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The Pacific bee journal. Vol. 2, No. 12 December 1, 1897

Los Angeles, California: B.S.K. Bennett, December 1, 1897

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VOL. 2.

DECEMBER 1, 1897.

NO. 12.

The Pacific Bee Journal

Monthly Illustrated, Devoted to the Profitable Improvement of Apiculture on the Pacific Slope. Price 5 cents, 50 cents per Year.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., U. S. A.

ENTERED AT THE LOS ANGELES POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

PACIFIC GEMS.

BY B. B. BEES.

Ramona, Cal.: A carload of amber honey was shipped to Germany Monday by M. C. Nason & Co., of San Diego. The firm expects to develop an important trade with European countries, this being the second shipment of honey direct to the Old Country.

Prescott, Ariz.: A car of honey en route to Morgan from Phoenix, passed through Prescott this morning.

Winchester, Cal.: The present season has been a busy, satisfactory one at the Auld apiary south of town. Twenty tons have been gathered and the quality is the very best.

W. W. Eadie reports satisfactory

returns from his shipment of honey to Washington. It arrived in good condition, the quality was all that could be desired, and more of the same kind is wanted. Mr. Eadie will make another shipment soon.

Hemet, Cal.: Three carloads of honey were shipped from Hemet this week. One carload went from Weber Bros. warehouse, and two were sent out by the Bee-Keepers' Exchange from the Whittier warehouse.

Santa Barbara, Cal.: It will be welcome news to the ranchers on Tp. 5 N., R. 28 W., S. B. Meridian, that that township has at last been ordered surveyed by the government, and that the work will doubtless be finished this year. The Kelly Bros., honey ranchers, and Wm. Stepp as well as a number of others, have for years past been trying to get this work done.

The Pacific Bee Journal.

Devoted to the improvement of Apiculture on the Pacific slope.



OFFICE, 365 E. SECOND ST.,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
B. S. K. BENNETT, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Terms:—50c. per year, 2 years 90c. 3 years \$1.25, 5 years \$2.00, in advance. 2 papers one year to one address, 9c. 3 papers, \$1.25.

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Rural Californian, wkly	\$1 00	\$1.00
Am. Bee Journal, "	\$1 00	1.25
B. K. Review, monthly	\$1.00	1.25
Gleanings in B. Cult. "	\$1.00	1.25
Am. Beekeeper, "	50c.	.85
Canadian B. J. "	\$1.00	1.00
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Southland Queen, "	\$1.00	1.25
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Webfoot Planter, monthly	50c.	.85

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BEGINNERS

SHOULD HAVE a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70 page book by Prof. J. W. Rouse Price 25 cents: if sent by mail, 28 cents. THIS LITTLE BOOK and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, (a live, progressive 28 page monthly journal) one year, 65 cents.

Address any first class dealer, or

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, Mo

HONEY MARKET REPORTS.

SELLING PRICES.

NEW YORK—Honey: comb; white, fancy 12; No 1, 11; amber, fancy 10; No 1, 9; dark, fancy, 7; extracted, white, 5½, amber 4½, dark, 3½ @ 3¾; wax, 26 @ 27. Market not active owing to warm weather: demand for comb fallen a little; fancy white in demand; wax advancing. supply light.

MILWAUKEE—Honey; white, fancy 12@13; No. 1, 11@12; amber: fancy, 9@10: extracted, white, 5½@6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4; wax 26@27. Cool weather, fruit short; honey will receive better attention.

DENVER—Honey; white, fancy, 10; No 1, 9; amber, fancy, 8; extracted, white, 5½; amber, 5, wax, 25. Prices are still low, the trade being supplied with farmers' honey; demand good for extracted honey.

BOSTON—Honey; white, fancy, 13 No. 1, 11@12; extracted, white, 7 @8; amber, 5@6; wax, 25@26. Demand light, owing to warm weather.

DETROIT—Honey; white, fancy, 10@12; No.1, 10@11; amber, fancy 8@9; No. 1, 7@8; extracted, white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; wax, 25.

