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Vol. 1,

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No. 2.

Western Bee Journal.

Published Monthly In The Interest of Honey Producers.

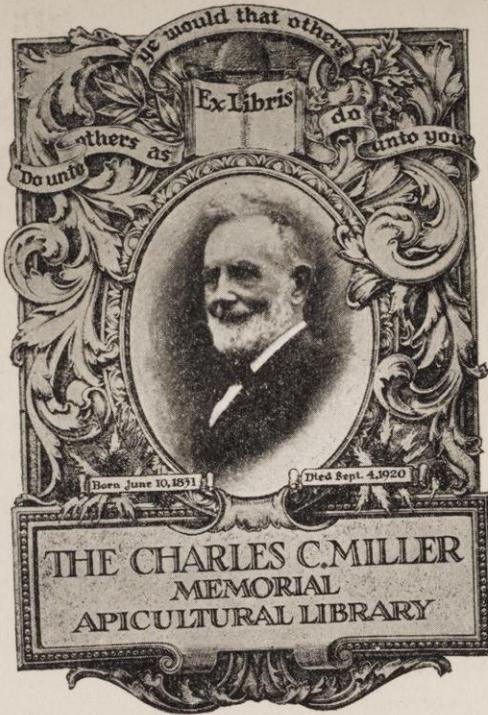


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Feb 1, 1923.



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Hanford, Cal.



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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 expections. 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.



I have a special RATE on bees by express

— Ask for illustrated price list for 1904. —

W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

QUEEN SPECIALIST.

Western Bee Journal.

Published Monthly In The Interest of Honey Producers.

Vol. 1.

HANFORD, CAL., JULY, 1904.

No. 2.

When To Put On Supers.

H. C. MOREHOUSE, BOULDER, COLO.

This is a problem that is usually perplexing to beginners, who more often make the mistake of putting them on too late than too soon. The rule laid down in the text books to govern this matter, will hardly do out West. The books advise waiting until the bees begin to whiten the combs at the top, but for this locality, it would be about ten days too late.

It is a waste of time to put supers on colonies not strong enough to occupy them at once. In fact, I believe, it is a positive detriment to weak colonies to give them supers much in advance of their ability to occupy them. Giving them a large amount of room suddenly seems to discourage them, rather than to accelerate their progress. On the other hand, if the flow is not over a week or ten days away, every colony strong in bees and brood should be given a super, or some loss is liable to accrue.

The apiarist should spend the month of May in getting his colonies

to build up as strongly as possible. Feed is the magical wand that fills hives to overflowing with bees. Here in the region of the Rockies, when the first honey from alfalfa begins to drizzle in, is the time to arrange colonies for super work. In about ten days the flow will be at its full, and everything should be in readiness to catch the flood. In locating my apiaries, I place the hives in pairs, about six inches apart, with several feet between each pair. At the appearance of the first alfalfa blossoms, I go through each colony with reference to preparing it for super work. We will suppose that neither colony of the first pair is populous enough to readily enter the supers. I place the super on the stronger of the two and shake nearly all the bees off the combs of the weaker colony in front of the hive. The old bees immediately take wing and return to their home, while the young bees unite with the colony having the super, thus augmenting their force to the extent that the super is entered at once, and work began at the beginning of the flow, which is highly desirable. At

the next visit to the apiary (a week later) this colony may be preparing to swarm, when they should be treated as the colonies described in the following paragraph.

Passing to the second pair, we will suppose that one or both are making preparations to swarm. A hive containing six frames of starters (balance of the space being filled out with dummies) is placed midway between the two old stands which should be moved to the rear. One of the queens and a frame of brood should be put in the new hive. Hunt up the queen in the other hive and set the frame of brood upon which she is found at one side, in the shade. Next drum and smoke the bees in both old hives until they gorge themselves with honey. Then, shake about seven-eighths of the bees in front of the new hive (one or two supers having previously been added to it). One of the old hives should be filled solidly with brood, and care should be taken that enough bees are left to care for the unsealed brood. This hive should be placed beside the shook swarm, entrance facing the rear; have a small auger hole in the rear end and attach a chute made of lath terminating at the entrance of the shook swarm. The brood then will unite automatically with this swarm as rapidly as it hatches, and still further augment its working force. The balance of the brood and the other queen should be placed in the other old hive and removed to a new stand.

