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Oakland, California: Apicultural Pub. Co., August, 1882

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THE CALIFORNIA

APICULTURIST

VOL. I. No. 7.

AUGUST, 1882.

TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR.
IN ADVANCE.

Our Workers.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

ITALIANS AGAIN; OR HOW TO KEEP OUT THE MOTHS.

E. GALLUP, SANTA ANA.

IN the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST for June, Mr. I. B. Rumford wishes me to send him an Italian. Well that is really cheeky; in the first place, I sold out my entire stock of bees last winter, so that I have not an Italian to my name; and I really do not think I should send him one if I had. Mr. R. says that a neighbor, an *experienced* bee-keeper, is not troubled with moth worms although he keeps 200 stocks of blacks. Now that corresponds with what I stated in the *A. B. Journal* years ago: That where moths trouble bees the fault is *always* with the bee-keeper himself and not with the bees. Mr. R. would do well to take lessons from his experienced neighbor.

Now it is a fact that the Italians will defend themselves from the moth miller far better than the blacks, yet a careless bee-keeper will let the moths get away with an Italian stock by allowing it to be queenless for a long time or allowing them to swarm themselves to death as they frequently will do if left to themselves. But the fault is invariably with the owner who I will not call a bee-keeper. I found two swarms in caves last fall, and their combs and brood were badly cut up with the moth; I transferred them to good, well-made Langstroth hives;

have increased them to ten; all blacks; and Mr. R. cannot find a moth worm or any of their doings in a single one of the ten hives. I might have made my hives, as many do, with any quantity of places for moths to breed where the bees could not get at them, and have them now full of moth worms. But the fault would be with me and not with the bees. Knowing as I do the

select our drones or raise our drones from the very best stock queens. One fatal mistake made by our queen breeders years ago was: they bred all for color, and the consequence was a very inferior race of Italians for profit. I received queens from quite a number of queen breeders that were beautiful to look at and as peaceable as flies to handle, and just about as worthless as so many flies for storing honey.

Now, Mr. R., you wish to know if I have faith enough in my doctrine, etc.? I certainly have faith to state that any good practical bee-keeper can keep even black bees so that he will not have the least trouble from moth worms. *Keep your combs literally covered with bees.* If from any cause a stock becomes reduced so that they can only occupy two combs, reduce the size of the hive by a division board, and confine the bees to the two combs for the time being, or until they can be built up again. Of course the empty combs must be taken care of, or the moths will get away with them.

Understand that I never have raised Italian queens for sale; my choice are the dark or leather-colored queens every time for profit; and I want bees for business and not for fancy.

[We are in receipt of Mr. Enas' reply to Mr. Rumford, but it being lengthy, we have to omit it from this issue, but it will certainly appear in our September number.—Ed.]

Do you wish to keep pace with progressive apiculture? If so, subscribe for the APICULTURIST, and have your neighbor do the same.



1. CLARKIA FLOWER. 2. CLEOME FLOWER

superiority of the Italians over the blacks in many respects, I have sent East for a good queen, so as to Italianize my black stocks as soon as possible. Now by proper selection and weeding out continually we can raise a superior class of bees for business; for I demonstrated that fact quite a number of years ago. But we must not only breed from the very best queens, but we must

[For the APICULTURIST.]

CAN APICULTURE BE MADE PROFITABLE IN CALIFORNIA?

J. E. PLEASANTS, ANAHEIM.

IS it profitable to keep bees in California? It is if properly managed and I will give my reasons for saying so. Let us review the past eight years, which is as far back as I have had actual experience. In the spring of 1875, a person commenced with 150 colonies of bees. The years '75 and '76 are good and he takes out 150 lbs. of honey to the hive, each year; $150 \times 150 = 22,500$ lbs. per year, or 45,000 lbs. for the two years. As a matter of course, during this time he increased his bees, but not enough to weaken them. The third year, '77, is a failure, he gets no surplus honey and loses bees. The spring of '78 finds me where he started, with his 150 colonies. This is his fourth year, he increases some, and again he takes out 22,500 lbs. The fifth year, '79, is another failure; no honey, and loses bees, but has his 150 colonies to begin the spring of 1880 with; he increases some and takes out a half crop, 11,250 lbs. The seventh year, '81, is another failure. The eighth year, '82, a half crop, 11,250 lbs. Now add up the pounds of honey taken in these eight years, and you have 90,000 lbs., which at five cents per lb. comes to \$4,500, or an average of \$562 per year.

