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Tulare, California: P.F. Adelsbach, June, 1904

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*A. C. Miller*

Vol. I.

JUNE, 1904.

No. 8

**PACIFIC STATES BEE**  
**JOURNAL**

Published Monthly In The Interest of Honey Producers.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT \$1.00 A YEAR.

P. F. AEDLSBACH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TULARE, - - - - - CAL.

*The Pacific*

**P. F. Adels**

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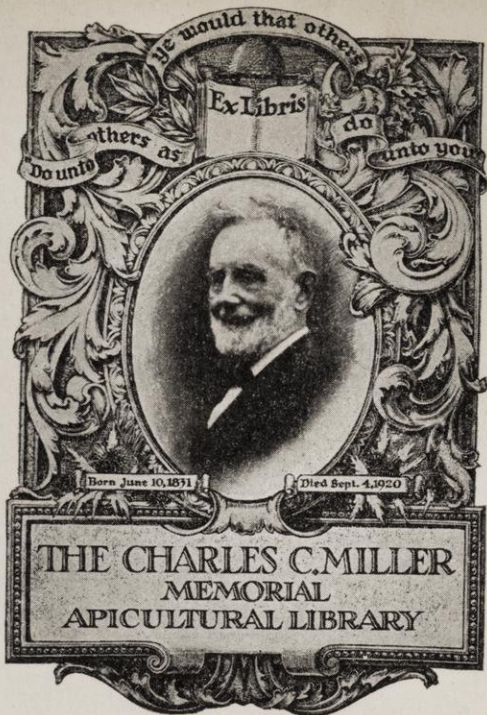
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Mr. W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

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.



I have now 1,200 colonies of bees with ample stores for spring breeding; and a carload of hives, foundation and other fixtures, coming to take care of my spring increase; all of which will be used for breeding purposes. The above facts justify my claim of being the **largest individual breeder of bees and queens in the South, if not in the world.**

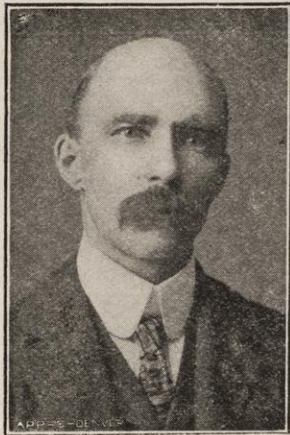


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— Ask for illustrated price list for 1904. —

**W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.**  
**QUEEN SPECIALIST.**





H. C. MOREHOUSE.

# PACIFIC STATES BEE

## JOURNAL

Published Monthly In The Interest of Honey Producers.

Vol. 1, No. 8.

TULARE, CAL. JUNE, 1904.

\$1.00 a Year.

### A Business Announcement.

Taking effect May 1, I have sold the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal to P. F. Adelsbach, of Tulare, California, founder and publisher of the Pacific States Bee Journal. The two journals will be merged and issued under a new name, and for the present will be published in California. Mr. Adelsbach is well qualified and equipped to give the bee-keepers of the great West a first-class journal, and I feel sure that the new Journal will be a far better one than either of its predecessors. The change is not a retrograde step, but is distinctively a forward movement.

To the majority of my readers this announcement will come in the nature of a surprise. The natural query is, "Why?" and I answer, "Too many irons in the fire." I had to give up something, and as bee-keeping is my main business, I decided to drop the side issue.

All subscription arrearages to the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal are due and payable to Mr. Adelsbach. All subscribers who are paid in advance

will receive the new Journal for the full term which they have paid.

All contracts entered into by advertisers in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal will be fulfilled in the new Journal at the contract price. Advertisers will be the gainer by this arrangement, as they not only will continue to reach the readers of the erstwhile Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, but will reach the circulation of the Pacific States Bee Journal, as well.

It is with deep regret that I retire from the editorial arena, but I do so with the realization that it is a profitable step for all parties concerned. The new editor will serve you better than I have done in the past or would have been able to do in the future. I hope that the bee-keepers of the entire West will unite in sustaining a journal that in every respect will be peculiarly their own.