Proceeding to the third pair, we will

presume that one colony is strong enough to enter the super, while the other is not. I place a super on the strong one, and to make sure they will go into the super without any dallying, I usually shake a good portion of the other colony in with them.

The prime object of this shaking and doubling is to get as many colonies as possible at work in the sections at the beginning of the flow. This is of the greatest importance. Once get them in the habit of working in the super, and they will continue it throughout the season.

In preparing my colonies for working in the sections, I proceed entirely upon the theory that it is more profitable to have fifty colonies start work in the supers at the beginning of the flow, than to have twice that number not begin working in them until the flow is half gone. I believe this is sound doctrine.

How and when to put on additional supers is a delicate question, as it depends upon the strength of the colony and the character of the flow. No iron clad rule can be laid down, and much must be left to the judgment and experience of the apiarist. In general terms, when the combs of the first super are drawn and sealing has begun in the center of the second super may be added by raising the first one and placing the empty one under it. When the time is ripe for giving a third super, as indicated by similar conditions, the first one is ready to come off, and the third should be placed under the second. When near

the close of the flow the empty supers should be placed on top of the filled ones as this will insure more finished sections.

A Lady of True Worth.

V. DEVINNY, EDGEWATER, COL.

Love is as blind as a bat;
A very old adage says that.
A queer saying it seems to be,
For none would marry, if love could
see.

When love, in fact, is based upon
worth,
It is a treasure—the greatest on earth.
For then it is ruled by good, common
sense,
And is never a sham or a foolish
pretense.

I know a fair lady, as plain as can
be—
Yet thousands of friends has she,
Who always watch over, and attend
her,
And if need be, will even defend her.

She's a royal lady—of high degree.
Her weight is gold in her worth,
For she's the bond that binds her band
Into a union, great and grand.

Though of royalty born, she is industrious
And admired by all—it is her due.
Meek and modest—plain in her way,
And never is gaudy, and never is gay.

Always at work, with hastening pace,
Moving about with dignified grace.
Never annoyed by the disturbing motion
Of the outgoing ones in their commotion.

The charm she possesses is not in her
beauty
But in her faithful performance of
duty.
Compared with this there is nothing
on earth
Can be to it equal, in value or worth.

The ways of a man, insect or beast
Determines the worth, of each one, at
least.
Then sing of true worth, of whomso-
ever it be,
And honor the worthy, though an in-
sect it be.

Then hail we that lady, a veritable
Queen.
One more worthy than she no eye
hath e'er seen.
Kindly and tender, in nature she is
warm:
None can excell her—the Queen of the
Swarm!

Ways To Raise Queens.

P. F. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The following are four different
kinds of colonies which may be used
to good advantage in building cells:

First—Queenless Bees: In order to
get queenless bees to do good work in
building cells, there must be an
abundance of bees of the right age
and a condition of prosperity. Remove
the queen; and replace all combs
of unsealed brood and eggs with
frames of sealed or hatching brood
from other colonies. This serves a
two-fold purpose. It relieves the
nurses of the work of feeding the un-
sealed larvae, thus forcing them to
concentrate their energies upon the

prepared cells, and, besides, the hatching brood soon materially increase their number.

Second—A Colony With a Caged Queen: Instead of removing the queen from the colony, a better way is to cage her and let her remain in it. In doing this see that the tin covers are closed over the candy hole in the cage. Five days after the cells are accepted, slip a perforated zinc cage over them and turn the tin round so that the bees can have access to the candy and release her.

It may seem strange to some of the more inexperienced that a colony with a good fertile queen will consent to accept the care of cells; and so it may be well for me, before I go further, to notice the position that the queen occupies in the colony. This is two-fold, namely, that of mother and mistress respectively (if I am to be allowed to use the latter term.) Wherever she has access the production of drone comb, drones and queen cells will be kept under control; but whenever she begins to fail (bringing about the supercedure impulse) or she is excluded from any section of the hive by the use of perforated zinc or in any other way, the production of these in the part to which she has no access becomes an easy matter. It is by taking advantage of this fact that we have the key to the situation and are able to bring about the ideal conditions for queen rearing at will.

