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Vol. 3.

FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

No. 2.

The Pacific Bee Journal.



Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.



Courtesy 'Land of Sunshine.'

PINEAPPLES IN THE CAHUENGA.

Pineapples in California, while not a great success as yet, the growers have great hopes, and feel by persevering we may still have a Florida in California without those terrible visits of Jack Frost.

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HUNTING THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.



Courtesy "Land of Sunshine."

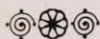
THE sport of hunting the quail is as much a pastime to the California bee-keeper as it is to the sportsman. The valley quail of California is one of the few game birds that defy civilization, and will remain so long as a few native hills remain uncultivated.



SOMETHING LIKE MOME.



CALIFORNIA has many such beautiful scenes. The California home is well represented in the accompanying illustration, and it is surely a surprise to our eastern brothers to learn that the scene remains the same the year round.



Courtesy "Land of Sunshine."

The Pacific Bee Journal.

Devoted to the improvement of Apiculture on the Pacific Slope.



OFFICE, 366 E. SECOND ST.

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

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

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

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

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

PREMIUMS IN SUPPLIES.—By an arrangement with the Bennett Bee Hive Company, every subscriber will be entitled to a two per cent discount on their first order for supplies. Refer to this premium.

PREMIUM IN DISCOUNTS.—By an arrangement with the Bennett Bee Hive Company, every reader whose subscription is paid for one year in advance will be entitled, on reference to the fact, to a two per cent discount on their first order for the year 1898.

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

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Honey Market Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO—Honey—Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 9; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 9; fancy dark, 5; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5; amber, 4; dark 2@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. New honey of fine quality.

LOS ANGELES—Honey—Fancy white, 7@8; No. 1 white, 6@5; fancy amber, 6; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. No honey demand. None selling. Prices slight upward tendency. Not a big crop.

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

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

CLEVELAND—Honey—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6½@7; amber, 5½@6. Beeswax, 28. Beeswax scarce.

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

PHILADELPHIA—Honey—Fancy white, 13; No. 1 white, 11; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 28. Market dull on honey. Beeswax always in demand,

ST. LOUIS—Honey—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1. amber, 6@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 27@23½. Extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Choice white comb honey in good demand. Extracted goes well in October.

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

HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. A. Lamont, 43 S. Water Street.
E. Burnett, 163 S. Water Street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut Street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine St.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

DENVER, COL.

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

NEW YORK.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Co.
Wescott Commission Co., 213 Market St.

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.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

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

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

SPECIAL FEATURES:

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

A good turnout is expected.

W. A. H. Gilstrap, Sec.
Caruthers, Cal.

Joseph Flory, Pres.
Hanford, Cal.

HAD YOU THOUGHT ABOUT IT?

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

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THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Published by B. S. K. Bennett, 365 E. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

50 cents per year.

VOL. 3.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 2.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Hemit, Cal.: J. T. Hards & Son shipped a carload of honey to New York state from this city yesterday morning.

Fallbrook, Cal.: In 1897 eighty-three carloads of raisins and seventy-five carloads of honey were shipped from this county.

Hanford: Nathan Bros., of this city, have purchased between sixteen and seventeen hundred pounds of beeswax this season, the product of Kings county bees. Fifteen hundred pounds of their purchase have been shipped to Germany, and they are getting another lot ready to ship to the same place.

Riverside, Cal.: J. Helmer, the well known honey man, has shipped a carload of his choicest extracted honey to Antwerp, Belgium. The product was billed to Van Hadderbeck & Attooy, and is, so far as we know, the only carload lot of Southern California honey to be shipped to Belgium. It will doubtless open a market for more of the same kind. The marine insurance policy on the carload was issued in Riverside.

Tempe, Ariz.: Thos. C. Stahl, the genial secretary of the Tempe-Mesa Produce company, is rapidly coming to the front as one of our leading bee-keepers. He has recently purchased the Jones bees at Buckeye, consisting of 375 stands,

which, added to those he already owned, gives him about 800 stands. Tom is a rustler, and may be depended upon to keep right up with the procession.

Oceanside, Cal.: Two car-loads of honey were shipped from this point this week. One carload of comb honey by Fallis Bros., the other of extracted honey made up by the Co-operative Association and Fallis Bros.

