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P119

Vol. IV.

DECEMBER, 1901

No. 7

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL



The CALIFORNIA BEAR SUP-
PLIES the WORLD'S MARKETS

4000 PERSONS KEEPING BEES on the PACIFIC COAST

CALIFORNIA BEE-KEEPING & BEE IN-
SPECTING & GALLUP'S BEE EXPERIENCES
FALL FEEDING & REARING GOOD QUEENS

The Best Queens of the Kind Leather Colored Italians... ..

Under date of July 28th, 1901, from Mr. W. E. Burch of Los Banos, Cal., comes the following in regard to queens from my apiary: "The three that I have are the FINEST queens I ever saw, and the GENTLEST BEES TO WORK WITH. When I am working with these three colonies I do not use the smoker, and they ALWAYS SEEM TOO BUSY ATTENDING TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS to interfere with me; AND THEY ARE THE BEES THAT BRING IN THE HONEY."

Louis Werner writes under date of June 19, 1901, from Edwardsville, Ill.: "The queen I got from you is a good one, and proved to be as good as I EVER GOT FROM ANY BREEDER. When I am in need of queens I know where to get good ones."

The A. I. Root Co. also knows a GOOD THING when it sees it. LISTEN!

"Medina, Ohio, May 1st, 1901.

"W. O. Victor—Instead of sending us 12 untested queens per week, send 18 in two installments a day or so apart."

Prices for September, October and November Only.

Untested queens, 6sc; 6, \$3.60; 12, \$6.50; 50 or more, 50c each. Select untested, 85c; 6, \$4.50; 12, \$8.50. Tested \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00. Select tested, \$1.50; 6, \$9. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 21-100, with an average reach of 20-100, \$3.00. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 22-100, with an average reach of 21-100, \$5.00. Breeders whose best bees show a reach of 22-100, with an average reach of 21-100, \$7.00. I have discovered two breeders whose best bees show 24-100, with an average reach of 22-100. These are too good to sell. Don't ask for prices. Yard No. 1.—Long-tongued Root Clover. Yard No. 2.—Imported Stock. Yards No. 1 and 2 contain, without question, bees as gentle as were ever handled, and I think equals of any in the world as honey-gatherers from any flower that grows. Don't forget that my FAMOUS BEAR PICTURE goes as a premium with each order for six or more queens at prices quoted. Send for list showing description of stock and arrangement of each apiary.

W. O. VICTOR, Queen Specialist, Wharton, Texas.

The Bee-Keepers' Review

For 1901 has turned over a new leaf, taken up new lines, and entered a broader field. While it continues to give methods in detail, it is striving to arouse and encourage bee-keepers; to inspire them; to awaken them; to set them to thinking; to lead them to change the uncertainties of a few bees in one locality for the certainty of many bees in several localities; to organize and co-operate; to rise up in their might and sweep contagious diseases of bees out of this country; to work for the improvement of their stock, and to comprehend that the conditions of bee-keeping are constantly changing; and that, in order to succeed, they must keep up with the times. Even old bee-keepers, those who have kept bees and read journals for years, are aroused to enthusiasm by the reading of the last few issues of the Review. Several have written that it seemed to them that the last two or three issues contained more practical, solid, condensed, valuable information than they had ever before found in the same number of issues.

The Review is \$1.00 a year, but new subscribers will receive the rest of this year free. The sooner you send in your subscription, the more free copies you will receive. For \$2.00 I will send the Review from now to the end of next year and a queen of the Superior Stock. Queen alone, \$1.50.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

We buy large quantities of

Beeswax

F. W. Braun & Co.

501 and 507 N. Main St.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Comb. Foundation

We are extensive makers of Comb. Foundation for process of cleansing wax, making it clear and transparent, using no acids, is so satisfactory to many large users that they prefer it, and state that *whatever the process we get the results*, a foundation readily worked by the Bees, yet it is strong, with no sagging or breaking, is workable at all times, being pliable. No burnt or bad wax used, the best yellow wax is selected and cleansed with hot water and steam.

Carefully trimmed straight with cells, and packed in tissue paper.

Bacedon Wax at 25c, per lb.

	Size Sheet	Sheet to lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.	100 lb.
Med. Brood.	.7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	40	38	36
Light "	.7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	42	40	38
Thin Super.	.3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	47	45	42
Extra Thin.	.3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	51	50	47

Wax worked up per 100 lb., price per lb.:

Med. Brood, 9c; Light Brood, 10c; Thin Super, 15c; Extra Thin Super, 20c. Same process and care as with regular stock.

Dadant's Foundation

(Weed's Process of Sheeting)

We shall ship each month large quantities of wax to be made up by Chas. Dadant & Sons, the celebrated makers, who, after years of unparalleled success, are considered the standard; whose success in cleansing wax without acids of all foreign substances, such as pollen, bee glue, dirt, iron, burnt wax and soot, making foundations bright and clear.

Foundation is always regular, ton after ton. Southern California knows Dadant's foundation. Large lots were used in Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego counties last year. Users will have no other, nothing just as good.

	Size Sheet		10 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.
Med. Brood	.8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 ft.	44	43	42
Light Brood	.8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 ft.	46	45	44
Thin Super	.8 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 ft.	51	50	48
Extra Thin	.7 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 ft.	55	55	52

Price per mail prepaid, per lb... 70

We will exchange Dadant's foundation for good clean wax, charging the whole-sale rates of making up, per 100 lb lots.

Med. Brood, 10c per lb; Light Brood, 12; Thin Super, 20c; Extra Thin Super, 25c.

