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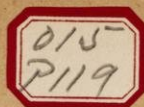
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# The Pacific Bee Journal

VOL. 2.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.



ESCONDIDO, THE BEAUTIFUL. MAJ. MERRIAM'S APIARY.

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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 JAMES R. SNOW,  
365 East Second Street,  
LOS ANGELES, - - - CALIFORNIA.

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

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can get much valuable reading.  
Worth ten times the cost. *Why not?*

## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think  
of some simple  
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Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.  
Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attor-  
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Brood Tissue **FOUNDATION** 35c 45c  
See advertisement in January B. P. J.  
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Italian,  
Leather,  
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*You get the Queen Bee,  
Bees will get the Honey.*

**W**E are done with Hybrids and Blacks, that  
starve to death, while Italians are gather-  
ing more than they consume. Our large moun-  
tain 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 nom-  
inal a cost. Surely a good business investment.

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

UNTESTED QUEENS NOW READY.

TESTED QUEENS BY MARCH 20th.

<b>PRICE</b>	Untested.....	\$1 25	Per dozen.....	\$10 00
	Tested.....	2 50	" " .....	20 00
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Untested Queens in May, 75c; \$8.00 Per Doz.

Orders Booked Now.

## BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.,

365 East Second Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

This Paper (Monthly) 50 Cents a Year, if paid before July, 1897.



## Honey Market Reports.

The quotations in this column are based, as nearly as possible, on the grading adopted by the North American, and are the prices that the commission men get, and on which the commission for making the sales is figured. The grading rules referred to are as follows:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled, combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides, both wood and comb unsoiled by travel, stain or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row next to the wood.

**No. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel, stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Dealers are expected to quote only those grades and classifications to be found in their market.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 10@11; No. 1 white, 9@10; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 6@7; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5@5½; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax.

**LOS ANGELES.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 10@11; No. 1 white, 9@10; fancy amber, 8; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. Honey crop light, but no plenty demand. None selling. Comb now plentiful.

**CINCINNATI.**—*Honey.*—No. 1 white, 12@14. No. 1 amber, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted amber, 5@7. Beeswax, 20@25.

**KANSAS CITY.**—*Honey.*—No. 1, white, 14; No. 1 amber, 12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted white, 6½; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@4½. Beeswax, 25.

**CLEVELAND.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 20@21. Beeswax is still scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

**CHICAGO.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 12; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 7@8; fancy dark, 8@10 No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4½@5; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 26@27. Stocks light. Demand slow.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 9@10; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey; beeswax in fair demand.

**ST. LOUIS.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12½; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 4½@5; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 25½@26. Strained and extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Little new honey coming in.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 7@7½; amber, 5@5¼; dark, 4½@5. Beeswax, 22@25. A better demand has prevailed, but actual trading is light. Comb honey cleaned up.

## HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Simpson & Hack Fruit Co., 136 S. Los Angeles st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lamont, 43 South Water street.

R. A. Burnett, 163 South Water street.

S. T. Fish & Co., 189 South Water street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway.

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A. V. Bishop & Co.

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M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.

## SICK BEEKEEPERS.

Perhaps not very sick, but many of you suffer more or less, and that isn't pleasant. On invitation of our editor, Mr. Bennett, I am glad to talk with you a moment about an honest, efficient remedy. It cures Pain and Fever. Especially useful in all Fevers, Headaches, Colds, Grip, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Cures serious as well as common ailments; and very quickly. No narcotics; perfectly safe; easy to take, and delightful in effect. A most useful household remedy, and every box guaranteed to please you or money refunded. Hundreds of beekeepers and others over the country are using **YELLOWZONES**, but no customer ever yet asked for return of money, and they talk this way: "It's a rare pleasure to find such a remedy."

"No one could believe their wonderful healing powers, and so quickly too, without trying them." "Have used 'Yellowzones' for a bilious and nervous headache that has been the bane of my existence for twenty years, and they knock it **CLEAR TO THE HORIZON!**"

"Been laid up six months with rheumatism. Got more relief in twelve hours after taking your 'Yellowzones' than from all else, though I am a skeptic and did not believe they could do it."

I refer with pleasure to Editor Bennett as to our own integrity, and the value of Yellowzones.

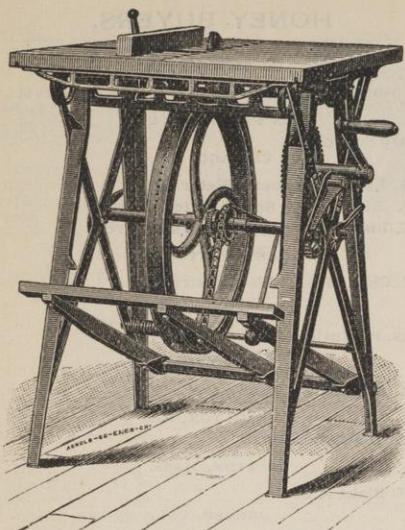
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## This Paper

Wants more readers too bad to have the publishers carry so many Beekeepers.

Won't you take a little more interest in us, as we are trying to do all we can for you, and trying to give you big values for only 50 cents a year. Please subscribe and renew.

## ANOTHER CAR OF SECTIONS AND BEE SUPPLIES

The only car that is coming for a certainty will be here a few days after March 1st.

## The Finest Section in the World is the “Falcon Sanded Snow White Section,”

Which we will sell for \$3.50 per Thousand; \$3.25 per Thousand, in Five Thousand Lots.

Basswood Sawed Separators, 3½x17½ ..... \$ 5 00 per Thousand.

“ “ “ 4½x18 ..... 7 00 per Thousand.

Novice 2-Frame Honey Extractors ..... 8 00 per Thousand. Old Price, \$ 8 00

2 Frame Cowan Reversible Extractors ..... 13 00 per Thousand. Old price, 13 00

4 Frame Cowan Reversible Ext ractors ..... 24 00 per Thousand. Old price, 24 00

☛ Above for four Size Frames. Other sizes made to order. Get our prices. ☛

## WE MAKE TANKS, WAX AND HONEY EXTRACTORS, GAPPING GANS, Etc.

Zinc Honey Boards, 12x19 ..... 13c Each

Zinc Honey Boards, 14x19 ..... 15c Each

Daisy Foundation Fastener, with Lamp ..... \$1 25

Parker Fasteners ..... 25

Section Presses, 50c. \$1.00 and ..... 2 50

Smokers, 60c and ..... 1 5

*These prices are based on delivery by Railway or Boat in California.*

## THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**Dealers, Take Notice:** We are in position to supply *all* this year, and are in shape to meet *all* prices. Let us supply you.



# THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Published by B. S. K. Bennett and James R. Snow, 365 E. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif. 50 cents per year.

VOL. 2.

MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

## Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

It is claimed that soaking old combs in several waters removes the dirt and coloring matter, and greatly improves the wax. Works better if the water first be boiled.

On Jan. 28, at Sacramento, the Senate passed several bills to prevent the adulteration of honey, appropriating \$10,000 for the State exhibit at the Tennessee Exposition.

The legislature at Seattle, Wash., is looking quite closely to the interests of the honey bee, and has passed a bill, No. 153, prohibiting the putting out of sweetened poison for the honey bee.

The Inyo County Beekeepers Association held its annual meeting at Big Pine, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Vice President Tibbetts in the chair. Six new members joined the association, which is now 32 in number.

Beekeepers at Hanford say that the prospects for a good honey crop are excellent. The bees in Fresno county depend largely upon the alkali weed, which is coming up earlier than usual and promises a large crop.

Experiments made with small-pox patients at Oaxaca, Mexico, show that honey diluted in water, causes postules of the worst variety to disappear, and the fever is said to immediately stop. The discovery will prove a great blessing to mankind.

