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Vol. 2.

JULY 1, 1897.

No. 7.

The Pacific.. Bee Journal.



Monthly Illustrated, Devoted to the Profitable Improvement in Apiculture, Especially on the Pacific Slope. Price 5 Cents, 50 Cents per Year.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: U. S. A.



THE WONDER FUTURE OF API CULTURE (See pages 13-14-15).

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The Pacific Bee Journal.



Devoted to the Profitable improvement in Apiculture, especially on the Pacific slope.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

B. S. K. BENNETT AND E. S. EATON,
365 East Second Street,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

B. S. K. BENNETT,
Editor and Business Manager.
B. S. EATON,
Associate Editor.

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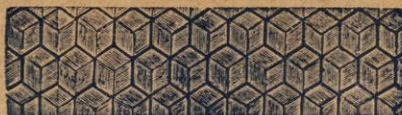
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See advertisement in January B. P. J.

W. W. BLISS, Duarte, Cal.

QUEENS, SURE!



Italian,
Leather,
Golden.

*You get the Queen Bee,
Bees will get the Honey.*

WE are done with Hybrids and Blacks, that starve to death, while Italians are gathering more than they consume. Our large mountain apiaries are sadly decreased in number, for the want of Italian queens. The calls for queens were so numerous last year, we had no queens to spare for our own apiaries. In fact, we did not think it worth while to re-queen on a dry year, such as '96 was. Hence, a loss for the Italians we did have made surplus honey, while other bees were being fed.

There is a moral in this for, in a good year, such as '97 promises to be, with its fifteen inches of rain, it is an assured fact that Italians will gather twice as much as other bees will; and all this from a change of queens, which can be made at so nominal a cost. Surely a good business investment.

For rearing queens, we are using the Alley plan, having cells built out on the populous colonies. We destroy all smooth, deformed and small cells and queens, as we are working for a reputation.

	Each.			Lots of a Dozen.		
	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.
Untested	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$0 75	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$ 7 50
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BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.,

365 East Second Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Honey Market Reports.

NEW YORK—Honey—Demand for comb fallen off a little. Fancy white in demand; beeswax advancing; supply light. Fancy white comb, 10; No. 1 white, 9, fancy amber, etc.; No. 1 amber, 7; fancy, dark, 7; white extracted, 5½; amber, 4½; dark, 3½@3¼. Beeswax, 26@27.

MILWAUKEE—Honey—Fancy white, 12@14; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; white extracted, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4. Beeswax, 26 and 27. Demand on honey fallen off a little; our supply of choice qualities not large. Better qualities wanted.

DENVER—Honey—Fancy white, 11; No. 1 white, 10; fancy amber, 9; white extracted, 6; amber, 5. Beeswax, 25. We are having a good demand for our brand of extracted honey.

BOSTON—Honey—Fancy white, 13; No. 1, 11 and 12; white extracted, 7 and 8; amber, 5 and 6. Beeswax, 25 and 26. Lighter demand owing to warm weather.

DETROIT—Honey—Fancy white, 10 and 12; No. 1 white, 10 and 11; fancy amber, 8 and 9; No. 1 amber, 7 and 8; white extracted, 5 and 6; amber, 4 and 5. Beeswax, 25.

SAN FRANCISCO—Honey—Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 9; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 9; fancy dark, 5; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. New honey of fine quality.

LOS ANGELES. — Honey. — Fancy white, 9@10; No. 1 white, 8@9; fancy amber, 6; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. No honey demand. None selling. Prices slight upward tendency. Not a big crop.

CINCINNATI—Honey.—No. 1 white, 12@13. No. 1 amber, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted white, 5@6. Beeswax, 22@25. Demand fair for beeswax.

KANSAS CITY.—Honey.—No. 1 white, 13; No. 1 amber, 12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted white, 6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@4½. Beeswax, 25.

CLEVELAND—Honey—Fancy white, 12@12½; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Beeswax scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

CHICAGO.—Honey.—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 11; fancy amber, 8@9; No. 1 amber, 7@8; fancy dark, 8@10; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted white, 5@7; amber, 4½@5; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 25@27. Stocks light. Market bare of comb honey. Choice comb, with sell at top prices.

PHILADELPHIA. — Honey. — Fancy white, 8; No. 1 white, 7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey; beeswax always in demand.

ST. LOUIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 23@23½. Extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Choice white comb honey in good demand. Extracted goes well in October.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 9@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted, white, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4½@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Comb honey cleaned up. A good outlet for good grading and crating in comb honey. The common qualities of comb we find difficulty to dispose of. Extracted steady. New water white goes at full quotations.

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R. A. Burnett, 163 South Water street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

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The Beekeepers' Review

Has several points of superiority. 1st. It gives the reports of the Michigan Experiment Apiary—gives them each month, as soon as possible after the work is done, while they are fresh and of newsy character, and can be of some benefit. 2d. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3d. F. L. Thompson, a practical bee keeper and thorough linguist, reads twelve of the leading foreign bee journals, and each month, furnishes the gist of what he finds in them that is valuable. There are other points of excellence possessed by the *Review*, but these three are to be found in no other journal. The *Review* is \$1.00 a year. Ask for a sample, or send 10 cents for three late but different issues.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

Convention Notice.

Secretaries please keep us posted as regards to future meetings in the States.

THE Central California Beekeepers' Association will hold a meeting at Traver, the first Wednesday in September. Invitations are extended to the Brother Beekeepers to come. Bring your wife and daughters.



BEEKEEPERS! Save money by using our FOOT-POWER CIRCULAR SAW in making Hives, Frames, and Cases. Can be used in many ways in the Apiary and on the farm. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free.

W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO.,

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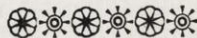
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Is none too good for you, especially where the best costs no more than the no goods.

The picture on the side shows the most popular case made. The glass is easily put in, the case made of soft, dry, white lumber, and very accurately cut; in fact, our patrons say the case is perfect.



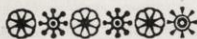
Non-Drip.

That is the case that is perfectly tight. Have strips for sections to rest on, and space for paper packing.

Prices.

(With Glass.)

Plain case, cover nailed on, lot of 25 to 100, 11 cents.
250 cases \$ 27 00
500 " 52 00
1000 " 100 00
Hand holes 1/4 cent per case extra.



The Bennett Bee Hive Co.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE IMPROVEMENT OF APICULTURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Published by B. S. K. Bennett, 365 E. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.

50 cents per year.

VOL. 2.

JULY, 1897.

NO. 7.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Three carloads of honey were last night shipped out from here.—*Tempe (Ariz.) News, June 19.*

J. Webster Johnson went to Phoenix this morning to superintend the loading of a shipment of honey that is to be made from there.—*Tempe (Ariz.) News, June 16.*

Mr. Forney, late of Iowa, while trying to hive a swarm of bees, was stricken with apoplexy. He was found by his wife lying under a gum tree and being stung by many bees.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Express, June 18.*

M. D. Nichols, who resides near the reservoir, has the thanks of the *Advocate* family for a frame of delicious water white honey. Mr. Nichols has made several noticeable improvements on his ranch this season, among them a neat little dwelling.—*Escondido (Cal.) Advocate, June 18.*

L. F. Austin, who spent the winter here at the Hotel Escondido, and who at various times assisted in the mechanical department of this office, is now working on Harbison's bee ranch, near Dehesa. He writes us that B. D. Brooks of this place is also employed there at present.—*Escondido (Cal.) Times, June 18.*

Shipments of honey have begun from this valley, and the number of carload lots which will be shipped this season will surpass that of any other season in this valley. The honey crop is much greater than in the past, and the prices quoted in the Eastern markets much higher and as a consequence the honey men are happy.—*Phoenix (Ariz.) Herald, June 18.*

Mr. Gaunt of Armona, met quite a loss last week. In some unaccountable way fire broke out near his apiary, and it was quite a while before it was discovered. Over fifty stands of bees were destroyed entirely and many others injured. The loss is between \$200 and \$300 at a low estimate.—*Hanford (Cal.) Journal, June 15.*

Thos. Reinhardt's 11-year-old son got a

forefinger smashed in the cogwheels of a honey extractor last Friday. Dr. Rainey attended the case.—*San Jacinto (Cal.) Register, June 17.*

[An extractor should not be sold that has an uncovered gear. All of the Bennett Bee Hive Co. honey extractors have a cast-iron shield covering the gear.—ED.]

