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## **The Pacific bee journal. Vol. 2, No. 1 January, 1897**

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YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT OF W. W. BLISS, PAGE 2

015  
P119

# The Pacific... Bee Journal

VOL. 2. LOS ANGELES, CAL., JANUARY, 1897. NO. 1.



UNION ENG. CO. L. A.

APIARY OF W. F. BERRY, ROXWELL, CLARK Co., WASH. [See Page 2.]

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# The Pacific Bee Journal



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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY 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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On account of hard times we will make **THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL** (monthly) at 50c. a year up till July and hope all will take advantage of this price.

### Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write **JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys**, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.



# Foundation

FOR 1897

I shall supply my customers with the same grade of foundation that I have furnished them in seasons past and shall endeavor to make my tissue foundation with thinner base than any I have yet sent out. The following prices are based on wax at 25c. a pound and are subject to change without notice.

Brood Foundation, per pound.....35c.  
Tissue Foundation, per pound.....45c.  
Cash with order

Brood Foundation cut to fit any sized frame. Tissue Foundation cut to fit the pound section. Good clean wax delivered here will be taken at all times in exchange for foundation, and I will allow you the market price for the wax at the time it is received. Your beeswax will be worked into brood foundation for 10c. a pound; into tissue foundation for 20c. a pound.

This advertisement takes the place of my usual annual price list. Order direct from this list.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

**W. W. BLISS, DUARTE, CAL.**

# MONEY-QUEENS MAKING QUEENS

BRED AT THE NORTHWEST HOME OF THE HONEY BEE

**B. J. COLE**

LATONA, KINGS CO. WASHINGTON

**NOTICE.**—One colony of our bees produced in 1896 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	\$ .75	\$ .75	\$1.00
1 select choice un't'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	5.50	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.

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





# Italian

LEATHER OR GOLDEN



NOW is just the best and wisest time to requeen an Apiary, and it is the cheapest

I have an Apiary in the mountains, seven miles east of Fernando. My intentions were to Italianize last fall, but I did not, though I got about a dozen Italian queens in a dozen hives, and would you believe it, these dozen hives have two top boxes

## FULL OF HONEY THIS DRY YEAR, while

All the rest are being fed. Some got queenless, some had fertile workers, and others full of moths in one short month. This is the condition of all the apiaries around mine. I have not time to feed, so I guess I'll have only the twelve Italian left up there next year, though I have nearly 75 strong colonies in Los Angeles, building up all the time. QUEENS cheap. Have 100 ready.

Italian, untested, - - -	each \$0.75 doz. \$ 7.50
Italian, warranted, - - -	each .85 doz. 8.50
Italian, tested, - - -	each 1.00 doz. 10.00
Italian, select tested, - - -	each 1.50 good breeders
Select hybrids, 6 felt, 25c. each; \$1.00 for the 6.	

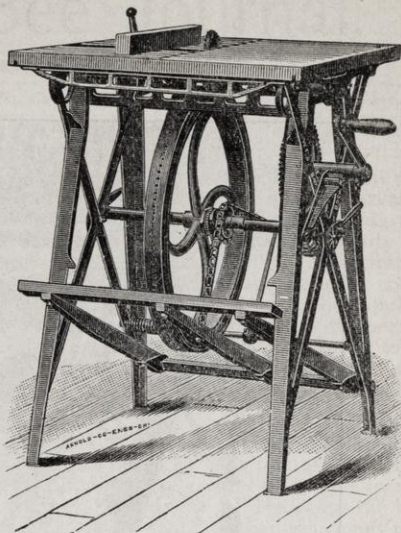
### B. S. K. BENNETT

365 E. Second St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## BEE RANCH FOR SALE

120 acres of land, 75 stands of bees, 125 bearing fruit trees, plenty living water. See picture.

W. F. BERRY, ROXWELL, CLARK CO., WASH.



**BEE-KEEPERS!** Save money by using our FOOT-POWER CIRCULAR SAW in making Hives, Frames, and Cases. Can be used in many ways in the Apiary and on the farm. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free. W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO. 283 RUBY ST. ROCKFORD, ILL.

**Wanted—An Idea** Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

# The Best Goods on this Coast

We have gained the reputation of making the **best on the Coast**, and this year we will endeavor to make goods **equal to the best in the United States**. We are sure of doing this as the Company has made a **large addition to its capital**. Our machinery is improved; our facilities increased; our stock is inexhaustible; our goods are made of soft, white, and sugar pine lumber, of which we now have a **large dry stock**. As we are **specialists** in bee supply goods making them in **large quantities** none can meet us in work or prices. We have arranged with railroads and boats to make **delivered prices** so that our customers will have **no freights to pay**.

**We guarantee our goods to prove satisfactory or money refunded.** We guarantee to fill small stock orders by next freight, and large orders in three to six days' time. We will trade our goods for customers' product, paying highest market prices.

Our terms are cash with order. If you have not the cash, see us or correspond with

# The Bennett Bee Hive Co.

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





MR. G. D. LITTOOY'S APIARY, TACOMA, WASH.

# The Pacific Bee Journal.

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

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

VOL. 2.

JANUARY, 1897.

NO. 1.

## Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES,

Bee-keepers convention meets at the Chamber of Commerce January 13th and 14th, corner Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles, and a large attendance is assured, from the fact that the Bee-keepers' Exchange will hold a business meeting.

The rains are coming down heavy. We have now (December 29th) more rain than we had all last season. How it livenes up the bee-keepers! Such nice and even rains do so much good.

The sages are doing finely. Fully three inches of growth has the black sage, with the buds showing. Look out for the sages.

Sweet clover has been successfully raised in the mountains close here, and makes the best of bee forage in the winter and early spring.

Feeding bees in Ventura county still continues, while Riverside, San Diego and Orange county bees are much advanced by the natural feed.

A bee-keeper of Mexico writes that he has a small apiary, only 500 colonies, half in Marriam and half in Harbison box hives.

Dry year, come no more; for seven years we'll give thee leave. Old bee-keepers are now settled on a most prosperous year. There are many ordering heavily, anticipating increase and abundant harvests.

Manzinetta and buckhorn are in blossom in many localities. It blossoms most heavily in the western corner of San Diego county. This blossoming is fully a month ahead of time, so bee-men be prepared.

Major Marriam, the originator of the San Diego county famous Marriam hive, has a beautiful ranch of 320 acres five miles from Escondido. Producer of honey, raisins, wine, brandy, fruit and grain. They all go well together.

Price of honey is slowly advancing, and by the time the new crop is ready for market the good old prices will prevail. Then, bee-keepers, go slow and hold up the price of these sweets by refusing any low offers. Take nothing but market prices.

Feeding back has proved successful with a Redlands bee-keeper, he having harvested 600 cases of comb honey which was produced by the aid of 100 colonies in July and August last, by the feeding of extracted honey being placed by the bees in combs built out the previous season. The cappings of the comb came out white and the section clean, contrary to expectations, and best of all, the price realized was five times that paid for the extracted honey, fancy comb being at a premium.

A Paris journal says that a French scientist is trying to make bees manufacture medicated honey in a variety of flavors for the cure of various diseases. He keeps the bees under glass, so that they can get honey only from flowers especially chosen.

By the different kinds of honey thus produced, influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma and many other ills are said to be readily if indirectly reached, and while the palate of the weakened invalid and the stubborn child is tickled he is being surreptitiously cured.

San Francisco's health board, in its war upon impure food, has already found 1300 dealers in impure canned and jarred fruits and other articles. Much of this is honey, which is chiefly glucose. Arrests are impending.

A shipment from Santa Paula to South America includes flour, honey and dried apricots.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30, 1896.

