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Vol. 4

AUGUST 1, 1901

No. 3

# THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office as Second-Class Matter



AN OREGON APIARY

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STOLEN SWEETS

# THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Profitable Improvement of Apiculture on the Pacific Coast

Published by PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL CO., 237 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal. \$1.00 per year

VOL. 4

AUGUST, 1901

NO. 1

## PACIFIC GEMS

BY B. B. BEES

SANTA ANA.—40 tons, 1000 colonies. 825 spring count is Emerson Bros.' report.

CASTACE.—14 tons, 102 colonies, 70 spring count, 400 lbs. to the hive, is what C. A. Pyle did.

BURBANK.—J. B. McClure has 45 tons from 560 colonies, but started with 230 hives of bees.

These items advertise the crop, find a market, and nail false reports, giving the plain truth always.

SIMI.—A. Jonglin's crop is 24 tons of extracted boney, taken from 300 colonies, which increased from 225.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—G. Dombrowsky has taken 14 tons of extracted honey with 250 colonies, 170 was the spring outfit.

SAN JACINTO.—The honey crop of San Jacinto county is estimated at ten carloads. (Buyers please look to your laurels here.)

VENTURA.—The *Weather* Bureau estimates that the Ventura county honey crop will be 300 tons. (This must be another way of this bureau getting it credit for *much* rain.—ED.]

SAN DIEGO.—The honey crop of this vicinity does not meet with early expectations, many estimating that it will not be so much as last year.

(Poor *Diego!* then there was reason for the report that the San Diego bee were going to Nevada.—ED.)

SAN DIEGO.—“But here” our *Diego* papers are all wrong, for Mr. D. C. Maxfield goes to town on the 18th with a four-horse load of honey. Bees in this section are doing finely.

LOS ANGELES.—The *Fruit World* says: “The honey market is weak; and owing to the difference between growers' prices and buyers' offers, there is little done. Growers are holding for 5 cents for white, and 4½ cents for light amber. The honey crop is estimated at from 70 to 80 carloads.

FERNANDO.—Walk Bros. were down with a load of honey, in one and five gallon cans, which find ready customers at 6 cents per pound and 75 cents a gallon. Reports a splendid crop. The brothers have 300 stands.

Hubbard & Wright have made two cars of white honey.

A. B. Bland has made nine tons.

CASTACE.—50 tons, 850 colonies—525 at start of season. Mercer & Son, with one helper, extracted 2 tons in 4¾ hours. One apiary, of 160, yielded 3½ tons, at one extracting. Another apiary, of 100 cull colonies, increased to 275 and made 6½ tons. All 850 colonies used ½ ton of comb foundations, making 4000 beautiful wired combs.

RIVERSIDE.—Bee Inspector Schubert reports that the honey crop of

Riverside county will largely exceed the aggregate of the last three years. Two deputy inspectors have been appointed, and two more will be added. Every care will be taken to eradicate foul brood, which is prevalent in some sections. (Five inspectors. Those poor bees. What about the beekeepers?)

**SANTA MONICA.**—The bees of Marvel Canyon have been extensively busy this year, and the two apiaries there will send out fifty tons of honey each. This is a record for that section of the country. (*A record, a fib.* No one apiary can do such, it takes several. For a fact, there are two apiaries of 200 stands each in Marvel Canyon, and their crop each is 15 tons. That daft reporter. Oh!—ED.)

**REDLANDS.**—Up at Craftonville, a company has been organized to deal in apiaries and buy and sell honey, land and water rights. It is the J. C. Hall Company and articles of incorporation were filed today. The amount on incorporation is \$5,000, of which \$1,370 has been actually subscribed. The directors are John C. Hall and Emma M. Hall of Redlands, Evelyn J. Wheeler, Emily M. Hall and Russell J. Hall of Craftonville.—*The Transcript.*

**SANTA ANA.**—Trabuca Canyon beekeepers are talking to reporters, and saying *much?* we can't repeat, except that a party reports that he has a very old tub and bucket on on the ranch filled with honey. 100 stands of bees have averaged five pounds of honey per stand per day. We're going to get 5 cents a pound for honey this year. Figger'er up: Hundred stands, five pounds each—500 pounds a day—and according to my arithmetic, at 5 cents a pound, means \$25 a day.

