

The Pacific bee journal. Vol. 3, No. 1 January 1, 1898

Los Angeles, California: B.S.K. Bennett, January 1, 1898

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The Pacific— Bee Journal

Monthly Iliustrated, Devoted to the Profitable Improvement of Apiculture on the Pacific Slope. Price 5 cents, 50 cents per Year.

LOS ANGELES, CAL, U.S. A.

ENTERED AT THE LOS ANGELES POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

PACIFIC GEMS.

BY B. B. BEES.

Fallbrook, Cal.: Fallis Bros. have just shipped a carload of honey, consisting of 1,400 cases.

Bakersfield, Cal.: The bee-keepers of the county met in the court-room this afternoon and effected a permanent organization by electing W. A. Webster, president, F. D. Lowe, secretary and treasurer: executive committee, A. N. Tyler J. W. Dougherty, and J. G. Frey.

An informal discussion was had and an adjournment was taken to the first Saturday prior to Christmas, at which time the constitution and by-laws will be adopted.

San Jacinto: Honey men, who have had two unfortunate seasons on account of forest fires, are hopefully looking forward to plen-

ty of "bee feed" this fall, as the early rains have already started vegetation on the hills and in all the favorite haunts of the honey bee.

Temescal Cal.: While in Temescal, the writer called on Mr. C. J. Compton, who owns a picturesque home in that fertile valley. Unmistakable signs of prosperity were on every side. This gentleman is one of Temecula's pioneer settlers, and is the owner of the largest apiary but one in that vicinity, the marketable product of which he estimates at five tons for this sesson. In addition to this he is the owner of a thrifty young olive orchard, which before long will prove another source of revenue.

At the present time he has a new dwelling in course of construction. The site chosen is an elevation from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

The Pacific Bee Journal.

Devoted to the improvement of Appiculture on the Pacific slope,



OFFICE, 365 E. SECOND ST.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

B. S. K, BENNETT, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Honey Market	HONEY							*			
REPORTS.	WHITE		AMBER		DARK		EXT.		WAX		
HEI OHIO.		No. 1	fancy	No. I	tancy	No. I	white	amb	dark		
NEW YORK—market dull, comb fallen; fancy white in demand; wax advances	12	11	10	9	7	-	5½	4½	3½-3¾	26-27	
MILWAUKEE—fruit short, honey will receive better aftention		11-12	9-10	7	-	-	5½-6	5-51/2	4	26-27	
DENVER—trade supplied by farmers; demand good for extracted	10	9	8	_	-	-	51/4	5	-	25	
BOSTON—demand light		11-12	1	-	-	-	7-8	5-6	-	25-26	
DETROIT—	10-12	10-11	8-9	7-8	-	-	5-6	4-5	-	25	
SAN FRANCISCO—demand locking up; large crops fine quality, in sight	10	9	9	7	-	-	5	4	2-3	24-25	
Los Angeles—fancy in great demand; prices better; crop small	11-	9-10	6	-	5-6	4-5	4-5	4	3	21-23	
CINCINNATI—wax in fair demand	12-13	10 T	10-12	-	10	-	-	5-6		22-25	
KANSAS CITY—receipt of comb heavy; extracted light	19201 -:89	12-13	-	12	-	10	6	4-6	4-41/2	22-24	
CLEVELAND—demand increasing; wax	12-13	11-12	1-	9-10	-	1000	9	4-6		28	
CHICAGO—stocks light wax and choice con b in good demand	12	11	8-9	7-8	8-10	6-8	5-6	4½-5	4-5	25-27	
PHILADELPHIA—active; booming; wax	10	7	-	DIST DIST	L Adi	5-6	5-6	4-5	3½-4	25	
St. Louis—choic white comb in good demand; extracted slow	12-13	11-12	9-10	8-9	7½-8	6-71/2	5½-7	3-31/2	08-8	24-26	
MINNEAPOLIS—comb cleaned out;	12-13	10-11	10-11	8-10	6-7	5-6	6-7	5-51/4	4-5	23-25	
extracted steady	1000	350		321 6	1803	HOOR			ST.	YEU!	

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THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

Publishea by B. S. K. Bennett, 365 E. 2d St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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JANUARY, 1898.

No. 1.

CREOLIN for FOUL BROOD

MR BENNETT:-

I herewith send you a clipping of two years ago, which, if you think of any value to bee-keepers, kindly publish in the P. B. J.