The most of bee-keepers will say they have not done half so well, and that I overestimated it, not in the amount of honey but in the prices realized for it, and perhaps they are correct, in the most of cases, for, prior to 1880, it was the custom among the bee-keepers to send their honey to San Francisco to be sold on commission, and I have yet to meet with the man who was satisfied with the result. He received returns in from three to six months, and frequently the honey hardly sold for enough to pay expenses, and I was told by one man that he had to remit a few dollars to square up his accounts. I would say it was a one-sided square indeed. Well, *amigos míos*, this bad management of our honey has nothing to do with the business we are engaged in. All will acknowledge that five cents per pound is no fancy price for good

honey, such as we do produce in this sun-kissed land, and there has not been a year in the time I have above mentioned but what we could have got it some time during the year, and at our own doors too. As long as the honey of the Pacific coast is crowded into San Francisco the producer will realize nothing for it, and he cannot sell it for any more at home, for the San Francisco market governs the home market.

AVOIDING HONEY SPECULATORS.

This depression in the price of honey caused the bee-keepers to devise other ways for the disposal of their honey than by sending to San Francisco. The bee-keepers' associations in the different counties have aided greatly in various ways to advance the bee-business.

The first men who came to the front to help the bee-keepers with capital, were J. H. Book, of Los Angeles City, and A. Guy Smith & Co., of Anaheim. They offered liberal advances and low rates of interest on all good honey stored and insured in any warehouse in the County, and the consequence was that tons upon tons of honey were stored in our county in 1880, and but a small portion of that year's crop went to San Francisco, and that only as it was ordered; also, several vessels loaded here at Wilmington for foreign ports.

This plan of storing honey has been a success, and it is hoped that it will be practiced more in the future by all bee-keepers. It causes the buyer to purchase from the producer instead of from the middleman. Another objection to sending honey to commission men is: they speculate on it too much. In making returns they give themselves time to repack the honey into small packages and often adulterating it.

Many of us have much to learn before we can be called masters in the bee business. There are many obstacles in our way. Some we can overcome in time by persistent efforts; to others we have to submit as, say the seasons. Let us, like the busy bee that gathers honey early and late from every flower, so must we gather wisdom from our failures and experiences, and what to-day may seem like a misfortune, may to-morrow prove a source of wealth. From my retrospect of the last eight years, I see mistakes that I have made by scores, and I suppose such

is the case with others, but we will let the "past bury its dead" and in the future use all efforts to steer our business as straight as possible on the sea of time.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

ESTABLISHING THE TARE OF HONEY PACKAGES.

M. SEGARS, SAN BERNARDINO.

IN reading the proceedings of the Los Angeles County Bee-keepers' Association, I was glad to note the resolution to place their honey on the market in small, attractive packages, and to endeavor to receive more remunerative prices.

This is a step in the right direction and one which it is to be hoped may receive the support of every bee-keeper in the State.

While I recognize the need of unity of action among the "brotherhood," I cannot consider favorably the suggestion made by the committee on the subject of tare at that convention. To adopt a standard of tare of 14 lbs. on 120 lb. cases, appears to me very indefinite and one not well designed to secure co-operation. The apiarists of this county, as far as heard from, favor the reduction of tare to the actual weight of the case. The resolution referred to as adopted by the District Association to establish a tare of 14 lbs. was in 1879, when second-hand coal oil cans and cases were generally used, and, at that time was doubtless just and equitable. But since we are now using new cases and cans at greater cost—a package that may readily be sold after being used for the transportation of honey. I fail to see why the tare should not be confined to the actual weight of the case. I think this same rule should apply to small packages of extracted and to comb honey in sections.

Our cases differ in size. Some of them are made to hold cans with screw tops or caps, others without. There is also a difference in the weight of the material used, and to adopt 14 lbs. would work injustice and leave "a bone of contention."

Will it not be found more practicable for apiarists to mark the tare upon each case and avoid a multiplicity of rates of tare as smaller packages are offered for sale?

July 21, 1882.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

EXTRACTING.

DR. S. S. BUTLER, LOS GATOS.

EXTRACTING, when done properly, is one of the most particular kinds of work done in the apiary. If we want our honey No. 1, we must be neat and particular in all our operations with the honey brought in by the bees, can easily be spoiled and a great deal of it is by the one who takes it out. Nearly all of those who have given us directions have recommended taking it out before it is sealed, also taking out honey from unsealed brood combs, from both propositions I beg to differ. About throwing out honey before it is sealed there has been a great deal said in the journals in the past about saving the bees the labor of capping, besides the honey taken to make the capping, etc. I am satisfied after experimenting for years, that in no other way can you get as good an article of honey as to let the bees ripen it. Sometime since I went to the expense of about \$50, having a large evaporator put in, which after trying for some time, getting one batch so thick as to be a great deal of trouble to strain, and another not well enough done, but what it fermented, I concluded to let the bees do the ripening; it is their business and they do it to perfection, which we cannot. Again, if you go over your hives about the time they begin to seal over the honey, the combs are not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ full, and as the only quick way of getting the bees off the combs is to give the comb a jerk, in doing so you throw out considerable honey, which attracts robbers and gives you a great deal more work than you would have, to let the bees seal it to get the same amount of honey. I never throw out any great amount of honey, that is not sealed. Unsealed brood should never be put in the extractor that is over one-quarter grown, as it is almost impossible to throw out our thick honey without throwing out some of the brood, and with it the larva food. Even if you do not turn fast enough to throw the larva out, you will throw out the thin larva food.

