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Vol. 3.

MARCH 1, 1898.

No. 3.

The Pacific Bee Journal.



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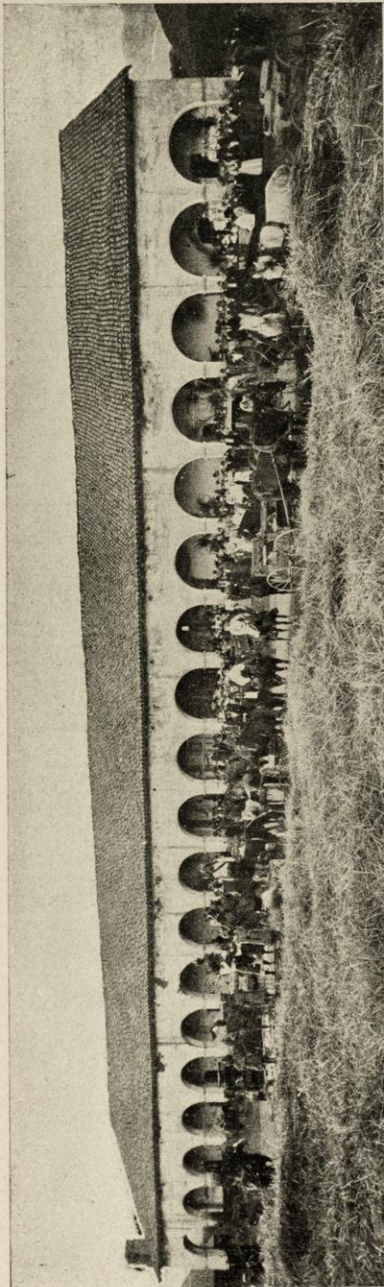
From Land of Sunshine Magazine.

SUNSET AMONG THE PINES.

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THE Mission of San Fernando was 100 years old on the 8th of Sept'r last. The Landmarks Club had just put on new tile roof of the monastery, making a lasting monument of early California days.



THE CENTENNIAL OF SAN FERNANDO.

From Land of Sunshine Magazine.

Wants, For Sale or Exchange.

Notices under this head at one cent per word.

WANTED A position as helper in Apiary, by a young man wishing to learn Bee Keeping. Apply to JOSEPH J. NOEL, Oak and, Cal.

WANTED Buyers of Bees, to apply to the JOURNAL OFFICE. Have many lots of bees for sale. Have been instrumental in the changing hands of over \$2,000.00 worth of bees, the last few months. Many Apiarists going to the Klondike.

WANTED Bees on shares, or will buy good Apiary, with living conveniences. E. F. REED, 41 1st street, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED Application at the JOURNAL OFFICE, of those wanting positions and those wanting Help. No charges made. Advertising in this department better and much quicker.

WANTED 15 to 20 stands of Bees cheap. FRED HICKINS, Saugus, Cal.

WANTED First-class bee man to take charge of an apiary, of a 150 stands in Antelope Valley, on shares or salary. R. J. LONG, Station 7, Los Angeles.

WANTED Names of all parties having bees-wax for sale; quality, quantity, amount and prices. BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.

WANTED Apiary in Southern California partially shares and salary by skilled apiarist, 38 years of age. Address T. H. WAALLE, Sara, Washington, or JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE 75 Colonies of Bees in 2 story, Langstroth Hives, full of good combs, good condition, plenty honey; willow and sage range, plenty water, no bees in 4 miles; 7 miles of Los Angeles; range \$10.00 per year. Also 50, 1 story empty hives. Price \$200.00 cash. GEO. MCCARTNEY 1410 Santa Fe ave, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE 104 Colonies of Bees in 2 story Comb Honey 8 frame L. Hives, new and neatly painted; 13 acres fine land, good 4 room house and ranch conveniences. GEO TILTON Newhall, Cal. Price, \$1,000.

FOR SALE 90 stands of bees, L. hive, honey house, uncapping table, 4 frame extarctor, 3 1/2 ton tanks, 50 two story hives; extra good range, 6 miles from post office; 4 miles from R. R. station. Free rent of house, orchard and land. G. A. MILLARD, 125 E. 25th. street, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE 65 two story 8 frame comb honey hives; Hoffman Frames, sections and stands all painted. Price \$1.00 each. T. SAWYER, La Canada, Cal.

FOR SALE Bee Ranch of 160 acres, 9 miles northwest of Acton; 85 colonies of bees in 2-story, 10-frame Langstroth hives; have 31 good worker combs to the hive; all implements to conduct the business, extractors, honey house, honey tanks etc.; 21 springs of water on place, two in use; 400 fruit trees of all varieties; water piped convenient to trees; blackberry vines and garden; house of 2 rooms furnished. Going east. Price, \$550. Acton is without doubt the finest honey country in California, producing upward of 10 cars of finest quality honey in a season; situated on the Southern Pacific railroad; population of 250; church and school. Apply B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles, Cal.

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, in advance; 2 years 90c. 3 years \$1.25, 5 years \$2.00. 2 papers one year to one address, 90c; 3 papers, \$1.25. Always in advance. 75c per year will be charged delinquents.

