly and *thankfully* to addresses of welcome by President Harris, Governor Orman, and Mayor Wright. As for the banquet, you are to prepare for it and nothing more—to be in good humor, in good appetite, and in large numbers.

As for our people? With the kind

co-operation of the railroads, we'll bring them to Denver in crowds. There'll be as many of our folks as of yours, if you dare! And before we are done with you, you'll be ours and we'll be yours.

Scatter the news! Tell it in Gath and Askelon. We'll tell it wherever Denver papers circulate.

Yours truly,

D. W. WORKING.

Secretary Colo. State Assn.

It is very evident to me that the man who misses the coming convention at Denver will miss the treat of his life time. I expect to see it outstrip its predecessors in every possible manner—and that is saying a great deal. But look at the conditions: In the heart of the great West, and for the *first time*. Beekeepers of both high and low degree, all over the West, will flock to it. The local arrangements, upon which the success of a convention is so largely dependent, are in the hands of very capable men. The rates on the railroads will be low. It is at the right time of the year—before cold weather, and after the work and heat of the season are over. The sights to be seen in and around Denver are equal to any on earth. Go to Denver, meet the boys, have one grand holiday, and go home loaded with enthusiasm and new ideas—the two things upon which all successes have been built.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

President.

Chicago, May 10th, 1902.

RAISING GOOD QUEENS

PAPER NO. 2

BY DR. E. GALLUP

(For the Pacific Bee Journal.)

Now, suppose we are running an apiary for extracted honey and we have one colony that fully occupies a three-story ten-frame L hive and we extract from both colonies at the same time and the three-story

produces the best quality of honey, nearly, if not quite all capped, while the two-story hives only have from one-half to two-thirds capped and not nearly so well matured and ripened as the first. What is the cause of that difference both in quality and quantity? Cannot both colonies be brought up to the same standard? They certainly can or they both can be brought down to the lower standard.

Once upon a time I went to Decatur, Iowa, for a load of lumber late in the fall and there I saw a man to work getting a colony of bees out of a very large box. He said the owner paid him five dollars for taking them out and destroying the bees, as they were so cross that they were a perfect nuisance in the neighborhood. They were the largest honey bees without an exception that I ever saw. They had been in that large box several years, were a powerful colony and had an extra large and prolific queen, not as large as an ox, but large for a queen bee. Now we will ask another question: What was the cause of the extra large colonies, great workers and prolific queens and long lived bees in this box, in the large basswood log, in the four-foot square bee house, and in the large Gallup hives previously mentioned? There certainly was a cause and what was it? Queens raised in such large colonies are good for five or six years; on the other hand raise your queens in little small nuclei boxes and you can down your stock. Just as sure as you do it you will have inferior bees, short lived and unprolific queens, etc. When I started in on my own hook in Ventura county I took Cyrus Kennv's bees on shares. The two previous seasons they had been managed by two young men. The seasons not being good the bees were run down to 48 colonies. All but six colonies

out of the forty-eight in very bad condition. I selected two colonies to breed from that I called good Leather Colored Italians. Mr. Kenny had some two hundred or more pounds of dirty honey that he said I could have if I could make any use of it. I informed him that I could make that into bees and queens. I raised thirty-six extra good queens from those two colonies the first batch. The bees were all in ten-frame L hives. I built them up in February into strong two stories each; piles of workers of all ages, nursing bees and a card of part drone comb in each hive. As soon as I had sealed drone bread I removed the old queens from each colony, cut some strips through the combs in different parts of the hives where there was larvae just hatched. Previous to this I had stimulated freely with diluted honey, until I had the bees well filled with brood, both top and bottom; not by having the queens in the top, but by raising sards of sealed broods, and filling the places below with empty worker comb, in the center of the cluster, so as to keep the queens breeding up to their full capacity, so that I had two rousing colonies to build. Queen cells furnish royal jelly and keep up the necessary warmth. I diluted the honey, fed very thin, and fed by sprinkling in at the top directly onto the bees. The calculations were to make everything as natural as possible. I had extra large cells built and extra large amount of royal jelly in each cell as large as a marrow fat pea. I transferred the cells two days before they were to hatch and succeeded in having them all fertilized. Now you can see that I had a good start in getting queens to suit me. Now contrast the difference between those queens and queens raised in your small boxes with, perhaps, insufficient warmth, insufficient food, &c.