To illustrate, an old bee-keeper stopping with a friend of mine, said to him, after tasting and tasting of

his honey, "Did't you put unsealed brood through the extractor." After being answered in the affirmative, he said "I knew it, for I can taste the larva food in the honey, ugh!" How much of the extracted honey in the country is entirely free from larva food? It should all be. The best method of extracting that I have seen is put forth in Dadant & Son's pamphlet. Their way will need to be modified so as to get each kind of our California honey by itself.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

LAS FLORES CAMP.

C. M. DRAKE, SANTA PAULA.

CHAPTER V.

SHOWING THE APIARY.

THE ignorance which those who are not bee-keepers display on visiting an apiary is surprising, and oftentimes a genuine interest in bee culture can be awakened, if the apiarist takes pains to show his visitors the apiary, and explain to them, in the simplest manner possible, why he has things arranged as they are, and what are the uses of the various "fixings" to be found in almost every apiary. The teacher in Las Posas District was taking the school census, during a week of vacation, and he arrived at Las Flores Camp on the 18th of May, tired with the long ride over the hills, and gladly accepted an invitation to stay all night.

"You must show me the apiary," said he to the boys. "I know almost nothing about bee-culture; so you can be as learned as you please, and I will think it is all correct."

"Is that the way you do with your scholars, Mr. Green?" inquired Bob—"Just make believe, you know, whether you do or not."

"You must fix me up so that a bee can't come within biting distance of me," said the teacher, evading an answer to Bob's query. "Bees have a greater dislike to me than to most people, and will sting me when they will let other people entirely alone."

"That is because you are afraid of them and act nervous," said Bob, rather impolitely telling the truth. "If you don't run, nor fight them,

they will seldom sting you. You can wear this bee veil, and if you are very much afraid, you can put on these gloves, and then a bee would have to have a sting as long as a Syrian, a Cyprian, and an Apis Dorsata put together, to reach you."

"Do you have all these varieties in your apiary?" innocently inquired Mr. Green.

"Not yet," replied Bob. "We have Italians, blacks and hybrids, and Mr. Corey has promised us a Cyprian Queen from his apiary, but we hardly think the Apis Dorsata will pay, as yet."

Bob then explained the arrangement of the hives, as spoken of in a former chapter, and told how they kept a record of each hive—"much like a school register, you see," said Ben. "We paint the fronts of the hives in different colors, to help the bees find their own home," explained Bob, "and these stumps and bushes serve as guides, also. We once had a grapevine back of every hive, but they were in the way during extracting time, and now we don't allow a thing to grow within two rods of the apiary, except these apricot trees, which cast very little shade, and give us quite an abundance of fruit, besides being handy for swarms."

"Then you don't approve of shade trees in your apiary," said Mr. Green.

"No; they are more harm than good here. You see we have a wind break of eucalyptus and willow, both of which afford excellent early feed for bees. They are some distance away, but it is estimated that wind breaks act for fifty or sixty times as far as the length of the trees."

"This is our honey cart," said Ben. "We had a wheelbarrow at first, but that was always tipping over, so we fixed up this with two wheels. This box on top holds the frames of honey we take out; and here is our smoker and a box for wax that we scrape or cut off when taking out honey; and here is a knife to pry up covers and trim off the wax; here is a brush of feathers in a bottle of water; we use the brush to brush the bees off—that is, what is left after we shake the combs thus;" and Ben illustrated the way they did with a card of honey; then cutting out a piece of nice comb

(Continued on page 74.)

The California Apiculturist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

APICULTURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

AT OAKLAND AND LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA.

N. Levering, - - - - - Editor
W. A. Fryal, Associate Editor and Manager

Terms of Subscription:

\$1.00 per annum.....in advance
.50 for six months....."

Any person sending club of three will be entitled to an extra copy (like the club), sent to any address desired. Sample copies free to those who can use them to advantage.

Remit by either money order, registered letter, express or bank draft, to the Apicultural Pub. Co., Oakland, Cal.