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CASH will be paid to any one sending one, two, five or ten new names to THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Try us and see how well we will pay you. Write us about it at once. Any one in the bee business will take the paper if shown its merits and advantages. One issue often gives value enough to pay for the year. Then every subscriber is aiding in the grand cause of lending a hand in the establishing of a coast bee paper, and should feel a self pride in seeing it grow as well as receiving a benefit from the valuable reading matter in its columns. All apiarists should take a deep interest in their own paper and see that it succeeds. Some eastern bee papers would be pleased to see THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL go down (for selfish reasons, the better to control prices and their supply business), but the P. B. J. is sure to remain in the field as long as the present editor has the power to hold it there.

The editor has done his duty as he has seen it, and is trying to point out the defects as well as advantages of all things interesting to his readers and is confident that could he visit all bee men every one who had an interest in advancement would be a reader OF THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Many prominent and successful apiarists are writing gratis to aid the P. B. J. in its strong climb, and after two years hardly one has become discouraged, yet there are many who could write of their experiences and would feel a pleasure in the work which would soon repay in the way of a good paper and a feeling of having aided it.

THE JOURNAL is paying in spite of subscriptions due and the limited advertising, which will increase with the increase of readers.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—Every reader paying in advance will, in April, receive a free package of the 14 page honey leaflet, by Dr. C. C. Miller, on the "Food Value of Honey; Why It Should be Eaten, and Honey Cooking Recipes," which you are to distribute among your neighbors to aid in the increase of honey consumption, and will be a big "ad." for you as well as influencing many dollars your way.

CASH PREMIUMS.—By an arrangement with the Bennett Bee-Hive Company, every reader whose subscription is fully paid up and paid one year in advance will be entitled, on reference to the fact, to a 2 per cent. discount on their first cash order sent in this month.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS will receive upon request a bound volume of the 1896 PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Every number is full of valuable information to the beekeeper, and the volume is an indispensable addition to the beekeepers' library. THE JOURNAL for one year includes 12 price-less numbers, and for 1898 will surpass all former attempts. Subscribe now; only 50 cents; this amount we guarantee we will not earn you more elsewhere.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BEGINNERS.

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, 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-keeper (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class news dealer, or

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We pay 24 cts per lb. Cash, or 26 cts, in trade for any good quality of average wax delivered at Los Angeles. Send sample and state quantity.

In shipping do not pack in newspaper, and be sure to put name on box and write us by mail of the shipment. BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.

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, 3¼@ 3½. 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. We want a strictly No. 1 article.

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 2@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. New honey of fine quality.

LOS ANGELES—Honey—Fancy white, 7@8; No. 1 white, 6@5; fancy 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.

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, 10@12; No. 1 amber, 9; No. 1 dark, 8. Extracted white, 6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@4½; Beeswax, 25. Market fair.

CLEVELAND—Honey—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6½@7; amber, 5½@6. Beeswax, 26. Beeswax scarce.

CHICAGO—Honey—Fancy white, 11; No. 1 white, 10; 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. Markets bare of comb honey. Choice comb will sell at top prices.

PHILADELPHIA—Honey—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 11; 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, 6@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 21@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, 10@11, No. 1 white 9; fancy amber; 8; No. 1 amber, 8@10; Fancy dark, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Comb honey cleaned up. A good outlet for grading and crating in comb honey. The common qualities of comb we find a 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 St.
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CONVENTION NOTICES.

SECRETARIES Please send us notice of all meetings in the State; we may be able to aid meetings in attendance thereby, kindly see to this matter at once.

The next meeting of the Central California Beekeepers' Association, is to be held at Hanford, Wednesday March 2nd, 1898.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- 1—Where shall we get supplies for 1898?
- 2—"Marketing honey," paper by, F. E. BROWN.
- 3—Shall we make a display at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition?
- 4—Shall the Central California Association, be superseded by County organization?

A good turnout is expected.
W. A. H. Gilstrap, Sec. Joseph Flory, Pres.
Caruthers, Cal. Hanford, Cal.

HAD YOU THOUGHT ABOUT IT?

The Jennie Atchley Co. are still leading in the queen business. Send your name and address for our prices, and a sample copy of the Southland Queen; a paper published in the interests of beekeepers. Our catalogue tells all about queen raising, and has 15 lessons on how to keep bees successfully, it tells you all about it, free for the asking.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.

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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, Cal.

50 cents per year.

VOL. 3.

MARCH, 1898.

No. 3.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

A carload of honey was recently shipped from Riverside to Belgium, and it is expected that it will open a market for that product.

A colony of bees in your orchards and berry patch will pay you double their cost every year in the matter of cross pollenization, besides giving you a fine lot of comb honey.

Yuba City: P. V. Veeder, the pioneer bee man of Sutter county, is making great preparations for the coming honey season. Mr. Veeder is one of the most successful bee men in the state.

Cucamonga, Cal.: C. W. Allen shipped a car containing 12 tons (or 170 cases) of pure white sage and amber honey. This was all a Cucamonga product, and went to dealers in Los Angeles, who find it in much demand and preferred to other varieties.

