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## **The Pacific bee journal. Vol. 2, No. 4 April 1, 1897**

Los Angeles, California: B.S.K. Bennett and James R. Snow, April 1, 1897

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P119

Vol. 2.

APRIL 1, 1897.

No. 4.

# 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.



## CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Honey Market Reports, Etc .....	3	Editorial Comments—	
Pacific Gems .....	5	Care of Bees in a Bee Journal ...	10
Locating an Apiary .....	6	Are You Ready for the Harvest? ..	11
Querry .....	7	A Law on Adulteration .....	11
Care of Bees in April .....	7	Correspondence .....	14
The Bee Industry of Utah .....	8	Answers to Questions .....	15
A Blue Picture .....	9	Our Price List .....	16
Notes from Our Factory .....	11	For Sale or Exchange, Convention	
A Romance of Fairview .....	12	Notice, Etc. ....	16-17-18-19-20



# The Pacific Bee Journal.

Devoted to the Profitable  
improvement in Apiculture,  
especially on the Pacific  
slope.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

B. S. K. BENNETT AND JAMES R. SNOW,  
365 East Second Street,  
LOS ANGELES, - - CALIFORNIA.

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

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See advertisement in January B. P. J.

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## QUEENS, SURE!



Italian,  
Leather,  
Golden.

*You get the Queen Bee,  
Bees will get the Honey.*

WE are done with Hybrids and Blacks, that  
starve to death, while Italians are gathering  
more than they consume. Our large mountain  
apiaries are sadly decreased in number, for the  
want of Italian queens. The calls for queens were  
so numerous last year, we had no queens to spare  
for our own apiaries. In fact, we did not think it  
worth while to re-queen on a dry year, such as '96  
was. Hence, a loss for the Italians we did have  
made surplus honey, while other bees were being  
fed.

There is a moral in this for, in a good year, such  
as '97 promises to be, with its fifteen inches of rain,  
it is an assured fact that Italians will gather twice  
as much as other bees will; and all this from  
a change of queens, which can be made at so nominal  
a cost. Surely a good business investment.

For rearing queens, we are using the Alley  
plan, having cells built out on the populous colonies.  
We destroy all smooth, deformed and small  
cells and queens, as we are working for a reputa-  
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	Each.			Lots of a Dozen.		
	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.
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Bees by the lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs. or more, 90c per lb.  
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BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.,

365 East Second Street,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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



## Honey Market Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 10@11; No. 1 white, 9@10; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 6@7; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5@5½; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. Stocks light.

**LOS ANGELES.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 7@8; No. 1 white, 6@7; fancy amber, 5; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. Honey crop light, but no honey demand. None selling. All filled up on comb.

**CINCINNATI.**—*Honey.*—No. 1 white, 12@13. No. 1 amber, 11@12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted amber, 5@6. Beeswax, 20@25. Demand slow.

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

**CLEVELAND.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 20@21. Beeswax is still scarce, and would sell readily at quotations.

**CHICAGO.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 12; 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@26. Stocks light. Demand slack for this time of year.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 8; 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 in fair demand. Honey market low. Big supply.

**ST. LOUIS.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12½; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 23@23½. Extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Little new honey coming in.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 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, 4½@5. Beeswax, 22@25. A better demand has prevailed, but actual trading is light. Comb honey cleaned up. A good outlet for good grading and crating in comb honey.

## HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

DENVER, COL.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee.

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.

## SICK BEEKEEPERS.

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

"No one could believe their wonderful healing powers, and so quickly too, without trying them." "Have used 'Yellowzones' for a bilious and nervous headache that has been the bane of my existence for twenty years, and they knock it CLEAR TO THE HORIZON!"

"Been laid up six months with rheumatism. Got more relief in twelve hours after taking your 'Yellowzones' than from all else, though I am a skeptic and did not believe they could do it."

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







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Flowers, peculiar and delicious in  
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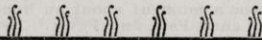
# PURE HONEY

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Should this Honey  
Granulate, open the package, place in hot  
water, and the Honey will become liquid.



A BEAUTIFUL HONEY LABEL.

# THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Published by B. S. K. Bennett and James R. Snow, 365 E. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif. 50 cents per year.

VOL. 2.

APRIL, 1897.

NO. 4.

## Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Stevenson Bros. Co., of Escondido, Cal., shipped a car of last season's honey to Chicago last week.

Beemen of Santa Paula are in a very good humor. Everything indicates a most prosperous year for them.

San Diego beekeepers called a meeting at Rocksberry hall, Feb. 19th, for the purpose of forming an exchange.

Paris, Riverside county, is promising lots of honey this year, and the beemen are getting early in shape for a long honey flow.

Hanford bees are doing fine. The report comes that breeding is unusually early this season, and that pollen was gathered as early as the 27th of January.

B. S. Taylor of Elsinore, Cal., has sold his meat market at that place, and leaves March 8th for Perris, where he goes to take care of his apiary.

San Luis Obispo railfall for the season amounts to only 9.58. Peter Peterson shipped eighty-five hives of bees to San Luis Obispo, with the intention of locating there.

Ventura county bids fair to give a large honey crop this season. One of the most extensive apiarists says that the yield will be so abundant as to make up for all losses for past dry seasons.

Carson City, Nev., sends a message that bees are buzzing around Mason valley hay stacks making honey from the blossoms, and remarks that Nevada should be proud of a climate that will permit bees to make honey in the winter, and of a forage plant that will produce the best of beef, pork, mutton, milk and honey.

California Beekeepers' Exchange called a meeting of beekeepers at Ramona, Feb. 11th, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary of the exchange here. An organization was not affected on account of the beekeepers being misinformed as to date. Dr. Mathews of Bostonia, and Henry Kemp of Lakeside, were to assist in the organization.

Mr. O. A. Stuart of De Luz, is the owner of several hundred stands of bees; some enemy poured kerosene into about forty-five hives, which was lighted and created a fire, destroying honey, bees and hives.

Long Beach beekeepers are on the move. Father Kimmel has moved his household goods back to his old home so he could be nearer his bees. John Harper has been making some improvements about his apiary.