I wish to thank, cordially and sincerely, those, both subscribers and advertisers, whose patronage has made possible the publication of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal. I wish you all godspeed.

H. C. MOREHOUSE.

Boulder, Colo.



## Concerning Bee Journals.

BY H. Z. ADAMS, SAMTA CLARA, CAL.

For some time I have been reading your journal but not until just a few weeks ago did I realize the peculiar position in which the West has been until your publication made its appearance. Here in California alone—to say nothing of the entire West—are the largest apiaries in the world and the best as well as the most extensive bee-keepers. Until your journal came into the field we have permitted ourselves to be directed by the bee publications of the East. Did it ever occur to you how foolish that was?

Why should the bee-keepers of the West be satisfied with the reading dished up by these papers whose editors know nothing of western conditions and western methods? I've grown tired of reading about burying bees in a cellar, shook swarming and shaving bees wings off, and then, too, to read about the wonderful experiences of those bee-keepers (?) of the east, who are given all kinds of space to tell about what they did with one or two hives, is enough to make one weary. I want, rather, to read about the way bees are kept in the Land of Sunshine.

Then there is another thing that amused me the other day: I read in the American Bee Journal about an old man who died in the east and that paper said of him, among other things, that he had been a prominent bee-keeper, having kept as many as 40 colonies! Great goodness, a man in

this country who keeps less than 100 colonies is regarded only as an amateur. To be considered a real bee-keeper here, one must have at least 100 to 250 colonies—that's the way it looks to me.

California, and in fact, the entire West, should help to make the Pacific States Bee Journal a success. This State alone produces more honey than any five Eastern States, and the West produces 75 per cent of the honey produced in the United States, and why should we not have the publication on apiculture, edited by a man "on the spot" and familiar with Western conditions and Western methods? I believe we owe it to ourselves to do this. What is acceptable to the Eastern bee-keeper is not always acceptable to us of the West, and vice versa. If this is so concerning methods, etc., in bee culture, why does it not hold with reference to a bee journal? Let the Pacific States Bee Journal grow into a giant, which it is sure to do.

---

## A History of Alfalfa.

BY HARRY BRIGGS, BERKLEY, CAL.

The name alfalfa is of Arabic origin, and has persistently followed the plant through Latin America and into those parts of America in which the Spaniards introduced it. The plant is not unknown in the Eastern United States, having been introduced a number of times from Western Europe, especially from France, where it is known as "lucerne," but it has never

gained a foothold in the East, at least until the last few years. It is now being introduced under its proper name, "alfalfa." At present there is a genuine craze among the farmers of the Eastern half of the United States concerning this plant and some of its more important varieties. It will undoubtedly become the leading hay crop of the East in those sections where soil and climate favor its development.

Alfalfa has always been the standard hay plant of arid America, where it is grown almost exclusively under irrigation. In those parts of the irrigated section where the soil and climate are favorable alfalfa is indeed a marvelous plant. In Southern California, where irrigation water is plentiful and intelligently applied, five crops of hay are cut in a single season, while as far north as Central Washington, three good crops are secured, and in exceptional season four. In the Imperial Valley of Southern California eight crops of alfalfa hay are not unusual for the season of twelve months.

Unfortunately alfalfa is somewhat particular as regards soil and climate. From its habit of growth it is not suitable to heavy clay soils or soils underlaid by clay hardpan. Its roots penetrate very deeply, and if the soil is of the proper texture it is no uncommon thing for the roots to penetrate the soil from eleven to twenty feet. In exceptional instances the roots have been known to penetrate the soil more than a hundred feet. This great depth

of root growth enables alfalfa to draw up stores of plant food that are unavailable to ordinary crops and gives it great longevity. Many alfalfa fields in the West are yielding good crops after having been cut for twenty-five years. It is seldom wise to leave a field of alfalfa for so long a time as this, because plants will be killed here and there by trampling, making the stand thinner and allowing weeds to get a start; but as long as the stand is good and weeds do not bother there is no object in plowing up an alfalfa field.