H. Mietzsock Redlands, Cal.

Two years ago, Mr. Henry Otto of San Jacinto wrote for the San Jacinto Register the following article:—

"About four years ago I read in a German paper, an article in which the writer recommended the use of 'creolin' for the cure of foul brood. As this disease frequently appeared in my apiary, I decided give it a trial, although I had no faith in it.

At the end of October and beginning of November, I sprayed the bees at the entrance of their hives; and when I examined the bees in spring, I found them entirely free from foul brood. Since then foul brood causes me but very little trouble, for as soon as it appears, I use the creolin with success.

How to use it.— Use from 25 to 30 drops of creolin to one quart of soft, clean, rain-water, and with

this solution spray the bees at the entrance of the hive, selecting the warmest time during the day. Repeat this spraying five or six times for two or three days.

Also, the frames and inside of the hive should be sprayed, but with a finer spraying, or with an atomizer.

The best time for this work is in fall, following the honey flow, as the honey will then not contract the taste of the creolin.

One colony of bees which suffered greatly with foul brood, but is now entirely free from the disease, has gathered and stored 412 lbs. of surplus this season."

FUTURE of HONEY PRODUCTION

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

It has long been said that apiculture "is the poetry of rural industry;" but just how poetical, depends on surroundings. The poetry as well as the prose, found in "Pilgrim's Progress", was written by John Bunyan, while imprisoned in Bedford jail for preaching on the commons without a licence.keep him from to thoughts;" but we all shrink from the poetry of adversity, however it may bless the world.

The bright side of any occpation in ordinary eyes, is that having the most "\$ marks," Other things may figure for considerable, but most beginners in bee-keeping look at the financial outlook most.

If the production of honev is as profitable as some claim it to be, why do nearly all who own bees remain in very moderate circumstances? You may get good wages during the portion of the year when others are busy at good wages; and perhaps get good interest on a few hundred dollars investment: but you cannot get satisfactory labor at the highest wages paid in your neighborhood, employing a "crew" of hands like an orchard, mill, ranch or other industrial concern. Bee keeping. in nearly all localities, is of necessity a "little business"

When we consider the cost of well made hives, and how unsatisfactory poor hives are; also consider how much the cost of pachage for marketing is,; the low price at which honey is selling, and is liable to sell, I do not think "our chosen occupation" offers a very inviting field for beginners.

For those already in the business and now in possession of all the "poetry" they wish, there is certainly nothing but good wishes to offer. Others who are well established, can profitably stay with the section press and extractor, by combining some other branch of

farming with bee culture.

I expect to grow olives and chickens: perhaps a good, hardy variety of apricots would be more profitable in years to come than olives; but olives must be harvested after honey harvest is past, giving me a chance to work at each when my personal attention is most needed. Chickens should work well with bees; also oranges, nuts, etc.

Considering the low price of honey, it is surely more important to fight adulteration, to get supplies at low price, and to sell in best markets, than it was formerly. To gain this end, we must use both individual and united effort, guided by experience and the light of our best and latest literature.

Caruthers, Cal., Nov. 19, 1897.

Neutrality the Best Position.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

There are well defined and established rules in all branches of business. The most successful men keep their affairs within their own thoughts, and never betray their success or failure to the minds of others. Neither do they invite competition, nor consult others, except to work in harmony and unison with those who are engaged in the same class of business or occupation. Bee keeping should not be an exception to this rule,

and why it is so, I am unable to account.

It is notably, those who are not specialists, who are trying to induce every farmer to engage in a business which he knows little about. I would never discourage anyone from entering himself in this or any other kind of pursuit, neither would I boast of what I have done, or what he might do.

While there are, perhaps, many million pounds of nectar going to waste for the want of bees to gather it, it might be easily said; there are several million bushels of wheat going to waste for the want of men to sow and reap; as there are millions of acres undeveloped, and much uncultivated.

We are a people who are free thinkers, and it is safe to assume that men enjoy their occupation as a usual thing, whether it is farming, mechanical, merchandizing, or professional.

We must extend to every person due respect for their intelligence, and not insinuate our knowledge to be superior, qualifying others to be better fitted for some other pursuit in which they have never occupied.

To do this, is in reality, casting a reflection upon the ability of others.

When there is a good opening for a clothing house, men adapted to that kind of business are usually to be seen looking after their interests, and while all other kinds of business or pursuits are equally and eagerly sought after in the same manner, and without a continual harping, as it seems to be in the pursuit of bee-keeping.