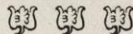
Bennett Bee Hive Co., E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Johnson=Carvell Co.

LESSEE'S CENTRAL WAREHOUSE

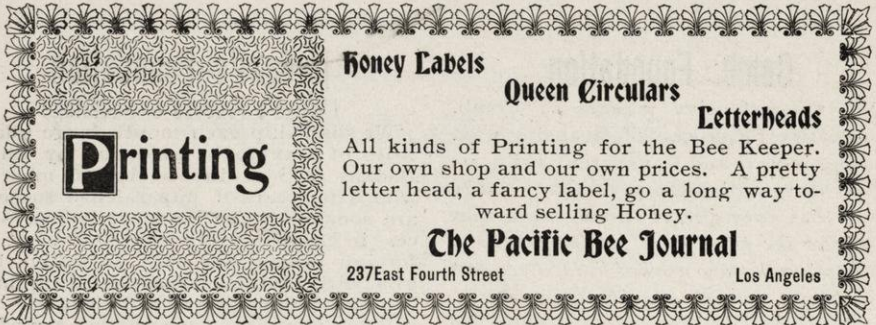
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Honey Labels **Queen Circulars** **Letterheads**

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The Pacific Bee Journal

237 East Fourth Street Los Angeles

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NEW YORK, PORTLAND ME.

SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES
SAN JOSE, VENTURA.

The J. K. Armsby Co.
Pacific Coast Products

121 WEST THIRD STREET
A. B. MINER, M'GR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Honey Reports

F. E. Brown, secretary and manager of the Central California Bee Keepers' Association, reports to the Sentinel today that thus far this season he had shipped out nine carloads of extracted honey from Hanford. There is lots of sweet things going out from this point lately.—*Hanford* (Cal.) *Sentinel*.

The first carload of honey out from here this year was shipped on the 10th, consigned to A. I. Root & Co., of Ohio. The price they pay to local producers of this 15-ton lot is 10 to 11 cents, the highest figures yet secured. The crop is unfortunately disappointing, same as in other honey-producing sections this season—*Bishop* — Inyo County.

Southern California honey producers who stand out for a good price for their honey this year, will get it, just as this paper predicted some time ago. In proof of this may be cited the fact that Emerson Bros. of this city have recently sold upwards of thirty tons of light honey at the very satisfactory price of 5 and 5½ cents per pound. This was sold in carload lots for shipment East. Mr. Kimball has also sold his honey at prices approximating the same figure.

Germain Fruit Co.

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 LOS ANGELES

Shippers and Exporters

© OF 20

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We pay 24 cents per lb. cash or 26 cents in trade for any good quantity of overage wax delivered at Los Angeles. Send sample and state quantity.

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ROTH HAMILTON

Cash Buyer of Honey



122 WEST THIRD STREET
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Room 304

Bee Men Meet

Last Wednesday evening a number of the leading beekeepers of this section assembled at the residence of Jos. Williamson to discuss the matter of organizing to promote their material and social interests. All being agreed that association was imperative, a temporary organization was effected, with Mr. Williamson for president and Walter D. Smith for secretary.

After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to draft by-laws for a permanent organization, or exchange, with the intention of its affiliating later on with other local exchanges to be organized throughout South California. This committee is to meet Tuesday evening.

The members present own an aggregate of about 1500 colonies of bees and produced this year some 140,000 pounds of honey.—*Redlands* (Cal.) *Citrograph*.

Money from Bees

J. F. Lynn of San Fernando has been spending part of the week with his old friend, D. F. Wood, in Long Beach. Mr. Lynn is of the firm of J. F. Lynn & Son, which has a bee ranch on the little Tejunga river, seven miles east of San Fernando. From the 190 colonies of bees which the firm has there, the honey output for this season has amounted to fourteen and one-half tons. At \$110 per ton the product yields a revenue of \$1595. The 190 colonies have increased this season to 208 colonies.—*Los Angeles* (Cal.) *Times*.

Honey

At a recent meeting of the Bee Keepers' Association in Utah, the report of the honey crop was from nothing to 50 per cent. The causes for failure given were lack of water, grasshoppers, fumes of smelters, early dampness, and an insect destroying the alfalfa.—*Los Angeles* (Cal.) *Fruit World*.

A Bee Hive Paint at 60c. a Gallon

MAGNITE

A powder mixed with water and applied with a broad flat brush.

Fire and water proof.

One gallon will cover 300 square feet.

Especially fine for

BEE HIVES

Being odorless and free from strong chemicals. Does not crack nor scale. The cheapest and best paint in use.

Marshall Floor and Supply Co.

516 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES

Sole Agents.

PREMIUM!

WE wish to rehearse the fact that we will give a nice untested queen bee, and guarantee her safe arrival at your postoffice, as a premium to all old subscribers who will pay up and one year in advance, also to all new subscribers to *The Southland Queen*. We have a fine stock of queens for fall orders. You can have the queens sent when it best suits you.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Market Reports

RECEIVED LAST OF THE MONTH

These prices are paid by the retail dealers. From these quotations of the wholesale dealers must be deducted freight, cartage and commission. Freight to Eastern markets is about 1c per lb. for Extracted, 2c per lb. for Comb Honey in car lots.

LOS ANGELES — *Honey* — Movements very active, demand for light amber brisk, white extracted, fair; comb honey about gone; fancy white comb honey, 12 to 15; No. 1, 11 to 14; amber, 10 to 12; extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 4½ and 5½; amber, 4 to 5.—BENNETT BEE HIVE Co.

