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Vol. 2.

NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

No. 11.

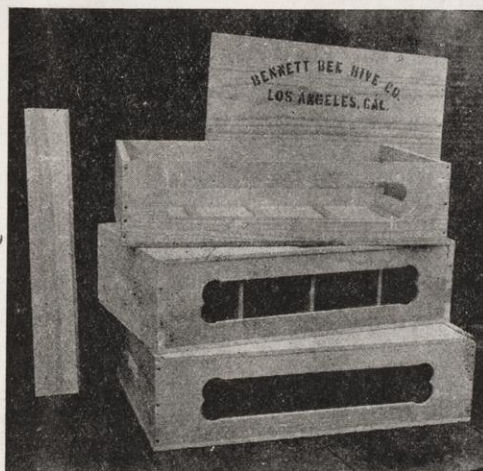
The Pacific..



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.



BENNETT'S IMPROVED 24-LB. COMB-HONEY SHIPPING CASE.

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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 B. 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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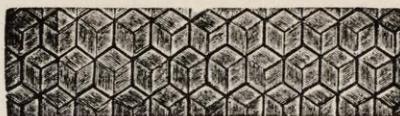
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See advertisement in January B. P. J.

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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.
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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@3¾. Beeswax, 26@27.

MILWAUKEE—Honey—Fancy white, 12@14; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; white extracted, 5½@5; 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, 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 amber, 5@6. Beeswax, 22@25. Demand fair for beeswax.

KANSAS CITY—Honey.—No. 1 white, 13@14; 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, 10 1/2. 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, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted, white, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4 @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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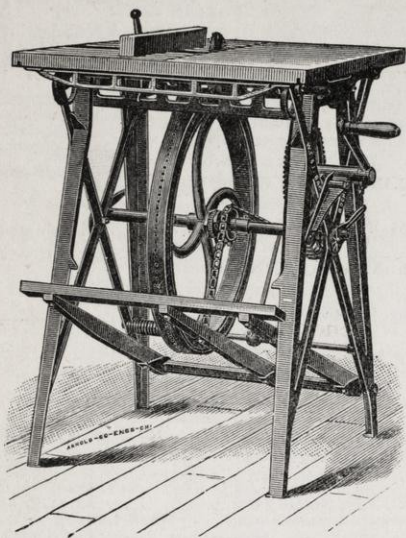
ALBINO.

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.

BEGINNERS.

Beginners should have a copy of the *Amateur Bee-keeper*, a 70 page book by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price 25 cents; if sent by mail, 28c. The little book and the *Progressive Bee-keeper* (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class dealer, or

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Non-Drip.

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

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(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.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

NO. 11.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Phoenix, Ariz.: Last week a car of honey was shipped from Tempe to Baltimore, Maryland.

Fallbrook, Cal.: H. B. Rice loaded a car of extracted honey this week and shipped it to Hamburg, Germany.

M. H. Mendleson, of Piru City, Ventura county, has 900 colonies of bees, and his crop of honey this season amounts to about 60 tons.

Ventura, Cal.: C. A. Hatch, a Ventura county bee man, says that bean honey is white and fine flavored, but inclined to candy quickly.

Visalia, Cal.: Bee Inspector Gregg has found only two apiaries in Tulare county so far that are infected with foul brood, the dread bee disease. In one of them there were sixteen hives affected and in the other six hives.

Hanford, Cal.: W. A. H. Gilstrap, secretary of the Central California Beekeepers' Association, last Tuesday filed with the board of supervisors of Fresno county a complaint against Apiary Inspector Roberts, charging him with neglect of duty.

Winchester, Cal.: H. C. Wheeler's apairy south of town yielded him a fine crop this year. He sold nine tons of extracted honey to Los An-

geles parties a few days ago at three and one-half cents a pound. Messrs. Jas. Senteney and Edwin Harris hauled the honey to that city by wagon, leaving Wednesday morning.

Winchester, Cal.: The market for Winchester honey is enlarging. W. W. Eadie has received an order from Palouse City, Washington, for five cases of the best extracted honey, and will ship it soon. Mr. Eadie made a small shipment of honey, billed to Glasgow, Scotland, last Saturday, and if successful may open up a larger trade in this line.

Several of the honey producers of the country have in the past week been able to dispose of their product direct to dealers in the east, getting a good advance over the price offered by the local buyers. The majority of the beemen are of the opinion that the prices now ruling will be greatly bettered soon, and consequently show no desire to let their honey go at present prices.—*Hemet News*.