I have never spoken pro or con concerning this matter, and I believe it is not my duty to dictate to any man or woman, who may be superior, or inferior, to my ability or understanding.

Some of the bee Journals undoubtedly do not look upon this question in the same light, or with that same feeling of neutrality, as it is barely possible a selfish motive may creep in unnoticed upon them.

To maintain the stability of a Journal representing a certain element, or ineustry, it is evidently a fact, that which it represents must be kept to a standard, which would command the admiration of its practical operators.

National City. Cal.

A REPORT and A SUGGESTION.

Mr Editor:-

A year ago, this section's report of its then closing season was;— "a promising beginning, but no fulfilling of promise in either swarms or increase."

'97's report is better.

The season opened early, and though closing early too, I think all well cared for apiaries did as well as they have averaged in what we have called fairly good seasons.

Partner and self ran two apiaries, our own of 56 colonies, and "on shares" one of 84 colonies.

We weigh, when extracting, the super as taken from the hive, and after extracting, tabulating so that a glance shows how each colony is doing.

Our apiary received 200 lbs. of granulated sugar as stimulative feed: result,— colonies strong earlier, very strong too; sometimes so strong in numbers that some lbs drop in the record (perhaps still above the average,) would be our first notice of "something amiss—look below."

Our 56 averaged 333 fbs, (a few giving over 400, and one, 518 fbs.;) and increased to 95. The 84 we found in bad condition, and (largely) in worse hives. They number 112 now, and gave a record of 21,378 fbs. or an average of 254½, (spring count.)

The early rain has come; Oct.1st 1 inch, and Oct.15th, 1·3 inch; more wanted now. Manzanita and Maloder bush blossoms noticed Nov.8th, 7 and 8 days respectively earlier than in '96.

A word to yourself, Mr Editor;— The P.B.J. has been so greatly improved that there is hardly occasion for criticism, but may I offer a suggestion?

I take one bee paper that like yours, has a "Contents to each No.

another that does not; and in that, how tiresome, at times, the search for something one would post up more thoroughly about. This latter has an annual table, and bewails the task of its compiling. The former too has its annual, but easily made, as it is the number tables continued alphabetically.

May it not be well to page Vol. 3 by volume, instead of by number as now, so that Vol. 3 can have an Annual index also? I file all my bee papers away for reference. Would not take one not worth keeping.

You have kindly dated my P.B. J. as paid to Jan. 98:— guess that isn't right, but I enclose what will make it right, and to change date to '99 too. Hoping you and your paper will prosper and improve in the future as in the past;

I remain Yours Resp'y
R. E. Davison
Merton, S. D. Co., Cal.

Montrose, Col. Nov. 23 '97 Editor P.B.J.

DEAR SIR;—

* * * In

my opinion, the next best way for inventive genius to spread itself is in cheapening comb honey cases, or better, doing away with them altogether, the ordinary kind at least, they cost too much in proportion to honey returns.

Yours Truly, F. L. THOMPSON

EDITORIAL COMMENT.



Paying Journal

Editor
York of the
American
Bee Journal,
remarks in
the Weekly
Budget Column, that the

Associate Editor of P.B.J. reports this paper as "never being self-sustaining." May we ask, what bee Journal is self-sustaining? Is there one in the borders of the United States that is? Do they not all look for sustenance from the supply business?

TO MY On every hand we INTEREST hear the hue and cry of over-production under consumption, and improper distribution. Is it to the Honey producers' interest, to do away with these monsters? "Ave!" we hear the cry, "it is to my interest" We want association, combinations. and trusts to look after our interests. We must have high salaried officers at the helm, to better our condition. Yes, we all admit we are interested in changing these conditions: but we stand and wait for some unseen Power to aid us. So long as we do this. we will accomplish nothing. It has been proven that we cannot support an association to success, because we do not hang together. Then is it not to our interest to work individually in improving our condition, increasing consumption with proper distribution. Right here at home one can build up a grand market. What we want is missionaries. Yes, you say, "others will get the benefit," and "I am ap roducer, and I do not choose to be a peddler." The first is selfishness, the ruin of the world; the second, bigotedness; and the third, pride. Those little nouns stand in the way of success in hopey procuction and even prices. We are waiting for a Father to the industry, who never comes What we must do is.- turn missionaries first-convert our families to the use of honey; then our neighbors and friends; and then the mass of strangers. Start in now! and work, if you wish to make the honey business pay.