Say, that would beat bein' United States Senator, if she'd keep up. (How long?—ED)

### PEAR BLIGHT AND BEES.

F. E. Brown, secretary Central California Bee Keepers' Association, sends me a sample of what is very evidently pear blight. He asks me to pass upon it, and states that the fruit growers claim that the bees in collecting the nectar distribute the germ of this disease. It seems to be the opinion of our best authorities that pear blight is carried by sweet-loving insects, and that in this way is mostly distributed. This becomes a serious question. *The wild bee, certainly, cannot be controlled, and there are many other insects which gather nectar from the flowers.* Removing the domesticated honey bee cannot cure the evil. It is a question which both bee men and fruit growers should calmly and carefully consider, and if both come to it with a right spirit, we may hope that the people of Hanford and other sections interested will arrive at the best solution of the difficulty.—*Los Angeles Cultivator.*

The Central California Beekeepers' Association has adopted resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The bee men of Kings county are anxious to use every reasonable means to demonstrate the true cause of the spread of the pear blight, and to place the blame where it is due; be it

*Resolved,* That we, as members of the Central California Beekeepers' Association, recommend that our members, and all others engaged in keeping bees, move said bees at least—miles from orchards of pears having—trees in extent, when so requested by the orchardists, during the pear blooming season, which season will be determined by a commit-

tee of bee men working jointly with a committee of pear growers; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this experiment be allowed to cover such period of said seasons as will be agreed upon by aforesaid committee.

The blank spaces in the resolutions are in the original resolutions, as there are yet several questions to be settled in conference, to wit:

Will it be necessary to move the bees five miles from the nearest pear orchard of any size, or will a few pear trees be called an orchard of pear trees?

As pear trees blossom more or less from early spring till later in the fall, what can properly be called the season of bloom?—*Los Angeles Cultivator*.

### BEEES AND PEAR BLIGHT.

Fruit-growers are still a good deal concerned about this matter, it having been shown by scientific research at some experiment stations that bees do carry the germs of the disease. To what extent the disease is communicated in this way is largely conjectural however, and it would not do to condemn the bees too hastily, thereby inflicting injury on an industry before guilt is proven. *Bees, we know, are a great help to the orchardist in carrying the pollen from one tree or blossom to another.* And the bee is not the only insect which is busy among the fruit blossoms, therefore, the greater pity to destroy the insect which is indirectly useful, as well as being the creator of a profitable industry, unless such action should be proved to be thoroughly justifiable.

A writer in Rural New Yorker believes pear-blight may be destroyed or kept in check by the use of lime and sulphur. He says:

"The trees were planted in the spring of 1893, and were attacked by blight in 1897 at the age of four

years from planting. They had been cultivated thoroughly, and cut back closely every year up to this time, causing a rapid growth of wood, and making an ideal condition for the spread of the disease. . . .

For the wash, use a thick white-wash of lime with flower of sulphur thoroughly stirred in, adding one quart of strong lime and one-half pint of linseed oil to three gallons of wash. Make it very strong with sulphur. For the spray, use milk of lime (strained) with from five to seven pounds of flower of sulphur to fifty gallons of mixture. Must be well stirred while using. As to the proper proportions, we are as yet in the dark. This must be settled (if at all) by future work. I realize that we have opened up a great question and a broad field for investigation. The more I study the matter, the more it seems to me that the cutting-off treatment is like locking the barn after the horse is stolen. It is very evident that the disease is in the trees for some time before we have any outward evidence of it. . . . It is my belief that we may yet get the sulphur on the trees by a wash or spray, or both, strong enough to destroy the bacteria before they can gain an entrance.—*Fruit World*.

Mr. E. R. Root, of Ohio, President National Bee Keepers' Association, has recently visited the Tulare country where the above question has been agitated recently. It seems that a compromise has been effected, by which the bee men agree to move their bees during the fruit tree blossoming period, so that it may be determined if the bees are responsible for spread of blight. This is as it should be; our interests are mutual, and it would not do to condemn one industry that another may live.—*Fruit World*.

The bee men have finally agreed to remove their bees from the neighbor-



hood of the pear orchards during the next blooming season or for several seasons, to allow for a correct opinion to be formed on this somewhat vexed question.

