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Vol. 2.

OCTOBER 1, 1897.

No. 10.

The Pacific.. Bee Journal.



Monthly Illustrated, Devoted to the Profitable Improvement in Apiculture, Especially on the Pacific Slope. Price 5 Cents, 50 Cents per Year.

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



A SWARM OF BEES IN CONVENTION.

CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Honey Market Reports, etc.....	3	California Honey.....	11
Pacific Gems.....	5-6	Bee Keeping.....	12
Farmers' Institute.....	6	Awful Little Beast.....	12
Apiarian Lore—Notes.....	7	Carry Twice Their Weight.....	13
Buying Bees.....	8	Editorial Comments—	
Packing Honey for Market.....	8	Who Owns the Bees.....	14
Too Close Together.....	9	The Beekeepers' Review.....	14
Marketing and Commission.....	9	National Beekeepers' Union.....	14
The Work of Honey Bees.....	9	How Bees Embalm.....	14
Take the Pacific Bee Journal.....	10	Beekeepers' Meeting.....	15
Bees Had Possession.....	10	Pertinent Questions.....	16
Bee Culture in California.....	11	Advertisements.....	3-4-16-17-20

Honey Market Reports.

NEW YORK—Honey—Demand for comb fallen off a little. Fancy white in demand; beeswax advancing; supply light. Fancy white comb, 10; No. 1 white, 9; fancy amber, etc.; No. 1 amber, 7; fancy, dark, 7; white extracted, 5½; amber, 4½; dark, 3½@3¾. Beeswax, 26@27.

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

DENVER—Honey—Fancy white, 11; No. 1 white, 10; fancy amber, 9; white extracted, 6; amber, 5. Beeswax, 25. We are having a good demand for our brand of extracted honey.

BOSTON—Honey—Fancy white, 13; No. 1, 11 and 12; white extracted, 7 and 8; amber, 5 and 6. Beeswax, 25 and 26. Lighter demand owing to warm weather.

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

SAN FRANCISCO—Honey—Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 9; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 9; fancy dark, 5; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. New honey of fine quality.

LOS ANGELES. — *Honey.* — Fancy white, 9@10; white, 9; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 6; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. No honey demand. None selling. Prices slight upward tendency. Not a big crop.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Honey.—No. 1 white, 13@14; No. 1 amber, 12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted white, 6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@4½. Beeswax, 25.

CLEVELAND—Honey—Fancy white, 12@12½; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Beeswax scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

CHICAGO.—Honey.—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 11; fancy amber, 8@9; No. 1 amber, 7@8; fancy dark, 8@10; No. 1 dark, 7@8. Extracted white, 5@7; amber, 4½@5; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 25@27. Stocks light. Market bare of comb honey. Choice comb, with sell at top prices.

PHILADELPHIA. — *Honey.* — Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey; beeswax always in demand.

ST. LOUIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 23@23½. Extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Choice white comb honey in good demand. Extracted goes well in October.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted, white, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4 @5. Beeswax, 22@25. Comb honey cleaned up. A good outlet for good grading and crating in comb honey. The common qualities of comb we find difficulty to dispose of. Extracted steady. New water white goes at full quotations.

HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Simpson & Hack Fruit Co., 136 S. Los Angeles Johnson, Carrell & Co., 346 N. Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lamont, 43 South Water street.
R. A. Burnett, 163 South Water street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

F. E. Blake & Co.

DPNVEN, COL.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee. Lock Box 1414.
NEW YORK.

Hildreth Bros. & Segelkren, 120-122 W. Broadway.
Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Company.
Wescott Commission Co. 213 Market street.

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 Beekeepers' Review

Has several points of superiority. 1st. It gives the reports of the Michigan Experiment Apiary—gives them each month, as soon as possible after the work is done, while they are fresh and of newsworthy character, and can be of some benefit. 2d. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3d. 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.

For Sale or Exchange.

Notices under this head at one cent per word.

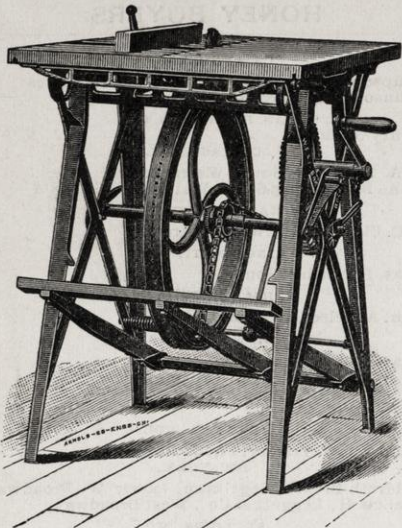
FOR SALE—Fifty colonies of hybrids, bees, in new, painted, one-story Heddon hives. \$3 per colony. MLO SMITH, Long Beach, Cal.

EXCHANGE—Good gold mine in Southern Oregon to trade for a bee ranch and bees in Los Angeles or San Diego counties. Address, W. A. JOHNSON, Santa Monica, Cal.

WANTED.—Beeswax. See page 19.

**GOLDEN
ADEL
ALBINO.**

TEXAS QUEENS. Dr. Gallup of Santa Ana, Cal., says they are the best he has in his yard. J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Texas. Box 3.



BEEKEEPERS! 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.

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The picture on the side shows the most popular case made. The glass is easily put in, the case made of soft, dry, white lumber, and very accurately cut; in fact, our patrons say the case is perfect.



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Plain case, cover nailed on, lot of 25 to 100, 11 cents.
 250 cases \$ 27 00
 500 " 52 00
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 Hand holes 1/4 cent per case extra.



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. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.

50 cents per year.

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Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Simon Levy of San Diego shipped a carload of honey to New York on the 3d inst.

Hook Bros. shipped a carload of comb honey from Perris to the East on Wednesday last.

Josiah Gregg was appointed Bee Inspector of Tulare county for one month at a salary of \$50.00.

The Haslams of Winchester, Cal., have removed their bees to get the benefit of the alfalfa meadows.

W. W. Eadie will soon ship a quantity of honey to Glasgow, Scotland, to sweeten up the lads and lassies.

John Nicholson has rented his ranch in Diamond Valley, including his stock and apiary, to Mr. Salsbury of San Jacinto.—Winchester Recorder.