For its best development this crop requires a deep sandy loam, free from standing water within several feet of the surface; abundant water to be preferably applied at stated intervals by irrigation, in not too large quantities; long, hot summers, and winters not too severe. Where these conditions exist alfalfa has no competitor as a hay producer, but it will thrive on a good many types of soil; in fact, almost anywhere except in stiff clays, light, dry sands and wet soils. The great value of alfalfa lies in its great yielding power, its palatability to stock and the large amount of nitrogen it contains. Most hay crops of this country contain too little nitrogen, and it is necessary for the stockmen to make up this deficiency by buying expensive mill products, such as cotton seed meal, linseed oil cakes, etc. Alfalfa is one of those plants which draws a large amount of nitrogen from the atmosphere. It enriches the ground upon which it grows as

far as nitrogen is concerned, and it has been found that almost without exception a grain crop following alfalfa will make a phenomenal yield.

Some recent experiments indicate that when alfalfa hay is run through a shredder and pulverized it is almost equal, pound for pound, to bran as a food for cattle. When stockmen learn this it will certainly have a decided effect upon the cost of keeping live stock, especially dairy cows, in these sections where alfalfa is grown. Another point that should not be overlooked is the increased value of the rich farmyard manure when live stock are fed rich nitrogenous food like alfalfa hay.

Although alfalfa is somewhat particular as to soil and climate, or, rather, it should be said, responds readily to favorable conditions of soil and climate, it is at the same time widely distributed in this country. On the Pacific Coast it has been cultivated from Southern California to the British line, and even beyond. It is grown west of the Coast Range of mountains, but in the interior valleys of the Coast States it has proven itself perfectly at home. It has also done well in Louisiana, Mississippi and the other Southern States and last year a farmer in New York reported five tons per acre. This shows that the range of adaptability of this plant is greater than was previously supposed.

As a honey plant it is a wonder. Nearly the entire West depends upon alfalfa for the honey crop. Alfalfa

yields a honey of the most delicious flavor, and is much sought after by consumers the world over. Every year the alfalfa fields are being extended and with this extension new apiaries are being established, keeping pace with the new development.

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## A Report From Southern California.

BY A. B. JUDSON, ESCONDIDO, CAL.

---

The prospect for a honey crop in southern California is like no prospect at all. If my bees make enough honey to live through the winter on, it is more than I look for. Many carloads of bees have been shipped from here to Nevada this spring. I would like to give my experience with bee-paralysis, hoping that it may help some one in finding a cure for their sick bees if they have any affected with that disease.

Early this spring I noticed that the bees from three of my hives seemed to be dying in large numbers. The bees seemed to have a bloated appearance and looked black and shiny, as if they had been dipped in oil. I immediately concluded, from what I had read, that they were affected with bee-paralysis. I decided to try a remedy given by O. O. Poppleton of Florida, in which he uses sulphur to cure the disease.

Instead of taking the sulphur in my fingers and sprinkling it around over the bees, I made a small bag of cheese

cloth, and put about a heaping table-spoonful of sulphur in it at a time. I then removed a couple of frames from one side of the brood-chamber and dusted them thoroughly with sulphur by shaking the bag gently around over them. I then shook the bag in the space left by them, then slid the next frame along to the side and dusted between it and the next and so on through the hive. By so doing, every comb is thoroughly dusted. I then dusted sulphur about the entrance, so that the bees coming from the field might get their dose also.

I noticed an immediate improvement in their health; the next day very few bees seemed to be dying, and they soon seemed to be all right again.

Any one wishing to save the unsealed brood, should remove it before sulphuring, after shaking all the bees off it, and place it over some strong colony, as the sulphur kills all unsealed brood eggs.