Henry C. Fitz, an employe in Bennett's Bee Hive Factory, lost three fingers of his left hand while feeding a circular saw yesterday. Dr. Hagan dressed the wounded member at the Receiving Hospital and Fitz left for home.—Los Angeles Times.

One of the most noticeable south side business successes is Mr. T. C. Stahl's apiary, about six miles south of Tempe, Ariz. About three years ago he started in the bee business with a limited capital, and now has

about 800 stands to work with after having netted gratifying profit.—Phoenix Herald.

H. L. Graham, of Redlands, who represents Frederick C. Howe & Brother, of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, has bought and shipped east within the past ten days two cars of honey at San Jacinto, and two cars at Murrieta. This takes about all the honey there was in these two sections.

Riverside: The almost famous case of Annie Rouse vs. Jessie A. Rouse is taking up the time of Judge Noyes today. The suit dragged its weary length through the justice court, and now it has gone to the superior court. The ownership of an apiary is involved, and already the costs are more than the amount at stake in the suit.

One of the most important industries of Riverside is the production of honey. From a small and experimental beginning it has developed rapidly until hundreds now dot the mountain sides and valleys. The honey produced is the best in the world, and while the industry is still in its infancy. It is already the source of large revenue to those engaged in it. At least 300 people have gone into the business of keeping bees in this county, and the number is constantly increasing.

The honey business is one that gives the man of limited means an opportunity to secure a competence. While experience is of value as in everything else, any man of reasonable ability may soon acquire sufficient practical knowledge to insure a handsome profit.—Riverside Enterprise.

STUDIES OF THE HONEY BEE.

BY J. W. TEFFT.

Were honey bees to be divided into exhaustive, but not exclusive classes, the bees of harmony and creation, the giants of energy and industry, the supremacy of the Italians among the honey bees of the world is not more unquestionable than the Cyperian among its giants. The Italians stand no higher among the Carnolians than the Cyperians above the Syrians or Egyptians. Beside the towering Cyprians, the Holy Land Punics, Zerman Brown, Syrians, Egyptians and the five band golden Italians (*Albinos Adells*) seem to be but ordinary bees, while they may be blessed among the giants by a somewhat exaggerated greatness, yet in my opinion none of them seem to be but little higher than the native American black bees, and dwarf into insignificance when compared with the Syperians and Carnolians. This race, or type, of honey bee has given me better results, equal and excel in importance, to any other class, race or type of honey bee I have ever had anything to do with. They truly are the giants of industry.

The Cyperian bees are natives of the Island of Cyprus. They truly are superior for their activity, hardiness, and fertility of their queens is remarkable, wondrous, superb. The workers are industrious honey gatherers; excel all others except the Caucasians in the production of queen cells, and as comb-builders they are rapid in the extreme,

The Cyperian bees are larger than any other type of honey bee now domesticated. They are on the wing earlier in the morning and fly later in the evening. I have seen them bringing pollen when the temperature registered 45 degrees, at a time when all other classes of bees had clustered for the winter. In color they are more intensely bright than the golden Italians, and while their young are out for their first flight

they sparkle like flakes of gold. They do not differ materially from the Serians, although the Serians have not that brilliant, sparkling color, while the Cyperians are much the largest. The Syrians are what some call the Holy Lands. The Cyperian bees are unsurpassed as honey gatherers; they excel all others. They are extraordinarily hardy, better able to withstand severe winters; they breed up faster in the spring, and are quick to take advantage of all opportunities. They are at work gathering pollen before all other classes. Their comb-honey has a first-class, fine appearance, much superior to the Italians, but not so nice and frost white as gathered by bees from a Carnolian queen mated with a Cyperian drone. They are less liable to swarm than any other class. They have but one serious objection—their demonical temper—they are very irritable. It seems as if they were filled with vindictiveness, cussedness, or a fierce, probing, penetrating, piercing, puncturing, get-there-anyhow kind of a beast. Their stings are awful. Not one, but it seems as if the whole colony is up for the affray at the least disturbance. They are holy terrors, and no mistake, making it dangerous to manipulate. Smoke has no effect towards conquering them when thoroughly aroused; the only smoke they give in to is from dry cedar. Still they are the giants of the world so far as honey-gathering is concerned—that is why I keep them. If there is any honey or pollen within ten miles of their home they will get it or die in the attempt. They are not quarrelsome with neighboring bees, and are not so easy to rob as the black bee, or any other, while no other race or type of bee can rob them. As comb-builders they are simply immense, and use less bee glue than any other class. One splendid characteristic is, they do not swarm out like the

Italians, leaving a lot of unfinished section. One distinctive feature, when a Carolan queen is mated by a Cyperian drone, the progeny has lighter rows of hair, and are a little larger, with longer tongues, bringing in larger loads; they make the best of foragers. The queens reared from the above classes are extra large, and extra prolific as egg layers. I have these mated both ways, viz: Cornolan queen by Cyperian drone, or vice versa, and it is a pleasure to me to know that I have them. They winter fine out of doors in their summer stands (by the way, I would go out of the bee business at once if I had to take my bees into a cellar and out again, spring and fall of each year). They need no cellar, having such strong constitutions. The cappings of their comb honey is nice and white, equally as good as that of the black bee. As to temper they are milder; still, they have an exhaustive, sharp opinion on every subject under the sun, quick to ventilate their opinion freely—always prepared for war to fight for their opinion—to slay and spare not in defense.