Third—The Upper Story of a Strong Colony: The plan as recommended by Mr. Doolittle is certainly a good

one. For those living in the south, where the weather is warm and colonies can be brought up to their maximum strength easily, and kept at that for an indefinite time, the super plan should prove a success in the hands of all. I should like to have some of those who object to the Doolittle upper-story method of rearing queens see the way it works in Jamaica—see the percentage of cells accepted and their superior quality. I make the assertion that queens may be reared in upper stories equaling in every respect the finest reared by the natural swarming and supercedure impulses, or any of the other methods in vogue.

Fourth—A Divided Brood Chamber. No one should attempt to raise cells in upper stories unless his colonies are strong—very strong.

Where this condition of maximum strength is not to be easily had—as in the North, where the building-up of colonies is a comparatively hard matter, and where queen-rearing operations are often checked on account of unpleasant variations of climate—a brood-nest, divided into sections with perforated zinc, should be used. For this purpose take a hive of not less than ten-frame capacity; nail on bottom board and make two tight fitting, perforated, wood-bound zinc division boards. They should be made to fit so nicely that when the hive is closed no bee can find a passage above, below or around them. Place them parallel in the middle of the brood nest in such a manner that the same is divided into three equal compart-

ments—one on each side of them and one between. Each of these compartments will be capable of containing three frames. The central one is for two frames of brood and a frame of cells, and the outer two are to be occupied by the queen, she being transferred from one to the other as occasion demands. Thus the frames will be well supplied with brood.

The advantages of "queen right" over queenless bees to cell builders ought to be plain to every queen-breeders. First, to remove queens from strong colonies means practically no honey from them for the season; second, where queens are reared in large quantities these numerous queenless colonies become a severe tax on the rest for brood, and beside entail additional work on the part of the apiarist; third, there is always danger of having the bees find some unsealed larvae unobserved by the beekeeper in the combs of sealed brood given, and over these they will undoubtedly build cells, which, if they are not discovered and destroyed in time, will soon hatch and do mischief among the good ones. This also necessitates vigilance on the part of the apiarist; fourth, there is the risk, if only sealed brood is given, of having at some time or other to contend with fertile workers in colonies which are thus kept constantly queenless. Now, all these objectionable features are eliminated by using queen-right colonies. Honey can be stored as usual; no brood need be supplied, as each colony has a normal laying queen; no

fear need be entertained of cells being started other than those given by the apiarist, nor is there any risk of having to contend with fertile workers. There are some beekeepers, however, who never seem able to make a colony with a laying queen work satisfactorily at cell building. These had better use one of the two kinds first described. It is unnecessary to add that all queen-rearing colonies must be fed when honey is not coming from natural sources.

Every up-to-date queen-breeders is familiar, or ought to be, with the Doolittle method of queen-rearing. As soon as this is mentioned the mind instinctively recalls lamp-melted wax, rake-tooth, water, etc. Many of us fellow beekeepers know what it is to dip and twirl and pull off those cells hour after hour. Now the method here described is in essence the Doolittle. True, it is metamorphosed, yet it is but an outgrowth of the old, and the principles involved are the same as those set forth by Mr. Doolittle years ago. Wooden cell cups are being used now as a matter of convenience, too. In using the wooden cell cup, one is relieved of the necessity of making wax cells. All that is necessary to do in order to use it again is to trim off the outgrowth after the virgin hatches, and let the bees have access to it in order that they may remove the residue of royal jelly. If they get out of shape at any time, they can be reformed by the use of a cell forming stick. When the wooden cell cups are kept in good order, the

bees will accept them as readily as if made of wax.

I had some doubt about the matter at first and so made a series of experiments which all proved that one was as good as the other. In the last of these, two frames of each kind were used. Upon examination we found that the first one of each kind had ten cells accepted (fourteen were given), and the second had fourteen each. Wax cell cups may be as frail as natural embryo queen cells, as their base is completely protected by the block in which they are inserted. A machine has been invented by the use of which thousands of these cell cups can be made in an hour.

Why Not Select *The* Drones?

T. S. HALL, JASPER, GA.

Mating queens in confinement is very detrimental, but if we could select the very drones needed for this important part of bee culture, we might make a greater success of the bee industry. Our experience and observation among the bees for the past 23 years, has demonstrated to us that there has been too much of a one-sided business, by selecting from the queen side only. The selecting of drones is very essential. All breeders of animals or stock and poultry exercise as much care and judgment in selecting the male as they do the female. When we do the same with our bees we will make a long

stride in the right direction.