The Acton Beekeepers held their regular annual meeting at the schoolhouse, Saturday evening, February 13th. Acton will soon be the greatest comb honey shipping point again, as the prospects here are better than they have been in years.

Winchester (Riverside county, Cal.) Recorder states that the apiarists anticipate a good honey season; in the foothills the flowers have begun to bloom, and the industrious bees have already commenced another season of work. The bee pasturage is in excellent condition, and this part of the country will, undoubtedly, have a large amount of honey to ship to outside markets. On account of organization, the prices are expected to be much better than former seasons.

Senate Bill No. 135, introduced by Simpson, to prevent the adulteration of honey, making the offense a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25, or not more than \$400, or by imprisonment of from twenty-five days to six months in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment, was approved by Gov. Budd, Feb. 23d, thus becoming a law. A crusade against adulteration has already been started, as the following clearly shows:

The Board of Health and representatives of the pure-food committee of the Council of Associated Industries yesterday, through their representatives, conferred with District Attorney Barnes, for the purpose of expediting the prosecution of cases of violation of the pure-food law coming from the police courts on appeal. Dr. Morse, Dr. Lovelace, Isidor Jacobs and Oscar Lewis, the last two named representing the Council of Associated Industries, were present at the conference with District Attorney Barnes.

The whole subject of prosecution was discussed at considerable length. The matter of how much testimony is necessary, received especial attention. District Attor-



ney Barnes said that it would not be necessary that the analysis of the City Chemist should be made in complete detail. It would be sufficient evidence when the fact had been determined that articles sold had been adulterated. This fact could be ascertained in comparatively short time, whereas a complete and minute analysis might prove to be a matter of many days in one case.

The Associated Industries' members present said that there would be very likely at least one hundred arrests in the next few weeks, and perhaps more, and they seemed to be much gratified at Mr. Barnes' views concerning the amount of evidence needed. District Attorney Barnes also agreed before the conference was concluded that in cases in the Police Court under the pure-food law, where jury trials are demanded, he would send an assistant to help conduct the prosecution.

Warrants were issued yesterday as follows:

William Cline, two warrants for selling raspberry syrup containing sugar cane syrup and aniline dye, and Tiptop brand of condensed milk containing glucose and devoid of one-half of its butter fat; H. Schroeder, 2420 California street, for selling "pure San Diego honey" containing cane sugar syrup and water; Henry Rathjen of Rathjen Bros., 21 Stockton street, for selling "pure Los Angeles honey," alleged to contain cane sugar syrup and water, and Monroe brand of concentrated cream deprived of butter fat; A. Quade, 636 Market street, for selling evaporated cream from which one-third of the butter fat had been extracted; Barclay J. Smith, of Smith's Cash Store, for selling honey alleged to contain sugar cane syrup, American brand of condensed milk containing only one-fourth of butter fat and Magnolia brand of condensed milk containing glucose; Chris. Mohrenberg, Union and Buchanan, for selling Champion condensed milk which had been deprived of one-third of its butter fat and which contained glucose; A. A. Bruner, California and Polk, selling honey containing glucose; John H. Kemp, of Kemp & Beanston, Fillmore and Sutter, selling honey containing glucose; Adolph Feist, selling "San Diego pure honey," containing sugar cane syrup.

### LOCATING AN APIARY.

PAT KEATING.

Bees in this vicinity are bringing in pollen. They get honey from manzanita in small quantities. I have seen it bloom the first of the year in a high altitude 3000 feet above sea level. When I first started keeping bees it was at this height, but after some experience found it was too high, the bees did not swarm until late, and very little—some seasons none—so I came

to the conclusion to move lower, which I did, to about 1000 feet above sea level, in the mouth of a canyon, at the foot of a broken chain of hills. Bees do 50 per cent. better here and swarm more. Should anybody want to locate an apiary, and could find the mouth of a canyon, it is best on the foothills, as they have bloom longer and a large variety of flowers; but for breeding purposes, bees do better in the valley or swamp land where the willow abounds, but the honey is dark and cannot easily be sold, as the best honey don't bring much. It would pay a man, in my opinion, to have two apiaries, one in the valley to breed, have early swarms, hive them, let them work their combs out, give them foundation and take them to the hills when the sages are in bloom. Put on sections as the honey is good. I think good section honey pays best, but if apiary is located out of easy reach of market, extracted would have to be taken. The best hive for either extracted or comb is one of ten frames, only seven inches instead of nine inches; the bees in shallow hives go up in sections faster if you put bees of same weight side by side, one of the Langstroth, the other two inches shallower. Put on sections in both, no need of honey boards or queen excluder, as the queens don't go in sections. It is seldom you will get more honey in the deep hive. If any one wants to try, let him weigh two swarms, have same weight. Put one in a deep hive, the other in a shallow hive. Both hives are run for section honey, but in poor seasons extracted honey can be obtained when comb cannot be got. Hives run for extracted, two story, should have queen excluders, as the queen goes up in the top box early, and you have brood and honey mixed. I intend to have them in all my hives next season, and also when the honey flow starts all old honey should be extracted from the hives, as it spoils the new honey coming in. The old is mostly dark. People ought to grade their honey if possible, as I think it pays best. We are having good prospects for the coming season, but the clerk of the weather is sometimes cranky.

NEW ALAMADEN, Santa Clara Co., Cal., Jan. 18th.

MR. EDITOR:—Though the weather is a matter of prime importance to the apiarian, it's been so strictly on its best behavior *all* this season, that all must know it without its being put in print. Nor would it seem worth while to say that the season is still unusually promising, for the type—probably by aid of the printer's Deity (that is right, isn't it?) might get it "progressing," as in last month's JOURNAL. Nor need other freaks or errors be named, save to say that "Portiaccu," instead of *Oxalis*, was my error, not his.

R. F. DAVISON.

MERTON, Cal., Feb. 27, 1897.



## QUERRY.

BY JUSTICE C. KERR.

If a pioneer starts an enterprise in an unoccupied field, venturing and enduring the hardships and losses incident to such pioneering, thereby giving a customer better goods, and at a less price than could otherwise have been obtained, can the customer honorably give his custom to an imitator who gives no better goods and no lower prices?