They impress me as philosophers and thinkers who have a mission to perform, and do not desire to shrink from it in any possible way.—From Southland Queen.

LIFE IN HONEY.

One pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter, and if both articles be of the best quality, the honey will cost the less of the two. Often a prime article of extracted honey, equal to comb honey in every respect except appearances can be obtained for half the price of butter or less. Butter is at its best only when "fresh," while honey, properly kept, remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it out of the way for fear it may become rancid, says Bee Culture.

Many people think "honey is

honey," all just alike, but this is a great mistake. Honey may be of good, heavy body, what housekeepers call "well ripened," weighing sometimes twelve pounds to the gallon, or it may be quite thin. It may also be granulated or candied, more solid than lard. It may also be as colorless as water, and be as black as the darkest molasses. The flavor of honey varies according to the flower from which it is obtained. It would be impossible to describe in words the flavors of the different honeys. The different flavors in honey are as distinct as the odor in flowers. Among the lighter-colored honeys are sage, sweet clover, alfalfa, willow herb, etc., and among the darker are found heartsease, magnolia (or popular), horsemint, buckhorn.

CO-OPERATION.

The Results Accomplished by the Fallbrook Store.

Earnest Fox, manager of the Fallbrook Co-operative Association, is in the city for a few days on business, principal of which is the disposal of three or four cars of comb honey, which the association has now on hand. The Falbrook association, under Mr. Fox's management, is to-day one of the best examples of the co-operative movement in the state, although there are now nearly a score of associations big and little south of the Tehachapi. The Fallbrook store handles all kinds of general merchandise on the co-operative plan and its sales now average \$25,000 annually. The concern is paying handsomely now after passing through a very gloomy period. Mr. Fox has recently been appointed as vice-president for California on the board of vice-presidents of the American Co-operative society, of which Edward Everett Hale is chairman.

HOW TO GRADE COMB HONEY.

How Many Grades to Make and What Kind of Honey Should be Shipped to Market.

BY A. B. MELLEN.

The above heading, with the hint thrown in later—that the present low price of comb-honey in our local market is due to poor grading, and the putting of honey on the market that is not filled out—accompanies your request for an article on the subject.

From what I can gather from those who handle comb-honey extensively, they want the sections to be well filled and capped, the combs white and straight, and the white and amber honey packed in separate shipping cases, with the cases plainly marked "White" or "Amber," as the case may be. Then the honey is in shape for the dealer to handle without loss of time, and to the best advantage.

Two grades, the white and amber, both first-class in every respect, are all that will pay to ship east with the present excessively high freight rates.

The putting of partly filled, crooked or uncapped honey on the local market should not, and would not affect the price of the first-class article if the working class, who are great consumers, had the money to buy it. There is but a small per cent. of such honey anyway, and if it is otherwise of good quality it should very soon be bought up at a slightly reduced price, leaving a clear field for the main crop.

Comb or extracted honey that is not fit to eat should not be put on the market at all, as one bait of such honey will drive a store-keepers' honey-loving customers away from him, perhaps forever. I have seen comb-honey that looked as sweet as a white-robed angel, but one section of it would break up a Sunday school picnic. I would advise bee-

keepers who produce such honey to remove their bees to pastures new.

The price of things is not regulated by supply and demand, as many have been lead to believe. The price under present conditions is regulated by the amount of primary or redemption money which there is in the world. Now the question arises, how much primary money is there in the world?

The United States, as well as other nations of the world, keep account of the moneys coined at their mints, and from time to time issues tables giving these figures as the amount of coined money now in the world.

Mr. A. DelMar, in his work entitled "Money and Civilization," gives tables showing that of all the precious metals coined into money, by all of the civilized nations of the world during the past one hundred years, fully 75 per cent. of it has disappeared, and he includes all of the coined money which there was in the world at the beginning of the century.

By placing this fact along side of the demonetization of silver—which destroyed one-half of the primary money of the world, and made it token money to be redeemed in gold, we have the startling fact that the world today has but 12½ cents on the dollar of the primary or redemption money that she is supposed to have, and that the whole civilized world, with its immense bonded and other debts payable in gold, is bankrupt; gone hopelessly bankrupt on a gold base, sound money proposition.

No, my friends, the price of comb-honey is not materially affected by the few sections of partly uncapped honey which the producer places upon the local market. The trouble lies deeper than that.

Acton, Los Angeles Co., Cal., Feb. 10.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY F. S. BRAUTIGAN.

Should your colonies be quite populous, then you may spread the brood; but be very cautious, for the nights are quite cool, and may cause a drawback in the prosperity of the colony. I would advise only to move the food comb, and add an empty comb between the last comb of brood and the food comb. This is sufficient, even during the warmer season.