SAN FRANCISCO — *Honey* — Honey is coming better; Eastern and European demand is picking up. Extracted white, 5 to 6; light amber, 4¼ to 5¼; amber, 4 to 4½; comb honey, 10 to 12½; beeswax, 24 to 26.

CHICAGO, Ill.—*Honey*—Honey is selling fairly well at about the prices that have prevailed for the last two months, viz., choice grades of white comb honey 14½ to 15; good to No. 1, 14; light amber sells at 13; dark, at 10 to 12; extracted white, 5¼ to 7; amber, 5¼ to 5¾, according to quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, 28.—R. A. BURNETT & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*Honey*—Market a little slow for this time of the year. Fancy white comb honey, No. 1, 15 to 16; A No. 1, 14½ to 15; No. 1, 14 to 14½; No. 2, 13 to 14; No. 3, 12 to 13; No. 1, dark, 10 to 12; No. 2, 9 to 10; white extracted, 5½ to 6½; dark, 4½ to 5; beeswax, 27 and 30.—W. C. TOWNSEND.

BOSTON, Mass.—*Honey*—Fancy white in cartons, 16 and 17; No. 1, 15 to 16; No. 2, 12½ to 13½; prospects of good demand later on. There is but little extracted on the market, and later will be wanted. White extracted, 6 and 7; light amber, 5½ and 6½; beeswax, 26 and 27.—BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

NEW YORK—*Honey*—Fancy white in good demand at 14 and 15; amber comb honey, 13 to 14; No. 2, 12; sales of extracted reported at 5 to 6. Beeswax 27 and 28.—FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—*Honey*—No. 1 white comb honey, 15 to 16; amber, 13 to 14; dark, 10 to 11; white extracted honey, 7 to 8; amber, 6½ to 7½. Beeswax scarce, demand at 25 per pound.—W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE Co.

MILWAUKEE—*Honey*—As winter season

approaches we expect a large demand. This market favorable. Fancy white comb honey, 16 to 17; No. 1 white, 15 to 16; amber comb honey, 12 to 14; extracted, 7 and 8; beeswax, 25 to 30.—A. T. BISHOP & Co.

Honey Buyers

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Johnson, Carvell & Co., 251 San Pedro St.
Haas, Baruch & Co., 320 N. Los Angeles St.
M. A. Newmark & Co., 141 N. Los Angeles
The J. K. Armsby Co., 121 W. Third St.
Germain Fruit Co., 326 S. Main St.
Elwin Syrup Co., Boyd and San Pedro Sts.
Roth Hamilton, 122 West Third St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lannon, 43 S. W. Street
R. E. Burnett & Co., 163 S. Water Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut Street

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selzer, 10 Vine St.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake, Scott & Lee.

DENVER, COL.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee, Lock Box 1414.

NEW YORK.

Hildreth & Segelkren, 265-267 Greenwich Street.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Co.

Westcott Commission Co., 213 Market St.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway

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A. V. Bishop & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Chas. McCulloch & Co.

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The Pacific Bee Journal

PUBLISHED BY
**The Pacific
Bee Journal
Co.**
237 E. 4TH ST.
LOS ANGELES
CAL.

Vol. 4

December, 1901

No. 7

HONEY DRIPS

BY B. B. BEES

T. F. Arundell makes the first shipment of a carload of honey for the season the first of the week. He sells to the Southern Pacific Milling Company.—*Ventura* (Cal.) *Free Press*.

The bee men in this locality did not make a killing the past season. In some locations fair work was done, but in others very poor. The custom of cutting alfalfa before it blooms is cutting the honey shorter and shorter. Honey was only a half crop at best in this district the past year.—*Tulare* (Cal.) *Register*.

J. H. Martin, who for the past two years has had charge of J. C. McCubbin's bees, left last Saturday for Cuba, where he will spend the winter making a complete tour of the island, writing it up for an eastern bee journal. He will return in the spring and resume his duties with Mr. McCubbin.—*Reedley* (Cal.) *Exponent*.

M. J. Rouse, agent for the J. K. Armsby Company, purchased six carloads of honey on Saturday last, all of the product of Tulare county. Some of this honey will be shipped to Germany and the remainder to the Atlantic States. The honey was purchased through the Bee Keepers' Association of this county.—*Visalia* (Cal.) *Times*.

DE LUZ, CAL.—Two carloads of comb honey and about the same of extracted was made here this season. The comb honey sold at 8½¢ to 10¢. The extracted that has been sold went at 3¾¢ to 4¢. Between 300 and 400

cases of extracted is being held for an advance. About two inches of rain has fallen so far this fall. Early blooming plants are growing rapidly.—*Deluzian*.

Andrew Joplin this morning made one of the last of this season's shipments of honey—a 1000-pound consignment to Chicago. Six cents per pound was realized on it. Mr Joplin has taken this year from fifteen stands of bees in Bell Canyon, approximately, 35 tons of honey, and his sales have averaged over five cents per pound. This makes the total receipts from his apiary over \$3,500 for a single season. Bee culture is not unprofitable.—*Santa Ana* (Cal.) *Herald*.

GLUCOSE PARADES AS HONEY

Adulterated Product is Invading the Markets of Chicago

Glucose honey under the attractive guise of "pure clover honey" is invading the Chicago markets to such an extent that the efforts of the state pure food inspectors are largely directed toward investigations of this imposition, says the Tribune. One entire carload of "honey" consigned from California was barred from the markets yesterday except as a plainly labeled adulteration.