Mr. Poppleton says the brood is not affected with the disease, so there is no danger in placing it with a healthy colony.

was committed and owing to the persistent efforts of Mr. Lowe, the prisoner was prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Time after time the defense prevailed upon the court to grant more time in which to "prepare" for trial, which meant only that there might be a chance to wear out the complaining witness. But Mr. Lowe stayed with the case, employing special counsel, to assist the prosecution, and spending, perhaps, more money than the honey would have brought.

But it seems, also, that it was an object to secure a conviction in this case for the reason that the prisoner had been guilty of making a practice of stealing for a long time, and had always before this been able to avoid the penalties of the law.

Until quite recently it was not considered anything out of the way to steal honey. "Just take all you want," seemed to be the way these "long-fingered" people regarded this sort of property. But the bee-keepers have come to have enough of this kind of thing, and now that this case has resulted in a conviction, it will, no doubt, serve as a strong warning to that class of people who have been a little too free with other people's honey.

Much credit is due Mr. Lowe for the manner in which he has prosecuted this case. It would not be much out of the way to say that had he not spent a large amount of money out of his private funds in securing special counsel to assist the prosecution, the prisoner might again have escaped his just deserts.

---

## A Honey Thief Sent To Prison.

BY THE EDITOR.

---

After a long and hard siege of fighting in the courts of Kern county, B. F. Hoy was convicted and sent for 10 years to Folsom prison for stealing 900 pounds of honey from F. D. Lowe, near Bakersfield, Cal. Over eight months have passed since the theft

Mr. Lowe writes us that he had asked for assistance from the National Bee-Keepers Association—of which he is a member—but the association failed to see their way clear to come to the front. He says: "I am sorry for this inaction as I feel certain that the N. B. K. A. has no case on record that was more deserving of prosecution."

But to return to the case: General satisfaction has been expressed over the entire county with the outcome of the trial. Too many times have beekeepers been made to suffer from the depredations of these petty thieves. Henceforth they will be encouraged to press a case against those who steal with some assurance that the prisoner will be sent to prison.

It is safe to predict that no thieves will molest Mr. Lowe's honey after this. It won't do to steal from him unless you want to serve a term in the penitentiary.

---

## My First Bee-Keeping.

BY JOHN W. PHARR, BERCLAIR, TEXAS.

I promised to tell why I got no money out of my first twenty-odd colonies. It was this way: In the early spring, when elm began to bloom, they began to build up so nicely (by this time I had come to be quite an expert, as I thought) and some one suggested to me that in order to get a queen to do her best, it would be advisable to spread the brood nest. This I did and it was not long before I had a fine lot of brood. But I noticed that they were scarce of honey and I knew I had

to feed them in order to save the young bees that were now hatching. There would be the greatest of honey in the flow that was now approaching, but alas, all was in vain, for just as the honey began to come in, suddenly there was a change in the weather. It rained for three days and nights and was most down to freezing. Thinking my bees were secure, I did not molest them until the spell was over, but when I did open the hives, I was horror stricken. Many of my colonies were dead, and many swarmed out just as soon as the sun shone. Those that still had live bees in them began to carry out dead brood.

I then saw my mistake. I had induced them to rear more brood than they could cover, and the result was that it chilled. I had ten nuclei left when the wreck was cleared away, but my hopes were again blighted. Then a friend told me I should unite my colonies and get a crop of honey, so as to pay my expenses as I went along. Knowing there was something I ought to do that I had not done, I decided that maybe that was it, so accordingly the union was made, leaving me five rousing colonies.

Just as the horse mint began to yield honey it was also cut off and again my hopes were gone: I had but few bees and no money. Now what must I do? I could not sell and quit, for I had started out to make a success. So I said: "Now I'll try queen rearing."

I procured Doolittle's book on Queen rearing, studied it carefully and at it

I went. For two years I reared queens, but I never made enough out of it to more than pay the expenses of the yard.