All business communications, etc., should be sent to the office at Oakland. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor at Los Angeles, Cal. P. O. Box 1088.

Advertising Rates on page 75.

Entered at Oakland Post Office as second-class matter.

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LIVE AGENTS are wanted for the APICULTURIST everywhere.

LOS ANGELES proposes to hold a fair in October. The manager is desirous to see the apicultural interest well represented. Liberal premiums will insure this.

Subscribe for this paper. Only \$1 a year.

Editorial.

THE APIARY FOR AUGUST.

THE honey season will close this month for marketable honey. The sumac is usually the last of the mountain honey plants that the bee-keeper hangs a hope upon for honey; it will pass out of bloom this month. The flea-weed will follow in southern California, and is usually a great honey producer; though the honey is about third grade, yet it is good to rear bees on. Weak colonies should be united and made strong, in order that they may gather sufficient stores to carry them through. This they may gather from the late bloom. The most vigorous and prolific queens should be reserved. If there is a good supply of honey in the brood chamber, all the surplus honey in the top boxes can be taken with safety; this has always been our practice, and our bees have never suffered by it. They usually gather a little honey every month in southern California. Box honey should be removed as soon as the sumac is out of bloom, unless some other plant equally as good in the vicinity follows.

REMOVING BEES FROM SURPLUS BOXES.

To remove the bees from the boxes various methods are used. We have found the following method good: place the boxes in a barrel or large box, and cover over with a cloth; the bees will crawl up on to the cloth, when they may be shaken off, and the cloth replaced and thus repeated until the bees are all removed. Ants will be found very troublesome, and will greatly damage comb honey, if accessible. A swinging shelf, made fast to the ceiling of a dark room by means of wires, is a good

preventative; should the little pests attempt to climb to the ceiling and come down the wires, cover them with a little tar or something else that the little miscreants would refuse to travel through. When your honey is thus arranged, cover over closely, to keep off flies and other insects and dust; and, if possible, let it lay there until you can get your price for it.

HORTICULTURISTS vs. APICULTURISTS

ONCE again it appears that the tocsin of war has been sounded in the Vernon District against the keeping of bees near orchards. At the second meeting of the fruit growers in the above district, the following preambles and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The fruit growers of Vernon District are being greatly damaged by reason of the large number of bees that a few men, in defiance of all rights and justice, persist in keeping alongside of our orchards and vineyards; and

WHEREAS, The herdsman has just as much moral, equitable, and, we believe, legal rights to establish his corral alongside of a grain field and allow his flocks and herds to forage on the crops of his neighbor, as a bee man has to establish his apiary in close proximity to the orchards and vineyards of the fruit growers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will make a united effort and use all legitimate means to protect our growing fruits from being destroyed by the bees that are kept in this vicinity.
M. W. GETCHELL, *Chairman.*

There seems to be an unusual hostility manifested in that vicinity for the past few years against the blessed bee. We do not justify the act of any bee-keeper in establishing his apiary in close proximity to orchards and vineyards, for the purpose of having his bees forage on the fruit, we have entered our protest against it heretofore as we believe the principal wrong. We think the mountains the proper place for apiarists, for those who wish to make the production of honey a business, as the best grades of honey are produced there. We are not able to learn of any apiarist who has established an apiary in the immediate vicinity of the fruit district above named, other

than some of the fruit growers who are keeping bees on their own premises, or who may have permitted some apiarists in the mountains to remove their bees to their fruit farms, as has often been the case in seasons of scarcity. Under these circumstances then no one is more to blame than the fruit men themselves. The means resorted to heretofore by some of them to get rid of the bees were most unjustifiable. Such as putting out poison, trapping and even under the cover of darkness, enter the bee-keepers' premises and pour coal oil into the hives—the wrong does not appear to be all on one side. A proper consideration of justice and propriety do not characterize such acts.

It would be useless to argue the fact with a certain class of horticulturists that the bee does not puncture fruit, a conclusion which scientific investigation of the construction of its mandibles will justify—that its proboscis is formed for sucking, and not for puncturing, and that they begin where something else leaves off, or where a crack or opening is made—or that the bee is an important consideration in the formation of a fruit crop by fructifying the bloom.