It is interesting to note in a Northern California paper mention made of a fruit grower *hauling with a six-horse team a billion or more bees "to colonize them in his orchards to aid in fertilizing the pear blossoms."* He is also grafting other varieties of pear into his Bartlett trees for the same purpose.

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### FIGHTING ANTS.

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John J. Arenz, Claremont, desires to know how to keep ants out of the bee house. Ants can be destroyed by making a hole into their nest by the use of a crowbar, turning in gasoline or kerosene and burning them, or by use of the bisulphide or carbon as before described in the *Cultivator*. In case we use the latter we stop the entrance to the hole with clay as quickly as possible after turning in the liquid. To prevent the insects from coming into houses dip strips of cloth into a strong solution of corrosive sublimate and place this so that the insects will have to pass over it to reach the room. This they will refuse to do and we have successfully fenced them out. We must remember that this is a virulent poison and that bisulphide of carbon is both inflammable and explosive. Great caution to keep it away from fire must always be practiced.—*Cultivator*.

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### NATIONAL BEE KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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The next convention to be held in the lecture room of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science on the 10-12 of September, commencing Tuesday evening. Special Railroad rates.

### BLIGHT AND BEES.

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Mr. Motheral is having a hard time convincing his neighbors in Tulare that bees are responsible for the spread of pear blight. Mr. F. E. Brown takes the stand, in *Hanford Sentinel*, that pear blight is due to a germ, that is carried in the air as are other similar diseases. The Delaware College Experiment Station, (Bulletin No. 52, recently issued) reports on experiments made to determine the nature of the disease and its method of spreading. The results are given in detail and should be read by all who are interested or who fear this disease. In the summing up it is stated: "That pears become infected only by direct inoculation, and the introduction of the virus, and that no infection results from contact of the germ with an injured surface;" and "that only the more tender and succulent parts become infected in this manner, such as leaves, succulent shoots, buds and fruit, and that older, even second year wood, is not liable to become affected even when injured or punctured." The experiments which showed these results were made by puncturing different parts of the tree and introducing the germ, and by introducing the germ without puncture, the parts being covered with netting to prevent access by insect. In the latter cases no blackening or effects of disease were shown, while the reverse was so with the puncturing or inoculation. It may, then, be said to be reasonably proven that the spreading of pear blight is caused mainly by insects and birds. Bees, as argued by Mr. Brown, cannot be responsible to any great extent as they would only inoculate the tree through the blossoms, while the disease is just as often apparent first on a young root or sucker long after blooming. Therefore, the wholesale condemnation of bees is not warranted.

After all, is it "Pear blight" that is

troubling the orchardists of Tulare? The disease is said to attack trees on the north and west; this is not a symptom of eastern pear blight, nor is it evidence of the work of insects, but rather of climatic conditions or the presence in the soil of some properties not conducive to the health of the tree.

Medical science and the practice of surgery as related to the human family, have made rapid advancement; as related to horses and catle, an applied knowledge, as opposed to ignorance and superstition, is but remotely evident or discernible; in the plant world we are still floundering in a bog of uncertainties, with the occasional guiding hand of scientific research. — *Los Angeles, Cal., Fruit World.*

#### A PLAUSIBLE (?) DECISION.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County are up against the real thing. They are between the Scylla of pear-blighted orchardists and the Charybdis of indignant bee-keepers. In an account of a somewhat lively meeting published in the *Hanford Journal*, the following paragraph occurs, from which it would appear that both sides are tired and the Supervisors are forced to take refuge in their political privileges. Mark the word closing the quotation. How is it to be construed?

"Both sides declined the invitation to continue the argument and the meeting adjourned. The Board of Supervisors will take such action in the matter as it deems the most plausible.—*Los Angeles, Cal., Cultivator.*

#### LOOK OUT

Of course you will, for the September number; my, but it will be good, all about the shipping of Honey, and where to realize best prices. See what's coming on co-operation.

#### THE HONEY MARKET.

**Conditions East and in Europe. The World's Crop of Honey. Why New York Quotations are Low.**

BY SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Beekeepers as a rule are not well-informed as to the competition they must meet, and are therefore much in the dark as to a price that would move the crop; some making prices that are too low, and others hold out for prices that cannot be realized in view of good crops in most all localities.