SAN FRANCISCO—Honey; white, fancy, 10; No. 1, 9; amber, fancy, 9; No. 1, 7; extracted, white, 5, amber, 4; dark, 2@3; wax 24-25. Demand looking up, large crops, of fine quality, in sight,

LOS ANGELES—Honey; white, fancy, 11-12½; No. 1, 9-10; amber, fancy, 6; dark, fancy, 5-6; No. 1, 4-5; extracted, white, 4-5; amber, 4; dark 3; wax, 21-23. Fancy in great demand; prices looking up; not a big crop,

CINCINNATI—Honey; No, 1, white,

12 13; amber, 01-12; dark, 10; extracted, amber 5-6; wax in fair demand at 22-25.

KANSAS CITY—Honey; No.1, White, 12a13; amber, 12; dark, 10; extracted white, 6; amber, 4a5; dark, 4a4½; wax, 23a24. Receipt of comb heavy, extracted light.

CLEVELAND—Honey: white, fancy, 12a13; No. 1, 11a12: amber, No. 1, 9a10; extracted, white, 6; amber, 4 a6; wax, 28, and scarce: demand for honey on the increase.

CHICAGO—Honey: white, fancy, 12 No.1, 11; amber, fancy, 8a9; No. 1, 7a8; dark, fancy, 8a10; No. 1, 7a8; extracted, white, 5a6; amber, 4½a5 dark, 4a5: wax; 25a27. Stocks light, market bare of comb honey, choice comb will sell at top prices, wax will sell readily.

PHILADELPHIA—Honey: white, fancy, 10; No. 1, 7; dark,, No. 1, 5a6; extracted, white, 5a6: amber, 4a5; dark, 3½a4: wax, 25, and always in demand. Market very active, trade booming.

ST. LOUIS—Honey: white, fancy, 12a13: No 1, 11a12: amber, fancy, 9a10: No. 1, 8a9: dark, fancy, 7½a8 No. 1, 6a7½: extracted, white in cans, 5½a7: amber in bbls., 3a3½; wax, 24a26: Choice white comb in good demand: extracted slow, going as a rule to manufacturers.

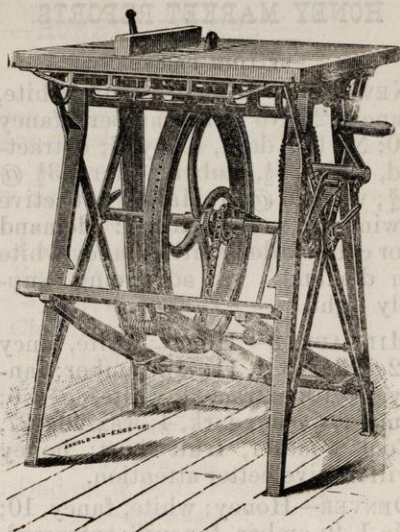
MINNEAPOLIS—Honey: white, fancy, 12a13: No. 1, 10a11; amber, fancy, 10a11: No. 1, 8a10: dark, fancy, 6a7 No 1, 5a6: extracted, white, 6a7: amber, 5a5½: dark, 4a5: wax, 22a25 Comb honey cleaned up; good outlet for good grading and crating on comb honey: common qualities of comb difficult to dispose of: extracted steady: new water white goes at full quotations.

The Peekeepers' Review

Has several points of superiority; 1st. It gives the reports of the Michigan Experiment Apiary—gives them each month, as soon as possible after the work is done, while they are fresh and of newsy character, and can be of some benefit. 2d. It gives Hasty's monthly review of the other bee journals. 3d. F. L. Thon son, 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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Snow white Falcon Section	\$3.50	per M,	\$16.25	per 5 M,	\$30	per 10 M
Section Holders, any size, smooth sawed	\$1.25	per 100,	\$11	per M		
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Sawed Separators, 3½ by 17, 17¾, or 18	60	per 100,	\$4	per M		
Follower Boards, with wedges	3.00	per 100,	\$25	per M		
Daisy Foundation Fastener	\$1.25.	Without Lamp	\$1			
Section Formers or Folders	50c.	\$2.50 and \$3	each			
Parker Foundation Fastener	25c.,	Boiler	20c.			