They usually entertain but one idea on the subject—and that destruction. We ask our horticultural friends, when a horticulturist establishes his orchard and vineyard in the vicinity of an apiary, what is to be done then? must the apiarist move back, until one industry crowds out another? would not the bee man be equally as justifiable in destroying the herds of sheep that annually destroy thousands of acres of bee feed in the mountain districts, as the fruit grower to destroy the bees? Who ever heard of bee men killing sheep for trespassing on their range? but bee men have been shot down for entering their protest in not as strong terms as the the fruit raisers do against the bee. This is wrong. We see but one final remedy, and that is legislation on the subject, conferring each industry to specific limits, to which end efforts have

been made and will doubtless continue until accomplished. How differently would the glove fit on the other hand, did the bee instead of manufacturing fruit into a healthful food, make distilleries of themselves and each hive become a distillery, out of which would gush a stream of damnation that would rob a man of his brains, impoverish and degrade his family, destroy his soul and spread desolation and misery throughout the land. The blessed bee would then be precious in the sight of many of our fruit men and guarded as the apples of their eyes. Many of the sanctimonious would then be seen seated beside their hives, singing "Come, thou fount of every blessing." And as the fiery legend would gush forth, raise their voices a key higher and shout "streams of mercy never ceasing."

In Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATION.

THE Los Angeles B. K. Association met at the office of C. N. Wilson, July 15, 1882, the President presiding. The Secretary being absent, F. A. Bliss was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The proposition at the previous meeting, to change the constitution, relative to time of regular meeting, from third Saturday to second Saturday of each month, was taken up. N. Levering moved that the proposition be adopted. Its adoption was unanimous.

J. E. Pleasants presented the following resolution, which, after being amended, was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the bee-keepers of Los Angeles County, Cal., hail with pride the advent of the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST as a harbinger of the advancement of the general interests of apiculture on the Pacific Slope, and that it should receive the unanimous support of the fraternity.

"Resolved, That we regard it as the only organ devoted to the bee interest on the Pacific Slope, and that we not only pledge it our hearty support, but urge our brethren throughout the State and on the Pacific Slope to do the same."

ASSESSMENT ON BEES TOO HIGH.

C. N. Wilson remarked that bees were assessed higher than any other property, in proportion to their real value. A general discussion ensued, which was participated in by Gen. Shields, Messrs. Given, Pleasants and others, showing that bees were assessed at \$2.00 per colony, while the average price during the year was from \$1.50 to \$2.00, and that the clear profits of many apiaries in the past three or four years would but little more than pay the taxes. C. N. Wilson offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the bee-keepers of Los Angeles County be requested to appear before the Board of Equalization, or send in affidavits of too high assessment on bees, and requesting a reduction of the same from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per stand, in consideration of losses by foul brood, dry seasons and other causes."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at some place to be hereafter fixed by the President, on the 12th of August, at one o'clock p. m.

F. A. BLISS, Sec. *pro tem*.

In the Field.

TWO PLANTS FOR THE BEES.

ON the first page of this number we give representations of two flowers that are, some years visited by bees. Clarkia, (No. 1), is a very showy flower and may be had in pink, red, white, purple and lilac colors, but the most common one that grows in the hills and mountains of this State is the pink variety. The plant stands our hot, dry weather remarkably well. No. 3, or Cleome, is an excellent plant for the bees, a great deal more so than the Clarkias, and flourishes in hot, dry seasons. They have singular flowers, as may be seen by the cut, the stamens looking like spider's legs. If any of our readers have had any experience with these two plants we would like to have them give the same in these columns.

OWING to the absence of the Rev. Mr. Nevin, we are unable to give the article promised for this number.

(Continued from page 71.)

honey, he offered it to Mr. Green. Mr. Green looked at his gloved hands, at the numerous bees buzzing about his head, and feeling that it was the height of rashness to open an entrance under his bee veil, he declined the proffered sweet.

"It's too bad you don't like honey," said Bob, wickedly enjoying the situation; "this is very nice honey, very nice indeed."

"We will take these combs into the honey house, and show Mr. Green how we extract," proposed Ben, "and then perhaps the honey will taste better than here in the apiary." The boys took the combs, which were quite full of honey, put them into the honey box and wheeled them to the honey house, into which they carried them.

"This is to heat water with," said Bob, lighting a small lamp, the metal chimney of which ran up through a small basin of water. "Hot water keeps our honey knives from sticking to the comb. You see the blades of the knife are very broad and quite thick, so they will retain the heat. This is the Bingham & Hetherington knife, which we used a year or two, but it was not long enough nor heavy enough, so we had these made."

"And what is this?" inquired the school teacher.

"Our uncapping table and tank. This rack above the tank is just the width of a frame. This pipe leads the honey into a tank below, while these two wire nets keep the cappings from the bottom of this tank, and lets them drain. This is large enough to hold all the cappings of a day's work, and the next morning we empty the cappings into this sun extractor, which melts the wax and takes out the rest of the honey which is colored by the heat. We save this for feeding."

"I see! The window glass over the sun extractor keeps the heat in, and makes it like a hot-bed," said Mr. Green.