Expert buyers are doing much guessing as to the crop in Southern California — some stating 100 car loads, others 250 cars, and others 500 carloads. There will be no buying on speculation as long as the quantity is uncertain. Mr. Bennett, of this JOURNAL, and Mr. C. H. Clayton, manager of the California Beekeepers' Exchange, have been doing much figuring, and their estimate of 300 car loads is surely close to the mark.

Colorado, Arizona, and Utah have produced equal to Southern California. These States are comparatively new in the honey field.

New York is well supplied with cheap honey from Cuba, and Porto Rico, which now comes in free of duty, and the low shipping rates make prices quite low.

The European market is open to California honey only to a limited extent, and only to the best grades and flavors. This market is free of duty only to the pure article; where there is any suspicion of adulteration, there is a heavy duty. This, making a shipment somewhat of a risk, and the exacting condition as to grade and flavor makes it necessary that the broker handle a complete lot of one producer's honey, carefully put up and tested.

Most of the old producers on whom we largely depended for stock to fill

orders from this market, and on which we could depend for grades, are seemingly out of business, making necessary considerable scurrying about for the stock that will meet requirements.

California, with its old steady yields and careful producers, with better management, will surely put this market straight again in the business eye of the world.

Los Angeles, August 1st.

### THE PRICE OF HONEY

#### And a Proper Shipping Case for Comb Honey.

BY A. B. MELLEN.

Hello, Brother, here we are again with a fair honey crop and the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL on its feet again: seems like keeping house, don't it?

Now that we have a crop of honey, let us try and get something for it.

When our president was here, he remarked that labor was never before so fully employed and so well paid as at the present time, and I might add, so full of fight. And Bro. Morgan says that he can keep up the present prosperity jog for twenty years, so there should be cry of dull times and low prices, and then, again, the heat and drouth in the east must surely reduce the honey crop there.

Of course, the buyer will try and make us believe that there is honey enough in California this season to supply the world: but some one took the trouble to figure up the last large crop of honey in the United States, to see if it would go around, and found that there was just about a tablespoonful for each inhabitant; as I am in too much of a hurry to figure much just now, I will guess that this season's crop will be about a teaspoonful for each person in the United States.

Judging honey by the rise in price of other things, I should say that 6

cents a pound for extracted and 12 cents for comb honey would be just about a fair price this season.

And now a few words about shipping case for comb honey.

While working my bus in Nevada the past two seasons, I noticed that the bee keepers there used a shipping case with a thin board slide in place of glass. The case looks well and is much cheaper than a glass-front case, and gives better satisfaction in the east, because the railway companies will not haul the glass front case unless the glass is covered with a board, while the case with the thin strip of board in place of glass is all ready for shipment.

I understand that when the glass trust "organized" the glass business, window glass advanced from \$1.50 to \$5.60 per box, therefore, we should not try to force the glass-front case on to the dealers, if they do not want it.

I would like to have the comb-honey producers of California look this matter up with a view of adopting the Nevada style at the next keepers' convention.

Acton, Los Angeles Co., Cal., July 18.



#### COMB HONEY AT ACTON.

The famous Comb Honey locality will produce its average quantity and high quality of fancy Comb will command 10c. in carload. A. B. Mellen is good for 2 car loads.

## PACIFIC APIACULTURE LITERATURE

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

It is a matter of no small concern to the bee keeping interests that we are to again have a periodical devoted to our pursuit. We are pleased to learn that the *Pacific Bee Journal* was not dead after all—only sleeping.

Now, fellow apiarist, let us look at that matter of sleep. When you have a good sleep—get “your sleep out”—and wake up in pleasant surroundings; you know how fine you feel. But suppose you wake up among associates that kick and throw at you right and left. Does that make a child grow very fast? The *Pacific Bee Journal* has slept in harmony with drouth-depressed apiacultural interests of Southern California. Let us now give it a hearty encouragement. No bee paper on this coast has ever had that. Forget that the paper is published in Los Angeles except when seuding in subscriptions, advertising and contributions. Just remember it is published on the coast and in Pacific Coast interest. With a “long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together” see if the success of the *Journal* in one year will not be such as to make other papers green with envy—green with a blue tinge. Try it.

