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THE CALIFORNIA

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APICULTURIST.

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VOL. I. No. 2.

MARCH, 1882.

TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR.
IN ADVANCE.

Our Workers.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

FROM THE EUREKA APIARY.

TALKS ABOUT THE SEASONS; COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY; FEEDING BEES; MOTTO FOR BEE-KEEPERS; PROLIFIC QUEENS AND PLENTY OF HONEY; AND LAST, THOUGH NOT LEAST, "THE APICULTURIST."

BY BRAY & SEACORD.

OUR apiaries are located in the foothills of the coast range, on the eastern slope towards the San Joaquin plains, and are surrounded by a rough mountainous country, the mountains being covered, in season, by all the kinds of brush bloom to be found in any part of California.

The season of 1880 was a good year for increase of bees, and also a very fair one for surplus honey. Eighteen hundred and eighty-one was a failure as to increase, but a tip-top year for storing. Our quality of honey proves just as good as any stored in any part of the State, and in good seasons our bees will store as much per stand as can be had anywhere else. The coming season doesn't look very flattering so far; yet there is plenty of time with us for it to prove a very good season. The weather has been very cold, with heavy frosts; and, so far, what rain has fallen has not done much good. The late spring rains do the most good in this section. Heretofore our aim has been comb honey only. The coming season proving good, we intend to place both comb and extracted honey upon the market, and by so doing meet all wants in the honey line.

While the bees in the apiaries in the eastern states die by thousands from cold weather, etc., it is wrong, by all means, that we, on this coast, should let our "little pets" starve to death. We should always have on hand, ahead, one year's feed or more for them. Our motto is, *that every bee-keeper should keep ahead of his work, keeping everything up in good shape, trim and neat.* We number every stand of bees, keep a record of the amount of honey each one stores, and age of all queens.



PHACELIA. [See page 15.]

Our bees are mostly Italians, some blacks and a few hybrids. We keep a surplus number of queens ahead to meet any case of emergency; breed our queens and drones from the most industrious stocks in the yard. We don't allow them to swarm, but always divide; by so doing we obtain more surplus honey. All queens proving unsuccessful are superseded by young and prolific queens from our choicest stock. So you will plainly see that each year our stock improves.

We have long wished for a California bee journal. Now that there is such a paper, we want all bee-keepers to *subscribe and open their mouths and say something*, because if there is anything good we all want to hear it. You have our subscription, and we promise to do all in our power to keep the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST running, and wish you success.

Wartham, Feb. 10.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

GOING TO WORK IN EARNEST.

BEEES PROMOTE THE FRUITFULNESS OF TREES; STATE AND DISTRICT SOCIETIES; ABOUT ENCOURAGING EXHIBITS OF HONEY; BEEKEEPERS HIDING THEIR LIGHT UNDER A "BEE GUM;" ETC.

BY WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.

"FINALLY, at last," as the old woman said, have we got a California bee paper. How often, in times ago, have we discussed the feasibility, cost, patronage and probable prosperity of such a publication on this coast. Now that it is born, may it live, grow and prosper, as *Gleanings* has done, from a small sheet, read in half an hour, to quite a book, which it takes many hours to read and many days to digest. Let the bee-keepers of California come forth and support this journal by their dollars and their writings, that it may not, like many similar publications, subside after a brief existence, for want of patronage. Let us regard this as *par excellence* "Our Journal," in which we may exchange ideas and experience, peculiar to this coast. In this, the best honey-producing State in the world, there are certainly bee-keepers enough to support such a paper, and to fill it with original matter, so that the ed-

itor shall not, to fill the pages, be under the necessity of dishing up second-hand matter, clipped from other publications.

From the first number received, I infer that the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST is printed in Oakland, and the printers are evidently not well versed in bee-lore, judging from the number of typographical errors. I hope this may be remedied, as such errors, although plain and of little importance to the veteran, may be very confusing to the novice.

I also see, from the report of the Bee-Keepers' Meeting, that the orange-growers are getting their eyes open to the beneficial influence of bees in the orchards. You will remember, Mr. Editor, that when, several years ago, bees were banished from the city of Los Angeles, I expressed the opinion in the *Express*, that before long the fruit-growers would regret this step, and beg the bee-men to return with their bees. I then said that, for want of bees, fruit of every kind would become much less abundant than when bees were allowed to be kept within the city limits. I should like to hear from you and others, if my prediction has not come true.

From the *American Bee Journal* I learn that I have been appointed a member of the Committee on State Association. I have my misgivings in regard to the practical success of such a body. The State is too large to have delegates come together from all the different parts, and the bee-keepers as a class are generally not well enough to do to stand the expense of extensive travel. Neither do I see any particular benefit to be derived from a State Association. There is already a District Association for the southern counties, and if bee-keeping is carried on to any extent in the middle and northern counties, except by scattered individuals, I have yet to learn it. If I am mistaken, it is not my fault, for I do not remember ever having seen any report from county associations in those parts. If there are any, they are "hiding their light under a bushel," or perhaps a *bee-gum*.

At the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Lexington, Ky., in October, last year, I had the honor of being elected Vice-President for California. Owing, no doubt, to the failure of the last honey season, a very meager report was

presented from this State. I hope that we shall be able to make a better showing this year. I was also instructed to appoint suitable persons, in different parts of the State, "to encourage exhibits of honey, bees, etc., at the local fairs, and to secure the offering of suitable premiums for the same." I am only waiting for the pamphlet on this subject, to be furnished to Vice-Presidents, in order to go to work. In the meantime I hereby take the opportunity of requesting secretaries of the various county associations, and any prominent bee-keepers in counties where there are no such associations, to send me immediately their names and addresses, at the same time informing me, if they are willing to accept the above-mentioned appointment, or designating some other person suitable for the purpose. I shall also ask the secretaries to collect fullest possible statistics of the number of bee-keepers, and number of colonies (Italian, Hybrid and Black) kept in their respective localities, and of the amount of honey (comb, extracted and strained) and beeswax produce, and to send me their reports in time for the next National Convention, that we may be able to make a general report, worthy of the State of California.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

[Thanks, Bro. Muth-Rasmussen, for your kind effort in sustaining our new enterprise. If you were fully aware of all the disadvantages that we labored under in getting out our first number, you would pass its errors by. Errors will occur in the best of families. We will try and avoid them in the future. We would be glad to see a State organization, but regard a movement in that direction at present impracticable and premature. The State Fair would be the time and place for such an organization and the meeting of the same. We may have more to say in the future in regard to this matter. Hope to hear from you often, Mr. Muth-Rasmussen.—Ed.]