The Riverside Enterprise says that several of the bee men from there have joined with Hook at Perris and are shipping a carload of honey to Chicago.

N. C. Levering, the well-known honey farmer of Oro Fino, Siskiyou county, who sold a great deal of his product in years gone by, died there last week.

J. C. Kubias of Redlands is sojourning in Butte, Montana, where he has gone as a representative of the California Beekeepers' Exchange.—Citrograph, Aug. 28.

H. E. Wilder, the honey tester employed by the Beekeepers' Exchange, has been in Hemet the most of the week testing honey for the local exchange.—Hemet News.

Mr. Doolittle says in Gleanings that bees from mothers many generations removed from imported stock are more likely to give comb nearly approaching those built by the black bees.

Capt. John Oaks of Whittier, besides getting an additional colony from a swarm of bees, captured in April, has taken from

the hive to date ninety-six pounds of fine comb honey.

Three carloads of extracted San Diego honey were shipped direct to Germany by Hschacht of San Francisco, who has been buying in the local field for some time.—San Diego Progress, Aug. 28.

The Beekeepers' Association of Fresno have retained J. A. Roberts as Inspector of Apiaries for a further period of thirty days at a compensation of \$2.50 per day for the time he is actually employed.

The result of placing two laying queens together has been undergoing discussion in the American Bee Journal. W. Z. Hutchinson says he has tried the experiment several times, and that it means a fight to the end.

The Acton Rooster crows over the fact that four carloads of honey have been shipped from there so far; one to New York, one to Philadelphia, one to Indianapolis and one to Boston. This is not half the crop.

Fifteen correspondents answered the question "How to avoid fall feeding," occupying two pages space in the Canadian Bee Journal, and John Pirie summed it all up in one line. He says, "Don't take too much honey from them."

O. B. Huntington, Bee Inspector for Utah county, states that the flow of honey is not so large according to the number of colonies as it has been in the past, and he attributes the cause to the fact that the farmers cut their alfalfa before it blossoms out.

For a starter the full drawn comb is no better than ordinary comb foundation; for the bees do not accept the cells as manufactured but gnaw off the lower sides to the foundation. It is therefore deemed preferable to use the regular comb foundation, as it is not near as expensive as the drawn.

J. H. Erich, who conducts an apiary on the river bank opposite Nicolaus, is having good success with his bees this season. The first crop of honey amounted to 550 cases, and the other crops will be as good—the four crops coming off in June, August, September and October of each year. He gets from 8 to 10 cents per

pound for the honey in San Francisco, and is not able to supply the demand.

W. D. French of San Diego, Cal., has been up in Oregon disposing of his honey product. He has about 400 colonies, and this year got twenty tons of honey. His ambition is to have a thousand hives of bees and intends eventually to ship the largest share of his crop to England.

An exchange says there used to be an apiary in Ventura county where the bees had little else than hoarhound blossoms to feed upon, and the honey from which was so strongly impregnated with the hoarhound flavor that it was shipped to England and sold as a cough remedy.

Last February a friend of William Camack of East Whittier made him a present of a stand of bees, which has since sent forth as children and grandchildren thirteen new swarms, eleven of which proved strong and prosperous, gathering on an average fifty pounds of honey each, and one hive produced eighty pounds.

Wednesday the beekeepers of Tulare and Kings counties met in joint session at Traver. Quite a number were in attendance. J. F. Bolden of Tulare made the return trip from Traver by way of Visalia. He is interested in having a Bee Inspector appointed according to law at the coming session of the board of supervisors.

It is said that foul brood, an incurable disease peculiar to bees, has been discovered at Tulare, and the beekeepers want the disease stamped out. The only thing that can be done for this disease is to burn hive and all. The next session of the beekeepers of the two counties will be held at Visalia sometime this fall.—Visalia Times.

Josiah Greeg, says the Visalia Times of the 16th ult., has already begun his official duties. He has located several bad cases of foul brood in an apiary west of Tulare. This disease is incurable, and must be destroyed to keep it from spreading. He has notified the owner of the infected hives, who lives at Fresno, that the disease must be stamped out at once. The diseased hives will be either burned or buried.

F. J. Greene of Elberton has made a success of the bee business in this country. He had in the spring eighteen colonies, with eight frames each, which he has increased to 364 frames, and has, as the result of busy little workers, twelve hundred pounds of honey to market this season, which represents a cash value of \$180.—Colfax (Wash.) Gazette. He got a good deal better price for his product than anybody gets here.—Ed.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE—BEES.

BY W. T. RICHARDSON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was placed on the list for an article on bees, the topic to be one of my own choosing. As it was important that I should be elsewhere today, I prevailed on a brother beekeeper to take my place. Late yesterday I learned that he would be unable to do so. Looking over the program I see there is much to be done in this short session, and no doubt a brief essay will be more appreciated than one long drawn out. My subject is "Moving Bees to the Lima Bean Field, and Does It Pay?" I have selected this subject for two reasons, one, that many have asked and been interested to know how we prepared the bees for the journey from the mountain apiaries to the bean fields. And because many of the subjects pertaining to bees and bee culture have been pretty thoroughly discussed in the conventions and journals.

In preparing the bees for their journey to and fro it is necessary that we have separators to keep the frames from clashing together, which cause a great loss of bees and damage the brood. Another important feature is to have a light frame made of about $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, the size of the hive, and over this tack wire netting; this is used in place of solid cover in moving. Most of the screen frames are so constructed that there is a space of about one inch between the netting and the bees. The entrance is closed up with an entrance block. This block is cut out so that the full size of opening is exposed and a piece of wire cloth is tacked across the block to prevent the bees from getting out, yet allowing air to get into the hive, thereby increasing circulation and producing a current through the hive and out at the screen above.

It is desired that the bees have cool, fresh air. Confining them and the moving makes them very uneasy and they are constantly trying to get out through the screens. The preparations can all be made for moving during the day except the closing of the entrances, which cannot be done till nearly dark, as the bees are flying more or less during the day, and the putting in of separators and wire frames disturbs the bees so that in some of the hives they do not get settled at all inside until nearly or quite dark. I prefer to move bees at night, as it is always cooler for the bees, and I think that of great importance. I also think that the bees are not so much inclined to move and make the earnest, frantic efforts to get out that they do in the sunlight. Some who have practiced moving bees have fitted up racks to their wagon especially for hauling. One of the best racks that I have seen is one that Mr.