Again, if a commission seeker says to customer: "Give me that manufacturer's orders; they shan't cost you different, and I'll get rich on commissions I'll rob him of."

And so the commission man robs another to enrich himself, customer "aids and abets" him for no reward unless "meanness is its own reward."

What is the ratio of contemptibility between customer and commissioner?

Am trying stimulation in one apiary, so see in the hives daily. Noticed sealed drone cells in one hive (strong) Feb. 13th and one drone 27th, in another or *strongy colony* several drones the 25th, and numbers increasing daily. This indicates what the bees think of the season.

Mr. Elisha Norton, Poway, prevents almost entirely egg laying in extracting supers by a tin (side of oil can) or lacking these, an oil cloth over front central part of hive. The queen commences work in center, can't extend her circle above *then*, and so is *not likely* to, when filling frames not covered by the tin.

Black sage has only scattering bloom yet, though it had that a month since, January 20th, and half a dozen miles west they reported them two weeks earlier than that.

Consistent? If I mistake not, "the California Beekeepers' Exchange" claims by bringing consumer and producer together and dispensing with *middlemen*, i. e., commission dealers' to enhance producers profit.

Ho! Here's their circular: "Our paragraphs amount to *this*. Manufacturers here claim to send good material and workmanship. *Don't send to them for their goods*, we won't save you anything in price, but as *middlemen* we'll squeeze the middleman's commission out of the producers. And to *seem* to have earned the *commission* we'll claim to have *time* to make *them* live up to *their* claims." Next!

How much better a collection of photo's or half-tones look if all taken in the same scale, say if the sitter were a foot rule it would give a two-inch photo, or such other size, if any, as the editor preferred as more suitable to his page.

This size, one to six, is I think nearly the ordinary cabinet size.

Why not all answer the item "Photographs" in Oct. JOURNAL (second page of

cover) adopt the one-sixth scale unless the editor asks a different one? [In explanation of above, will say that you send the photograph and we'll make the size to fit.—EDITOR]

MIRAMAR, Cal., Feb. 26, 1897.

## CARE OF BEES IN APRIL.

BY C. H. CLAYTON.

If the bees have had proper care during January, February and March, they will require but little special care during April. Assuming that your bees have "wintered" in good shape, and that you have stimulated brood-rearing where necessary during February and March (it's too late to begin stimulating in April) and I sometimes think it's too late—or too early—all the time. I never could see the good of it if you are in a good location, and have not burglarized your bees the previous season. The hardest lesson we have to learn is that we are only entitled to the *surplus*, and quite generally extract too close.

Early in this month you should go through each hive and remove all old, crooked, broken and drone comb, and send it to the wax extractor.

Put in place of the combs removed good worker combs, or, lacking these, full sheets of foundation in wired frames. At this time you may "equalize" the bees by giving the weaker colonies here and there a frame of *hatching*—not sealed brood or larvæ—taken from the stronger colonies. This operation requires the nicest discrimination in order to not defeat the purpose in view, that is, to build up the weaker ones in time for the harvest. Be sure, before giving a colony a frame of brood, that it is able to take care of it, otherwise you simply rob Peter and don't pay Paul. Usually at this time each colony has all, and sometimes, more brood than it can cover.

Clean up any accumulated odds and ends, shade boards, or other lumber lying about. You know how it *will* accumulate, and such as you will use during the season should be placed where they will be handy for use when needed. See that the hives are level, and the entrances not obstructed with grass or weeds. Prepare your empty hives for the reception of new swarms. Put your honey house and extractor and all other appliances in order. Get your shipping cases and cans ready, for the bees will begin to store a surplus before the end of the month, and if you obtain the best results it will be because you are prepared for them.

LANG, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 9th, 1897.

A meeting of the Beekeepers' Exchange of this county is called to meet in Santa Paula, Saturday, March 13th.



## THE BEE INDUSTRY OF UTAH.

BY R. S. LOVESY, OF THE STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The bee industry in our State appears to be in a flourishing condition. We have received reports of large yields of honey from many parts of the State. We have also heard that some localities did not come up to the average the past season, while we find that in the most prosperous season some localities are better than others, and it often happens that the locality that falls below the average one year will be one of the best the following year. We find as a rule, where the honey flow has been below the average the past season, the principle cause has been too much rain, it is very seldom that we have any cause for complaint in this respect, but it is a known fact that last spring was one of the wettest that has ever been in Utah, thus in some instances the nectar was washed out of the sweet clover, white clover and lucern, thus materially injuring the honey flow, as these are some of our principle honey producing plants. Of course we cannot always expect fair sailing. It matters little what pursuit we may follow, it has its drawbacks, but with proper management at the proper time, it can be easily demonstrated that the bee industry is one of the best paying industries in the State, not only is it more profitable for the amount of money invested, but it brings more money into the State for the amount of capital invested than any other industry. These are facts that we think can be easily proven. Every season we hear of beekeepers making from \$10 to \$20 from a single colony of bees, while some others do not average \$2. The reason of this is that one class of beekeepers attend to their bees properly and at the right time, they adopt the best modern improvements, they use a single, quick and easy hive to handle, they use plenty of foundation, which gives them straight moveable frames, they can thus handle hives or move hives, while the beekeeper with the common hive is digging into one, besides he often destroys half or more of the brood and bees, and as he begins to tear the combs to pieces and destroying the bees, they soon scent this unnatural condition of things, and they often get mad and cross, so that it is often very difficult to handle them, besides it will probably cost from five to six times as many bees and a like amount of extra work to produce a given amount of honey, as it would cost the practicable beekeeper, and even then the honey that these people do get is only worth about half the price of first-class honey. But if the beekeeper has an easy hive to handle with the frames all straight, he can work the bees much faster and the bees

will not get cross, and if there is more than one box of honey above the brood chamber it can be taken off without worrying the bees in the least, especially when the honey is good below, and it is a known fact that the better the flow the better the quality always. We have visited and corresponded with many of our beekeepers in the different counties, and we found beekeepers owning or keeping 100 or more colonies of bees that did not average 20 lbs. of honey to the colony, and we visited other beekeepers that their bees averaged over 100 lbs. to the colony, and produced honey by the carload. Of course locality and favorable conditions cut a considerable figure in producing a success in the bee industry, but as we find both classes of keepers named, in nearly all localities, it goes to prove that many of our beekeepers should study up the bee question. If they would identify themselves with the beekeepers' associations, they could then fit themselves and aid others that are working for the success of the bee industry. If they will do this and not neglect their bees for something less profitable, then if they have strong colonies—this is one of the most important considerations in the whole management of bees—if they are strong, with proper care, they will winter all right, and they are not likely to die of spring dwindle. And when there is a good honey flow, all strong colonies will be profitable to the owner. If the beekeepers will observe these few points, they will demonstrate to their own satisfaction, that as a rule, under ordinary conditions, the bee industry can be made a success in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 5, 1897.