I would not keep such queens in an apiary any longer than until I could raise better ones. That first season I built up to 108 colonies, and had six and a half tons of honey and hives and supers all well filled with bees and honey, for I believe in having the supers full in the fall. The second season was a poor one and I made six and a half tons of honey and had my bees in splendid condition with abundance of stores, while my neighbors got no surplus, and their bees, many of them, in a starving condition before spring, and ruined for the season, before they were remodeled. I sold out to Mr. MacIntyre and warranted him as good a stock of bees as he ever had. He wrote me in the fall that they gave good satisfaction and that he purchased twenty-five colonies from another party and they produced nothing; all left in the same apiary. Of course at that time I knew nothing of Alley's or Doolittle's methods of airing queen cells. Mr. Garnsey lives here in Santa Ana and owns an apiary in San Diego county. He obtained his idea of how to raise queens from me. He says that his queen cells are extra large; have a large amount of royal food left in the cell and his apiary produced largely ahead of any of his neighbors. As I have said before, there is a string attached to the abdomen of the queen and she absorbs sustenance from that large amount of food into the abdomen, and a large, powerful colony, well stimulated, either naturally or artificially manufacture a large amount of heat and electricity which is life, vigor and activity. You cannot get up too powerful a colony to raise good queens. The second season that I carried on the Kenny apiary I obtained and imported queens, I received them in May and early in June they died with old age. They were imported the fall before. I allowed an ex-

orbitant price for them and they both died before I had received any benefit from them. You can readily see that the queen breeders in Italy had adopted the American method of raising short-lived, worthless queens. Adam Grim and I agreed exactly on this queen-raising question. He made me a present of a queen and she lived to be six years old. He said, "I want bees for business and not for fancy."

There is quite a discussion in the bee journals nowadays about long-tongued bees, but if they would discuss the question of improving the race of bees by raising long-lived and prolific queens they would be on the right track. By shortening the life of the queen you shorten the life of the worker as well. When one has bred queens in small boxes for years he need not expect to raise them up to the standard in one generation. If he starts from the same stock. My object in getting queens from six different breeders was to start from the very best and then raise the standard up instead of running it down. Not one of the eleven queens received comes up to the natural high-bred queen found. I purchased untested queens, and to have four of them fail the first season shows how they were raised.

BEGINNER'S EXPERIENCES

But Not All Of Them

I bought two hives in December. About March 15 I got a swarm; later saw two swarms more on as many trees and gathered them into a hive. Now was I ready with "supers," as they say, to harvest honey, sweet and pure. But to my surprise yet another little swarm hangs out in a day or two. These I properly returned to my weakest colony — watering their shining backs in due form with honey and water.

Fearing more swarming and having taken sound advice from wise men, I proceeded to wipe off all queen cells and every protruding thing that looked like such.

In the melee with duly gloved hands and veiled face one hive was overlooked in the earlier part of the day, so by sundown I sallied forth again.

When the operation was well along I became painfully conscious that bees were sort of swarming in my coat and hat and all around.

It was but the work of a moment to cast off all loose garments and then invoking the aid of my little daughter, the balance of the bees (poor things) were threshed into submission and a degree of quietude, though before the ending of the scene the said daughter had beaten a hasty laughing (at her father) retreat.

Reflection: Never handle bees about dark when instead of flying they crawl all over you and threaten with experiences of sharp and painful things. Withal assuring the bees of my great respect for them.

Truly yours, M.

David Andrews runs an apiary southeast of Claremont. Three weeks ago three hives and the swarms in them were stolen. It was found that one had been burned a short distance away, but the others remained missing until yesterday, when Mr. Andrews and Constable Slanker found them in the brush at the corner of San Bernardino and Mills avenue, rudely painted over with the end of a piece of rubber hose for a brush. There was a rude stretcher-like arrangement, evidently the work of boys, upon which the hives had been carried, and a hole in the ground four feet deep and square, with a trap-door covered with brush, containing a good many of Mr. Andrews' frames.—Pomona Progress.