Mendelson had made for the purpose. I have not made any special rack, using my ranch wagons. I have bought what is known as the Bolster Spring Capacity, one pair 6000 pounds and the other 3000 pounds. With these springs a load of bees will ride about as easily as in an ordinary spring wagon. With two wagons and six horses I have hauled 120 colonies to the load, about 20 miles, from my apiaries on the Simi to the bean fields on the Colonia near Hueneme, where my bees are at present.

Does it pay to move bees to the bean field? My first experience was in 1895. That season I moved about 650 colonies. I figured that I was a trifle ahead in making the experiment. The next season, 1896, was a very poor season in the mountains. We did not get any honey there. I moved 300 to the bean fields and they gathered 1½ tons of honey and built up so that they were in better condition for work this spring. So I considered that the moving for 1896 paid.

The present season has not been favorable for the gathering of honey in the bean fields. The early part of the season was cool and foggy. The hot weather within the past two weeks has damaged the beans seriously so that the late blossom is not yielding much nectar. I cannot at present state just what the result will be this season.

I have about concluded that, in a season when the bees do well in the mountains it will not justify moving to the bean fields. When one takes into consideration the labor and risk (and there is considerable) a poor season in the mountains, when the bees do not build up and have not plenty of honey to insure a good condition of bees in the spring, I would advise moving bees. One point more and I will close. I have often been asked, do bees injure the growing beans? Mr. Alvord, who has given the subject careful consideration, says that the bees are a benefit to the crop. Mr. Jacob Maulhart said to me that he was satisfied that his crop was better for having my bees at his place last year. I have never heard a practical man draw other conclusions along the same line.

A number of the Pacific Bee Journal has reached our exchange table. The Journal is published in Los Angeles, California, and is a bright publication. Just what every beekeeper in Washington should subscribe for to keep posted on the Pacific Coast. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year.—Capital, Olympia, Wash.

Send us 50 cents for one year's subscription, and keep posted in the bee business.

APIARIAN LORE—SOME NOTES.

BY W. C. MACY.

Here are two easy ones. Now everybody guess: "How much doth the little busy bee, who is said to improve each shining moment, accomplish in a season toward sweetening the palate of the human race?"

"A pound," replies the lady on my right. "Six ounces," guesses the gentleman on my left.

Everybody else gives it up. The two who replied with such alacrity and assurance should have done the same and therefore have saved their credit as close calculators.

Another question: "How many bees compose an average swarm?" The replies range from 500 to 10,000.

Well, we'll count a swarm, measure their saccharine store, and by a simple process in division calculate the pro rata of production, and thus will we contribute our mite to aparian lore.

No need of all this trouble and risk of stinging retorts on the part, the posterior part, of the insect whose domain we invade. W. C. Macy, a bee culturist of Windsor, has performed this task in the cause of science.

Said he to a Republican man the other day: "I read all my bee books in the effort to discover how much honey a bee produced in a year, but was unable to find out. I selected one of my swarms of average size and killed the bees by smoking them with sulphur. By means of a toothpick and a goodly stock of patience I had the swarm scattered over the kitchen floor and counted inside of three hours.

"I found the number and kind to be a queen, 270 drones and 16,480 workers. From a swarm of this size the yearly output is 50 pounds of honey, or one twenty-first of an ounce. This, of course, does not include the amount consumed by the inhabitants of a hive."

Bee culture in Sonoma county does not nearly reach the magnitude it has attained in other parts of the State. It is an industry which is profitable and which is almost limitless in extent. Besides, it does not require a large investment of capital to embark in, and scarcely any money to carry it on. The labor connected with it is also nominal.

In Sonoma county there is feed for bees throughout the year. Fruit in the summer and fall, flowers in the winter, and spring affords a plentiful and varied diet. Especially in the Russian River country, where there are alfalfa fields, the bees will produce well. Apiarists are welcome to the columns of the Republican in which to hold experience meetings.

BUYING BEES.

About buying bees: This question has been frequently asked this fall. What shall I pay, when is the best time to buy, and what is best to do when I have bought?

Many inquiries have been made this fall in regard to the buying of bees, by new beginners and others who contemplate entering into beekeeping; while a number of the other class, who have made it a failure, are still encouraged by the past season, which has proven a good one in general throughout the country.

The first question: "What shall I pay and when is the best time to buy?" This contains a number of points to be considered. "What shall I pay?" all depends upon the season of the year you buy; also upon the condition the colony of bees is in; what style of hive they are in; what strain of bees they are; in what condition the colonies are; whether the queen is old or young; whether she is prolific or not; what style frames are in the hives; whether the combs are filled with brood or honey and the amount of each; whether the comb is old or new. Whether the colony is infected with any contagious disease; such as foul brood, pickled brood, paralysis, or any other disease; what condition the hive is in; what the cost of moving will be; what the prospects of the coming season are, etc.

Besides this, the last but not the least, what confidence you have in yourself as an apiarist; all this and other little points in the line of apiculture must be considered.

1st: If a beginner, I would advise to buy in the spring.

2nd: If the bees are in a hive in a good condition, which holds a standard frame, and the combs are in a good condition, with but few drone cells, and not too old, and are straight and contain a fair amount filled with brood, and sufficient honey, and the colony contains a good Italian queen which is prolific, etc. In fact, a colony in first-class condition all around at this time of the year is worth, as I judge, all of \$5.00.

Anything that will not come up to the standard, certainly is not worth that much. Besides this, great care should be taken, by inspecting, so as to ascertain that the bees are free from disease. For there are many who keep bees, and wish to sell, because they have not been successful; and their failure may be traced back to some contagious disease, while a great cause of their failure may be traced to neglect or slipshod management.

Again, many wish to sell out because they have other business to attend to, while others sell in order to get the cash. The buyer should consider all points, as well as himself as an apiarist, and thus set the price which he thinks proper. One point

to consider is that one good colony is worth more than ten poor ones, because the good colony will be profitable, while ten poor ones will only be a loss to him.