An Apiculturist of West Pathalfa, Arz., carried out a bet successfully that bees would travel as fast as pigeons. The bet was carried out with 12 bees and 12 pigeons, being released at the same time, and at a distance of three miles from home. The first bee entered the hive one-fourth of a minute before the first pigeon reached its columbary.

Bees are again the cause of trouble. This time in the city of Oakland. Engineer McMillan has asked and been refused a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. E. J. Lowe, who keeps a hive of honey seekers. Complaint charges the bees with stinging McMillan's children. The warrant was refused on the ground that the statutes had no

law to prevent bees stinging. McMillan will now sue for damage; failing to get judgment, he will go gunning for the bees, and we look for further trouble.

Kutner, Goldstein Co. have just completed, at their tinning and plumbing establishment, a large tank for Henry Hilderbrand, the honey man. The tank will hold two tons of strained honey. It is rather amusing to read, once in a while, what outsiders think of the honey industry. To say that a two ton tank is large is absurd, when it is next to the smallest size, and, how surprised these people are, when we say we make tanks five and six times larger, and these are only to hold one extracting, which remains in the tank only five or six days.

How is this? The paper (*Democrat*), of Hanford, under date of Jan. 26th says that T. E. Brown, the honey man at Lakeside, who has his bees on the Coast Range, has just completed ROBBING his hives, and from ninety hives obtained 1,700 lbs. of strained honey. He took home a two-horse wagon load of empty cans today. [Now, this extracting of honey by Mr. Brown in the month of January is very much of a surprise to us, and we are tempted to believe it an extraordinary fish story, of course, and we should really like to know, as we are sure our readers would as well, all about this extracting of honey in January.—Ed.] Here is a moral for fruit men, and it isn't a hard one to find; now just stop and think what a hard time the bees are having at present. Last year many bees starved, and they are starving yet, while the song singing, lazy birds were living high on apricots, figs and peaches.

NEWHALL, CAL., Feb. 1, 1897.

EDITOR PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL:

You ask me to write you for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, "The conditions necessary for a honey crop."

*First*—From fifteen to forty inches winter rain, the more rain the longer the season is likely to last.

*Second*—Constant calm, warm weather (about 80 to 90 degrees,) whilst plenty of plants are in bloom to make nectar flow, and then

*Third*—The greatest number of bees per hive, possible at the time plants are fullest in bloom. "Then give them room (empty comb if possible) according to their strength."

R. WILKIN.



EDITOR P. C. B. JOURNAL:—

In reply to your request on safe increase for honey harvest.

It depends on the condition of the colony, the season, location, source of flow, and especially the ability of the manipulator. I could depend on a larger increase with colonies in good condition, and with early swarming or dividing, (in a season as *this* is promising to be) than I could on later swarming. As this subject would consume more space and time than I could devote to same at my present busy time, I'll be brief and say, that with colonies in good condition, increase double is sure with the average apiarist.

Some time in the future I shall be pleased to give my views on that subject.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. MENDLESON.

VENTURA, Cal., Jan. 30, 1897.

### SOMETHING ABOUT FAIR DEALINGS.

WILDOMAR, CAL., Feb. 1, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dear Sir—Some time ago I received a letter from you referring to 200 bee hives that I ordered of the Union Hive and Box factory for A. M. Peters, of Fallbrook, Cal. I did not answer it, as I thought we had better not say any more about it. But I have just received a marked copy of the *Los Angeles Journal* that I take as a personal insult, and as there are so many misstatements in that article, I clip it out and send it to you for you to read, and you can publish my statement of the facts about the 200 hives referred to, if you choose, and over my full name, and parties can come and look at the hives and see for themselves what we got by paying them a good deal more for the hives than we would have had to pay for good material and good work from the East. Mr. Peters can get the 200 hives as ordered for a little over two-thirds of what they charged him, and have them right. In answer to my inquiries they said, "remember, it is for first-class material and first-class workmanship." I ordered the hives, expecting that was what we would get. When I complained of the green and wet lumber they said they could not get seasoned lumber. When I complained of the rough work they said they could not do good work on green lumber, and said they had made allowances for the shrinkage and that it would be all right when it got seasoned. Mr. Raze was here and saw for himself that each board that was about eleven inches wide had shrunk from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch each, and

they have shrunk more since. We have put four strips on each hive to make them deep enough; some are right, some too deep and some too shallow. And as to the quality of the lumber used, it was nearly all a cheap, coarse grade, knotty and shaky, and, in seasoning, some split the entire length of the board; and for the light work, such as frames and cleats, a hard pine was used that splits badly in nailing. Mr. Raze said that the way they do is to charge parties the actual cost of material and work, and then add 20 per cent. to the amount. Mr. Peters says that when he pays 20 per cent. for buying lumber he wants to employ men that know a good piece of lumber when they see it and know what it is good for. In answer to this they will probably say that they have settled this matter with me. Well, that is true. I settled it with Mr. Raze. They were to deduct \$20 from their bill and I was to look the hives and covers over and report to them the amount of lumber needed to complete the hives in good shape, and they were to send us enough good lumber to make the hives good. I did look them over, and in the 200 hives and covers and 100 extra covers for old hives I found it would take 636 feet, lineal measure, to fix them up. Instead of them sending good lumber, they sent a very poor grade; so, instead of taking out poor lumber and putting in poor lumber again, I used a part of it for other work, and will get good lumber to replace what is actually necessary. In answering this they will say that they told me to send for more lumber at their expense. I will say that I will not do so. They were to have sent good lumber, and I am not going to fool with it any more.

If I had not received the marked article in the *Los Angeles Journal*, already alluded to, I would not have written this. But that is the way we were caught, and beekeepers cannot afford to be caught in that way. And this is a warning to others.

Mr. Peters is thoroughly disgusted with the whole deal, and has told me not to risk any more of his money with them. The freight on the 200 hives and stools and 200 extra covers, at 38c per 100 lbs., came to over \$59.00. The hives were a special order for twelve frame hives with Moore crates. There were six feet of lumber in each of the stools. I. S. CROWFOOT.

Norton Bros., of Escondido, shipped, on Jan. 23, 8,000 lbs. of honey to San Francisco.

A novel remedy for the romantic is the sting of the honey bee. R. J. Kennedy, of Redlands, has tried it and finds it very beneficial.



## WHY NOT DOCTOR BEES IN THEIR DISEASES?

### A Good Joke.

BY DR. GALLUP.

We saw on Jan. 27th, the following request:

DR. E. GALLUP.

*Dear Sir:*—Herewith below is the topic we want your writing on for our next issue, etc.: "*Why Not Doctor Bees in Their Diseases?*"  
Respectfully,  
PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Now, I have been asked especially to write a book on my method of treatment. Still I cannot see the necessity of my writing a book when there so many books already published on the subject. If the public would only read them, it would be worth everything to the public but bad for the doctor.