The beekeepers of Kern county have organized a Beekeepers' Protective Association. Its objects, as stated, are the apprehension and conviction of honey thieves, the protection of hives against foul brood, and to labor to get lower freight rates. These are matters worthy of the very best consideration, for every day it is becoming better known that the bee is one of the best friends the California orchardist has.—Los Angeles Times.

The finest honey in the world is said to be found in the Carbiere Mountains in Madagascar. It is a thick, syrupy, green-colored honey, peculiarly scented, the bees furnishing it being unicolor. The maltese honey is ranked next in quality, and its fine aroma is said to be due to the orange blossoms from which the bee gathers its honey. There is a point in this latter statement worthy the attention of the Southern California orange grower. There are two points, in fact—one that he might, if so disposed, raise excellent honey; the second, that by keeping bees he could increase his orange crop.—Los Angeles Farmers' Friend.

CALIFORNIA BEEKEEPERS EXCHANGE.

Annual Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

Twenty Cans Honey Sold Since October.

\$60,000 Business.

Annual meeting of the Exchange was called to order at 2 p. m., January 11th, in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, C. H. Clayton, vice-president and acting manager, presiding. The chairman conveyed the sad intelligence of the sickness of president W. T. Richardson, and his inability thereby to attend. The minutes of all previous meetings were read by J. H. Martin, secretary, and were approved as read. Mr. Clayton followed with his annual report, which consisted of a detailed statement of assets and liabilities, the business transacted, and the general condition of the affairs of the Exchange, together with a few recommendations regarding future business methods, as follows:

"I have not been asked to make any recommendations regarding business methods, etc., but would volunteer the following, believing they will be received in the spirit in which they are offered—that is, with an eye single to our best interests.

"I would recommend that you decrease the number of directors from eleven to five. In practice the work of the Exchange has mostly fallen on three men. These directors should be selected for their fitness, regardless of locality, and in lieu of district representation, as now sought in the selection of directors. Let the president or some member of each local organization constitute, with elected directors, an advisory committee, to be called together in consultation when deemed advisable. I believe we can get closer to the people thereby.

"We should devise some means to enforce the deposit of the honey product of the members with the Exchange.

"Authorize the directors or their representatives to make the best and most favorable terms available for the handling of the honey, provided that in no event shall they ever give any one broker any exclusive privileges; but whatever terms are made shall be open to all.

"We have a good system of grading extracted honey, one that has given the best of satisfaction to our customers, but we can make it less expensive if the members will concentrate the honey in fewer warehouses, and put it in early, so that the grader can finish up a locality or section without the expense of several trips to one point. In comb honey grading there has been practically nothing done. The directors should appoint a comb-honey committee, not necessarily from their own number, but get the best men wherever you find them.

"I would urge that in the future all members requiring advances on their honey first consult with the Exchange to the end that whether the Exchange or outside parties make the advance. Suitable arrangements may be made by the Exchange to move the honey promptly when a sale is made.

"Taking charge of your business late in October last, during the illness of Mr. Martin, and finding affairs more or less confused, I have not had time to elaborate fully any of the changes here suggested.

"With a proposed conviction that if we will work together a bright future awaits us.

"C. H. CLAYTON,

"Acting Mgr. and V.-Pres."

A detailed statement of the assets and liabilities, the business transacted, and the general condition of the affairs of the Exchange, can be

found at the Exchange office, for members' inspection.

The volume of business done by the Exchange was \$59,302.

Extracted honey in warehouse for the season was: White, 105,752 pounds; light amber, 248,732 pounds; dark, 129,803 pounds; total, 484,287 pounds. The greater part has been sold in the last three months, and it was expected that it would all be cleaned up by February 1, 1898, at such good figures as 4½¢ for white, 4¢ for amber and 3¾¢ for dark.

Comb honey in warehouse for the season was 1467 cases, one-half of which had been sold at prices ranging from 7 to 10 cents. These are excellent prices considering the overstocked and low-priced home market.

The statements show a net balance of \$900 after all transactions are closed.

The Exchange's system of grading has been so perfect that not a single pound has been rejected.

The Exchange is gaining a reputation for shipments of California honey.

A letter just received from an Eastern agent quotes from the Louisville manager of a giant baking company, who took two cars, as being so highly pleased with a consignment that he wrote to the general manager of the company, urging him to buy from the California Exchange. Other similar communications have been received, all serving to show the success that awaits a high and even quality of goods and square dealing in disposing of them.

CONVENTION REPORT.