As a rule, I believe bees sell at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a colony, at this season of the year, taken as they run, good and bad. Still we have had offers a good deal lower than that made to us, but if I were buying bees I would prefer paying a good price, and get the best.

I will again caution buyers to carefully inspect the colonies before buying, and not buy a cat in the sack, because there are a number of beekeepers that really know but very little about the bee and its habits, and not knowing of the different diseases that an apiarist of experience does, a beginner had better consult, or have some skilled apiarist assist him, if such can be found near by.

Now, then, having bought bees, what is the best to do? Here I will say, take good care of them. Care for them just as well as you do for your best horse, cow, or your best flock of chickens. Provide for them and assist them when necessary, but do not tinker with them too much. Give them the proper attention, and you will make beekeeping or honey-production a success.

S. BRAUTIGAM.

Los Angeles, Cal.

The above is from the pen of a thorough apiarist of large experience, and after its perusal the prospective bee buyer who is a tenderfoot in the business will conclude that his best method will be to employ an expert to select his stock. It will be money in his pocket to do that.—Ed. P. B. J.

PACKING HONEY FOR MARKET.

More or less slovenliness prevails among some of the beekeepers of the section in their methods of packing honey. It is put into old cans, and these into old cases without proper partitions between the cans. Even where new cans and new cases are used, in many instances too much economy is practiced in using light tin and light cases. A carload being delivered at the door of a wholesale grocery on Los Angeles street a few days ago presented a forlorn appearance. The boxes had come to pieces and the tins had split, letting the contents smear the cans, cases and the sidewalk. Merchants find it very hard to dispose of any sort of goods presenting so uninviting an appearance.

Beekeepers should use only new cans and new cases, and these should both be strong enough to hold the honey safely. Honey is solid and not a bit elastic. It is heavy. If packed in light cases, they are sure to be forced apart in handling, and if

thin light tin there is always danger of splitting.

Eastern buyers deduct eighteen pounds tare for the case and tins anyway, so a package of about that weight might as well be used. It is best to have it a fraction of a pound under the usual tare. A package weighing seventeen to seventeen and a half pounds for the two tins and the case is about the right thing. There should be a strong partition well nailed in between the cases. The nailing should be carefully done on the whole box.

Commission men and brokers incur so much trouble because of imperfect packages that they are forming regulations for next year which will make it obligatory on the bee men all to pack their product in a proper and uniform package. The careful suffer so much from the bad packing of the careless that the only way to reach fair play is to compel all to be careful.

The crop of honey in Southern California, ranging at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds a year, and worth \$240,000 to \$250,000, is an item of sufficient importance to put on the market in the best way.—Los Angeles Express.

TOO CLOSE TOGETHER.

A friend of mine has had a good deal of trouble raising queens this year.

A hive, which has lost its queen, will raise queen cells. After seeing that the cells have been started my friend has left the hive unopened for one month from the day on which the egg was laid. He has then opened the hive, only to find the bees without a queen. This kind of thing has been repeated in some hives five or six times, until now nothing remains but a mere handful of bees in the hive. The hives are Langstroth 8-frame hives, and are placed in rows about 10 feet apart, entrance facing the east. Each hive is set just far enough from the one next to it to allow a man to walk easily between them.

Can you give me the cause of, and remedy for, this annoying state of affairs?

Answer.—The cause of your friend losing so many queens may be attributed to the hives being too close to one another, as the young queen is very apt to mistake another hive for the one she came from.

It is also advisable, when the queen cells are built and ready to seal, to destroy all but one or two cells, and to notice in proper time when the young queen has hatched and see, after ten or fifteen days, whether she is laying. But I believe the main cause may be attributed to the hives being too close to one another.

The style of hive or the way they face has nothing to do with the loss of the queens.

SIEGEL BRAUTIGAM.

MARKETING AND COMMISSION.

The American Beekeeper has quite a good editorial on this subject in its August issue. It reads as follows:

There is one subject that is at present receiving marked attention by our fraternity and the apicultural press, over which there is neither dispute nor contention, viz: "The commission merchant." The way of the beekeeper, generally, during the recent unfavorable season, has been fraught with anxiety, disappointments and discouragements; but when a fellow has finally "coralled" a crop of honey, only to see it devoured by some disreputable commission firm, the climax is reached. The enthusiasm which had inspired his diligent work gives place to a nauseating disgust.

There are but a few commission houses that have established for themselves a good reputation among beekeepers, and even those that have in a measure done so sometimes employ business methods very unsatisfactory to the shipper. Some system by which our product may be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, avoiding the present conditions of overstocking the large cities, and placing it before the consumer in a convenient retail package, must necessarily precede any deserved measure of success in the production of honey, especially in the liquid form.

THE WORK OF HONEY BEES.

To secure a pound of honey, which is equivalent to something like 3000 cells, would take a bee several years. In fine weather the bee makes calls upon 50 to 80 flowers in a day's outing. During this time it collects what is equivalent to a grain of nectar, which is a thin syrup and has to be evaporated to make honey. The bee, after working all day, spends the greater part of the night fanning the nectar with its wings to evaporate the surplus water. In this way it shortens its life by wearing out its wings. Langstroth says that a bee at the height of the working season lives about three working weeks and then dies. Bees frequently perish on the way home because their wings are so shattered and splintered that they refuse to support the body. If a disabled bee reaches the hive alive it spends the remainder of its days as nurse, housekeeper and in general utility work. A good and fertile queen bee keeps the hive full of bees during the season. When the honey flow stops, she ceases laying at once; then the workers kill all of the drones and manifest other symptoms of a consuming desire for retrenchment.—New York Ledger.

TAKE THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

The element most essential in successful bee-culture and honey-making is the element most essential to success in whatever field of endeavor human energy is exerted. Luck may now and then seem to accelerate or check a man's progress, but concentrated application of labor and attention to the work with which one is engaged will overcome many misfortunes and will ultimately compel success.

To achieve success in any occupation or profession one must in the first place know enough about his calling to give it intelligent attention. He must know all about it. He must not only closely observe, plan and calculate from facts discovered in his own experience, but he must be conversant with all that is being learned by other men pursuing the same work in other parts of the world. If I wish to succeed as a sanitary engineer I must know what is being discovered by the world's famous engineers and students in a thousand lands as exhibited in the engineering magazines and journals.