The analysis of the "honey" composing the consignment showed that it contained from 50 to 60 per cent of glucose and as "pure honey" the stuff was condemned. Unlike many of the adulterations which flood the market, the glucose honey is not considered as an injurious mixture. It is worth about one-fifth as much as real honey.—*Los Angeles* (Cal.) *Express*.

CALIFORNIA BEE-KEEPING

A Question of Profit—A Bee Hermit's Life

BY C. F. GATES.

Here in California bee-keeping, being a business of itself, we do not realize its importance. Back in New England and the Eastern States a man would be laughed at if he took up bee-keeping as a living, for there it is only considered a branch of farming. A few "stands of bees for what honey we want for our own use" is the way the old farmer explains it. "Some strained honey for the flap-jacks, you know." And the next generation says, "No, I don't want any bees around the place, for they're more bother than what the honey is worth." And the third generation goes in for "a few stands of bees" again.

Of course, here and there is a shining exception, where an Eastern farmer makes a business of bee-keeping, the same as another agriculturist goes in for fine poultry raising.

But 'way out here in California, where bees do not suffer from the Eastern winters, bee-keeping is dignified and a swarm of bees is almost as valuable as each cow is to the Eastern dairyman.

You start out on your bicycle, or with your horse and buggy, or, perchance you are the happy possessor of an automobile. Back East our cousins would call it cross-country touring. Down South they would say "wagoning." But we only dignify it with the title of a day's ride.

As we wind along a mountain road we see, 'way up yonder on the hillside, some white spots. An Easterner would exclaim: "What in thunder did they put that little cemetery so far from anywhere for?" or "Why are those grave-stones all just alike, as

though it was an old battle-field cemetery?"

As we get closer we see it is one of our orderly, up-to-date California apiaries.

See, there is the honey house, and, a city block away is the bee-keeper's shack, which, being unpainted, looks for all the world like the brown of the hillside, until you get near enough to make it out.

Now the road winds around that way and up into a little canyon, and we are to pass right by the bees.

We will stop.

"Howdedo, Mr. Beeman? How are the bees doing?"

"Fine, stranger, fine."



NEAR FERNANDO

And then the bee-keeper lapses into silence.

He stays here all alone, except when some passer-by or adjoining rancher stops. The owner of the bees lives in the city and carries on other business, so that the apiary is almost clear gain to its owner. The old bee-keeper is fairly content with his hermit life, reading an occasional newspaper, for, during the season the bees and extracting keeps him busy, and the rest of the year he can loaf, hunt, go down to town or kill time as he pleases, while his wages are the same the year round.

We look at the evenly arranged hives, with their upper story supers,

and on request are shown the tanks of honey in the honey house, the big extractor, which throws the honey out of the combs without breaking the delicately constructed wax chambers, the sun wax extractor; we taste the honey, get a drink of water, and go on.

That is one kind of an apiary.

A few miles further on, our automobile is running short on water, and we are thirsty, too. Here is a pleasant little home and two hundred yards away, on a sunny hillside, are the bee hives, white, clean and well arranged, of course.

This time the road passes near the apiary because the owner has built his



MODERN TRAVELING

home, Eastern fashion, near the public road, and naturally wants his bees near by, as he is tilling a little ground in addition to bee-keeping, and the little ranch can be run by the wife and boys while the busy honey season is on.

We, stopping in the shade, inquire for water, and find a limited supply at the little house the bee-keeper calls home, and our thirst is soon quenched, the water being brought to us in a glass pitcher by a seven-year-old son.

Needing a bucketful for the automobile, one of us goes with the small boy to a recently developed spring, a quarter of a mile away, in an almost concealed canyon, running back into the mountains from the rear of the



FORDING SAN GABRIEL RIVER

horse corral. Meanwhile we kill time by talking with the bee-keeper.

"How many swarms do you keep?"

"Well, I now have 200 colonies; had 120, spring count. Could have increased a lot more, but I was after honey, and didn't want too many bees.

"Yes, I did pretty well; got over eleven tons of light amber and about half a ton of comb honey. I melted up some old combs and the cappings, and as I had plenty of wax left over, will be able to sell 50 pounds of beeswax."

We asked him how much his season's work would net him, and he summed it up thus:



LOS ANGELES—PIESTA TIME

"Can't say exactly, as I have not hauled all my honey to Los Angeles yet, although have given an option on the balance at four and a half cents per pound. Could sell nearly 200 pounds of wax, but will only take fifty pounds to town as I want to use the rest for foundation. Can readily get 22 cents per pound, and possibly 25 cents, as it is first-class wax. That would be \$11 for wax. My comb honey will bring ten cents or more; that means at least \$40, for I've got over 400 pounds. The ruling price for the light amber is about four and half; ought to get six or seven for it. Would, too, if the bee-men would stick together as the orange-raisers do. Well, my extracted honey will at least get me \$900, and that, with the wax and comb honey and a little retailing I always do, means over a thousand dollars for this year's crop."

"How much work does that mean?"

"Well, I dunno."

"Give us a rough estimate," we ask from the seat of the automobile.

"Well, the honey season proper begins in April, and is all over by the last of July. During the rest of the year I have too little work with the bees to make a regular business of it, and am able to get in some crops; still I have now and then some real work, putting new hives together, hauling honey to town, getting things ready for next season, and such work as that. Sometimes a colony loses its queen, and that means a loss of that swarm unless a queen is supplied if it is late in the year. Sometimes here and there is a swarm without enough honey to winter upon, although we leave honey enough in July when we finish up taking off the supers. This looking over of colonies takes time and work, and pays, of course, so that one always keeps an eye on the bees, even if it is off season."