A HONEY COMBINE.

Advices reached the *Grocery World* during the week that a project is on foot to effect a combine on California honey. If this has not already been done, it will be done within a very few days. It is stated that the parties to the combine have secured over 90 per cent. of the entire output of California honey. The concern will be known as the California Honey Exchange, and will have but one agent in the entire East.

A combination of this sort on California honey is a very important movement, inasmuch as California supplies the bulk of the American honey demand. A combination controlling the California output could manipulate the American market to a great extent. Foreign honey at present can hardly be considered as a competitor of the California product, inasmuch as it is higher in price while inferior in quality. The imported honey is packed in barrels and half barrels, and is almost invariably dirty, while the California variety is clean and clear and is packed in small tins.

It is said that while the combine hopes to get a higher price than has been ruling on California honey, the main object of the movement is to establish uniform grades, the absence of which in the past has been a drawback to the building up of a large trade in this product.

New crop California honey is now being offered in Philadelphia at the lowest price ever known at the opening of the season by about one-half cent per pound. The crop is expected to be unusually large, and a large quantity will be shipped East.—*Grocery World, May 28.*

Turkeys can be grown and fattened as cheaply as chickens. They are great foragers, and get a share of their food from the fields and pastures. The profits from turkeys this year must certainly be satisfactory to the grower, and he is fortunate who has two or three hundred matured for market.

THE BEEKEEPERS

Hold their Regular Meeting in Hanford—
Apiaries in Fresno County Reported Dis-
eased with Foul Brood—Officers Elected.

THE Central California Beekeepers' Association, whose members are scattered in the counties of Kings, Fresno and Tulare, met at the City Hall, Hanford, June 2, 1897, President J. H. Hart in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read by secretary. W. A. H. Gilstrap objected to so much of the minutes as claimed he made a personal attack on J. F. Flory on the tare question. A motion to accept the minutes was lost. With the above explanation attached the minutes then passed.

The constitution was amended to allow any beekeeper to be elected to membership. The by-laws were amended so that the treasurer is not required to give bonds. Members, having been notified by the secretary, must be delinquent eighteen months to sever connection with the association. Any person can visit the meetings of the association. The annual meeting shall be on the first Wednesday in June of each year.

Mr. Miller of Fresno, proposed to let beekeepers have cans in nailed-up cases in car lots (1400) at 48 cents per case in San Francisco, and 53 cents here, or in lots of 50 to 100 cases at 58 cents. He proposed to take the first honey marketed at 3 cents for the cans, the honey to be delivered at Hanford or Armona, where he will buy this season, or he will take cash at that time. Mr. Miller favors a case without a partition, while Eastern dealers, as reported by the secretary, either have no choice or favor the partition. He promises actual tare. As Mr. Miller has shipped honey his views were received with considerable weight.

B. L. Barney prosecuted his claims as a honey dealer, promising actual tare, and said he could handle cans and cases at not over 50 cents per case in San Francisco, but he could not decide definitely until he investigated further.

The Kutner-Goldstein Company was reported as offering cans at 23 cents each.

The final offer of M. R. Madary of Fresno was given by R. L. Epperson at 55 cents per case and cans put up in lots of twenty or more, or 19 cents per can. This is f. o. b. at Hanford with cash or satisfactory security. He did not want producers to "tie their honey up."

W. W. Wilkinson of Grangeville, and T. M. Skelton of Selma, were elected to membership.

The branding plate belonging to the association was ordered from Clovis to Madary's planing mill at Fresno.

W. A. H. Gilstrap reported that he knew

of several apiaries in Fresno county which were diseased with foul brood, which, although causing no danger to consumers of honey, spreads sad havoc among the bees. J. F. Flory considered it much easier to exterminate when running extracted honey. Mr. Stears had been selected for a Foul Brood Inspector at a former meeting, but T. M. Kelton favored Mr. Roberts, who held that office by State appointment in one of the Eastern States. J. H. Hart thought the proper way was to burn the diseased colonies. J. F. Flory offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Inasmuch as it is reported that there is foul brood in Fresno county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Central California Bee-Keepers' Association, recommend that the bee-keepers of Fresno County petition the the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County to appoint a Foul Brood Inspector for the prevention of its further spread and for its further eradication."

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Flory, Hanford; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Boldon, Tulare, for Tulare County; and J. F. Flory, Lemoore, for Kings County; Secretary, W. A. H. Gilstrap, Caruthers, Treasurer, F. E. Brown, Hanford; Executive Board, J. H. Hart, Hanford, A. W. Filson, Lemoore; the president, secretary and treasurer.

The secretary was instructed to notify producers by postal that the association recommends sixty pounds of honey put in each can and mark the case "120 lbs. net."

F. E. Brown called for the state law on adulteration, which was read.

The Honey Exchange and J. C. McCubbin's work in connection with it, was discussed, without learning definitely whether it is of benefit to the members of the exchange.

A motion to pay the secretary one-third of the gross receipts for his services was passed.

The members were requested to keep the president informed, from time to time, of the amount of money on hand, and he to keep the vice-presidents of the several counties posted about the best markets. He is supposed to keep in touch with buyers. Producers will please remember to write to Joseph Flory, Hanford, Cal.

There was a good attendance, with an unusual number of ladies present, which, it is hoped, will be the rule hereafter.

The association adjourned to meet at Traver on the first Wednesday in next September.

After the meeting was dismissed quite a number decided to meet at R. L. Epperson's place near Easton at 10 o'clock a. m., June 7th, to examine the diseased apiaries.

STUNG BY ANGRY BEES.

W. M. Parker, formerly a member of the firm of Parker & Reed of this city, narrowly escaped being stung to death by a swarm of bees near the mouth of Devil canyon yesterday morning, while his horse, which was first attacked by the bees, may not survive the fearful stinging it received.

With his family, Mr. Parker had started to the canyon for a day in the mountains, and was nearing the mouth of the canyon, along the wagon road, when he noticed a swarm of bees approaching, and as they came nearer he began to fear they would light on his vehicles, and perhaps sting some of the members of his family. So calling to his wife and children to jump and make for the nearest bushes, all of them quickly left the buggy and ran for the underbrush. Parker followed, but the bees continued to settle on the buggy and on the horse, and the frightened animal at once began to try and free itself. Its struggles only maddened the bees, and thousands of them lit on the struggling beast, and stung him until from sheer pain he fell to the ground, and the harness held him fast.

At this Parker ran back to help free the horse, when the infuriated insects swarmed about his head, literally covered his face and neck, and stinging him in every exposed spot. Later the physician who was in attendance said that a pin point could not be placed on the victim's head, face or neck, where the bees had not stung him, and it required considerable time to pull out the stings which were left in his face.

Mrs. Parker hastened to the nearest ranchers for help, and as quickly as possible he was taken there, and stimulants given. Strong black coffee was made, while mustard poultices were applied to counteract the poison. Later in the day Parker was brought down to the city, but he is very ill, and while the physician is of the opinion that the danger is past and that Parker will recover. If it had not been for the prompt treatment he received, the attack would probably have been fatal. The horse was frightfully stung, and the effect on it is doubtful.

JOHNSON CARVELL & CO. REPORT A VERY SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

This is their first year's experience in honey, although they have been handling other coast products for many years. They are careful, conservative people, and will be a creditable and worthy addition to our list of honey buyers. (See page 20.)—ED.

REMOVING COMB HONEY FROM THE HIVE.

BY A. B. MELLEN.