We find that the swiftest flyers and most active drones are the ones that mate with our queens. Of course, there may be some exceptions. The survival of the fittest is nature's law. We find that the strongest colonies of black bees produce the drones that are ready to mate with young queens during the swarming season. In our experiments and tests we find that the drones of some queens rarely if ever mate with a queen, while drones from other queens are very successful. We have reared queens from certain breeders that produced very lively, strong flying virgins that would mate with black drones, when it seemed almost impossible to have missed the yellow drones. And this at a time when there was not a single black drone in our yard, nor any anywhere near us that we knew of.

At the same time we reared queens from other breeders that were all purely mated. It is a conceded fact that all drones are not fit to mate with queens, if we expect much from them. Many fine large queens produce poor workers. In many instances this is caused by poor mating — mating with inferior drones. Sometimes we have a very small queen mate with a superior drone that produces bees that come up to the standard. Among our records we find that we reared a very small, inferior looking queen that was crooked, and for an experiment we kept that queen, and still have her. She is in her third year. She mated with a drone reared

from a breeder of our non-swarming strain—that is, this breeder never attempted to swarm during the past three years. This breeder was reared from a southern strain of Golden Stock and mated to a drone of three banded stock. Her progeny was uniformly marked three banded. We call this breeder "No. 19." The little crooked queen under question is a fine breeder of five banded stock; the progeny of this queen are just like the progeny of No. 19, and the queens we have reared from the little crooked queen are just like those we reared from No. 19 in color, shape and size, and are quick, active and the fastest flyers I ever saw.

Out of the hundreds of queens we have mated in our tests there is a larger per cent of queens from No. 19 and the little crooked queen, mated with black drones, than any queens from any other breeder, thus proving that there must be something in strong wing power, and active, swift flying.

Forced Swarming.

E. F. ATWATER, BOISE, IDAHO.

While reading some old back numbers of the American Bee-Keeper, I ran across an article which contains a few principles that may be of use in the practice of forced swarming. Leave the old hive, with its entrance closed, on the old stand, under the old colony. Between the two have a honey board similar to a Porter escape,

with ventilating holes covered with wire cloth on both sides, and the end cleat removable, which gives the entrance to the upper colony, (the new forced swarm). Then affix a chute so as to run the hatching bees from the old hive up into the new colony.

This does away with the expense of an extra bottom board and cover, and, best of all, saves lifting off the old hive when examining the supers. I herewith append the article from which I gathered the idea. The plan is recommended by "Swarthmore," and is worthy of very careful study, as it embodies a number of excellent features, which may be used, all or in part, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of our crops of comb honey, besides reducing labor:

"I did not agree to give a detailed expose of this method until after I had tested it another season; but, if I find I can safely do so sooner, shall certainly write it all out for The Bee-Keeper.

"It would aid me in arriving at certain conclusions if bee-keepers at large would do me the favor to follow the few directions given below and report results as soon as possible:

"Tier two colonies, placing between the hives a honey board (at least one-half inch thick) provided with bee-spaces on both sides of the board; have the side cleats nailed fast and the end cleats removable and interchangeable. Cut four one-inch auger holes through this board (one in each corner) and cover said holes with wire cloth on both sides. (These holes are

to equalize the heat and to similize the scent of the two colonies.)

"Allow the bees in the lower colony to fly from the regular hive entrance, below, as usual; remove the upper cleat in the honey-board, at the rear, to provide an entrance to the upper hive. Result: The lower colony will use the regular bottom board entrance and the upper colony will appropriate the entrance provided at the opposite end, by the removal of the upper cleat of the honey-board.