At this season of the year it is well to strengthen the weaker colonies by drawing from the stronger ones combs of just hatching brood, and exchanging them for combs of very young larva or eggs from the weaker colonies; by so doing equalize, so as to have your colonies all in good condition, and alike in strength. So, when the time is due for putting on the supers, you may expect the same result by all.

Those living near orange groves may look for an earlier honey flow than those who are located farther in the mountains, and may prepare to put on the supers in case the honey-flow begins. And soon after the orange comes many other wild flowers, also the black sage, which makes a very fine quality of honey.

Now, having your colonies strong, and when you see that the bees are inclined to build new combs, put on your supers, with starters in sections (I prefer full starters in sections, of thin foundation). Now, if your colonies are in good order, have good prolific queens, and the hive full of bees and running over, all you have to do is to let them alone; only take notice, off an on, to see whether they are in need of another super, and if so, do not delay in giving them the same; just leave them alone and they will either store honey or they will swarm.

Now, should a swarm issue, hive

it on starters, and use Mr. James Heddon's plan with the old stand. Hive the swarm on the old stand, and place the old hive just back of the new one, and cutting out all queen cells but one or two. Move the old hive a few inches each day for about eight days, until it is side-by-side with that of the swarm; then, on a nice day, just about noon, pick up the old hive and put it where you wish it to remain. By this time the young queen will be ready to mate. The bees that are out in the field from the old colony will return and enter with those of the swarm, thus increasing them in strength, and the storing of a surplus will be the result.

Do not try to prevent the swarming by cutting out queen cells, for it will not stop the bees from swarming; you may cut out cells in the morning and bees will swarm in the afternoon. Let them swarm if they will, and then have the swarm do the storing of the honey.

I have always favored the ten-frame Langstroth hive, because I have always found it the most profitable, and a good prolific queen can make use of all the space there is on ten Langstroth combs.

Should you find a queen that will not do this, you need not expect much of that colony, because the queen is not up to the standard.

When you see that all is O. K. let them alone, and no not tinker too much with your bees, for they will do the rest. Should you find a queen that does not come up to the standard in laying, replace her as soon as possible, for it does not pay to bother with a colony of bees whose queen is not prolific enough to build up a strong colony—it's only a waste of time and labor, and time and labor is worth a good bit to the busy bee-keeper.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 25, 1898.

PREPARATION FOR A DRY YEAR—KEEP DOWN BROOD BREEDING.

BY J. JAMES.

The bee-keeper's winter of expectation is about past, and should it wind up with no more rain, no honey will be taken out. Now the most important question is: What shall we do with our bees. Shall we feed or let them die?

Most of my swarms have a surplus of honey at the present time. Now the queens have no better sense than to raise a very large family to consume all the surplus honey, and with no honey flow they soon starve.

Now the great question is: How shall we stop the queens from raising so largely and overstocking her brood. My plan would be this. Take a small piece of queen excluder zinc, say 4x6, make a partition or division in the hive, giving the queen about four frames in hives where the short cross frames are used, which will cut her off from all the combs above and remaining frames below, giving her only four frames in the front of the hive to brood in—or just room enough to keep the swarms in a thriving condition. Then there will be but little feeding with a fair nucleus of bees in each hive. If the next season should have a good outlook, feed quite freely in February, which will induce the queen to brood more freely, giving the swarm a good start for the next crop.

Of course the division board must be removed as soon as February 1st of next season, or when the brooding season is over.

Los Angeles, March 1, 1898.

EUCALYPTUS FOR BEES.

Bulletin No. 18, University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, distribution of seeds and plants, gives a list of eucalyptus trees "valuable for bees," and names twelve varieties of the less known

species now offered for distribution, and while it is well known to most bee-keepers that any variety of eucalyptus may be grown in Southern California, and that all of them produce nectar-producing bloom, it is a fact that some species produce a nectar richer and more sought for by bees than the common varieties generally grown.

The bulletin makes special mention of several as well worthy of trial by bee-keepers. The State Forestry Station at Santa Monica has matured all the sorts offered for distribution by the University, so that it is no experiment to such lands as lay near the sea, as does the station at Santa Monica.

It would, we believe, be well for every bee-keeper to avail himself of the opportunity now offered to test the different sorts of the eucalyptus, even high up in the mountains as it is possible to grow. Some sorts bloom in January, February and March very profusely, and sometimes in the fall. If considerable forests could be made to bloom in the fall profusely, the trouble of summering bees in Southern California would be solved, as it is a fact that dry seasons seem to have little if any effect upon the growth and bloom of well established old eucalyptus groves. The older they are, the more drouth they can withstand and the more profusely they bloom, and so far as our observation goes, the nectar produced in very dry seasons is as abundant as in wet ones, and more sought after by the bees. It will cost but little to try the experiment on a small scale.—Rural.

LOOK OUT

For the April number. It will have valuable information on a dry year or a wet year. This month will tell the tale. In either case you all need the paper. If not a subscriber look at premiums and send in your name.

BEE-KEEPING IN UTAH.

BY E. L. LOVESY.

We have had an excellent honey flow here this fall, and those that had their bees in good condition reaped a good harvest of honey of a superior quality, and as a rule the bees are in good condition for wintering.