Send for Our
APRIL CATALOGUE

The Bennett Bee Hive Co.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Published by B. S. K. Bennett, 365 E. 2d St., Los Angeles, Cal. 50c. per year.

VOL. 2.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 12.



A MODEL APIARY.

California Foul Brood Law.

AN ACT to authorize the Boards of Supervisors of the several Counties of this State to appoint Inspectors of Apiaries, and provide for their compensation, and defining their duties; and for the protection of Bee Culture.

Approved Mch 13th, 1883

THE PEOPLE of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

SEC. 1. The Board of Supervisors of any County wherein bees are kept, are hereby authorized to appoint one or more persons, as In-

spectors of Apiaries; to hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

SEC. 2. The Board of Supervisors shall fix and determine the compensation of the Inspectors of Apiaries, to be paid out of the funds of the County not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. Upon complaint being made to the Inspectors to the effect that in Complainant's opinion, the disease known as "foul brood" exists in any apiary in that County, it shall be the duty of such Inspector to inspect such apiary, as soon as practicable, and direct the person in charge thereof to destroy

all hives ascertained to be so affected, together with the combs and bees therein, by burning or burying; the same to be done the following night.

SEC. 4. If the owner, or person in charge of an apiary, by his own inspection, or through any other source, discovers foul brood in any hive in said apiary, it shall be his duty to destroy the hive and contents, in the manner provided in Section 3 of this Act.

SEC. 5. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the previous Section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, for the first offence, and by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each subsequent offence.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Very few know of that point in the law as in Section 4. We did not, and we know of many who keep diseased bees, in direct violation of the law Ed.]

At the meeting of the Utah Bee Keepers' Association, the following amounts were subscribed to the Langstroth Monument Fund.

E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake,	\$1.50
J. B. Fagg, Mill Creek,	1.00
Fred'k Schach, Cottonwood,	1.00
John Bouck, Pleasant Green,	1.00
T. B. Clark, Farmington,	.50

KIND WORDS.

P. B. J. and the B. K. Exchange.

Ventura, 10—26—'97.

The P. B. J. gives more apicultural news than any bee paper ever before started in California. It savors rather strong of being an advertising medium. I felt that its attitude towards the B. K. Exchange was prematurely hostile, notwithstanding its coming so far short of what we want. It is a big thing to start, and the utmost patience is required. R. WILKIN

[Thanks, friend W., for kind remarks. What! You think we advertise too much? Other ads. are very hard to get, though we try hard. Our attitude, we admit, looked premature, but to retain a manager who felt himself incapable was tampering too much with patience.]—Ed.

They Are Beauties!

Healdsburg, Sept. 28 '97.

B. S. K. Bennett,

DEAR SIR:—The three Italian queens I purchased last March are beauties! and have given satisfaction in every respect. They are better honey gatherers, more docile and easier handled than the blacks I am done with blacks and would cheerfully recommend other bee keepers to do the same.

Yours truly,

E. L. ROGERS,

Oak Grove Apiary.

THE HONEY YIELD.

Can It Be Predicted by Cycles?

We would like to know the honey yield for many years back, to see if a "cycle" could be struck, so as to give some idea what to expect in the future. The record we have is incomplete, and being gotten from many sources, we cannot rely on its accuracy.

1876 good	1887 very good
1877 worst	1888 failure
1878 fair	1889 fair
1879 fair	1890 failure
1880 —	1891 good
1881 —	1892 fair
1882 good	1893 good
1883 failure	1894 failure
1884 good	1895 fair
1885 failure	1896 failure
1886 good	1897 fair

Will some of our readers help us to get this record accurate, and also to go back before 1876, if possible? [ED.]