The State Beekeepers Association Meeting January 10, 1898.

Prof. A. J. Cook presided at the meeting of beekeepers in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce. The first business was the

appointment of a program committee, consisting of Messrs. Hatch, of Pasadena; McIntyre, of Ventura; and Wilder, of Riverside.

President Cook addressed the assembly, first, as to the importance of uniting the new U. S. Beekeepers' Union and the old National Beekeepers' Union; second, the importance of fighting the adulteration of honey, and third, the fostering of the Beekeepers' Exchange. Mr. Cowan, editor of the British Bee Journal, of London, England, and Mr. Porter of Denver, Colorado, also spoke. The discussion following as to the joining of the two bee unions was largely participated in, and the conclusion reached that while the union could not be accomplished, we had no need for two such associations, and the sense of the meeting was to make all alliances with the new union.

The following officers were elected: C. A. Hatch, president; Delos Wood, Santa Barbara; M. H. Mendleson, Ventura; E. Hatch, Pasadena; Dr. E. Gallup, Orange; Mr. Reynolds, San Diego; H. E. Wilder, Riverside; and J. C. Kubias, San Bernardino, as county vice-presidents; Mr. J. F. McIntyre, of Sespe, secretary; J. H. Martin, of Los Angeles, treasurer.

A motion passed the association excepting the responsibility of taking up the subject of pure food law, and Mr. Clayton was appointed to investigate the laws and report at Farmers' Club meeting next year.

At the evening session the following subjects were well handled: "Best Method of Increase," by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Touchton; "Moving Bees," by Mr. Mendleson; "Foul Brood and Hives," by Siegel Brautigan.

Mr. J. W. Cowan, of London, gave a very interesting address on "Beekeeping in England," telling of their strong organization, and of the methods of producing, handling

and marketing of their product; that while England annually produced 750,000 pounds, the importation amounted to 15,000 pounds a month with no duty; that extracted honey retailed for 10 to 12 cents and comb from 25 to 60 cents per pound.

A communication was read from Mr. W. H. Gilstrap, of Hanford, urging the enactment of a law to prevent the adulteration of syrups, reasoning that this would advance the price of syrups and honey.

Mr. Hine presented the matter of making an exhibit at the Omaha Exposition. Upon motion of R. Wilkins, a committee, consisting of Z. W. Reynolds, C. A. Hatch and R. Wilkins, was appointed to take the matter under consideration.

An exhibit of different kinds of honey cans was made, as also a comb honey super with the new no bee space section and fence separator, by the Bennett Bee Hive Co.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Chamber of Commerce for its courtesies, and an adjournment was taken till next winter, at the call of the executive committee.

NEW USE FOR GLUCOSE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A very oily young man has lately been raking in the farmers' shekels in an up-to-date method. He does not figure on a Klondike investment scheme, or through any new lightning-rod system. He enters boldly into the farmer's own peculiar territory, and shows the horny-handed son of toil an ear of corn the size of a hitching-post, or thereabouts. The young man then declares exultantly that he has the sole right to sell the seeds for this monstrous brand of a succulent grain.

He usually succeeds in getting rid of a few dozen seeds of the "marvel" at a fancy figure.

The big ear of corn is a clever combination of glucose and a half-dozen ears.

THE HONEY BEE.

And Bee-Farming in the Vicinity of Santa Monica.

Probably but few residents of Santa Monica are aware of the extent to which bee-farming is carried on in this vicinity. Leaving out the consideration of the numerous farmers with whom, bee-keeping is only a side issue, although in the aggregate these produce annually a considerable amount of honey, there are in our immediate neighborhood some ten or a dozen bee-farms proper, with well stocked apiaries, the proprietors of which devote their entire attention to the care and culture of the industrious little insects. Most of us are acquainted with the honey-bees only through the medium of the grocery store, whence we obtain their toothsome product, and our knowledge, of their habits is confined to more or less hazy recollections of that period of our youth, when the bee was held up to us as the model of industry and thrift, and we were solemnly admonished to follow its shining example. The bee-farmer, however, needs to have a somewhat more intimate acquaintance than this with the busy little insects who work for him, and for whom he in return provides shelter, and in time of need, food also. Bee-men spend their lives among the bees, and the most experienced of them will tell you that they learn something new every season. This, notwithstanding that bee-keeping in one form or another, is the most ancient and time honored occupations, and that bees have been an object of scientific study for a very long time. In bee-keeping, as horticulture, the climate of California presents peculiar positions and problems, and the solution of these problems by American ingenuity, has added much to the knowledge of practical bee culture. Many of the most re-

cent developments in apiculture have been worked out by the careful observation and intelligent study of just such California bee-men, as spend their days, and incidentally their dollars, in and about Santa Monica.