“We are confronted by a condition, not a theory.” Many obstacles are common to us all; others are of local concern. Let us discuss these points. We cannot build a trans-continental rail-road to market our honey in the East on decent shipping charges; neither can we construct a canal across the isthmus, and send our honey by our own fleet, to avoid heavy freight charges. But we may devise better plans for getting supplies and selling our product. We may improve our bees, hives, fixtures. How to take the best advantage of our various honey flowers and a hundred and one other things should keep the honey producer's wits sharpened.

A circular letter before me proposes to double the honey consumption of the United States and Canada by having a label on each package of honey sold, giving the food and medicinal value of honey. Will it be of value to us? Why?

Most people know as little about bees as I do about politics. A neighbor has handled bees for years and thought only recently that a bee stings wit its tongue! Many think that bees puncture fruit with their stings. If all bee keepers could be induced to read, such dense ignorance would vanish. The complete knowledge pertaining to our industry is too broad and deep for ore mind, but it does seem to me that all should know something of our product, at least. The man who snatters such information should be regarded as doing a service to humanity.

Grayson, Stanislaus Co. Cal, July 12.



SUR, MONTEREY, July 25, 1901.

PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL,  
(For August.)

Yes, send the goodly messenger right along. We need a voice, as the voice of swift winds, to more than thunder the honey interests. Yield is good here every place I hear from along the coast country. Honey is world-beating in quality.

Will remit soon. God speed you in all good efforts.

B. C. VANDALL.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BY B. S. K. BENNETT

*Only Sleeping.* Brother beekeepers: We have awaked out of a sound sleep of three years to find the bees again a humming, honey flowing, and the bee man much agoing. Where? For cans and cases; and now to market is the cry. But where? Though sleeping, and now awaked, we'll try to tell, for we have had a dream.



*Why Sleeping?* Many friends wonder why we stopped the paper. No honey, no money; and this child takes lots of feeding. We eat, in printers' ink, etc., \$50 per month, and many who promised did not feed us, so, instead of dying, we slept during the drouth.

*Why Awake.* Honey's flowing, markets are wanted, prices, too; but what is right to ask? We must move the crop. We must know, as all good business men, the truth of the market, of demand, and then fix a price that will move our tons before the consumers get to waiting for a new crop. We must organize and affiliate with other organizations, thus enabling our product to be placed in the right market at the proper time.



*Three Dry Years.* Who would have believed it that California, ten years ago such a wonder in the world's honey production, should be so neglected by the rain gods, giving other sections, such as Utah, Arizona, and Colorado, such a start in the race for nature's

sweets. They are now ahead in the race—many of our beekeepers having gone there to aid the winners, and we have them to reckon with at the goal (market).

*Honey Demand.* The demand seems to be short; and this is accounted for by the short yields of late years in all sections, stimulating the use of our arch-enemies—syrups and glucose. We are informed by an extensive buyer and shipper that the principal use of extracted honey is for manufacturing confectionery, bakery goods, tobacco, etc.

*Honey Everywhere.* Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii are now shipping without duty, and are good producers. Chile and the Argentine Republic are producers of cheap honey.

*Prices.* Our producers generally are holding for four cents for amber, five cents for white, and some are being fooled into selling for three and four cents. This is not necessary: it only makes an unsteady market. The buyers here are trying their best to meet our figures.



*Quality.* Honey this season is of the finest quality, both as to flavor and grade, and very little dark. We have sampled from hundreds of ton lots, and we find white and light amber perfection in our world-renowned *sage honey both as to flavor and body*, and all honey is packed in new cans and cases.

*Future.* Had not several unfortunate early deals been made—establishing low prices, we might have realized much more. Lack of information and mis-

management is what we must avoid another season. We must organize, as have Colorado and Arizona, who are now holding their crop, to enable us to market ours.

**BEE MEN ARE HOLDING BACK, BUT BUYERS WHO SEE A CROP OF TWO HUNDRED CARS SAY THEY MUST "MEET THE MARKET."**

Bee men, like grain and hay farmers, have been playing in bad luck for three years. Honey has been scarce, and consequently very dear. This year there is a good crop. Views differ as to how good. One expert buyer who ought to know said yesterday: "There will not be above 100 carloads of honey south of the mountains." When this was told another buyer who ought to be well informed he said: "There will be 150 cars, perhaps 200 cars." Like other crops, the early promise was great. When the fogs came the bees kept in the hives, refusing to work in the damp flowers. After the June fogs passed, the sage brush at once began to dry up and bee food became scarce. Other reports say the bees are working now as busy as bees and that the honey crop will be good.