THE BEE JOURNAL FOR CALIFORNIA

Competing Bee Journals—Would a Yellow Queen Live Here?—Building a California Journal

BY YELLOW BEE.

To attempt to prove "why we need a bee journal on this coast," is like trying to *prove* that twice two makes four: a very palpable and manifest truth, but difficult of demonstration.

Most things in this round world are relative; and while the bee journals of the East are comprehensive and excellent, still they relate to the East, and to conditions which exist *there*. They do not apply to us, for the simple reason that our conditions are entirely different. Our climate is different, our flora is different, our seasons are different, and each and every condition is different. In brief, apiculture East, and apiculture West, are two separate and distinct propositions, and must be so regarded. Let the ablest apicultur-

ist in the East move here, bees, hives and all, and carry on his business. Will he pursue it along the same lines he has been accustomed to? By no means. He will change his methods to meet their industry depends on intelligent the requirements of his changed environment; in other words, he will just learn his business over again. I have some fifty or more books, written by as able men as ever put pen on paper, on agriculture, horticulture, poultry, stock, etc., and which to me are most attractive reading. Suppose I undertook to carry on my "ranch" by the precepts and examples found in those books? I would be poorer than I am, and my ranch a failure; not because the books are no table and the writers

masters of their subjects, but simply because what is correct and true applied to one condition, is incorrect and fallacious applied to another. When Prof. Wickson gave us his grand books on horticulture, gardening, etc., it did seem as if he had entered on a new field; for of all the hundreds of able and exhaustive books on those subjects, *not one* had any application to California, and Prof. Wickson's books come to us as welcome as did "manna" to the children of Israel (and I *think* did quite as much good). No one, I think, enjoys reading the bee journals more than I; they are delicious, and I read everything from cover to back, advertisements and all; the pictures of queen bees thrill me in every nerve. I sit at the feet of those "gentle, wise men" (to alter old Isaac a trifle), who love to keep bees, and thirstily drink from their fountains of wisdom; then I go to my bees and hear them say, "Yes, yes; we know all about what you have been reading, but *that was East*; wake up, dreamer; this is California; now look and see how *we* do it." And just so it is: Difference in *environment* makes need of difference in *method*.

Please allow me to compliment you on the October number of the Journal. It was beautiful, in excellent taste, and a credit to you in all particulars. Pacific Coast bee-keepers should be proud of it; they should sustain you heartily and loyally; as aside from any sentimental consideration, the very life of progress and improvement in method; they cannot stand still any more than

others. Wheat farming in California is doomed; no, *dead*. They had a hearty contempt for "book farmers." One who read a book was scorned. They have exhausted the fertility, literally worn out and made barren the fairest earthly paradise beneath the sun, and now they are called to answer the inexorable law which commands us to advance, or retrograde. Those who despised books would at least have taught them that "one cannot have his cake and eat it, too." As a rule, bee-keepers are intelligent, particularly in your part of the country; again, there are others whom a "bee paper" will not seriously injure. I talked with one yesterday who has two hundred and fifty colonies. In telling him of a yellow queen which I was very proud of, he "wondered if them *strange* kind of bees would live in this country." Think of it, will you? *Can* you think of a man with two hundred and fifty colonies of bees, at this time, in broad, open daylight—yes, with the sun shining on him, "wondering" if Italian bees would *live* in this country? Does this man keep bees? "No, my child, the bees keep this man." And "keep" him poorly, too, I imagine, for he told me (October—and a fair season all around him) that he had not taken off a pound of honey. I must say I cannot understand that, as it seems impossible to have made none; though he said just that. I will see what I can do to obtain photo and detailed description of the industry about here.

Arbuckle, Colusa Co., Oct. 15, 1901.

PERSONAL

Geo. F. Corell, representing the California Mercantile Co. of Oakland, has been carefully going over the southern honey field. His firm buys honey extensively, but looked for lower prices than our bee men care now to accept. Mr. Corell says there are yet 10 carloads of honey in San

Diego county from his closest estimate from a personal canvass. Maj. Merriam of San Diego reports 43 cars as this year's crop for San Diego county and 34 carloads already disposed of. The editor of the Bee Journal considers the estimate of nine cars remaining as right from his own source of information.

BEE INSPECTING

New Law Needed—War on Stationary Combs—Bees to be Moved Must be Inspected—Let Us Progress

BY J. M. HAMBAUGH, *Inspector of Apiaries for San Diego County.*

It is said that "This is a progressive age." In the general acceptance of the term it may be true, but when I travel abroad over our beautiful land and scan the very crude condition in which I find a large portion of the apiaries of San Diego County, I very much question the truth of the above quotation. When I see so much of the *go-as-you-please, haphazard, miscellaneous mix-ups* of every description and variety, it makes me fairly heart-sick to realize the splendid opportunities being lost for the want of a little "progress."

In some instances we come to a progressive man, whose bee hives, fixtures and general surroundings indicate an apiarist of culture. His hives, lids, platforms, brood frames, etc., are all of exact pattern. All frames are movable throughout the entire yard, and it is indeed a pleasure to go through and inspect the bees and investigate the condition of the brood, and thus keep in touch with danger against foul brood and other infectious diseases.