The bee-ranches of Santa Monica, are located chiefly in the canyons of the Santa Monica mountains, north of the city, where the abundant growth of sage, sumach, mountain lilac and countless other wild blossoms in their season, furnish most admirable forage for the production of excellent honey. And here let it be said, that much of the honey produced here is of the very first quality, both in color and in flavor. The agent of one of the largest wholesale dealers in the East, stated that some of the honey raised here last season was the best he had seen. The output is steadily increasing, and a number of carloads of extracted honey were shipped East last season, bringing good prices.

The outlook for the present season was for a while quite discouraging on account of the long continued draught, but the recent rains have put a different complexion on affairs, and now with a continuance of favors from the rain god, interspersed with genial smiles from old Sol, the bee men, in common with all the rest of us, will look forward cheerfully to a prosperous year.—Santa Monica Signal.

BEES AND TREES.

The Florida Experiment Station isolated two peach trees, exposing one to a colony of bees during the flowering time, and preventing all access by bees to the other. Both trees set their fruit properly, but the one to which bees had no access dropped its fruit when the stone was forming, while the other retained and matured it. — Los Angeles Times.

FOUL BROOD TREATMENT.

BY G. J. LYNN.

Having noted a great deal in the last four months in the JOURNAL about foul brood, and as the general idea seems to be to burn or bury as the only remedies for it, and as none of the ideas correspond with my actual experience, thought if you would allow me space, would relate my experience for seven years past. In December, 1890, I bought 91 colonies of bees on my present ranch in the Little Tejuanga. In February following I found I had foul brood. At once I proceeded very careful in the handling of all the hives until honey commenced the first of April, when I began a thorough examination, being careful to first remove each hive to the extracting house (to avoid possibility of robbers), where each comb in it was examined carefully, and if any traces of foul brood were found, the bees were driven into another hive containing only blank sheets of comb-foundation. Thus I treated all the hives in the entire apiary, finding 44 out of 91 with foul brood, and transferring 37 of the 44. After transferring 32, my father got me to use three new white combs found in an empty hive, which appeared to have died of foul brood, for an experiment. The result, as soon as the brood was capped, foul brood appeared in each of the three combs so used. Other hives not transferred were marked and not opened until next spring, when six more were treated the same way. My plan was to first boil my hive and frames at least 2 minutes in a large tank of clear water before using; cut out and melt up all combs (being careful to keep all bees from them), converting the wax into comb-foundation for supplying bees so transferred with full sheets of foundation, giving none of them any honey; caging the queen to prevent them from leaving.

With the three exceptions no sign

of foul brood has as yet made its appearance, now nearly seven years, and so certain am I that my plan is a safe and sure one that I am willing to take any apiary affected with foul brood and guarantee a permanent cure. In transferring at this time of year I would boil the honey and feed it back to them, but in no case would I allow any bees to have access to either hive or combs until boiled. Anyone doubting whether this is true, will ask them to visit my apiary and examine at least two hives so treated and see if they can find any traces of foul brood.

Yours for success and prosperity.
DOWNEY, Jan. 23, 1898.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY F. S. BRAUTIGAN.

As the season of 1898 is commencing, the beekeeper who wishes to take advantage of the commencing honey-flow must be prepared; and now is the time to look ahead and prepare accordingly, and be ready, so that nothing is lacking when the busy season is on hand.

The first work assigned to the beekeeper now is: On the very earliest convenience (the weather being favorable) to examine your colonies, and ascertain in what condition they are; notice whether any are queenless; if so, unite them with some weaker colony that has a queen; also ascertain whether they have sufficient honey to carry them through until the middle of March. While examining, notice with care; you may chance to find some infected with some disease, such as bee paralysis, foul brood, etc. If any sign of foul brood should be discovered, take good care of those colonies. Should you find many infected with the disease, use Mr. McEvoy's treatment. But should you only find one, or a few infected, the best care for those few will be to burn them, bees, combs and all.