THE HONEY CROP of the United States for the year 1881 is estimated at 207,000,000 pounds, and it was not a good year for honey, either.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

MONGOLIAN VS. CAUCASIAN BEE-KEEPERS---HONEY FOR THE KITCHEN, TABLE, AND PRESERVING.

GLUCOSE AND ADULTERATED HONEY IN CALIFORNIA.

BY J. D. ENAS.

I WAS really interested in an article in the APICULTURIST, especially the one in regard to the Chinamen. When I find them taking notes, I generally try to be careless, and give them no chance to get any practical information. I understand that some bee men have Chinamen to assist them at their work. This I think a very bad arrangement. Chinamen are quite fond of sweets. Honey is too high-priced to their idea of prices. If they should once get the system of bee-culture, our occupation would be at once gone. That they could learn to do as they see others do is an established fact, and the honey business is no more difficult for them to master than any other, with their dogged perseverance and cheap industry. My hope is that they may never get the entering wedge. My hope is that all bee-keepers will study their own and each other's interest, and assist the APICULTURIST to spread itself among them, and come to its support with helping hands. Do not be afraid that the business will be overdone.

Honey is at present only a luxury. This should not be the case, but it should be plenty enough to drive out all of the adulterated sweet compounds that are driving out the old-fashioned syrups, etc. I have a partly filled 5-gallon keg of sugar syrup that has been about the house for five years or more, and not used, for we prefer honey instead to put on cakes, or sweeten pies, cakes, etc., even to preserving our canned fruits. We use our "off-colored" honey at home, and save the best for market. Our late fall honey we save in the comb for spring stimulating, so the bees don't suffer in the winter. Fruit preserved with honey has a fine flavor; it doesn't take so much as with sugar, and it keeps fully as well.

I am satisfied that the honey-producers have a formidable enemy in the glucose now being mixed and distributed among the country stores and sold as honey. A party who

had bought it, told me that it moulded. Pure honey may granulate, but not mould. The compound glucose-honey will mould. Another party bought a 10-lb. can at a grocery for 10 cents per lb. He acknowledged mine had more of a honey taste. I tried to convince him that he might have bought glucose. I think their should be some action to preserve the purity of our California product, and inform the public of the same. A draft of good stringent laws against adulteration, backed by the petitions to our Congressmen, signed by as many residents of this coast as could be procured, should be drawn up and passed at the earliest opportunity.

Napa City, Feb. 11.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

WANTED: A HONEY PLANT TO FILL A VACANCY. THE MOTH IN KERN COUNTY.

BY I. B. RUMFORD.

I AM glad that this State is to have a paper that will be devoted to bees and honey, for California is a great field for the apiarist to work in. There is much here to be considered that is not applicable to the Eastern States. Much of the space in Eastern bee journals has to be devoted to the subject of wintering bees, that is of no special interest to us.

We need to know of some honey plant that can be cultivated to advantage as bee-feed for a supply during July and August—a period when we have, sometimes, so little honey coming in, that the bees will not take the trouble to protect their combs from the moths, that are then very plentiful, and ready to fill every available space with eggs, that will hatch in a short time and fill the hive with worms. Last year many around here lost all their bees from this cause, and if we had not watched the hives closely, and scalded every hive as soon as it showed any sign of being wormy, we would have suffered considerable loss.

So, we find to make bee-keeping a success in this part of the State requires a very careful watching of the condition of every swarm; not more than a week should pass without looking over them, and then it should be thorough.

We run almost entirely for extracted honey, and supply the local markets in 6-lb. and 12-lb. cans, though the bulk of our honey is shipped to San Francisco in 60-lb. cans, and there sold by commission merchants, who, I believe, turn it over to the large fruit canneries. Now, it seems to me we ought to put it up in finished shape right here, and we are seeking light on this idea.

Bakersfield, Jan. 20, 1882.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

THE LAW ON ADULTERATED FOODS.

No. 1.

BY W. A. PRYAL.

OUR California statutes are short, and no doubt if they were tested they would be found effectual, in regard to the adulteration of foods, drugs, medicines, etc. In none of the acts is the word honey to be found, and in this respect would they be the more easily quibbled about.

The only section of the Penal Code that may be construed to cover honey is Section 382, which reads:

"Every person who adulterates or dilutes any article of *food*, drink, drug, medicine, spirituous or malt liquor, or wine, or *any article useful in compounding them*, with a fraudulent intent to offer the same or cause or permit it to be offered for sale as *unadulterated* or *undiluted*, and every person who fraudulently sells, or keeps or offers for sale the same, as *unadulterated* or *undiluted*, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The italics are the writer's, and the first, "*food*," undoubtedly includes honey, which we all know is one of the healthiest of foods, when in a pure state. As honey is an article of food, and as if any person adulterates or dilutes any article of food with fraudulent intent to offer the same * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless otherwise provided, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by both. (Penal Code, section 19.) As the above section in regard to adulteration does not prescribe what the punishment shall be for its violation, then

that given in section 19, P. C., is the penalty; and any person convicted of tampering with the purity of honey in this State, runs the risk of boarding in the county jail for six months, or to pay the no small sum of \$500; or perhaps take board and lodging in the county jail, and besides pay \$500 for the unenviable privilege.

Taking up that part of section 382 which reads "or any article useful in compounding them," that is, any food, drink, drug, medicine, spirituous or malt liquor, or wine. How plain it is, that honey is just one of these "any articles useful in compounding them." Is not honey used in making or preparing cakes, preserves and the like; and are not these foods? Certainly they are. Who has not drank honey punch?—that is, the temperance punch, nothing but hot water and honey, that will not make any one drunk. It seems pretty clear, then, that it won't do to adulterate honey, because it can be used in compounding a drink. As for drugs and medicines, it would be folly to deny that honey is used very largely in compounding them; how much better would it be that honey was used more extensively for this purpose—then there would not be so much sickness as there now is. Of course, then, honey is useful in compounding drugs and medicines, and if adulterated it subjects the person doing it to the above penalty.