Los Angeles *Herald*: "Honey producers of this valley are beginning to receive orders for their product direct from dealers at the east. Two parties, F. P. Wilson and J. C. Stanley, who are quite large producers, shipped a carload today, and although they don't tell what they received, they do say that they got a substantial advance over the price offered by local buyers. In this connection it might be added the beemen are not satisfied with the figures offered by the local buyers, and that several of them are expecting orders from the east."

TRANSFERRING BEES.

Portland, Ore.: In transferring bees from one hive to another I have had the best success by the following method:

I take the new hive into an out-building or basement, and place it upon a table or workbench, leaving room in front of it for the hive of bees. Then I take a board, large enough to lean a frame against, and lean it against the new hive. After cutting wrapping twine into lengths long enough to tie around the frame, I lay three or four of these pieces of twine on this board, placing a frame on the twine. Then taking all the frames out of the hive except one, which I leave in the center, I place a cloth over the hive and am ready to bring in the hive of bees.

I then take the smoker, give them a little puff of smoke in front, tip up the hive and give several light puffs on the bottom to drive them up into the hive, pick the hive up, carry it and place bottom side up in front of the new hive on the table. Then, taking a cold chisel I cut the nails and take off one side, so that I can cut the comb out, the bees running up over the top out of the way. I cut the comb out and fit in the frame on top of the board, tie the strings around it to hold the comb straight and solid, put in the new hive and cover up with the cloth. Then laying down some more string and another frame I repeat the operation. After placing the second frame in the new hive, I take a paper box lid, brush some bees into it, raise the cover and pour the bees into the new hive. They will keep the brood warm and the bees will begin to travel in from the old hive. Be sure and save all the brood, as they are the ones that will make the honey. If the bees do not get out of the way fast enough, smoke them a little and rap on the hive, and they will run up and out of the comb. As soon as all of the frames

are filled and in the new hive, put on the super, filled with sections, covering with the cloth. Brush the bees on the box lid and pour them on the sections, as that makes plenty of room for them and they will go down on the combs without getting stuck in the honey. I have had them fill sections in hives so transferred in fifteen and twenty days.

Most all new beginners get too close to the bees with the smoker and smoke them too much, making the bees fly around and get mad, when there is no occasion for it if rightly handled. Transferring should never be done unless they are making honey, as other bees are almost sure to rob them, there being so much broken honey.

E. R. POPPLETON.

SOME QUEER IDEAS.

An exchange: There are some queer ideas abroad in relation to bees. A man who has the mastery of a large number of colonies of bees said that he could always tell in the early spring if his bees were going to get much honey; if they came out fat a good crop was assured, but when they came through the winter scrawny and poor they were no good all summer for honey.

Another bee man, in descanting upon the relative qualities of the black and Italian bees, said that the former worked more upon trees and tall plants, while the latter worked on small flowers and plants close to the ground; and they were consequently low-minded, and the black bees high-minded.

Still another man was dissatisfied with his hives. The entrance to said hive was a simple augur hole some inches up from the bottom. He said his bees were troubled with miller worms, and the bees, in their efforts to carry them out of the hive would get them up to that hole, and no further, for the worm would give a jerk and fall back to the bottom

board, and the reason his bees gathered no honey was because they spent all their time trying to lug out worms.

As Mr. C. W. Dayton, near Los Angeles, uses a hive upon a similar plan of entrance, we have no doubt he sympathizes with the above bee-keeper.

A BEE WAS KEPT.

A girl from town is staying with some country cousins who live at a farm. On the night of her arrival she finds, to her mortification, that she is ignorant of all sorts of things connected with farm life, which to her country cousins are matters of everyday knowledge. She fancies they seem amused at her ignorance.

At the breakfast table the following morning she sees on the table a dish of fine honey, whereupon she thinks she has found an opportunity of retrieving her humiliating experience of the night before, and of showing her country cousins that she knows something of country life after all. So, looking at the dish of honey, she says carelessly: "Ah! I see you keep a bee."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE YELLOW JACKET PEST.