"Yes, and see how handy it is. Though it is on the south side of the honey house, I can open it and put in the cappings without leaving the house. Our honey house, too, is handy. The apiary is higher than the house, so that we wheel all our loads down hill. These tin troughs conduct the honey slowly to the

tank house, and the water evaporates on the way, and passes out through the netting that covers the troughs. The honey goes into the tanks on that bench of land, and we can fill our cans there and load them into the wagon without lifting them hardly any. There is a great deal in having things handy," explained Bob.

"Bob will spend half an hour to make a handy fixing to do ten minutes work," said Ben, good humoredly.

"See how our extractor works," continued Bob. "Just turn this faucet, and this little wheel makes it spin around. We used to have a weight to pull up, and some clock-work to make the extractor run. Then we dug out a spring up in the canyon, and made a big reservoir that will supply enough water to run this all day. A little water runs all the time into these troughs in the apiary, so the bees have nice, pure water right at their doors. You see, we have about 8,000,000 of bees now, and I expect they all want to drink once a day, at least. Honey makes me dry, and I expect it makes the bees thirsty, too."

"And what is that house for?" inquired Mr. Green, pointing to an adobe structure that stood at one corner of the apiary.

"That edifice is a monument of economical engineering," said Bob, grandiloquently. "We boys constructed that house (twenty feet long, ten feet wide and seven feet high) at a cost of \$10.80, for doors, windows, and a few strips of boards.

We thatched the roof, and made the adobes, and laid a stone floor, and it was just fun to build it. We could have built every house here in that way at a cost of not more than fifty dollars. We use that house for a workshop, and as a storehouse for hives, lumber, etc., which should be kept under cover. Part of it is a storeroom for spare combs, and it is almost airtight, so that we can smoke all the combs at once with sulphur, to kill the moth eggs and larvæ."

It was now getting dark, so Mr. Green and the boys returned to the house, and there Mr. Green showed that he liked honey when the bees didn't dispute his right to it; for, as Bob expressed it, "He couldn't eat when so many of the lawful owners of the honey were looking on."

(To be continued.)

Editor's Portfolio.

HONEY EVAPORATORS.—Captain Butler, of Los Angeles County, takes exception to the evaporator described in our June number being called the "Bliss Evaporator;" that he made one like it, but larger, long before Mr. B. made his; that it should not be called the name given above; but that, withal, it is a good invention and deserves a name, etc. We would say to our friend that Mr. Bliss did not call it after himself, but that it got the caption at this office. If what our correspondent states is true, and we believe it to be so, then the evaporator in question should have a name. How will the "California Honey Evaporator" do?

GRUB JUICE.—Our correspondent, Dr. Butler, of Santa Clara County, tells a little story about his first job of extracting. The Dr., like all other bee-keepers who have just procured an extractor, and are going to give the combs a sling, or perhaps, more properly, the young brood a "dance of death," had some of his friends witness the operation. A young lady who was present, on seeing such a large quantity of young brood on the bottom of the extractor, said that "the honey would be nice if it was not for the grub juice that is in it." The Dr. is careful to have no more such juice in his honey.

WHY SO SMALL?—In getting out a twelve-page paper, we have experienced considerable annoyance, even more than we would if we were publishing a sixteen-page edition; it is like taking two bites to a cherry. To overcome this difficulty, we are going to try and get out an eight-page issue, and the next month a sixteen-page edition, and so on. This will average twelve pages for each month—our regular complement. We shall also try and give more matter, by using smaller type in "Our Extractor" department. This will allow us more room for original articles.

THE SUMAC is now in full bloom, but like the bloom that preceded it, it promises a very limited amount of honey.

ON THE first of July we received a call at this office (Los Angeles) from J. M. McCaul, of the house of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., N. Y. His sojourn with us was quite brief, as business at home demanded his immediate return. His suavity and gentlemanly deportment was such as to enlist our confidence. He was visiting this coast for recreation, and to see the extent and interest of the sweet industry in this paradise of bees. He took in San Diego on his return. He has promised us his impressions relative to the honey interest, etc., in California, which, when received, we will lay before our readers.

Books and Periodicals.

WE ARE in receipt of the third number, Vol. I., of *The Ruralist*, a new journal issued by "The Ruralist Publishing Company," New Haven, Conn., and devoted to the farm, the garden, the poultry yard, and the fireside. It is a nicely printed 20-page three-column journal, well filled with articles treating upon subjects connected with the above branches of agriculture.

On File.

