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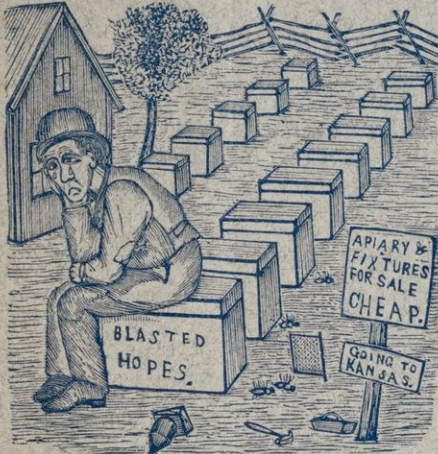
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P119

The Pacific... Bee Journal

VOL. I.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., JULY, 1896.

NO. 3



This Year's Calendar.

- MARCH.** The bees in all the hives
Are waiting for the flowers,
The Bee-men and their wives
Are looking out for showers.
- APRIL.** The days are dry and warm,
No timely rains this spring,
Poor Bee-man sees no swarm,
But feels the mighty sting.
- MAY.** His heart is in his boots,
His feeder in his hand,
And with his smoker shoots
The hungry little band.
- JUNE.** The man who sells supplies
Is strictly in the soup;
With all his cash he tries
To buy a chicken coop.

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The Pacific Bee Journal



Devoted to the Protection and
the Advancement of Bee-Keepers'
Interests.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

B. S. K. BENNETT,

365 East Second Street
LOS ANGELES, - - - CALIFORNIA

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

TERMS.—50 cents per year; two papers to same address, 90 cents per year; 3 papers to one address, \$1.25 per year.

CLUB RATES.—Clubs of five, 40 cents each; clubs of ten, 35 cents each; clubs of twenty-five, 25 cents each. One can make money getting up clubs—just think, \$6.25 for getting twenty-five subscribers, and some can get that number in one day.

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SEE OFFER ON PAGE 17.

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William Gould, Diamante.....	" " 38 " 1 "
A. Norton, Monterey.....	" " 22 " 1 "

Articles written for this paper we pay for, so write something and send in bill. If we can use it we pay for it, unless you feel disposed to make it a present to the paper.

QUEEN BEE, untested, and this paper one year for \$1.00. January and April numbers of this paper 10 cents per copy.

See "ad." for Queen Bees, at reduced prices, on page 18.

TIMES ARE HARD

LOW PRICES
TILL OCTOBER, 1896

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

	Out Price	Old Price
25 1½ Story 10 Frame Dovetailed Hives in lots of 5 in flat.....	each \$ 0 90	\$ 1 15
20 1½ Story 8 Frame Dovetailed Hives in lots of 5 in flat.....	each 75	1 00
25 2 Story 3 Frame Dovetailed Hives, in lots of 5 in flat.....	each 75	1 00
26 2 Story 10 Frame Dovetailed Hives, in lots of 5 in flat.....	90	1 15
50 8 Frame Hive Bodies, Dovetailed,		
.....	each 20	23
200 10 Frame Supers, etc.....	each 12	17
Cowan 4 Frame Honey Extractor, each	22 00	25 00
" 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	each 11 00	13 00
Honey Cases, 2 cans.....	each 68	75
24 lb. Honey Cases, comb.....	each 11	12
Clark Smokers.....	each 50	60
Hot Blast, 2½ in.....	each 1 00	1 25
" " 3 in.....	each 1 25	1 50
Crame Smoker.....	each 1 50	1 75
Porter Bee Escapes.....	each 16	20
No. 1 Zinc Honey Boards.....	each 13	18
No. 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "	each 12	17
½ lb. Spool Wire.....	each 10	15
1 lb. " " " " " " " " " " " "	each 20	25
5 lb. coil " " " " " " " " " " " "	each 75	85
Bingham Knives.....	each 1 00	1 10
Bee Veil, silk face.....	each 50	60
Alley Trap.....	each 50	60
A B C Book.....	each 1 00	1 25
Falcon Sections, per 1000.....	2 75	3 50
Separators, per 100.....	60	75
Section Holders, per 100.....	80	1 00
Pattern Slats, per 100.....	50	70

New Process Comb Foundation

	Per lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.
Brood.....	40	35	30
Thin Surplus.....	55	45	40
Extra Thin Surplus.....	50	50	45

THE

Bennett Bee-Hive Co.

365 E. SECOND ST.

LOS ANGELES.

See full price list in January number of BEE JOURNAL, pages 14 and 15.

Honey Market Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 9@10; No. 1 white, 8@9; fancy amber, 8; No. 1 amber, 6@7; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted, white, 4½@5; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 25@27. Honey crop expected to be light; and in consequence stocks are firmly held.

May 18.

LOS ANGELES.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 8@9; No. 1 white, 7@8; fancy amber, 7; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted, white, 4½@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@22. Honey crop light, but no honey demand.

CINCINNATI.—*Honey*.—No. 1 white, 10@14; No. 1 amber, 9@12; No. 1 dark, 8. Extracted, amber, 4@7. Beeswax, 20@25.

June 10.

KANSAS CITY.—*Honey*.—No. 1 white, 14; No. 1 amber, 12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted, white, 6½; amber, 5@6; dark, 4@4½. Beeswax, 25. No new honey on the market.

June 9.

CLEVELAND.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 13@14; No. 1 white 12@13; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted, white, 5@6½; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 28@30. The stock of honey is gradually cleaning up, and will undoubtedly be well out of the market by the time the new crop appears. Beeswax is scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

CHICAGO.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 15; No. 1 white, 12@13; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 7@8; fancy dark, 8@10; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted, white, 5@7; amber, 4½@5; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 27@28.

June 8.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 14@15; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted, white clover, 9@10; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25@26. Market dull on honey; beeswax in fair demand.

June 9.

ST. LOUIS.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 11@12½; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted, white, in cans, 5@5½; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 25½@26. Strained and extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers.

June 8.

MINNEAPOLIS.—*Honey*.—Fancy white, 14@15; No. 1 white, 12@13; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted, white, 5½@6½; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4½@5. Beeswax, 26@28. Some inquiry has appeared for extracted during the last few days under unfavorable crop reports from California, but actual trading is light.

June 10.

HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO ILL.

L. A. Lamont, 43 South Water street.
R. A. Burnett, 163 South Water street.
S. T. Fish & Co., 189 South Water street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

F. E. Blake & Co.

DENVER, COLO.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Company.

CLEVELAND, O.

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. V. Bishop & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Chas. McCulloch & Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

S. H. Hall & Co.

DETROIT, MICH.

M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.

The Bee-Keepers' 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. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Manufacturer of

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EXTRACTORS
AND CANS

Specialists in making any tinware used about the bee ranch.

MONEY-QUEENS MAKING QUEENS

BRED AT THE NORTHWEST
HOME OF THE HONEY BEE

Cole & Lowers

LATONA, KINGS CO.
WASHINGTON

NOTICE.—One colony of our bees produced in 1893 132 lbs. of fancy comb honey—average of the apiary was 90 lbs. per colony, while the average yield of black bees in our vicinity was only 30 pounds per colony. These bees can reach more flowers and are quieter to handle than any other race. Sample of bees sent by return mail, for 10 cents in stamps. Dealers and heavy buyers of bees, queens, or bee supplies, write for special prices.

PRICES OF ITALIAN QUEENS.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 untested	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
1 select choice unt'd	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25
1 tested	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00
1 select tested	3.50	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00
1 extra select tested	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	6.00

NOTICE.—The price of queens for October and November will be the same as in May; and December, January, February, and March, the same as in April. Write for special prices on large orders. Will mail catalogue free on application.

COMB FOUNDATION

For the Season of 1896

I shall devote myself to comb foundation exclusively and shall endeavor to furnish my customers with a foundation second to none in the market. The following prices are based on wax at 25 cents per pound, and are subject to change.

- Brood Foundation, per pound, 35c.
- Tissue Foundation, per pound, 45c.

CASH WITH ORDER.

The brood foundation cut to fit any size frame. The tissue foundation cut to fit one-pound sections. Good clean wax delivered here will be taken at all times in exchange for foundation at a rate of 10 cents per pound for brood and 20 cents per pound for tissue foundation; or, in other words, remit 10 cents with each pound of wax to be exchanged for brood foundation, and 20 cents with each pound of wax to be exchanged for tissue foundation.

W. W. BLISS DUARTE,
CALIFORNIA

Thomas A. Stombs

SPECIALTY MANUFACTURER OF HONEY CANS
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Best tested work at lowest prices.

142 SOUTH ALAMEDA ST. LOS ANGELES

"THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL" is the title of a paper which has just made its debut in the bee world and will buzz quarterly. It is published by the Bennett Bee-Hive Co., in this city. B. S. K. Bennett, editor and manager.—*California Cultivator*.

Soldiers' Home.

German Bee-Rancher Killed By a Train.

Anton Biseg, a man of 50 years, met death today on the railroad track near the Home. Biseg was a German bee-rancher, who dwelt in a cañon not far from the Soldiers' Home. Yesterday evening he drove down toward the depot. The Southern Pacific train which leaves Los Angeles at 6 p. m. came swiftly along the track of the loop. The engineer suddenly saw a horse plunging and leaping out of the way of the train. He applied the brakes, but when he brought the train to a standstill he found that Biseg had been knocked from his wagon and killed by the terrible shock. His right arm and right leg were both broken—the arm in two places. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held at Allen's undertaking establishment in Santa Monica today. A number of members at the Home saw the accident. They say they yelled to Biseg to look out but he seemed a little drunk and unable to comprehend. Biseg had been seen driving a woman and two children to the depot, and they are believed to be his wife and children.—*Los Angeles Times*, June 13.