### TO THE BEE-KEEPERS:

Due to a seeming extreme provocation there appeared in the last issue of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL a reference to Geo. W. Brodbeck that has been construed as a reflection on his character. After due consideration we now recognize the fact that an injustice has been done him, and we hereby desire to express our regrets for the whole, and as Mr. Brodbeck is willing to "forgive and forget," we trust the bee-keepers will do the same.

B. S. K. BENNETT,  
GEO. W. BRODBECK.

[I have much pleasure in stating to my friends that all differences heretofore existing between Mr. Brodbeck and myself have been most pleasantly explained, it being my desire to be friendly to my neighbor.—  
ED.]



### A Honey-Bean.

BY GEO. W. MASON.

I am the owner of one hundred stands of honey-bees. This has been an extremely poor season—some of my colonies, which were light in the spring, not making sufficient honey to carry them through the season.

While in Santa Ana two years ago this fall I saw some large beans at a grocery store. I put three of them in my pocket and planted them, either the last of September or the first of October, and to my surprise they grew all winter; while the freezing killed all other beans, and even peas, it did not effect the new bean. I observed that my bees were working upon the flowers continually. They grew all winter and late in the spring. I pulled them up in the spring, gathered the seed and planted them. They came up nicely, but as soon as it got hot in the season they withered and died. I sent to Santa Ana this fall and got 65 pounds which planted  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres adjoining my apiary; they are up nicely and I am thoroughly satisfied that my bees will make enough to live on, and I think a surplus.

I have given to other apiarists samples of the beans for testing.

I would advise any apiarist who is so situated to test this bean; it is called the Broad Windsor.

By addressing Elmer Mason, Santa Ana, Cal., you can get the address of the merchant selling them.

Moreno, Cal., September 23, 1896.

P. S.—Inclosed find sample of bean; plant in rows three feet apart and one bean in hill two feet apart.

### Our Advertisers.

With pleasure we introduce to our readers new advertising friends of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Though new to the paper and some of our readers, they are old, true and well tried firms of the business world:

*P. H. Mathews* has a paint made of pure white lead and linseed oil that is just the material for a bee-hive covering.

*Johnson, Carvell & Co.* is a firm of the highest standing, well connected in the East, and must be very successful, as their interest show. Having handled the goods of the Armour Packing Company, Ameri-

can Cereal Company, New York Condensed Milk Company, Royal Baking Powder and others, for many years, are surely in shape to do good work in the handling of honey.

*F. W. Braun & Co.*, all should know, wants beeswax; so don't forget to write for prices, as this house is A 1 for business.

*Haas, Baruch & Co.* enjoy the confidence of many large bee men: handle large amounts of honey and wax. With their extensive wholesale business, are a great help to producers.

Reader it will be good policy to correspond with our advertisers. Arrange for deals now while you have the time, as soon harvesting will begin and you will be too busy. Make honey while the sun shines.

### Only a Man.

BY CHAS. A. PEASE.

FRIEND B——: In the hurry of other affairs, it had slipped my mind, till almost too late, that my subscription to our BEE JOURNAL had run its sands of life, and unless speedily rejuvenated, would soon pass into fathomless oblivion, and consequently I should lose my next number to the Journal if I didn't "get a hustle on." Do I want it any longer? *You bet!* and as long as it is published, if kept up to its present standard. Send 'er right along, and when the good Lord (and McKinley) lets me get the price, you'll get it; and when it "runs down" again—my subscription, I mean—don't bother to ask if I want the JOURNAL any longer, just send it right along. I'll tell you quick enough when the time comes that I don't want it any longer, and till I do, never stop it unless I get so far behind that you don't want to trust me any longer.

I am not within "shutin" distance of a single swarm of bees this year, but I can't do without the bright little PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, and I wouldn't if I could, for is it not "our paper," and if we *don't* uphold it, who'll look out for our interests if we don't look out for ourselves? Keep up your grit, old friend, there are plenty of us will stand by you. A. I. R., G. W. Y., and the whole "kit and caboodle" of 'em seem possessed of an insatiable desire to get you down and "ride your neck" even like unto the festive "scorcher" on a triple tandem, but there's lots of us who know you that will stand up and speak our little piece that B. S. K. B. is a **Man!** with a big M to commence it with, and an exclamation point after it. So stay with it old man, and as long as there is "sand in our craw," or an appreciation of it in other people, we'll hurrah for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, "Our Paper!"

Monrovia, Cal., Dec. 14, 1896.



## The Topics of a Bee Paper.

BY MRS. WM. LITTLEJOHN.

We have just received a copy of your "BEE JOURNAL," and think it a most delightful paper. It is just what we need: a paper adapted to the methods necessary for successful apiculture on this coast. Although I cannot think it wise to be quite so limited in topics of general information, as Mr. Connelly seems to wish, it seems to me a man who is indebted for every moment of security and prosperity he enjoys, to the influence of religion, should not begrudge it an opportunity to go hand in hand in every undertaking. The bridge that will carry us over safely is not to be despised. And I am glad you intend to make it a paper of more general interest, and not like my three-year old daughter's recipe book. She takes a small Bible and reads: a cup of sugar, a cup of sugar, and a cup of sugar; and that is her idea of a cake. But we all know that other condiments are necessary to make it a toothsome dainty, delightful to all.

I wonder if you could use the following: If you could see the expression of bliss depicted on my girl's countenance at the mention of "honey candy," you would see if every mother in the land would not prefer "ten cents worth" of strained honey to the "ten cents worth" of cheap candy children are so partial to enjoy:

I boil a cupful of pure extracted honey until it will harden when dropped in cold water, then add a small piece of butter, a little vanilla or lemon extract; let it boil a moment; turn on a greased platter, and when partially cold pull it until quite light. That it makes some very dauby faces, hands and aprons I do not deny. A little water will correct all that, and it produces no disordered stomachs, which has been my experience.

An old "bee-man" gave me the following, as an excellent remedy for croup or croupy colds: For an infant, take a little honey in a spoon, just a *dust* of cayenne pepper, and give to the child. The pepper will cut the phlegm or mucus in the throat, and the honey prevents any ill effect of the pepper in their tiny stomachs.

When my children have taken bad colds I take quite a pinch of yerba santa leaves, and boil it in a cup of water until there is about a tablespoonful left. I then strain and add a cupful of honey, boil to a thick syrup or candy, according to the child. The candy lasts longer with my girl. A cup of tea of yerba santa taken on retiring, will relieve a pretty severe cold.

Do not pour honey on mush or bread when eaten with milk. Take a little honey in the spoon, then dip up the bread or mush

and milk, and it is delicious, and does not make the milk "sympy" and sickish to taste.

Salinas, Cal., November 1st, 1896.

## Prolificness of Young Queens.

BY W. A. WEBSTER.

In the consideration of our subject, productiveness of young queens, one might well first determine what may be styled a queen.

In the last few years of commercial bee-keeping, a desire to realize profitable results has turned the attention of apiarists to improvement of existing strains, or creation of new, by the use of imported stock. This fad, like many of the later-day happenings, has given up a class to breeders who, catering to a vulgar taste for cheap queens, produce by mechanical appliances, so to speak. Now these one dollar or less *things* have been hawked about the country, being messengers for the dissemination of disease and enfeebled constitutions. No matter how young, do not look to them for prolific or productive qualities. In our opinion the first year with queens in this climate covers the greatest period of her large per cent of usefulness. We read of instances where queens of two years or more exhibit productiveness.

Without markings, no certainty is had in determining the age of queens, owing to the fact of supersedure. I believe that many are led to erroneous conclusions as to the personale and value of any given queen.

Out of the many thousands of queens working in California, how much data have we to determine their age? We are of the opinion that supersedure more often occurs than the majority of bee-keepers suppose, and vigor and productiveness of a thought to be an old queen is really only the result and effect of an instinctive following out of a natural law, and one of the only two methods of obtaining productive vigorous queens, viz., superseding.