In the first place, give your bees *massage* treatment; it will equalize the circulation and finify the blood. The best book on Massage is by Dr. Taylor; costs 75c. If your bees have chronic disease, get the "Great Guide to Health Without the Use of Drugs," by Dr. W. E. Forest; costs \$1.00. Then get a book by Dr. Chas. E. Page, costs 25c, for their fevers. He tells you how to cure typhoid fever, in fact all fevers, without medicine, in from a few hours to three days. Then, if your bees are threatened with consumption, get a Wilhide Exhaler and have them expand their lungs. The above mentioned book, "Exhaler and Other Health Appliances," can be had from "The Health Culture Co.," 341 Fifth Ave., New York. If your bees have paralysis, give hot foot baths until they perspire freely, also thorough massage. If they are inclined to insanity, put their feet in hot water, as hot as you can have your hand in, and keep up the temperature by adding more hot water, and at the same time keep a cloth wet in cold water on the head; give massage twice per day. I have yet to fail in curing a case of insanity every time. If they have lockjaw, put them in a hot bath, but if you have not the appliances or conveniences, wrap them in flannel blankets wrung out of hot water. Hot water is excellent. They will soon open their jaws and begin to talk, usually inside of thirty minutes. The medical doctors would give them up to die, as they could not get their poisons inside of their mouths. For fevers of all kinds, you can control the temperature with water, and by controlling it with water you can keep the bees from becoming delirious; and there is no danger of a relapse or complications. Relapses and complications are always caused by drugging. For authority I will quote Dr. Baruch of New York, Dr. Page of Boston,

Dr. Peabody, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Brand, of Stettin, Germany, Dr. Juergensen, Dr. Liebermaister, Dr. Ziemsen, Dr. Vogel, Dr. Richardson, of Chicago. Dr. E. H. Demey, of Meadville, Pa., treats fevers successfully without drugs. Dr. Densmore, an English physician of note, in his book says: "Never employ a drug physician for fevers." By the drug method 41 per cent. die with typhoid, while by the Brand method not 1 per cent. die, and they are cured inside of three days every time. Good for the bees, but bad for the doctors.

Now, about the diet, Dr. Densmore tells us that good, ripe fruit is the best food in the world. So one should never find fault with the bees for eating fruit; grapes and raisins are especially recommended. Dr. Deny and Dr. Densmore tell us that we all eat too much. Now, restrict the bees to two meals a day; and the reason why they should not eat breakfast is that after eating over night there are no digestive fluids flown into the stomach until towards noon. Consequently, the breakfast does not digest until you pile in dinner, and then both meals are to be digested at once.

You can readily see that if the mother bee does not have to get breakfast and wash up the dishes, she can rest and recuperate, instead of tiring herself all out.

My friends, Dr. Demey's and Dr. Densmore's books are well worth reading, and the advice therein would, if put in practice, save all your doctor's bills.

Finally, if you are uncertain what ails the bee, inclose a lock of his hair, with one leading symptom and one dollar, to some clairvoyant, and they will diagnose the case to a try.

Yours sincerely,

Santa Ana.

DR. E. GALLUP.

## BEEKEEPERS' PARADISE.

BY F. W. LOWE.

EDITOR PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL:—

I notice an article in the last issue of the BEE JOURNAL descriptive of a "Beekeepers' Paradise" at Bakersfield, by one John G. Correy, of Santa Paula.

It seems as though Mr. Correy, upon reaching Bakersfield, meandered to the premises of George Frye, a beekeeper residing two miles North of town, and was completely carried away with what he called a "Beekeepers' Paradise," and was somewhat surprised to learn that this off year the Bakersfield vicinity produced over 100 tons of comb honey and that "parties looking for locations would do well to bear this location in mind."

I beg leave to say that I am surprised to see that Mr. Correy failed to mention the fact that the 175 colonies consisting of Mr.



Frye's apiary did not pay expenses during the season of 1896.

As this was the only apiary he visited, it would have been very important had he given more details in regard to it, and especially his annual output.

Ten miles west of Bakersfield, in the midst of an alfalfa center, resides another man by the name of Frye, with 110 colonies.

Judging from the number of apiaries in this locality, one would naturally think this "The Beekeepers' Paradise."

Having assisted this Mr. Frye several times the past season with his work, I can positively state that his apiary, like many others, did not pay expenses.

I do not believe that the Bakersfield country produced, the past season, 100 tons of both comb and extract honey.

While some apiaries did produce a reasonable output, others paid little or nothing.

It seems strange to me, indeed, that a man should become so excited that he could not judge of a locality from past records.

I know whereof I speak.

F. D. LOWE.

ROSEDALE, Cal., Jan. 27, 1897.

## THE SPIKE CLOVER; AN AUSTRALIAN PLANT.

E. L. DICKINSON.

Of course, we all know that Australia is said to be a dry country, and no doubt it is, in some localities. So have we dry localities. But we have a plant here which is called "Spike Clover."

The Spike clover was brought to this locality by Mr. Avis, and distributed for trial as a dry climate forage plant, its use being green feed for stock.

It was claimed to grow on dry lands, with little, or no more moisture than the natural rainfall would be, therefore making it a profitable crop to grow.

Now then, this clover makes a good bee forage plant, as the bees literally cover it.

When in bloom it has long spikes, or stems of flowers, from one to two feet long, which are covered with long, white flowers, and makes a very fine, bushy top, it being unlike any other clover. It grows stalky or bushy, making long spikes of flowers, hence its name, "Spike Clover."

It grows good most anywhere, and if the crown be cut off the remaining roots will turn green and start a new top, which will grow as good as before. The crown can be planted and made to grow as good as before. If it can have matter it will attain the height of four or five feet, therefore making a large number more spikes for bee forage.

Its hardiness and long spikes of flowers should make it a favorite with bee men, also for its long blooming season.

LOS BANOS, Cal., Jan. 31, 1897.

## STIMULATING BROOD REARING.

BY JOHN B. FAGG.

The first thing to do in the spring, as soon as the weather will permit, is to go through each hive and clean it out, removing all rubbish, and should there be any burr combs, straighten them. You can then see the condition of your bees. If they have plenty of sealed honey at this time it might be as well to take a fork or some other instrument and scratch the cups a little, so they will get at the honey with less trouble.

To feed bees we have to be governed by the honey flow, if it is honey we want. But if it is increase, that is somewhat different. For the honey flow, I would advise feeding five or six weeks before the honey flow commences, so the colonies will be strong and plenty of bees old enough to go to work. But let me remind you to keep close watch of them after four or five weeks of feeding, for they are liable to build queen's cells and swarm, which is not the object sought for. When the queen begins to lay drone eggs they intend to swarm. The strength of the colony is the apiarist's bank account. Ten strong colonies will give more returns than thirty weak ones. It is not number of colonies that pay.

Examine your colonies every five or six days, weather permitting. Cut out queen cells and be sure not to leave any, if you have good queens in all your hives. If not, you now have a good chance to replace them with young ones. To do this, you can catch your poorest ones and hang them if you want to; but the way I do, I pinch them between my thumb and finger till life is extinct. But I am hard-hearted. You can adopt some more humane measure of disposing of unprofitable queens, of which there are plenty.

Now, for increase, I commence to feed what colonies I wish to breed from as soon as spring opens, and keep it up until there are flowers enough for them to take care of themselves, which, in this climate, is about the first of May, and the bees commence swarming, if allowed to, about the 10th or 15th of May. I most always divide mine about this time and give queen cells to the queenless ones, from my best colonies, and give them plenty of room.

To feed, there are several different ways. I use pint Mason fruit jars, with a cloth tied over the top; turn it upside down on a piece of board and set them in the supers. Another way is to make a stiff dough of



honey and sugar and lay this on a piece of board in the supers. I have also melted honey and added about one-third water, and on my tight-bottom boards have poured in a little every evening, after raising the front of the hive to wake the bees up, and in the morning it would be all cleaned up.

People must govern themselves according to the season and location; but do not neglect your bees any more than you would your favorite horse or your Jersey cow, and they will pay you more according to your investment than either, or even your choice poultry.

EAST MILL CREEK, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Feb. 4, '97.

### HOW TO GET ALL THE SURPLUS HONEY INTO THE SECTIONS.

BY A. B. MELLENS.

Having followed the instructions in the January number of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, in regard to getting a force of bees for the honey flow, the next step is to get the bees to put their surplus honey in the sections. I note, on page 51, of "Gleanings," for January 15, Mr. S. T. Pettit advises the raising of the front of the hive one inch, while the rear of the hive remains upon the bottom board. This is done by means of wedge-shaped pieces of wood placed under the hive body, and is supposed to have the effect of spreading the bees evenly throughout the super, with the result of more honey in the super and straight combs.