I tried all the time to rear queens and build my nuclei up to full colonies. This was a failure, so I became disgusted with my efforts. I now came to the conclusion that I was in the wrong country, so in 1900 I launched out from central Texas and went to the southwestern part of the State to find a better bee country. I started away with 18 very poor colonies.

I went to work for the Jennie Atchley company, and increased my bees. The next year I launched my bark into beedom on my own hook. But I will say that by this time I had learned how to spread a broodnest and when to unite colonies for the best results. This year went by with just a little more than enough to pay expenses, but still I was determined to go ahead.

So with two years in central Texas, one year with the Atchleys, there has been a great love created within me for queen rearing. Last year I started into the queen business, on a new system, discovered by my (then) partner, C. B. Bankston. We had, spring count, 115 colonies. We doubled our number and raised 1800 queens and took off 1000 pounds of honey. Have about the same number of bees this spring and am expecting to put out 5000 queens. While we have had many drawbacks we now feel sure of success.

My advice to the new beginner is,

first, get a good location, get a few colonies, take several bee journals and study them; also study your country so you can avoid spreading the brood nest till the cold spell is over; never give a colony more brood than they have honey to back up; never unite two colonies unless you are sure of a honey flow.

I will say in conclusion that after we have learned the theories we still have much to learn by practice.

---

### In Yuma Valley, Arizona.

BY W. G. CROWDER, YUMA, ARIZ.

Yuma Valley is a very productive country of some 86,000 acres of river bottom "made" land. The soil is about six feet deep. Our principal crop is alfalfa which produces seven crops per season, or something like ten tons to the acre.

My two years' experience with bees in this valley is not the best, by reason of the haying industry. Prices of hay run from \$10.00 to \$12.50 per ton, so the farmers make good use of all the time they have in cutting the alfalfa for hay. Alfalfa is cut every thirty days, so it scarcely has time to bloom. Thus there has really been no fair chance for a good test along the line of honey production.

There are now about 2000 colonies in our valley, with but a small acreage of alfalfa, but when we get the whole valley sown to this plant, and hay becomes cheaper, so it will be allowed to stand and ripen, there is no reason why the Yuma valley will not come

to be a wonderful honey-producing section.

Our last year's best average was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of extracted honey per colony, (the honey was of the very best quality) and an immense increase in bees. The greatest difficulty seems to be swarming and unless prevented, we often get three to four swarms per colony, if they are not capped and extracted. I ran for increase for two years; from 24 I increased to 86 colonies.

I must tell you about a hive I have in my front room, which has been a wonder to my neighbors and friends from far and near. It is not for profit but for pleasure, but will say that it is "profiting" much. I hived the swarm in April, this year. I have a large swarm already and expect another one soon—it being only an 8-frame hive, and was filled with honey in 10 days. I often have to take out some to give room to keep the bees at work. Then it is also an ornamental piece of furniture.

The following is a description of it: An 8-frame hive with glass sides, wire screen top for ventilation, case like a sewing machine cover. It sets on a small center table, near the wall. There is a round hole in the bottom of the hive, about two inches in diameter. A hollow axle extends up through the bottom of the table into the hives, the axle being connected by an elbow and an extension of pipe to the outside of the house. Through this opening the bees come and go. The hive may be revolved on this axle.

The hole fits snug to the axle, so there is absolutely no chance for bees to escape in the room.

Some might think the bees would become angry and be of annoyance so near the house, for they are always on the outside, practically, but they have never shown any signs of being mad.

I have gained many points since I put my "Bee Studio" in the house. One is the noise or call of a young queen. When there is more than one queen calling at the same time it sounds like a hen singing a long way off. There have been two in my hive, calling day and night for three days, and then one would come out with a swarm.

---

### Hive Making At Home.

BY E. M. WHITING, ST. JOHNS, ARIZONA.