The dairyman, to be successful, must know what scientific experimentation is doing at the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with reference to the various kinds of food material, as to the disease germs that affect cows and milk. He must know what results are being achieved by prominent stock farmers. He must keep a sharp watch out all along the line by taking and reading an ably edited paper devoted exclusively to the interests of dairying and stock-raising.

The beekeeper can claim no exemption from adherence to these principles. To be successful in producing the largest quantity of the best quality and in getting the best price by the least expensive means he must know the bee—know all about the product and the handling thereof; all about the supply and demand and how each of these is affected by various circumstances, especially those over which he has control. The degree of intimacy of acquaintance with these things is commensurate with the degree of success he will attain to.

The Pacific Bee Journal is the most effective aid bee men can have in their efforts to know more of their business and all that pertains to it. Its exchanges come from the Eastern States, from Europe, from Van Dieman's Land and from Australia. It listens to what bee men say and conveys all new or useful information thus gained to all of its readers. Its editor is himself an apiarian authority.

The increase of its efficiency must depend largely upon the support it gets from the bee men of this Coast. It costs money to put well gathered information into a

paper, and more besides for printing and publishing. The interests of the beekeeper demand the biggest possible circulation for The Pacific Bee Journal.

Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor beekeepers and all who are interested in a great California industry to subscribe.

Another point: in order to secure a market at profitable prices for the honey product there must be organization. But there can be no effective organization or organized effort without ample means for communication between all those having a common interest, such means only as is afforded in an efficient journal devoted exclusively to the interests sought to be promoted. The Pacific Bee Journal has a larger patronage than its proprietors, at the beginning, could have anticipated for it, but there is abundant opportunity for it to be even more useful, and the publishers intend that it shall fulfill its mission.

ANON

BEES HAD POSSESSION.

The storehouse of Smith & Foster, grocers, in Spring street, Morristown, N. J., burned several weeks ago. Several barrels of partly burned sugar remained in the ruins and attracted a swarm of bees, which took up their residence in a stove among the debris.

A passing junkman recently started to carry the stove to his wagon, when the bees attacked him. He dropped his burden and started to run, but the bees followed. The junkman danced and waved his arms frantically, but the bees continued their onslaught until the man's face was terribly swollen. The bees finally returned to their home in the stove, and the junkman drove away, casting regretful glances at the rich prize of which he was so unceremoniously deprived.

The man was so badly injured by the stings that he was compelled to go to the hospital for treatment.—New York Herald.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held at Pacific Grove recently, T. W. Cowan, chairman of the British Beekeepers' Association, held the attention of his audience with a talk on the Honey Bee. He enlightened many by describing in detail the manner in which flowers are fertilized, and to the great extent bees are useful in this particular, giving examples of results which arose where bees were given access to hitherto unproductive orchards. He destroyed the poetical idea of "the little busy bee that gathers honey all the day and eats it up at night," by asserting that the bee gathers nectar, not honey. An animated discussion took place over the mooted question of bees destroying fruit, and each "convinced against his will was of the same opinion still."

BEE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

There is no doubt that California occupies a first place in all the world as a bee-keeping state. In most parts of the world it is considered that 100 colonies of bees are all that can possibly be kept in one place at a profit. If more are kept, the place is said to be overstocked. In California 600 and even more are kept in one apiary, and yet an average of honey production is secured that would be considered phenomenal even in small apiaries in the east or other sections of the world. The past year and two years ago there was secured in large apiaries—apiaries of from 300 to 900 colonies of bees—an average of from one to two hundred pounds of honey per colony. Such a yield in the east from an apiary of 100 colonies would be heralded abroad as a tremendous success.

The early honey comes from fruit blooms, especially the orange, and from white and ball sage. The honey from these sources is of very superior quality. The honey from linden or basswood east, or from white clover, is no whit better than the excellent sage honey. Indeed, there can be no better honey than that secured in our own orchards, on our own mesas or in our own canyons. The buckwheat honey, secured from wild buckwheat, is also of excellent flavor, but not so light in color. It is amber and so must go as second grade.

I suppose the amount of nectar in each blossom in the sage is very great. The same is true of the bass-wood bloom east.

But the real reason doubtless rests with the fact of the long bloom of our bee plants. Citrus trees are always in bloom.

The sages are in bloom for months, while the wild buckwheat commences to bloom in June or even in May, and is still attracting sweet-loving insects when the frosts come in December and January.

There is only one thing that can be considered to discount California as a beekeeping State. There are certain years of drouth when the rainfall is below twelve or fifteen inches, that the plants do not secure enough water to yield nectar, and the beekeeper gets no honey at all. Indeed, if he were not provident the year before, and kept not an extra supply of honey and does not feed, his bees will starve, as many do in all the years of excessive drouth, like 1894 and 1896. These years, however, in the past have only occurred about once in three years on the average, and so even with them, California is still away in the lead.

Even in years of drouth, in case alfalfa is grown and irrigated there still may be secured a good crop of very excellent honey. At Fresno, in the dry years of 1894 and 1896, good crops of alfalfa honey were secured. In many other regions bees

could be moved to places where alfalfa was raised, and thus enough honey secured at least to keep the bees from starvation.

In the East no one can know that failure is to come in the honey crop until it comes. Thus all expense of buying supplies is suffered and the beekeeper can arrange no other business in advance. In California by early spring the beekeeper will know whether the necessary rainfall is here, and surely as to honey prospects: thus he may avoid purchasing supplies, and at the very dawn of the season will know that the bee business will not require his time and energies, and can provide other means to occupy his time and gain a livelihood. Thus, we reiterate, California is in the very lead of beekeeping states. There is no other the world over that is comparable with it.—Prof. A. F. Cook in Los Angeles Herald.

CALIFORNIA HONEY.

The first car of new California honey was sold in Philadelphia last week at an exceedingly low price. Last year at the opening of the season new California honey sold from first hands at 5½ cents per pound, but this year the opening price is 4-7-8. The reason for this is that this year's crop is much larger than last. No old honey whatever has been carried over, the last car being sent to England two weeks ago.