Should you find any weak colonies, contract the brood chamber, giving them just combs enough that the bees can cover, allowing them enough honey. Use a division board at the side of the combs. Within ten or fifteen days you should examine them again, and treat the same as before, adding combs and feeding if necessary. Should you find combs with too much drone-comb, then cut out the drone-comb and fit in its place worker comb; or better still, melt up all drone-comb and bad combs, and in due time give them frames of foundation.

Now is the time to order such supplies as you may need for the coming season, such as hives, foundation, sections, extractor, etc., and have them put up and ready for use when the honey flow is on. Remember the Bennett Bee-Hive Co., they can furnish you with anything you may need in this line, with good material, accurate workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed. They kindly solicit your patronage. Yes, patronize home industry.

Have everything ready so that you may be able to give the bees proper attention when they need it. Should the season be a good one, you will need more supplies later on, and should the season not be a good one, then it will take your time just as well with the bees—for during a poor season it requires *beekeeping*, while during a good season anyone can keep bees, and get *some* honey.

Should you desire to stimulate breeding, then a nice way to do is to make syrup with good sugar. Take your extractor, and to each bucket full of sugar add a bucket full of cold water, or if you wish, use more water; but I have found that equal parts of sugar and water gave good satisfaction. Put the water into the extractor first, then turn the crank, and add the sugar in small quantities; in this way you

can make the syrup as thick or as thin as you please. Keep stirring till all the sugar is dissolved. This syrup will not crystalize.

Then take a large washtub, or some other vessel, and take empty combs and fill them by pouring the syrup in them with a cup; hang them in hive bodies to drip, under which place a vessel to catch the dripping; then take these combs and place one or two, as you deem best, in each colony; do this every few days, until sufficient honey is gathered from the outside to insure breeding and a living for the bees. Should your apiary be located where there is no danger of other bees coming, then promiscuous feeding may be done in the open air with results. In hanging these combs with syrup in the hive, place them next to the food comb, outside. The bees will empty them, and they may be used for the same purpose again. Do not spread the brood at this season of the year, for it is a poor policy.

To be continued.

Friend Bennett:

The copies of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL received just on the eve of our departure for Fresno Hot Springs, so didn't get to look 'round for subscribers until this week.

Mr. Roberts, bee inspector for this county, called, and in conversation I found he wasn't taking the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. The first thing I did was to tell him what a good paper it was, gave him a copy; he looked through it, and came and handed me 50 cents for one year's subscription, showing he also thought the same as I did.

The bee inspector found considerable foul brood in this section. This is the first inspector we have had. We feel glad Fresno county has at last advanced in apiculture to have one appointed. He is educating the people so they will know in the fu-

ture what foul brood is. He spent about three hours in our apiary, and found some foul brood. We know now for ourselves, and am confident if he comes around one year from now he won't find any in our apiary.

We are real pleased with the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. Think it is just the paper for California. I will do all I can toward getting subscribers.

M. E. RAINS.

Fresno County, Cal.

A PROFITABLE MONSTER.

Mr. C. A. Hatch, now of Pasadena, was formerly one of the most successful beekeepers and sheep farmers of the state of Wisconsin. He is now a citizen of Southern California, leaving his beautiful home in the east, drawn by our climate. His experience this summer shows that the expert beekeeper of the east can at once jump into success in California. Mr. Hatch rented an apiary or secured it on shares. He was to have half the profits, and each partner was to furnish half the storage cans, otherwise the owner furnished all. Mr. Hatch took 275 colonies, kept them all in one apiary and secured 27½ tons of honey. This is 200 pounds to the colony, and is the best report we have heard this year. Mr. Hatch has refused 4 cents for his crop, so he received about \$1100 for his short season's work. We say short season, as the active season with bees is only about one-half of that. Surely California is the banner bee and honey state. This shows what a newcomer can do, and what California can do for the newcomer who has ability and enterprise. For several winters Mr. Hatch was one of the able lecturers at the Wisconsin institutes. His subjects were bees and sheep.

Editorial Comments

ADULTERATION.

The authorities in Washington are taking an interest in this matter, and we deem it a good opportunity for the various associations of bee-men throughout the country to formulate some method of procedure to secure good and efficient legislation upon the subject. To effect anything there must be united action and we do not see how that can be accomplished without a free and full interchange of sentiment between the different organizations now in existence throughout the union. As an evidence that our co-operation is desirable, the special agent of the agricultural department, division of chemistry, has issued a circular, inviting honey producers to furnish the department with any information they have or can obtain as to any new adulteration in use. Would a national law assist in preventing adulteration? Suggestions as to what would best promote the interests of consumers and legitimate manufacturers and dealers are called for.