His next neighbor is of the primitive, go-as-you-please-stamp. His general surroundings indicate the "work for nothing and board yourselves" policy, and when the task of inspecting is undertaken, "*O shade of our ancestors!*" here is a problem that is not problematic. Combs, crossed and re-crossed, biased, half-moons, quarter-cuts, and a universal go-as-you-please brood nest. Foul brood, black brood and all the diseases known in the category, can fester and thrive in these old non-movable comb hives, so far as inspecting the interior of the brood chamber is concerned. The non-progressive, slip-shod bee-keeper can thus hug an adder, not only to sting himself, but also his neighbors, who are powerless to help themselves un-

der existing conditions. Now, I look upon it as an absolute necessity, in behalf of the best interests of the careless bee-keeper, as well as the protection of the progressive apiarist, to enact a state law compelling each and every bee-keeper to put his bees in accessible shape; on some kind of movable combs. It would be doing no one an injustice, but instituting a defense against the common enemy of the bee-keepers and doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, which is democratic principles.

In defense of the best interests of bee-keepers, I believe it also essential to have a law enacted making it the duty of bee-keepers intending to move their bees from one locality to another, to get a certificate from a lawfully appointed inspector, certifying to their healthy condition, before they can be moved; and when bees are imported from an adjoining state that has no law of the same nature, it should be the duty of the owner, under penalty of the law, to at once have such bees inspected on arrival.

And now, Mr. Editor, I desire to hear from you and others interested in the bee-keeping pursuit upon this subject. If we desire to progress and protect ourselves against impending foes, we certainly should have laws that will defend us. It is said that "In council there is wisdom." Now let us have the council.

[I agree most heartily with all Mr. Hambaugh says. We are to make a business of producing honey, looking forward, to improve our numerous yards and perfect our modes of production. Produce only the best; there is a time coming when poor honey will find no sale, just as old cases and cans have been outdated, for honey will not sell in them.—Ed.]

THE BEEKEEPING EXPERIENCE OF THE HALF CENTURY

The Inventor of the Gallup Frame

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

I am requested by the Editor to give a history of my beekeeping for half a century. Well I can go back farther than that. I was born on August 22nd, 1820, in Canada, about 75 miles east of Montreal and about the same distance north of the Vermont line. When quite a small boy I took a great interest in bees, as my grandfather always kept a few skeps, as they were then called. So when nine years old I induced father to purchase a skep for me, as he would not purchase in his own name, for he tried them several times and never could have any luck with them. All beekeeping was luck in those days. Well my first start was unlucky, as I killed them by closing the hive to keep them extra warm. I only left quite a small entrance. When I was 15, Father built a grist and flouring mill and I was installed as miller, and went to live by myself three miles from home. There was a sawmill in connection with the flouring mill and I had sole charge of both. But I still had an intense desire for the bees. There was a widow lady that I knew who had a lucky skep and, if possible, I was bound to start in lucky this time. So I induced her to let me have the lucky skep by paying an exorbitant price—2500 feet of hemlock lumber. The price was \$2.50 per M. Well, I took the bees home. They were in an old-fashioned straw skep made of straw and elm bark, with an entrance at the bottom and a two-inch hole at the top. I would always get at least one swarm and sometimes two, and a 20-pound box set on top with a hole to correspond to the hole in the top of the hive filled with nice comb honey. So you can see that I had the old lady's luck with that skep at least, but lost all my swarms hived in wooden boxes the

two first winters. I studied intensely the whys and wherefores before I took the hint. I noticed that the bees in the coldest weather in the straw hive would be clustered thickly in the hole in the top. So I bored a two-inch hole in the center of the top of my box hives and the bees came through the winter in better condition. Still the straw hive wintered perfectly cozy. I kept my hives in an open shed facing the west. About this time I had an aunt, a firm believer in luck and the moon. The hens, turkeys and geese must be set in the night time in the moon; the potatoes must be planted when the sign was right, or your potatoes would be small, the chickens, turkeys and goslings would have crooked legs, etc., when hatched, and sometimes the eggs would not hatch at all. My aunt found a swarm of bees which was an exceeding streak of luck. Uncle made a rough box hive out of hemlock lumber; Aunt hived the bees and set them on a hemlock stump without any bottom board, and put a stone on top to keep the wind from blowing the hive off the stump. The hive warped badly and had one crack from top to bottom nearly an inch wide; no protection whatever either over or around the hive, and those bees wintered perfectly. I went over to see them at different times and once when the thermometer was 40 degrees below zero; there was never dysentery or spring dwindling in that hive or my straw hive. In extreme cold weather one could look right into the straw or box with the crack in it, right upon the bees and see how they managed to keep warm. They would roar or hum as loud as in hot weather in summer, all the bees in continual motion; those on the outside of the cluster rushing into the center and those in

the center rushing to the outside. Well, about this time I hired a young man from Vermont to tend the sawmill and he informed me of a Mr. Weeks who had published a book or pamphlet on bees, and also had a patent hive. So I had the young man send for the book, and here was where I received the first from any one on bees and beekeeping, and it was quite a help, although nothing in comparison to what a beginner can readily get now. The Weeks hive was a suspended hive with chamber for honey, boxes and slanting bottom. The bottom board was suspended with wire hooks at the corners of the hive, with a button at the rear. So when buttoned firmly the hive was closed all but an entrance in front, and when unbuttoned the bottom board swung back from the bottom of the hive, leaving an inch open space all around the hive for ventilation, in hot weather in summer and in extreme cold weather in winter, with the inch space at the bottom and an inch hole in front. And four inches below the chamber floor the bees wintered perfectly, pro-

viding they had honey enough. This hive having the slanting bottom, all dead bees would roll out, and being suspended high enough from the ground, the moth would fall onto the bottom board, roll out and break its neck—a grand idea, you bet. The honey season was short and the winters were long. Often bees were confined to their hives from the middle of October until the middle of April. Yet they gathered honey rapidly, while the season lasted, from soft maple, red raspberries, basswood, white clover, etc. Buckwheat produced abundantly. I went to Montreal and was away from home eight days and the mercury was frozen constantly night and day during that time, yet the bees, well ventilated, wintered well on their summer stands.