Bee-Hive Improvements for 1898

DEEP ENTRANCE

The East advocate an entrance one inch deep, and full width of hive purpose, to give better ventilation, facilitate the ripening of honey, and keep the bees working to the side of the hive; means more evenly filled supers. Shall we have it?

SECTIONS WITHOUT BEE-SPACE

Shave off the bee-space from a section of honey, and note the full effect. Compare it with the section whose honey recedes a quarter of an inch from the edge of the section. Note the difference in worth

and preference, and you will want this no-space section.

CLEATED SEPARATORS

FOR THE ABOVE

These are easily and inexpensively made, if cleats are put on with glue, and constructed in a form. The separators of three pieces, when cleats were fastened on, allowed passage for the bees through the separator, from section to section. These sections and separators are added to former super combination, not changing anything except, the bee space, from the section to the separator. The expense will be no greater; for while the separators cost more, there will be a saving in hive, section, and shipping case; also, a better priced production. Shall we have them?

ONE PIECE VS. FOUR PIECE SECTIONS

These four piece sections can be made on this coast, and with freight to favor us, we can compete with the eastern product. The four piece when put together with glue, or even without, is more rigid and perfect than the one piece, and gives a better effect to the honey. Shall we have the 4-piece? B.

The glucose trust is now in first class working order, the last of the factories having been rounded up this week. The great American bee family will probably be pleased to hear that it is now to have ample assistance in the manufacture of "pure comb honey." Ex.

OMAHA WORLD'S FAIR.

*Mr. B. S. K. Bennett,
Editor Pacific Bee Journal,
Los Angeles, Cal.*

MY DEAR SIR;— Having been appointed Commissioner for the Apiarian department of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha Nebraska in '98, I am anxious that our California bee-keepers shall be represented in the Apiarian exhibit with a large display of their honey. We are well aware of the advantages that are to be derived in making such an exhibit, and especially at a point where you would naturally seek a market for a large portion of your surplus crop. For this department a separate building will be erected, and to which will be attached convenient rooms for filling exhibition jars, liquefying honey, etc., and we expect to be able to put up the finest Apiarian exhibit the world has ever seen, and earnestly desire that you and all bee-keepers of California be with us on this occasion. Will you not talk this matter up to the bee-keepers of your State through your Journal, and to an ultimate success? It will be my pleasure to make matters to my California friends just as pleasant as possible. Electro cuts of the building are not yet ready, but when they are if you so desire I will send you one, with a description of the building, for the col-

umns of the Journal. Kindly let me hear from you.

E. WHITCOMB,
Commissioner for Apiarian
Bureau,
Omaha, Neb. Oct. 21st 1897

OUR Californians, let us
CHANCE make a strenuous effort
to put up a magnificent
exhibit, as it means a great "ad."
for our product.

This is a famous opportunity for all in the pursuit to join hands and get this matter properly arranged in the next six months.

WE WILL BE We will say that we
THERE have already decided to
go, and shall work from
now on for the exhibit. Let us talk over the proposition, and all take an interest, as this means much to the industry, that is now languishing in the toils of Hard Times, insufficient advertising and push, and lack of plans for proper distribution. This exhibit, if successful, (and it *will* succeed,) means a big profit to the California honey producer.

EDITOR.—

"WHO OWNS THE BEES?"

An Old English Custom, Bearing on the
Subject.

EDITOR P. B. J.

Dear Sir.— I have just read an article in your Journal, on "Who Owns the Bees." in which you say a legal friend had failed to find a law regarding the ownership of stray swarms, and inviting any

of your readers who knew of such a law, to mention it. Now I once kept bees in England, and there is a custom still held to there, among ignorant people, of beating a tin pan whenever a swarm leaves a hive; and if you ask for the reason, you are told "it is to make the swarm settle;" but on looking for a more sensible reason, I found that there was either an old custom, or a written law, that when a man saw a swarm leave his hive, he must beat a pan so as to give notice to his neighbors that a swarm had left his hive. Then after this notice he could follow the swarm, and take it from wherever it settled, the neighbors' testimony as to his having "made his music" being proof a swarm had then left his hive. If your legal friend will look up some old English laws, I think he will find one to this effect.