Spirituous liquors and wines can be made from honey, and it is said very strong ones, too, are made from honey alone. Then here, again, honey must not be adulterated.

Mr. Editor, as this article is already pretty lengthy, I shall cut it off, and promise more on this subject for a future number of the APICULTURIST.

In the meantime, some of your readers may wish to read up the authorities on the adulteration of foods, so I will append a few of them:

To render unwholesome any food to be consumed is an indictable nuisance.—3 Maule & S. 11; 4 Camp. 12; 4 Maule & S. 214. That the party did not know that the provisions were adulterated has been held no defense.—2 Allen, 160; 9 id. 489; 15 Mees & W. 404; 10 Allen, 199; 103 Mass., 444; 10 R. I. 258; 6 Parker Cr. R. 355; *Contra*, Farrell v. State, 32 Ohio St. 456.

Oakland, Feb. 23:

[Write on for the APICULTURIST.]

"THE BUSY BEE."

BY ANTI-BEE.

I WONDER if they'll ever cease
To praise the "busy bee?"
That "good example for mankind,"
It fairly sickens me.

Old fogies tell us "to admire
And pattern after them."
Why, if we did!—but I will strive
My honest wrath to stem;

And in few words display their traits.
(I'm daft, I hear you saying.)
Well, never mind, we'll take that bee
Upon yon blossom swaying.

He sucks and stuffs until he is
Upon the point of bursting;
A glutton, then, upon the start—
Well, this we'll call the first thing.

Then, like a miser to his safe,
Straight to the hive he hurries;
And if you happen in his way,
Good gracious! how he worries.

With angry buzz, and sting unsheathed,
He strikes you on the forehead;
Your classic brow, the neighbors say,
In consequence, "looks horrid."

When "times are hard," just like mankind,
He robs and slays his neighbors;
And confiscates, for his own use,
The fruits of all their labors.

And if, perchance, a stranger bee
Should happen in their hive,
They start him home so suddenly,
He doubts if he's alive.

A glutton and a thief he is,
A murderer and miser;
And if you study him a year,
You will be none the wiser.

They live and die for wealth alone;
Their strife is never ended;
Their hive's a world in miniature,
Where good and bad are blended.

But if, for us, my friend, you still
A good example find them,
I'll own that I was in the wrong,
And cruelly maligned them.

Los Angeles, February, 1882.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

QUEEN REARING, ITALIAN BEES IN
AUCKLAND, AND HOW THEY MAKE
THEMSELVES AT HOME.

BY WM. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Oct. 22d is at hand. I am sorry to hear of the failure in your honey crop. The bees I got from California are doing well, and I have raised many queens from them, and some of them have proved to be purely mated. I was very busy during the spring months, and obliged to be away from home most of the time;

and to make sure I did not lose the queens, I sent them to a neighbor's for safety. They are quite bright. I saw them three days ago.

What appears to be the readiest way to raise queens is to deprive a black swarm of its queen, and when their cells are sufficiently advanced (or as soon as you discern the milk-like substance in the bottom), to take out their larva, and insert larva of the same size from the Italian hive; this way has proved successful with me. The first attempt resulted in the hatching of ten Italian queens. I am not sanguine that we shall ever be able to rear, with certainty, pure Italians; their being so many black bees in the country. Every bush is full of them, and in the swarming season, if any one was to look for them, quite a number of swarms could be obtained. With all the attendant drones, from these wild colonies sailing around, I think it will be difficult to get the queens purely mated, unless some way can be found out to mate in confinement. I intend to rear my queens very early, and force, by feeding the Italians, the rearing of drones, and try and get queens mated before any black swarms are about.

To N. Levering, Los Angeles, Cal.
Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 30, '81.

[We are glad to learn that the little pets we shipped you are so prosperous, and that you are succeeding so well. The difficulty in purely mating your queens can only be overcome by Italianizing the black bees in your vicinity, which can be accomplished in course of time, as the Italians are much more prolific, and by pushing your Italian drones forward early in the season, as you propose, you will soon find many hybrids among the blacks, even among the wild ones. Your method of raising queens is very good. We prefer the introduction of fresh eggs four or five days after the removal of the queen and the destruction of all cells that have been started. Fertilization in confinement, as yet, is not a complete success. It doubtless has succeeded in a few cases. We are of the opinion it will yet be accomplished. We are informed that the Auckland papers complain of the Italians that we shipped to parties there, as behaving very badly; by manifesting a very

warlike spirit, and by robbing their black neighbors. This is a trait of character inherent and belonging to them, and one that would not be very commendable in the human family, but most commendable in the Italian bees, as it is conclusive evidence that they know how to take care of themselves, and they will do it—a sort of Ingersoll theory, as it were, a survival of the fittest.

Friend Jackson, we shall be pleased to hear from you often, and let us know how the Italian pets we shipped to your island are doing, as we are informed they are the first of the kind that ever reached your far-off land. We sent you the first number of the APICULTURIST, hoping it will find as cordial a welcome in New Zealand as the Italians did.—Ed.]

[For the APICULTURIST.]

OLD FOGY BEE-KEEPING.

ONE old bee man told me, in 1880, that he had 30 to 40 swarms, and got 100 lbs of honey. He paid, (in early times), \$50 for a queen; and that he is the inventor of artificial comb *that beats the bees*. This year his hives had drones when no stores had been coming in for quite a long time. Another has over 100 hives, and has not opened them since June. He doesn't care for honey unless he can shake it right out of the combs. His bees increased this season, but he got little surplus.

Another has always had bees, and never sold but one swarm in his life. It was in a box-hive, and he got \$5 for it. This swarm the purchaser brimstoned the same fall, because the bees spoiled his grapes. It is a very hard job to get either of the above persons to take a bee journal. I could recall others.

Napa City.

J. D. ENAS.

THE NEAT APPEARANCE of the APICULTURIST is eliciting the highest encomiums from the best critics, and its entrance into the bee world has created a pleasant hum in the hive. It stirs up the workers, and receives a warm welcome wherever it enters. Now, friends, if you will take hold and give it your hearty support, we will make it the most popular journal of its kind. California is ahead of the world in almost everything; and there is no good reason why she should not be *ahead on a bee journal*.