"Color of Honey," R. B. Robbins; "Italians vs. Moths," a reply to Mr. Rumford, by J. D. Enas; "Honey and Taffy," W. W. Bliss; "Las Flores Camp, Chapter VI., Honey," C. M. Drake; "Bee-keeping in Oregon, A sure Thing," W. H. Hadley; "Why are Dollar Queens the Best," I. B. Rumford; "Foul Brood, Holy Land, Cyprian and Italian Bees in Oregon," Gust. Murhard.

Honey Market Reports.

Office of the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST, }
Oakland, July 31, 1882.

Our latest quotations received up to the hour for going to press, are as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Comb, 15 @ 17c; light to extra white, 13 @ 17c; extracted, dark, 5 @ 6c; light to amber white, 7 @ 8c. # lb. This season's crop is still scarce, producers preferring to hold on till better prices are offered.

BEEWAX—The quotable range is 18 @ 22c. # lb., as to quality.

CHICAGO.

HONEY—Extracted, dark, 7c; light, 9c # lb.

BEEWAX—A. H. Newman quotes choice lots at 25c; bright yellow, 24c; dark to good, 17 @ 22c.

Publishers' Notices.

BEE-KEEPERS, write for your paper.

BEE-KEEPERS, subscribe for your paper.

BE PARTICULAR to give your post office, County, State and name, when writing to this office.

IF OUR readers, in answering advertisements, will mention that they saw them in the APICULTURIST, they will oblige both advertisers and us.

A HAND stamped here, with index pointing to this paragraph indicates that your subscription has been received, and will date from this issue.

SAMPLE COPIES.—Persons receiving this paper, marked "specimen copy" on the wrapper, will please consider it a respectful invitation to send us \$1 for a year's subscription, provided the paper pleases them. Any person who sends us three subscriptions, at \$1 each, will get the paper a year free.

PREMIUM QUEEN.—For the largest list or club of subscribers sent to us by the 25th of September, 1882, from any person on the Pacific Coast, J. D. Enas will send free, one tested Italian Queen. We have accepted this offer and are now waiting for the fun. Who's ready? The winners' name will be given in our October number.

REMITTANCES to this office may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions, viz: by P. O. money order, bank draft, or cash sent in registered letter. When none of these means can be had, we will receive postage stamps, but prefer the above, or coin or currency. One, two and three cent stamps we can use in limited quantities. In sending stamps, do not send them all of one denomination. One and two cent stamps are preferable.

Advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per one column	\$8 00 per month
" half "	5.00 "
" fourth "	2.50 "
" eighth "	1.50 "

No advertisements to count less than one inch, unless inserted 3 or more times.

Advertisements for three months, 10 per cent. less than above rates. For six months, 15 per cent. less than above rates. For one year, 20 per cent. less than above rates.

TERMS.—Transient advertisements payable in advance. Yearly contracts payable quarterly in advance. We will adhere strictly to above rates.

WE shall admit none but worthy business advertising in our columns, and keep clear of advertisements of a doubtful character

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Pure Italian Queens, Colonies and Nuclei

EXTRACTORS,

Bellows, Smokers, Knives, Foundation,

Veils, Gloves, Bee Books, etc.

Sample Hive.

Being only 2 1/2 hours from San Francisco, my facilities for shipping colonies by sea can not be equalled. Can superintend all colonies on board steamer at San Francisco, if required.

For particulars and price list, address

J. D. ENAS, SUNNYSIDE,
Napa P. O., Cal.

Comb Foundation

Made from pure wax cut in sheets to suit, per pound, 35 cts. Or if wax is furnished, then only 15 cts, per pound.

Address, J. MADORY,
SAN GABRIEL, CAL.

GLOVES.

Bee-keepers' gloves and leather gloves of every description, made to order and of the best material. Orders solicited.

Address, MRS. M. F. WHITE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ITALIAN QUEEN

FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

We will sell each subscriber who pays the full price, One Dollar per year, for the

AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER.

One beautiful, untested, Italian Queen for fifteen cents. Sample copy free. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Address, E. M. HARRISON,
ap-11 Lebanon, Laclede Co., Mo.

Bees for sale.

Four hundred colonies of Italian bees for sale cheap. For particulars, address,

E. E. SHATTUCK,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

O. B. SMITH. WM. H. STEARNS

STEARNS & SMITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

DAIRY & FARM PRODUCE

AND DEALERS IN

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.

No. 423 FRONT ST.,

Near Washington, SAN FRANCISCO.

We have made the sale of honey and Wax a specialty for fifteen years.

BREEDERS'



DIRECTORY.

Cards of two lines inserted in this department 20 cents each insertion; each additional line 8 cents; or two lines for a year, \$1.50.

J. D. ENAS, Sunnyside, Napa, Cal., breeds Pure Italian Bees, Colonies, Nuclei and Queens in season. mar-ly

W. A. PRYAL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
456 EIGHTH STREET,

Room 15. OAKLAND, CAL.
mar-tf.