AFTER the bees have made a really fine article of comb honey, it is often materially injured by the inexperienced beekeeper in removing it from the hive and packing it in the shipping cases. The first move in taking off honey is generally to smoke the bees. Smoke is all right, but please bear in mind that a little smoke will drive the bees while too much only confuses them. I generally blow a little smoke on the alighting board—just enough to divert the guards at the entrance of the hive—then remove the cover, and as I raise the painted cloth which covers the sections I blow smoke across the top of the sections (against the wind if there is any). This allows just enough cold smoke to drift into the sections to send the bees scampering below. Now, turn the super quickly on its edge, so that the wind will blow through the super from the top, as it is set on the hive and, with a Coggshall's bee brush, quickly brush the bees from the bottom of the super into the next one below, or into the hive. In this way nearly all of the bees will be gotten out of the super at the start. Now, pile the supers up six or eight high, if you have that many to take off at one time, and place a double cone bee escape on top of the pile; then just watch those six or eight different families of bees hustle each other out of those sections and make a bee line for their own hive.

While the Porter bee escape works very well on the hive, I prefer the above plan, as it saves one handling of the supers full of honey. Then, again, the honey is all piled in good shape to run into the honey house at sundown. The cone escapes never get clogged with dead bees or propolis.

I have sometimes noticed a beekeeper taking off comb honey—and he was old enough to know better—approach the hive and give the bees a drastic smoking at the entrance, thereby driving a large portion of the bees into the top super. Then he would yank off the hive cover with a snap—a cloth on top of the sections was only a nuisance to him; then in went another deluge of smoke, among the white capping of the section honey. Next, off came the super of honey, just boiling full of bees. He then tried the "shake out" process, generally accompanied with a sort of war dance, with exclamations that sounded like "bad Injin" talk. The super would then be set up edgewise on the ground, while the nozzle of the smoker was applied to the openings on one side, while the bee brush got in its work on the other side, and the

apiarist (?) pumped smoke through the nice, white honey, until it looked, tasted and smelled as if it had been the very last thing rescued from a burning barn.

Late in the season the bees are loth to leave the sections, even after they have been piled up in the bee yard for several hours; but if the supers can be left out over night the bees will either get out early in the morning or cluster in a few sections, when they can be lifted out and shaken on the ground, after which they will soon find their way home. All leaking or uncapped sections can be returned to the hive for the bees to finish during the working season, or packed as second class. If not filled well enough to sell they can be extracted, and used for baits next season. In fact, I try to have the bees draw foundation as late in the season as possible, in order to have a lot of drawn combs to start the next season with.

While on this subject, under the good of the order, I might be permitted to say a few words about packing and marketing the honey. Since the advent of the deep-cell foundation, the cheerful idiot is again cavorting on his hobby of bogus comb honey, filled with glucose, sugar, syrup, etc., *ad nauseum*. Life is too short to make a personal matter of it with those chattering Jack-er-daws, and some of the honey is packed in such a slovenly manner as to justify the bees in disowning it. Therefore, to my mind, the best thing for a self-respecting comb honey producer to do is to see that his honey is put up in proper shape, and then label each section, stating thereon that it contains "Pure Honey," and adding his name and address as a guarantee that it is the unvexed product of the bees. Section labels, printed in four colors, cost only 75 cents a thousand, and can be had for less in larger lots. That is only 7½ cents for labels enough to label 100 lbs. of honey. To put them on rapidly, just brush the paste on the sections after they are all packed, then lay the labels on and smooth with a clean, dry cloth.

The middle man generally does not like to see the sections labelled with the producer's name, but, under the existing circumstances, it seems necessary, and will not interfere with his calling in the least, for as long as we allow a few private individuals and corporations to own and control our money, we will be confronted with a restricted market and falling prices, which makes the middleman a necessity. And when we mount on that wave of prosperity (let her wave) we will need him just the same, for then the producer cannot afford to take the time to hunt a purchaser for his products.

ACTON, CAL., JUNE 17, 1897.

PUGILISTIC ALIAS.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

THE North American Beekeepers' Association, alias the United States Beekeepers' Union, born at Lincoln, Neb., in the year of our Lord, 1896, generated into existence. Its prime object was to enter the pugilistic ring for the championship of the United States. This young alias, with a well-developed bump of combativeness, has now determined to challenge the mixers of glucose, but in order to make the contest interesting, they have called on every beekeeper in the land to subscribe one dollar to a fund which will represent the States.

In order to make this a successful contest, it would be necessary as in the case with Corbett and Fitzsimons, to have State laws passed (like California and Wisconsin,) by which this interesting genius may be declared the winner. But the meanest feature of all is that these numskull beekeepers do not respond, and with a feeling of ingratitude declare that if proper laws were inaugurated, such as hereinbefore mentioned, this alias would not be desired.

The cold shoulder which alias has received at the hands of beekeepers, has aroused his feeling of indignation, and he now bites with venomous intent at the National Beekeepers' Union, an organization ripe with age and experience, ever ready and willing to protect and promote the interests of all.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL.

THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

MET at Hanford, June 3, 1897. The first business of importance was to change the Constitution and By-laws so that any beekeeper could be elected to membership, abolishing the twenty-colony limit; that any one can attend the meetings of the association; the treasurer is not required to give bonds; the annual meetings changed from March to June, and eighteen mouths' delinquency, on due notice of the secretary, works forfeiture of membership.

Local dealers offered cans and cases for extracted honey at 55 to 60 cents per case and two cans. Mr. Miller of Selma, recommended a case without partition, considering it from the standpoint of a shipper. Other dealers give the preference to the partition, but it is generally supposed those without partitions will be generally used this season. Mr. Miller and B. L. Barney of Hanford, promised to recognize actual tare, buying the full net weight of honey.

The association requested all producers to put 60-lbs. net weight in each can, and

marking each honey case "120 lbs. net."

Foul brood was reported by several Fresno county apiarists. The association requested the Fresno county beekeepers to petition the Supervisors of that county to appoint a Foul Brood Inspector. Mr. Roberts of Clifton, was the general choice so far as an expression was had.

Election of officers for the year by ballot, without nominations, resulted as follows:

President—Jos. Flory, Hanford.
 Vice-President—J. F. Boldon, Tulare, for Tulare county.
 Vice-President—J. W. Paine, Selma, for Fresno county.
 Vice-President—J. F. Flory, Lemoore, for Kings county.
 Secretary—W. A. H. Gilstrap, Caruthers.
 Treasurer—F. E. Brown, Hanford.

Director J. C. McChubbin's work in the honey exchange was criticised by some who were not members of the exchange, but was vindicated by members and non-members. Exchange members were undecided about the advantages of membership.

Members are requested to keep the president informed as to amount of honey on hand from time to time, and he is supposed to keep the vice-presidents of the several counties posted on the markets, members to have needed information near home by this plan.

The association adjourned to meet at Traver, Sept. 1st, where we hope a large number will be present.

On June 7th, several beekeepers examined some foul brood bees seven miles southwest of Fresno. The disease seems to have a good hold on several apiaries. You may expect a petition for an inspector to go before the Board of Supervisors, (whose chairman owns an apiary,) at its next meeting.

The mountain honey crop in this part of the State is light. Good prospect in the valley.

CARUTHERS, CAL., JUNE 15, 1897.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 11, 1897.

Pacific Bee Journal, Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication received, will try and comply with your request. I appreciate your kindness and will cheerfully do what I can. I have got up a somewhat new style of super, which is a little different to anything I have before seen. It almost entirely covers the sections, thus saving much work cleaning the sections with the honey board and bee escape. I think it is a first-class hive. If you think favorable of it, will send particulars. We have our foul brood law through all right; while it could be improved some, it will accomplish the desired result. My health is much improved.

Wishing you much success, I am, yours truly,
 E. L. LOVESEY.

Condensed Review of Bee Journals.

(Reviewing the *American Bee Journal*.)

The Delectable Bee-Space Arraigned.
 —By "Common Sense Beekeeping," pp. 259.