The real reasons for many old customs handed down for a long time, have often got changed or forgotten, and in this case the people now have come to think that the racket is to make the bees settle, and as a swarm must settle sooner or later, the user, when the bees do settle in spite of his racket,—thinks his charm has worked well,

Yours etc., G.

S. F. Oct. 9th 1897.

A car of honey was shipped to Boston last night. This is probably the last consignment this season.

—*Phoenix, Ariz., Republican, Oct. 14.*

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

BY S BRAUTIGAM, L. A.

The manufacturer of apiarian supplies depends upon the bee-keeper, as does the bee-keeper upon the consumers of honey. When the bee-keeper prospers, the manufacturer also prospers. Why? Because when the bee-keepers have plenty of cash, they will not hesitate to buy such supplies as are needed. All depends upon the amount they produce, and their sales.

Now the present situation of the bee-keeper is as hard upon the manufacturer, as it is on the bee-keepers; and in order to succeed and prosper, the bee-keeper, as well as the manufacturer, must put only first-class goods on the market; and that, in first-class shape and style, so there can be no kick made in regard to same. There are buyers who make it a point in business to kick; even if there is no reason, they do so in order to gain by it, and if they succeed in gaining once on you, they invariably try it again.

Bee-keepers *must* be careful in grading their honey; for if the buyer looks through one case of comb honey, and chances to find one or two sections of a lower grade, he will certainly kick, and the finding of one or two sections of a lower grade in this case will quite often cause a lower price for the whole lot. Not long ago, I saw a lot of

comb honey shipped to a certain party, in payment of a debt. Examining the different cases, showed very poor grading. As a rule, the front row was nice, and a number of the cases were filled according to the front row, while in others were found sections of one and two grades lower. Now this shipper expected to get the best price for his honey. The receiver, of course could not pay it, because it was not worth it. Of course he kicked, he had reason to. But had the honey been properly graded, there would have been no reason to kick.

Now let some bee keepers consider themselves; for instance, when they order a stock of supplies of a manufacturer. The manufacturer has sent them his price list of all goods he manufactures and sells, *cash with order*. Some of the goods may not be listed higher than in lots of, say 50 or 100. Next comes a letter asking for prices in lots of 500, or 1000. Figures are sent. Then the party writes with cash enclosed, sends an order for a lot of 10 or 20 price based on the figures last quoted him on a larger quantity, and he really expects the manufacturer to fill his order, and to do so at once!

Others will be satisfied with the prices quoted in the price list; but when they receive their goods, and there is, say, any defect, in the workmanship, on part of a frame, or any part of the goods, or one or

two pieces which do not suit their fancy, they will kick, (as the cow-boys say,) like a bay steer, and want the goods cheaper, just like the honey buyer, when he finds one or two sections not up to standard.

Furthermore, the manufacturer is not always responsible for mistakes or bad workmanship which sometimes goes out. I have seen a workman, who through carelessness or mischance made a misscut, when the manager or foreman was not there slip the bad piece in with the others, and it was packed up unnoticed, and shipped. The buyer of this lot of goods will find this one or two imperfect pieces of material, and certainly, it will give him a fair chance to kick. This will be blamed on the packer, and the manufacturer will be the loser. Some manufacturers make it a point, to put in extras; but *this* doesn't work, for some parties have gone so far as to save these extras, and sent word for the manufacturer to complete the order! It is best, to send just the number of pieces, and no more, and let it be good material, and good workmanship.