---

I have been reading with much interest the articles that have been printed in the Journal in regard to the home manufacture of hives, etc. As I have had some experience in hive making at home I know it can be done at a profit. About five years ago, while keeping bees in Utah (I had nearly 300 colonies at that time) I concluded, after sending east and paying the prices charged for the supplies, that it would pay me to make my own hives.

So I sent for a saw table and a few extras to go with it, costing me about \$35. I went to the foundry and gave them \$15.00 to cast me horse power. I

made my own shafting, got some cog wheels from an old mowing machine, made some wood pulleys, the whole thing, labor and all, costing me about \$100. I made all my own hives and a good many for my neighbor bee-keepers. I could cut eleven end bars for Hoffman frame at one round of the horse.

Now I want to tell you that it paid me, and it might have paid me better to have invested a little more. I am starting again here with 15 colonies, which I will increase as fast as I can, and I am determined to make my own hives.

My bees did well last season. I had five hives, increased to fifteen, extracted 900 pounds of honey and took 112 sections.

---

## Items Picked Up Here And There.

BY OUR OUTSIDE MEN.

---

He who like the bee would thrive  
Must spend most time outside the hive.

---

The ends of oak twigs, well dried, make a good smoker fuel. They produce a very pungent smoke, and are easily gathered.

---

J. R. Stephens, of Selma, Cal., has broken the record this season for catching swarms. He hived two very large ones, one of which filled eleven supers, tiered one above the other, and the other filled seven. Mr. Stephens does not say whether these swarms are from his own hives or not,

but it makes no difference as there is no estray law on bees, so he is not required to advertise them. His neighbors will likely speak to Mr. Stephens about this.

---

Early spring stimulating will often wear out the life of the bees before the honey crop is ready to gather, and they may not be as strong as if they had not been stimulated. There are times of course when they must be fed, say between fruit bloom and white clover. This will keep them from starving and keep the brood in good health.

---

Putting on sections is an important part of apiary work. If the first lot of sections are not placed on the hives at the proper time, the amount of honey secured will be greatly reduced. If put on too late the bees will have begun making preparations to swarm. It is better on the whole to put them on a little too early than too late.

---

J. F. Crowder, of Selma, Cal., an extensive honey producer, who has been a close observer, predicts a short but good honey flow in the San Joaquin valley this season. He says the nectar will be almost entirely from alfalfa and a fine article. The honey flow will stop very early on the high lands, say about the 20th or 25th of August. The low and swamp lands will be a little more favored. He is preparing for an early June flow.

---

Chas. Tompkins, of Tulare, Cal., reports, after a very extensive visit



among the bee-keepers of the southern part of this State, that there is a poor chance for much of a crop there. While conditions may change some he is convinced that the honey crop this season will be unusually short.

---

No matter how good the season, bait sections can always be profitably used in any locality. Where the honey flow is usually moderate, their use becomes a matter of necessity, if one hopes to produce an article that will compare with that stored during a good honey flow. The apiarist finds himself in possession of a good number of partly filled sections at the end of each harvest. These need only to be extracted and given to the bees for a short time that no honey may remain to granulate, to make good baits the following season.

The central rows of sections, being directly above the brood, are the first to be worked upon and finished by the bees. These may sometimes be completed so far in advance of the rest as to be injured in appearance before all are ready to be removed. Putting the baits along the sides of the supers will have a tendency to overcome this evil.

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Lovelock Tribune: "Lovelock, Nevada, to Havre, France," was the billing on a car of honey shipped from Lovelock last week by Tyler Bros. This was to go via the Sunset route, going west from here to California, then via the southern route to New Orleans, then by ship to France. This shipment is the last of last season's gathering of honey from the Big Mea-

dows. Other shipments have been made from this point direct to France. And the returns and orders for more indicate that the article was highly satisfactory. This last shipment was the product of the apiaries of Messrs. Ercanbrack, Thorne and Tyler Bros. One who is well posted in the business here says the honey shipped from this point as last season's product has returned \$18,000. The honey has been sold at an average price of \$110 per ton f. o. b. cars here. Everything indicates that the returns from this season's gathering promises to be even greater.