Among the fruitful causes of the success in beekeeping, the centralization of heat is the chief point to be observed. The writer believes that the bee-space has killed thousands of bushels of bee brood in the comb, in the spring, as well as many more matured bees between the combs in the winter.

Do you ask "How?" I answer, "By preparing the hive for the sudden contraction of the cluster, which uncovers the brood-nest in the spring, when the weather changes from the intense warm, mid-day sunlight to the cold and shivering storms so common to the spring season, which blows the cold draught of death into the bee hive by puffing away the heat of the brood nest and scattering it through the bee-space, around and above the brood frame, to the further corner of the hive, to condense and waste, while shivering bees huddle together to avoid the chilling draught. The bee-spaces act in the same way in a hive that a dozen or more holes will act in the bottom of a hen's nest.

The bee-space may be handy for the beekeeper's fingers, but it is bad for his pocket in still another way—it keeps the bees out of the section where the surplus honey is stored."

* * *

Salt Water Cure for Paralysis and Foul Brood.—A. B. J., pp. 308.

Extraordinary claims are being made for electrolyzed sodium water, it having been proven a useful disinfectant for sewerage, removing bad odors, stopping fermentation, killing microbes, etc. To produce electrolyzed sodium water, take a jar—glass or earthen ware—fill it with salt water any strength you desire; then take two copper wires, attach one to the negative and one to the positive wires of a battery, and insert the copper wires into the jar of salt water, and turn on the electricity. The stronger the battery the quicker the water becomes electrified, thus dissolving certain salts contained in the mixture, as I am informed, and removing the electric current from the water leaves it in an electrolyzed state. If strongly charged, a taste will give you some idea of the difference between electrolyzed and the plain salt water.

To properly treat a colony of bees af-

fectured with paralysis, one must have a Lenox atomizer, (which can be procured for about thirty-five cents, by mail, and no beekeeper should be without one), a good stiff scrub brush and two solutions of salt water—No. 1 and No. 2—No. 1 being a strong brine and No. 2 sufficiently salt to taste of it quite perceptibly.

Remove the frames and bees from the hive to be treated to another hive or box, then give the hive a thorough scrubbing with Solution No. 1—bottom board and all; then lay a thin or light cover over the hive, having placed the hive on its stand. Then shake every bee from a frame and, with the sprayer, thoroughly spray the frame, comb, brood and eggs, and set it in the hive, and so on until all have been thus treated. Follow this by shaking the bees at the entrance and cover the hive with the hive cover. In five days take off the cover and thoroughly spray the combs, brood and bees. This time you need not move the frames, but send a spray down between them pretty thoroughly, using Solution No. 2, and continue every five days, as long as you see the bees showing symptoms of infection.

* * *

Keeping Qualities of Extracted Honey.

—Mr. C. H. Clayton, of Los Angeles Co., Cal., the framer of the excellent anti-adulteration-of-honey law in that State, wrote us as follows, May 1 :

EDITOR YORK:—A recent issue of the *California Fruit Grower* calls the attention of dealers, grocers and shippers of honey to the new law affecting their interests (the anti-adulteration law which is published), and among other things has the following choice gem: "They cannot put up an extracted honey which in any way is a compound, even though it is a fact that an absolutely pure honey is lacking in keeping qualities. They cannot manufacture or sell a honey which is an admixture, no matter how innocent or desirable that mixture may be."

* * *

(Review of "Gleanings" in *Bee Culture*.)

Queen Cells by Wholesale, pp. 365.—A fine picture is shown where one frame or stick contains seventeen fine queen cells out of nineteen, another seventeen out of eighteen starts, while in another all cells are excepted. These starts are made from strips of drone comb cells. They are cut down to about one-quarter of an inch in depth, then attached to a bar with melted wax, a little royal jelly placed in every other cell, at the bottom; then the larvae from a good breeder is transferred to these cells. The stick used to transfer the larvae is a piece of section stuff, one end

being one-eighth of an inch wide, the other one-sixteenth, as fine as can be sharpened, with the point bent just a little, so as to slip under a larvae.

* * *

Cleats on Bellows of Bee Smoker, pp. 372.—Cleats of $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ -inch stuff tacked on the four edges of the bellows of a bee smoker, where the fingers come, will be a good aid to hold the smoker by, and renders it less liable to drop.

Burlap phosphate sacks or gum sacks are mentioned as good smoker fuels.

* * *

Preparing Comb Honey for Shipment, pp. 380.—Mark crates requesting the freight handlers to load lengthwise of car. When using small crates, nail two or more together. This stops the tossing of cases from one man to another.

* * *

Pettit's New System for Producing Comb Honey, pp. 382.—The greatest trick in comb production, completing all sections in supers at one time, especially the outside rows; no difference how big the super. System used with the moveable bottom Dovetailed hives. Wedges are gotten out 20 inches long, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch square at the larger end, feather edge at the other. The hive body is raised, the wedges placed on the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bee-space cleats, thus raising the frames $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the bottom boards at the front and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at the back of hive, giving a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch entrance and more ventilation, while top of hive is tight. The bees, in coming from the field, are scattered all over the hive and, not being able to reach the frames, they go to the sides and back of the hive, thus finishing supers equally.

Another kind is a double bee-space on the outside of the last row of sections. A separator is bored full of 5-16 or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch holes; four cleats are nailed onto this separator, the cleats resting against the upper sides, giving the incoming bee full access to outside tier of sections. [The theory is good, the success of practice better. The Pettit's system is spoken highly of by those who have tried it here.—ED.]

* * *

(The *Beekeepers' Review*.)

Editor Hutchinson, pp. 98, writes of the Weed deep cell foundation, stating that while many think this foundation will aid artificial comb honey making, others imagine the drawn comb will lessen the price of comb honey. But the editor has only one ground for complaint, viz: That the comb will be leathery, tough and unnatural. When comb is melted it is wax. In the eating of comb honey the foundation is often left untouched; no one wants it. Were it not for what Mr. Root says of the

bees thinning this new comb, Editor Hutchinson would condemn and oppose the whole thing, so I feel that we must wait until we test the product. There are a few things Brother Root is doing that I wish he would not do—that of using his journal to gradually build up, in advance, a sentiment in favor of the new product, by giving a sketch and portrait of Mr. Weed, with compliments of highest praise. Then, in a later issue he describes the new product and shows illustrations of how thin it can be made. Then there is talk about consumers liking "fishbone" to chew on, and again, we are asked not to talk so much about "fishbone." Now it looks as though Root was trying to work up an advance sentiment in this product's favor.

* * *

(Reviewing *Progressive Beekeeper*.)

Thos. G. Newman, pp. 140, says: "Now, comb honey is in danger, and every true friend of the pursuit will array himself against the use of the "manufactured comb," which is so full of danger to the industry. Its use is not practical. It cannot be profitably shipped and used. The packing will almost make it prohibitive. In fact, I think that it is the wildest scheme of folly ever advanced in connection with beekeeping, and one which is second to none in its baneful influences and ultimate results.

* * *

There is something beautiful about a real good Christian person whose soul fairly beams forth with rays of love and honesty, whose deeds sparkle like dewdrops in the morning sunlight, but we have little use for a man who uses his religion to advertise his business. He corrupts rather than does good. The penitentiary is full of such men.

Questions Answers

PIRU CITY, CAL., June 16, 1897.

Please tell me how to have drones for late queen raising? S. H. D.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 20, 1897.

FRIEND DOUGLAS—You can keep drones quite late, and in this county you may have drones almost the year round, simply by selecting a colony, such which you wish to breed drones with, and feeding the same a little every day, for as long as the bees are in such a condition that they have something coming in, they will not kill off the drones; of course you must not neglect the feeding, for if you do, then in a few

days they will kill them off. You may also keep drones for the purpose of late mating in a colony which is kept queenless. Probably this latter plan would answer best for you.

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ELK RIVER, CAL., May 21, 1897.

Mr. Bennett.