I promised to send you a report of one or more of my best colonies. From the best colony I got three new colonies by the deviding method, and nearly 400 lbs. of honey from the four. The second I got two new colonies and a little over 400 lbs. of honey of a superior quality. The parent colony has produced 75 lbs. of as fine honey as I ever saw since the 2nd of Sept.

We appreciate the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Long may it wave for the protection of the bee industry.

UTAH FOUL BROOD LAW.

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners of the several counties shall, when petitioned by a majority of the beekeepers thereof, appoint one or more qualified persons inspectors of bees for their different counties.

Sec. 2 Such inspectors shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall qualify by taking and subscribing their official oath, and by giving bonds to be approved by their respective Boards of County Commissioners, which oath and bonds shall be filed with the County Clerk.

Sec 3 Inspectors shall be paid out of the county treasury for services actually rendered at such rate per day as the Board of County Commissioners may fix. The assessor of each county is hereby required to assess each colony of bees in his county in the same manner as other assessments are made. All taxes shall be assessed and collected thereon in the manner provided by

law for the collection and payment of county taxes.

Sec, 4 All hives of bees in each county shall be carefully inspected at least once a year by a county or district inspector where such inspector has been appointed, and, at any time upon complaint that disease exists among bees of any person, the inspector to whom complaint is made shall inspect the bees said to be infected. The inspector shall have authority to take charge and control of diseased bees and their hives, and the tools and implements used in connection therewith for treatment; or destroy such bees, brood, or hives and their contents or implements as may be infected; provided, that any owner questions a decision of the inspector he may appeal to three arbitrators selected from among the bee-keepers of the county, one of whom shall be chosen by the owner, the second by the inspector, and the third by the two so chosen, whose decision, concurred by at least two of their number, shall be conclusive as to the condition of the bees at the time of such examination.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, a duly appointed inspector from the performance of any duty required by this title, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for the first offence not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and for any additional offences, any sum not exceeding \$50.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 26, 1897.

Bees and Queens.

In April and May, prices below all. Untested queen 60c, 6 for \$3; Tested 80c, 6 for \$4. Bees in proportion. Safe arrival guaranteed. Reference, Citizens' Bank. Send for circular.

J. B. ALEXANDER,
Hartford City, Ind.

Editorial Comments

Improvement, we IMPROVEMENT note, is the order IN BEE JOURNALS of the day. All of our bee-paper exchanges that have found our desk in the last two months show no little development. The Bee-Keepers' Review seems to be in the lead with extra heavy paper, handsome new type and beautiful photo frontispiece- Gleanings is adding new pages, better paper, and is well represented with plate engravings. The Progressive is progressive in reading, and the American Bee Journal comes out with new and appropriate headings and a new department that is interesting.

* *

PURE FOOD CONGRESS A call for a National Pure Food Congress has just been issued, to be held in Washington, beginning March 2, 1898. General Manager Secor of the United States Beekeepers' Union, we are informed, will be present, and we hope several California representatives who have been written to will be present. The object is to discuss the legislation needed to prohibit the adulteration of drugs and food, and we hope that honey will receive proper attention.

* *

THE DRY YEAR The most dreaded of all the bee-keeper's troubles seems to be with us, but will it stay. is the question? A few seasons have been like it, though have changed to fair and good honey seasons after heavy March and April rains. Who can say it may not be so this season?

Let us be prepared for both and we will then have nothing to loose. If we feed let it be nucleus and not colonies. As April will be the month to tell what is best to be done, we will have the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, well filled with advices and methods of the many successful dry year men, if then the season is unchanged.

* *

HASTY'S REVIEW A pleasant view of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL is that of friend E. E. Hasty in the February Bee-Keepers' Review. The PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL has been a monthly for all of 1897, and that shawl and kombi, has returned (Feb. number) as the seeming breezes of adversity have passed. December and January were the best a poor printer could do. We now are back to our old printer, and the paper will see no more adversity. The Apicultural Novelets return with the April number, and the lady writer we know will please. Friend Hasty, we've got a deal to do in preaching the gospel, but you're not ahead, for I'm not now an invalid. I was, and might now be where the panzies grow had not Dr. Gallup come to my aid, and without drugs either, just advised me to stop eating two days, and then go slow on two meals a day, and now my first meal each day is served at 12 o'clock, after a morning's work. I find I don't eat one-half what I did, and can do double the work. Drink nothing with meals, eat thoroughly plain food with plenty of honey, and enjoy perfect digestion. No teas, coffee, sugar, pies or cakes, and take muscle exercise after a day's work.

* *

THE BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE Eastern buyers are now instructing their local representatives to ask for Exchange honey, stating that

they find it more satisfactory to handle than "job lots" picked up here and there. The grade is uniform, and the Exchange system of selling by net weight has entirely eliminated the tare question, hitherto a fruitful source of trouble.

We understand that several of the largest eastern and foreign dealers have already opened correspondence with the manager of the Exchange with a view to placing all their orders with the Exchange in the future. This is encouraging, and if the members will work half as hard for the Exchange as the manager is working for the members, the Exchange is bound to be a big success, and we will surely get better prices for our honey in the future. These better prices can only come through careful preparation of the honey and intelligent marketing. Both of these the Exchange undertakes to do.