Phoenix, Ariz.: B. F. Brooks of Riverside, Cal., arrived in town yesterday to make arrangements for the purchase or shipments of the honey supply of this valley.

Jerome, Ariz.: A. J. Hanna has purchased the bee ranch of J. Jackson, and will with his family make his future home here.

## 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 beekeeper 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 to cents for three late but different issues.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,  
Flint, Michigan.



## A BLUE PICTURE.

### California Queens—Introducing Queens—An Uncapping Table.

BY GEO. H. WALKER.

When I sent in my renewal some time ago, I promised to send you the description of some of my apiarian fixtures, also a picture of one of my apiaries. "Procrastination is the thief of time" with me especially, at last I fulfill my promise.

The blue picture I send you is the northwest corner of the "Glen Apiary." It is situated up Mill Creek Canyon, about six miles west of San Bernardino mountain. It was taken by my friend, Capt. France, with a small camera that he takes with him when he is out camping in the summer. I think it is a fairly good picture of that portion of the apiary. I was feeling blue at the time—perhaps that accounts for a blue picture—and was looking over my bees preparatory to stimulating on summer feeding, when he took a snap shot at me.

I have read your "ad." about those queens that had the hives full of bees and honey when the balance were starving, and came to the conclusion that I must try one, so please take my order now for a purely mated Italian queen of the same kind, to be shipped about the middle of April. I have some very good stock and also some that is not so good. I have been raising queens from an Eastern queen, and have come to the conclusion that I would like to try a queen that is hatched and mated in the Golden West. Some how I am of the opinion that it would be better to get one that is acclimated.

Perhaps I am in error, but I believe there are just as good Italians here in California as can be found anywhere. Yea, even in the Mother Country, Italy.

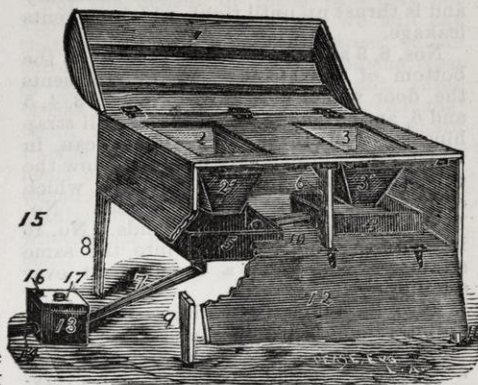
I have had a little experience in introducing queens, the best way I have found for introducing a laying queen, is as follows:

If shipped to me, I try to find out when "Her Majesty" will arrive. I get a colony queenless ready for her reception about two days before she arrives. I feed the colony to get them in a good reception mood; also to make them start cells more eagerly. When she arrives, I take a frame of hatching brood, and take a strip of wire cloth that will cover two-thirds of the frame, and bend it so as to form a cage over the brood—inclosing also a little honey—then put the queen in the cage, where she gets acquainted with the hatching bees; in a day or so she generally starts laying in the cells; then I let her out carefully on another comb, watching her for a few minutes to see that she is all right; should the bees Ball her—which they hardly ever do—I put her back for another day and then let her

out. I hardly ever loose a queen when introduced by this method. It takes a little longer than some other ways, which are more risky, and this generally pays in the long run.

This piece of artistic drawing represents an uncapping table, which I made last spring for the bountiful harvest I was going to have a little later, but I found out, like Bobby Burns, that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang oft agley." Alas! so did my harvest.

The cut represents the table open, ready for use. I find to be neat and clean in



extracting, beekeepers must have a commodious storage for uncappings, so that they can drain thoroughly, leaving little or no honey to be put in the solar extractor. With this end in view, I made my uncapping table, and when completed, was thoroughly satisfied with it, at least, for my own use.

No. 1 is the cover, which is concave, the slats running through are three inches wide, to which strips of tin are nailed, which makes a strong, light and snug cover; the depth of the cover is seven inches, which gives room for the lamp, heater, knives, etc., when not in use, as well as keeping them where they belong, ready for further use.

Nos. 2 and 3 are holes in the table through which the cappings fall into the hoppers, which are also marked 2 and 3, the hoppers are about 14 x 16 inches, and conical shaped, which makes the drippings pass through a wire screen at the bottom, the blocks on either side are the runners, on which the hoppers slide when emptied into the solar extractor; they work on the same principle as a drawer in a table. No. 4 is the receiver into which the honey drips and then passes into No. 5; it sits on the bottom of the closet or enclosure, and is connected with a tube to No. 5; it is made



of tin (a half honey can,) the tube is also made of tin, and is soldered to No. 4 with a screw (off a honey can) on the other end, which is connected to No. 5. No. 5 is the same, excepting that it is deeper, the lower part of which comes through the closet bottom and below the level of No. 4, which allows No. 4 to drain into it. No. 6 is a bracket to hold up the top of the table and keep the hoppers from sagging it down when they are full. No. 7 is another tube connected from No. 5 with a screw; it is in two pieces, the lower part pushes over the upper, after it is attached to No. 5, this makes it easier to move when necessary and is thrust up until tight, which prevents leakage.

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 are legs. No. 10 is the bottom of the closet. No. 12 represents the door which closes over Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and is connected by three small strap hinges. No. 13 is the strainer can, in which two strainers are inserted below the tube (No. 7). No. 14 is the pipe which carries the honey to the tank outside. No. 15 is where the extractor stands. No. 16 is where the faucet empties into the same strainer. No. 17 is a cover to fit over strainer.