DEAR SIR—I would like to know how I have to send 50 cents for the BEE JOURNAL. I did not get the April and May numbers. Would not like to miss them, as I am a new beginner with bees. I would like to ask a few questions: How to prevent the bees from swarming, and what to do if two or more swarms unite together? Will close for this time. Will ask more the next time. Yours truly, FRANK E.

SCRIBNER, HUMEOLT COUNTY, CAL.

First—You can send money for the P. B. J. by P. O. order or by registered letter.

Second—The prevention of swarming is a problem not yet solved, although swarming may be prevented to some extent by cutting out the queen cells at the proper time, and by the use of full sheets of foundation in the brood frames. Also, by the caging of the queen at the beginning of the honey flow. Besides this, there are other plans practiced by beekeepers; but to prevent swarming, and to secure a full crop of honey at the same time, is a problem yet to be solved.

Third—If two or more swarms unite, it may be well to divide the united swarm, and see that each has a queen; but, if the swarm is not too large, it is best to hive as one swarm, and give sufficient room for surplus. The bees will kill off all but one queen. The colony then being a strong one, will store some honey for you.

Some good work on apiculture, such as "Langstrth on the Honey Bee" (revised), will be of great help to beginners.

B. S. BRANTIGAN,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Apiarist for Bennett Bee Hive Co.

Kind Remarks.

PIRU, CAL., May 29, 1897.

B. S. K. Bennett, Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR—Untested Italian queen and introduced May 23d. Today, May 29th, she has eggs in every cell in the hive. I am more than pleased with her. She is a beauty. Yours truly,

S. H. DOUGLASS.

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WILDOMAR, CAL., May 26, 1897.

Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN—Yours, also a comb honey shipping crate received. In reply will say that the crate is a very nice one. I am now

handling bees for Mr. A. M. Peters of Fallbrook, and that he has had 2000 cases sent here and 1000 to Fallbrook that I wish were as good as yours, but they are very far from it. They cost a trifle over 12 cents delivered in Wildomar, including glass, two long thin strips and five short thin strips.

The idea of your wooden glass is a good one, if only it would be generally adopted.

To my notion it is a shame that we should have to pay over 6½ cents freight on shipping cases to Eastern points, and then give them with the honey. I will say that I wish your case was seen by us before ordering our supply. I do not know who made ours, but they cannot be used as they are. As the bees are slacking up so much, I fear we have too many already. I have charge of four apiaries, 650 swarms. There are two men and teams waiting for me, so that I am in a hurry now, but will be pleased to assist you at any time to help to do good in any form. Respectfully,

I. S. CROWFOOT.

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SANTA ANA, CAL., May 4, 1897.

The reports come in that the bees are working well most of the time, but in many sections the feed is short and the crop is quite uncertain.

S. H. O. S.

Cheering Remarks.

DE LUZ, CAL., May 10, 1897.

Messrs. Bennett & Co.

DEAR SIRS—The goods I ordered of you May 4th, came all right and prompt. Thanks for same and for your kindness. My bees seem to be doing well in the swarming line, as I have had and saved forty-five swarms from fifty-six colonies. I am waiting to see if they begin storing surplus before ordering tanks, etc., as I don't want to go deeper than I can help until I see some surety of success. With thanks and best wishes for your success I am,

Respectfully,

JOHN C. MYERS.

P. S. I also received the P. B. J. Thanks.

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BAKERSFIELD, CAL., May 25, 1897.

Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTS—Your favor of the 22d received; also your sample honey case, which has received due attention.

Your honey case is very neat, and cannot well see how those who favor the use of the 24-lb. case, can well improve on it. The sliding cover is nice.

I have always used a 36-lb. case, and always found it very acceptable to the trade; and the result of my correspondence with dealers on the subject of honey cases for

the coming season, leads me to decide to continue its use for the reason that it costs no more; weighs very little more, and disposes of one-third more honey, which is worth considering during these times of low-priced honey.

I will send you by W., F. & Co. a sample of my case, and will be pleased to receive your price per case for, say 2000 delivered f. o. b. cars here.

I wish to explain that the maker last season (as you will see) made the case ¼ of an inch too short, and the glass and strips were also short, necessitating the use of a tin strip to hold the glass and strips in. Of course I don't want to have to use the tin this season. Yours very truly,

W. J. DOHERTY.

LOW PRICES TO REDUCE SURPLUS STOCK.

Goods are in perfect condition, of good seasoned material. Will be sold at the following prices, while they last, delivered at our railroad depot, but no freight paid:

	List Price.	R'd'c'd to
175 24-lb. Comb Honey Cases, glass, 3x16 (center case, Picture No. 3).....	\$ 13	\$ 11
10 No. 3, ½-story, 10-frame Dovetailed hives, last year's stock.....	1 30	75
80 No. 4, 10-frame Supers, exc. sections.....	35	25
90 No. 1, 10-frame Bodies (are made rather rough).....	30	20
50 10-frame Gable Covers (old style).....	20	08
150 8-frame Bottoms (clear stock).....	12	10
1 15-inch Dunham Foundation Mill (not new).....		20 00
1 12-inch Root Foundation Mill (used some).....		25 00
2 Novice Honey Extractors (take 12-inch frame).....		8 00
1 Dipping Tank (screened).....		2 00
2 Dadant Uncapping Cans (Root's make, new).....		7 00
3 4-frame Reversible Extractors (12-inch basket).....		24 00
4 Root, 1½ story, 8-frame Hives.....		1 00

Cash must accompany all orders and reference must be made to "Surplus Stock," using names and numbers found in this list.

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE CO

MONTEREY, March 8, 1897.

Friend Bennett—Replying to your postal, I will say that when I was at Gonzales, my high-water mark was about 100 colonies. Since I came to Monterey, as agent for the steamship company, I have kept only such few colonies as I can find time to attend, aside from other duties.

I don't feel right to write regularly for bee papers now, because I am not getting the continued and extensive real, practical experience that is needed for such purpose, so I have decided to drop out of the writer's lists hereafter and to write, either not at all, or only now and then, when a subject seems to come to me forcibly.

Yours truly,

A. NORTON.



[CONTINUED FROM JUNE ISSUE.]

into the regiment of infantry. Basil sees a cloud of dust at the mouth of the canyon, almost at right angles with the direction from which the Spanish came. He makes them out to be a company of mounted men and wonders if it can possibly be another reinforcement to the Spanish or an aid to the Cubans. He fears that if it is a reinforcement to the Spanish the Cuban cause is ruined, and if it is an aid to the Cubans it means the capture of nearly every Spaniard.

Lieut. Frazero's voice again rents the air, and Basil hears the single word "Bees!" Basil now conveys his command, in his powerful voice, "Roll them!" Basil's little regiment now springs to the front and works like tigers, rolling the hives over the cliff. They roll and bump and jump on the sides of the pass as they go down. The hives are broken into pieces just about as they reach the Spanish soldiers, whose faces are now, almost to a man, turned skyward, and one can see the frightened look of consternation on their features. The bees, upon landing at the bottom, as was expected, are very angry, and pitch in, right and left, on the Spanish soldiers, with their short, little, but effective swords, upon the hands and faces of the Spaniards. Basil now looks toward the entrance of the pass and discovers that the regiment that he had seen making the dust, was quite close at hand. The Spanish in the pass are a perfect mix-up of men and horses. The men are trying their best to repel the bees by dropping their arms, using their hands to drive the bees away, wrapping their faces and covering their heads with their coats. Basil now hears the report of fire-arms, and discovers that the Cubans are again firing at those that are coming from the pass. The Spanish are dropping on all sides from the onslaught of the Cubans, and the firing is effectual again in driving the Spanish back into the hornet's nest of mad bees. At the

entrance of the pass the Spanish are retreating in all directions. Basil's men are still rolling down the bee hives, which are 1,500 in number, and, as a consequence, rather slow work for his gang of thirty men, who have now been at work three-quarters of an hour. The dust is heavy in the air and the bees are thick below, so that it is impossible for Basil to longer see the Spanish, but he can see the company of mounted men, now close to the entrance of the pass. They are firing and slaughtering the Spanish on every hand and compelling others to surrender. The horsemen now form a half circle around the entrance to the pass and order the Spanish to surrender, as fast as they come out. The firing from the Cubans on the other side is still going on; they are now coming out of ambush and are forming a half-circle similar to the one formed by the horsemen at the other end of the pass, so, really, the horsemen are aiding the Cubans, but who they can be is a mystery. The Spanish now have no arms, and they are all surrendering. The Spanish on Lieut. Frazero's side are now all out of the pass and are being marched by his forces, up and into a cave in the mountain, close to the Cuban barracks. The Spanish at the other end are being formed in a circle and marched away, with the horsemen surrounding them, and are taken in the direction from whence the horsemen came. The dead and wounded Spanish are being taken care of by the Cubans.