Our Honey Interests.

Lack of Co-operation Has Caused Losses to California Bee Men.

The production of honey has been practiced for the past forty years in California upon what might be termed a very loose system, says J. H. Martin, in his paper before the San Jacinto Farmers' Institute. There never has been a season since the State has been extensively stocked with bees that the output of honey could be definitely ascertained, and for statistics in relation to shipments we have to depend upon figures from the various transportation lines. The same lack of system and uncertainty prevails in relation to the number of colonies of bees owned, and even the number of persons engaged in the business is left largely to conjecture. In Southern California there are over 1000 beekeepers, and the product, as far as can be ascertained from railroad statistics, was over 7,000,000 lbs. for the year '95, and while Southern California boasts of the largest area and variety of honey producing plants, and honey of the finest quality, we are reminded that Central California from Bakersfield to Fresno, is becoming a large producer of honey from its great area of alfalfa fields.—*Pomona Progress*.

The Pacific Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE BEE-KEEPERS' INTERESTS OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Published Quarterly by B. S. K. Bennett, 365 E. Second Street, Los Angeles, California.
50 cents per year, Sample Copy free.

VOL. I.

JULY, 1896

NO. 3.

California Cracklings.

A Winchester, Riverside county, apiarist earned \$1,200 from less than 200 stands bees last season.

Ed. Flint of San Diego has removed part of his bee-plant to the valley near the store. He is going to be in position should a "boom" come.

W. C. Morton of Bay City has contracted for sixty stands of bees and will sweeten the community with the fruits of their labors this summer.—*Home News*.

The honey crop of Riverside county this season will be immense, many of the bee-men have already taken out a large quantity.—*Riverside Enterprise*.

A. H. Walker made a flying trip to Fallbrook last week. He reports that the crops will be a total failure in that section of the country.—*Hemet News*.

H. E. Wilder, who was appointed bee-inspector, asked the Board for permission to visit and inspect all apiaries. He was informed that he could only make examinations upon complaint.—*Pomona Beacon*.

J. F. Flory of Lemoore, California, is shipping honey to the hills to be used as food for the bees, the cold weather having so retarded the growth of bloom as to make it necessary to feed them honey for their subsistence.—*Lemoore Leader*.

There are 9000 stands of bees in San Bernardino county. Honey is adulterated in the East, but not in California. The only reason that Californians do not adulterate it is, that the adulterant costs more than the honey.—*Pasadena News*.

Mr. R. Wilkin returned this morning from his bee-ranch at Newhall. He states that bees are doing much better now, and thinks that apiarists will not have to feed, but does not expect to get any honey this season.—*Santa Barbara Press*.

The Inyo County Bee-keeper's Association has elected the following officers: President, F. K. Andrews; vice-president, W. R. Tibbets; secretary and treasurer, William Muth-Rasmussen. Big Pine was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.—*Lemoore Leader*.

I. Isaac Irwin of Oceanside, has shipped ten carloads of San Diego county honey to Liverpool, England, during the past year.—*San Diego Sun*.

Fruit growers report that the indications are very flattering for a bountiful yield of fruit, and apiarists say that the late showers have insured a heavy yield of honey.—*San Diego Union*.

W. H. Densmore has purchased the bees of J. P. M. Rainbow of San Diego, which have been in charge of D. L. Davis of Radec for the past three years. Mr. Densmore made the purchase for C. F. Millar of Bowers.

V. Weber has filed on a claim on the foothills adjoining Winchester, near O. J. Blacker's place. He has tunneled for water with good success, and intends to start a bee-ranch on his claim.—*Riverside Reflex*.

Apiarian Webster reports that while the season is backward, the prospect for a good honey yield is encouraging. The bees have not swarmed so much as usual, because of the cold weather, but this is an advantage rather than a detriment.—*Bakersfield Californian*.

The steamer Newsboy on last Saturday took a full cargo from this port, consisting of 290 tons of beans, 19 tons of corn, 3 tons of honey, 4 tons wool, 2 tons dried peaches, and 1 ton dried prunes, all consigned to San Francisco parties.—*Ventura Free Press*.

Charles Baker reports having lost 37 stands of bees out of his 219 stands by the frost of about three weeks ago, which was quite severe in the mountains. Other bee-men have lost in about the same proportion.—*Orange News*.

A petition from the bee-keepers of Banning was also received, asking the Board to appoint Mr. Jost to inspect the bees of that section. The reason for the application is that foul brood has attacked the bees of that section. Mr. Jost was appointed at a salary of \$2.50 per day.—*Riverside Enterprise*.

E. K. Filson has some 200 stands of bees on his home place. Feed for the bees this season has been scarce, necessitating the feeding of honey. Several parties have purchased honey from him of late to feed their bees, which shows that feed for bees in other sections is also scarce.—*Colton News*.

Klauber & Levi of San Diego, last month shipped a carload of honey East.

The bee-keepers' association at Riverside is in full working order.

The Rev. S. B. Kimmell, who is a trained lawyer and gospel preacher, is also far ahead as an apiarist. He was very successful the past season with the honey bee, and is now putting in one of E. Bradley's patent extractors and honey tanks.—*San Jacinto Register*.

"The bee-men have been complaining of the backwardness of the season, but within the last week bee-feed has been blossoming out and prospects begin to look more encouraging. The rainfall came in such a way in the mountains that all of it is reserved on the hillside slopes. Little washed down and ran off into the river. The backwardness is probably due more to cool weather than to lack of moisture.—*Winchester*.

On motion of supervisor Edmiston, H. E. Wilder was appointed bee-inspector for supervisory districts one, two and three, at a compensation of 25 cents per hour.—*Riverside Press*.

E. H. Raymond who recently purchased the Mitchell ranch at Perris, has just purchased the Lewis H. Young ranch in the same vicinity, and will stock it with an apiary.—*Riverside Reflex*.

The bee-keepers in the vicinity of Acton, Los Angeles county, have formed an association. A. B. Mellen is president.

J. F. McIntyre of Fillmore, Ventura county, has twenty-eight tons of honey stored in a fire-proof building. Mr. McIntyre says the honey crop in his section will be very light this year.

The members of the Tulare County Bee-keepers' Association do not look with favor upon the California Bee Keepers' Exchange. If they fully understood its workings we believe they would change their minds, and we would suggest further investigation before a final decision is reached.

The honey producers are preparing for the season's shipments. One prominent among them says that if the price is no better this year than it was last year, there will be vacancies in the ranks before another season, as the last shipment of '95 netted them only two cents a pound. It is hoped that the good people of the East will become more appreciative of our high potency products in the honey line and demand only the best, which of course comes only from the Salt River Valley.—*Phoenix Herald, Arizona*.

The bee-keepers are very busy now hiving their bees. A young lady of this place has discovered the fact that honey is one of the finest cosmetics in the world. Miss Allie Redmon, one of Pomona's favorites, made the curious discovery one night after returning home late from an entertainment given by one of the numerous societies to which she belongs. After keeping late hours her skin was wont in the morning to become dry, red and harsh looking. On this occasion she went and got some honey from the closet and rubbed a thin coating of it on her face ere retiring. The next morning her faded and jaded looks were a thing of the past, and she appeared as fresh and beautiful as if she had never seen a late hour in her life.—*Los Angeles Express*.

Mr. Gridley is busy extracting honey. Two tons have been already extracted.—*Norwalk Call*.

William Tyler lost about 175 stands of bees the other day, the result of a fox-tail fire started by a neighbor and which spread to his apiary.—*Bakersfield Californian*.

Several of the honey men have moved their bees to your county from the foothills. In all, about 500 stands have gone over. The late cold spring was not favorable to the bees. In many places they have to be fed. At the present time the bees are making honey enough to keep them through the winter but not a pound for the honey men this season.—*Hanford (Cal.) Gazette*.

Royal Guests.

Dr. E. Gallup is Entertaining a Pure Blooded Queen and a Full Dozen Maids of Honor.--Prepared for Jack Pot.

Santa Ana has a "sure enough" queen. Her royal lineage is pure and unsullied. And her pedigree can be traced back to a period before the land of her nativity fitted out that great naval expedition which christened the "Invincible Armada," was designed to crush the power of England, then displaying some considerable A. P. A. tendencies.

But this is a digression, and it is with the arrival of a real live queen here in Santa Ana today that this article has to do. Dr. E. Gallup is quite an enthusiastic apiarist, and is always trying to get the very best in this line. Today he had the pleasure of receiving as an honored guest an Italian queen bee, who some six days ago left Carlisle, Kentucky, for her new home in Southern California. Accompanied by her court, some twelve or fifteen maids of honor, the queen made the trip comfortably and safely, and, as stated, is now in Santa Ana. As the genial doctor received another queen some few weeks ago, he is now quite well fixed in case a jack pot is made.—*Santa Ana Blade*.

Not Much Good.

The recent rain came too late for very marked benefit. More extended inquiry among farmers, who visited this city yesterday, developed the fact that they are very much divided upon the question as to whether the last rain was of any value to the crops or not. Judging from all the stories told by different ones it would appear that the rain did some good in some sections of the county, and very little, if any, in other sections.

"Some good was undoubtedly done to very late sown grain," was the remark from a prominent rancher, "but in the case of earlier sown grain, it is my opinion that the rain had little, if any, value."

The bee-men, like the grain growers, are not united upon the belief that the rain is to prove of extra great benefit. In fact some of the more prominent bee-men of this city have been heard to say that the rain is too late.—*Riverside Enterprise*.

Drowned in Honey.