"A few days previous to swarming or as soon as hanging-out and loafing is evident—or 10 or 15 days previous to the white honey flow—confine the queen in the upper hive on a single comb at one side of the hive, behind perforated metal, until the brood in the remaining eight or nine combs has passed the royal age. At the end of 10 to 12 days remove comb and queen to a nucleus hive, filling the space left with an empty comb or a sheet of foundation; push a queen cell down between the frames, put on the honey boxes and close the hive tight and warm. On the afternoon following this operation remove the upper cleat in the front end of the honey board and close the entrance to the hive below with a triangular bee escape, whose apex comes well up to the entrance just provided directly above, and thus compel the gathering force of the lower colony to enter the upper hive, augmenting the force of field workers there. The lower colony will be drained of flying bees to the advantage of the upper colony now

equipped with boxes having full sheets of foundation. In three days remove the triangular escape and plug the bottom entrance entirely; cut a small hole through one side cleat of the honey-board into the lower hive; this entrance the young bees in that compartment will soon appropriate.

"If the honey flow continues, at the end of 10 days plug this last entrance with an escape cone and open another the same size just above, into the upper hive, to further augment the working force of the upper colony, which by this time should have a young laying queen on the combs. Watch the honey boxes and provide plenty of super room."

Many Voices.

The New England Homestead has an amusing story about a neighbor who has for a number of years past derived a very satisfactory revenue from the industry of his bees. His farm is a village lot 50 by 200 feet, in a sheltered corner of which he keeps a few colonies of bees. With the numerous families he has always lived in the most perfect harmony of purpose, and each individual seems to know and respect him, however warlike they may appear to strange faces. When all the boxes were filled this season they were replaced by others, as is the usual custom. This operation did not commend itself to the bees, as it taxed their proverbial industry to too great an extent in

a season of a few flowers like the past. Seemingly, a council was held and the question of a winter's supply of food duly considered and soon carried into effect. Some wise bee found a small hole in the attic, where 100 or more pounds of honey was stored. At once all the forces of the colonies were summoned, and with determination that knows no failure they transferred every particle of honey from the garret to the new boxes on the hives. A few days ago, when our bee farmer went to the garret for a supply to fill an order, he found he had been robbed. No, it was not robbery! The bees got back what had been taken from them. It was theirs.

Orange Judd Farmer: Fond as bees are of nectar, they are yet fonder of honey, and will forsake working in the field to collect a load of ready-prepared sweets. Thus beekeepers often have trouble in handling the honey in their apiaries, for when the bees get a scent of it they fall upon the plunder and quickly convey it back to their hives. Under the intoxicating influences of ready-made honey, they often become demoralized.

Swarms sometimes fight over the honey, and finally the strong ones break into the hives of the weak and rob them. Old-time beekeepers understood that when honey is to be handled it must be taken into a room and the door closed, or there was danger that the whole apiary might be seized with a frenzy for robbing. Great care should be taken in opening hives at times when little or no

honey is coming in from the fields, and at no time should honey be left exposed in or near the apiary.

There are at least two recorded instances in which bees have been used as weapons of defense in war. When the Roman general Lucullus was warring against Mithridates he sent a force against the city of Themiscyra. As they besieged the walls the inhabitants threw down on them myriads of swarms of bees. These at once began an attack, which resulted in the raising of the siege. These doughty little insects were also once used with equal success in England. Chester was besieged by the Danes and Norwegians, but its Saxon defenders threw down on them the beehives of the town, and the siege was soon raised.—Boston Globe.

The young daughter of a prominent New York financier, who had passed most of her years either in the city or at the large summer resorts, recently paid her first visit to a real country home. She was anxious to show that she was not altogether ignorant of rural conditions, and when a dish of honey was set before her on the breakfast table she saw her opportunity.

"Ah," she observed carelessly, "I see you keep a bee."—S. F. Star.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the most important function of the bee's sting is not stinging. It has long been conceded that the bees put the finishing touches on their

artistic cell work by the dextrous use of their stings, and during the final finishing stages of the process of honey making the bees inject a minute portion of formic acid into the honey.

This is in reality the poison of their sting. This formic acid gives to honey its peculiar flavor and also imparts to it its keeping qualities. The sting is really an exquisitely contrived little trowel with which the bee finishes off, and caps the cells when they are filled with honey. While doing this the formic acid passes from the point of the sting, and the beautiful work is finished. This statement will no doubt be taken by many with a grain of salt, but we wish to say that before deciding that there is no virtue in the proposition, to investigate it for yourself, and see what a nice finish the bee can put on most anything with which it comes in contact with its sting.