Soon darkness covers the scene of the most novel and practical combat in history, and the most successful and bloodless war for the Cubans that this little unaided, liberty-loving people have ever had.

Basil and his force, being aided by darkness, for now the bees are practically quiet, go back through the pass, carefully gathering up all implements of war, ammunition, etc., left by the Spanish. The dead soldiers that were in among the damaged hives, were taken to a place out of reach of

the bees, where they can better be taken care of in the morning.

Next day Basil and his force are directed to take the bee moving wagons and pack up the 500 colonies of bees still remaining in the apiary from which they had taken the other hives, and to move them into the forest forty miles distant; to place these hives in trees, along the edge of a road through the forest, as a branch of the Spanish army are expected to march through this forest in about five days' time.

CHAPTER VIII.

Basil has hardly gotten the hives arranged in the trees, on the third day, when a Cuban carrier rides up and excitedly remarks that a Spanish regiment will pass through the forest before the evening, that Lieut. Frazero has been interviewed and will send a regiment of cavalry and a band of Texas cow-boys, as it is almost impossible to get the infantry there before the arrival of the Spanish. The bee hives in the trees are tightly closed and, as the trees in which the hives are placed are more numerous than Basil's little force, he is unable to cope with the situation. He directs the teamsters to mount the rideable mules and see if it is possible to find any Cuban assistants. The teamsters return shortly before four o'clock with a number of Cuban boys and a few men. The boys seem to be tickled wonderfully when they are told how they can aid the cause of Cuban liberty, and gladly accept. The boys, with Basil's little force, are each ordered into a tree and are told to throw the hives, as near as possible, into the center of the road, upon orders from Basil. The growth of the trees is very thick, so that it is impossible for those in the road to see anything going on in them, without observing very closely. The Spanish company finally comes into view, and when they are well into the forest Basil orders the hives to be thrown. Down they come, crashing and tearing through the trees, and the Spanish stop still with wonder and dismay, from a sight that they had never before seen. The hives, on striking the ground, are bursted, and bees, hives, honey and comb are scattered in every direction. The bees pitch in on the enemy and do them up in short order. The first move the Spanish make is to drop their fire-arms and ammunition and get rid of their packs, so that they are ready to run. But again a surprise awaits them, as they find they are completely surrounded by the Cuban cavalry and Texas rangers. But the Spanish are in no mood to fight or to resist, and surrender to the Cubans. This Spanish force is kept in the forest all night, closely surrounded by the Cubans, who retain their saddles, for it is a dangerous proceeding for scarcely 100

Cubans to keep 800 Spanish safe prisoners.

Next morning the Spanish are marched to the coast, only a few miles distant, and are there put aboard a vessel that is waiting, and that is bound for the Pacific, to land in Washington, U. S. A.

General Weyler, captain general of Cuba, has now heard of the last two fearful losses of his Spanish soldiers, and has also heard of the way that they were captured, and expresses great fear of the Cuban's latest tactics. He remains in his bastille, the City of Havana, and concludes to send no more of his forces to be so easily captured by the fearful Cubans. He dotes on the walls of Havana, and that he has the city well armed and the walls well patrolled. All he now has to do is to wait until the Cubans are ultimately starved into submission. But the great murderer, Weyler, does not figure closely, for he too is soon to be surprised, and will probably have something to do with the little busy bees.

Basil, after this late capture, returns with the forces and bee moving wagons, to camp. Upon arrival, he is met by Lieut. Frazero, who compliments him on the work done and hands him a message from General Gomez, which also highly praises him. Lieut. Frazero informs him that Gomez has been on the lookout for all men that have the slightest knowledge of bees and has found 100, whom he has already sent to Lieut. Frazero, and whom Basil is to have charge of, upon their arrival. Basil is then informed, by his lieutenant friend, of what the general wishes him to do in the future, which, in substance, is that the City of Havana is to be besieged, somewhat in the same manner as the battle at the pass. The Cuban forces are to surround Havana in the night. All the colonies of bees that can be gathered are to be placed around the city, at night, so that the siege may be started with vigor and force, uninterrupted, early in the morning. Basil is to see that the bees are all placed on the night of the 17th.

Basil then proceeded to reorganize his force and, having ten six-mule team wagons placed at his disposal, he organizes his force in gangs of eleven men, placing the best bee-informed man in charge of the force and directs each force to hunt up colonies of bees and to place them, unopened, within a mile or so of Havana, and in such a position that they cannot be seen from the city walls, and to be on hand, ready to manipulate the colonies of bees and to receive instructions, early on the evening of the 17th.

On the afternoon of the 17th Basil has 800 colonies in a nook within one-quarter of a mile of the city wall. He has had carpenters at work for several days, getting

at the wood work for ten bastillines, a machine that is constructed with a long board for the spring, which, when anchored into the ground and drawn down into position and a hive placed upon the end of it and the trap sprung, the hive is thrown with great force through the air.

At about eight or nine o'clock Basil directs the carpenters to put up these bastiles at different locations about the city. He also directs his force to bring forward the hives and place them close to the bastiles. Basil is on horseback, and on his rounds of instructions in the evening he comes upon Gen. Gomez and his staff. Basil inquires how he is going to keep his force from being shot on the morrow by the Spanish upon the wall, when Gen. Gomez informs him that nearly the whole of the Cuban army will be on hand, and that a Spaniard is not likely to show himself upon the city walls.

The night passes quickly with Basil, but his work is all finished by morning, in perfect condition, but was not accomplished without a great deal of push and management on the part of our hero.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 18, '97.
FRIEND BENNETT—

During the past month our bees have been doing remarkably well, building up and bringing in lots of honey. Where they have not been doing so is owing to bad management. The coming season promises to be a very favorable one, as the fall of snow on the mountains last winter was heavy and insures a bountiful supply of water for irrigation. Our lucerne fields furnish splendid bee pasture, and what used to be considered a desert country is rapidly being changed to one producing all the good things of this earth. If it is moderately dry during the summer months the honey yield will be all right.

E. L. LOVESY.

ACTON, CAL., June 22, 1897.

EDITOR PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:—The quotations in "Gleanings" in *Bee Culture* June 15th, in regard to comb honey, indicate a slump in prices that is simply appalling. This added to the exorbitant freight rates demanded by the railroads for hauling comb honey over their lines will prove more than the comb honey producers can bear.

Our honey is worth in New York, the market price there, less the freight and middle man's commission. As the freight is \$525 per carload to the Missouri river and \$525 to New York, and the middle man wants about 10 per cent. for his trouble, that, according to the latest quotations, will make the net price of comb honey to the producer about the same per

pound as the extracted honey has been selling at for the past year or two.

As the railroads made the present freight rates when comb honey was selling on the track here at 12½c per pound, and of course was all that the traffic would bear at that time, it follows that the rate should be cut in two in order to meet present conditions.

The honey producers of Southern California are now very well organized. They should act together and not allow a single carload of comb honey to go forward this season until this freight rate is properly adjusted. Respectfully,

A. B. MELLEN,
President Acton Beekeepers' Association.

[Your editor finds the freight to New York the same as to Missouri points. We have had several conferences with the railroad companies leading out of California and find that they are disinclined to treat the subject of reduced freight rates. We will tell you more of our railroad experiences next month.—ED.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 2, '97.