HONEY IN A HOUSE.

Workman Demolishing It Find Hundreds of Pounds.

Workman have discovered a large quantity of honey in the walls of the old Hawks house at Yarmouth-port, says the Boston Transcript. The house has sheltered many generations of Cape Cod people. The house is now undergoing demolition. Though it was supposed that the house had not been occupied for some time there was a sound of smothered groans when the work of tearing away began. When an opening had been made in the walls the occupants proceeded to drive away the intruders, and used their weapons of defence to such an effect that the workman were forced to retreat.

The sleepy bees that had sought the quiet of the slumbering walls had been unceremoniously aroused from their sleepy existence. There were myriads of them and they had

made a hive between the walls. The work was abandoned until the cooler weather, when the honey will be removed. One whole side of the building is solidly packed with the honey, and it is expected that hundreds of pounds will be taken out.

PREMIUMS

To New Subscribers and to Those Securing Subscriptions. Premiums for Renewals.

No name counted unless accompanied by cash. In case of renewals all arrearages, if any, must be paid up and the money sent for the paper one year in advance, the advance subscription only counting for premium.

To new subscribers sending 50 cts. for one year's subscription, we will mail free, a foundation roller fastener, which including postage is worth 25 cts; or a spur wire imbedder worth 25c., or a Porter Bee Escape worth 25c., or a Knife Hive Scraper worth 04c., or a Porter House Escape worth 30c., or a Cogshall Bee Brush worth 30c., or by paying 15 cts. for postage, you can have a 30 cent Parker Fountain Fastener, or may have four pair of Nan Duzen Hive Clamps, worth postpaid 30 cents.

Renewals can have any one of the above premiums on sending 70 cts. for one years subscription.

New Subscribers sending \$1 00 may have a Clark Cold Blast Smoker, worth with postage 75 cts., or an Alley Drone and Queen trap worth postpaid 75 cts., or a Bee Vail, 65 cts.

Renewals can claim the above premiums on sending \$1 10 for advance subscription.

New subscribers sending \$1 25 may have a Bingham Honey Knife worth postpaid 90 cts., or a Hot Blast Smoker worth postpaid \$1.00. Renewals can claim same on sending \$1.35 with back dues, if any.

Parties taking subscription can claim any of the above premiums on remitting the stated price, but in that case new name will receive no premiums.

Parties taking any of the above premiums will not be entitled to premiums on another page, or to a discount on their supply order.

These premiums will only be allowed for the month in which they appear.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

The Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Important Rules for 1898.

We cannot be responsible if you fail to observe and follow these instructions :

First—Go slow; write plain your name and address in full, giving postoffice, county and state; every time you write, give your shipping point, county and state.

Second—Give names found in our Catalogue in full for articles you order, and fill in prices. In ordering odd sized goods give full description and measurements with drawing, or send us a sample prepaid.

Third—Tell how you want goods sent; whether by mail, express, freight or boat; if by mail, include postage. Small packages not weighing more than four pounds will go cheaply by mail. Don't order heavy shipments by express, unless you expect to pay a heavy bill of charges.

Fourth—Our terms are cash with order; don't send order without *cash*, for we will simply lay the order by and wait for a remittance.

Fifth—Mention previous agreements, with dates and prices given. We cannot remember these agreements with our large correspondence. This is important.

Sixth—HOW TO SEND MONEY. — Tell how much you enclose and of what it consists. Money is sent safely by bank draft on any bank in this city, by express, money order and postoffice money order, and if not these facilities, by registered letter. Send postage stamps, 1 and 2 cents, for fractions of a dollar. But don't send stamps unless obliged to.

Seventh—Goods C. O. D. (collect on delivery). We do not advise any other method, as freight shipments cost \$1 for collection and 15 cents for return of money. If you order C. O. D. send one-third their value to pay charges in case they are refused.

Eighth—Mistakes, we make them as does everyone. But if given an opportunity to correct, we gladly avail ourselves if we are at fault. Should there be anything wrong write us at once, but don't return goods till we notify you.

Ninth—Orders filled promptly. This we aim to do, though having the dread off years and the small manufacturing facilities to contend with (which our eastern brother manufacturers do not have), we are compelled to "stock light" till we (as well as the bee men) see the season. Therefore give us early orders, and send in estimates early, so as to encourage us and aid you in being supplied.

To the Trade of 1898.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

OUR PREPAID FREIGHT SYSTEM will be continued this year, and our customers will derive the same benefit at the prices of last year, although lumber has advanced on account of coast conditions and Alaska trade on transportation facilities, as also a demand for better goods has increased cost; we will, instead of advancing prices, use our old Catalogues (of which we have a number) as long as they last, and retain the same prices, thereby giving our customers the lowest prices and best goods on the Coast. To parties outside our prepaid districts we will allow a discount of 25c for every 100 pounds of goods ordered, thereby giving all the benefit of a Prepaid Freight System.

OUR STOCK.

Our eastern stock will soon be here, and will be as complete and as perfect as the popular Falconer goods can be. The goods take the first rank in all the east, especially the snow white sections. This being their third year on this coast, and having given universal satisfaction, will surely bring us large orders. We will have all the latest and best fixtures that we can foresee will be used.