In a case of natural swarming, we mark a large production of brood and honey which often continues to the end of the season, at which time it is found that our queen has spent her vital force. So if successful wintering be desired, re-queening becomes necessary. I question, Mr. Editor, whether the first few months witnesses the zenith of her usefulness; but by results we are led to conclude that the highest point in productive qualities is only reached at a period which we shall style middle life.

There are only two means, as we have indicated, of obtaining profitable queens, viz., natural swarming or a superseding impulse, when deprived of the queen, both of which



being in line of the instinct of perpetuation of the race.

To increase, multiply, and thus replenish the earth, each after its kind, proper selection for good qualities, propagation by natural law only secures hearty, vigorous and productive queens, more noticeably so in the early stages or months of her existence. Judging from all data at hand, personally, we must conclude that queens are more productive in the front half of their stage of existence, hence the facts augur well for the productiveness of young queens.

Pylema, Kern Co., Cal.

### That New "Union" Scheme.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

I have just read in the *American Bee Journal*, on page 790, a most dastardly attack on the general manager of the old Union. The writer has not manhood enough to sign his name and so calls himself "Union." The scheme no doubt is to break into the Union treasury and appropriate the money it has accumulated for the defense of its members in their lawful rights, and as they think that the present manager stands in the way of their "scheme," they attempt to assassinate him—morally.

After having manfully stood by the bee-keepers for twelve years, and won every case defended by the Union in the courts of the land, it is shameful to persecute him in the way Mason, York, and Root are doing. It is simply contemptible.

The idea that he must now be pitched out of office at their instigation, simply because he pointed out the weakness and incompleteness of the constitution adopted at Lincoln, Neb., is a disgrace to bee-keepers. They cannot point to anything he has done, except to his credit, and so they make a subterfuge of the matter that he is now living in California, and not in Chicago. Do they not know that about one-fourth of the members of the present Union are located in California?

By the way, I remember that over a year ago the *American Bee Journal* suggested that Mr. Newman should go to California, the land of "climate and flowers," for his health and that of his family. Was it desired to get him away from Chicago for the purpose of making the present excuse?

The most cruel stab of all, is the reflection upon the honesty of the general manager—by suggesting that the votes must be prevented from passing through his hands (as usual), to be counted by the returning board. It seems not to be enough to insinuate that he must not be any longer trusted with the funds of the Union, but also that

he is not even honest enough to receive the votes and pass them over to the usual committee to count and certify as to who is elected. The only reason that can be given for thus casting a suspicion is that he has dared to show the faultiness of the proposed constitution. We should be glad to have him watch our interests, and it shows that he is "the right man in the right place." Let the bee-keepers see to it that their deep-laid scheme is frustrated and let the Union go on as it has in the past, winning laurels for our pursuit.

If we had no funds in the treasury they would not be so anxious to amalgamate: who gave them the right to copy the name—Bee-Keepers Union, when one by such name already existed and was honoring it by winning lawsuits everywhere?

My advice to every member of the Union is to vote against the amalgamation at the coming election.

National City, Cal., December 16th, 1896.

### Eucalyptus Blooming from October to March.

MR. B. S. K. BENNETT:

*Dear Sir*—If you judge it proper to insert the following in the next issue of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, I would be much obliged:

My object is to seek information in an attempt to improve bee-forage. I have noticed some eucalyptus trees bloom very freely, whilst others of the same species and in the same grove or row bring forth little or no bloom. They are generally *eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum).

Now, I would like to learn from some experienced person if a non-blooming eucalyptus could not be made fruitful, so to speak, by grafting it from its more floriferous neighbors. If such be the case I would like to know by what method and at what season such grafting should be done.

The eucalyptus is a peculiar tree, and the ordinary methods and time might not be suitable. It would seem that they have not got over their Australian habit of commencing spring in October.

I am convinced that a grove of eucalyptus, all blooming as freely as we see some specimens do, from October to March, would greatly assist the bees. A dozen large blossoms will frequently yield a teaspoonful of nectar.

If convenient, please notify me if above is desirable for publication.

Yours for improvement,

INEXPERIENCE.

Martinez, Sept. 30, 1896.



## Beeswax and Its Care.

BY E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

Moses has written that in his time the apothecaries made ointments, and the tabernacle was lighted with candles, so we may reasonably presume that wax was in as common use as honey 1400 years before Christ.

The bee-keeper of today is not interested in the ancient use of wax, but in the best way to extract it, and secure the product in such condition that it will command the highest market price. I have not tried any of the various inventions on the market for wax extracting, but have worked it out with some appliance of my own. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the various devices used, and I shall confine myself to those that I have found best adapted to the work.

Where fire is used for heat I have found nothing better than a bright, clean can; into this place the comb and cover all with water. Over the combs place a piece of perforated metal; weight the covering, so as to keep the combs down. As the wax melts skim it off until there is no longer any wax floating on the surface. This gives you all of the wax. By removing as fast as melted, the dirt is not dissolved and does not stain the wax. The skimmings should be kept hot until the wax can be strained, when the clean wax should be covered tight, to keep out the bees, and set in the sun, that the wax may cool very slowly and the dirt in the wax be given time to separate and settle to the bottom. When cool, the bottom of the cake can be scraped off and, if necessary, the cake re-melted. In this method care should be taken that the wax does not at any time approach the boiling point, boiling-heat stains the wax and may cost you your home, if the operation is carried on in your kitchen range. With sun-heat the situation is altogether different; here the

sun melts the combs and the wax is carried off as fast as melted. No excessive heat, no stain, no danger from fire; simply put in your old combs and the sun does the rest.

I am using a sun extractor of my own invention, but I have produced just as nice wax with an extractor made from an old coal oil can and two lights of glass, total cost 25 cents. In the extractor that I use the sun's heat melts the comb as it lays exposed on the wire screen, while an additional exposure below and in front keeps the bottom hot as well. As fast as the wax melts it flows into an outside receptacle where it cools. This works automatically and gives as bright wax from old dirty, mouldy combs as from the nicest cappings, the only difference is in the color, the old comb producing a darker, richer yellow.

Nothing takes up and holds fast to dirt like wax; for this reason the wax should always be wrapped up in paper and placed where the mice and rats will not have access to it, until sufficient has accumulated to ship.

I think the whole matter might be summed up in: don't get the wax too hot; remove as soon as melted; keep everything clean.

Mountain Bloom Apiary, Murphys, Cal.,  
December 16, 1896.

## A Grave Mistake.

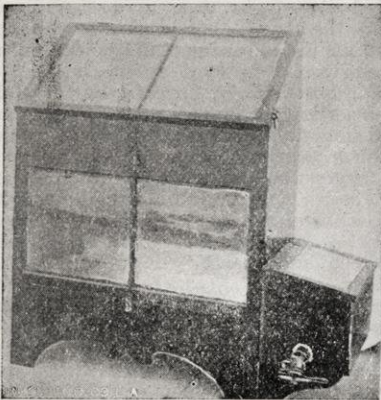
BY W. D. FRENCH.

The action taken by the North American Bee-keepers Association at Lincoln, Neb., relative to amalgamation with the Bee-keepers Union, is suggestive that there are other reasons connected with the affair other than mutual beneficiary which ought to exist under such circumstances.

The North American Bee-keepers Association having exhausted its material interest to maintain itself, now seeks to cooperate with the Union, and presents it with a constitution which, if ratified, would ultimately place the Union in the hands of those who have so vigorously advocated its adoption.

While California represents a majority of Union members, and many of them twenty times greater in the production of honey, yet to adopt the articles of association as presented, would place the proposed Union in the hands of the executive, virtually disbaring the entire membership of this State from a voice. A forerunner of this statement has been manifested by the remarks of Editor Root, in *Gleanings*, on page 826, intimating a scheme for displacing one of its most worthy officers, Thomas G. Newman.