I believe that the gentleman is mistaken. In the first place, to get the best results in working for comb honey, the hive must be perfectly level. And in order to have the bees work evenly throughout the whole super, there must be a sufficient force of bees to fill the super as well as to perform the necessary "house work" in the brood nest below. If there are not bees enough in the hive to work all the sections in the super at the same time, then the swarm is not in a fit condition to work for comb honey, and it makes no difference how much the bees are "spread" they must get together again on what sections they can cover in order to keep the combs warm enough to work for comb honey at all.

I have noticed the article written by Mr. Pettit, as it is liable to mislead the novice in the production of comb honey, and cause him to fall into the too common error of trying to work his bees for comb honey before they are in a proper condition to do good work.

As soon as the bees are strong enough in the spring to fill the hive and "sort of boil over" when the cover is removed, they are ready for a super filled with sections. If the directions in the January number have been followed, the brood nest should have

most of the frames filled with brood and the rest with honey, which will be used largely for brood rearing, while the new honey will nearly all go into the sections.

Do not wait for your bees to get through swarming before putting in the supers, but if they do swarm after getting at work in the supers, give the new swarm one frame of honey and one of brood containing some eggs, and put only starters in the rest of the frames, then remove the partly finished super from the hive which the swarm have left, place it over the swarm in their new quarters, and all the surplus honey will go into the super, and a nice lot of worker combs will be built in the brood nest, (all wired) if you have wired the frames containing the starters. If the bees build drone in place of worker combs, that is a sure indication that the new swarm is queenless.

By following the above directions, using full sheets of foundation in the sections, and raising the supers as soon as they are about three-quarters finished, and placing empty supers under them, the greatest amount of surplus honey should be stored in the sections.

ACTON, Los Angeles Co., Cal., Jan. 30, 1897.

### GREATER PROFITS IN PRODUCING EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY JNO. G. COREY.

The principal reason why greater profits arise by producing extracted honey is that our beekeepers are not prepared to make any other product. As a rule, our apiaries are located in districts quite a distance from our shipping points, and our roads are not the best. Our improvements are of the simplest and cheapest character, our houses are not, as a rule, suitable for the preparation and storage of appliances suitable for the production, storage and care of large quantities of comb honey. The many off years have a tendency to make beekeepers shy of making improvements on their locations, suitable for producing any crop requiring better room for storage and protection from dust, ants and the hot weather we are liable to have during the producing season, and the time required afterwards in preparing and packing for shipment. A carload of comb honey is bulky, and quite a large room is required for its storage, and the section supers are of such a character that good quarters should be provided for their care and protection during the many months they are not in active use.

Many of us have a desire for better improvement, but patiently await the incoming of our imaginary ship we so often refer to, expecting to prepare ourselves to produce any crop we may wish, and not be compelled to make a virtue out of a necessity, and we go on from year to year produc-



ing the poor man's crop—extracted honey.

With a very small and inexpensive house and extractor, tank and sun extractor, a pair of knives and a receptacle for the wax removed from the comb, the whole outfit made by the ingenious beekeeper, often not of the total value of \$50, a carload of honey has been produced without help. The honey can remain in the sun, if no better place can be had, but as a rule the careful man generally provides temporary shade for his honey, after being cased up, to prevent the cases from being drawn out of shape and getting sunburnt and unsightly. Most extracted honey is now put into new, bright and clean cans, and cased in a good strong box with a partition in the center to strengthen the case.

Extracted honey is a staple article, and were it not for the adulterator, would continue to be generally used, not only upon our tables, but by the bakers, confectioners and many other uses. Many locations are well suited to the production of extracted honey of a low grade, suitable only for bakeries, that would not produce an article of comb honey that would be salable in any market.

In many localities quite a flow of honey comes in early and fills up the brood chamber of our hives, which can only be utilized by using the extractor in preparing the brood combs for the reception of brood, to keep up our army of workers, for the flow of a higher grade of honey later in the season.

The question of over production can be guarded somewhat by producing large quantities of extracted honey, to be used by manufacturers, but unless we can stop adulteration, the beekeeper who produces the extracted article will soon be adulterated out of existence.

SANTA PAULA, Ventura Co., Cal., Jan. 30, 1897.

## EXPERIENCES OF A PIONEER.

REPORTED FOR THE P. B. J.

John L. Lynn, one of California's pioneer beekeepers, located with his bees in Laurel Canon, some five miles west of the city of Los Angeles, in the beautiful foothill section of the Santa Monica range, having the interests of our paper at heart, and wishing to give his experiences, which may aid the fraternity, chooses this method of coming before the public.

In the winter of '95, Mr Lynn started with 100 *nuclei*, built them up to 215, and produced six tons of honey. The dry year '96, he produced no honey and lost but three stands, leaving him now with 112, in good condition, with brood and a goodly supply of honey. He always practices stimulating feeding in the early spring, with honey heat up a trifle, and in this way has

no trouble with the feed. The swarming begins with him about April 1st, the flow of honey May, June and July. Though quite an elderly man, he handles his bees without help, except in the extracting season. Has a home market for about half of his production, and gets five cents in can lots. In the manipulation of early brood, he is very careful of the brood and spreads but little, and raises his own queens, and finds from experience that five-year-old queens usually do well; best results in queen rearing, he begins under the impulse of swarming, and in this way gains most perfect cells. In distributing the queen cells, he avoids small, slick, smooth cells, selecting only those that are well marked with comb facing, giving these cells to small *nuclei* colonies to rear, and when the queens are mated, they are then united with full colonies that are gained by artificial dividing. His one great hobby is in the use of comb foundation, using nothing but full sheets and making all he uses. He has at present 2200 full sheets. He does not keep combs over three years, melting them down at the end of this time to be run into blank sheets. In extracting honey, he gets the most perfect results from honey that is well ripened or about three-quarters capped. Then the special natural flavors of the honey are retained. In this way building up home consumption and never losing a customer. Beekeepers, he thinks, cannot be too cautious in taking unripe honey.

## THE BEST BEES FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY J. F. MCINTYRE.

My experience with the different races and strains of bees is limited to the three strains of Italians, namely, the leather-colored, the very yellow, and the Albinos, the Syrians, the Carniolans and blacks.

Which is best for extracted honey? That depends on the season. My choice lies between the leather-colored Italians and the Syrians. In a short honey season my Italians do the best, and in a long honey season my Syrians do the best. The Syrian bees commence breeding earlier in the season, and continue breeding longer than the Italians, and in a long season they will keep the super full of bees until the honey flow is over, while the Italians will crowd their brood down with honey and become weak in the middle of the season. In a short season the Syrian bees continue breeding too long and use up their honey, making bees which are of no value after the honey season is over, while they stop breeding early and leave their hives full of honey. There are several other points which are of minor importance. Syrian bees are excitable and run when



disturbed, like black bees. This makes them easier to shake off the combs when taking out the honey. It also makes the queen harder to find; the workers are smaller than Italians, and the queens rather small and dark. The Italians are gentler, prettier, and the queens are at least twice as easy to find.

My experience with the Carniolans was limited. I obtained a few queens from some of the best breeders and reared a few young queens which were mated with Italian drones. They all did well, but not any better than my yellow bees; and I finally concided not to let this dark blood get mixed through my apiary, and killed the queens and introduced Italian queens. I think they are good bees for comb honey, however, on account of the whiter capping which they give their honey.