Oregon City, Ore.: Yellow jackets have been more numerous the season just passed than ever before known in Oregon, and they have been an almost unbearable pest in many of the farming communities, swarming into houses like flies, stinging all who dare to molest them in their raids upon sweet things and meats upon the table, they being voracious eaters and carrying off meat like starved hounds. They have been especially destructive on bees, hanging about the hives in droves and carrying off the honey-laden bees as they returned to their hives by the hundreds, in many instances killing entire colonies of bees. A farmer's wife who has fought these

audacious little highwaymen by all the methods heretofore known, hit upon a plan this season which soon freed her neighborhood of yellow jackets. Her plan was to set out glass fruit jars half-filled with sweetened water, which attracted the insects by the hundreds, and entering the jars were unable to get out. When she first put out the jars they required to be emptied several times during the day, so many yellow jackets having been captured, and in a short time scarcely a yellow jacket was to be seen about the premises.

FOUL BROOD IN TULARE COUNTY.

Bee Inspector George of Tulare county has filed his first report with the supervisors. The following extracts were taken therefrom:

"Mr. R. H. Fay, between Reedley and Traver, reported one case, which he promptly destroyed, according to law, before my arrival. I found no spread of the disease in his home apiary, and did not visit his out apiaries.

"I find that I have inspected twenty-one apiaries, containing 1834 colonies of bees, and I found twenty-six cases that have been destroyed, making so far in all twenty-eight cases.

"I would also recommend to your honorable body that you establish a strict quarantine of all bees brought into Tulare county from Fresno county, because every case of foul brood coming under my notice had its origin from colonies brought from that county."

A carload of amber honey was shipped to Germany yesterday by M. C. Nanson & Co. This is the second shipment of honey direct to the old country, and an important trade promises to be developed direct with the European consumers.—*San Diego Union, Oct. 12.*

BEES LOOSE IN THE THE POSTOFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Along the fore part of last month appeared an item in the *World*, of New York, to the effect that some bees had caused a panic in the New York postoffice. It seems some ignoramus of a bee-keeper had put up a lot of bees in a flimsy package that leaked, and the bees got loose in the mail sack. When the clerks in the New York office (probably the most important one in the United States) attempted to open the sack, there was a "panic," and the *World* for Sept. 8 gives an account of it as follows:

"The clerks who sort Uncle Sam's mail in the big granite Federal Building had the liveliest sort of a time for an hour or two last Saturday night.

"Along about midnight, when the work is the heaviest, and van-load after van-load of mail matter is dumped in the postoffice to be sorted by the army of clerks, a porter flopped a big leather pouch on a 'form,' as the sorting-tables are called, and proceeded to open it.

"As he slipped the leather strap through the staples and pulled open the mouth of the pouch he heard a sound he had never noticed before to proceed from a mail bag. It was like the humming of the summer breeze through the tree-tops.

"That sounds like mosquitoes," said the porter, who lives in Hackensack in the winter season; but he backed away from the pouch and called a fellow porter's attention to it.

"The two made a cautious investigation. The sound had ceased, however, and one of the porters ran his hand inside the pouch and felt around for about two seconds. Then he let out a yell that alarmed the roomful of clerks, and danced about the sorting table shaking his hand violently.

"Take 'em off!" he yelled, and

he tried to brush something from his hand.

"What's the matter, Bill?" asked his friend.

"Bees, that's what! There's a million of 'em in that bag."

"The superintendent was called, and a council of war was held. It was decided that, bees or no bees, that bag of mail had to be sorted, and volunteers were called for.

"After considerable hanging back two brave fellows grabbed the pouch and emptied its contents on the 'form.'

"As the letters and packages poured out on the table a swarm of healthy 'workers,' as the apiarists call them, arose in a cloud and sent the clerks scurrying to cover.

"Several felt the result of contact with the business ends of the honey makers, and it was some time before the volunteers screwed up courage enough to return to their work. The mail matter had to be separated, and that quickly, for already much time had been lost."

It is evident that the facetious reporter drew largely on his imagination, and that the actual occurrence was not nearly as bad as reported; but it was bad enough. It was just such an occurrence as this that resulted in Uncle Sam's prohibiting bees from the mails a few years ago. Any bee-keeper who is careless enough to put up a package of queen and bees so that it breaks open in the mail bag should receive a good scoring.—*Gleanings*.

[We have had several empty cages come to hand lately; but we don't buy of that breeder any more, and no one should.]—Ed.

WHAT A HIVE CONTAINED.

W. C. Macy, a bee culturist of Windsor, tells the *Santa Rosa Republican* that he had read all his bee books in his efforts to discover how much honey a bee produced in a year, but was unable to find out.