Curious and Damaging Effect of an Arizona Sun.

The heat of the last five days has been almost unprecedented in Tucson, and for that matter throughout the southwest. It has been by no means unbearable here. It is only a joking matter, and most citizens are even taking pride in the capabilities of their thermometers.

Mr. Kiger, the owner of a large apiary near town, made a discovery last Saturday of an unusual and unexpected effect of the heat. He found that it had caused a collapse of the honeycombs, destroying not less than 1500 pounds of honey. The most damaging result of the destruction of the honey is that the bees were drowned in the sweet deluge.—*Tucson (Arizona) Star*.

J. F. Dehm yesterday brought to the city 700 pounds of extracted honey, the first of this year's crop to be marketed in San Diego. The crop will be rather light in many places this season, according to Mr. Dehm, while in other portions of the county the production of honey will be nearly the average.—*San Diego Union*.

A Bargain.

A No. 1 Bee ranch with about 80 stands of bees; lots of extra hives, extractor, honey house; also living house and furniture for sale cheap; water close by. Situated on railroad land which can be purchased of the company on reasonable rates and time. Lots of honey in the hives. Party must leave all improvements above. Only \$500.—*Acton (Cal.) Rooster*.

B. M. Johnson & Bros. shipped two cars of honey to Chicago Tuesday.—*Mesa (Arizona) Free Press*.

Tempe News: Secretary J. Webster Johnson of the Bee-keepers' association is today superintending the loading of three cars of honey which will be shipped out to the East tonight. He reports a slight advance in the price of honey.—*Phoenix (Arizona) Republican*.

Bee-men in this section are making more honey in pound sections this year than heretofore, the market for that style appearing more promising than for the extracted.—*Phoenix (Arizona) Republican*.

Mrs. C. T. Hirst expects to leave on the next coast excursion to spend the summer at her old home.

Mr. Bennett, of the Bennett Bee-hive factory of Los Angeles, was one of the visitors to the bee-keepers' convention on the 23d ult.—*Acton (Cal.) Rooster*.

Beemen are Active.

Ten Carloads of Honey Have Been Produced in a Single Month.

The Bee-keepers' Association of Maricopa county has thus far shipped five carloads (24,000 pounds each) of extracted honey eastward, and in the hands of the associated members is fully as much more ready for shipment. The price has been thus far but $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, lower than ever before known, owing to the fact of a fair crop in the East, but the California crop is light and prices for the next shipment are expected to show a material advance. The quality is all that can be desired.

The season has been a peculiar one in many respects. Up to five weeks ago the bees had made scarcely a pound of honey, and the growers were anticipating a flat failure. But warmer weather came on and the bees commenced to work as they have never worked before, and every grower for the last month has been worked half to death. Not only have the bees been filling the combs with honey from the second crop of alfalfa blooms, but they have been swarming to such an extent that has almost baffled the attempts of the bee-men to provide the new swarms with quarters. "Considering the number of stands in the valley," observed Mr. Broomell of the association, "I believe a record of ten carloads of honey in a month is a record that has never before been approached."

Despite the extremely and abnormally warm weather, there has been no trouble from melting comb, and the bees have remained without disease.

It is anticipated that by falltime another

ten carloads will have been produced, giving the valley its top record of production.—*Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.*

The Honey Crop.

Lon. Whittaker has just returned from a three weeks' trip to his bee-ranch in Piru cañon, and reports the thermometer at 110 degrees, and the air like the blast of a furnace. To keep cool, one has simply to wade into the river, clothes and all. Honey will be scarce, and not so clear and white as last year, owing to scarcity of winter bloom, making the process of honey-gathering slow. However, he managed to extract close on to three tons of a very fine quality.—*Santa Monica Outlook.*

CALIFORNIA HONEY IN THE EAST.

Plenty California Honey There Even in Off Years. A Disposition to Down Our Product. How Honey Can Be Made a Staple. Eastern Adulteration.

BY JOHN H. MARTIN.

It is possible that we Californians are over sensitive in certain respects; but it does seem to us that there is a manifest opposition to our product in the East.

Dr. Miller climbed so far off his fence as to hint that California honey is all the time coming in competition with the Eastern product and reducing the price.

Then the Reniems quasi endorsement of the adulteration canard that was sprung upon us are straws that show which way the wind blows. Since California became known as a great honey producing State, there has been no question raised against the quality of its product for table use or for other purposes, but recently one hears hints against the quality—this is another straw.

Now that this disposition to down California honey seems to be in the air, not so much from any settled plan of opposition, perhaps, as from sectional jealousy, let us look over the situation and find how much foundation there is for this opposition.

In the first place the idea of competition is a fallacy, for there is not honey enough produced in the United States to supply one pound to each of its inhabitants. The trouble then is not so much in competition as in the improper method of distribution.

Honey is not a staple article and never will be. A staple article, according to my education, is an article that a person must have to sustain life or to cover nakedness. Wheat, meat and vegetables, cotton, wool and leathers are in every sense of the word

staple articles. Butter and sugar are not really necessary to sustain life but have become staple articles through education. Honey might become a staple article if it was produced in sufficient quantities, and in quantities that can be depended upon every year, but a bountiful yield one year will merely enable us to commence the education of the public taste for honey; while a light yield for two or three years results in a multitude of backsliders, and we are as far from making it a staple article as at first.

As to the hints against the quality of our honey, that is another misleading idea.

From my own observation I find that in many portions of the East where white clover honey is largely produced and used, it is almost impossible to sell a pound of buckwheat honey; but in a locality where a large amount of buckwheat honey is produced, the people prefer it above any other honey. It is merely a matter of educating the taste, and while there is some honey produced at times in all localities that is not fit to use, the greater portion is healthful and wholesome.

Owing to the great variety of honey-producing flowers in California, there are as many shades of quality as there are different locations, and the same locality will not produce honey of exactly the same flavor two years in succession, and all from the fact that the same variety of flowers do not produce in the same proportion.

In the sale of honey these facts should be taken into consideration, and when our honey is properly graded and put upon the market under a brand that the consumers can depend upon, there will be less fault found with the quality of the honey.

California being the largest honey producer on the continent, necessarily attracts both praise and condemnation. But if there is any one feature that would recommend California honey, it is the readiness with which the name and fame is appropriated. I warrant there is three times more honey sold in the East under the name of California honey than is produced here, and when we have a total failure of honey here, as we often do, there is fully as much so-called California honey sold for table use in the East as there is when we have a bountiful yield.

The Eastern adulterator is sure to put upon his fraudulent package—California honey, when in fact not a particle of his mixture ever saw California. The guileless public when fooled with a mixture that is not agreeable to their taste, never think to blame the man that attached the label, but blame the name that is so prominent—California.

And now when Eastern bee-keepers themselves begin to show an uncommendable degree of hostility to our product, we feel as though we were laboring under an additional

burden, but we are buoyed up by the fact that there is a remedy, and it can be found in organization and cooperation.

We are trying to do something in that line here in this golden west, with some prospects of success, but our labors would be lightened and great benefit would come to the fraternity at large if our cooperative lines could be widened so as to cover the entire country.

We want a strong national organization; to be successful it must be alive and aggressive.

There is much windy talk at present about organization pro and con, but the one necessary thing to do is to get down to work and give us the national organization; if it must come through amalgamation, then we say amen; if by other means, amen again, but give us the organization. Then let us from north to south, from east to west, work harmoniously upon this sweetest of all questions—the proper distribution of honey.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 25th, 1896.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Dry Year. Our Opportunity. You are the Exchange.

BY JOHN H. MARTIN.

The California Bee-keepers' Exchange, in spite of the discouraging season, still waves. And while the season is discouraging to the bee-keeper, it is giving an opportunity for the Exchange to be better prepared to take hold of the problems before it, and to be ready for the good honey season sure to follow.

It is earnestly hoped that every member will stand solidly by the Exchange, and as far as possible secure new members.

The Exchange is not organized for a day or for any particular set of men. Please have constantly in mind that *you* are the Exchange, *you* will make it a success or a failure. *United we Stand*, in every sense of the word, applies to our cooperative Exchange, and if any class of producers need unity of action it is the bee-keepers. All acknowledge this, and should act accordingly.

Any information upon Exchange matters will be freely given.

California Bee Keepers' Exchange,
Box 152, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. H. MARTIN, Secretary.

CARE OF BEES IN A DRY YEAR.

BY C. H. CLAYTON.

California bee-keepers have an interesting problem to solve this year, namely, the best methods of handling their bees in an off year.

It must be confessed that so far as the "off" is concerned the problem is very insistent.

The questions arise: What shall I do in order to save my bees? How am I to determine the condition of my bees with safety as to the prevention of robbing and the consumption of their scanty stores? When, how and what shall I feed them?

1894 was a bad year, worse, if anything, than this year as regards the natural stores to be gathered; but this year we had exceptionally favorable weather in January and February, followed since March first by almost continuous cold, windy weather. As a consequence, June finds us with lots of old bees and no stores, and no young bees in the hive.

As to the examination one can tell pretty nearly how much honey there is in the hive by removing the cover and looking in between the tops of the frames coupled with "hefting" it. It is not necessary to remove any of the frames unless queenlessness is suspected (something quite liable to occur such seasons as this.)

In the event of suspected queenlessness, I find the best time of day to make the examination is along about the middle of the forenoon, as the bees are then seeking nectar abroad. They will have the field pretty well gleaned by noon, and will then be ready and more than willing to help you, if you are not through with your work. Each hive should have extra shelter from the hot sun as the reduced force of workers cannot keep up proper ventilation.

I would contract the entrances upon the slightest indication of there being robbers about.