MR. B. S. K. BENNETT.

Dear Sir:—I have read with no small interest the pros and cons in the present discussion relating to the importation of the *apis dorsata* from India. Its indefeasible proponents are madly calling for something new, forgetful of the fact that we now have a bee industry in its infancy, but plastic enough to suit any ambitious young apiculturist. I believe, before we rashly adopt anything which will have a vital bearing upon the future of apiculture, we should probe into it as thorough as possible and not neglect any feature in the matter.

There may be some advantage to be derived by importation of this giant bug from plague stricken India, but of all the advantages which its enthusiasts claim, I don't see one in which our little bee must resign the wreath.

In regard to its honey gathering qualities, granted it gathers five times as much as our Italian bee, it is five times as large and would occupy the same amount of hive room so comparatively, no more could be kept in a given hive than of the small bee. As for the *dorsata* bee extracting honey from our sweet laden plants, it would be like a horse drinking out of a wine glass.

Better spend the hard earned dollars of our bee association for present epidemic apicultural interests, than to send some fortunate individual on a pleasure trip for the sake of flooding the country with bees having stings the size of a bodkin. Pro salute publishers, desist. Sincerely,

SIDNEY B. WOOD.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Editorial Comments.

BUYING AND SELLING HONEY.

LAST January we made a trade for about 3,000 lbs. of comb honey, for which we paid nine and ten cents. We felt safe in this, as about that time comb honey was selling for thirteen cents in a wholesale way. Our man promised not to sell under these prices and that he would ask the retailer one cent more. But for all that, after loading the wholesalers up at the above figures, for cash, he, or some one else sold to retailers at seven cents. "Where were we at?" We were sick, so were the wholesalers.

Bee men, do you wonder why you cannot sell honey in Los Angeles? You can consign it, of course, for then the commission man has nothing to lose. The wholesalers will not buy, neither will the retailers, for they cannot afford to carry a stock. This is the business of the wholesaler.

Bee men, something must be done, and done quickly. Some do not think we are qualified to advise, so who will help us? We wrote in the same strain last October. See the "Ruined Los Angeles Market."

Every year we've tried our hand at selling honey; every year you "knock us down." This is the experience of others. We shall try again, *but when we do you must be with us.* What do you advise?

CHANGING THE NEW UNION'S NAME.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT, in *American Bee Journal*, pp. 242, says, as to name suggested, pp. 178, "The name 'League' would suit me very well, but does not strike my fancy quite as well as 'Alliance.' I do not feel it a necessity for a change of the name on the part of the United States Beekeepers' Union. Of course, no society has a patent on the word 'Union,' but the use of it by the new society, if the old one is to remain in the field, is sure to create confusion. I, for one, will agree to any name which will overcome the difficulties." [Yes, Mr Emmett, "Alliance" is a very pretty name and we think that all beekeepers will like it, especially all those connected with the new union. —ED.]

An editorial in the same journal, under the heading, "Is a New Union Unwise?" pp. 248, seems to be wholly directed against the general manager of the old union, and using some very hard terms against the good old manager who has done so much good for beekeepers all over the United States, and it seems to us that they

have placed the organization in the field to simply antagonize the old union. They are crying about the defeated amalgamation project, but still they talk of fighting adulteration, though we hear nothing but talk. The editorial says, "of course there is no need for two unions." It would seem from the above that their principal work is to drive, or try to drive, the old union from the field, and who will fight adulteration and dishonest commission men?

We acknowledge with pleasure a very pressing invitation from Messrs. E. S. Lovesy and J. B. Fogg, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to attend a meeting of the State Beekeepers' Association, to be held there on the 3d of July. This will be during the carnival which celebrates the half-century anniversary of the settlement of the Utah valley, and promises to be an event of great interest. We regret that the short notice we received will prevent our attendance, but we desire to express the wish that you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting.

THE BEEKEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

WHAT is it doing?

We were one of the organizers and supposed that it would attempt to carry out its purposes, which were to assist the beekeepers in the sale of their product. It has been in existence two years and now reports the sale of one carload of honey. This is helping with a vengeance, and now we understand that the Exchange has turned the handling of its consignments over to the Cutting Packing Co., who, though they want their commission, utterly refuse to go to any expense of grading or packing the product. We are credibly informed that their firm knows absolutely nothing about marketing honey, consequently the interests of the producer are in peril.

We are disposed to be friendly to the Exchange and its officers; some of them are good men and efficient, but there is something wrong somewhere. If anybody knows where it is, let them rise and explain; our columns are open for a free discussion of the uses and abuses of the organization. If it is doing no good, better that it be dissolved at once, for it cannot be maintained without expense.

It was understood when the Exchange entered the field that it would handle and market the product of our apiaries at an expense only sufficient to cover the cost.

What has been the result?

It has driven the buyers from the market and done nothing itself. Instead of strengthening the backbone of the honey industry it has seemed to weaken it. And now comes the question, "What is best to be done?" Give us your idea.

HEALDSBURG, June 21, 1897.

MR BENNETT—Please inform me through the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL the cause of the ground being covered with young bees, that apparently were pulled out of their cells about a day before they were ready to hatch?

I introduced an Italian queen into this colony of Carolians four weeks ago. They are storing surplus honey and seem to be doing all right.

I am unable to give any reason for this wholesale slaughtering of the young bees.

Will you give me information on the subject? Yours truly,

E. L. ROGERS.

“Oak Grove Apairy,” Healdsburg, Cal.

FRIEND ROGERS—If I understand you; it appears that your bees are infected with a disease, which Dr. Howard describes in the *American Bee Journal*, and calls the same pickled brood (see page 17, PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL), and is said to be contagious; personally we have had but very little experience with this new disease.—[E.D.]

A NEW BEE DISEASE—PICKLED BROOD OR WHITE FUNGUS.

DR. WM. R. HOWARD IN AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

My attention was called to this disease nearly two years ago. I had two colonies during the winter, and when examined in the spring, I found the combs very moldy, especially those containing pollen. These combs were given to other colonies, and everything went off nicely, till the brood was about ready to seal, when much of it was found to be dead; careful watch was kept, and it was noted that the dead brood did not decay like “foul brood.” Again, much of that which was sealed never hatched, and was found to be dead and shriveled, without becoming rotten. The season was a poor one, little honey coming in, the bees seemed discouraged, uneasy, and often the dead white larvæ would be carried out; on examining the combs the dying larvæ were noticed to be wriggling out of the cells; some were only half way out, but fell out while under observation.

A microscopical investigation showed, in addition to *Penicillium glaucum*, other molds in the pollen and on the combs; from these and the dead brood was isolated as the cause of the trouble a species of *aspergillus*, a white fungus, or mold. Several experiments were made during the summer, which fully satisfied me that my conclusions were correct.

WHITE FUNGUS (*Aspergillus Pollini*)—A mold introduced to a healthy colony from combs or pollen, which, when mixed with the liquid food composed mostly of honey and water, a ferment takes place and vinegar is formed in the stomach of the

bee, the combined action of the mold and the ferment destroys the life, as above mentioned.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE.—Brood is attacked only after the pollen is mixed with the liquid food, and dies just before arriving at the pupa stage, generally, sometimes passes into this stage and is sealed. No brood dies before the age of feeding mixed food arrives. The dead brood being in an acid or pickled condition, it is not attacked by the putrefactive germs from the atmosphere. No decomposition takes place, there is a watery (not ropy) condition of the brood when broken up, sometimes of a light-brown color, generally white, giving off no odor. The cap in sealed brood is not ruptured. The dead brood has a swollen appearance, and when dry does not stick to the comb or cell, and often does not lose its shape.

When *Aspergillus pollini* is planted with the combs in water, or the brood on plates partially submerged in sweetened water mixed with starch or wheat-bran, placed in a moist chamber in a dark room, growth at once takes place, and in three or four days covers the medium, converting it into an acid solution. When exposed to the air putrefactive germs do not attack the culture.

Ft. Worth, Tex.