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G. W. Thrasher, of Gridley, Cal., in speaking of the value of bees in orchards, said to the reporter of the Red Bluff News that he had a pear and almond orchard at his home, in Butte, and the last few years he had demonstrated beyond a doubt that the bees assist materially in propogating the fruit. "For years my pear orchard bore but little," said Mr. Thrasher, "and I had about decided to dig up the trees and plant almonds. By chance I put in a colony of bees in my orchard, and to my surprise, from that season to this my pear trees have borne heavily, the result, undoubtedly, of the work of the bees." This is but natural. The honey bee fills the same position to the flowering fruit trees that the fig wasp does to that fruit. The Smyrna fig trees that were planted on the Stanford ranch, at Vina, were barren until the wasp was brought out from Smyrna and introduced in the orchards.

## EDITORIAL OFFERINGS.

Every time we read the Bee-Keepers' Review we get very much in the notion to want to meet the editor, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, and shake hands with him. His writings on bee culture are the best, and what he says on other subjects is always in line with the best thought of the day. We should like to see every bee-keeper in the country a subscriber to Mr. Hutchinson's journal; it will do them good. In his personal letters he makes us feel that he speaks from the heart. Surely among bee journal editors he is "the noblest Roman of them all."

The Central California Honey Producers' Association has now been incorporated. Its principal place of business is Hanford, Cal. To say that it is the most complete and best organized honey association in existence is stating only the truth. It stands as a monument to the skill, judgement and ability of the three men who shaped it and brought it into existence—F. E. Brown, of Hanford, H. L. Weems, of Wasco, and P. F. Adelsbach, of Tulare. The most credit is due Mr. Brown, for he has labored long and strenuously for the association.

Every dealer in bee supplies who was doing business in the valley before has retired in favor of the association and they have all been content to become its agents instead.

Already the association has leaped beyond the limits set for it by its promoters. It is doing business with bee-

keepers in Arizona and Nevada. All over the State bee-keepers are getting ready to tie themselves to the new organization. This speaks louder than anything we might say. Once more we say, "Join the association."

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### York Slops Over Again.

In his issue of May 5, the editor of the American Bee Journal lets go the following in regard to the consolidation of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with the Pacific States Bee Journal:

"In conclusion, we may say that we think Mr. Morehouse did a wise thing for himself. But Mr. Adelsbach—well, he will get experience with the passing time. We really would like to wish him success, but judging from the copies of the Pacific States Bee Journal that we have seen, he has practically limited idea of what it means to get up a creditable bee-paper, either typographically or in any other way. It is very unfortunate that one who is as sincere in his endeavors as Mr. Adelsbach evidently appears to be, should feel called to publish a bee-paper. It reminds us of the "call" that a very poor preacher had. It was said of him that some one else was called, but that he heard it and answered! Sincere, but mistaken."

If this is not sloppy then we don't know the definition of slop. And the gigantic presumption of it! Of course, the self styled "Old Reliable" is not only a perfect specimen of the "art preservative," but of apicultural wisdom as well(?). It hereby serves notice

on all western bee journals ("puny, weak little things") to get off the earth!

But don't get alarmed. This is only a little habit of York's—to celebrate the birth of a new bee journal with a rousing salute from his mud batteries. They are awfully dirty, but quite harmless, we can assure you.

And it is not the first time either. Not many years ago he trained his earth and water artillery on a prominent bee-keepers' organization in Colorado, with the result that nearly every member dropped his paper, and not many of them even could be induced to take it as a gift.

Possibly we are guilty of the gross ignorance as charged by this Chicagoan—but we are not daunted. We shall go right ahead publishing a journal for western bee-keepers, and they may judge as to its fitness to survive. What York may say or think will have as much effect on us as it would affect the Chinese wall were he to butt against it with that soft-shelled head of his.

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### H. C. Morehouse.