A full crop means 250 carloads of honey. When there is that much prices go to 3 or 4 cents per pound for extracted honey. During the dry seasons there were only about fifty carloads or less a year and prices went up as high as 10 cents.

It is hard to come down from so high a point to a normal level. That is the difficulty now. Buyers who ship honey to the East say 3 cents for dark to 4 for light amber and 4½ for water-white honey is all the market will stand. Bee men who have had three bad years want to get "all there is in it" and hold for about one-half cent per pound more.

Those who think there are not more than 100 carloads in the section say

bee men will get what they ask and that the buyers will soon come to time. Those who see 150 or perhaps 200 carloads say the bee men will soon give way and meet the market at 3½ to 4½ cents.

**BLEACHING COMB HONEY.**

**Bleaching House. Quantity of Sulphur.**

BY L. J. CROMBIE.

Your note of the 20th inst. received, with a request for a description and the workings of my process of bleaching comb honey. For one hundred hives of bees, I have a bleaching house, 12 x 12, built as follows: I set posts, 3x4, in the ground, six feet apart and seven feet high; it is then built with lumber two feet high from the ground. Put on plates on top of posts, and a 1x3 piece half way between the lumber at the bottom and the plate. It is covered with the thinnest house lining that I could buy. I have shelves, 3 inches wide, placed between the posts, six inches apart from the lumber at the bottom to the plate and around the entire house. I have a screen door in one corner. It is lined overhead, leaving an open space between the roof and the lining.

The sulphuring arrangement is made by taking a coal oil can and cutting a hole in the bottom. For a five-inch stove pipe, cut out about half of the top of the can; it is then put down in the ground, so that the stove pipe will be about five inches under ground the pipe being six feet long with an elbow, which comes up above the ground about four inches. In the corner, and inside of the bleaching house, I then place a box over the pipe, just the size of a super, and eighteen inches high. As soon as I take the supers from the hive, I place them on the box, fifteen high, and then sulphur. By making the box the length of two supers, a

double tier can be built up and sulphur thirty at the same time. I use about two tablespoonfuls of sulphur to fifteen supers. When the sulphur burns down, I take the honey from the supers and place on the shelves to bleach for twenty-four hours. I then reverse the sections. If it is very badly travel-stained, I leave it on the shelves until it bleaches white. I reverse the sections in the morning, and at the same time pick out what is sufficiently white, which I pile on a large strong table, which I have in the center of my bleaching house. From this table I clean and pack in cases. Care must be taken that the full heat of the sun upon a hot day does not strike directly upon the honey, for when the honey becomes heated through, it will settle in the sections and melt down. It is very essential to keep the honey as cool as possible, but to as much sunlight at the same time. When the sun is too hot for the honey, I have awnings that I stretch on the sunny side.

Fallbrook, July 25, 1901.

TEMPE, ARIZONA, July 23, 1901.

B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

*Dear Sir*:—Yours of 26th ult. came promptly, and was read with much interest; should have answered sooner but have been very busy. Nearly a month has now elapsed since you wrote, and I will appreciate it if you will write me how crop has turned out, and whether any considerable amount of honey is moving at present prices. I want to keep informed, and cannot trust dealers to give me facts. Our crop will be but medium in quantity. I have had our producers together, and explained what I knew of conditions, and we have (to a man) decided to hold for a 6 cent selling price in the east, on light amber grade White honey of which we have but little, is held  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent higher.

Are the bee men of Central and

Southern California going to hold out for reasonable figures, or let enough go at present prices to keep the market down? Now it seems to me that the time is ripe for some plan of co-operation among honey producers of the west to prevent such low prices as are now offered. My opinion is that the dealers and large buyers are working together to "bear" prices.

Our Exchange is doing good work in supplying money to those who must have some, and so holding their honey off the market. I expect to have some copies of our Constitution printed before long, and will send you one (if not forgotten).

With conditions as they are in Southern California, a combination of our plan and the Colorado plan could be made to work nicely, it seems to me. "How do we interest and hold the producers?" By having the organization planned and worked in such a way that all see the advantage of doing business through us.