[For the APICULTURIST.]
HOW TO KILL SKUNKS.

BY E. GALLUP.

SKUNKS sometimes pester the bees by scratching at the entrance of the hive, and eating the bees as they come out. They usually confine their operations to some few particular hives in the apiary, and sometimes they undermine the hive and tip it to one side; at all events, they are a nuisance in the apiary. The very best way to get rid of their operations is to cut out a piece of sealed brood (drone brood, if at the season when you have it) take a pin and pull out one of the nymphs or unhatched bees, put a grain of Strychnine in its place and close up the cell by replacing the undeveloped bee; now place it at the entrance of the hive and you have him. A small piece half an inch square is sufficient Strychnine in fresh meat to kill the pet dog or cat; fix your bait just at night as he is a "night bird." *Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co.*

Our Extractor.

LAW REGARDING SWARMS OF BEES.

A DISPUTE as to the ownership of a swarm came recently before Mr. W. F. Woodthrope, the judge of the Belper County Court, and it was contended that, being *feræ naturæ*, there could be no property in them, and that, therefore, the plaintiff, from whose land they had strayed to that of the defendant, could not demand their return or damages for their loss. It was proved, however, that the plaintiff followed the swarm on their departure from his own land, and had not lost sight of them until he saw them alight in the defendant's garden. On the strength of the following passage from Blackstone (vol. II., p. 392)—"Bees are *feræ naturæ*, but when hived and reclaimed, a man may have a qualified property in them by the law of nature as well as by the civil law. Occupation—that is, hiving or including them—gives the property in bees, for, though a swarm lights upon my tree, I have no more property in them

till I have hived them, than I have in birds which make their nests thereon; and, therefore, if another hives them he shall be their proprietor; but a swarm which flies from and out of my hive is mine as long as I can keep it in sight, and have power to pursue it, and in these circumstances no one else is entitled to take them—judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed as the value of his truant bees.—*Law Times.*

WHEN TO PREPARE HIVES, ETC.

THE winter months is the best time to put up your hives for Spring use, so that, if painted, they may be thoroughly dried and ready for use when wanted. Care should be taken that the frames are made with sufficient space between them and the walls and bottom of the hive, so that the bees can pass between; otherwise there will be a lurking place for moths. Bees want to pass all around their work, and thus prevent any intrusion by moths. The entrance should be sufficiently small to prevent the entrance of mice, which are very destructive to the comb, often driving out or destroying the entire colony. During the Winter season, when bees are rearing but a little brood and are not working much, these little intruders are most apt to invade the hive. Hives that are occupied, with entrances sufficiently large for a mouse to enter, should, during the Winter, be frequently examined. We are often asked the question, Which is the best hive to use? We should say, that which is commonly known as the Langstroth, is the best, especially for extracting. It is convenient, simple and cheap. Many extract from the single hive, which we do not approve of, as more or less of the young brood is destroyed, and the colony weakened and demoralized in a manner that retards work. Extracting from the brood-chamber should be avoided except where it is necessary in order to make room for the queen to lay. The double hive, therefore, should be used, and should be ventilated at each end by an inch or an inch and a quarter hole, covered with wire cloth. Honey houses should now be built, extractors, tanks, cans, etc., got ready, that there may be no delay when the honey season begins.

Much money can be saved to beekeepers by using man power or horse power saws in sawing out materials for hives. These saws are not very expensive, and we presume can be had at San Francisco. Several beekeepers could club together for the purchase of a saw, which they would find of great service. Many scraps of boards can be sawed up into slats for frames, etc., that would otherwise be lost.—*Corr. Los Angeles Express.*

[These saws may be had of Osborn & Alexander, San Francisco. See their advertisement in this issue.—ED.]

DIVISION BOARDS.

Some time ago we hit upon a division board that seems to be the thing. It is durable, easy of construction and not apt to get out of order, as are some of our complicated chaff boards. Although very simple, it is withal hard to describe. We will endeavor to describe one fitting the Gallup hive, and you can change it to fit any desired hive. Take two half-inch boards exactly $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, and a strip of very heavy duck—or what is better, grain bagging—two inches wide, and as long as the entire distance around the board (48 inches), and a ball of slack-twisted wool twine (the twine used for tying up wool). Now get your "better half," or sister, or some one, to make what I believe they call "cording" out of your strip of cloth and twine, by doubling the cloth over the twine and stitching on a sewing machine through the cloth close up beside the twine. Place the cloth between the boards so that only that part enclosing the cord protrudes, and nail them firmly together with clinch nails. Give the cord a good coat of tallow, and the bees will never fasten it with propolis. We have found the above a very handy board. It fits the hive perfectly, never warps, is cheaply and easily made, and will last a long time. It is also more easily manipulated than a thick board, as any one will see by giving it a fair trial.—*Kansas Bee-Keeper.*

The bee's a model citizen—ease, food, Life, all is yielded to the public good; No individual interests weigh a grain, Where there are public interests to maintain; As in old Rome, when all were for the State, Rich helped the poor, and poor men loved the great.

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Editorial.

WORK TO BE DONE IN MARCH.

STIMULATING—PREPARE HIVES, ETC.

THIS is the trying month on weak colonies; especially will it be so this season in Southern California, where feed has been kept back by the long drouth and cold weather. Many colonies are now weak and short in stores, and will require careful attention to strengthen them up and be put on a good footing for commencing work.

Warm hive and feeding to stimulate breeding, and a prolific queen, are three important requisites for the future success of the colony. Now is the only time that feeding pays in this country. Make March your seed-time, if you would reap a bountiful harvest. Feed honey or the best of sugar. Many of the brown or cheap grades of sugars and a large majority of syrups are made of poisonous acids, and are a combination of poisons and impurities sufficient to destroy human life, and consequently will breed disease among and destroy bees. Feed in the evening and in the hive, and give only what they will take up

during the night; this will avoid the danger of robbing. Most apiarists have this season a good supply of empty comb from deserted hives. As soon as brood rearing commences, supply with empty comb, and, as it is filled, give some containing brood and honey to the weaker colonies, but not more than they can cover well; thus you can equalize and bring all along in good shape.