Your opinions are also desired as to extent of damage done legitimate business by imitation of brands? What extent adulteration exists. To what extent have state laws aided in preventing the evil? Is it on the increase or decrease, and would a national law assist state officials in properly executing local laws?

We invite all of our readers to give us facts, if they have them, and their opinions involving the above queries. We will publish them and see that they go where they will do some good.

It is not probable that our circulation reaches that class of men who

are engaged in the adulteration of honey. We are satisfied that none of the producers in this section of the country are guilty of it, nor do we know that it is practiced in Los Angeles. Our beekeepers, as a class, are an honest set of people, and would not resort to illegitimate methods to increase their store. In fact, the pure article has been so cheap that it affords no stimulant to counterfeit it. But the business is carried on somewhere, and we feel in duty bound to lend our best efforts to suppress it.

This is an opportunity for us to act to some purpose, and we should not neglect it.

THE BEEKEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

A credit is due the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL for its action in arousing the directors of the Exchange to duty. The annual report in this number shows the logic of "the right man in the right place." Twenty cars of honey sold in the last three months at fair prices is largely due to the push and ability of the acting manager, Mr. C. H. Clayton, and the action of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, when during nearly two years of the former manager's time only two cars were sold, and at very low prices. The success of the exchange will be largely due to the aid of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, and we are willing to co-operate with the directors as long as they maintain their present attitude of fairness and equal favor.

HYBRIDIZING OF BEES.

If you have neighboring apiaries of inferior or objectionable stock it is said that by clipping the queen's wings $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch you may prevent their mating with drones from the inferior colonies. The rule works both ways: If your neighbor has a more desirable stock than yours, why—let your queens select a mate from them. Mr. Aspinwall, a good

authority, says that by clipping he has kept the mismates down to one in twelve.

ABOUT FOUL BROOD.

The editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* does not agree with our friend, Dr. Gallup, of orange, about the transmission of foul brood by queens taken from a colony where the disease prevails. From the evidence the Doctor furnishes to support his theory, we are inclined to agree with him, for he has a level head about such matters.

HOW MANY COLONIES OF BEES IS IT PRACTICABLE TO KEEP?

Assuming that you have an unlimited range and plenty of pasture, it is not deemed wise to have over 400 or 500 colonies, and even with this number it is well to establish out-apiaries. It is said that there are not more than two or three beekeepers in the world that keep as many as a thousand colonies, and but one man that keeps more.

MOVING BEES.

As some of the readers of the *JOURNAL* will be moving their bees at this season of the year, we will say that in this climate there is no necessity to remove the covers and put wire screen over the tops. They can be moved with safety by simply nailing wire cloth over the entrances.

Do you know that a few years ago these little pound sections that are now sold for \$3 to \$3.50 per thousand, were sold for \$7, \$8 and even \$10 a thousand. A case for infringement of patent was carried to the United States Supreme Court, where it was decided that the idea of a one-piece frame was "old," and therefore common property, and could be manufactured by anyone. So much for patents.

A visit to A. I. Root's establishment, which he calls the "Home of the Honey Bee," at Medina, Ohio, will well repay anyone. To a bee-man it is especially interesting. We were most cordially received, and every attention that a generous host could confer was tendered by Ernest R. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. A visit to the workshop of this establishment convinces one of the enterprise and sagacity of the founder of the institution. In its detail it seems complete for the production of every article in an apiary. there is a department for wood-work, immense sheds for storing and seasoning lumber, machine shops, tin and galvanized iron-workers' room, a printing office and packing houses; in fact, there is every facility for constructing and perfecting every article in their line of business.

A gentleman who called at our office the other day, while conversing upon the usefulness in the fertilization of blossoms, said that in a large conservatory where he was employed they had tried for a long time to raise early cucumbers. The vines grew thriftily and bloomed nicely, but they could get no cucumbers until they brought a colony of bees. Thenceforth the crop was as bountiful as when raised in the open air.

A REFERENCE.

B. S. K. Bennett:

Your hive is considered the best in the country. The beekeepers rather look to me when they want new hives, as I have been in the business 24 years in this place. My new apiary in the Bennett hive is considered by far the neatest in this part of the country. Respectfully,

D. E. BOWMAN.

Valley Center, Cal.