My next move was to the town of Metomen, Fon du Lac County, Wisconsin, near where the village of Brandon now stands. In fact, I sold village lots from the east end of my 80 acres. I moved there about October, 1842 or 1843.

(To be continued.)

Status of the Honey Industry in San Diego County

BY W. D. FRENCH.

In relation to the present status, or situation of beekeepers in San Diego county, there is but little change as compared with former years. Bee men as a rule, in and about San Diego are not, as a class, of that quality who look into the future for this especial industry with a determination to advance, or carry out any project for the betterment of their avocation, as has been shown by their negligence in accepting the Beekeepers' Exchange.

There are, however, some well founded reasons for this state of action on their parts, the most prominent of which are the nonproducing years, which have destroyed their energy and turned their thoughts to other forms of agriculture. This reason alone has caused me to seek other fields and to

bear more heavily upon other things which might promise better results.

Another moral certainty by which California beekeepers are corralled is the inadequate profits derived from their product, which makes another disturbing element to beekeepers of San Diego county and the Pacific Coast.

Should it be possible to formulate a plan as proposed in Los Angeles, wherein the price of honey can be maintained at a higher standard of value, it would not only put enthusiasm in the hearts of beekeepers here, but would work out a system of contentment to our Eastern brothers, who now have to compete with the California products.

San Diego, Nov. 1.

Fall Feeding

Years ago I found that the bees who had the brood chamber and super both full of stores, and the same were left on over winter, would have their combs full of honey early in the spring, and be ready to extract by the time the other stands were in shape to put the supers on; in other words I got an extra extracting from these stands, and had them crowded with brood when the other hives were but partly built up. Hives that are worked for comb honey generally have a good supply of honey in the brood chamber, but those run for extracted are apt to be empty. In an extracting hive the bees use the brood chamber for brood, and the super to store honey; at the close of the season the queen ceases to lay, the brood hatches out, and the brood combs are empty. Bees in this condition are not apt to make a good report in the Spring.

To put all of the stands in the best condition it is necessary to divide with the bees and instead of extracting the last cell, to let the honey remain in the supers and then go over the bees carefully and fill up the brood chamber with combs full of stores, and store what combs are over for spring feeding. Sugar syrup may be cheaper than honey to feed but I don't believe it is the equal of honey as a food. Then again there is a certain risk in feeding sugar syrup to bees. A grocer purchased extracted honey direct from an apiary; shortly after his place was raided by food inspectors, their chemist found a trace of sugar in his honey, the newspapers exploited it, the grocer lost thousands of dollars in trade and although his sales amounted to over \$800,000.00 previous to the raid, he was forced into insolvency. Now, there is no doubt about it, the Beekeeper who sold him that honey had fed his bees sugar syrup, either as winter stores or as a spring stimulant, and when the queen became crowded the bees had extracted some

of their sugar syrup and carried it up stairs to give the queen the needed room. At extracting, this small per cent of sugar syrup was thrown out with the other honey and the chemist's analysis found it.

I guarantee all of my honey to be entirely free from syrup and glucose, as I feed nothing but honey. It is rather early to discuss spring feeding, but for those who do not feed honey it may be interesting to them to know that they can build their bees up in the spring with fig syrup. Take any old figs, put in pans about four inches deep, pour boiling water over them, let them set over night and then place them where the bees can have access to them; they can be used in this way three days in succession when they should be fed to the chickens and fresh figs used. Of course this would not do for winter feeding; bees would die on it.

E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

Mountain Bloom Apiary, Murphys,
Cal., Oct. 20, 1901.

Progressive Bee-Keeper

SOME OBSERVATIONS BY HOMER S.
HYDE.

Too much room in spring. The custom of this part of the country is to leave extracting bodies on the hives during the winter, especially to take care of the combs, and then claim that the bees come out in better shape. But with a cold backward spring the bees seem to be late in coming up, and I notice that the single story hives were outstripping those that had larger hives. Single stories very soon build up for the honey flow.

RAMONA, Cal.—The amount of honey, fruit, grain and hay now being hauled by teams from Julian, Santa Ysabel, Mesa Grande and Santa Maria valley would load several cars per day. Hurry up the railroad!—
Ramona Sentinel.

REARING GOOD QUEENS

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

On page 50 of the October Journal, Mr. Mellan has an article on queen rearing in which he dwells mainly on "the nursery plan." To my mind, this is not very definite. His language does not speak of the cells except as "away from the bees." The Alley or Pridgen, or even the lamp nursery, might be included.

My experience in queen nurseries is confined to such as were kept in the hive and were warmed by the bees. It is hard to conceive how queens so hatched would be in any respect inferior to those hatched out of nurseries, if they are kept in a favorable position in strong colonies. In careless hands there might be a decided difference. Mr. Heddon reports better queens by the lamp nursery than when cells are left with bees. "We have never seen coming from any hive, from natural swarming, so many in number, or such uniformly large and vigorous queens, each one looking precisely like the others, as we bring forth from the lamp nursery and method of rearing, above presented."—Success in Bee Culture, page 28.