He selected one of his swarms of average size and killed the bees by smoking them with sulphur. By means of a toothpick and a goodly stock of patience, he had the swarm scattered over the kitchen floor and counted inside of three hours. He found the number and kind to be a queen, 270 drones and 16,480 workers. From a swarm of this size the yearly output is fifty pounds of honey, or one twenty-first of an ounce for each bee. This, of course, does not include the amount consumed by the inhabitants of the hive.

SHIPPING COMB HONEY.

A good deal of discussion took place at the Buffalo meeting regarding the best methods for shipping comb honey by freight. Several took the ground that it was bad policy to put cases of comb honey in a large protecting-crate; that the honey was more liable to be broken in such crates than when piled loosely in a car on straw. Others insisted just as strenuously that they never had success in shipping honey till they used these protecting-crates. Among those who advocated putting the cases in a car without the crate were Capt. J. E. Hetherington, Dr. C. C. Miller, and quite a number of others. These latter, i. e., those who advocated the non-use of the crates, very often ship in large lots and in carloads; when the cases are piled up solidly in a car (combs parallel to the rails) there is not very much liability of the honey being broken. On the other hand, when honey is shipped in small lots, say in five or ten cases, it seems to go better in a crate, especially if it is transferred. But Mr. S. A. Niver of Groton, N. Y., made the point that those heavy crates holding, say ten or twelve cases, are pretty sure to be handled in New York state on two-wheeled trucks. The crates were put on them the long way; and

as they are trundled from one car to another the combs are jolted when held on at an angle of 45 degrees, and the wrong way at that, and this causes the breaking out when they used crates. It was hard for me to reconcile that statement in view of the fact that we had always had better success by using the crates than when we did not use them. When I went through York State I noticed that they used two-wheeled trucks, where we in the central and western portion of the country use four-wheeled ones. On the latter, crates holding ten or twelve cases would be handled just as they should be—in a horizontal position. On two-wheeled trucks, these crates would be trundled and bumped over the plank platforms at an angle of 45 degrees, as explained.—*Gleanings*.

HONEY SOLD.

Riverside, Cal.: City Marshal Wilson and his deputy, J. C. Stanley, have sold a carload of their excellent honey to an eastern party. Wilson & Stanley have quite a lot of the best quality of honey, the product of a couple of well regulated apiaries. They do not take kindly to the prices offered by the local buyers, and there are others. Other producers are also hunting a market east, and it is understood with good prospects of finding them at figures considerably in advance of what they have been offered here.

A car load of honey is being shipped from the J. P. Jones warehouse, having been purchased by a Los Angeles commission house which will have it sent direct to the East. *Santa Monica Outlook, Oct. 1.*

W. W. Eadie, will make an experimental shipment of a number of cases of honey to Glasgow, Scotland, soon.—*Winchester, Cal., Recorder, Oct. 1st.*

Editorial Comments.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

We have now been publishing the JOURNAL nearly two years, and if it has not been a source of profit to ourselves, the flattering notices we have from time to time received, and the kind assurances tendered by our patrons, compensate for the pecuniary loss we have sustained in its publication. Indirectly our business has probably been benefitted by its circulation, but as an independent enterprise it has never been self sustaining. Still we have never despaired of its attaining that point ultimately. Our aim has been to educate and enlighten beekeepers. We do not claim for it any literary merit, nor do we cater especially to the amusement of our readers, but we propose to keep them thoroughly posted regarding the condition of the honey markets, and the probabilities of the future, so far as our means of intelligence enable us to foresee. Our sources of information incident to the bee and honey industry are almost unlimited, as you can find on our table bee papers from Oregon to Australia, in fact from almost every state in the union. Reading these carefully, we make such selections as are especially adapted to the local and climatic conditions of the Pacific Coast. We have always endeavored to fill our pages with interesting and instructive matter. To sum up the whole business, the subscribers to the

JOURNAL have derived the chief benefits of its publication. Shall we still keep it alive? Are the beekeepers doing their share toward maintaining a publication that is chiefly in their interest, and is an actual expense of a nice little sum of money every year? Now, there are two ways that you can help us, neither of which will cost you a cent. One is to call the attention of bee men to the JOURNAL, and tell them of the pleasure and profit you have derived from its perusal. The other is to occasionally contribute a few words to its columns, reciting your experience and observations while in pursuit of your every day work. If you should discover, either by investigation or accident, any new methods in connection with the handling of bees or their products, give your ideas an airing through the columns of the JOURNAL, they will always be open to you.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

HOME

AGAIN

The editor returned from his eastern trip near a month ago, with mind too full of what he had seen to place the wonderful trip in words before the JOURNAL's readers. This, his first trip east since the age of three years, gave him a large field of learning, and though his ability is but poor, he will attempt to interest his readers in the following lines, which he hopes will benefit all.