The fact is; the manufacturer must send out good material and good workmanship; the packing must be done with care, so that not a single piece in the order will give the buyer a chance to kick. First class material, and first-class workmanship, must be the foundation

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ERRATUM

Owing to an error in make-up, the conclusion of this article will be found at foot of page 15.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We have received (see page 8) an earnest appeal from E. Whitcomb, Commissioner for the Apiarian Department of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, to make a worthy exhibition there, of our honey product. If Los Angeles County, or the State of California, makes an exhibit there we propose to be in it, and "life size" at that. As well show Klondike without her nuggets, as California without her honey. Fully appreciating the opportunity which this event affords us to show to the world that we can produce the finest quality of honey ever seen in any part of the globe, we immediately sought an interview with Mr. Wiggins, of the Chamber of Commerce. From him we had no words but of encouragement, and right glad was he to see that we were enthusiastic on the subject.

He says that quite a large sum of money will be required to carry out the project, and as there is no chance to get an appropriation from State or County authorities, it must be raised by individual subscription. A committee of the most influential members of the Chamber of Commerce are already in the field canvassing, and if they fail to secure the requisite funds, it will be the first time. Mr. W. assured us that we should have all

the space we could use in the California Apartment, which will be located in one of the most desirable places in the building. Now, we want our readers to bear this in mind, that we propose to go there ourselves, and if they have anything in the apiarian line that is worth showing, to save it; and when the proper time comes, send it to us and we will guarantee that you will hear from it.

Foul Brood The United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, is inquiring about this dread bee disease, and this last week ask us for the California law relative to the control and suppression of the contagious bee disease known as foul brood. (*Bacillus Aloci*.) We found the law, after a long hunt, and sent a copy to Washington, also publish a copy on another page in this number. We note that the Department is taking interest in the Adulteration question, and we may look for help from that source.

Fancy Comb Honey A few of our best mercantile stores are enjoying a very fancy grade of comb honey. Mr. M. H. Mendleson, of Ventura, is the producer of part of the supply, his product being in the Danzy section, and we feel safe in saying that his product far surpasses any in the market, unless it be that of

Geo. W. Brodbeck, who uses the 4½ section, and has a beautiful product

Honey Tariff Mr. Chas. F. Muth says in A. B. J., that a tariff or duty is needed on honey; that the new tariff law doubles the old duty of 10c. per gallon on extracted honey; and that honey needs protection at a 20c. a gallon rate, even though Cuba's chances for honey are destroyed for several years. California and Cuba are about even in honey production. Freight charge from Havana to New York is 15c. $\$100$ lbs., while by rail from Florida, the rate is 85c. $\$100$ lbs. Take off the duty, which is 1½c. $\$1$ lb., and we Californians would have to be content with the comforts of the Chinaman's fare.

Poisonous Honey A writer in the Southland Queen, believes that bees never gather poisonous honey, but that sickness is caused in one person by eating honey which another can eat without evil effect.

Bee Book "Bee Keeping," is the title of a late publication of the Department of Agriculture, by Frank Benton. It contains 32 pages, 6 x 9 inches, printed in good type, with good engravings. The work, though rather brief, is a very complete text book on Apiculture. The work, we understand, is free for the asking. Farmer's Bulletin No. 59, entitled Bee

Keeping, Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Comb Honey Photographed "Gleanings" has a new idea in grading comb honey; it is to allow a representative body of bee keepers to select and grade a quantity of honey. Of this a photograph is taken of the various grades, Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, then the photo reproduced in half-tone, and printed on nice cards. The picture will describe at a glance what a body of bee keeping experts would regard as Extra, Fancy, as No. 1, as No 2, etc., and would soon stop the confusion and general dissatisfaction of the ordinary grading rules.

The Bee-Keepers Exchange With pleasure we note the improvement in the Exchange since our writing in the August No. of the P. B. J. We are disposed to be friendly toward the management as long as the members are not illtreated; and being a member we are personally interested. Our criticism of the Management's actions has awakened a duty due members. Mr. Martin has been succeeded by Mr. C. H. Clayton, as manager. Mr. Martin as a gentleman, we appreciate; as a bee keeper, we hold as authority; as a supply distributor, is a success; but as manager for the disposition of the members product, was out of place. Mr. Martin has long recognized

this fact, and has often expressed the desire to be succeeded. Now that Mr. Clayton, a man of business experience and push, is at the helm, we see good results. A number of cars have moved at very good prices, white extracted bringing $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, a pound.