If you wish to rear good stock from them, select your colonies from those which you judge best, and rear queens. Stimulate by feeding, give them a good supply of drone comb, and as fast as it is filled, give it to others to finish up, and supply its place with other empty comb, until you have all the drones that you wish. Drones of inferior stock should be kept back by cutting out or removing the comb. Queen rearing should commence by the time drone cells are capped over.

Owing to the failure of the past season, and the unfavorable prospects for this year, many have neglected the work for the apiary that should have been done during the winter months, viz: the preparation of hives, etc., which should now receive prompt attention. From present indications they will be needed.

ARTIFICIAL COMB HONEY (?).

MUCH foolish talk is being done in the Eastern and Western States about about combs of foundation being drawn out by the bees, and then taken away from them and filled artificially with spurious stuff—glucose being the prime article used. Through the medium of an ingenious contrivance the honey is then sealed in the cells, and looks for all the world like the genuine handiwork of the bees, as the Almighty endowed them to make it. Why, we are told that this exceedingly beautiful stuff brings two

cents per pound more than the best grades of the natural comb honey.

Some one who thinks he knows all about it, has said, "that after the bees have built out the comb, the bee-keeper may fill it with whatever he pleases, and seal it himself, too." He knows the way 'tis done, but is so considerate that he won't make it known, for the reason that too many "cheats" may be making it in a short time, and then the bee-keepers will, like Othello, "find their occupation gone." 'Tis a pity some one cannot fill some combs with a preparation for the cure of "cranks," seal it over, and he that partakes thereof will be restored to his proper understanding. To show how uncertain it is for bee-keepers to follow what few apicultural items they find in the agricultural journals, we will simply call attention to one instance, where the editor (we suppose it was the editor, as the notice was among the editorials) of the *Pacific Rural Press* gave the facts of the above delusion as facts in that paper.

Never can human ingenuity fix up honey in such shape that it will closely or otherwise resemble the product of the honey-bee. Why, the presumption is preposterous, and we shall dismiss the subject with all the contempt imaginable for the originator of the hoax, who has been seeking to injure the bee-keeping industry.

Bee Stings—"Tobacco is said to be an effectual remedy for bee stings. Wet it and squeeze the juice out upon the wound, and rub in thoroughly. It will allay the pain and prevent swelling."—*Ex.*

[We do not doubt the above, for tobacco will kill anything—but man. Try it.—Ed.]

The past season has been very discouraging to the apiarist; but do not be discouraged, do not give up the ship, but pick your flint and at 'em again. *Subscribe for the APICULTURIST*, if you would succeed. Look after your bees that are left.

DO BEES PUNCTURE GRAPES?

DURING the late meeting of the N. E. New York B. K. Convention, the above question was brought up and debated. This is a vital question in California, where both the raising of grapes and honey are two very important industries; one over which many important legal difficulties have often been threatened, not only in this State, but in various parts of the world. California bee-keepers will remember that, at the late sessions of our legislature, several bills were introduced, which, if passed and become laws, would strike heavily at our apiarists who keep bees near vineyards.

This is a topic we should be pleased to hear about from our readers, as many of them keep bees in the grape-growing regions of this State, in fact, many of them not only keep bees, but are largely engaged in viticulture, as well as in apiculture.

From the report of the N. E. N. Y. Convention, the members stated that, after careful examination, they were unable to find or name a single case where bees had punctured grapes. This society is one of the oldest in the United States; and another notable feature about it is that it is composed of as enlightened and energetic apiarists as are to be found in any society of bee-keepers in the world. In saying this, we do not wish to cast any reflection upon any other body or society. They do things openly and above-board, and whatever emanates from their august body may be pretty safely relied upon. To place itself upon record on this question, it adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, after due investigation of well-known and numerous cases, the Convention unanimously asserts that the honey-bee never punctures the skin of a perfect grape or any

other fruit; but that the sucking of juices from fruits is only from that which has been punctured by other insects, birds, or natural causes."

A motion was carried that the secretary cause to be printed two hundred copies of the above resolution, and that these copies be distributed among the members and various publications.

A CHEAP HONEY HOUSE.

THE SEASON is now approaching, when every apiarist will want a honey house, if he has not one already. There are many who are not able to build such a one as they would desire, and for the present build something temporary. To such, we would suggest, make a light frame out of scantling or poles. Cover with house-lining, or some other light goods that will admit light and air. We have used a thin cotton goods known as house-lining, costing from 5 to 6 cents per yard. It admits an abundance of light and air, and is a thorough bar to the bees. A house of this kind, sufficiently large for any ordinary apiary, need not cost over \$4 or \$5, aside from the labor of putting it up. The cloth may be put on with small tacks, or sewed together and stretched over the frame, and at the close of the season removed and used again.

NOTED:—A PRESIDENT FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WE WISH to stop, if we can, the unbecoming proceedings of the National Convention. From the many criticisms we have read in the journals during the past 18 months, we should judge that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." We have been thinking that if the Convention was to elect a California man for its president, everything would work charmingly. Who seconds the motion, and how many will support it? Pray don't

all speak at once, lest our brethren on the other side of the Rockies hear us and become alarmed.

A Stinger Stung.—It has been reported that, in Sweetwater Valley, this State, a swarm of bees settled on a rattlesnake six feet long, twelve inches in girth, with 22 rattles, and stung it so that it was blinded, and afterwards easily killed with a spade. This item we get from the *A. B. J.*, which is generally pretty correct in its statements, so we trust no one will say that it is a California snake snake story. Our readers will notice that bees are more dangerous than one would suppose. We were for a long time of the opinion that poison neutralized poison, but we must have been wrong.—Ed.

In the Field.

IN this department we propose to discuss, each month, one or more of our California honey-producing plants. The bee flora of this State is more varied than one would suppose, unless he gave the subject some attention. It is quite true that in some parts the main dependence is in one or two species of plants, as the sages, for instance, the great honey region of the State.

If the bees were to be wholly dependent upon one kind of plant, what would they do when that plant was not in bloom? Nature has, to a great extent, filled the blanks intervening between the flowering of one principal honey-secreting plant and another; and so, in this State, the whole year round, bees may go in quest of nectar, and be sure of finding some sweet flower, that would, but for the visits of the toiling bee, have "wasted its sweetness on the desert air."