Chicago, the greatest of western cities, with its wonderful buildings

(some 22 stories—320 feet high), is probably the greatest

honey market in the world. Water street, the home of the commission merchants, is over-crowded with all classes of drays, busily engaged. R. A. Burnett & Co., without doubt the most reliable honey merchant, handling easily 15 cars of honey per month in season, claims the sale of white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, with amber at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, but did not encourage much shipping till November, December and January. The quotations of merchants was varied, some even trying to gain shipments at high figures, only to "turn down," reject on arrival, when the game is to buy at a discount. J. A. Lamon is fair, but S. T. Fish & Co. cannot afford to buy at a premium over quotations without an object. Wholesale grocers, tobacco manufacturers and coffee merchants of Chicago are best buyers.

The City on the Hill
CLEVELAND is good for prices if not for quantity, selling white comb at 13c, white extracted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. A. B. Williams & Co., sellers.

The Convention City,
BUFFALO where the Grand Army of the Republic and the United States Bee-keepers' Union met the 24th and 28th of August, is the place for comb honey. Batterson is the man. Though the price is low, the shipments are careless and objectionable.

On the Hudson, is a
ALBANY comb-honey market; price 12c, but quantity small. Chas. McCulloch & Co., are the dealers.

"Greater New York"
NEW YORK is her name now, with a population of five million, including Brooklyn and Jersey City. Honey goes here at a wonderful rate. Hildreth Bros. & Segelken claim to handle 20 cars a month, both comb and extracted. Here the writer saw sections of comb glassed both sides, the glass always weighing in as honey. California white comb sells at 12c and 13c, and extracted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Francis H. Leggett & Co., the millionaire merchants, occupy a large two-story building on West Broadway, and handle extracted principally.

The commission mer-
SELLING chanters and dealers are
HONEY not the buyers or sell-
ers for bee-keepers.
The best prices and best results are to be obtained from the wholesale consumers. Many of our readers have friends or relatives in the east, to whom can be forwarded samples and prices, to be used in selling to wholesale consumers, not commission men. Good results have thus been obtained. Some of our readers have by this plan sold their crop in local shipments at figures that would look odd in print.

The PACIFIC BEE
THAT JOURNAL of August
HONEY told how the writer
OPENING hoped to create "A Honey Opening." But alas, the producers do not seem to wish for anyone "to be directly interested in the marketing of the crop," for the appeal to the readers to furnish statements of their crop was little heeded, and Bennett, not

being a "short seller"—that is, selling with a future prospect of buying—the "Honey Opening" is still a dream, though let us hope it will not be long so.

Our friends do not take the interest in the JOURNAL, or for that matter any paper, that they ought, or such snaps as the above would not pass without a trial. Bee men, you have set on your beams after honey-robbing waiting for a buyer long enough. Get up and rustle; read, think and write.

The annual meeting of the United States BEEKEEPERS Union, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, was a grand affair, which will long be remembered. Two hundred widely known honey men were in attendance, and a charming time and good and profitable meeting was held. Among those who were fortunate enough to attend was E. R. Root, of *Gleanings*; W. Z. Hutchinson, of the *Review*; R. W. Holterman, of the *Canadian Bee Journal*; W. T. Falconer, of the *American Bee-Keeper*; Geo. W. York, of the *American Bee Journal*, president of the union; your editor of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL; Dr. C. C. Miller, that kind, unselfish gentleman, famed for his convention work; E. T. Abbott, of the *Busy Bee*, an interesting talker; Mr. David Coggs shall, owner of 600 colonies; Dr. A. B. Mason, the union's enterprising and pleasant secretary; Mr. O. O. Poppleton; Hon. E. Whitcomb; Frank Benton, the big and little bee traveler, at

present connected with the agricultural department at Washington; G. M. Doolittle, the jolly, good-hearted fellow; Capt. Hetherington, and J. F. McLuttyre, of Fillmore, Cal. (who was a curiosity to those eastern fellows after his remarks on keeping 600 colonies in one location), besides a host of others.

Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck's paper on "Cooperation Among Beekeepers," on being read created quite a discussion, especially that part advocating the forming of a honey trust. This was forcibly condemned by Mr. G. M. Doolittle and others, and as no supporters came forward, the discussion drifted into an argument for better distribution instead of the formation of a trust.

In the discussion of the subject of shipping comb honey, there was quite a difference of opinion as regards shipping in crates or without. The large producers claimed to have greater success without crates, while the small shippers could only succeed with the crates. The consensus of opinion was that the big shippers were successful in car-lot shipments, while the small shipment was handled many times, and therefore needed more careful packing. Capt. Hetherington then explained his method in shipping comb honey. One point this great comb honey producer brought out very strong was that after loading a box car the whole shipment was covered with a canvas

or cloth to keep out dust and cinders. The honey thus treated always arrived cleaner than that from other shippers.

The effect of big EFFECT OF crop reports in the CROP eastern journals has REPORTS been damaging to prices, as the items have fallen into the hands of dealers. While the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL has been guilty of publishing such, very few copies of this paper fall into the hands of dealers, and we will see that such reports are minus hereafter. The effect has been to make dealers feel that the country was really flowing with honey, and that the dealers would be satisfied with commissions, though the dealers will learn better soon. In fact, the buyers are already trying to get a "swipe" at the crop, and as soon as the product is in demand, hastened by cold weather, these dealers will be over-anxious for investments.

When an industry INTERESTING gets on a down grade, NOVICES with profits in dream-land, I think the novice stands a poor show, and I for one fail to interest them. 'Tis said that I am full of bee knowledge, having, besides experience, met many successful producers who are more free to talk to me than to their neighbors. Still only the "sting" hardened beeman can release the spring, for with a novice there is so much to explain, and soon one finds one's self deep in a fathomless question. Our work is sufficiently hard before us—that of teaching those already interested the ways of suc-

cess—without attempting a much harder line of work. Let us do all we can to bring our brothers near perfection in a better product with better prices.

A CORRECTION.

Editor of "Pacific Bee Journal":

Dear Sir:—On page 14 of your October issue, you surprise me with the announcement that the "National Bee-Keepers' Union" held a session at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 24. Had such been the case, I should have known something about it, as I am the general manager, Secretary and Treasurer of the "National Bee-Keepers' Union."

On Aug. 24, (a month before the time mentioned) the "United States Bee-Keepers' Union" held a meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., and I amagine that was the convention you meant, though you mistake both the name and the date.

This exhibits the fallacy of appropriating a name so much like that of another existing and honorable association; the only reason for continuing its use must be to deceive, and to unjustly appropriate its character and achievements.

Of course, in your case I have no doubt that it was an erroneous statement innocently caused by the similarity of names, and I hope you will give this correction in your next issue, so as to prevent any misconception. The National Beekeepers' Union has never held a public meeting. It exists only for business—the protection and defense of its members from the unjust attacks of the enemies of the pursuit.

THOS. G. NEWMAN,
General Manager National Beekeepers' Union.

[Sorry for the mistake, Brother Newman. It was extreme carelessness of associate editor.]—ED.

THE LOW PRICE OF HONEY.

Interesting People in the Pursuit of Bee-keeping. Ninety out of every hundred fail, and only one out of the balance succeed complete.

By JOHN A. PEASE, MONROVIA, CAL.

In the September number of the P. B. J., in my article on the present low price of honey, I took the position that it was caused by the glowing reports of enormous crops of honey being produced all over the country, creating the idea in the mind of the public, that the supply was far in excess of the demand and causing people to hold off from buying, hoping to get lower prices later on. Also causing some weak-kneed producers to offer their product at even less than the cost of production, thus demoralizing the market. I am also glad to see that several others, abler writers than myself, have taken the alarm and are protesting against such foolish action, for although it is late to do us any good this year, yet I hope it may prevent people from making the same blunder in the future. But there is another cause that is even more disastrous in its consequences because it is far more reaching; for while this is only temporary in its results, reaching through one year only, that has been going on for years until it has brought down the present, to less than one quarter the former price. I refer to the practice of nearly all of the bee-papers and bee-books and of many bee-keepers of holding out to the public the idea, that, for the capital invested, bee-keeping is the most profitable business that a man can enter into; and trying to persuade "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker" and all others to go into it. It is not strange that the supply dealer or even the publishers of the bee-books and papers should do this, because the more bee-keepers there are, the greater demand it makes for their wares; but, it is