One thing, I don't think the accumulation of a considerable surplus is a good thing, so far as getting and holding members is concerned; and, another thing, don't attempt to compel members to do their business through the Exchange.

I inclose \$1 for PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Trust it will be longer-lived than its predecessor. Very truly,

J. WEBSTER JOHNSON,  
Sec. Arizona Honey Exchange.

Frank Anderson was for years a well-known commercial traveler, who made Golina. He was passionately fond of honey, and the proprietor of the Golina hotel, at which he always stopped, and always had some on hand for him. On one trip Anderson took his wife along, and as he approached Golina, he mentioned to her the fact that he was getting to a place where he could get honey. When the pair were sitting at the supper table that

night, no honey appeared, and Anderson said sharply to the head waiter: "Where is my honey?" The waiter smiled and said, "You mean the little black-haired one? Oh! she doesn't work here now."

## The Pacific Bee Journal .. for September, 1901..

Co-operation in Colorado and Arizona.  
Value of Long-tongued Bees in California.  
Cuban Bee-keeping.  
Bees and Pear Blight in Fresno County.  
Bees and Bee-Keepers in Mexico.  
Bleaching Comb Honey and Why.  
A Mammoth Honey "Trust."  
A New Honey Extractor.  
Stone Houses Easily and Cheaply Made.  
Irrigating the Mountain Flowers.  
A 50-pound Honey Can.  
California to Use the Tall Section.  
Honey Sampling Made Easy.

## 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. 2nd. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3rd. F. L. Thompson, a practical bee keeper and thorough linguist, reads twelve of the leading foreign bee journals, and, each month, furnishes the gist of what he finds in them that is valuable. There are other points of excellence possessed by the *Review*, but these three are to be found in no other journal. The *Review* is \$1.00 a year. Ask for a sample, or send 10 cents for three late but different issues.

W. T. HUTCHINSON,  
Flint, Michigan.

## MONEY ADVANCED

On HONEY and GRAIN stored in  
**Spreckels Bros. Commercial Co.'s**

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE

938 E. THIRD ST., NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT  
Los Angeles, Cal.



CLIMBING MARSHALL PASS, COLORADO





MURPHYS CAL., July 23rd, 1901.

*The Pacific Bee Journal.*

237 E. 4th, St., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIRS:

I have been both subscriber and contributor to every California Bee paper published in the past twenty years. I would like to see a copy of the "Pacific" if it is O. K. I will subscribe, not that I am short on bee papers for on the contrary I am "long," I get about everything published in return for contributions, and pay besides. We need a good paper that will at all times look out for the interests of the bee men of the Coast.

Just now there is a determined effort being made to force the price of honey down by crying a big crop coming from the lower part of the State. San Francisco Commission Houses insist that 3c for Dark Amber and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for light is the best that can

be done but I have just sold all of my Dark Amber, in San Francisco, at 5c, I expect to see Light Amber sell for 6c. within ninety days, Comb honey is scarce in San Francisco, as well as everywhere else, and sells for 12c. If the Apiarists will only hold out for a fair price they are bound to get it. I have had a fair season but now there is less than nothing for the bees to work on and I don't expect any further extracting this season. I work 200 stands.

What we want most of all is to stop the adulterating of honey. So long as four cans of Glucose are added to every can of honey sold, we can't expect to see a big sale for Extracted. The adulteration with Glucose not only increases the quantity but it ruins the sale, no one wants the second supply of Glucosed honey. Wishing you success in your venture I remain

Yours respectfully.

E. H. SCHAEFFLE.



## HONEY MARKET REPORTS.

**NEW YORK—Honey**—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, 6; amber, 5; dark, 3½ to 3¾. Beeswax 26 to 27.

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

**DENVER—Honey**—Fancy white, 11; No. 1 white, 10; fancy amber, 6; white extracted, 6; amber, 5. Beeswax, 25. We are having a good demand for fine 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. We want a strictly No. 1 article.

**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 to 5; extracted white, 5; amber, 4; dark, 2 to 3. Beeswax, 24 to 25. Demand not active for honey or wax.