Several of the California honey producers are refusing to accept the low prices and are storing for an advance. Whether this will be forthcoming largely depends upon the crop in Mexico and Arizona, which have become decided factors in the situation. Cuba used to be, but since the war there has destroyed the industry, Arizona and Mexico have forged to the front. If the crops in those two sections are poor, California honey will likely advance, but if Arizona and Mexico crops are good the same relative price now ruling on the California product will probably prevail throughout the season.—Grocery World.

The American Bee Journal says that not more than 12 cents a pound can be realized in Chicago for the best comb honey. It costs the California beekeeper 2¼ cents a pound freight to that market. Then his cases and frames, which must be of the very best class, and the commission for selling, bring the prices which he actually realizes for his product down to a pretty low figure. If the railroads would carry a pound of honey in comb for the same as they carry strained honey, 75 cents per hundred, 90 per cent of our best honey would go East in comb. And what a treat the Easterners would have!

BEE KEEPING.

Fear of stings probably keeps a great many women out of beekeeping; but this fear is almost wholly groundless, as a thorough knowledge of the disposition of the bees and of methods of protecting the person will almost wholly prevent the getting of stings. If sufficient care is exercised the operator need never be stung. In the first place, bees sting only in defense of their hives. There may be an occasional exception to this, but it is the rule. Bees out in the field gathering honey are as harmless as so many bluebirds. It is only near the hive that an attack is ever volunteered, and need not be expected there if the bees are pure Italians of a peaceful strain. The first thing that a novice needs is a bee veil. This is made of some kind of thin material, in the form of a sack or bag without a bottom, there being a hem around the upper edge in which is run an elastic cord. This veil is slipped on over a straw hat, the elastic keeping the upper edge firmly around the crown of the hat, and the lower edge is tucked inside the collar. The front of the veil, the part that comes in front of the face, is made of silk brussels net, which scarcely obstructs the vision. Bees, for some reason, almost always make their attack at the eyes, and this veil entirely prevents any attack upon the face or neck. Unless bees are pinched they seldom sting the hands, and experienced beekeepers prefer to bear the few stings that they may get on the fingers to wearing gloves, but beginners sometimes put on some kind of leather gloves a few times until they have gained confidence. But most important of all in handling bees is a good bee smoker. This is a small tin stove attached to one side of a small bellows. The stove has a conical cover with an opening at the apex. A fire of shavings or rotten wood is made in the fire box, and the bellows enables the operator to blow the smoke in any direction. The theory is that the smoke frightens the bees into submission. It certainly conquers them and takes the fight out of them. Equipped with smoker, gloves and veil, anyone can open a hive of bees and take out the combs, or do anything necessary, with no danger whatever from stings. If the bees are getting any honey from the fields, they are usually quite peaceable, and if the hive could be opened very slowly, with no jerks or jars, it is likely that no smoke would be needed, but it is better that the beginner take no risks. First puff a little smoke in at the entrance of the hive; wait a few minutes until the bees have time to fill themselves with honey, when they are much more peaceable. Give a little more smoke; carefully raise the cover and puff in a little smoke on top of the combs. Set

down the smoker, watch how the bees behave. If they are quiet, proceed to push some of the combs a little closer together at each side. If the bees come out and make demonstrations and dart at you, use a little smoke. Watch them and keep them subdued if necessary. Work slowly. Bees resent quick, jerky motions. By pushing the combs a little each way from the central comb, this comb may be carefully lifted out, and when examined it may be leaned against the side of the hive, and more combs taken out if desirable. All manipulations of bees are conducted in a similar manner. First a little smoke, then a little wait, then a little more smoke, then carefully open the hive and proceed to do whatever is necessary. Experienced beekeepers don't always work slowly. They acquire a certain sort of deftness which accomplished a great deal, and that with none of the quick, jerky motions that irritate the bees.—Washington Home Magazine.

AWFUL LITTLE BEAST.

A personal letter received by the editor of the East Oregonian from Col. P. Donan, the genius who is now doing special writing for the O. R. and N. company, is written in such an amusing vein that the liberty of printing the extracts below is taken. It comes from Spokane, Washington, under date of August 27:

"I am here, a living example of 'Dusty Rhodes' and 'Weary Waggles' combined. While it has been full of novelty and interest, my two weeks' trip has in some respects knocked Dante's little antedeluvian notions of hell cross-eyed and silly. The infernal thermometers everywhere, as you are aware, have boiled over at from 103 to 273 'in the shade' of redhot sand piles and volcanic embers; and the dust, from six inches to sixteen feet deep on the level, 'sees' the heat and 'goes it' 100 per cent worse and damner.

"The round I had, last week, over the plant and forests of the Bridal Veil Lumber company, while it abounded in wonderful things, was the roughest experience I have ever had since my last exploring expedition down in the South American jungles eleven years ago; and, delightful and profitable as was my memorable drive, with you, 'the other Sam,' and the clever little president of the Holmes business college, among the vast and glorious wheat fields of Umatilla county, last Tuesday, it was the dirtiest four hours of my life. It beat a dromedary journey in the African Great Saharah all hollow. The horses could almost have traveled in the dirt in the air. I certainly swallowed enough of alkali dust, sand, gravel and other stuff, 'of the earth earthy,' to make a good siz

placer claim of myself. You talked about 'sand in the craw.' I have it—by the panful!

"Wednesday morning at Walla Walla, Dr. Ballock drove me out to see his famous fruit farm. It is one of the most magnificent places of its kind I have ever seen; 60,000 fruit trees bending—and, in many cases, breaking down—under their rich burdens of crimson and golden and purple lusciousness. The doctor is shipping from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds—four to five carloads—of fruit a day, to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and nearly everywhere else. Among other lovely and desirable possessions, he has a vast apiary—not less than 1,000,000 bees, every blamed one of them with honey on its legs and hell-fire in its tail. He especially wanted me to see the beehives—as a stimulus, I suppose, to my industry, or a rebuke to my dronishness. Before we got anywhere near it I told him there was not a well-regulated and fully-accounted bee in all Christendom that wouldn't gladly fly a mile out of its way, any time, for the pleasure of stinging me. The words were hardly out of my mouth when one of the little beasts dashed at me, and struck me with a poisoned slungshot in the left eye—so I now look as if I had tackled Bob Fitzsimmons in a 16 to 1 ring, with a fence around it too high to climb over. I used to be blue-eyed. I am so no longer. I am black-eyed as a pair of pot-hooks and beautifully bunged up. The little hellion didn't look much bigger than a house fly till it hit me; and then, by gad, it seemed as big as a full-grown turkey-buzzard, or a 'monstrous big horned and amphibious bovallap,' such as the Portland Oregonian editorially said Walter L. Main's snide circus had along.