I have frequently used the method referred to, except the lamp nursery, and failed to get the uniformity of size and color that he claims. A few cus-

tomers are so anxious to receive large, very yellow queens, that the idea occurred to me to cut queens out with a buzz-saw, and paint them with yellow ochre, to secure uniformity. Perhaps the lamp nursery would be cheaper and better.

But, hold! The plan may not work in this locality. A friend of mine, in this (San Joaquin) valley, once showed me an incubator from which he drew some water, and replaced it with a tea kettle of hot water. He then spoke about as follows: "Now, Wilson, that is all there is to it. This incubator is all right till tomorrow morning. Look at these cells in the drawer. I can hatch out hundreds of queens—just all I want. These cells are all made by the Doolittle plan." It was worth something to see him smile. As he had considerable Holy Land blood in his apiary, there was no excuse for poor nursing while cells were building. Later he said those queens proved to be very short-lived. Perhaps it is just as well to keep cells in hives till the queens hatch, on this coast.

Before spring work comes we should discuss various features of queen rearing. One point of importance is, how can we get the best cells, and the most of them?

Grayson, Cal., Oct. 16, 1901.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BY B. S. K. BENNETT

Crop Movements Of the 250 car loads of extracted honey produced in Southern California this season, close to 200 have found their way to market at 4c to 5c on cars here, not more than sixty cars are now in the hands of producers, this is conceded by local buyers, the amount shipped by railroads, and those that should know.

Before and during the meeting of kee keepers, movements were quite active, prices 5c per lb., and now cold weather in the East is again making the market active. Much honey goes east in ton lots to small dealers, who are in correspondence with producers the deals netting as much as 6c per lb.

Car load prices remain low, as here or there a car is moved at the early established figure. *"Start high and keep up, is next season's motto."*

Mixing Honey We have asked several parties to keep track of known mixers of honey, and advise us of their transactions. We have gotten together quite a little information, and through the advice of one who is in touch with San Francisco dealers, have written the State Board of Health, laying the matter before them, with the request to inspect the product of various packers.

Los Angeles packers are weary of mixing, as we have a report from the District Attorney's office that the laws are very clear, and they will prosecute on the least evidence. Preparations have been made to pack, but the business has been abandoned, on account of our activity.

Hawaiian honey is sold on this market, its taste is really a sugar syrup. We can find no glucose in it, but wonder if the bees of Hawaii make it.

Our Exchange The committee of the Southern California Honey association are hard at work on the constitution and by-laws for the local stock organization, on much the same plans as proposed by myself, and the general co-operative plans of affiliating the locals, which the above association, a temporary organization, is promised to perfect. We have a large producing section to cover, an immense crop to handle, an endless variety of producers to please, and advices that must be carefully considered. We must look at this proposition broadly, we should perfect our plans from the results of our past experiences in exchanges. We have a yellow elephant to handle, and the officers must know how big he is, and how to manage him; the greatest trouble is in handling him quick, for one member is not going to wait months after his money is gone.

Foul Brood In an interview with J. W. Ferec, the inspector of apiaries for Los Angeles county, we learn that the apiaries in this country are in a very healthy condition, that having examined 10,000 colonies, the doubtful half of the 20,000 colonies in this county, he has found less than 300 diseased, these were treated or destroyed, according to the stage of the disease. Over 100 diseased colonies were found in two apiaries of 108 and 140 colonies respectively. This showing is less than 1½ per cent diseased of the full number of colonies.

The inspector finds many a bee keeper who does not read a journal, though they "know all" about bees! Through lack of reading they are back numbers, and many a colony is in an unfit condition for inspection, combs built across and firmly attached to hive. The man who gets

the honey and the money out of bees nowadays has a movable comb, and it is *movable*.

Bees and Pear Blight

A friend of the bee says: If bees are responsible for carrying pear blight, why do not all trees have it? Some trees that are as vigorously worked by the bees never blight. Again, why not put some of the blame on "sweat bees," bumble bees and numerous other kinds of pollen carriers that never make a drop of honey?—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Fruit World*.

Review of Bee Journals

BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

The Review for September has many fine articles from a vast amount of experience. One is by Arthur C. Miller on "Theories Are Useful." He says "you cannot investigate nor improve, nor experiment, without theory. You must first work up a theory to accomplish results, and until we set up a definite theory and prove it wholly or partly, right or wrong, we are merely wandering about. Take for instance the theory that: The queen's attitude governs her reception, and that attitude should be one of supplication. Hunger will produce that; panic in the colony will produce it, for every bee is then turning to every other bee, the new queen does as the rest; swarming excitement does the same. Produce these conditions and you can introduce any queen. And I back up that statement by my own experience, and that of Mr. Henry Alley."

POSITION FOR BEE ESCAPES.

Considerable experiment is going on with regard to other positions of the board. Some try it at the corners, claiming that the bees search the corners for an outlet more so than they do the center.

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For Sale 125 Colonies in 8 and 10 frame Hives at Monrovia, fitted for comb honey. Price \$3, good condition, plenty of honey.—B. S. K. BENNETT, Los Angeles.

For Sale Bees in Ventura, 50 1-story 8-framed dovetailed Hives; full comb and plenty honey; good location.—E. ARCHIBALD, 2118 Wall St.

Wanted 10 Colonies and location near car line, close to city.—NELLIE M. WHITE, Hotel Baltimore.

Wanted A Bee Man to take charge of 200 colonies on 1000 acre alfalfa ranch, near Oakland; wages and shares of production; all expenses.—Correspond with the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Wanted Bee Man for Cajon Pass, San Bernardino county, charge of ranch and apiary on salary and shares.—Apply to the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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