To consolidate the two associations under the proposed constitution would not in any manner benefit the present Union, neither are bee-keepers clamoring to bring about such a result. A reorganization, however,





embracing the marketing of honey throughout the United States, acting in conjunction with the State organizations, would, in my opinion, eradicate adulteration, and dispense with that element which has been so offensive to bee-keepers, namely, commission men.

National City, Cal.

### Increasing the Consumption of Honey.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

This subject has been discussed in various ways, and many methods presented. There are, however, several points to be considered; first of all, the marketing of the product, which can be measured only by organization, securing a unity of action throughout the United States.

If the North American Bee-keepers Association, instead of changing its name, with the object of absorbing the Union, under the pretext of fighting adulteration, would have formulated a plan embracing the marketing of honey, thus preventing middlemen from participation, there would have been no adulterations to fight, and nearly every member of the Union, and especially every producer of honey, would have accepted such a proposition.

When bee-keepers of the United States are thoroughly organized and in a manner to dispose of their own product, there will be little doubt as to the improved condition of the honey-market, and a large improvement in its consumption.

A president or general manager of such a combination, to see that a proper distribution is made, and each city or local branch to look after its own district in the disposal of honey, and in a manner hereinafter specified.

Extracted honey should be put up in small packages, bearing label of the apiarist who produced it. Not only does this method entirely obliterate the mischievous and unlawful practice of adulteration, but places the product before the consumer, direct from the apiarist, and in such packages that meet the approval of the purchaser.

Great care should prevail in the ripening of honey, which should be performed by the bees, thus retaining its flavor and consistency, which will add to its consumption.

There are thousands of people who love honey, and are able to procure it, but neglect to do so for the reason it has not been properly brought to their notice.

The butcher, with his several wagons, reminds his customers he has meat for their dinner. The vegetable vender also puts in his appearance, while the milkman, to whom all greet with joy. "All of these men are fixtures" indispensable; and so it would be

with the honey man, once established, always to remain; which means, pure and unadulterated honey, and a tenfold added consumption.

National City, Cal.

### Getting a Force of Bees Before the Honey Flow.

BY A. B. MELLEEN.

The above question is fully answered in a general way in any good text book on bee culture. But there are local conditions arising occasionally which makes a local article not only desirable, but of especial value to the bee-keepers of that particular locality. As this article is intended to meet conditions now present in Southern California, the writer will try to make it apply to the situation here, then if it fits some other locality so much the better; as owing to the great loss of business the past season there are plenty of empty combs on hand. I should say that the first thing to be done is to get the combs ready for the bees; this can be done by going over the dry combs carefully and cutting out all of the drone comb and fitting pieces of worker comb in its place. No fear of making drone cells too scarce, the bees will find places to build all the drone cells they need, then level the combs to  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness either with a sharp knife or comb leveller. If the septum is not in the center of the frame cut the comb from the wood and push the comb to its proper place, and secure it with threepenny wire nails pushed through the frame, first making the holes with a small bradawl.

The next thing is to get the bees to cover the combs. In most localities in Southern California, if the season is favorable, the bees can be increased very rapidly early in the season, and with empty combs or full sheets of foundation, swarms can be made and built up in time to do good work when the general honey flow commences. With me the following plan has worked very satisfactory: As soon as the bees get to raising brood freely, I spread the brood nest by inserting an empty comb in the brood nest, next to the comb containing pollen; if the swarm is strong, two combs can be put in, one on each side of the brood nest, but always next to the frame containing the pollen, which is the outside of the brood nest. As soon as these combs are filled with eggs more can be put in until the hive is filled with brood, which will soon be the case if the queen is a good one. If a queen does not raise brood freely after giving her a fair chance, replace her with a young queen. I secure early queen cells by simply taking the queen and part of the brood away from the colony that I wish to raise queens



from, putting her in a new location and letting her fill her hive with bees again. By cutting some holes in the combs containing eggs a nice lot of queen cells can be secured with very little trouble. When they are capped cut them out and insert one or two in a card of brood, and hang them in the hive where the queen cells were built, put on an extra story to hold them if necessary, the bees will fasten them securely in a few hours, and not tear them down as is sometimes the case if given to a strange colony. Now you are ready to divide your bees. In the middle of the day go to those hives that are well filled with brood and bees, take one or two frames of hatching brood with the adhering bees, place them in a hive, give them one of the frames of brood with the queen cells (don't shake it), and a frame of honey, hang in an empty comb or two, which will do just as well as a division board in this climate, then put more empty combs in the hives where the brood was taken from, repeating this process until the season is well advanced. As the young queens begin to lay, I give them a frame or two of hatching brood, which provides the hive with plenty of nurse bees. Give her empty combs or full sheets of foundation, and a hive full of bees will be the result in a surprisingly short space of time. I have frequently taken one or two combs of brood each week from a strong colony that was working in sections, and could not see that it made any difference in the amount of surplus honey stored. If some of the newly made swarms desert their combs, change places with some old swarm, the queen will hold the bees moved with her, while the field bees coming home will stock the hive set on their old stand. My plan contemplates having the bees ready to divide just before and during the swarming season, as at that time they are more inclined to accept a new location. With the hives filled with brood and the combs of honey taken away and stored in the honey house, or hung in supers over strong colonies as will be found necessary as the empty combs are placed in the hives. A great many queen cells can be made use of during the swarming season which would be lost if natural swarming was depended upon. The early queens are very desirable in working for comb honey, as they will seldom cast a swarm during their first season. Do not hang frames with only starters in them, where the brood combs are taken out, as the bees will nearly always fill them with drone combs just before and at the swarming season. A natural swarm will build nice worker combs if hived only on starters, provided they do not become queenless. Of course a card of brood and one of honey must be given a natural swarm to start housekeeping with. I know that some of my queen rearing friends will differ with

me in the manner of getting early queen cells, but anyone is at liberty to use the Doolittle or Atchley plans (both are good), but my general plan is to get a lot of brood ready to take advantage of the extra cells built by the earliest swarming colonies.

Acton, Cal., Dec. 2, 1896.

## Bee-keepers' Paradise.

BY JNO. G. COREY.

About the first of October of the present year, I was called upon to visit Bakersfield in Kern county, this State, and as both Superior Judge and the attorney with whom I had business were out of town attending to their political fences, I had a few days' leisure time on my hands. I called upon the editor of the *Californian*, who directed me to the premises of a bee-keeper, Mr. Geo. Frye, living two miles out of town.

I walked out there, taking a good look at the flora along the wayside, and was agreeably surprised to see so fine a variety of fall-bloom. Golden rod was to be found everywhere, not only along the roadside, but along the banks of the irrigating ditches and upon the headlands and waste places, on the river banks, and in fact, everywhere it was possible for to take root.

The wild sunflower, Jamestown weed and many other plants of minor value, were to be found in profusion everywhere. I looked over Mr. Frye's apiary with him and his bees were busy bringing in vari-colored pollen, and were actually gathering honey at the rate of a pound or over daily per colony.

I visited the alfalfa fields and found them swarming with bees, and on passing through a cornfield where pumpkins were growing with the corn, I found every pumpkin blossom had a bee in it, wallowing in golden pollen.

This being so late in the season, and to see bees gaining in weight and storing so much pollen was truly a revelation to me. Upon inquiry I found that this off-year over 100 tons of comb honey of a very fair quality had been made in this vicinity the present year. The samples shown me satisfied me that the Bakersfield region was truly a bee-keeper's paradise, and that parties looking for locations would do well to bear this location in mind.

The many off-years and perplexing moves and feedings we have gone through in Southern California admonish us to look carefully before deciding upon a location for an apiary.

Santa Paula, Dec. 22, 1896.