Before closing I wish to warn beekeepers against queens reared in queenless colonies. I believe that the best strain of bees in the world would soon become degenerated if the queens are reared for a few generations in queenless colonies. I have bought queens whose capacity was three or four combs of brood for five or six months, when they would die. Such are not worth \$1.00 per bushel; in fact, I should want \$1.00 each to introduce them to my hives. I say, always rear your queens in the center of the brood chamber, with the old queen present. Either under the swarming or superseding impulse; a queen so reared is worth more than \$1.00 more for honey, until she is two years old, than the average queen reared in a queenless colony.

FILLMORE, Ventura Co., Cal., Feb. 14, 1896.

### PURE HONEY—MORE HONEY.

Until "water white" glucose ceases to be flavored with, and sold for, pure honey, it is useless to expect an advance in the price of the genuine article. Mr. Melick has introduced a bill for the suppression of adulterated honey in this term of the legislature. I have not seen the bill, but unless it carries with it provisions that will provide for the collection of the fines and the imprisonment of all parties selling the adulteration, it is not apt to be of any great benefit to the beekeeper. As it now stands, the merchant simply insists that the drummer shall sell him "honey" at a price that will admit of a good profit. Little he reckons of its purity. It is the profit he keeps in view. If the millenium should dawn in our time, and the people be able to secure a National Pure Food Bill, honey would soon advance in consumption and price to the position it occupied previous to the introduction of glucose. But so long as the millions used in politics are contributed by

the manufacturers, the people need look for no relief from their paid hirelings. There is one thing that every beekeeper can do, and that is to improve his local retail market. I know it is not pleasant to hawk honey from one kitchen door to another, and I have felt at times that I would prefer to give the honey away, but "no man should be above his business; and we must peddle, as well as "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker," if we would secure the largest sales and best prices for our honey.

In my own section I have built up a trade with the consumer that is steadily increasing, though my territory is weekly canvassed by other peddlars. I pack my honey in pint Mason jars (bought at \$5 a gross,) these I mark with an attractive label, calling attention to the fact that the honey is "the pure nectar of the mountain flowers," and directing the consumer how to liquify the honey, should it candy. On the back of the jar I have another label giving some recipe that calls for the liberal use of honey. At present I am using a translation from a recipe in "Gleanings," that runs as follows:

#### HONEY JUMBLES.

Flour, two and one-half quarts.  
Butter or lard, one cup.  
Soda, tablespoonful.  
Salt, one-half teaspoonful.  
Mix, and add:  
PURE HONEY, one pint.  
Molasses, one-half pint.  
Water, one-half pint.  
Extract Vanilla, tablespoonful.  
Roll out thin, and add flour to handle.

About every third trip the recipe is changed, as the honey is sold to the same customers. A pamphlet with several hundred recipes is expensive and of little use, as it is cast aside, while the new recipe on the back of the jar is apt to be given a trial, and so increase the consumption of honey. Next to glucose, the hardest thing to combat is the beeman that loads up with all of his second-grade honey, takes it to the territory occupied by some other beekeeper and there sells it for what the stuff will bring, and there are many of him. I meet him here in Calaveras, and he comes from "Sandy Ago" oftentimes. To protect my own trade I have been compelled to buy his tarweed honey from the merchants, as I found it was killing the sale of good honey. One jar of poor honey will suffice for a season, just as one green blackberry will give you, and your teeth, all you want for that day.

Comb Honey is at all times able to take care of itself in the local market. It is only when you ship your excess to the commission merchant that you get ground twixt



the upper and the under millstone. I don't see any relief from this until the beemen combine and ship all of their product to their own agencies, to be sold at a price set by the shipper, the same to be remitted to him, less cost of sale, as soon as the honey is sold.

In the meanwhile, I will go right on putting my honey up in as attractive shape as I can, holding out for my price, and looking forward to each season as the banner season.

Yours for more honey,

E. H. SCHAEFFLE,

Mountain Bloom Apiary.

MURPHY'S, Cal., Jan. 15, 1897.

### CONDENSED REVIEW OF BEE JOURNALS.

The *American Bee Journal*, Dec. 17, contained an article on discouraging the importation of *apis dorsata*. J. A. Green brings out the fact that while the importation would be very attractive to many beekeepers, that he thinks the Government would be wasting money, as it has heretofore in various other directions. Says he, "What do we know about *apis dorsata* that should make us anxious to have it brought to this country? The sole thing in its favor seemed to be as a larger bee, and it is hoped because of this, to be able to get honey from red clover, though this fact might be counterbalanced by a failure to work on flowers that are made use of by the smaller bee. One thing most to be dreaded lies in their increased size. It is probable that in the case of some of the hornets, the increase in size means an increase in sting. *Apis dorsata* places a single comb in the open air, has never been domesticated, and there seems to be no evidence to show that it has ever been found in hollow trees or rocks; it is migratory in its habits, deserting its habitation entirely at certain seasons and going elsewhere, certainly manifesting itself improbable to domestication."

### REARING DRONES WITH NO DRONE COMBS.

Mr. E. R. Jones desires to quote the above proverb of Dr. Miller, and says that about four years ago, on opening a colony of bees about swarming time, he noticed some very small, inferior-looking drones, and he was very sure that the colony had no drone comb in it, and the presence of drones aroused curiosity. An examination of the combs, proved that there was not even one drone cell that could be found, and the conclusion was drawn that the drones came from some other colony, but still it was not easily understood why these drones were not larger than the workers. Again, last year he filled several hives with full sheets of foundation wired in, and transferred colonies from box hives into them. The colonies built out a kind of flaring cell, a little larger than the worker cell, but retaining the

worker base. These cells had larva in them that hatched out drones.

### SHOULD APRICULTURAL INVENTIONS BE ENCOURAGED.

WRITTEN BY INVENTOR.

The writer finds that the bee papers give the idea that the present Landstroth hive is perfect, and no one should undertake to improve hives further than to except the 'dovetailed' hive as a standard, and he for one, does not like the idea of a standstill, for, says he, there is no standstill in nature and should not be when we are supposed to be trying to assist nature, and does not believe that the time will come when we may say that a thing is perfect—let monopoly go on. The same was said twenty years ago that there was no room for need of improvement, and that there has been improvements since then, none deny, notwithstanding the warnings and advice against inventions of apicultural fixtures. Some of those who were so much opposed to inventions are using patented fixtures today. We ought not to admit, in the age of improvement, that apiculture is at a standstill in any feature.

### POULTRY YARD.

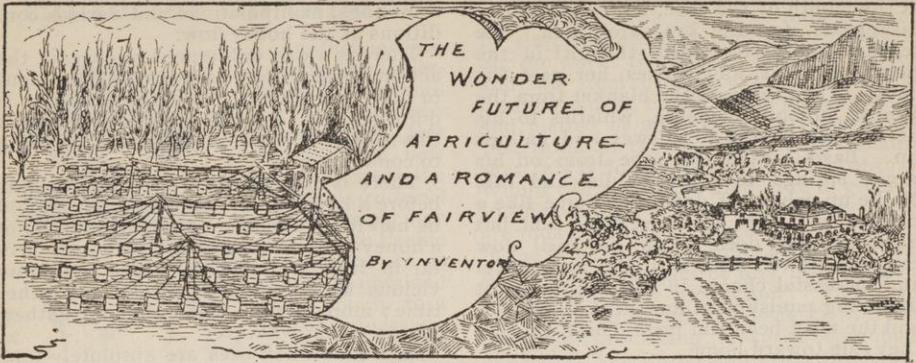
Winter is at hand, and if the farmer expects his wife to keep up the expenses of the table with winter eggs, he should fix up the poultry premises, so that his fowls will be comfortable in the coldest weather.

The poultry raiser like the dairyman, never fails in business. There is always a market for his product, and the conditions are such that he can keep up production despite the hard times; the constant income does the business.

On almost every farm there is a shed that is fairly dry all through the winter. In this shed throw dry leaves, or cut straw, to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Nail a board at the front of the shed so as to keep the leaves or straw from being scratched out, and in this litter scatter the whole grain you intend to feed your chickens. They will scratch for it the whole day long, and in this way secure exercise while getting their feed.