I have not found it necessary to feed until about October. I then feed syrup made of granulated sugar and cold water, mixed in the proportion of 10 pounds of sugar to one gallon of water (about half-and-half). I mix it in the extractor by the fifty or hundred pounds at a time. First put in the water, and then pour in the sugar gradually, turning the reel vigorously meanwhile. Five minutes time will suffice to make a whole batch.

When the sugar is first dissolved, the mixture will be of a milky whiteness, but in the course of a few hours it will clarify, and you will have for 100 pounds of sugar about 170 pounds of beautifully clear, water-white sugar syrup, almost exactly the consistency of newly gathered nectar, and it will remain in this liquid condition after

MR. EDITOR:

Is George still at Calabas?
Please inform the anxious mass.
Is he feeding his bees molass';
Or riding his little—Hobby?

Sandy Bardoo, 5-29-'96.

being stored by the bees. Of course it grows somewhat thicker in time from evaporation.

I feed outside (there are no bees near me), thus giving the bees a chance to ripen the syrup, which they will not do so well if fed inside the hive. Take a fruit can, 2-quart is best, fill with the syrup, take a board about six or eight inches square, in which you have previously cut a number of small grooves an inch or so from the ends of the board, lay the board groove-side down upon top of your can of syrup, place one hand on top of the board and with the other quickly invert board, can and all. Set it out on a bench or on the ground—any convenient place—and the bees will do the rest. 150 colonies will empty 30 cans in the course of 3 or 4 hours, when you can visit each can and refill, using a vessel having a spout like a milk pail or watering can.

It may be urged that feeding this way the strongest colony gets the most. To be sure it does, and it needs the most, and if it gets more than it really needs, it is very easy to take a filled comb from it by and by and give to the weak one that needs it.

I fed a large quantity of sugar in this manner in 1894, and *may* have to this year. I had no trouble whatever, either as to robbing or as to the syrup candying.

My idea is that, in carrying the syrup in from even a few yards distant, the bees put the syrup through about the same process they employ with nectar.

Lang, California.

GETTING BEES TO WORK IN THE SECTIONS.

Especially Dedicated to the Precious Few Honey-getters.

BY A. NORTON.

An article appeared in the June 1st number of *Gleanings*, written by Mr. T. H. Kloher of Terre Haute, Ind., which, by a coincidence, is exactly along a line that I have experimented a little upon; and I had already been thinking of writing about it when I saw this article by Mr. Kloher.

Since his account has already appeared in print, I will cheerfully yield position as original proponent of the plan and will play second fiddle—for it is not a very bad tune. Perhaps the idea is based somewhat on the Heddon system; still, it differs therefrom after all. My plan has differed somewhat from Mr. Kloher's in some minor features, but practically it is the same. As to the conditions that would make it advisable to follow such a method, let us suppose that the apiarist has as many colonies as he wants and is averse to having further increase. The bees have contracted the swarming fever so badly that they will not work,

especially in the sections. Perhaps he has some colonies which, as was the case with some of mine, will not work in the brood chamber, will not put honey in empty combs, will not complete half-filled frames, will not even mend and attach broken combs left from transferring the previous fall. But yet they build queen cells by the dozen and swarm if possible, or try to do so if the queens are clipped.

The plan I would describe is as follows: Have hive about five inches deep that will fit on or under the regular hives that you are using in the apiary. Fill two or three of the shallow frames with empty combs. In the remaining frames of each hive put 1 or 2-inch starters of foundation. Put the shallow hive thus prepared upon old stand with the sections upon it, having foundation or bait combs in the sections according to your usual method. Find the queen in the original hive the first thing and carefully transfer her to the entrance of the shallow hive, in order to be satisfied that she is there. Then shake off most of the bees from all the frames before the empty hive, taking care that everything is so they can enter promptly and not allowing them to cluster outside, and leaving simply enough bees in the old hive to keep it warm and attend to young brood.

The main thing is to get a strong working force in the shallow hive; the secondary consideration is to have enough left to rear the young brood in the old colony.

Generally there are enough bees to accomplish both objects; but, if not, it is better to let the eggs and youngest brood in the old hive be destroyed. Now set the old hive close by the new one with the entrance turned away, as per method described by various writers and followed by many bee-keepers in times past.

The field bees will, of course, upon returning, enter the shallow hive. The queen, finding a little empty comb below therein, will occupy the same and not be tempted to enter the sections. The bees, not finding sufficient comb for storage purposes to divert them from comb-building, will enter the sections at once, and the work of comb-building progress rapidly both above and below. I have fine section honey nicely capped and the super full in less than ten days after this treatment had been supplied, when previously the bees would not even attach loose combs to the frames, but would only build queen-cells and try to swarm. In the old colony things will progress very nearly in this way: On the average, when the swarming habit is on, the queen has not been laying much for several days. The colony, therefore, will most always have less than the usual brood to rear. They will allow but one queen to hatch, however numerous may be the cells previously started. In a couple of days the bees will begin to

work, returning in considerable number to the parent colony; and it is surprising how much comb a few bees will fill and cap solid with honey under such circumstances.

The hive can be gradually turned around to face the same way as the new shallow hive that is on the original stand and to sit close beside it. In the fall choose the queen you wish to keep. Perhaps the old queen is a purely mated one, and not too old, or is choice for other reasons, and the young queen is mismated. Then, of course, you will keep the old one. Or circumstances may be reversed so that you choose to keep the young one. Find and kill the rejected queen or dispose of her otherwise, as you see fit. Set the old hive on top of the shallow one after the honey flow is over, but before the bees have become ravenous to hunt one another's stores. If you have put it off too long, or if conditions are in any way conducive to fighting, put wire cloth between the two for a couple of days, thus confining the upper ones, and allow them to acquire each other's scent and get acquainted, or else use coarse gunny sack and let them gnaw it through and mingle gradually. Generally, however, there will be no need of this. If you use wire or sacking, see that it is removed after it has served its purpose.

The bees will remove the stores from the shallow lower hive into the upper one in time and the queen will locate herself in the more roomy chamber.

It may be necessary to reverse the shallow frames below and, perhaps, to uncap them. Mr. Kloher places the shallow hive on top, doubtless finding in his experience that the bees will carry downward more promptly than upward. You may have other use for some of the stores in the shallow hive, such as feeding to weak colonies, extracting it, etc.

In the end you have only as many colonies as before, and in addition to a fine crop of section honey you have a lot of combs, part of which you may need for putting into full-depth frames (two shallow combs cut out and placed into one full frame for the bees to fasten), and part of which you can render and sell or use as wax. Leave in each shallow hive two or three combs for next season, cut out the rest, leaving a strip in each about as wide as the starters originally used. Two much comb left will delay work in the sections.

The shallow hives may then be kept over winter in a dry place; and, of course, they should be guarded against moth-worms. I am very much pleased with this method; and I am glad to give others a chance to try it.

Monterey, June 15, 1896.

THE HONEY PLANTS.

**The Despised Plants Not So Bad After All.
The Pepper Tree. The Experiences
of R. Wilkin.**

When our friend A. B. Mellen, on page 9 of the April Journal, suggests that the apiarist should secure a choice article of honey, locate his bees where they cannot have access to pepper trees, as the honey collected from that source will spoil all the good honey they may collect, he is only giving expression, according to my experience, to a very common error, that is, that bees do collect a peppery tasted honey at least to any considerable extent from pepper trees.

The taste of the leaf and berry seem to give the impression that the honey also must be peppery, and venture the assertion without investigation, that such is the fact.

I think it is highly probable that *no one knows* that this is the pungent honey, and I doubt if they have ever even tasted honey from the pepper tree, the yield seems so small from what I have seen of it. If any one *does know* it I would be very glad to see it reported in the Journal, with a statement of the facts on which the conclusion rests.

The first year I kept bees in California, —21 years since—I kept an apiary in Ventura, a town that is a forest of pepper trees; and another apiary I kept on the Sespe, 25 miles away, and perhaps 1,000 feet above sea level, and where there were only three or four pepper trees within three miles of them. That year my honey was alike good at both places, abundance of first-class honey, mainly from purple sage, except in the latter part of the season after the main flow had ceased, the bees collected at the Sespe apiary the strong pungent honey; the burning sensation is not noticeable until a few moments after you have eaten the honey. This honey I credited to what is known here as vinegar plant or flea weed that abounds on the Sespe and many other places. Bees work freely on it, yet no such honey to my knowledge has been obtained about Ventura where this weed is not common. The plant grows somewhat like coarse pennyroyal. Often have I, while driving across the fields or along the road, struck into it with my whip and drew it in again to smell the rank odor it emits. This plant, as well as turkey mullen, the plant that Mr. Mellen despises, come late in the season when good plants are done, so that with proper care the good honey can usually be kept separate from it. But while the honey from both plants are quite unpalatable, I am glad to get all of it that I can, as it makes good bee feed.

In my experience the largest yields of choice honey that I have seen came from altitudes varying from 800 to 1,600 feet.

Ventura, Cal., June 14, 1896.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Our Present Outlook.

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

Oh the busy, busy bees,
Have gone on a strike this year
On account of a boycott on the flowers,
That will ruin this bee-keeping sphere.

Oh, the bees of California
Will not produce this year
The hundred of car loads of honey
That would bring in bee-keepers money.

The bees of this lovely southland
Are all going hungry this year,
For the want of a few tons of honey
To save them till the next year.

Honey consumption of the masses
Has declined of years of late,
And the "Honey Exchange" with "Rambler"
Are to better their appetites.

The backwardness of honey growers,
To keep the apairists all true,
Will in time level this sweet production
To the hands of a precious few.