passing strange that beekeepers can't see that every new recruit that enters the ranks, is a new rival that will take away a share of their profits. I know that bee-keepers are, as a class, inclined to be free-hearted and like to see others prosper as well as themselves; and this is right. I believe in unselfishness, and in doing all in my power to help my neighbor, and if he wishes to engage in beekeeping it is his right to do so, and if he needs any assistance I will give it freely, even though I know that every pound he puts upon the market prevents me from selling a pound. But if he asks my advice about embarking in the business I will tell him frankly and candidly that he had better keep out of it; and I believe that I would be just as unselfish in giving such advice, as in assisting him if he was in the business and needed my assistance; for, the business is already overdone, and in nine chances out of ten he would be disappointed and lose his time, if not all the money that he put into it, for, it is a fact that ninety out of every hundred that engage in the business make a failure of it and nine out of the other ten only make a partial success; so, I think that it is not only for our own interests, but it is an actual kindness to others to use all our influence to keep them from engaging in an enterprise in which the chances are largely against their succeeding.

P. S.—In my last article there was an omission (I suppose through an oversight of the printer) which very much changes the sense or rather destroys it altogether. It is found on page ten of the Sept. No., last column, tenth line from the bottom after the word excess. It should read, (commencing on the line next above) "And it matters but little whether that excess is real or only imaginary, so long as people believe that that excess exists." They will refrain, etc.

HONEY HARVEST.

L. Kreutzinger gave a picnic at his apiary of 150 colonies of bees in the city limits of Chicago, sending out nearly two hundred invitations, the editor of the *PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL* receiving one while in Chicago, but was unable to attend. Mr. Kreutzinger also owns an apiary near Pasadena, Cal. The following account of the affair is from the *American Bee Journal*:

"That honey harvest of Mr. L. Kreutzinger was indeed a novelty in this industrial world. Mr. K. evinced an enterprising spirit only equaled by his delicate considerations for the uninitiated in bee-lore, whom he had invited and protected. The apiary of over 100 colonies was comfortably located in the very midst of an extensive field of sweet clover, in which the bees had evidently revelled, if the fact may be judged from the overflowing hives under his extensive bee-sheds. The yield cannot be far from 5,000 pounds of as luscious nectar as ever appeased the wrath of the Athenian gods.

"Our advent to this field was heartily welcomed by the genial host, but as much cannot be said of his proteges. They had evidently encountered treatment before our coming, seriously tending to excite their Italian temper, and were, therefore, indiscriminate in their pointed attention. The several dozen ladies—guests for the occasion—gladly sought the shelter so thoughtfully provided for them, and the men who accompanied them felt in duty bound to also remain under cover—for the ladies' protection, of course.

"Editor York was there with a fairy escort (Miss Godfrey and Miss Butts) from his office, and like the discreet man that he is, braved the dangers from bee-insertions under the netting.

"Mr. Hammersmark wielded the

smoker, and proved a general utility man under most trying circumstances. He became quite earnest after a few stings, denounced their impertinence, relegating them where the heat is hotter and the smoke more sulphurous than that of his trusty Cornell.

"Mr. K. would have felt that full honor had not been paid his nationality had not a band—music—graced the occasion. Their coming was the signal for a general bee-attack—front, flank and rear. They seemed especially anxious to reach the big trombone. The frantic waving of his red bandana 'kerchief only intensified their investigating propensities, and when they espied a large, shiny head, with no hair to hinder, they swarmed on the devoted spot, not deterred by the ejaculations, 'Ach!' 'Himmell!' and other choice Germanic phrases. Presently they recognized the man of the big fiddle—and the way he was made to dance, outdid a plantation darkey. By a sudden "scoot" under netting, they avoided further interview, but their subsequent playing had an air of vindictiveness that portended danger.

"On the whole, the occasion was unique and interesting. The group having been effectively photographed, we bade adieu to Herr Kreutzinger, and a hundred souls, more or less, with one accord extend to him and his genial frau, their choicest benizons. DR. PEIRO."

"It is hardly necessary for us to add more to the foregoing. So far as we know, it was the first case of the kind to be put on record. It was all written up for the Chicago daily newspapers, and created quite a deal of interest.

"All such exhibitions help to familiarize the people with honey. Mr. Kreutzinger sold a number of cases of the beautiful comb honey to visitors. and they seemed glad to get it, too."

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, 17¾ 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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