Whenever a warm spell comes in winter, more eggs are obtained; as soon as the weather becomes cold again the supply falls off. This shows that warmth is a factor in the production of eggs. It is not necessary to have summer weather. It is when the hens escape extreme cold of winter that they begin to lay. If the changes of weather make a difference in laying, then a warm poultry house should also have an influence. When poultry must resort to tree tops, and be exposed to snow, rain, hail and wind, they can only keep alive, being unable to produce eggs.





## CHAPTER IV.

NEXT morning, just as the day was breaking, Basil awoke, ready for the battle, with his hundreds of winged warriors ready for the fray. At the sound of the first gun they had sharpened their smooth, effective swords, and, having eaten heartily the day before, Basil knew that he could crush the enemy. So, lighting the fuse of a dynamite cartridge, previously prepared, and throwing it into the center of the line of barracks, and crying out, "Charge, my giants, and use your swords," they sally forth to the front, for the hives are facing the camp. Just then a burly, villainous-looking fellow appeared. One glance at the hives, and a sight of Basil back a few feet, he seems to understand, for he disappears in a tent for a moment, and then comes forth with a rifle. By this time the whole camp is up, and men, women and children set up a howl that angers Basil's soldiers as much as did the first shot. The villain brings the rifle to his shoulder and takes deliberate aim at Basil, who drops down behind the hives. He hears the report but, knowing the bullet would not pass through the hives as the combs were across them and entrance toward the camp, he feels safe from the enemy's old rifle and lead, so he raises his head repeatedly, each time attracting a shot. Then he hears a volley of shots and, peeping through a crack made between two hives, sees four men with rifles, firing. They are advancing. "What fools they be," thinks Basil, for the bees he noticed were circling further from the hives toward the reports. His burly villain is now within 150 feet, and Basil waits anxiously for the sword contest. His man is attacked at last and, dropping his rifle, seeing him clap his hand on his nose, then his ears, and then he makes a windmill of his arms and starts double quick, with a goodly regiment of Basil's "Giants" after him, to make him move in the direction of the tents. His companions are

then targets of the "Warriors," and the antics they go through in repelling those "Warriors" are amusing. They drop their guns where they stand, for the bees have now found the foe; one man makes a jump into the air and, using bad words to emphasize his feelings, wraps his coat around his head only to give the bees a chance at his body, which is covered merely with a light shirt and overalls, when he cries, "Father in Heaven, or Son of the Devil, save me;" then dodging into a thick growth of brush, he disappears.

Now two women rush out of the cave to assist their fellow creatures and to be assisted, for they make a desperate effort to get into the wrong side of the tent; then their faces smart and they gather up their skirts for protection; but they seem to forget their knees, for almost instantly the skirts come down and, with a crazy, blind motion, these two women strike for the brush. "To the cave!" the Burley cries. Basil leaps over the hives, and is mistaken for the enemy by his own soldiers, for he feels their charge from all sides, though they do not pierce his heavy suit. He picks up a rifle and fires at the Burley just as he hears the cave, and down he goes. "To the tents," in misery is howled, and the other women and children get inside and close it up tightly, for Basil can see many fists holding the canvas together.

Two men are still left outside, and they make for the wagons; but no peace. Then for the tent, but no use; those on the inside hang on to the opening. One man puts his head into the water bucket, and another into the dirt; but breathing is difficult and air is needed and, after a quiet repose, they raise their heads and again the swords pierce their miserable hides. How they roll and tumble! Finally they crawl under the tents, and the camp is deserted, save of Basil's "Warriors," who are scouring for the enemy.

Our hero picks up his canvas blanket and, turning, beholds his sweet girl Nellie



at the mouth of the cave, but she instantly disappears, for the bees are thick. He reaches the cave, wraps the girl in the canvas blanket, and carries her past the bees. Then removes the blanket from the almost suffocated Nellie, whistles to his horse, who neighs in answer and gallops up. Basil breaks the rope from off his neck, springs into the saddle and lifts Nellie up, when off darts the horse like a cannon ball. The bees have spied him, but none too fast does he go, for Basil now removes his veil and, with the most novel and successful charge in history, the most deserving punishment for the kidnappers, and the most beautiful prize, (Basil thinks) they ride toward home.

"My poor, dear girl," said Basil, "you have had a terrible experience; tell me all about it." But she was quiet as the dead, and very pale. Her eyes were sunken and closed, showing only too plainly the wear of her confinement, nearly making a wreck of her former self. But on nearing home she somewhat recovered, and thanked Basil very graciously for her rescue, and added: "If ever you are in need of a friend, remember me, for I will always feel that the debt of gratitude which I owe you can never be repaid." They ride on in silence, and on reaching home they are greeted with wonder and dismay by the whole household of Bayton's.

"Where did you get that girl?" asks sister Maud. Basil replied that he found this charming one in a cave. Her name is Miss Comblin, the lost girl, and she needs the best of care, for she has had very hard experiences. Miss Nellie is then received with wide open arms by the motherly mother, taken into the house and well cared for.

There was still something very strange about Nellie's actions, for she who had been so sympathetic and tender, seemed deprived of all emotion. After she became strong enough for travel Basil accompanied her to her home, and the most affecting meeting took place between the family of Comblins and the lost daughter that Basil ever had witnessed, for the whole family noticed the peculiar and strange actions of Nellie; although she appeared perfectly rational, there was something lacking to make her the bright, sunny girl she had always been.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

## ACTION OF BEES IN ANTICIPATION OF A HONEY CROP.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

The above was given me as a subject for remarks. I may not fully understand its meaning in the sense designated by its propounder, but will proceed to outline a few features in which bees are oftentimes related, brought on by the elements, sur-

roundings, manipulations and various conditions of the honey flow.

There is a vast difference however, in the action of bees; while some are very vicious in their nature, the character of others is quite gentle. But the general principle of this subject may be summed up according to conditions.

There is no peculiarity of action in bees before a honey flow; no more than would be had it not existed. At the beginning of a honey flow, when bees are gathering nectar in limited quantities, they are more vicious and irritable than at any other time; more so than when they are gathering no nectar whatever.

At a time when bees are absolutely idle, to place honey in the open air, where they can have full access, away from the apiary, will cause them to become very angry when the same has been consumed; so much that they will sting anything which comes near them, and oftentimes will go long distances to tackle stock, chickens, or anything that may be in their line of march.

At a time when nectar abruptly ceases to flow, bees are in a state of irritation, acting in the same manner as when open air feeding occurs, except in a lesser degree of combativeness.

The action of bees is also changed, in a measure, by manipulation of the hives; those that are strong in numbers, "as all bees should be, in anticipation of a honey crop," are governed in a large degree by the dimensions of the hive.

It is obviously a fact that plenty of room should be given them at the proper time and in a form adapted to their needs.

In the State of California, where the elevation does not exceed 2,500 feet, it is well to allow one extra story to remain on the hive all winter, over the brood frames.

Scrape and clean the excluder top of brood frames, if needed, in early spring, and inserting an extra hive body underneath the second story as soon as the same is filled with bees; and still later on, when all is again filled, make another insertion in like manner.

Should the queen be prolific, as only such should be tolerated, the apiarist can easily and properly use two complete hives for each colony, or four stories of ten frames for the brood, and nine for extracting. Such a condition of circumstances should be brought about by beginning early in the spring and following to completion in the midst of the honey flow. The true principle of producing honey, whether comb or extracted, is virtually the same, and in order that your anticipations of a honey crop may become a reality, such a proceeding should be observed.

NATIONAL CITY, San Diego Co. Cal., Feb. 20, '97.