After I am done extracting the cappings, still drain and run into the strainer to the tank, when No. 12 is closed (the door,) neither ants nor hornets can enter, everything is out of sight when the cover is down, the table then is handy for fixing foundation into frames and other jobs that need a small bench or table to work on.

My description is rather lengthy, if you think it would benefit any one, insert in the P. B. J., if not, throw into "scraps."

HONEY DELL, Redlands, Cal., March 18, 1897.

### *Pacific Bee Journal.*

FRIEND BENNETT:—Replying to your postal, I will say that when I was at Gonzales, my high-water-mark was about 100 colonies. Since I came to Monterey as agent for the steamship company, I have kept only such few colonies as I can find time to attend, aside from other duties.

I don't feel right to write regularly for bee papers now, because I am not now getting the continued and extensive real, practical experience, that is needed for such purpose. So I have decided to drop out of the writers' list hereafter, and to write, either not at all, or only now and then when a subject seems to come to me forcibly.

Yours truly, A. NORTON.

MONTEREY, Cal., March 8, 1897.

The Texas State Beekeepers' Association will meet on the 7th and 8th of April, at Greenville. No hotel bills to pay.

Blossom, Texas.

W. H. WHITE, Sec'y.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

## Editorial Comments.

### CARE OF BEES IN A BEE JOURNAL.



Some people think that to follow the advice given in a paper or journal, is sure failure. Thank Heaven that all do not believe thus, or the P. B. J. would not be here, for hundreds of our friends think that the P. B. J. was surely needed, and its

advice could be profitably followed. We know that many papers, and some bee papers, are edited and written for by inexperienced men or novices, or by those who are simple theorists. But again, thanks to your editor, the P. B. J. is no such paper, as the editor, in 1890, '91, '92 and '93, was the proud owner of hundreds of stands of bees, and had owned a few long before that time; has read much and studied more, and should still have had hundreds of stands of bees had he not, by pure accident, gotten into the manufacture of hives and bee-keepers' supplies, where he thought he could better aid his fellows, and was obliged to sell most of his bees. But he still has enough to keep thoroughly in touch with the business, and to experiment with all new phases of the business. His love for bees is such that he could never be without the pets, for he seldom is stung now. His corps of writers is picked from the most popular, best, and most experienced artists, who are the owners of apiaries that number in the hundreds of colonies, which are run with the greatest success. These apiaries maintain their owners in the necessities and comforts of life better than most any other occupation; that is, our writers are specialists in the production of honey, depending on that wholly for a livelihood. A few of the writers have apiaries that number a thousand colonies. Why should any one hesitate to take the advice and experience, and use the plans set down in the P. B. J.? No other paper can offer the Pacific coast beekeepers what the P. B. J. can. It has home management, cut and dried by practical men, ready for use. Of course, if there is any improvement, any suggestion, our friends can offer, we will be very pleased



to receive same. It is all to aid the bee men.

\* \* \*

## ARE YOU READY FOR THE HARVEST?

We think not. Hardly any beekeepers will be ready this year, the year that promises much. Why? Money so close. Well, so it is; but did you stop to think that the supplies that you need will be worth much more to you than the cost of the money to get them? It is so. Figure it out for yourself; then borrow \$100 or so, on a few months' time—for you are sure to have money when you get the honey, to meet this loan with. But if you wait till the honey flow has passed, you'll be like you was last year, with no money and less honey. You need the tools for harvest. Get them now; it is none too soon.

\* \* \*

## A LAW ON ADULTERATION.

A good one we now have. The bill was formulated by C. H. Clayton, of Lang, Los Angeles county, Cal., who is a regular correspondent of the P. B. J., a township justice, postmaster, and a successful manager of a few hundred stands of bees. Mr. Clayton's Senate Bill 135, was introduced by Representative Simpson, and was passed and approved by Governor Budd February 23d. This bill makes a misdemeanor of the adulteration of honey, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$400, or imprisonment of from twenty-five days to six months in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment.

\* \* \*

The fight is already on, as our readers will see elsewhere in this number. Many arrests have been made in San Francisco, the first legal gun was fired in defense of adulteration in Judge Campbell's court, March 13th. Among others, we find J. Barclay Smith, defended by ex-Judge Sanderson; William Cline, defended by D. J. Donoran. Mr. Donoran appearing for Cline, who is a large grocer of San Francisco, and who was charged with selling an imitation of raspberry syrup. Donoran pleaded "not guilty," and demanded a jury; case was set for next Monday.

Ex Judge Sanderson filed three demurrers on behalf of J. Barclay Smith, of Smith's Cash Store, at San Francisco, charged with selling adulterated condensed milk, and honey mixed with cane sugar syrup. In defense, the ex-judge asked: "*Who mixed the honey with sugar cane syrup? It was probably the bees themselves.*"

How those adulterators do squirm, but it is to be hoped that they cannot squirm out. However, the law seems very clear, the offenders have only two defenses, either

that they did not sell or that the article was not adulterated.

Beekeepers, we have the law, the war is on, don't let any offenders escape. If you know of any adulterators, let your editor know, and the bloodhounds-of-the-law will take the trail.

## Notes from Our Factory.

For the benefit of those who may not know our location in this city, we will say that our factory is on Second street, in the third block East of Main, six blocks West of Santa Fe (La Grande) depot, three blocks North of Southern Pacific (Arcade) depot, and a half block West of Southern Pacific First-St. depot. We are in the heart of the city—our factory, storehouse, warehouse, office and apiary. We will gladly entertain all who come to see us, whether on curiosity, business or pleasure bent.

\* \* \*

Some of our competitors in Los Angeles, and an enterprising tinner, are getting up an invention, a four-frame Cowan extractor, with cross-arms, hangers and braces made of gas-pipe, which looks very nice but is made very cheap, though the price is the same as our blacksmith forged, malleable iron, casting machine. Those who know anything of gas-pipe, know that after the thread is cut there is little left of the pipe, and one can break it with bare hands. As it is easily seen, a machine constructed of these pipes will fly all to pieces on the first revolution, with the fifty pounds of honey in the basket, and the enormous pressure brought to bare by the centrifugal force. One who buys one of these machines will find it a dead loss on his hands. "What will I do, John, I bought a gas-pipe extractor; it all broke down at the start; my top boxes are full of honey, and it's twenty miles to the nearest railroad; it will take five days to get another machine, and I'll lose \$100 or more in honey. Oh, why didn't I get one of Bennett's extractors?"