## CHAPTER II.

BASIL was removed from the apiary by Fred and John, taken to the house in an unconscious condition. A doctor being sent for, soon arrives, but dispairs for Basil's life. His ability is heavily taxed, but proves successful, as next morning Basil revives, and soon being able to talk tells of his adventure with the Gypsies and of the rescue and re-capture of Nellie, which of course creates no little excitement, for as yet the detectives have not been heard from. Mr. Comblin notifies the sheriff and asks for a posse to come to the house for directions. In a short time the posse arrives. Basil gives descriptions and location of the camp, and the posse takes up the chase, accompanied by Fred and John. Fred soon returns with the intelligence to the effect that the Gypsies have broken camp and no one seems to know of the direction they had taken. The posse, however, had a clew that a caravan has passed westward, and were following the clew. The posse returned the next day on their way east. They had heard of a Gypsy caravan being seen at Tatumga, having discarded the other clew as false. Basil has now recovered sufficiently to return home, and next morning takes the train, and arriving at his destination is met by his father with a carriage, which was arranged for previously. On driving up the cañon his father says, "Look there! Basil, what is that rustling in the brush over there." Just then a dark-looking woman emerges from the brush with a pail in her hand and makes her way down to water. Basil instantly recognizes her one of the Gypsy guards of Nellie, though does not mention the fact to his father, but alights from the carriage, leaving his father to hold the horses, starts to climb a little hill close to the road. On reaching the top, his gaze is rivited on the peculiar sight of a full-fledged Gypsy encampment, with covered wagons and tents, the camp being located in a sort of recess in a lofty bluff; that is, the bluff penning in the camp on three sides, leaving a passage-way of only about fifty feet, which was some little ways from

the camp. He noticed also on the side of the bluff, far back in the recess, is a cave, and picturing to himself a miserable prison of a beautiful captive, Nellie Comblin. While musing he discovers to the right of this recess an apiary of about fifty hives just about 200 feet away, and a thought flashes through his mind and he exclaims aloud, "Unaided by other human hand, I will re-capture fair Nellie." With this he returns to the carriage, and explains to his father the sight of a small apiary. The father is suprised at the intelligence, having never before heard of the apiary in that locality.

That evening, it being moonlight, Basil takes the favorite saddle horse for a little ride, he explains to his folks; he makes the way down the cañon to the apiary's location, tying his horse, enters the apiary and begins an inspection. The apiary is grown to weeds, which nearly hide the hives. Approaching a hive, he lifts a cover, when a sight meets his gaze that is staggering, for there are bees twice the size of those that he has been accustomed to, and, as he looks, the full meaning comes to him that they are the Giant Bees of India, otherwise known as the terrible bees of India, of which there was talk of importing years ago. But as these bees were terrible stingers, and had been known to have killed several people who happened to approach their nest, in their native country, Basil has thought that the idea of importation had been dropped. Still here were surely some before him; however he did not think of all this while holding the cover, for those fighters were on the alert, and before he could drop the cover they pitched into him and away he went. After a while he returns, and, providing himself with a long pole, he now tips over a couple of hives and the covers off of three, for his intentions were to get the bees robbing next day; then going to his horse he mounts and rides home, feeling very pleased with the night's work, and singing praises for the Giant Bees of India.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

I wish to move my bees a short distance. How can it be done without losing bees?—  
A. J. R.

Moving bees short distances without any loss can be accomplished by the moving of the hive night or morning half a foot at a time, or they may be moved a mile or so away, left there several days, and then moved to the new location.

What is the best location for bees, sun or shade?—B. C.

Bees do best in the sun, though shade is advisable in the hotter part of the day. Best to have hives set where they get the sun morning and evening, shaded in the middle of the day.

How are skunks and foxes that eat bees from the hive entrance gotten rid of?—  
C. A. B.

Strychnine some comb honey, bury just under the ground where the animals have been digging. Their next visit they will invariably find the sweets that they were not looking for.

Which is the cheaper hive to use, the common or "dove-tailed"?

The first cost of the common hive is about sixty cents; nailed up ready for the bees, \$1.00. The "dove-tailed" hive, about \$1.50. One will use two of the common hives in the use of one "dove-tailed" hive. Then the joints of the common hive will spring apart after less than a year's use, and the circulation of air thus retards the building of comb, also keeps a larger force of bees in the hive to keep up the warmth necessary for the building of comb and the ripening of the honey. The frames of the common hive require more time to handle, and the cheap hive is a great harbor for the bee-moth, while the "dove-tailed" practically excludes this pest.

### Planting Honey-Bearing Trees.

BY L. B. DICKINSON.

Bee-keepers, why not plant more honey-bearing trees? the cassia or, so-called by some, ponchana tree. This tree yields a fair amount of honey, and apparently the dry seasons seem to have no effect on the flow of honey which is gathered from this tree. I am not writing from hear-say, but from my own observation, as we have these trees on our place. They thrive well in almost any kind of soil. Here they are in a hard clay or adobe. The more top you can grow on your tree the more spikes of fine, large yellow blossoms you will have, and of course

the greater amount of honey to be gathered. There is as much honey or nectar in one bloom as a bee can well carry at once. The tree continues to bloom well into the fall or autumn, thereby, according to my belief of affairs relating to honey-bearing or producing plants and trees, making it a fairly profitable tree to plant for the production of honey, and of course this is what we are looking for. The more honey the more money, or the better we feel when the crop is gathered. So cheer up, fellow bee-keepers, and plant something that will stand dry weather, and at the same time will fill your supers with a fine quality of honey. If you have not got a place to plant such trees as this try and persuade your neighbor to do so, as this tree is a beautiful thing when in bloom and swarming with our fine Italians gathering up its nectar.

I will supply seed from these trees to bee-keepers only, in limited amounts, so they may try the merit of this tree in places which may prove to be drier than in Los Banos, Cal.

September, 1896.

### The Forest.

BY CECIL WEST.

I.

In a shady wood where the giant trees  
With their lofty tops pierce the heavens  
high,  
And the brooklet murmuring to the wind  
As it passes on to the restless sea,  
Is the place where I long to dwell in ease,  
Without for tomorrow a hope or a sigh;  
And in my prayers I sincerely pray:  
"O, God, in the forest let me live and  
die!"

II.

Where the wild deer roams o'er the mount-  
ains free,  
And the roughed grouse hoots from his  
perch on high,  
And the pigeon feeds on the madrone bud,  
And at night where the beasts scream  
savagely.  
Oh, that is the place where I long to be,  
Without for tomorrow a hope or a sigh;  
And in my prayers I sincerely pray:  
"O, God, in the forest let me live and  
die!"

III.

In a little hut which I could call home,  
Surrounded by millions of busy bees,  
I long to retreat from the haunts of man  
And dwell 'neath the shade of the wide  
spreading trees.  
Oh that is the place where I long to be,  
Without for tomorrow a hope or a sigh;  
And in my prayers I sincerely pray:  
"O, God, in the forest let me live and  
die!"



## BEEES ON THE DESERT.

A Mule that Founded a Large Apiary and  
is now Educating a Young Lady.

BY SKYLARK.

### CHAPTER IV.

I backed out of the cave slowly—keeping my eyes on "Old Nick" as I retreated—but finally turn and ran, and would have pitched headforemost out of the entrance if Dick had not caught me in his arms and carried me down to the shade of a tree, for he saw I was covered with sweat, and my clothes were actually steaming.

"Why, grandpa, what's the matter," cried Mr. Lawrence.

"Well, that cave is worth \$500, but is in the hands of "Old Nick," himself.

"What!" cried Mr. Lawrence and Dick, simultaneously.

"His eyes were four big, blazing balls of fire, that would melt a bar of Damascus steel, or a California miser's heart."

"Uncle, I'll bet that grandpa has seen two California lions in there. They have a fashion of lying just in that way—one's head on top of the other's, and it would look in the dark as one head with four eyes. There is another entrance to the cave and I will find it.

I told you so! I found it—found the tracks of the lions going in and out. I blocked up their run-way, and will kill them both before 10 o'clock tomorrow."