The "Bee Journal" of the "Pacific"
Is the field to tell the news,
Provided the bee-keepers help it
To express the important views.

So bee-men of California
With the Exchange and the paper,
Will elevate these bad apairists
To produce nice honey next year.

Shipping Comb Honey Safely by Freight, if You Have Any.

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

The loss of our beautiful comb honey by breakage in shipment and the ruined condition of the home market caused by the damaged condition of our honey packages has led me to try to better the method of handling this tender article, comb honey. I have often witnessed the forced sale of damaged honey and in almost every store that I visited last summer I found a quantity of this leaky case-dobbed comb honey.

Brother bee-keepers, arouse yourselves and put up your honey right. The first step is to produce the article in correct shape by having the combs built solid to all four sides of the section, and to do this to a certainty, two strips of starters must be used. One large strip at the top of the section and a small one at the bottom, perfectly fastened to the section, and there to stay. The Daisy Foundation faatener is the best machine for starting foundation in sections that has yet come to my notice.

Secondly, to get evenly built combs, we should use the slotted wood sawed separators and then the cappings of the honey will not scrape off in shipping. I hope that there is no such thing as the packing of broken honey, but I am oftentimes tempted to think there is, for the reason that there is so much damaged honey on the market.

Extreme care should be exercised in packing, to see that the honey is all of a thick, ripe grade, in perfect condition, and strongly built. If there is any unfit to ship long distances, use it at home, put it back in the hive, or dispose of it at the home market. Don't allow it to get mixed with the long distance honey, for this damaged honey means low prices for all and the ultimate refusal of the dealers to handle it.

To gain the best results in shipping comb honey, it should be well cured, and to gain this end it may be kept in a very warm, dry, well ventilated room for at least four weeks. The temperature nearest 100 degrees will do the best curing.

Shipping-crates should be made to hold four or five twenty-pound cases to insure the most care in handling by freight-men. The practice of shipping comb honey in single twenty-four pound cases, that can be easily thrown about, is a mistake, especially in small or less than carload shipments. The crate is made much the style of a one-piece section crate, of light lumber, but in such a way as to be strongly nailed and large enough to allow of packing of straw or shavings, which will surely give a spring jar instead of a thump when the case is handled. The head of the crate is made of two thick boards just the size of the lid of the honey case. If you use a twenty-four pound case, which shows four sections through the glass, the size of these head boards are 12 by 18 inches and one inch thick. One of these boards is laid on the floor and on it is placed a layer of straw, then five twenty-four pound cases of comb honey are set on it and the other head board goes on top of all, with a little packing underneath. Now the thin crate strips are nailed to the head boards at each of the four corners, making your crate complete.

The crate is then marked with a request to place it lengthwise in the car. Now this crate gets better handling on account of its size and weight, because it is too heavy for one man to lift and is either handled by two men or by hand truck.

I regret to say that H. C. Wheeler lies gravely ill in Riverside Hospital from erysipelas. Mr. Wheeler is undoubtedly one of the foremost bee-keepers in Southern California; an earnest advocate at all times of thorough good work in the apiary, and an inventor of no little skill in all lines of bee appliances. California needs more of just such men, and we hope to hear soon of his complete recovery.

Say, Bennett, pardon personalities, but do you know S. J. Bennett of Fort Dodge, Iowa? He was a *man* with a great big M, and a great big heart too. [Yes, we are related, all Bennetts are just such people; I've failed to hear of a bad one yet.—EDITOR.]

BEES ON THE DESERT.

(CONTINUED.)

A Mule that founded a Large Apiary,
and is Now Educating a
Young Lady.

BY SKYLARK.

CHAPTER II.

The next day I was better and a little stronger, and had more allowed me to eat. But if I would attempt to speak, the lady would raise her hand and say there, there now, you must not talk—not one word till tomorrow—you are too weak.

"But—have—friend—"

"Do I understand you? You have a friend out here on the desert—there since you left him yesterday?"

"Yes—friend—and—brother."

"Two of them," cried the lady, "a friend and a brother! Merciful father, take care of them, out on the lonely desert. And where did you leave them, when you came here yesterday? The men scoured the desert for five miles to the north, east and south yesterday, and could find no trace even of a camp. Where did you leave them?"

"Tied—to—tree—up—washout."

"Tied to a tree?—your friend and your brother tied to a tree up the washout?"

"Yes—friend—brother."

"There now don't talk any more; sleep awhile and the men will find your brother and your friend and bring them both to you."

She passed out into the next room and said to her husband, "John, send the men up the washout. He says that his friend and his brother are both there, tied to a tree."

"Impossible—he is likely out of his mind. Nevertheless the men shall go at once."

Then the lady said to me, "now sleep awhile, it will do you good."

"But—want—little—angel," I faltered, for my voice was very weak.

"Want what?" exclaimed the lady, starting up as if she were quite alarmed.

"Little—angel—touch curls—" pointing weakly toward the child.

"Oh! Daisy! Yes, Daisy, go and speak to the gentleman. You and he must be great friends, for when he is able to talk, he will have many interesting things to tell. The child came to the bedside, lifted my weak and nerveless hand to her lips and kissed it tenderly. Oh! how I yearned to fold her to my heart, and tell her how she had saved my life.

After about two hours sleep, I was awakened by low voices in my room. It was the lady and her husband. When they saw I was awake the lady said, "the men

have found your last camp, and brought in your effects found there. They also found a mule tied to a tree at the upper spring, which they brought in, but they found no trace of your brother or your friend. They are now scouring the desert in search of them and will find them if possible."

"The mule—is—friend—brother."

"Do I understand you? Were you and the mule alone on the desert?"

"Yes—the mule—my friend—brother—mule. We—all alone on—desert. Belong—to—same family."

Directly I heard three long, shrill blasts on the bugle, away off to the eastward. The child saw my enquiring look and said—"its Pa, calling in the men."

The next day I was so much better that Daisy was allowed to stay with me most of the time. She brought me a low, flat box, covered by a glass lid, to the white bottom of which she had pinned down a specimen of every imaginable insect. Her mother coming in said—"that is Daisy's play; we call her the bug hunter."

"But Daisy, I see no bees."

"Oh, bees! I am afraid of them—they sting."

"But you have wasps and hornets here, and they are more vicious than bees. Besides you can tame bees in five minutes."

"Oh, can you? Will you teach me how to tame one, so I can get it for my cabinet?"

"Yes, my dear child, I will show you how you can tame 20,000 of them in five minutes, so they will not sting, without you happen to squeeze one in handling them. Besides I will get you a whole swarm and put them in a hive, and they will make honey for you."

"For me? And they will be all mine—my very own—every one of them? I know where plenty of bees live in trees."

"Yes, dear, every one of them shall be yours, and from what you say, that mule has founded an apiary."

"Come now Daisy," we must let the gentleman rest. You see I have not talked to him much—not even asked his name," said her mother.

"His name, madam, is Ebenezer Asbestos Fireproof Skylark."

"Oh, that is the name of the mule?"

"Yes, madam, mine is simply Skylark."

The first smile I had seen, flashed across her countenance, and a ripple of musical laughter followed.

"And why should the mule enjoy such a wealth of names, and you only one?"

"I suppose, madam, we were so nearly alike in our childhood, that our ancestors wished to distinguish, between the two mules"

"But you arn't any mule any more now, grandpa—will you let me call you grandpa?"

"Yes, my darling little chatterbox, you may call me grandpa mule, mountain coyote,

or anything else you please, so that you always keep the sound of your sweet voice in my ears."

"Oh, you will get enough of that," laughed the mother—more a good deal than you want."

Mr. Lawrence coming in, shook hands with me cordially and said—

"You will be up out of this bed tomorrow. I am so glad! In a few days you will be strong and well, and we will have a fine time hunting in the mountains—only five miles away."

"Mr. Lawrence, I am not a castaway on the desert. I have means to pay you for all your work with me, but not for your sympathy and kindness—money is worthless for that. If my saddlebags—"

A shadow of pain fell upon his face, but passed in a moment. "I know you will not willfully give us pain. Please do not mention pay. Your saddlebags are all right, I think. The two little locks on them have not been disturbed. They are here under the head of your bed."

"Oh, I beg ten thousand pardons. I have wounded the hand that has fed me back to life."

"No, not so, because we know you did not intend it. But now you will want to inform your friends of your safety. I will write as you dictate."

"Well, write as follows :

L. & W., San Diego, Cal.

Show this letter to our folks, and assure them that I am all right and safe—that I fell into the hands of angels—"

"Friends you mean—"

"No, angels—I am dictating this letter."

"Well, angels then. I will not contend with you—you are too weak for that. Well, "fell into the hands of angels, instead of thieves. Send me three bee veils and a Clark smoker—one that shoots straight from the shoulder—Cook's manual, and all the bee literatuae you have—all by mail.

Yours in peace and war,
SKYLARK."

"But what do you want with bee veils? and what is a smoker that shoots straight from the shoulder?"

"I want to use them. Little Daisy and I are going to capture a lot of bees. I will put them in hives for her, and they will be her own bees."

"Yes, pa, grandpa says they shall be all mine—every one of them—and they will make honey for me."

"Yes, little one, they shall all be yours, but bees gather honey, they do not make it. When they gather it, it is thin, like water, but by the heat in the hive or brood-nest, the water is evaporated and the honey becomes thick. But coming back to your question, a smoker consists of a firepot, with a small bellows attached, by which we are

enabled to throw the smoke in any direction we please."

"Oh, grandpa, grandpa! I've caught you!" cried Daisy, dancing around in the greatest glee. "If bees don't make honey, why did you promise me a hive of bees that would make honey for me?"