OUR MANUFACTURE.

We are better able than ever to make all bee hives and wares used on this coast, and with our full knowledge and experience of the wants of our customers, will not be equalled in giving satisfaction.

OUR HELP.

Our helpers are all experienced bee-men mechanics, and have had long drilling in the supply business, and are men, not boys, thoroughly understanding their branch of work, and we are proud of being the best equipped in help of any factory on this coast, excepting none.

OUR FOUNDATION.

Our product is still far in the lead. Our foundation men have had years of experience, thoroughly understanding the adjustment of mills, temperature of wax and its handling. All sheets are carefully trimmed and packed with tissue paper between each sheet. The foundation does not break or crumble, and will stand a severe test of concussion, even in cold weather. When put in frames correctly it is there to stay. Our customers are often better satisfied with it than more expensive eastern makes.

TRIAL ORDER.

Give us a trial order and be convinced of what we say, and of the reliability of our goods, which will make you a lasting customer.



From Land of Sunshine Magazine.

A BANANA DRIVE.

EXCHANGE Comb foundation for beeswax. Write for particulars. **BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.**

EXCHANGE Subscription to this paper for only 50 cents: includes premium offers. **P. B. J.**

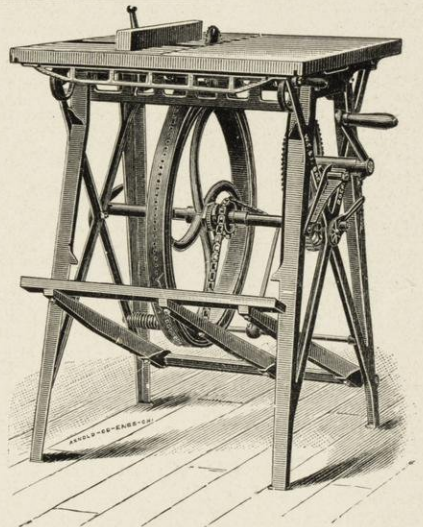
EXCHANGE Pony Premo Photo Machine, 4x5 pictures, quick lens, rapid shutter, carrying case and three plate holders. Price \$30.00, money or offers. **B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.**

EXCHANGE Surplus Foundation Mill; 6 inch, vandurcort, fair order, easy running; send for sample foundation. Price \$12.00. Exchange for beeswax, at 23c. per lb. **BENNETT BEE HIVE CO. Los Angeles, Cal.**

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 newsy character, and can be of some benefit. 2nd. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3rd. F. L. Thompson, a practical bee keeper and thorough linguist, reads twelve of the leading foreign bee journals and, each month, furnishes the gist of what he finds in them that is valuable. There are other points of excellence possessed by the *Review*, but these three are to be found in no other journal. The *Review* is \$1.00 a year. Ask for a sample, or send 10 cents for three late but different issues.

W. T. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.



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

W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO.,

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A FULL LINE OF Beekeepers' Supplies

Write us for estimates and price list before ordering.

G. G. WICKSON & CO.

3 and 5 Front Street
San Francisco, Cal.

111 South Broadway
Los Angeles, Cal.

Our Foundation Is In the Lead of All.

A large demand predicted for 1898.

We are now making hundreds of pounds of COMB FOUNDATION by a process which enables one man to make 300 lbs. daily, 60 feet of wax sheets in 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	Size. to the lb.	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Heavy Brood,	7 1/4 x 16 1/2	6	\$0 50	\$0 37	\$0 33	
Medium,	"	7	50	40	35	
Light,	"	8	55	42	40	
Thin, surplus,	3 3/4 x 15 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.
Heavy Brood,	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 09	
Medium "	13	11	10	
Light "	15	13	12	
Thin, surplus,	25	20	15	
Ex. Thin, surplus,	30	25	20	

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 accepted 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.

ABOUT FOUNDATION:—By DR. E. GALLUP. I did not expect you to publish what I said about your Foundation, or I should have told more: The Foundation does not break or crumble; and you have given great care in trimming the sheets; they are cut perfectly true and straight. The Foundation obtained from Bliss, and the A. I. Root Co., was miserably and provokingly out of true; there being not a straight side about it; and when one undertook to trim the Bliss Foundation (unless they kept it extra warm) it would crumble and break, and unless one handled it very careful, it would crack and break out of the frames after it was well fastened in. Last season I obtained five dollars worth of the Dadant Foundation, and was not satisfied with it; the Septum of the cell was too small, and the bees were very reluctant to accept it at all. Both yours and Weed, are accepted very readily. There is quite a difference about the acceptance of different makes of Foundation, by the bees.

I have used 25 lbs. of the Weed, and I cannot see for the life of me, why yours is not as good in every respect as the Weed, and much cheaper. It is away ahead of the Bliss Foundation.

Santa Ana, Cal.

July 12, 1897.

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JAMES R. TOWNSEND

ALFRED E. TOWNSEND

FRANCIS M. TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND BROTHERS, Solicitors of American and Foreign

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Please Mention the Pacific Bee Journal.