\* \* \*

Our gable cover has lately been improved, so it is now stronger than a flat cover, still retaining the gable and ventilated features; the gable boards are let into grooves in the cleats and nailed; the cover bottoms are then nailed onto the cleats, then the gable strips are grooved into the cleats and nailed. It is impossible to get apart or knock off the cleats, and it can now be rocked or weighted down.





## CHAPTER V.

**A**BOUT the second evening the Comblin family were congregated in the parlor, and Nellie was asked to tell the story of her disappearance, which was related something after this fashion:

"On Wednesday morning I was called to the rear door in answer to a summons, and there I recognized two gypsy women who had called the day previous. Not suspecting any treachery, I advanced close to them, when one of the women quickly placed a cloth to my face which I detected was filled with chloroform, and after a short struggle and a benumbing feeling, I knew no more until I found myself in a tent, situated in a thick forest of blue gum trees, having a clearing in the center and an opening on one side, with these two women my only companions. After about a week had passed they became careless and let me wander about the forest, but always keeping me in sight. I could not discover where I was in this great forest. One afternoon when wandering a little further from the tent than usual, I happened to spy a man riding a bicycle, and hailed him. The gypsies, hearing the call, came toward me and discovered the cyclist coming with all his speed in our direction. The women got me by the arm and hurried me away, but the cyclist was soon upon us with the apparent intention of running us down. The women became frightened and leaving me set up a cry. I then recognized the cyclist as Mr. Bayton, who stopped, alighted from his wheel, and placed me in a sitting position on the handle bars, and then started with me to freedom, but before we got far, Mr. Bayton looked back and discovered we were being followed by a horseman, who not being able to gain on us dismount. I then hear a shot and know that Mr. Bayton is hurt, for he slacks his pace, and before he can stop his wheel, falls to the ground. The horseman then rides up, and picking me up place me on the saddle in front of

him, rides back, and gives me into the hands of my captors. The horseman is then joined by another and they ride back to where Bayton is. They put him on one of the horses, take him out of the clearing and away. The two men then return to our tent and give some orders to the women, who lead me away through the forest. After quite a little walk, we come to the gypsy camp. I am put into a covered wagon where I am not allowed to look out, and from there conveyed by the caravan to a cave in the cliff, where Mr. Bayton found and rescued me."

Mr. Bayton is then asked by the professor to relate his part of the experience with the gypsies and the rescue, with which he willingly complies, telling of the great aid of the giant bees of India, and of how easily by the aid of these bees, the terrible gypsies were conquered, while by any other method there might have been bloodshed.

After an exchange of compliments and praising Basil for the part he took in the rescue, thanksgiving is offered. The hour being now quite late, good nights are exchanged. Next morning Basil has a long conference with Prof. Comblin, who offers Basil a large portion of the beautiful Comblin homestead with one of the apiaries, as a reward for his faithfulness, but thanking the professor very kindly, he declines, reasoning that the service he rendered was a pleasure to him, but the professor impresses upon Basil that the offer will always be held open to him, and thinks that eventually he will get Basil to accept.

Prof. Comblin then invites Basil to stay awhile with them, but on being informed that Basil is expected home that evening, extends the invitation to suit Basil's pleasure. After an exchange of goodbyes and good wishes, Basil is taken by Fred in the carriage down to Fairview, where he is to take the train for home. On nearing Fairview he sees the train already at the station, and barely has time to get aboard. Arriving at his destination he is met by his brother



Charles and sister Maud, waiting with the carriage to convey him home.

"How is Nellie, Basil?" asks Maud. "She is a little strange, but improved wonderfully after arriving home, and thinks she will be completely restored after the terrible experience she has had has time to wear away," replies Basil. "Father and I," said Charles, "came down yesterday to the spot where you discovered that woman coming down after water, and both of us went upon the hill where you had gone to see if we could discover anything as to how the gypsies got out of their dilemma, and on reaching the top of the hill, we discovered that the recess in the bluff in which the gypsies were supposed to have been was empty, and that a few of the hives which had been placed across the opening had been moved, and the supposition is that they had accomplished the removal of these hives, and got their wagons out in the night. We left the job of replacing the hives with those big bees in them to you." "I guess they will be all right where they are," said Basil, "as I care to have very little to do with those giant bees of India." On nearing the house Basil discovered it was brilliantly lit up, and surmised that there was something unusual taking place. Inquiring the cause of his brother and sister, he finds that they are surprised as well, but on driving up to the front door the mystery is somewhat explained, as there is a large party of young people there to welcome Basil, and it turns out to be a surprise party. A pleasant evening is passed, Basil excuses himself early, as he is very tired after his many experiences, and being assigned to one of the east rooms, he is soon in dreamland.

On awaking next morning he finds himself still tired and not feeling in the mood to rise, he sets to thinking over his future plans. On looking out of the window which affords a good view of all of the southeastern portion of the ranch, which is located in the mountains on a branch of the Tejuanga river, in a most picturesque canyon in Southern California. The house is a two-story structure of fifteen rooms, built on a lofty knoll overlooking the grounds, which are laid out in all kinds of fruit. Below the house, and a little west stood the barn and outhouses of stone, and below this was a little pond or lake, fed by springs of sparkling pure water. Many the pleasant days Basil passed on this home farm many years ago. Looking across to the meadows where the stock was, Basil notices a peculiar action of some of the stock, and in scanning the field closely, discovers some deer. Sure enough, there was the most magnificent buck he had ever seen, accompanied by two does. Wondering if father had taken

to his old fad of raising deer, Basil happens to think that all the territory around the farm for miles on every side, had been reserved in the year 1892, by the United States Government, for a park, and the game had grown in large numbers and was probably very tame. Just above the meadow laid many acres of alfalfa, and above this was the buckwheat.