This month we present the likeness of Mr. H. C. Morehouse, of Boulder, Colorado, who founded the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, which we recently purchased. Mr. Morehouse is a native of Ohio, where he handled bees in his boyhood days. About eight years ago he and another gentleman went to Colorado to establish a weekly newspaper. He soon found, however, that

he had landed in a bee-keepers' paradise, and his newspaper venture not proving a success, his old love for the bees returned to him with added fervor, and selling his interest in the newspaper to his partner, invested in the bee business. He has now some 700 colonies

Soon after launching in the bee business he saw an opening for a good live bee Journal to champion the cause of the western bee keeper, and at once decided to begin the publication of such a journal. Because he was experienced in the publishing business, as well as being a thorough bee man, he was able to make a success of his paper from the start. It is with some regret that we see him retire from the editorial field, but he felt that he had too many irons in the fire, and that he must let go of some of them. There being more money in keeping bees, he looked for a buyer for his paper. We consider ourselves fortunate in getting it, and hope that we may be able to keep it up to the standard set by Mr. Morehouse.

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### Who Will Answer This?

Some forty yards from my bee range is a "dipping tank" where they cure cattle of mange by driving each animal through a tank filled with a preparation made of boiling lime and sulphur. Some days ago while parties were preparing this dip and had several 100-pound sacks of sulphur to handle my bees commenced carrying away the sulphur just like they do meal, and in

such numbers that the sacks were literally black with bees. I had at that very same time plenty of corn meal, graham flour and bran at home mixed for my bees, but they seemed to prefer the sulphur.

What did the bees want with the sulphur? Does sulphur make good bread for young bees?

Parties complained that my bees were a nuisance, and since have mixed their "dip" after dark, to get ahead of my bees, they say. If there should be a doubting Thomas among those who read this, I refer for further information, also verification, to Hon. A. N. Parish, vice president of the First National Bank, Lamar, Colo., who is also a member of the State Board for Live Stock Inspection.

JAMES H. WING.

Carlton, Colo.

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### And His Call Is Heard.

I would like to put in a few words, as I am in the bee business now. In speaking of little articles that we might dispense with in our business I thought in the beginning that wire in the frames was an absolute necessity, but I have concluded that it is a nuisance and am putting up just as good frames without wire. I make my own frames and supers and I use no grooves nor wedges in the frames. I use no section holders in the super at all. I find a great deal of bother with the honey being built fast to the division boards in the supers and I think I can dispense with that by placing the foundation in straight.

Now I wish to ask a few questions.

1st—How can I clean sections that have been soiled by mice?

2d—Is a small queen as liable to be as valuable as a large one?

3d—Suppose in examining your bees in the spring you find a colony queenless, would you unite them with a colony with a queen immediately or wait and get a queen?

4th—Is it any indication of swarming for bees to hang out on the hive?

H. A. JONES.

SANFORD, COLO.

1. We know of no practical way.
2. Sometimes, but not generally.
3. Yes, unless it is a very strong colony.
4. No. It is an indication that more room or better ventilation is needed.

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## HIVE NUMBERS.

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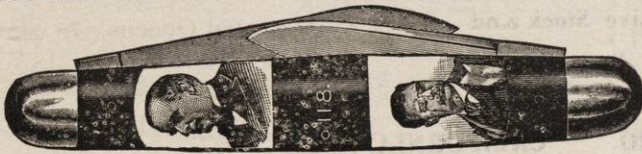
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Pacific States Bee Journal, Tulare, Cal



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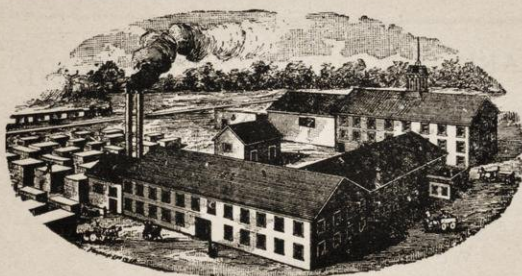
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