A Report From *The Central California Honey Producers' Association, of Hanford, Cal.*

The situation in the honey market is one that is peculiar, and surely will need careful attention, and study in order to get the best results in selling. Things are rapidly changing, so that the grower has less to say regarding what he shall receive for his goods, and the combined strength of the buyers together with large users of honey can almost control the situation, the same as last season. Pro-

ducers of honey should have had more for their goods last season, but this combined union of buyers and consumers made the prices and compelled all growers to accept of their prices or hold for a long time and sell for even less. Now what can we expect this season? We have heavy crops in parts of the east and south, markets full of last season's crop, with heavy hold over in the west. This feature with the campaign year we can not expect as good results as if these conditions did not exist.

The Central California Honey Producers' Association is now making some sales at the market for today, and any one who wishes to place honey upon the market, will do well to address us, for prices and particulars.

I wish also to report that we have distributed over 17,000 honey cans for the season to date, and plenty stock on hand. These goods are all sold in the San Joaquin Valley, where, of course, we do the greater part of our business.

We regret very much the loss to Mr. M. R. Madary, of Fresno, Cal., in the burning of his large mill. While he is our local agent, handling our honey cans and cases for that vicinity, and making a large amount of our cases for the entire northern part of the valley, we will not suffer much loss to ourselves, as Mr. Madary is exhibiting lots of pluck and energy in rebuilding, having purchased some \$40,000 worth of new machinery, and will have same in operation by the time this reaches our readers. We may be obliged to ship out a few

cases that will not have our association brand on, but will soon have it duplicated.

F. E. BROWN, President.

July 13, 1904.

National Convention.

The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests.

September 29, national day. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on this day.

September 30, inspectors' day.

Twenty bee-inspectors from the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss the diseases of bees, etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the convention hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.

EDITORIAL OFFERINGS.

On account of continued ill-health, Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck, was compelled to give up the presidency of the California National Honey Producers' Association, of Los Angeles, Cal. T. O. Andrews, of Corona, was elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Brodbeck.

We are in receipt of copies of the preface and introduction to "The Story of a Pioneer," written by V. Devinny, of Edgewater, Colo. Judging from these the story ought to be indeed interesting, and we await with interest the arrival of the book, which, we are advised by the author, will be out in about a month. Mr. Devinny is a contributor to the West-

ern Bee Journal, and is a bee-keeper of splendid success. We shall have more to say of the book when we have a chance to review it.

On June 2, Mr. Richard Hyde, late secretary of the Tulare County Bee Keepers' Association, was stricken with a stroke of apoplexy, which resulted in death. Mr. Hyde was a resident of Visalia, Cal., to which place he came in 1885. He was a native of Wisconsin. Soon after coming to Visalia he engaged in beekeeping, and at the time of his death was one of the successful apiarists in Central California. He also handled supplies and dealt in a general way in honey, etc. His death caused much sorrow among those who knew him. He left

to mourn him his widow and several children.

When we purchased the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal it was arranged with Mr. Morehouse that he would be a regular contributor to the new journal, and that he would send to this paper such items and articles as he might have that would be of interest to beekeepers generally. Every month we shall have something from Mr. Morehouse, and this month we invite your attention to his article on "When to Put On Supers." In addition to his regular article each month he has told us that he is ready to answer, through the columns of this paper any question our readers may wish to ask concerning bee culture. That is to say that he will conduct our "quiz" department. If you have any questions you want answered, just send them to H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colorado, enclosing a stamp, and tell him to answer your question in the Western Bee Journal.

The editor of the Ladies' Home Journal has by this time had more direct letters from beekeepers and others interested in apiculture, than ever before in his life. In the June issue of that splendid journal appeared an article, written by Dr. Emma E. Walker, a staff writer, in which she repeated that old newspaper canard about artificial comb honey. There can be no doubt but that there was no intention to harm the honey industry, but at the same time we felt

that a statement of this kind should not go unchallenged, so we wrote the editor concerning it. We are assured that the matter shall have prompt attention, and will be corrected. We learn that the Ladies' Home Journal office was fairly bombarded with letters of this kind. This is a good way to impress people that beekeepers mean business.

This number of the Journal is late this month, because of several reasons. First, we had a move to make in coming to Hanford from Tulare, that took more time than we had allowed, and second, the house from which we ordered our stock of paper was so slow filling our order that we had to write to them twice to remind them that we were being neglected. We could have been out a week earlier had these people filled our order promptly. It is our purpose to get the Journal in the mails promptly on the first day of each month, and now that we are settled, we hope to have no more delays of this kind.