**LOS ANGELES—Honey**—Fancy white, 10 to 12; No. 1 white, 8 to 10; fancy amber, 7; fancy dark, 5 to 6; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21 to 23. Grower and dealer far apart; expect much trading later.

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

**KANSAS CITY—Honey**—No. 1 white, 10 to 12; No. 1 amber, 9; No. 1 dark, 8; extracted white, 6; amber, 5 to 5½; dark, 4 to 4½; Beeswax, 25. Market fair.

**CLEVELAND—Honey**—Fancy white 12 to 13; No. 1 white, 11 to 12; No. 1 amber, 9 to 10; extracted white, 6½ to 7; amber, 5½ to 6. Beeswax, 26.

**CHICAGO—Honey**—Fancy white, 11; No. 1 white, 10; fancy amber, 8 to 9; No. 1 amber, 7 to 8; fancy dark, 8 to 10; No. 1 dark, 7 to 8; extracted white, 5 to 7; amber, 4½ to 5; dark, 4 to 5. Beeswax, 25 to 27. Stocks light. Markets bare of comb honey. Choice comb will sell at top prices.

**PHILADELPHIA—Honey**—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 11; No. 1 dark, 5 to 6; extracted white, 5 to 6; amber, 4 to 5; dark,

3½ to 4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey. Beeswax always in demand.

**ST. LOUIS—Honey**—Fancy white, 12 to 13; No. 1 white, 11 to 12; fancy amber, 9 to 10; No. 1 amber, 6 to 9; fancy dark, 7½ to 8; No. 1 dark, 6 to 7½; extracted white, in cans, 5½ to 7; amber in barrels, 3 to 3½. Beeswax, 22 to 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.

## HONEY BUYERS.

### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Haas, Baruch & Co., 320 N. Los Angeles St.  
Johnson, Carvell & Co., 307 N. Los Angeles Street.

Elwin Syrup Co.  
Germain Fruit Co.

### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lannon, 43 S. Water Street  
R. E. Burnett & Co., 163 S. Water Street

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut Street.

#### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine St.

#### HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

#### BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

#### DENVER, COL.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee, Lock Box 1414.

#### NEW YORK.

Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Greenwich Street.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Co.

Wescott Commission Co., 213 Market St.

#### CLEVELAND, OHIO

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. V. Bishop & Co.

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Chas. McCulloch & Co.

#### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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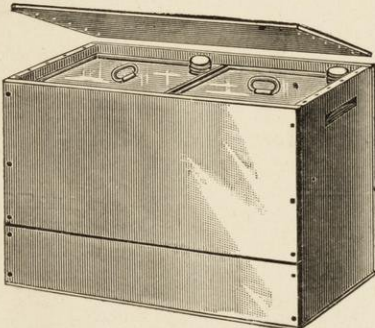
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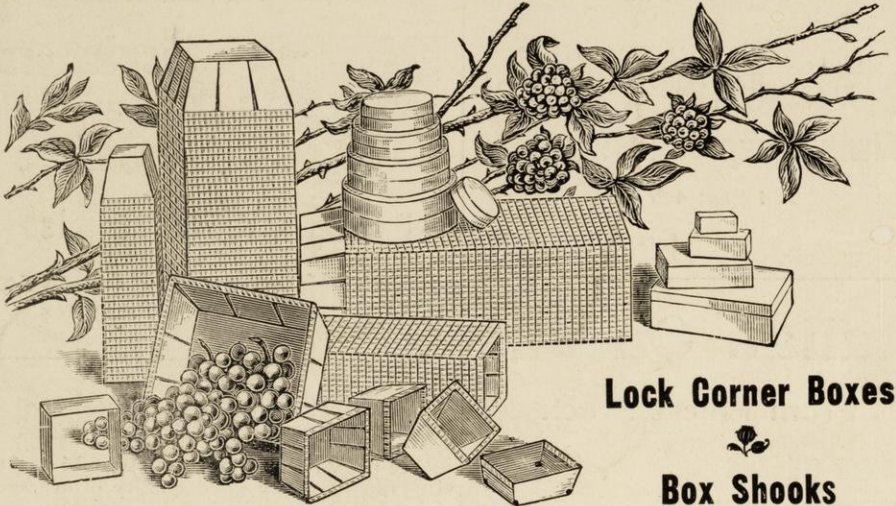
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