## Editorial Comment.



Another new bee paper is, we understand, to be launched in the near future upon this coast. The new born's name is the *Pacific Apiculturist*. Another paper may be a help to Pacific beekeepers, if it can be maintained and kept up to a point of education, which we believe none will doubt,

that our apiarists need, but if it is to be published only for a short time, as the indication points, in some of their reading matter where it says, "if continued," we feel that such a paper can only be a hindrance to those already in the field, and to those to be benefited by reading of same. If this publisher only knew that we were carrying the greater part of the weight of our publication we do not think that he would be so anxious to enter this limited field. A bee paper is, we feel, a good place to burn money. With our paper we have launched the undertaking with the determination to push it through and make it win. We are studying hard to educate ourselves in this great work, and we know that as soon as the beekeepers recognize that the publication is here to stay, they will become interested enough to aid us with the material and cash, to carry out the enterprise as it should be. It is hard to make one realize, that it is to his interest to work for his paper, though time, we hope, will remedy this minor fault, and we will be moving toward the benefit to those interested in this sweet and pleasant industry.

\* \* \*

The benefits of a bee paper, in our experience in the publishing line, we find that our friends do not recognize the benefits to be derived from a paper devoted to our industry exclusively, and in fact, they hardly recognize the benefits of any publication, and in this it will be necessary to draw our thoughts somewhat to a community, that has no publication of any kind, and in showing the contrast between them and those that are supplied with literature it will enable us to see where our benefits originate. The communities we refer to, one can find quite numerous in the foothill settlements of our glorious western country. Leaving all other pursuits to one side, we will come right down to the producing of honey. We will find in these settlements that, if there is any production of honey,

it is done without beekeeping, without science, or knowledge of the industry, and by simply those that feel like undertaking the work; the honey is removed, comb and all, from bee trees, from caves and from old boxes, crushed into pails and cans and melted or strained in this condition. Just think of this a moment and realize that this is done in the nineteenth century. Would you, fellow bee men, like to go back to this old way, or even remain where you are today, without prospects of an advance in the price of your product and with a feeling that there cannot be any improvement in the utensils or production? Then, can you not instantly see the benefits of a bee paper that is working, or worked by numerous hands, to improve and lower the cost of production by bringing out new methods, new ideas, labor saving devices, and bring science into play that, we believe, will do much for the pursuit that is bound to be developed by some one sooner or later.

Fellow bee men, would it not be better for us people, that are called common, to control and to have in our hands this industry that is already moving into the control and clutches of capital. There is no industry that promises greater returns for capital invested and time it occupies than the industry of honey production. Yet, we all know that, to make it pay and do its best, we must handle it with more or less science, which science does not enter quite so much in other rural pursuits. So, dear friends, it is science we want more than any other thing and, to get that science, how can we, without a bee paper working hard to develop these scientific problems?

Friends, we need help in this paper, we need bright newsy articles. Will you not aid us? Let us know on a postal card what to expect, and we will, with pleasure, forward you topics on which to write. In this way you will have the paper sent you free. Of course, we like cash subscribers, and if one can not assist us in a literary way, we will be very grateful for financial aid. Let's see the paper grow, whereby, the industry is benefited.

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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 beekeeper 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.



## Answers to Questions.

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

Please inform me in the next issue of the B. P. J. as to the mode you would pursue in transferring and catching the queen, from a swarm that is built up in a box hive. I am a new hand at handling bees and would like to find the queen. I wish to Italianize them.—A Subscriber, E. L. Rogue.

The only way at present is to tear open the box, cut the comb loose and look over the comb for your queen. She is easily detected by the long, slim shape of her body, short wings and bright, "polished" legs. To do this better, the bees may be thoroughly smoked out, and your queen may come out with the bees. Now, while you are doing this, it will be an easy matter to transfer to a good hive.

Will the BEE JOURNAL tell us if it is possible to get entirely rid of burr or brace combs, and how?—J. B. H.

It is possible, friend J. B. H., to be entirely rid of burr combs. We have had neither for a number of years in our apiary, and lay this all to the construction of the hives, in that they are made with proper and accurate bee space, and that we have frames with top bars that are one and one-sixteenth; that the spaces between the frames each way is five-sixteenths; the same between the frames and the side of the hive, and between the upper and lower sets of frames with the three-eighths space between the lower edge of the frames and the bottom board. We have no burr or brace combs in using the dovetailed hive, with its tin rabbits and end and side spacing Hoffman frames.

My hives become queenless without reason, more often than I wish. I examine my bees a good deal. How does this happen?—D. M. A.

There are, of course, a good many reasons why hives become queenless, but principally I think it is in your handling. Either your frames have not the required space, and in replacing frames you injure queens, or possibly you put the frame that has the queen on in the hive the last, and pinch her. As queens are very tender, it does not take much to kill them. Again, you may be in the habit of taking the frames out of the hive, not noticing which one the queen was on, or you may have even replaced the frames without knowing that you have left the queen outside, for we have known them to sometimes drop on

the ground, or to crawl off on the ground; and it is best to always know on which frame your queen is when you are manipulating the bees. Take care of that frame and see that she is on it when you put it back, and above all, do not put it back last.

### THE DAIRY.

If you feed and shelter the cow properly through the dashes of cold weather, she will not fall off in the flow of milk.

A cow to each acre should be the aim of the dairyman. Let it be the best cow which can be had, that there may be the largest profit from the acre.

The farmer who makes the dairy his main business, rather than an adjunct, is the one who will turn out the best product, and procure the most profit and satisfaction.

This is the month to give calves a good start by keeping up a grain ration. If they are not well cared for now they will be stunted, and a stunted calf is hard to "fetch up."

Any cow, in order to be a good producer and yielder of milk, must be a hearty eater with good digestive powers. For this reason it is important to maintain a good appetite.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise. If once broken by the straining, it rises again more slowly.

If you are in the dairy business to stay, there is more than one reason for raising your own calves. You cannot only develop the best milking strains in this way, but you can be more sure of having quite and gentle cows.

If there is any profit in dairying it is from those cows that are well bread and well fed. If the demand for good butter and cheese continues, and other farm products rule at a low figure, we must devote more time to dairying.

A cow is nothing more or less than a machine used to manufacture the rough products of a farm into a condensed and finished product, and the ability to do this at a profit or loss depends entirely upon us. None of us would expect a piece of machinery to do the best it was capable of doing unless we did all we could to keep it in running order; then why should we expect our cows to give us the best returns unless we do everything we can to have the conditions right?

Redlands beekeepers are happy, prospects most favorable. All fruits are blossoming profusely.



## Notes from Our Factory.

We are making Honey and Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, and, in fact, all Beekeepers' Supplies that is possible for us, owing to the actual necessity of having so much money in Eastern goods, which have to be gotten in car lots; and we are learning to get them up in good style, but low, very low, in price.

**End Spacing Frames** we will hereafter use in the Dovetailed Hive. These are the regular Hoffman self-spacing frames, with shorter top bars having a staple driven into the side bar, up close to where it joins the top bar. Thus, there is no end shake, and less propolis by far, and no more moth harbor.

With the opening of the Spring of 1897, with its bounteous rains, bringing with it the prospects of an enormous honey yield, making the hopes of the beekeepers run so high that they are placing orders with us early and often, which is making our factory busier than it has ever been before this early in the season.

A Car of Falcon Snow-White Sanded Sections, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 15-16, and many thousand basswood sawed separators, the slotted 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x18, the plain, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x18, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{4}$ . This car will arrive March 15th, and is the only car that is coming out, as far as we can ascertain, as it is now too late to order, which requires nearly one month's time to fill. So we are "strictly in it."