For this number we have chosen to notice the *Phacelias*, and we give on the first page a good representation of a branch, covered with flowers, of this plant. They are hardy annuals, and we believe nearly all of them are natives of California, many varieties being found in the hills

and rich valleys. Most of them are blue, though we have seen many white ones. Bees work very industriously on them; still we would not recommend any one to plant them extensively till they have given them a trial in their locality. They are both showy and curious, thus making a good plant for the garden. This, coupled with their being serviceable for the bees, should induce persons having a garden to sow some of the seed. Any one wishing to try them, may obtain the seed at five cents per packet from R. J. Trumbull & Co., 419 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will also send a neat catalogue of flower and vegetable seeds to all who write for one.

Editor's Portfolio.

ENERGY.

It is said that in the erection of the famous wire bridge at Niagara Falls, that, after the lofty towers or piers had been erected, it became a question as to how the strong wire cables should be drawn over them. This problem was solved by flying a kite over them with a small wire attached to it, and this wire to a larger, and so on until the cable itself was drawn over, and the wonderful structure completed. Now let each of our friends go kiting among his neighbors, and secure a subscriber for the APICULTURIST wherever he can—remembering that each little assistance will contribute to the greater, until the APICULTURIST will soon not only be a beacon light to the bee world, but a tower of strength to its general interests. Then let all the old and young, who are keeping bees, contribute their mite to the storehouse of knowledge, from which they may draw a rich reward.

FOUNDATION MACHINES.

WE HAVE just received a letter from a reader of our journal in Oro Fino, Cal., for advice as to what kind of comb foundation machine he should buy. We must say that we have never had any experience with comb foundation machines, consequently are not competent to advise. We often have such in-

quiries made of us. Will some reliable manufacturer of good machines advertise in the APICULTURIST, for their own benefit and that of our friends? Our friend says he has tried the plaster of Paris machine and does not like it. He wants a wax extractor also. Who has one to advertise? Neither of these machines are manufactured in our State, that we know of. They should be, as well as all other supplies for bee-keepers; and not only manufactured here, but also advertised in the APICULTURIST.

The oldest monthly bee journal in the United States is the *Bee-Keeper's Magazine*, published and edited by Mr. A. J. King, 14 Park Place, New York City, at \$1 per year. We understand that the reason why it is so well liked by apiarists is that it gives good solid food to them, in the form of well prepared articles on timely topics, beneficial as well as interesting. Quality, and not "puffiness," seems to be its motto, and if it continues to live up to it, it will always be a guiding star to bee-keepers. Mr. King is the only apicultural editor outside of this State who has resided and kept bees here; so, from this fact, what goes into the *Magazine* concerning this State is pretty sure to be correct.

Several mistakes in our first number were not discovered until the entire edition was off the press. Most of these blunders were mistakes made by the printers; but nevertheless should have been corrected by us before the forms were "locked up." Our excuse for these almost unpardonable mistakes is that we were in a hurry to have the APICULTURIST out on the first of February, which we had the satisfaction of doing, but at the above expense. The whole arrangements for commencing the publication of our journal were made within two weeks of the day upon which we had it out. Having more time at our command now, we shall be able to avoid annoying blunders in the future.

Mr. Kercheval, California's finest poet, will be a contributor to the APICULTURIST.

No apicultural journal in the world is more eagerly read, from beginning to end, than is the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST. We suppose this is so, from the fact that this State has such a world-renowned reputation as a honey-producing country, and that many of her apiarists manage apiaries numbering many hundreds, yea, even thousands of colonies. We are mailing our journal to all parts of the world. So from these facts we have what may be truly claimed for it, one of the best advertising mediums for reaching a very intelligent class of readers. Many persons already realize this, as is shown by our advertising columns. Send in your advertisements early, or we may not have room for them in the April number.

Los Angeles County, and the southern part of the State as far as heard from, has been blessed with recent copious rains, sufficient to dispel the blues and give the dawning of a brighter future to all bee men. Then subscribe for the APICULTURIST, and urge your neighbors to do the same.

We call special attention to the poem in this number by "Anti-Bee," which is quaint and true to nature. Its author, a youthful bard, possesses rare poetic ability, and with proper care and culture will soon find himself on the highway to the flowery fields of poetic distinction. We hope he will favor us with other poems.

Beautiful Flowers.—One of the finest things of beauty we ever saw is *Vick's Illustrated Magazine*, and to possess it is a joy forever. It is truly the finest, best and cheapest floral journal in the United States. Each number contains 32 or more pages, including a handsome colored plate of rare flowers. The contents is varied, and tells all about flowers, vegetables and fruits. We will not tell you to get a sample copy, but just send \$1.25 to Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y., and get it for one year.

ERRATUM.—For "3 days," second column, first page, No. 1, read 15 days.

BEE-KEEPERS, write for your paper.

Crowded Out.—Just before going to press we have received a batch of communications which have to go over till the April number. We confess that we thought we would have room for everything when we decided to have this issue contain four additional pages. It looks now that we shall have to go four more ere long. Readers, give us some more substantial aid, and it will be a go.

A number of very flattering press notices have to be omitted this time. Thank you, brethren, for your kindness.

The Kansas Bee-Keeper for January is on our table, and looks nice and bright in its new dress and enlarged form. On looking over its pages, we find that it contains nineteen articles and notices on bee-culture, some of which give evidence of careful study by the authors on the topics they write upon. In this issue of the APICULTURIST we make room for an article on "Division Boards," by F. L. Wright, which we extract from the number before us. See the advertisement of this journal on our last page.

D. S. Given, of Hooptown, Ill., the inventor of wire comb foundation and the machine for its manufacture, is now sojourning in Los Angeles. He came during an unfavorable time to form a correct opinion of our honey interests. He thinks, however, of locating here, and entering the field as a worker. Undoubtedly he will meet with a cordial welcome in the California hive.

John M. Smith is our first subscriber in Los Angeles County. He came down with his little dollar manfully. There is no beating the great Smith family. May the little bee sweeten them more than all the glucose fraternity.