"Did I say that Daisy? If I did, it was a typographical error—a mistake in the printer."

"But there was no printer there, nor graphical either; it was you grandpa and nobody else. Didn't I catch you slick, grandpa?"

"Yes, Daisy, you have got me there—it was a slip of the tongue."

"I know nothing about bees" said Mr. Lawrence, "but I have heard that there is a king among them."

"The king is a myth—a myth so old, that it can't tell itself when it was born. But they have a queen—"

"A queen grandpa!—a real living queen?"

"Yes, a queen more honored and beloved than any that ever sat on a throne since the world began. Yes, a queen for whose safety her last subject would die in flood or fire—or do battle with a thousand foes! She is the mother of the whole colony. So they would be fighting, not only for their queen, but for their mother also."

"It must be an interesting study," said Mr. Lawrence. "I think I would like to know all about it."

"It is interesting, when a fellow once catches the bee fever he hardly ever gets over it."

"Does he die, grandpa?" asked Daisy.

"Oh, no; but rushes into bee-keeping as the horse rushes into battle, without judgment, and with just as little consideration of the consequences. I expect, Daisy, that you and your pa and ma, will all take the fever as soon as our books come, and we commence taking the bees from the trees."

"Will we all be sick at once, grandpa?"

"You will not be sick at all," Daisy; the fever makes you full of life, energy and push—so much so, that you are likely to push yourself into trouble, if you go too fast."

To be continued.

A Report from New Almaden, Santa Clara County, Cal.

BY PAT. KEATING.

I am glad a Bee Journal is started on the coast, as Eastern Bee papers are not the thing for California, as we don't want to know anything about chaff hives and cellars. What we wish to know is the most practical way of producing the largest amount of honey, and to this end we must communicate with each other through this Journal as an elevate to all, raising all pro-

ductions to a better and higher standard.

Bee-keepers here in Santa Clara county, California, are not as plentiful as in Southern California. We are having a poor season this year; but expect bees to do fairly well yet. We had frost up until the last week of May. The first swarm came about the 25th of May, and there won't be much swarming this year. The bees have killed off all the drones. The last week in April we get a crop of honey, most years in May. I have 150 hives. I use a Langstroth hive of 10 frames, two inches shallower than the Langstroth, or 7 inches deep. I prefer these for comb or extracted honey. Use two bodies for extracting and one for comb.

We have a variety of flowers here; all kinds of sage—black, blue, and some white; wild alfalfa and poison oak. Bees gather lots of honey from "mansietta" early in January, and grease wood after, often in April.

I am situated close to the Almaden quick-silver mines, in a broken chain of mountains. I get as good honey here as the southern honey. I have a home market for a couple of tons a year. I get an average of five cents a pound, more sometimes; 10 to 12½ cents for comb honey.

Light Crop in Washington.

CATLIN, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1896.

Gents—Send me your Bee Journal for one year. I like the sample copies sent very well, but nothing short of a monthly would satisfy me. Up here our greatest difficulty is just the reverse of what you Californians complain of, viz., too much rain. We have oceans of flowers since March 1st, but bees gathered no honey until May 20th. Crop of surplus will be light here this season.

(Signed) PLINNY SHEPARDSON.

Just as soon as subscription list guarantees, we will publish Monthly; at any rate our intentions are to start monthly the first of the new year.—EDITOR.

Address Letters and Other Mail Matter.

Caution should be taken in addressing mail to us, as we have had trouble of late in receiving "kicks" which don't belong to us, and in having some of our orders go astray, as the letter below will show:

Ravena, April 10, 1896.

MR. B. S. K. BENNETT,

Dear Sir: Those frames that you made will not fit the boxes, as the up and down pieces are too long. Now, I would like to know what you will do about it, as I cannot use them. The boxes are not even. You will have to send slats, as some of the boxes are one-quarter of an inch too narrow. You forgot to let the bottom pieces in, so that

makes them too long. You must look up our pattern and see it, as none of the work is what we ordered. Now, what will you do about this? Let me know as soon as possible about this matter and oblige,

Yours truly,

FRED GROSS.

This order was not filled by B. S. K. Bennett or the Bennett Bee-Hive Company, and must have gone to the Union Hive and Box Company. As this letter was addressed to their number, 223 N. Water street, this being B. S. K. Bennett's old address, there is no such firm (manufacturing bee-hives) as Bennett & Arnold, or Bennett & Co. Mail to B. S. K. Bennett, The Bennett Bee-Hive Factory, or Bennett Bee-Hive Co., should be addressed to 365 East Second street, Los Angeles.

Marketing Honey.

The above subject is just now interesting bee-men, and it is one that demands careful attention. A great deal depends on how honey is packed whether or not it meets a ready sale in the markets. One of the very best and most successful ways of marketing honey in the East is in glass jars, neatly labeled, with the producer's name and address. A neatly printed label goes a long way in the sale of honey, as well as other articles, and every bee-man should take pride in having his honey labeled. Pople & Warden, printers, 325 East Second street, Los Angeles, California, are making the printing of labels as well as other printing for bee-men, a specialty, and solicit correspondence.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Six Extra Pages This Time.



B. S. K. Bennett, Editor

HONEY PRODUCERS FAILING in sales of honey at fair prices, and the dealing intelligently with the tare question and adulteration, have joined hands in organizing the Bee-keepers' Exchange, and while this exchange has done

excellent work in reducing prices of supplies and antagonizing supply dealers, it might do better if bee-keepers would join its ranks faster; the same holds true of your bee paper. Now these great helps don't want to languish for want of a little assist-

ance; this don't always mean money, but good-will in teaching others the good of these things. Don't try to "knock" either of us down, but help to build us by kind words and best presentations. Write this paper your experiences, and important movements of beedom.

BY SUCH SYSTEMATIC HELP we can expect to make honey a staple by controlling its distribution, always having a market, and always having the goods for the market. Last year there was a large production, but no market. The price drops this year; no market, because there are no buyers, as they know of no honey to be handled. Control this and you have a paying industry. Next, home market, I am in a position to see that by proper management extracted honey would bring every year 6 cents per pound, provided honey producers would combine all under one head. They haven't done so, are not doing so, and can't see when they would, unless they can get a party in whom everyone has confidence. But where is that party? The Exchange is in a good position to do for all to their highest expectations, and I say join it. Make this Exchange of the grandest order throughout the universe.

THE MUCH DREADED DRY year being upon us, let us not lose heart, for remember a fine year follows these poor ones. So prepare the bees to weather this drouth; it is a matter of business. Do we look discouraged in this paper? No! we could not afford to stop paying rent because we have no business. This is the feeling every apiarist should have.

THAT MONTHLY PAPER is not yet to be; subscriptions too slow to guarantee it. If it is the 50 cents that bothers so many to get, why, just send your subscription, with a promise to pay at such a date.

ANSWER OUR ADVERTISERS, please, if only to make a request for a catalogue. It helps us mightily, and I know you want to see the paper succeed. Just do so now while you think about it, and don't forget to credit us.

"GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE" came to the front on May 15th, with an excuse. You're excused, Bro. Earnest, and thanks for your kind saying. Please excuse me for that cut, but it did look bad to see so many Californians writing in one issue, while they are so hard to get with us. We weren't talking about subs, but articles.

"AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL" still says "nit" about us. At any rate the A. B. J. is too grand a paper to be without. Every Californian should take it; it has too much news to lose. Talk about circulation, we got twenty-five replies from one card advertising.

BULLETIN NO. 1, THE HONEY BEE, a manual of instruction in agriculture, by Frank Benton, M. S., just received. Also a letter saying *The Pacific Bee Journal* is to be issued, as I hope it may be, regularly in the interests of Pacific Coast bee-keepers, I shall most certainly include it in the list of publications. *The Honey Bee* has a time getting printed, on so many calls; they are free: 120-page books, nicely gotten up, and are to be had by applying to members of Congress. Each senator has 58 copies, representatives 30 copies to distribute, or they may be had at 15 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

"THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN," in June, in answer to our editorial of them in April, says: "Don't worry, Bro. Bennett, there's a large number of bee-keepers still left in California. We'll say, though, that we are very proud of our 'California' bee-keepers; they know their business. We wish you and your bright little journal success." Thanks, Sister Atchley. Bright success to you. I notice the May number starts on the second year, printed on her own press, with her own type, in her own house, on her own soil, and run by her own hand, which surely means success, and the paper is a great credit to the Southland.

DIDN'T MEAN TO SAY SUCH BAD THINGS about the big bee paper, but I was busy and out of sorts last time, and they hadn't noticed me, except Bro. Hutchinson, who gave us a good send-off in March.

ADULTERATION, IN "GLEANINGS," by C. H. Clayton, June 15th, reminds me of a fine article on this subject written by C. W. Dayton of Florence. But as there has been no adulteration of honey here in California for a number of years, I thought I would let those Easterners do all their talking about their sweet mixtures. Bro. Dayton has the enmity of many beemen on account of his adulteration writings. If anyone wants this article of Dayton's published, they will kindly speak out. The following is an extract from the article:

"THE USE OF GLUCOSE.—After six months of consideration and reconsideration, I am more firmly grounded than ever in the belief that the article in October 1st number of *Gleanings* on bee culture for 1895 is true throughout. The article is a true statement of my present position, but it is not a true statement of the position in which I have been placed through misinterpretation by several, and perhaps many, readers. The article did not state, and I never have supposed, that our honey in seasons like 1895 was largely adulterated. Moreover, I claim exactly the opposite condition, and I know of two very good reasons why it is not." [Now, friends, do you want this fine article? It is long, but a good one.—ED.]