"Well, grandpa, what are your plans now?" asked Mr. Lawrence.

"In the first place, buy this cave for Daisy—buy an acre of ground—making the main entrance the center of the acre. Then get from San Diego 100 hives and 50 cases of cans—both for extracted honey—all for Daisy. Everything I need will probably cost \$175, but I will take more honey from the cave than will pay the bill, and she will have quite an apiary, besides; will you advance her the money for a few weeks?"

"Oh, certainly; but why buy the cave when we can get its contents probably for nothing?"

"I want the cave for a great breeding nest, where you can come and get brood or honey at any time of year, and it will be worth \$200 annually, for that purpose."

"All right, grandpa, we will drive over and see Mr. Jones."

"Friend Jones, I want to buy that bee cave of yours, over on the mountain side."

"Oh, well, you can have that for nothing."

"But I want to *buy it*—an acre of land around the mouth of the cave."

"Well, if you *must buy* it, you can have the acre for \$5."

"I will give you \$25 and call here at ten o'clock tomorrow and take you and your lady over to the Squire's, and have the deed made. Good bye!"

"Dick," said Mr. Lawrence as we drove along, "have the men load the wagon and trail wagon with wheat this evening, and start them to the city by daylight tomorrow—10 mules mind you. Grandpa and I will follow the day after, as I want him to buy what he wants himself."

In two weeks we were back and hard at work. Dick had made a large solar extractor, as per instructions, and had cut down the entrance to the cave, so we could walk in and out.

"Dick, did you ever transfer bees?"

"Y-e-s—that is I started with them, but only got about a mile, when one of the boxes 'busted'—or all of them—and the horses kicked 'the stuffin' out' of that wagon, and I found myself standing on my head in the next village contemplating the surrounding country."

"Well, bring that three-foot board into the cave, and I will show you another kind of transferring." Now, we will drive the bees up with the smoker, and cut down the brood, as near as we can, the size of the frame. Then carry that out to the table under the tree. Watch me complete this frame, and then pitch in yourself. First cut a lot of bailing wire exactly one inch longer than the frame. One end of the wire—half an inch—is bent with the plyers, at a right angle—in fact a little more than a right angle. Do likewise with the other end, and spring two of these wires on one side of the frame. Now turn the frame over and you are ready to put in your sheet of brood, which must fit tightly in the frame. Now you are ready to spring on two similar wires and your frame is ready to go to the hive. Be careful to have one sheet of very young larva or eggs in each hive, 1½-inch square of drone brood—no more. All the rest of the frames will be solid worker brood, and will give us tremendous large colonies."

"But, grandpa, are you going to give them no honey?" asked Mr. Lawrence who had watched every movement closely.

"Well, you see I have shaved into the honey slightly in some places, and there is much daubed over the combs; besides the bees will all be loaded down with honey. They will clean house tonight, and tomorrow many of them will be out in the fields gathering honey. Now, we will take this large tin pan—it will hold four or five pounds of bees—and get it full. Put on a super, Dick, to act as a funnel, and you will see how bees will slide out of a tin pan. Now, Dick, put on the cover—leaving an



opening to blow in a little smoke which will drive them all down among the combs. There, now, I will take off the super and you can slide off the cover slowly, so as to kill no bees, and our first colony is finished."

In four hours we had finished fifteen hives (all that were dry enough that day to handle) and then went to cutting down the honey, and filling the solar extractor. This was not a little plaything, such as bee-keepers now use for rendering wax, but an old-fashioned California solar *honey* extractor. It was half octagon, lined with tin, and would hold a 1000 pounds of honey. A rack was fitted in half way down, on which was spread clean barley sacks—cut open. Upon these sacks was piled the honey, and it was covered with glass. The sun soon sent the honey and wax through the sacks—the honey to the bottom and the wax on top of it. In the evening the wax would be cool enough to draw off the honey from beneath, and then *it* could be broken up, washed and put away. The drone comb and all fragments of brood we packed in a barrel to be rendered into wax, after we were through with the honey.

The next day Mr. Lawrence helped us, while Mrs. Lawrence and Daisy watched every movement with great interest and many questions. Daisy, especially, was very inquisitive—wishing to handle everything—and was much in the way. At length in lifting a piece of brood she got stung, and began to cry.

"Well, little girl," said Dick, "I told you to keep back, or you would get stung, and now you've got it."

"Look here, cousin Dick," cried Daisy between her sobs, "grandpa says these are all my bees—the whole of them—and if *my own* bees have not the right to sting me, I'd like to know whose bees have—not your's anyhow!"

In a little more than a week we had taken out of that cave \$275 worth of honey, \$75 in wax, and 83 hives of broods and bees, and left *in* it more than one third of its contents. Then Dick built up the mouth with a strong wall of stone, only leaving sufficient room at the top for the free ingress and egress of the bees. In two days more we removed the bees to their new home—a quarter of a mile in the rear of the Lawrence residence.

As we sat on the portico in the evening, I said, "Well, little bee-keeper, you have now a good start in your business. You have an apiary of 83 hives—full of brood up to top bars—well worth now—just at the commencement of the honey flow, \$5 each, or \$415 in all. Then you have \$288 in honey, and \$75 in wax, or \$778 in all. After paying your pa what he has advanced, you will have in value over \$600, with a good

prospect of getting from \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of honey within three months. You must yet have an extractor and two large tanks to hold extracted honey. But my work is done, and I must leave you all tomorrow, with a thousand thanks, and ten thousand blessings on the heads and hearts that saved my life!

"Not tomorrow, grandpa; wait a day longer. Ma, what do you say to you and Daisy going into the city to spend a week with aunt Lucy?"

"Oh, I should be delighted! It will be so much more comfortable, grandpa, to go in the carriage."

"Yes," but Ebenezer-Asbestos-Fireproof—

"Oh I have provided for him. The wagon will go in loaded with wheat, wax and honey, and Ebenezer can walk behind to oversee the whole business."

"So we don't part tomorrow, grandpa, and you will have time to tell us how we are to get the honey out of the combs,—do you melt it out like you did at the cave!"

"Oh, no, that is what the extractor is for. You take a frame of honey, and with a sharp knife shave off the capings or covers of the cells. Then you place the frames in the extractor and revolve it. This throws out all the honey on the outside of the combs. Then you reverse the combs, and throw out the honey from the other side."

"Then there's lots of work to be done?"

"Yes, and I know you can't do it."

"But I'll get pa to do it."

"Yes, get your pa to take your bees on the shares as it is called, for half the honey, wax and swarms, each party finding half the supplies needed, such as cases and cans, foundations, etc."

"Will you, pa?"

"Oh, yes; I will do whatever grandpa says is right."

"Well, you have made me so rich that I feel weighed down with the money, and I won't ask pa for any more nickels and dimes. Grandpa, I am going to try to be a good woman like my ma, and a good bee-keeper like you—that knows everything about bees."

"But nobody knows *everything* about bees, Daisy; I have much to learn yet."

"But how will I ever get to know as much about bees as you do, grandpa, for I *do* want to learn?"

"Well, my dear child, you must read the bee-books, and study the bees. It all will come to you gradually, and I expect to meet you at some of the great bee conventions, as a great producer of honey."

Here are a few extracts from Daisy's letter:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



## Editorial Comment.

### THE SUCCESS OF OUR JOURNAL



The success of our journal is now assured, and with a prosperous season in view, we know our readers will increase in number, and with this number comes the assured fact of a monthly illustrated paper, for which we know you all have long wished.

Now to make the paper lively and attractive, we wish the best of fresh, interesting news. Let all write short articles. Flood us with material and remember if you wish the paper to shine at best. Californians should keep their news for it, and not encourage Eastern papers in this, our own field, for their field is large enough already.