In removing from Tulare to Hanford we have carried out a matter that we have had under consideration for some time. It was with much regret that we left Tulare, for we never lived in a town before where we felt as much at home as we did there. For about five years we called Tulare home, and wherever we may go in the years to come we shall never forget the many pleasant associations of that place and the many

friends we have there. Tulare will always have a warm spot in our heart. Then why did we change? you ask. Well, it is simply a matter of dollars and cents. We felt that we could do more business here in Hanford, this being a much larger town, with many advantages over the former place. We are much pleased with Hanford, and are convinced that its great possibilities will make it very near the leading town in Central California before many years. We are located in the Farmers & Merchants Bank building, and the latch string is always out. Drop in and bring your "knittin'."

It is with considerable pride that we send forth this, the second issue of the Western Bee Journal. From all sides have come words of praise and good will, and in many instances accompanied with the stuff that bears out the statements made in this direction. We have made some little effort to get out such a journal as will merit the support, not only of our own people, but of those who have their homes beyond the Rockies. It pleases us to say that the encouragement we are receiving is by no means small. From all parts of the earth have come subscriptions. Already our circulation has extended to Germany, Ireland, France, Belgium, England and Australia. The West Indies have sent for our paper, and we dare say that in a very short time longer, we shall be able to say that this journal circulates in every civilized country

on earth. We are glad that so many people find themselves ready to come to the front, as they have done. We have been getting hundreds of letters from friends in which we read the way they feel toward us. We take the liberty to quote from a few. We are constrained to call them "bouquets," and here are a few samples:

Harry E. Hill, editor of the American Bee-Keeper, says: "You are making a fine start."

O. L. Abbott, of Selma, Cal., says: "Your paper is beyond question the leading paper for beekeepers in the West. A man who does not take your paper is neglecting a duty to himself."

J. N. Fleharty, of Laton, Cal., says: "I wish to congratulate you on the fine paper you are putting out. As soon as people find out that you are publishing such a paper as this, your subscription list will grow as fast as that of any other bee paper has ever done."

M. S. Green, of San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I predict that before your paper is two years old, it will have a circulation of 10,000. It is the only bee journal that is on the right track to be of any particular value to Western beekeepers. While the Eastern papers are good, and ably edited, they do not treat of Western conditions in a way to be considered while we have a paper like yours published here at home."

Gleanings says: "Vol. I, No. 1, of this new Journal is out, published by P. F. Adelsbach, Hanford, Cal., where the dispute between the pear grow-

ers and beemen took place. That's just where we need a representative. The new exchange is very good in every way."

The American Bee Journal says: "Western Bee Journal is the name of the latest claimant upon the attention of beekeepers. The June issue—Vol. I, No. 1, is on our desk. Mr. P. F. Adelsbach, of California, is its editor and proprietor. * * * This new paper is the result of the union of the Pacific States Bee Journal and the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal. It is a great improvement over the former, but hardly equal to what the latter was. Still, it gives promise of being a publication worthy of the patronage of the beekeepers in the territory which it seems to desire to cover, if we may judge from its name."

Western Bee Journal.

P. F. Adelsbach, Editor and Publisher.

Application made for entrance as second-class matter at Hanford Post Office.

HANFORD, CAL., JULY 1904.

TERMS. ONE DOLLAR per year, or two years for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. To all foreign countries, postage 24 cents extra.

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DISCONTINUANCES. This journal will be sent to subscribers until orders are received or its discontinuance. We will give notice just before the subscription expires, and if we do not receive notice to stop the paper we shall assume that the subscriber wishes his Journal continued and will pay for it soon.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

Advertisements inserted in this Column at the rate of ONE CENT A WORD for each insertion, cash with the order. No order accepted for less than 25 cents.

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..WHAT THEY SAY..

W. H. Putnam,
River Falls, Wisc.

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

Yours truly,
ELIAS FOX.

Hilsboro, Wisc.

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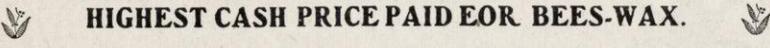


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