OUR EXCHANGE LIST wants the *Nebraska Bee-Keeper*, *The American Bee-Keeper*, *The Progressive Bee-Keeper*, *The Canadian Bee Journal* and the *British Bee Journal*. Would also like to exchange advertisements of paper.

MR. THOMAS G. NEWMAN is in San Diego, but we don't hear from him. Guess we hunt him up next time we're down there.

WON'T MR. J. M. HAMBAUGH AND JACOB ALPAUGH, those Easterners now residing in California, kindly write for the *Pacific Bee Journal*?

JOHN ORVAL, IN "THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN," says the P. B. J., a dandy little journal with one faulted, don't come often enough. Bennett seems to be one of those open countenanced kind of fellows that ain't afraid to dig into the "big" ones, and that is what will win. California is too good a honey country to be without a bee paper of her own, and the *Journal* bids fair to do her credit.

So let all get in and rustle,
And make this paper bsutle
Into a bright and monthly mussel.
Will John Orval drop this fault-el?

WANT TO TALK WITH YOU BEE FELLOWS.

**\$530 Given Back to Our Customers of the
Last Six Months—We Want a Business
With Friendship—The Bennett
Bee-Hive Company.**

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

The good-will of honey producers we must have, and while we did a fair business of \$5,125 in six months, our goods did not come to the standard, owing to cheap lumber, so we are going to give back 10 per cent of receipts to our patrons on these conditions: To paid subscribers to this paper (if you are not a subscriber, send 50 cents for the paper a year), to all those who purchased since December, '95, at list prices; no rebate on special prices, exchange goods, or to dealers or agents.

Those who sent cash with order and are subscribers, are to receive 10 per cent back (in supplies). If your rebate order is small, and to be sent by mail, inclose 20 cents in stamps per pound; if large enough to ship by freight, send 50 cents for cartage to depot.

Our balance, six months' receipts...	\$5,125 00
Running expenses for six months	\$4,194 75
In bee supplies, our profit, 20 per cent on \$2,000 invested	400 00
Balance due our customers.....	530 25
	<hr/> \$5,125 00

Mr. George Tilton of Newhall, whose cash order was \$136, is entitled to 10 per cent, or \$13.60, which will just pay for a 2-frame Cowan Honey Extractor.

So send in your rebate orders and have them filled by goods we have in stock, such as Foundation, Bee Smokers, Bee Vails, Honey Knives, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Sections, Separators, Honey Cases, Honey Boards, Bee-hives, Bee Books, etc.

This offer will be made every year that we have the balance in the the right place.

These rebate orders must be all in before August 10, 1896. We want the friendly interest of all honey producers. We want to cheapen your labors by giving you good goods at a low price. Good goods will be our motto hereafter, not the cheapest. We want to build a large factory so that we can produce lots of good goods, and in this every apiarist can help us by trying our wares, telling how nice they are, and getting others to try us.

We have done well so far; sales for fourteen months to June 1, nearly nine thousand dollars' worth of bee supplies. Of course, now the weather is dry, we will have several months' vacation, and will utilize the time in bettering our machinery and facilities. Discouraged! No, we don't know the word.

Talk about cheapening bee supplies. When we first started in the business at 1827 South Main street (which was lost by fire in August, 1894), bee hives of the common style cost \$1.25. Now they are 60 cents. The dovetailed hive was \$1.75 each in flat. Now we make them for \$1.00, the same that Root Co. ask \$1.40 for at present, but of cheaper lumber (we will use better lumber hereafter). Sections were \$5.00 per thousand; this year we sold the best Falcon section to the Exchange for their members for \$2 40 per thousand. Four-frame honey extractors which were \$30 last year are \$25 this year, because we make them. Foundation we make, and it is 20 cents per pound less in price than in 1894. Now nothing hinders us to go lower if we can only have more trade.

Don't divide it among planing mills, who are not helping the industry, who are not trying to help sell your honey, and who have no interest in this sweet business.

Don't run us down because we make mistakes; we all do, but I think none try harder than we do to correct them, if we get a chance.

Do business with the man who treats you right, who knows his work, and who will benefit the pursuit.

Of course we have some kickers, and three or four we remember, and for fear they might not do us justice, we will name the transactions.

Mr. S. Q. Conkle of Santa Ana gets 12,000 feet of frame stuff for \$19, cut by

planer saws very smooth, which elsewhere would have cost him \$30. He claimed shorts which he wanted made good in returned cash. As there is no profit in cash, we made good the shortage and paid freight, and we are told we didn't treat him square.

Mr. O. M. Gooding of Etiwanda, whose order is three days in being filled, as we were out of wide lumber for bottoms, although we presented him \$3 in foundation to make it right, writes us a fearful letter, and tries to give us a bad name in Etiwanda.

Mr. Haner of Acton receives standard hives not to his liking, they are returned and replaced by a style of his own, we paying freight both ways; six pieces of these new hives seem to be 1-32 of an inch scant (which we allow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for shrinkage) the order is returned and money refunded, as we were unable to please him, and making us lose about \$8.

Mr. B. Higgins orders goods from Bansall, but sends no money; after delay we get a kick from Fallbrook; we ship to Fallbrook and get into trouble, because his last place is Oceanside.

Our lot is made harder than all these by those who wish a No. 1 article, the best in the market, at lowest prices. Now, would you sell your best comb honey for 5 cents per pound when you knew it was bringing 10 cents?

Another fault we are continually confronted with is bad hives and poorer dealings made by other parties, but done in such a way as to be laid to us. After losing my factory on South Main street, I fitted up at 223 to 233 North Water street, East Los Angeles, in September, 1894, and in December was forced to sell my interest by and to my partner, W. R. Arnold, who continued in the name of Bennett & Arnold, while I started the Bennett Bee-hive Co., and fitted a model factory at 365 East Second street. This changing caused our mail to go astray, and our orders were filled by parties who knew nothing about the work, and of a consequence many were displeased and Bennett got the blame, while in none of my personal transactions has there ever been any fault found. A few parties whose orders were for us, but were filled by others, are W. C. Haner, Acton; Fred. Gross, Ravena; Mrs. Anna M. Streeter of Lompoc.

Others who have sent orders to us, but had them filled unsatisfactorily, will do us a great favor by writing us particulars, and if we are to blame we'll correct.

Now, why can't we have clear sailing, by combining your interests with this company, who has your industry at heart, and speak well of the house who will assist in every move, and lends its city help to the disposing and marketing of this sweetest of all products?

Amalgamation of B. K. U. and N. A.

BY C. W. DAYTON.

In my former article on the subject of the Bee-keepers Union, I suggested the necessity of \$5,000 in the treasury of the union, and then I enumerated the different directions in which it could be used; also the amalgamation of the Bee-keepers Union and North American. This seemed to me like uniting two colonies of bees, one of which colonies is weak and the other strong. The union represents the strong colony. Each bee in the strong colony may represent a dollar, whether it be a 5000 bee colony or a 1000 bee colony. It seems to me if we had no Bee-keepers Union, we would want the North American Association, surely. I cannot see how the union of the two colonies would weaken the strong colony any. It might add a few bees, which represent a few dollars, and the weaker colony might contain the best queen. Colonies having the best of queens are often weak because outside conditions or treatment cause the weakness. What makes the union stronger in numbers is because its purpose of organization is more practical to the average bee-keeper. If it were not for railway fares, the North American might be as strong in numbers as the Bee-keepers Union. When the Bee-keepers Union ignores the North American it is putting on airs, or is becoming high-headed. This is the kind of pride which goes before a fall. The Bee-keepers Union ought to accept all the assistance it can get, even if small. Most of the members of the North American are also members of the Bee-keepers Union, and desire no ill, but perhaps do not wish to turn all interest towards the more practical organization, and leave the other to die a dishonorable death. We had no great benefit from father Langstroth of late years, but we owe him an everlasting and honorable debt for what he did in early times. In early times was the North American's great usefulness. Forty years ago the Bee-keepers Union would have been valueless for the purpose for which it was organized; but at that time the North American flourished most. Even the Bee-keepers Union has been reconstructed to suit the times. The Bee-keepers Union was constructed for a specific purpose. The North American could have been made thus specific; but as I understand amalgamation, the large colony is not to partake of the ways and methods of the small colony, but rather the small colony is to forsake and help the strong colony to better pursue its wiser course. The Bee-keepers Union should be delighted to have so honorable an association as the North American to crawl under its mantle. The North American has simply outlived its usefulness, and now, in place of buying a grave stone

proposes to turn the treasury box over to help the Bee-keepers Union. The amalgamation would give to the Bee-keeper Union the honor of the North American, and give to the North American a new constitution.

If the North American has been a thorough mutual admiration society, then it should receive great respect and credit, for this is the highest quality for any organization. "A fool can find fault, but it takes a wise man to discern excellence." Then the members of the North American have all discerned for excellence, and the fools staid at home. But that objectionable kind of admiration society is where a few absent themselves into the most comfortable place while others are shut out in the cold. I do not look upon amalgamation as a scheme to be sprung as a trap, but rather as a brotherly union for augmentation of strength. We need and must have an organization for the defense of our rights, and there must be sociability along with dollars to keep out quarreling. If we get to disputing amongst ourselves, it will give our enemies an opportunity to upset our entire machine. It should be our disposition to follow the direction of a friend if we think he is wrong, rather than the direction of the enemy if we think he is right. FLORENCE, CAL.

If the bees need feeding there is nothing better than to put a frame of sealed honey in their hives.

Do not feed bees at night. It throws them off their guard, interferes with their regular routine of work, and is generally detrimental.

If the weather is too cold for the bees to come out, and they must be fed, feed in the hives and try to keep all covered up as warm as possible.