A REPLY TO EDITOR YORK.

BY JOHN A. PEASE, MONROVIA, CAL.

In the American Bee Journal of Nov. 18 the editor takes me to task for opposing the practice of trying to induce others to embark in the business of beekeeping, and tries to destroy the force of my argument, by indirectly accusing me of being influenced by selfishness. But whether I am selfish or not, has no bearing whatever on the case, so we will not attempt to argue on that point, but will endeavor to show that my ground is well taken and my position the correct one; and furthermore, that even Mr. York stands on exactly the same ground.

I will say, however, that I have no claim to exceptional freedom from selfishness. I am well aware that ever since Satan deceived our first parents, and got control of the earth and its inhabitants, selfishness has been a predominating characteristic of mankind, and nothing but the grace of God in the heart can overcome it; and of course I am no less subject to it than others. But that it was selfishness

that prompted me to write the article under discussion, I emphatically deny, tho' I freely admit that I was prompted by a desire to benefit myself together with all other beekeepers, but not to the injury of any outside the ranks.

I think no one will deny that there is a vast difference between this and selfishness; for while selfishness seeks only its own benefit, regardless of the interests of others and is always wrong, a due regard for ones own interests, (always taking into consideration the interests of others,) is perfectly right and proper. Otherwise it would be wrong for a man to do any business that would yield an income beyond the expenses.

But to the question: Is it right or wrong to discourage others from going into honey raising, and thus still farther increasing the supply beyond the demand? I claim that it is right; Mr. York claims that it is wrong, and cites the parallel cases of wheat, and fruit raising. I am glad that he chose those two industries to illustrate his point, for I know of no better object lessons by which to prove my position. It is a well known fact that for the last few years, wheat raising has been conducted, if not at an actual loss, at least with no profit: also here in California, men have been to the expense of raising fruit, preparing it for, and shipping it to market, and when their ac-

counts were balanced, they have not only found no profit, but have actually had to put their hands in their pockets for money to pay expenses; and this, not in one instance only, but in hundreds. And this has been going on for years, until many have become disgusted and dug up their orchards, and planted the ground to other crops. Now I ask in all candor; Would it be wise, or would it be kind of those who are now engaged in wheat or fruit raising, to try to induce others to engage in the business, until the conditions are changed, either by increased demand, or otherwise? I think that no sane man would be willing to stake his reputation for candor on either the wisdom or kindness of such an act. Happily the conditions are now changed for the better, with both wheat and fruit. Let us hope the change will be permanent.

Again, Editor York says he "takes no stock in the argument that the few pounds the beginner produces is going to materially affect the price of honey: and, besides if nine-tenths of them make a failure of the business, why be so afraid of their competition?"

But whether Mr. York believes it or not, it does materially affect the price of honey, as I think I can easily prove; and it is that very class, (the ones who fail,) whose competition, while they remain in the business, is the most to be

dreaded.

The man who makes a success is the one who takes pains to produce his crop and prepare it for market in the most attractive shape and to post himself in regard to its value; and then, knowing its value, is not disposed to throw it away for the first offer, but will hold until he can get a remunerative price. But the other man, having raised a small crop, perhaps not in the best shape, altho the honey may be the best clover or sage, wishes to dispose of it and turn it into cash as soon as possible; so when the buyer meets him, and makes him an offer, even if two or three cents below its real value, (and the buyers are generally shrewd enough, and dishonest enough, to offer, when they think the seller is not posted, less than they know to be its real value;) the man not being posted, and thinking that "a cent or two won't make very much difference anyway," lets it go, and thus establishes the price for that vicinity for that year; for the buyer is very careful to let it be known that he has bought honey for such a price, and will generally refuse to pay more, feeling confident that the producer will come to his terms when he finds that others have done so. Of course one such transaction affects only the local market, but where there are hundreds and perhaps thousands, scattered all over the

country, the effect cannot be otherwise than disastrous. But that is only one feature in the problem; for there are thousands of men in the country, who are making at least a partial success of honey production, raising it by tons, and putting many thousands of tons on the market, while the demand is quite limited, and thus the supply far exceeds the demand.