A Bin in our Factory, for Hoffman side bars, is immense. It is like a "Down East" corn crib. It is built up under the roof of the factory, is twenty feet square and fifteen feet deep. This is to hold one cut of side bars. The sheet is arranged over the packer's bench. This bin holds 200,000 bars, or enough for 100,000 Hoffman self-spacing frames. And this is filled up about every month.

The famous "Dovetailed" Hives are now taking the lead, and we are shipping almost 100 of these hives a day. The workmanship on them is exceptionally nice, the lumber being of a good quality. On this dovetailed hive we have made many improvements the last year. The cover has been remodeled so that the gabel cleat extends over the end cleat, and thus gives a cross nail on the cover, which has never before been attempted with any cover. The improved method of dovetailing is giving excellent satisfaction, as now the top edge of hive body, where the rabbit comes, is made very strong. These hives are as nice and as complete as the Eastern hive, which is much higher in price.

During the month of January we were busy on large hive orders from this county. About the last of the month we accepted and filled a carload order of bee hives and supplies, which were delivered to Bakersfield. This required us to work our machinery extra time and, as we are fitted for both night and day work, it was no inconvenience. Later, we received and filled an order for a carload of hives to be delivered as far South in Mexico as the City of Guayamas. We have just completed a carload order for San Diego and one for Escondido. So far this season we have made about 500 "Merriam" hives. The greater part of these were for the original inventor of this hive, Maj. G. F. Merriam. So far there has only been a few of what we call "odd sized" hives.

## For Sale or Exchange.

*Notices under this head at one cent per word.*

**FOR SALE.**—I have one hundred colonies of bees in ten frame, dovetailed Langstroth hives, with Hoffman self-spacing frames. Every hive has two coats of white **BEES** paint and all are in perfect condition. Must be sold at once; will be sold at a bargain. Parties thinking of buying, can address H. W. Newhall, No. 501 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

**FOR SALE.**—Twenty-five to thirty colonies of bees in 20 hives. Price, \$2.50. W. A. Webster, Pylema, Kern county, Cal.

**FOR SALE.**—Four hundred colonies of bees, amber Italian, in new half corner hives, painted white, 8 frames, Hoffman self-spacing, wired, full sheets, foundation comb, warranted straight. Price, \$3.50. With super for comb honey, \$3.25. These bees are in Kings county. A big bargain. Bennett Bee Hive Company.

**WANTED.**—Bees in old boxes, or barrels, or old hives. Bee King, care P. B. J.

**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.

**WANTED.**—By an experienced apiarist, a position in a bee ranch and apiary. Address, Miles Parker, Pomona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

## Convention Notice.

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

**UTAH.**—The Utah State Beekeepers' Association will hold their semi-annual in the city and county building, Salt Lake city, April 5th. All are invited. Come and bring your friends. A full programme in the interest of the industry will be presented. "In union is strength, by industry we thrive." The Association needs your aid, then let all do their full duty for their own interests and for the mutual benefits and self-preservation of all. E. S. Loressy, President; Geo. E. Dubley, Secretary. Salt Lake City, Utah

## Cheering Remarks from Our Customers.

BEE JOURNAL is doing fine, nearly all our beekeepers here are reading and telling about it.

W. A. WEBSTER,  
Pylema, Kern County, Cal.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1897.  
Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Your favor of the 8th inst. received, also shipping documents referring to 144 packages of bee hives, by order of Messrs. Cabera, Roma & Co., San Francisco, for Mr. F. C. Angular, Uresli, Mexico.

C. RAMIREZ & Co.

**Editor P. B. J.**—I admire the dress appearance and the matter contained in the copy of your JOURNAL, which I received, and I sincerely wish you all the success that you may desire. I see no reason why the beekeepers on the Pacific slope should not subscribe for and support a live enterprising BEE JOURNAL, such as the P. B. J. aims to be. Yours truly,  
E. L. LORESSY,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

I have received several copies of the P. B. J. I find it a pretty good paper, hope you will make it a success.  
HENRY ALLEY,  
Jan. 23, 1897. Wenham, Mass.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16, 1897.

**Pacific Bee Journal.**—Yours to me at Denver at hand. But I regret to say that I am too busy to say anything further than to advise the brethren from many years experience, to lay in a full supply of all things needed early, as the advantages are twofold; it is economical, and during leisure time work can be done at greatest advantage. Best wishes,  
W. M. BARNUM,  
Editor Rural World.



# Bee Hives and Beekeepers' Supplies.

**T**HE BENNETT BEE HIVE CO. run the only *Specialty Hive Factory on the Coast*; they have the only **Hive Dovetailing Machine**, the only perfect fitting cut; their *machinery is always set*, and in order for Bee Hive work—thus they are able to do first-class work. Their reputation is: *Best Goods on the Coast*. But they are not satisfied, and this year it will be *equal to the best in the United States*; this is a certainty, as the *Company has a large capital*, improved machinery, increased facilities, stock inexhaustible, and stacks of dry lumber.

We make prices **DELIVERED** at your nearest direct railroad on all goods (except Honey Tanks and Special-sized Hives) or by boat anywhere in the State of California. For prices see January list, or January number **PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL**.

We guarantee our goods to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

**TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.**


## BOX CORNER BEE HIVES,

Made at the Cost of Lumber in the Board.

Delivered by railway or boat in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties.

Langstroth sizes, with common frames, having  $\frac{3}{8}$  x  $\frac{7}{8}$  top bar, with top and bottom boards cleated.

						Lot of 10.	Lot of 50.	Lot of 100.
1	story,	having	body, top and bottom,	8 frames	.....	each...\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2	"	2	"	16 "	.....	" ... 85	80	75
1½	"	1	"	8 "	super.....	" ... 80	75	70
For comb honey.								
1	story,	body, top and bottom and	10 frames.....	"	...	70	65	60
2	"	2	"	20 "	.....	" ... 1 00	95	90
1½	"	1	"	10 "	super comb honey	" ... 95	90	85

 Will deliver at these prices in **CAR LOTS** to Kern and Santa Barbara Counties

Notice the Hive listed at 50 cents contains 15 feet of lumber, but takes 16½ feet to make it. Lumber as good as we will give in these Hives will cost at a local lumber yard \$30 per 1000 feet, so that the lumber in the board will cost as much as we ask for the Hive all cut ready to nail, including Frames. Hive Body, empty, (at our factory) 8 Frame, 18 cents, 10 Frame, 21 cents. Frames (at factory) \$9 per 1000, Hive Covers (flat) 8 Frame 10 cents, 10 Frame 12 cents. Send for figures on other size Hives.

Have us make your Hives; we can cut lumber square and true; no wind in bodies; no splits in frame stuff.

The Bennett Bee Hive Co.,

Los Angeles, Cal.



Home  
Industry  
Patronize it

# New Process Comb Foundation

Tons of  
Foundation  
this year

We are now making hundreds of pounds of COMB FOUNDATION 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

## Price of Comb Foundation.

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

	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Heavy Brood, about 6 ft. to 1b	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium, " 5 "	50	42	37
Light, " 8 "	55	45	40
Thin, surplus, " 10 "	55	50	45
Ex. Thin, surplus " 12 "	60	55	50

Cut any size, size in stock,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  x 16%.

## Price for Making Up Foundation

From Wax Furnished.

	per lb....	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Heavy Brood,	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 09	
Medium "	13	11	10	
Light "	15	13	12	
Thin, surplus,	25	21	20	
Ex. Thin, surplus,	30	26	25	

Brood,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  x 16%, for surplus.

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 100 lbs. or more.

## Beeswax Wanted, 25 Cents a Pound

Paid for fair average Yellow Wax, well rendered, delivered at our railroad station ; Dark Wax, 22 Cents per pound. This is Two Cents above the Los Angeles market price, and the prospect of a decline will allow Two Cents per Pound more in trade for our goods.

## THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY,

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