Brother Ed now came into the room and announces that breakfast is ready. Basil asks an explanation of the presence of the deer, and is told that the game is quite numerous, and wanders at will among the stock, as they are never molested on the ranch. Basil is soon ready for breakfast, and on entering the dining-room find that quite a number of the guests of the previous evening are there, among whom was a very beautiful girl, who had attracted Basil's special attention from her royal appearance, and it seemed to him this morning that she surpassed herself. Basil was shown to a seat next her, and a very agreeable conversation is taken up between them, but suddenly Basil seemed emerged in deep thought, and then Miss Milford asks, "What deep plot have you on your mind this morning, Mr. Bayton?" Basil comes to his wits in a second, though a little confused, and replies, "I have been thinking." "Of what? That pretty yellow-haired Nellie you rescued? Of course, Mr. Bayton, we have all been told of your romantic experience." "Not that, Miss Milford, but the improvements I am intending to make on this ranch." "And were you thinking of whom might be your partner in those improvements?" she asks, lightly. "No, I had not thought of that. I will have all I can attend to, I fear, with my ideas, as they are somewhat like castles in the air, and I find myself obliged to hold myself down to make them practical," Basil replies. The guests now excuse themselves from the table. Miss Milford, Maud and Basil remaining, as they were late to the meal. "Maud, I would like to make a visit of the ranch," for you know that it is some eight years since I have been over it, and I think we might take Miss Milford with us, as I am some-inclined to think that she would like to see those lovely pines up behind old Mt. Kinley."

"What a treat that would be, for I have often looked at those pines in my visits here, and have wished many times to see the pretty retreats those lofty mountains are hiding," says Miss Milford. "But," says Maud, "the guests have arranged for a picnic in the side canyon, and I think we should join them." "We will leave Miss Milford to decide the question," said Basil. "Then if I am to decide, I say away to the pines." "Then I go with you," said Maud,



"I much prefer the pines to the canyon." So Basil goes out and orders the horses, and Maud asks the cook to prepare lunch, as the trip is an all days' journey. The party makes a start, and as the horses are very spirited, they reach the pines shortly before noon. After eating their lunch, they then foot it up to the highest peak where they command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the Angel city lying below in the distance with the ocean beyond. After a very pleasant time they commence their descent. In riding home Maud's horse lags a little, and the consequence is that she is in the rear with Miss Milford leading the way, when suddenly a swarm of bees chance to pass right over Miss Milford. She becomes somewhat frightened, as the bees are all about her head. Her horse is frightened as well, and starts on a trot, and being a hard trotter, and the lady not a very good rider, she soon loses her balance and all control of her horse and she gives an outcry. The horse is now passing over a stone bottomed creek, and as quickly as Basil perceives the danger, he rides forward as hard as possible, but from Miss Milford's perilous position he fears for her, as she is now bouncing from one side of the saddle to the other. If she goes over on the right hand side of the horse, she will surely strike on her head on the stones. Her horse seeing it is pursued breaks into a gallop. The girl is just bouncing for the last time to the right side, when Basil's horse made an extra effort and is now close beside her. Basil quickly places his arm around the waist of the now terrified girl, and with a firm grasp catches her. She is now unmounted and strikes against the side of Basil's horse, who seeming to realize the danger they are in, stopped short. The excitement tends to unman Basil, and the sudden stop throws him forward and off, he losing his grasp of Miss Milford, and alights on his hands and knees a few feet from the girl. Rising and going to her, he finds that she is just recovering, and is not hurt, as her feet were dragging on the ground when Basil lost his hold, and she simply fell backward. By this time Maud comes up thoroughly frightened and deadly pale, for she had seen the whole performance. "Are you hurt, Miss Milford?" she asks. "Not at all, Maud, but frightened almost unto death," she replies. "Why, you did that as though you had practiced before, Basil," says Maud. "I shall never forget this ride, nor shall I ever forget you," says Miss Milford to Basil. Basil's horse stands a few feet away looking at them, and surely shows his training, for he was taught to stand perfectly still when left by anyone, without tying. "Now," says Maud, "how are three going to ride home on two

horses?" for Miss Milford's horse had ran away. "Why, I am going to ask Miss Milford to accompany me on the most romantic ride I think she ever had," says Basil. "But that would not be right, Basil," says Maud, "you can walk the distance all right." "But I am not going to let him. I am going to accept his offer for the novelty," remarks Miss Milford. Basil now mounts his horse and places Miss Milford on the saddle in front of him. Hearing a roar as the hum of bees in a flying swarm, Basil looks back, and discovers the bees coming towards them.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT]

### Editor Pacific Bee Journal:—

I'm in a dilemma. Can you or some of your readers help me out? I want a word that, while courteous, will still express all the scorn, disgust, contempt, etc., and denote all the selfishness, small meanness and mean smallness *et id omne genus* that language can utter or that mind can feel.

"What for?" What for, why of course to correctly describe the efforts to get a law prohibiting *adulteration of honey*.

Suppose, to illustrate, the makers of ambulances asked for a law against stealing *ambulances*, the bicycle firms called for one against stealing *bicycles*, the cart builders asked for an act against stealing *carts*, the dray makers petitioning for anti-stealing *dray* law, and he of the express and he of the fly, he of the gig, of the hansom act, until the alphabet and its appendix were exhausted, each elbowing each and all the others, anxious to take prestige and secure the "great moral triumph of this soon to close century," a law prohibiting the stealing of vehicles *I* make.

Would legislatures have time for needed work? Would not the law makers want the word I seek?—(or would they prefer "the fool killer?")

"Oh, but," says someone, "stealing is a *wrong*, is wrong in itself, and so law prohibits all stealing."

Ah, yes! But want a law *not* against *adulteration* as a *wrong*, but against adulteration of *honey*, as boots are selected, not for public or general good, but that one's *own* toes or corns may not feel the pinch.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, Feb. 20th. ICONOCLAST.

El Cajon: The schoolhouse at Santee was attacked by bees after their hives had been removed from near by, and after several days they worked through the transoms. A number of the pupils were stung in the stampede.