R. G. Cunningham, the dentist, was the first to advertise and pay in advance, in order to assist the good cause. Were the world made up of Smiths and Cunninghams, every department of industry would prosper. We hope the Dr. will have a *toothsome* harvest. He stands at the head of his profession.

Let it be remembered that we advertise no humbug. We do our best to avoid them.

The Sunnyside Apiary of J. D. Enas is so situated in Napa County that he has advantages for raising queens possessed by but few bee-keepers in the State other than himself. Besides, he has done more to advance apiculture in upper California than any other person we know of. To show how earnest he is in advancing the bee-keeping industry, we need only say, that when we wrote him for a contribution, and solicited his advertisement, he did both so promptly that we were surprised. His was the first advertisement we received for our first number, and as it appears again in this issue, we would call especial attention to it.

The Advertisement of Harper, Reynolds & Co. should be read by every apiarist, as they possess more extensive facilities for the manufacturing of honey cans, extractors, tanks and other apicultural supplies, in their line, and at cheaper rates than any other firm in southern California.

Kerckhoff, Cuzner & Co. is the place to go for lumber and building material generally. They have the finest stock in Los Angeles, especially first-class bee-hive material, and the

Spring Street Planing Mill is the place to go to have your hives, frames, sections, etc., cut. Stovell works cheap. His prices will be given in our next issue.

Eames & Levering come to the front with a first-class nursery stock. Bees, trees, fruits and flowers are inseparably connected. All apiarists should cultivate trees and flowers, especially those that produce honey. Fruit and honey go hand-in-hand.

J. H. Book, one of our leading commission men, has been identified with the honey interest of Los Angeles County for the past 7 or 8 years. When your honey is booked with Book, it is booked for the highest possible market price.

B. F. Coulter is Los Angeles' leading dry goods merchant. He manufactures blankets and other woolen goods. If you want honest goods, and to deal with an honest man, go to Coulter.

Our Extractor.

(Continued from page 13.)

TWELVE FACTS FOR BEGINNERS.

THE following are facts which every bee-keeper ought to know:

1. That the life of a worker bee, during the working season, is only from six to eight weeks' duration, and that a large majority of them never live to see seven weeks.

2. That a worker is from five to six days old before it comes out of the hive for the first time to take an airing, and that it is from fourteen to sixteen days old before it begins to gather either pollen or honey.

3. That all swarms engaged in building comb, when they have not a fertile queen, build only drone comb, and that all the comb in the lower or breeding apartment should be worker or brood comb, except a very small quantity of drone comb, four inches square being amply sufficient.

4. That the more prolific the queen is, the more young bees you have, and the more surplus honey will be gathered, other things being equal.

5. That you ought never to cut mouldy combs out of the hives, for the reason that you should never allow it to become mouldy.

6. That you ought never to double swarms or stocks of bees in the fall, because you ought to attend to that and make them strong during the summer, by taking brood from the strong stocks and giving it to the weaker.

7. That a drone-laying queen should be taken away, and one producing workers be put in her place, else the colony will soon come to naught.

8. That as a rule, as soon as an Italian queen shows signs of old age or feebleness, the bees themselves will supersede her.

9. That all colonies should be kept strong, in order to be successful.

10. That every hive should contain about two thousand cubic inches in the breeding department.

11. That beginners in bee-keeping should be very cautious about increasing the number of their swarms or stocks rapidly, until they thoroughly understand the business.

12. That the hive itself, if well constructed, is all the bee-house you need.—*Bee-Keepers' Magazine.*

HONEY OVER 100 YEARS OLD.

AMONG the many curious and interesting relics of the State Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, is an old fashioned bottle containing honey yet in liquid form, which was brought to this country, from France in 1777 in the medical chest of Dr. Brunot, private physician, to Gen. La Fayette, on his first arrival in this country, to assist in our revolutionary struggle.

In 1814 Dr. Brunot presented the bottle to Dr. James S. Hepburn, father of Miss Fannie Hepburn, sister of Hon. W. F. Hepburn, who was a candidate for congress at the late election in Iowa. Miss H. presented this interesting relic to the Historical Society in 1874.

Cheap Queens.—G. M. Doolittle concludes an article, on the above subject in the *Bee-keepers' Exchange* in the following language:

Good prolific queens are of more importance to the honey producers of our land than all else combined, and unless we have such, many will be driven from an honorable and fascinating pursuit in disgust. If parties must have cheap queens, just tell them how, and when they will be reared, and the effect of introducing such queens into an apiary, and not proclaim them as first-class, thus standing out squarely before the world. Good first-class queens cannot be reared by placing a frame of eggs in a queenless hive in October, nor by so working that all old bees are obliged to rear queens at any season of the year, and the sooner queen breeders turn a deaf ear to such advice the better. Let us all consider that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and then we shall be "building up," instead of "tearing down."

Extracted honey.—Phoenix-like, is rising from its ashes. Glucose killed it almost too dead to bury, but it is now being sought after, and is in demand where it is known to be pure. Let the public once gain confidence in it, as the bona fide product of bees, and it

will need no further recommendation. A pleased customer will be its best advertisement.—*Mrs. L. Harrison.*

Stingless Bees.—I have no time to write, but there is a "stingless bee" in Australia. I have taken many hives. It builds in the gum tree (*Eucalyptus*), a small nest, and yields very delicate liquid honey. The bee is about the size of a house fly. It is perfectly harmless, and is considered a delicacy by natives, who gobble both honey and bees.—*Corr. British Bee Journal.*

It is a fact that glucose will kill bees if you attempt to winter them upon it, either in liquid form mixed with honey, or sugar syrup, or in the form of candy.—Ex.

HOW THE APICULTURIST IS RECEIVED

I like the appearance of the APICULTURIST very much, and trust it will improve with age, like good honey. I am satisfied with its price, and will try to help its circulation in this vicinity. J. D. ENAS.

Napa, Feb. 11, 1882.

Please add our name to your list of contributors. Enclose find amount to pay one year's subscription. You have our best wishes for success. BRAY & SECORD.

Wartham, Feb. 6, 1882.

"It is coming, frienns," says A. J. Root, in his *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, under the heading—A Bee Paper in California—"and I think it is a pretty good idea, if they have some one to direct it who is not afraid of work, and, so far as I know, friend Levering appears to be the man."