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THE NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN DENVER

Denver has been selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association—time, the first week in September. The exact date has not been decided upon, but the first session will probably be held Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. The West has several times asked for the convention, and been put off with promises—that we must follow the G. A. R., or something of this sort, in order to secure the needed reduction of railroad rates. This year the G. A. R. meets at Washington, away to one side of the country. We met there several years ago, and only about twenty members were present—the most of

those from near by. The West has been going ahead with great leaps and bounds, and can rightfully claim recognition. The Colorado State convention last fall was the equal of many meetings of the National Association. And in all probability, the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet with us in joint convention. If held at Denver, the bee-keepers of Utah, California, Texas, and all of the great West will be able to "get there." I firmly believe that a convention can be held in Denver that will be the equal of any ever held.

Of course, the question asked will be: "What about rates?" Well, they are all satisfactory, or, of

course, we could not have gone to Denver, as a convention without low rates on the railroads was never a success. The National Letter Carriers' Association holds its annual convention in Denver during the first week in September, and an open rate to everybody will be made at that time. A representative railroad man told Mr. Working, the Secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keeper's Association, that the regular fare outside of Colorado would be one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip, with a regular rate of one fare for a round trip in Colorado, while there have been made some specially low rates from points in the East. From Chicago the fare will be only \$25 for the round trip. From Kansas City and Omaha, it will be only \$15. Rates from points still further East have not yet been definitely settled.

Bee-keepers in the West will need no urging to come; to the the bee-keepers of the East I will say, take the trip. It will open your eyes, not only in regard to bee-keeping, but to the wonderful possibilities of the great West. Your tickets will give you all of the time you wish to see Colorado's wonderful mountain scenery—"The Switzerland of America." Don't miss this opportunity of seeing its wonders, and mingling with its bee-keepers—the men and women with great big hearts.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

California bee keepers at last have a chance to attend the famous National Convention. I attended one in Buffalo in 1897, which was grand—all business arranged so nicely. Now that the National sees that California gives one-fifth of the support of the National, we are to have a chance to attend

Rainfall Chart for Southern California

Showing fall by months and season from 1872 to 1899. This chart is very interesting, and show the years we had over 30 inches, also show the good honey years and the failures.

RECORD OF 28 YEARS:

1873 Fair	1888 Failure
1874 Good	1889 Fair
1875 Very good	1890 Failure
1876 Good	1891 Good
1877 Worst failure	1892 Fair
1878 Fair	1893 Good
1879 Fair	1894 Failure
1880 Fair	1895 Fair
1881 Failure	1896 Failure
1882 Good	1897 Good
1883 Failure	1898 Very short
1884 Good	1899 Failure
1885 Failure	1900 Very short
1886 Good	1901 Fair
1887 Good	

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The chart shows that we must have late rains to make honey, for in 1890 we had 34.83 inches good crop, but a honey failure, as the last rain came in December. In every instance in 28 years late rains in February, March and April, made a crop of honey, tho' the season's rainfall was not heavy, there is a month's study in this chart.

FULLERTON BREVITIES

Hundreds of swarms of "tramp" bees have been seen in this end of the county this season. Placentia school had to close a day so the busy buzzers could be removed from the roof, and swarms have since entered the building. Joseph Tayles has captured forty-five swarms, and Alex Wright has "run in" twenty.

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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.

Exchange GENTS' STERLING WHEEL, with coaster break; also cheap Lady's Wheel, for honey or wax.—Address Box A, Pacific Bee Journal.

Exchange CITY PROPERTY for an Apiary with at least 40 acres of tillable land and water; must be good location for bees. I value my place at \$900, rented for \$7.50 a month. Lot 100 x 110, cottage 30 x 28, 4 rooms hard finished, short distance from car shop.—HERBERT J. DAY, Sherman, Cal.

Wanted SMALL RANCHES suitable for Bees; give description, location and, if possible, photos.—PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Wanted BEES in 8 and 10 frame Langstroth Hives, must be in fair condition and cheap for cash, or will trade for supplies.—B. S. K. BENNETT.

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