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

Important Rules for 1898.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the Trade of 1898.

Our prepaid freight system last year was a source of great annoyance to ourselves and customers, and as this year the raw material (lumber) has advanced on account of coast conditions and Alaska trade on transportation facilities, also as a demand for better made goods is made, we will, instead of advancing prices, use our old Catalogues (of which we have a number) as long as they last, and retain the same prices, but doing away with the paying of the freight, and hereafter in all cases you (the purchaser) pay the freight charges, unless we have an agreement to the contrary made this year by personal correspondence.

OUR STOCK.

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

OUR MANUFACTURE.

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

OUR HELP.

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

OUR FOUNDATION.

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

TRIAL ORDER.

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

Wants, For Sale or Exchange.*Notices under this head at one cent per word.*

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

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

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

WANTED Position in Apiary. H. J. DAY, 1138 Wilson street, Los Angeles.

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

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

WANTED Experienced Apiarist, to take charge of 230 stands; or only first-class man need apply, good wages. Would like to here from a Mr. John Smith. G. DONBROWSKY, Soldiers Home. L. A. Co., Cal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE Comb foundation for bees-wax. Write for particulars. BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.

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

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

EXCHANGE Surplus Foundation Mill; 6 inch, vandurort, fair order, easy running; send for sample foundation. Price \$12.00. Exchange for beeswax, at 22c. per lb. BENNETT BEE HIVE CO. Los Angeles, Cal.

The Beekeepers' Review

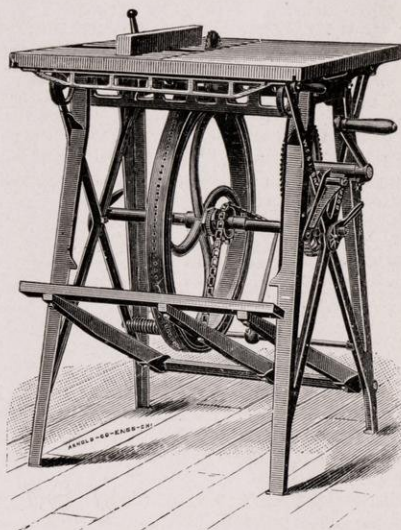
Has several points of superiority. 1st. It gives the reports of the Michigan Experiment Apiary—gives them each month, as soon as possible after the work is done, while they are fresh and of newsworthy character, and can be of some benefit. 2nd. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3rd. F. L. Thompson, a practical bee keeper and thorough linguist, reads twelve of the leading foreign bee journals, and each month, furnishes the just of what he finds in them that is valuable. There are other points of excellence possessed by the *Review*, but these three are to be found in no other journal. The *Review* is \$1.00 a year. Ask for a sample, or send 10 cents for three late but different issues.

W. T. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

BEGINNERS.

Beginners should have a copy of the Amateur Bee-keeper, a 70 page book, by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price 25 cents; if sent by mail, 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-keeper (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class news dealer, or

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.



BEEKEEPERS! Save money by using our FOOT-POWER CIRCULAR SAW in making Hives, Frames and Cases. Can be used in many ways in the Apiary and on the farm. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free

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A FULL LINE OF Beekeepers' Supplies

Write us for estimates and price list before ordering.

G. G. WICKSON & CO.

3 and 5 Front Street
San Francisco, Cal.

111 South Broadway
Los Angeles, Cal.

Our Foundation Is In the Lead of All.

A large demand predicted for 1898.

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

Price of Comb Foundation.

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

	No. sheets	Size, to the lb.	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Heavy Brood, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$	6		\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium, "	7		50	42	37
Light, "	8		55	45	40
Thin, surplus, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	21		45	45	42
Ex. Thin, surplus, "	28		60	50	45

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

Price for Making Up Foundation.

From Wax Furnished.

		10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Heavy Brood, per lb....	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 00	
Medium, "	13	11	16	
Light, "	15	13	10	
Thin, surplus, "	25	20	12	
Ex. Thin, surplus, "	30	25	25	

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

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

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

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

Santa Ana, Cal.

July 12, 1897.

THE BENNET BEE HIVE COMPANY,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JAMES R. TOWNSEND

ADRFRED E. TOWNSEND

FRANCIS M. TOWNSEND

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