### PRICE OF HONEY ADVANCING.

The slow advance in the price of honey, when there was known to be no new crop, caused ye editor to learn the cause, and a little inquiry proved that there was none to handle that portion of the crop that was left. Consequently the grocers could not obtain a product easily, and soon there was no very great demand; for customers necessarily must see honey to prompt them in buying. Along about last September there was only two stores in Los Angeles that had any honey. This was a poor grade, and poorer shown. So your editor started a honey store of his own, putting extracted honey up in Mason jars and jelly tumblers, and making a nice display of comb. Soon there was a steady trade. The idea of the store was to show the grocers that it paid to hunt for and handle this product, and this it proved to do, for, soon many grocery stores were copying the honey store in the display of the bee-man's one great product, and now nearly every store in this large city handles more or less honey. Comb has been sold at these stores lately, in a wholesale way, as high as 13 cents a pound.

### THE TREATMENT OF T. J. NEWMAN,

General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers Union, by the Eastern papers and others, I cannot say is right. In fact their abrupt "set down" on him seems all pre-arranged, for it does not seem that his criticisms on the constitution of the new Bee-Keepers Union could have brought forth such a volley of antagonism. His work for the Union has been most satisfactory, although he attempted only one line of the work laid out for him: that of protect

ing bee-keepers in their pursuit. Now these complainers bring out the fact of his non-action on commission men and adulterators. Has not the manager done all he could? Bee-keepers don't want the world in one short period, and has not the manager done sufficient to warrant the belief that he will accomplish all in time? I hope all California members of the Bee-Keepers Union will vote for Mr. Newman's reelection.

### POLITICS AND BEES.

Once in four years we get politics—bees always—so I hope no one took offense at my political views in last issue; in fact I did not say a *word*, all that was in the issue was copied from other papers. I was then only a three-weeks' old silver man, having always been a republican. But feeling that we all needed more money, especially bee money, I gave both sides in hopes that more might vote for and get free silver, "without paying freight," as a Lancaster silver man said, who was trying to make a silver voter of a gold Lancaster man by trying to convince him that he would get the free silver, "*the government paying the freight.*"

Peace on earth and good will to all patrons of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, and may the year 1897 be one of the most prosperous to all interested in production of honey, wishing good times to the friends of the journal. The proprietors are looking forward to a large crop of honey and good prices which will go a great way to help the Bennett Bee-Hive Co., who have started out this season with good prospects of largely increasing the output of bee-hives and bee supplies, combined with dry seasons and hard times. The past four years the company with grit, pluck, hard work, and against great odds, have passed many difficulties and are now recognized, without doubt, to be the only factory today that is working in the interest of the bee-keepers which is appreciated by their increased patronage and support. Having increased their facilities in the factory, the company have also secured additional capital and assistance in the management of their growing business, and are very pleased to have this opportunity of introducing Mr. James R. Snow, who has become associated with the company. He brings with him large lumber and mercantile experience, having been many years with the Russ Lumber Mill Company, in Southern California. While he may be a stranger to some, he is well known by many friends of the Bennett Bee-Hive Co. as being a thorough man of business and unquestionable repute.

With the prospect of a rainy season before us, the outlook is certainly very encouraging to all interested in the little "busy bee." Godspeed to all good work.



## 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, 10@11; No. 1 white, 9@10; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 6@7; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted, white, 5@5½; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 23@25.

**LOS ANGELES.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 9@10; No. 1 white, 8@9; fancy amber, 8; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted, white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 20@22. Honey crop light, but no honey demand. None selling.

**CINCINNATI.**—*Honey.*—No. 1 white, 12@13; No. 1 amber, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted, amber, 5@7. Beeswax, 20@25.

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

**CLEVELAND.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 13@14; No. 1 white 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted, white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Beeswax is still scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

**CHICAGO.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 14; 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, 6@7; amber, 4½@5; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 25@26.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 13@14; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted, white 6@7; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25@27. Market dull on honey; beeswax in fair demand.

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

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted, white, 7@7½; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4½@5. Beeswax, 23@24. A better demand has prevailed, and Eastern honey moving better since the unfavorable crop reports from California, but actual trading is light.

## HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Simpson & Hack Fruit Co., 136 S. Los Angeles st.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO ILL.

L. A. Lamont, 43 South Water street.

R. A. Burnett, 163 South Water street.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

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.

## Sick Bee-keepers.

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

"It's a rare pleasure to find such a remedy."  
"No one could believe their wonderful healing powers, and so quickly too, without trying them."  
"Have used Yellowzones for a bilious and nervous headache that has been the bane of my existence for twenty years, and they knock it CLEAR TO THE HORIZON!"  
"Been laid up 6 months with rheumatism. Got more relief in 12 hours after taking your Yellowzones than from all else, though I am a skeptic and did not believe they could do it."

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

1 box of 18 tablets, by mail 25 cents. 6 boxes, \$1.00. Most orders are for 6 boxes. Let me at least send you an interesting circular.

W. B. HOUSE, M.D. Lock box 1. DETOUR, MICH.



# PRICE LIST OF BEE HIVES AND . . . BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Manufactured  
and Sold by

## The Bennett Bee Hive Co.

The only Factory  
On this Coast run by  
Practical Mechanics  
And Experienced  
Apiarists.

The only Specialty  
Bee Hive and  
Bee-Keepers' Supply  
Manufactory on the  
Pacific Coast.

Prices based on  
Goods delivered by  
Freight anywhere in  
The State of  
California.

We guarantee our  
Goods to prove  
Satisfactory or they  
Are returnable at  
Our Expense and  
Money refunded.

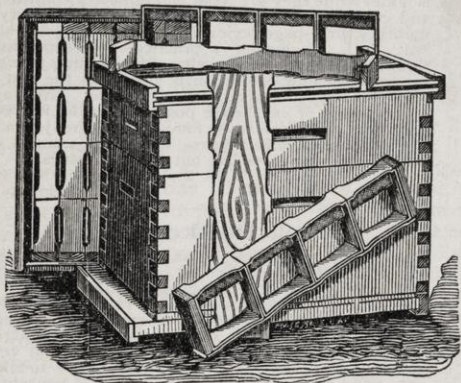
Our terms are cash  
With the order, at  
These prices.  
Orders should be  
Written plainly,  
Separate from letter.  
Have name and  
Address, postoffice,  
County and State.



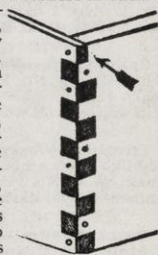
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MAIL, EXPRESS, RAILROAD OR BOAT

### The Dovetailed Hive



is famous the world over for ease in "putting up," time saving, its 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 rabet is nailed to the sides, thus making this formerly weak place strong—see cut. The bodies are hand-holed on four sides. 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 30 degrees cooler on hot days



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

No. 1 Dovetailed Hive, 1½ story, for comb honey, like one shown in cut. Includes a body with improved Hoffman thick top, frames and one division board, cover and bottom board, one super with follower and wedges, section holders, slotted sawed separators, sections, nails and foundation starters.

No. 1 E Dovetailed Hive, same as above, leaving out sections.

No. 2 Dovetailed Hive, 2 story for comb honey same as No. 1 but having 2 comb honey supers with sections, nails and foundation starters.

No. 2 E is No. 2 leaving out sections, including nails.

No. 3 Dovetailed Hive, 2 story for extracted honey, includes bottom, cover, 2 bottom, cover, 2 bodies, with Hoffman self-spacing frames, division boards, nails and foundation starters.