"I'm going back to Portland tomorrow night, to stay till the black border around my eye fades out a little, and my sudden case of 'swelled head' abates. Yours most sincerely,

"P. DONAN."

CARRY TWICE THEIR WEIGHT.

Prof. P. C. Gillette in a paper read before the Economic Entomologists' Association gave some interesting observations of the loads that bees are able to carry. The following extracts are taken from the California Cultivator:

One object kept in view in making the weighing was to determine, if possible, whether or not field bees gathered loads of honey and pollen at the same time, as some of the authorities tell us. An examination was made of hundreds of pollen-bearing bees at flowers that gave pollen only, many others from flowers that give both honey and pollen, and also pollen

carriers taken in front of the hive. The result is that no pollen-bearing bee has ever been found that was heavily laden with honey. They usually have a little honey in their stomachs, as do most workers that are leaving for the field, whether for honey or pollen.

It was shown by the table that the honey carriers return to the hive a trifle more than one-half heavier than when they leave it. On the other hand, the pollen carriers, on an average, only increase their weight about one-tenth by the loads they carry. The figures are obtained by taking the weight of the outgoing bees from that of the pollen-laden bees as they reach the hive.

The honey stomachs when removed with their contents weighed a little more than the difference between a loaded and an unloaded worker, for two reasons—in the first place the stomach weighs something, and then the bee does not entirely empty the honey stomach. It keeps a small reserve.

According to the weighings of Prof. Gillette, there would be in a pound, on an average, 5578 unloaded bees; 3532 honey-laden bees; 5060 pollen-bearing bees; 5447 unloaded pollen bearers; 220 drones.

It would, likewise, take 10,965 loads of honey and 40,580 loads (the amount carried on both legs) of pollen.

The honey owners of this part of the country are not as happy as they might be and all on account of the low prices dealers are now offering for honey.

There is a big crop and one that is of most excellent quality, raised in this country, but still prices ranged low and buyers are scarce and very independent.

Those who own the very best quality of water-white orange honey do not relish the idea of selling it for 8 cents, and those of them who can afford it will store the honey until prices improve.

Riverside county is fast taking a front rank as a producer of first-class honey, as well as in the raising of other crops.

Exact figures of the output for the present season are not at hand, but from reports reaching this office through correspondents in different parts of the county it is evident that the yield has been very much greater than in any previous season.—Riverside Enterprise.

Queens will be thrown out of the mails again unless some folks are more careful than they are in putting them up for shipment. Use a good strong cage, and be sure that the queen can't get out.

Send us 50 cents for one year's subscription, and keep posted in the bee business.

Editorial Comments.

WHO OWNS THE BEES.

A case was recently tried in court in King county, Wash., where this question came up. A swarm of bees had settled in a vacant lot and a neighbor who had the privilege of keeping his chickens in the lot claimed the swarm. The owner gathered up his bees and took them home; but his neighbor was not satisfied and brought suit for them. The real owner won the case, but the other party appealed. This decision was unquestionably right, and we look with a good deal of interest for the outcome in the higher court.

This involves the identical question we had assigned to a young legal friend, who is a most indefatigable searcher of authorities upon abstruse questions of law, to prepare us an article for publication in *The Bee Journal*. We saw him a month later and inquired for our article. His reply was, "I have searched all the authorities which were accessible and I can't find a precedent that would have a bearing upon the question." Our private opinion is that if a man can identify a swarm of bees as having gone out of his apiary he has the same right to the possession of them that a man has to recover a stray animal; always assuming that he offers to pay any damage that may have accrued from the trespass; and, we believe further, that no proprietor has a right to refuse permission to the owner of a stray swarm to enter upon his premises to take his own, provided he is willing to compensate him for any damage or inconvenience they have caused.

If any of our brother journalists know of any law touching this matter we wish they would publish it for the benefit of beekeepers everywhere.

THE BEEKEEPERS' REVIEW.

We were pained to read the terrible ordeal which the editor of the *Review* has passed through since our last issue. Mr. Hutchinson has again been obliged to consign his beloved wife to a living tomb within the walls of an insane asylum. She had

been there before, and, having seemingly recovered, had returned to her family. But her malady was only resting, to burst out again in a more aggravated form, and with terrible results. At an unexpected moment, when they were preparing for a journey, she was suddenly seized with an uncontrollable passion that made her seek the death of her children and her own destruction. The first victim was a lovely little daughter, the pride and joy of her own and her husband's heart; and then her son, and to consummate the tragedy it was her intention to take her own life; but her plans were frustrated. It is sad to think that she must ever return to consciousness.

How our brother has stood up under such trials it is impossible to conceive. It is a test of fortitude that requires a high type of manhood to sustain. We only know Mr. Hutchinson in his public capacity, but we are husband and father, and can appreciate the depth of his sorrow, and desire to express our heartfelt sympathy.

NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' UNION.

The National Beekeepers' Union, which held its annual session in Buffalo on the 23d and 24th of September, was attended by most of the leading apiarists and manufacturers of apiary supplies in the East. Only two bee men from California were there, Messrs. Bennett and McIntyre. As yet we have not seen a full account of the proceedings, but see by some of our exchanges that the matter was debated whether it was advisable in future to hold their meetings at the same time and place as the G. A. R. reunions are held or not. They have heretofore made it a practice to avail themselves of the reduced rates that railways always concede to the old soldiers. On the occasion of their recent gathering they discovered that their organization compared with that of the Grand Army was so insignificant that as a side-show it was entirely overlooked by reporters, news papers and sightseers. The public mind was preoccupied with the entertainment of the nation's guests, and it was not to be expected that the representatives of a little industry like beekeeping would receive any particular or marked attention. We don't believe that the next National Convention will try to avail themselves of reduced rates made to accommodate the G. A. R.

HOW BEES EMBALM.