[Why will some move bees without closing them up the previous evening. Bees can be moved without leaving a single bee. This kind of work hurts the chances of bee keeping.—EDITOR.]



## Answers to Questions.

BY B. S. K. BENNETT.

Is it profitable to take bees out of houses and chimneys. How best may it be done?  
A. M. B.

To ascertain the profit in removing bees from houses, we must first know the price of bees in hives or boxes. If they can be bought for less than \$1.50, it would hardly be worth the while to undertake removing them from houses, not unless the colonies in boxes are very small and you have reason to believe the house colonies are large. Of course it is often possible to make three or four colonies out of these house swarms, and very often a great deal of honey is procured, at least where they have been in the house a number of years, and have had a large place to work in. The amount of work in removing them should be carefully considered, and the cost of such work carefully figured, but it is very rarely a profitable undertaking, unless you are sure of a very large swarm and of being remunerated at from \$1 to \$5 per swarm by the owners of the house. Next in order as how best they may be removed, would be to locate the swarm before the work is commenced. In thus locating, it is very desirable to find just the location of the brood and where the queen is most likely to be found. This is accomplished by sounding and listening, and a roar and hum of the bees, or by boring from the outside or inside of the house. One should have somewhat of a knowledge of house building as well. Then the hive, or hives, to which the bees are to be transferred should be located in such a way as to have the entrance of the hive as closely as possible to the entrance the bees use in the house. From experience we find it best to work from the outside. In removing the rustic or clapboarding of the house, the tools necessary would be a stout nail set and hammer to set the nails through. Then a piece of steel about three feet long, an old wagon spring will be something that you can get under the boards to pry them off; sometimes the rustic is a little long and will need sawing. By working carefully and slowly, you can do this work without injury to the house, and to enable you to put all the pieces back without injury. Next will come the smoking of the bees off the comb and the cutting of the comb to fit the frames. The combs may then be fastened by wires cut an inch long-

er than the frame and bent over at the ends to form a hook to fasten on the side bars of the frame. You may put in six frames of brood if an eight frame hive, and eight frames of brood if a ten, filling the remaining two frames with honey, so that you may make as many hives as you have brood to go around. The balance of the honey you may do as you like with. The bees by this time have congregated in large bunches in or on some portions of the house. If you wish, you can use your hands in scraping down these bunches, being very careful not to pinch a bee, and you may have no fear of arousing them, placing the bunches on the lighting board of the hive, and the bees will immediately go to their brood. We have hardly found it necessary to hunt for queens, for she is generally with the bunch of bees, and it does not matter into which hive she goes. After all the brood and honey has been removed from the house, the bees are smoked out, and nearly all of them will find their way to some of the hives. After the bees have ceased flying in the evening, the hives can then be removed and set in the location where you wish them. In a day or two you can look into these hives, then the combs will nearly all be fastened, and the wires can be removed, and you will find the queen in the hive that has no queen cells. Then, by introducing a queen, or by allowing them to raise their own, you will soon have your colonies in perfect shape. The writer has got as many as ten colonies from one house swarm in this way and they proved great workers, he having built up a large apiary at a very small cost in a single season. The writer has found the most accessible place for bees to be in porches of houses, where the inside of the porch wood work could be removed, while the hive would be on the roof, as nearly all the entrances are close to the roof. Of course in this way the brood will have to be transferred and then taken up into the hive.

Removing bees from chimneys is sometimes a big job, and the swarms are not very large, but where they build close to the top of the chimney, they may be smoked out, the combs removed and transferred into the hives and the hive placed on top of the chimney, so arranged that the bees cannot get back into the chimney, when they will take possession of the hive. If the combs are pretty low down in the chimney, a knife may be fastened on a long pole, a pole with a hook attached, hook into your combs and cut them with your long knife, drawing them up, transferring them to the frames, the bees smoked out as before, and the hive placed on top of the chimney.







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
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" " " 1-16 x 4 1/2 x 18, 75c per 100	7 00

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We make prices **DELIVERED** at your nearest direct railroad on all goods (except Honey Tanks and Special-sized Hives) or by boat anywhere in Southern California. For prices see January list, or January number **PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL**.

We guarantee our goods to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

**TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.**


## BOX CORNER BEE HIVES,

Made at the Cost of Lumber in the Board.

Prices are delivered by railway or boat in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. This is the total cost at your home station.

Langstroth sizes, with common frames, having  $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$  top bar, with top and bottom boards cleated.

						Lot of 10.	Lot of 50.	Lot of 100.
1	story,	having	body, top and bottom,	8 frames	..... each	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2	"	2	"	16 "	..... "	85	80	75
1½	"	1	"	8 "	super. .... "	80	75	70
For comb honey.								
1	story,	body, top and bottom and 10 frames	.....	"	....	70	65	60
2	"	2	"	20 "	..... "	1 00	95	90
1½	"	1	"	10 "	super comb honey "	95	90	85

 Will deliver at these prices in **CAR LOTS** to Kern and Santa Barbara Counties

Notice, the Hive listed at 50 cents contains 15 feet of lumber, but takes 16½ feet to make it. Lumber as good as we will give in these Hives will cost at a local lumber yard \$30 per 1000 feet, so that the lumber in the board will cost as much as we ask for the Hive all cut ready to nail, including Frames. Hive Body, empty, (at our factory) 8 Frame, 18 cents, 10 Frame, 21 cents. Frames (at factory) \$9 per 1000, Hive Covers (flat) 8 Frame 10 cents, 10 Frame 12 cents. Send for figures on other sizes of Hives.

Have us make your Hives; we can cut lumber square and true; no wind in bodies; no splits in frame stuff.

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## New Process Comb Foundation

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We are now making hundreds of pounds of COMB FOUNDATION 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

### Price of Comb Foundation.

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

	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Heavy Brood, about 6 ft. to lb	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium, " 7 "	50	42	37
Light, " 8 "	55	45	40
Thin, surplus, " 10 "	55	50	45
Ex. Thin, surplus " 12 "	60	55	50

Cut any size, size in stock 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , for Brood.

### 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	21	20	
Ex. Thin, surplus, " ....	30	26	25	

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , for surplus.

Weed's Patented 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, 150, 225, 300 lbs. or more.

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