To prevent robbing, close the entrance so as to give passage for only a single bee at a time. This is effective if the bees will defend themselves.

Many bee-keepers may profit in lessons of neatness and cleanliness from the bee, especially in marketing the products of the bees' labor. Care in placing products upon the market in a neat shape insures better prices.

Honey producers interested in good tin and iron work will consult their best interest by writing or calling on

H. B. PHILP & CO.

who are especially fitted up for making Honey Tanks, Honey Extractors, and all tin or iron work used on the bee ranch.

Their prices are low, and Good Honest Work, their motto.

333 E. SECOND ST.

Tel. 1484 Red Los Angeles, Cal.

CLOTHING

Every article in our large stock of Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods has been marked down to *suit the times*.

Below we name a few prices.

All Wool Pants	\$2.00 and up.
" " Suits	6.00 " "
Heavy Riveted Overalls45
Morena Underwear40 per suit
Overshirts25 and up.
Kip Working Shoes	1.25 " "
Fine Dress Shoes	1.25 " "
Good Gloves25 " "
Nice Hats50 " "

in fact we are the lowest Price House in Los Angeles.

"SQUARE DEALING", our Motto.

J. F. GRANAS

132 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

(LOOK FOR NUMBER)

Opposite Mott Market.

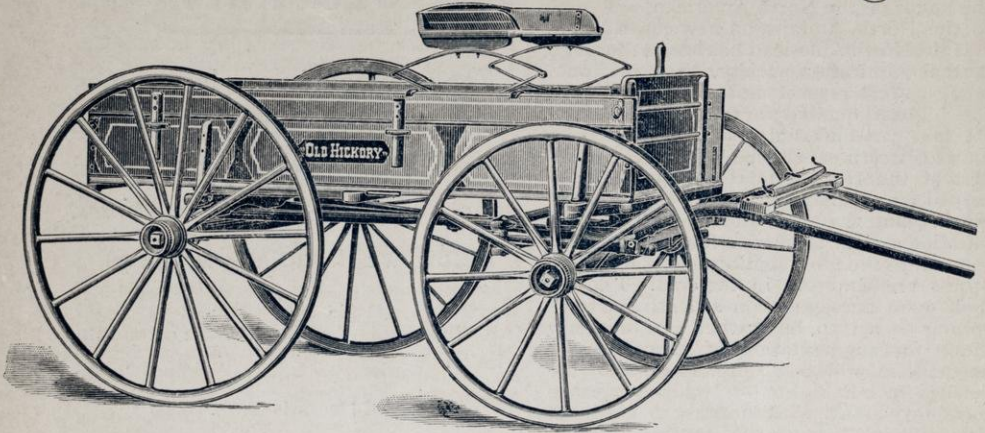
Between 1st and 2nd St.

A convenient place to leave your team.

We have traded with Mr. Granas and know he's square, his goods cheap, but of good quality. Help this paper by trading there.

BENNETT BEE-HIVE CO.

Old Hickory Market Wagon



2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thimble skein gear; 2 inch tire, with or without bolster springs; bed 42 inches by 9 feet; brake on gear. Just the wagon for small ranches, hauling bees and honey; a wagon to be depended upon and cheap too.

TELEPHONE
Main 456.

E. P. BOSBYSELL

Wholesale and retail AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
McCormick Machines, Buggies and Carriages,
130 N. Los Angeles St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Pay No Middleman's Profits...

We are headquarters for——

BERRY CRATES and
BASKETS.

We own our own trees

We saw 'em up

We sell our own product

Buy your Green Fruit and Vegetable Boxes, Crates and Baskets, Lemon Curing Trays, and Messina-style Lemon Boxes direct from the manufacturers. A Big supply of all kinds, shapes and sizes of box and crate material on hand in our Los Angeles warehouse.

SAGINAW LUMBER CO.

H. J. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

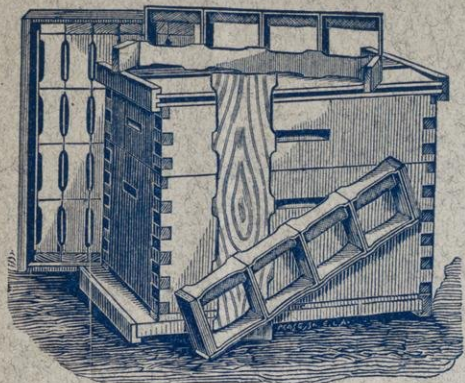
Mills at Williams, and Challender, Arizona.

367 and 369 East Second Street,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

We Delight All. Our Low Offers to Reduce Stock.

The Dovetailed Hive

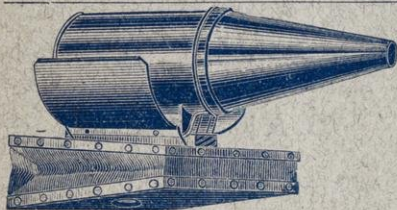


is famous the world over for ease in "putting up," time saving, the strength and long wear, and for the largest quantities of fancy honey. Brood bodies are fitted with Hoffman self-spacing frames resting on best tin rabbets, with division boards. The bodies are dovetailed at the corners in such a way that the top edge of rabbet is nailed to the sides, thus making this formerly weak place strong—see cut. The supers, or honey crate, of this hive are fitted with section holders, sections, separators, followers, and wedges, and is the best arrangement for producing beautiful comb honey. Bennett's ventilated gable cover is used on this hive, as it is the very best, being 80 degrees cooler on hot days



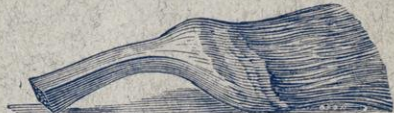
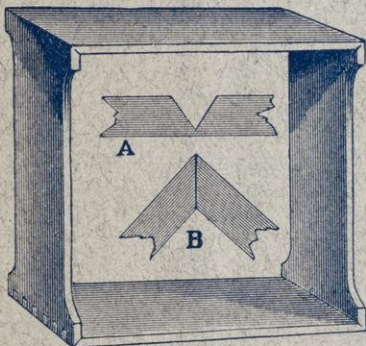
than other covers. The dovetailed hive is packed in lots of five, in the flat.

SIZES OF FRAME, LANGSTROTH, 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 17 $\frac{5}{8}$		8-FRAME SIZE EACH	REDUCED PRICE	10-FRAME SIZE EACH	REDUCED PRICE
1-story D hive—includes 1 body and frame, 1 cover and 1 bottom.....		\$ 65	\$ 60	\$ 75	\$ 55
2 " " " " 2 bodies " " 1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		1 00	80	1 15	1 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 1 body " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	complete for comb honey.....	1 00	80	1 15	1 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story D hive—includes 1 body and frames, 1 cover and 1 bottom, 1 super, no sections.....		88	70	1 08	80
2-story D hive—includes 1 body and frames, 1 cover and 1 bottom, 2 supers complete for comb honey.....		1 40	1 30	1 55	1 40
2-story D hive—includes 1 body and frames, 1 cover and one bottom, 2 supers, no sections.....		1 16	1 00	1 40	1 30
1 of these hives, in the flat, packed and shipped, extra.....		50		50	
1 "	nailed up, packed and shipped, extra	1 00		1 00	



Clark's Cold Blast

	Listed at	Will sell
Smokers.....	\$ 60	\$ 50
Hot Blast, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1 25	1 00
" " " " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1 50	1 25
Crame, that Dandy Smoker.....	1 75	1 50
Honey Boards for 8-frame hives for.....		12c each
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		10-frame " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "



BEE BRUSHES only.....	25c each
Porter Escapes only.....	16c each
Alley Traps only.....	50c each
Bee Vails.....	50c each

The Finest Falcon Sanded Section, always sold for \$4.50, reduced by Bennett to \$3.50, now sold for \$2.75 per 1000. Slotted Wood Separators now only \$6.25 per 1000, or 65c. per 100. Comb Foundation cheap as bees' wax. See page 2 for prices.



BINGHAM HONEY KNIVES, \$1.00 EACH.

The Pacific Home of the Honey Bee

Will sell Italian Queens, untested.....	\$ 75 each	Per doz. \$ 7 50
" " " " " tested.....	1 00	" " " " " 10 00
" " " " " select tested.....	2 00	" " " " " Good breeders.
1 two-frame Nucleus with untested queen.....	\$ 1 50	
Best 8-frame colony, with untested queen.....	4 00	

Either Golden or Leather Color, Italians



THE BENNETT BEE-HIVE CO.,


365 E. SECOND ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Just as nice as this picture.

Danzenbaker Hives

About Same Prices as
Dovetailed Hives

Honey Extractors, Cans, Etc.

 Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

G. G. WICKSON & CO.

3 AND 5 FRONT ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

111 S. BROADWAY,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

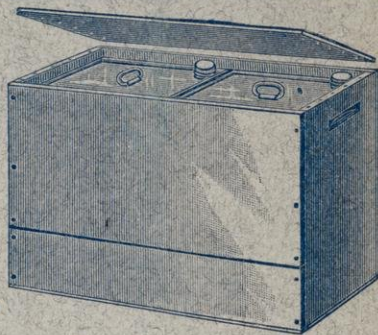
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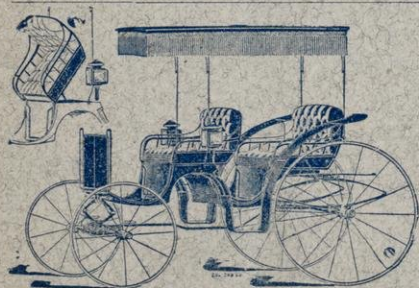
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