Bees, says Horbis, can embalm as successfully as could the ancient Egyptians. It often happens in damp weather that a slug or snail will enter a bee hive. This is, of course, to the unprotected slug a case of

sudden death. The bees fall upon him and sting him to death at once. But what to do with the carcass becomes a vital question. If left where it is, it will breed a regular pestilence. Now comes the cleverness of the insects. They set to work and cover it with wax, and there you may see it lying embalmed just as the nations of old embalmed their dead. When it is a snail that is the intruder, he is of course impenetrable to their sting, so they calmly cement his shell with wax to the bottom of the hive—imprisonment for life, with no hope of pardon.

BEEKEEPERS MEETING.

The Central California Beekeepers' Association held its regular quarterly meeting at Traver on Wednesday, September 1st, President Joseph Flory being in the chair.

An informal talk about the honey product, and prospects for the season, showed the yield to be no more than the average, but the yield is now on the increase.

In the afternoon the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, W. A. H. Gilstrap, and adopted. O. L. Abbott was elected to membership. He requested all beekeepers to join the association, considering a large membership more powerful. R. L. Epperson spoke of the influence of the association in procuring the appointment of an inspector for Fresno county bees.

The secretary spoke at some length of the unsatisfactory manner in which honey was packed and marketed when the association came into existence. All is now changed. We put up our honey in a standard package that will go to Germany in good condition, and we save many dollars in tare alone over former methods.

T. M. Skelton said his information gained at one of the association meetings on caring for wax alone had made membership profitable to him.

As Inspector Roberts finds over three times the foul brood in Fresno county that was supposed to be there, it is feared the contagion has reached Tulare county, and the Tulare county association was requested to try to have an official investigation made, and if found to exist in that county, to co-operate with the Fresno county movement now being successfully made to suppress it.

O. L. Abbott wanted to know how many colonies of bees were kept and how much honey was produced in each county of Central California. Kings county's colonies were estimated at 6000, with an export trade of twelve cars annually. No other county submitted estimates.

Inquiry by R. L. Epperson developed the fact that bees were assessed at \$1.50 a

hive in Tulare county and \$1 in Fresno county.

O. L. Abbott's inquiry about new process foundation brought a lengthy explanation of that article. Mr. Fray reported honey almost a failure in Traver.

J. W. Paine has taken six tons of extracted honey from 250 hives and has considerable comb honey in the hives yet.

T. M. Skelton favored extracting honey from brood chambers as late as September 15th, when there is a good honey flow. He has combs built from full sheets of comb foundation in brood chamber.

Mr. Fray said his bees work on Egyptian corn for both pollen and honey. He also gives both Root and Cook as authority that all pollen-bearing plants produce honey. He reported J. C. McCubbin's bees as doing well.

President Flory reported a light honey flow at Lemoore, better at Lakeside, with no honey at the mouth of Cross Creek.

J. F. Boldon reported a rather light run at his place, six miles west of Tulare.

Richard Batter of Riverdale reported a good yield. The secretary reported a good average flow near Caruthers and both east and north of that place.

The following resolution, introduced by O. L. Abbott, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Central California Beekeepers' Association, consider it a matter of vast importance that Mr. Roberts be retained as inspector of apiaries for Fresno county. We, therefore, earnestly request the board of supervisors of Fresno county to retain Mr. Roberts at such salary as will secure his services.

After a pleasant and profitable meeting, enlivened by song by J. H. Hart ("Honey Hart"), the association adjourned to meet at Selma the first Wednesday in December.

It is pretty difficult to write up crop reports of the State without having Riverside county considered. Here is one item, however, which is not in line with the general promise of prosperity and high prices. In a special report in Saturday evening's Los Angeles Express is found the following:

Riverside's big honey crop faces the promise of only average prices. The local firms quote 3 and 3½ for light amber and 3¼ for white. They say that there is an abundant supply for the demand and little prospect of any change.

Hopes are entertained among bee men here, however, that the price will advance and in the nature of things, considering the advance in wheat and the general strength of the market, there are certainly grounds for these hopes.—Riverside Globe.

Our Foundation Goes One Ton a Month.

We are now making hundreds of pounds of COMB FOUNDATION by a process that enables one man to make 300 lbs. daily, 60 feet of wax sheets at one operation, which makes the medium brood Foundation as strong as the old style heavy brood; no broken or sagging of this Comb Foundation; it is much cheaper and better, and of perfect even thickness, the base of cell being very thin. Our Wax is thoroughly clarified, and of a good even grade "Better than Weed's," is what our people say.

Price of Comb Foundation.

Based on Wax at 25c per lb., subject to change.

	No. sheets		per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
	Size.	to the lb.			
Heavy Brood.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium,	"	7	50	42	37
Light,	"	8	55	45	40
Thin, surplus, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x15 $\frac{1}{2}$		21	55	45	42
Ex. Thin, surplus	"	28	60	50	45

Price for Making Up Foundation

From Wax Furnished.

	per lb....	10 lbs. 25 lbs. 100 lbs.		
		\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 09
Heavy Brood,	"	13	11	10
Medium "	"	15	13	12
Light "	"	25	20	15
Thin, surplus,	"	30	25	20
Ex. Thin, surplus,	"			

Weed's Patent Process Foundation.....10 cents per lb. above these prices

All Foundation is neatly packed in boxes, with tissue paper between each sheet, and delivered by railway or boat, by direct routes in Southern California, in lots of 75 lbs. or more, or with other goods.

Notice—Reduced Prices for surplus Foundation. Prices for making also reduced. Our Foundation is excepted by the bees in a recent test, better and combs much quicker finished than the patent Weed Foundation or Drawn Comb, though the Weed and Drawn Comb had preferred location in the supers.

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Do you believe you can learn? Is the study of apiculture interesting? Do you like to know what others are doing in your especial line of business? Are you making money with your bees? Would you like to make more honey and more money?

If any of the above questions interest you, you should by all means subscribe for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, and get your friends to do likewise. Two far-seeing, liberal-minded men appreciated the usefulness of the JOURNAL sufficiently to contribute voluntarily \$300 to its support and maintenance. We do not ask bee men to advertise with us, though we would like such patronage, but we do think that they cannot invest 50 cents in any way that will afford them as much profit and pleasure as a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

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