Dr. E. Gallup, writing from Santa Ana under date of July 1st, says: “I have eighty-eight stands of bees on hand, only a few of them having supers. I find it would have been better if I had used foundation in the supers, and then when a bee went up stairs she could be raising working bees instead of drones. I have all worker combs in the breeding apartment of every hive. I set my stakes last spring at even 100 stands. I calculate to get double hives filled with comb. I started a year ago last spring with three stands; increased to thirty; have sold two.

I cannot for the life of me see why your foundation is not as good in every respect as the “Weed.” It is 'way ahead of the Bliss. I ought to know, for I have used them both.”

If you are a beekeeper you can hardly expect to succeed unless you are a subscriber to some journal devoted especially to your interests. Apart from the regular and reliable reports of the condition of the honey market, you want to be thoroughly posted as to the methods employed by others to guard against accident and failure. There is not a number of this journal issued that does not contain some item worth a year's subscription. Beekeeping has become a science in which new discoveries are constantly being made, and it behooves you to “keep up with the procession.”

SENDING QUEEN BEES BY MAIL.

There is very little risk in this business, if properly done. Pains must be taken in the construction of the cage and the handling of the bees in moving them from the hive to the cage. We have done a good deal of business in this line, and our shipments have always been satisfactory. This has been suggested by a letter from A. W. Ward, of Newhall, who writes under date of July 5th:

"Please send me one Italian queen. I sent to Mississippi for three queens, one of which was dead when it arrived, and the other two died the next day. I sent to the same dealer for another, and he sent me a small queen, which I think was not fertile—anyway the swarm would not accept her; and now I want another to take her place. I was very much pleased with the three queens which I received from you."

B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

DEAR SIR:—The queen bee of April arrived next day, and in good condition.

Upon receiving her I thought she was undersized for a "select list," as I ordered, but resolved to give her a fair trial. I introduced her by the method of wire screen over comb, and in 30 hours from time of introducing she was laying and perfectly satisfied with her new home. It astonished me very much to see the way she filled out after she got down to business. She increased nearly half in size to what she was when introduced. I have raised quite a number of queens from her larvæ, some of which have already filled the hives with brood. In all I consider it a good investment \$2.00.

Through some oversight I did not get a copy of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL for May, but have received the June issue. Please send it along. I can't afford to miss it.

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. WALKER.

The first car of New California honey was sold in Philadelphia last week at an exceedingly low price. Last year at the opening of the season new California honey sold from first hands at 5½ cents per pound, but this year the opening price is 4¾c. The reason for this is that this year's crop is much larger than last. No old honey whatever has been carried over, the last car being sent to England two weeks ago. Several of the California honey producers are refusing to accept the low prices, and are storing for an advance. — *Grocery World.*

FOWL TALK.

CHANGE their diet as much as possible. Give them plenty of green stuff. But at the same time they should have grain all the time. In winter the morning meal should be something piping hot. Bran, with boiling water poured over it, in which all the scraps of the kitchen may be mixed, is as good as anything.

Meat will make chickens lay better than any other food. All the scraps of meat, fat, etc., from the table should be given to the fowls. Once a week a big dash of red pepper should be mixed with hot bran. Do not make the food too mushy. The gizzard of the fowl is a grist mill. Plenty of broken earthenware, bits of glass, old shells and broken bones should be provided for them. Then let them eat pretty hard food, and they will be all the stronger for grinding it up.

Do not let your flock run to old fowls. The second and third years are the most profitable. They lay more eggs in these years and are less subject to disease. If your chickens are let come to the fourth or fifth years they lay less and less, and all the ill fowls are heir to take them off.

The food at all times should be clean as possible. Eggs of fine flavor or meat of fine flavor cannot come from filthy food. The hen is naturally dirty in her habits, and do your best she will not die of too great fastidiousness. But make her as clean as possible.

Provide the fowls sufficient range to scratch around and keep busy. This makes them happy. A discontented hen will not lay. Provide shade for hot weather and a place of shelter when it rains.

All this calls for care, but not to much of it, and not more than other enterprises of the farm. The care will pay, and unless the care is given there is no profit in fowls.

For Sale or Exchange.

Notices under this head at one cent per word.

FOR SALE—Fifty colonies of hybrids, bees, in new, painted, one-story Heddon hives. \$3 per colony. MILO SMITH, Long Beach, Cal.

EXCHANGE.—Good gold mine in Southern Oregon to trade for a bee ranch and bees in Los Angeles or San Diego counties. Address, W. A. Johnson, Santa Monica, Cal.

WANTED.—Beeswax. See page 19.

**GOLDEN
ADEL
ALBINO.**

TEXAS QUEENS. Dr. Gallup of Santa Ana, Cal., says they are the best he has in his yard. J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Texas. Box 3.

Our Foundation Goes One Ton a Month.

We are now making hundreds of pounds of COMB FOUNDATION by a process that enables one man to make 300 lbs. daily, 60 feet of wax sheets at one operation, which makes the medium brood Foundation as strong as the old style heavy brood; no broken or sagging of this Comb Foundation; it is much cheaper and better, and of perfect even thickness, the base of cell being very thin. Our Wax is thoroughly clarified, and of a good even grade "Better than Weed's," is what our people say.

Price of Comb Foundation.

Based on Wax at 25c per lb., subject to change.

Size.	No. sheets to the lb.			
	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Heavy Brood, 7/4x16%	6	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium, "	7	50	42	37
Light, "	8	55	45	40
Thin, surplus, 3/8x15 1/2	21	55	45	42
Ex. Thin, surplus "	28	60	50	45

Price for Making Up Foundation

From Wax Furnished.

	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
		\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 09
Heavy Brood,	per lb.	13	11	10
Medium "	"	15	13	12
Light "	"	25	20	15
Thin, surplus,	"	30	25	20
Ex. Thin, surplus,	"			

Weed's Patent Process Foundation.....10 cents per lb. above these prices

All Foundation is neatly packed in boxes, with tissue paper between each sheet, and delivered by railway or boat, by direct routes in Southern California, in lots of 75 lbs. or more, or with other goods.

Notice—Reduced Prices for surplus Foundation. Prices for making also reduced. Our Foundation is exported by the bees in a recent test, better and combs much quicker finished than the patent Weed Foundation or Drawn Comb, though the Weed and Drawn Comb had preferred location in the supers.

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOTICE.. Only one more month of the campaign. The last chance at 25 cents a year.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL

Ends its campaign of three months with this number, and offers to the apiarists a \$1 paper at 25c a year monthly—12 numbers. Every beekeepers' name on our list before the year's end is what we want. Hard times, yes, that may have been the cause for many not seeing our paper, but at 25c all can take it. Send stamps, money order, or silver, done up in paste board.

The editor has spent time and money to make a California bee-paper second to none in the field. Many beekeepers have aided him splendidly, but still the paper is a monthly visitor to only one-quarter of the apiarists in this great honey-producing section.

Apiarist, each lend us a helping hand, and may the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL long live, and be an aid to the bees and their keepers, is the wish of ye editor.

B. S. K. BENNETT.

Contributions solicited. Everything goes which pertains to care of bees and their profitable management. Aid the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

HONEY "FIXINS."

Snow White Falcon Section	\$3.50 per 1,000.	\$16.25 per 5,000.	\$30.00 per 10,000.
Section Holders, any size, smooth sawed	\$1.25 per 100.	\$11.00 per 1,000.	
Pattern Section Slats, any size, smooth sawed	85 per 100.	7.00 per 1,000.	
Slotted Sawed Separators (Basswood)	85 per 100.	8.00 per 1,000.	
Sawed Separators, 3½ x 17, 17½ or 18	60 per 100.	4.00 per 1,000.	
Followers Boards, with Wedges	3.00 per 100.	25.00 per 1,000.	
Daisy Foundation Fastener	\$1.25.	Without Lamp, \$1.00.	
Sections, Formers or Folders	50c per 100.	\$2.50 and \$3.25 each.	
Parker Foundation Fastener	25c.	Roller, 20c.	

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