S. W. LUITWIELER,

AGENT FOR

THE CELEBRATED

Studebaker Farm and Freight Wagons,

Also, the

Cortland Platform Spring Wagons,

BUGGIES and PHAETONS.

Cor. Los Angeles and Requist Streets,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Excelsior, Muth & Root Honey Extractors,

Bingham and L. C. Root Smokers,

Bingham and Muth Honey Knives,

SWISS WAX EXTRACTOR.

All at a slight advance on Eastern prices. Order at once as all orders are filled in rotation. State whose make preferred and whether two or four frames. Give outside dimensions of frame. MONEY MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

Address, J. D. ENAS,
Napa City, Cal.
may-tf.

COLLINS & TILDEN,

Gen'l Commission Merchants,

426 Sansome St., San Francisco.

We have special facilities for sale of honey, and solicit consignments.
a-3t

W. G. KERCKHOFF, JAMES CUZNER, GEO. KERCKHOFF.

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER & CO.

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Doors,

Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Lath,
Pickets, Shingles,

PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT AND HAIR.

We make a Specialty of keeping a large stock of DRY and BEE-HIVE LUMBER.

Corner Alameda and Macy Streets,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

H. V. SLOSSON, GEO. COMPTON,
Agent, San Gabriel. Agent, Newhall.

TI TEGROF T'NOD.

The Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

This Journal begins its fourth year with a NEW DRESS, and has been INCREASED IN SIZE TO THIRTY-TWO PAGES. It is A Live Progressive Monthly, and is edited by PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPERS and richly worth the subscription price, which is One dollar per annum, post paid; or three months on trial, twenty-five cents Sample copy free.

Our price list of APIRIAN SUPPLIES is now ready, and you will consult your best interests by securing a copy before you buy.

Address, HOUCK & PEET, Canajoharie, N. Y.

State where you saw this advertisement.
ap-tf.

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

Every Bee-Keeper needs a good text-book as well as a periodical. To enable him to procure one at a reasonable figure, we have decided to club them with the APICULTURIST, at the following rates, postpaid:

	WITHOUT APICULTURIST.	WITH THE APICULTURIST.
Cook's New Manual, in cloth	\$1.25	\$2.00
" " in paper	1.00	1.75
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, in cloth	1.50	2.10
The A B C of Bee Culture, in cloth	1.25	2.00
" " in paper	1.00	1.75
The Bee-Keepers' Text Book, in cloth	1.00	1.50
Bees and Honey	.75	1.60
The Dzierzon Theory, in paper	.15	1.10
Wintering Bees, in paper	.15	1.10
The Blessed Bees, flex. cloth	.75	1.50
Honey as food and medicine	.06	1.00
The Hive and Honey-Bee	2.00	2.75

THE BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE,

A TWENTY COLUMN PAPER.

Devoted to BEE CULTURE, with description and prices of Hives, Sectional Honey Boxes, Shipping Crates, Honey and Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, Bee-Feeders, Smokers, Italian Queens etc SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. Specimen copy free. Address,

jan-2t. A. G. HILL, Kendallville, Ind.

J. H. BOOK,

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Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

Honey received on storage or consignment, and liberal advances made. The best of references given.
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R. G. CUNNINGHAM,

DENTIST,

74 Main Street,

(Lanfranco's Building), Los Angeles, Cal.

B. F. COULTER,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE

Also, Proprietor of the

Los Angeles Woolen Mills.

Pure All-Wool Blankets, white and colored, and all-wool flannels; also, flannel underwear always on hand, at Mill prices. Call or send for samples and prices.

30 & 32 MAIN STREET, (Baker Block.)
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BURCH & BOAL,

NEW CASH GROCERS,

SPRING STREET,

Opposite Post Office, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of honey.

FOR SALE.

Just such goods as we used the past season in securing the largest yield of honey on record. Prices of SMOKERS \$1.50 and \$1.75 by mail.

QUINBY'S NEW BEE-KEEPING,

(newly revised), \$1.50 by mail. It will pay you to read and investigate. Send for illustrated price list to

L. C. ROOT & BRO.,

Mobawk, N. Y.

THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPER.

Devoted entirely to the best interests of those who keep bees. The question department, conducted by Dr. Wm. R. Howard, is of essential interest to beginners in bee-culture. Jas. Heddon will write a practical article for every number for 1882; 20 pages hand omely gotten up in book form. Every number worth the price of a year's subscription. sample copies and premium list free to any address. Agents wanted. Address,

jan2t. SCOVELL & ANDERSON, Columbus, Kan.