[Yes, Mr. Root, we have launched our bark on the turbulent sea of Bee Journalism, and in doing so we have manned it with able-bodied and hard-working men, who mean business—honest business, that is afraid of no man nor set of men. We shall pay no attention to croakers and "cranks" of any kind, but "pursue the even tenor of our way," and that in the best interests of bee-keepers. We shall not try to ride our opinions over those of others, as is so common with many folks these times.—Ed.]

N. Levering, of Los Angeles, has begun the publication of the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST, at Oakland. It is the only journal on the coast devoted to the industry.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

WANTS TO HAVE IT SUSTAINED.—Please send me the APICULTURIST for one year. I want to get all the subscribers for you I can, as I want to have it sustained.

J. F. Flory.

Lemoore, Cal., Feb. 20.

Catalogues Received.

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio, has issued the 33d edition of his Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Implements for Bee Culture, with directions for their use.

DR. WM. R. HOWARD, of Kingstont, Hunt Co., Texas, Catalogue and Price-List is before us. We understand the Dr. is dealing largely in supplies, and is perfectly reliable.

W. P. HENDERSON, Murfreesboro, Tenn., has sent us his Price-List of Italian Queens, Colonies, etc.

Convention Record.

THE TEXAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its 4th Annual Convention at Judge W. H. Andrews' Apiary, in McKinney, Collin Co., Texas, on Tuesday, April 25, 1882. WM. R. HOWARD, Sec'y Texas B. K. Ass'n, Kingstont, Texas.

THE LOS ANGELES B. K. ASSOCIATION meets on the 3d Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, in Los Angeles.

Honey Market Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—Comb, 14 @ 18c.; extracted, 9 @ 10c. for light, and 7 @ 8c. Φ lb. for dark.

BEEWAX.—23 @ 25c. Φ lb.

LOS ANGELES.

HONEY.—Comb, 17 @ 20c.; extracted, 8 @ 10c. Φ lb.

CLUBBING LIST.

For the convenience of subscribers, we will supply the APICULTURIST and any of the following periodicals at the prices quoted in the ast column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both:

THE CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST.		
	PUBLISHERS' PRICES.	CLUB.
With Gleanings in Bee Culture	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.75
" American Bee Journal	3 00	2 75
" Bee-Keepers' Magazine	2 00	1 75
" Bee-Keepers' Exchange	2 00	1 75
" Above 5 papers	6 00	5 50
" Bee-Keepers' Guide	1 50	1 35
" Kansas Bee-Keeper	1 60	1 50
" Above 7 papers	10 00	6 50
" Farm and Garden	1 50	1 25

Publishers' Notices.

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

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

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

AN INDEX pointing to this notice indicates that we are willing to exchange with the paper to which this number is sent.

FOR CARDS of two lines, in our Queen Breeders' Directory, we charge 30 cts.; each additional line, 10 cts. per insertion. For \$3.00 we will insert two lines for a year, or three lines for \$4.00.

BEE-KEEPERS, subscribe for your paper.

Remittances to this office may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions, viz: by P. O. money order, bank draft, or cash sent in registered letter. Money orders can be obtained at nearly all the principal offices, and cost only 10 cents for sums not exceeding \$15. This mode of remittance is preferable, and is perfectly safe from loss. Letter can be registered at any P. O. by placing ten cents in postage stamps on the letter, in addition to the ordinary postage, and requesting the postmaster to register it; this is safe, and will be sure to reach us. When none of these means can be had, we will receive postage stamps, but prefer coin or currency. One, two and three cent stamps we can use in limited quantities. In sending stamps, do not send them all of one denomination. One and two cent stamps are preferable.

WANTED.—WE WANT GOOD WORKING Agents for the APICULTURIST everywhere. Write for terms.

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

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

	WITHOUT APICULTURIST.	WITH THE APICULTURIST.
Cook's New Manual, in cloth	\$1.25	\$2.00
" " " in paper	1.00	1.75
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, in cloth	1.50	2.10
The A B C of Bee Culture, in cloth	1.25	2.00
" " " in paper	1.00	1.75
The Bee-Keepers' Text Book, in cloth	1.00	1.50
Bee Culture, in paper	.40	1.30
The Dzierzon Theory, in paper	.15	1.10
Wintering Bees, in paper	.15	1.10
The Blessed Bees, flex. cloth	.75	1.50
Honey as food and medicine	.06	1.00
The Hive and Honey-Bee	2.00	2.75

Advertisements.

JOS. D. ENAS,
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SAMPLE HIVES, &c.

Address J. D. Enas, Sunnyside, Napa P. O., Cal.
jan-31

The American Bee Journal.

Published WEEKLY at \$2 a year.
Thos. G. Newman, Editor and Proprietor,
974 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
SAMPLE FREE.
THE FIRST WEEKLY BEE-PAPER IN THE WORLD.
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GOOD, SAFE AND PRACTICAL instruction in the art of RAISING AND MARKETING HONEY is what the old 32-page

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE
Gives its subscribers each month. Subscription price reduced to only \$1.00 a year. Send for sample copy to
A. J. KING & CO.,
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THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPER.
Devoted entirely to the best interests of those who keep bees. The question department, conducted by Dr. Wm. R. Howard, is of essential interest to beginners in bee-culture. Jas. Heddon will write a practical article for every number for 1882; 20 pages handsomely gotten up in book form. Every number worth the price of a year's subscription. Sample copies and premium list free to any address. Agents wanted. Address,
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J. H. PEARSON, AINSWORTH, IOWA.
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Bee Hives and Frames made a Specialty. 99 SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL. mar-tf

FRIENDS! If you are in anyway interested in BEES OR HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Artificial Comb, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card written plainly to

jan-3t A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

J. H. BOOK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchant. Honey received on storage or consignment, and liberal advances made. The best of references given. mar-6t.

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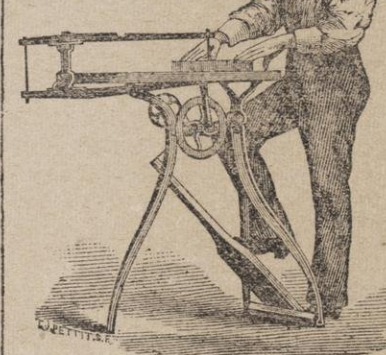
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