(To Be Continued)

UTAH BEEKEEPERS ASS'N.

We have received from E. S. Lovesy Pres't of the Utah B. K. Association, an interesting letter and a report of their annual meeting. We regret that lack of space prevents our giving both in full.

Meeting was held at Salt Lake City, Oct. 5th. E. S. Lovesy, Pres. in the chair. After the usual preliminary work, the president addressed the meeting, congratulating the beekeepers on the passage of the new foul brood law, urging the co-operation of all to its effectual enforcement. He referred to the favorable settlement of the spraying question; it being proven that the codlin moth lays eggs only on the fruit, never on the blossoms; bees do not work on the fruit, the blossoms need no spraying. In regard to marketing, conditions might be much better if beemen would pull together; "In union is strength." A few feeling remarks in favor of the Langstroth Monument, closed his address.

The foul brood law was read and accepted as satisfactory.

Amongst the many speakers, we can only briefly notice a few:—

H.C. Jorgensen of Juab Co.; bees had not done as well as in former years: foul brood nearly stamped out in his county.

Sec'y Fagg; wintering, crowding queen out of laying room, how to avoid; marketing, crop should be in very best possible shape.

F.Schach; different working qualities of different bees.

J. Ferry; different qualities of honey; proper ventilation; and winter protection.

Several others spoke upon the wintering and marketing questions.

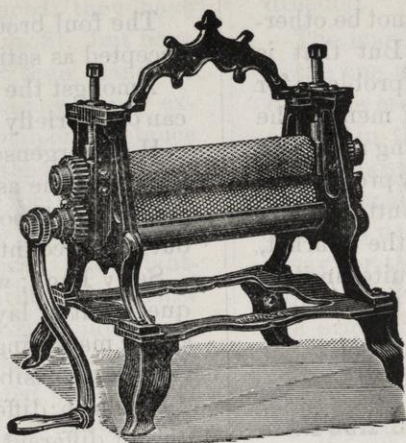
Mr. Lovesy reviewed some of the remarks; in wintering, bees must be protected but not sealed up air tight; have strong colonies

He and Mr. Bouck sent samples of honey to the Nebraska State Fair; took first and second premiums, were treated fine, and asked to "come again."

A committee of three, as follows; E. S. Lovesy, J. Terry, and J. B. Fagg,— was appointed to represent Utah at the Trans Mississippi Exposition at Omaha next season.

Meeting adjourned till April, '98

(concluded from page 10)
of his business, and he will always find a demand for his goods; and so it is with the bee-keeper in regard to his honey; and the price for the same.



FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE

We have a Root 10 inch \$28 mill used this season, that has had a couple of nails run through it, spoiling the dies for a salable product, but not injuring the product for use. Price, \$18

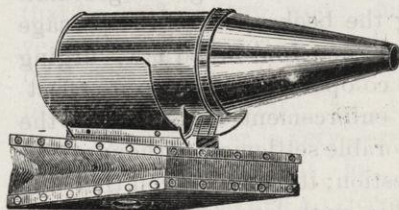
A Dunham 13 inch mill like one shown in cut above, in fair order Price, \$20

A Vandervort 6 inch \$20 surplus mill, in fair order, easy running. Price, \$12. Send for samples of work done on these

BEE SMOKERS

Postage
extra

Clark Cold Blast,	60c,	15c
Hot Blast, 3½ inch bbl,	90c,	20c
" " " with shield,	1.00	20c
" " 3 " "	85c,	20c



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