Prices for 8-frame size Dovetailed hive; size frame 9 1/8 x 17 5/8 with 19 in top bar, Hoffman self-spacing. Order by number. Carry out price.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>No. 1 .....</td><td>Nailed up, each, \$2.00</td><td>\$1.15</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 1E .....</td><td>" " " " 1.75</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2 .....</td><td>" " " " 2.50</td><td>1.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2E .....</td><td>" " " " 2.25</td><td>1.25</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 3 .....</td><td>" " " " 2.00</td><td>1.15</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 1 .....</td><td>" " " " 2.20</td><td>1.30</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 1E .....</td><td>" " " " 2.00</td><td>1.15</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2 .....</td><td>" " " " 2.70</td><td>1.65</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 2E .....</td><td>" " " " 2.50</td><td>1.50</td></tr> <tr><td>No. 3 .....</td><td>" " " " 2.20</td><td>1.30</td></tr> </table>	No. 1 .....	Nailed up, each, \$2.00	\$1.15	No. 1E .....	" " " " 1.75	1.00	No. 2 .....	" " " " 2.50	1.50	No. 2E .....	" " " " 2.25	1.25	No. 3 .....	" " " " 2.00	1.15	No. 1 .....	" " " " 2.20	1.30	No. 1E .....	" " " " 2.00	1.15	No. 2 .....	" " " " 2.70	1.65	No. 2E .....	" " " " 2.50	1.50	No. 3 .....	" " " " 2.20	1.30	In flat ready to nail, in lots of 10 to 50 hives, each
No. 1 .....	Nailed up, each, \$2.00	\$1.15																														
No. 1E .....	" " " " 1.75	1.00																														
No. 2 .....	" " " " 2.50	1.50																														
No. 2E .....	" " " " 2.25	1.25																														
No. 3 .....	" " " " 2.00	1.15																														
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No. 2 .....	" " " " 2.70	1.65																														
No. 2E .....	" " " " 2.50	1.50																														
No. 3 .....	" " " " 2.20	1.30																														

Prices for 10-frame size Dovetailed hive, same frame, no division. Order by number. Carry out price,

Remember these prices are the total cost delivered at your railway station. We pay the freight.



# Prices of Parts of the Dovetailed Hive

DELIVERED IN CALIFORNIA

## Order Parts by Number

No. 1	Body, 4 pieces, with the rabbets, each .....	8-FRAME	27c	10 FRAME	30c
No. 2	Body frames and Division Board, each .....	"	45c	"	50c
No. 3	Super, with flat tins, followers and wedges, each .....	"	16c	"	18c
No. 4	Super, complete, except sections, each .....	"	30c	"	35c
No. 5	Bennett's Ventilated Hive Cover, each .....	"	17c	"	20c
No. 6	Flat Cover, with end cleats, each .....	"	12c	"	15c
No. 7	Bottom Board, bee space and end cleats .....	"	12c	"	15c

### Brood Frames.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Common frames, 3/8x3/8 top bars .....	\$1 50	\$10 00
Thick top bars .....	1 50	13 00
Comb Guide, thick top .....	1 75	16 00
Hoffman Self Spacing .....	2 00	18 00
Thin-top Hoffman .....	1 50	13 00

### Super Furniture.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Sections, snow-white .....	\$ 50	\$3 50
Section holders .....	1 25	12 00
Sawed Separators, 4 1/2x18 .....	85	8 00
Sliced Separators, 3x18 .....	60	5 00
Pattern S ats .....	85	8 00

### Honey Tanks.

20-iron, iron band top and honey gate.

1-ton, holds 165 gals. ....	\$10 00
2-ton, holds 335 gals. ....	15 00
4-ton, holds 670 gals. ....	21 00
6-ton, holds 1006 gals. ....	30 00
8-ton, holds 1340 gals. ....	40 00

### 24-lb. Comb Honey Cases.

Made of soft white pine, and are beautiful to look at. 50,000 sold in '95, and customers happy. Small lots, 15 cents; with glass in flat, 100 lots, \$12; same in 1000 lots, \$110. Beware! Other firms' prices are lower because no glass is furnished.

### Extracted Honey Cases.

1 case of two 60-lb cans.....	\$ 75
1 case of twelve 10-lb. cans.....	1 50

### Honey Extractors.

Cowan Reversible	2-frame.....	\$13 00
	4-frame.....	24 00
	6-frame.....	30 00

### Solar Wax Extractors.

Small size .....	\$3 00
Large size .....	5 00

### Comb Foundation.

We have just fitted up a fine plant, and expect to make a very excellent article for little money.

Brood foundation, per lb.....	40c
Thin foundation, per lb.....	50c
Extra Thin foundation, per lb.....	25c

### Foundation from Wax Furnished us.

Brood foundation, per lb .....	10c
Thin foundation, per lb .....	20c
Extra Thin foundation, per lb .....	25c

### Zinc Honey Boards.

	For 10	Per 100
8-frame, unbound.....	\$1 50	\$13 00
10-frame, unbound.....	1 60	15 00
8-frame, wood-bound .....	2 20	19 00
10-frame, wood-bound .....	2 30	20 00

## Beekeepers' Supplies

	EACH	EACH
Clark's cold-blast smokers .....	\$ 60	50
Hot-blast smoker.....	1 25	10
Crane hot-blast smoker .....	1 75	60
Bingham honey knife .....	1 10	1 25
Section press.....	1 00	20
Foundation fastener—brood frames .....	20	25
Foundation fastener—sections.....	30	10
Bee veils—silk face .....	60	85
Bee veils—tulle net .....	50	1 25
Bee hat.....	30	1 25
Coggs shall bee brush .....	25	15
Davis bee brush .....	20	3
Porter bee escapes, \$2.00 per doz .....	20	30
Pease section press .....	2 50	1 00
Miller feeder.....		50
Bee entrance guards.....		10
Alley queen and drone trap .....		60
Daisy foundation fastener .....		1 25
Spur wire imbedder.....		20
One pound spool wire.....		25
1/4 pound spool wire.....		10
Coil No 30 wire 5 pound.....		85
A B C of Bee Culture .....		1 25
Cook's manual—A. J. Cook.....		1 25
West's cell protectors, 25c and .....		15
Benton mailing cages .....		3
Parker section starter.....		30
Honey knife heater.....		1 00

We make all sizes and kinds of hives, being especially fitted for this work as we have original dimensions of all hives used in California. Every year we make large numbers of the Ventura Standard, the Merriam, the Adair, and the 3/4 Langstroth hives, besides a large number of odd sizes, on which our prices are so low as to defy competition. Our stock of dry sugar and white pine is larger than ever. We have also arranged for a good stock of dry soft redwood especially picked for bee hives. So get our prices DELIVERED, before arranging for your hives. Special low prices on large orders. We half-corner hive bodies at 2c. each; dovetailing at 3c. each; cut hand holes in bodies at 1/2c. each. Special prices on all large orders of hives, sections and foundations. Write us your needs and we will make you surprising figures.

## The Bennett Bee-Hive Co.

365 E. SECOND ST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



# Beeswax Wanted



We are paying the highest Market  
Prices for fair average beeswax  
delivered at our R. R. station.

We (k)need tons of wax this coming season,  
so send us what you have. In shipping it mark your name on  
package, or write us for prices stating amount on hand. We  
use the wax for

## Comb Foundation

Judging from the amount we sold last year, we expect to sell 5 tons  
or more. It pleased all. No make surpasses ours.

PATRONIZE  
HOME  
INDUSTRY

# BENNETT BEE-HIVE CO.

## Fresh Honey Plant Seeds

Japanese Buckwheat, Plain Buckwheat,  
Sweet and Crimson Clover, Sweet Peas,  
Millet, Black and White Sage Seeds.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.  
A PLANTER THAT PLANTS  
BEETS, CORN, AND  
SORGHUM EQUALLY WELL

The Only Left-hand Plow in Southern  
California. Cultivators, Corn  
Shellers, \$7 to \$20. Neatest  
Wheelbarrow in California.  
Snap Shop Gopher Traps are  
the best.

# Johnson & Musser Seed Co.

115 NORTH MAIN ST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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HENRY T. HAZARD

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JAMES R. TOWNSEND

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