SLOW Our product is movSALES ing much more slowly
than we wished, but
the cause seems plain to us, that
we have had a few years of financial depression; that people are
shy of seeming luxuries; that the
instability of the market, has
caused a chill to speculation; and
as a consequence, our product is
moving only as wanted for use.
As the times improve, this condition will change.

The maintainance of LOW low prices are due to PRICES the above conditions, and to the forcing of the market by those who are compelled to sell. DROP Let us teach the LUXURIES dropping of sugar, tea and coffee, and all these stimulants foreign to the bodily system, and in their place take Nature's sweet Honey, and the American people would know more of health. Your Editor practices what he preaches, in fact he feels that he lives much more plainly than many of his readers.

DRY A few of our friends are YEAR giving vent to this cry, but why? Have we not already had our average of rain to date? and do not our best seasons come from February and March rains, and then who gains or succeeds by waiting? Let us prepare for a season of bounteous crops; and then when the flow of honey comes we are not the loosers, and have not this fact to regret.

Prof. C D. M. Williams had quite a warm experience among the bees this week. He hauled 15 stands during the night from McDowell to his ranch. The professor gently covered the wagon-load with canvas and started the wagon toward Phœnix. They were Italian bees, and were just holding a Mafia convention, of which fact Mr. Williams had not

not been informed, Suspecting that something was wrong, one of the little Mafia sentinels lifted a corner of the canvas and spied the professor contentedly driving. With furious indignation the little humpback dove under into the hives, and proclaimed that whole colony was being abducted. In fifteen seconds almost every It alian stilletto in the outfit had been used upon some portion of the driver's anatomy. Pluckily he held the reins, finally reaching home, very much puffed up over his adventure. [Ex]

An Unpleasant Task.

Constable Burrell had a job yesterday which he was anxious to turn over to some other good man. It was nothing else than the serving of attachment papers on a lot of stands of bees. Burrell, like a good many other reasonably plucky people, has a well defined horror of the busy little bee, and is always as well pleased to keep away from them as to go near; and when the attachment papers refered to were put into his hands vesterday, the act threw him into a deep brown study. The last seen of the genial Constable, he was looking for some other Constable who only had a desperado to capture, or some other easy job, with a view to trading. [Ex]

Watch for our next number it will be interesting reading.

A REPLY TO EDITOR YORK

BY JOHN A. PEASE, MONROVIA, CAL, (Concluded from December Number.)

In reference to the Editor's slur about my not resting easy when I see others "putting forth an hon est endeavor to gather some of earth's wasting sweetness," I will make no reply, but will let those who know me decide whether such slurs are applicable in my case.

With regard to "whining about low prices," of which Mr York accuses bee keepers, he too would do some pretty loud whining, if he were obliged to earn his bread and butter by raising honey for (2) two cents per pound, which is about what it brings here in California after deducting the expenses of packages, freight, commission. etc.

But who is whining? Webster defines whining as "complaining in a mean unmanly way." According to Mr. York, then, every bee keeper who attempts to protest against the prevailing low prices of honey, is mean and unmanly. What would he have us to do? If we complain about low prices, we are "mean and unmanly;" and if we attempt to check the movement that is causing the low prices, nay more than this, if we do not use every effort to increase and strengthen that movement, (for that is the real point of controversy between us, as I have written nothing about trying to prevent others from going into the

business, but only against trying to induce them to do so;) we are "selfish."

I can see no other course, then, for us to pursue, if we would follow Mr York's guidance, but to continue to produce honey at a loss, at the same time doing all we can to induce every one else to go into the business, until we can stand it no longer, and give up in dispair.

But neitner would that suit him, for he wants the number of producers increased to the utmost degree, and of course he would not have any that are now in the business to give it up. Truly Mr. York is a hard master, or perhaps I would better say, a blind leader, and if we attempt to follow him we want to be very careful, or we will all fall into the ditch.

I intended to write a little on the subject of over-production, but as this article is already getting pretty long, and as I wish to say a few words to show that Editor York stands on precisely the same ground that I stand on, tho' condemning me for standing there, I will let the over-production question go till another time.

Some time ago, an article appeared in Gleanings in Bee Culture, from the pen of Dr. C. C. Miller, on the subject of New Bee Papers, in which the writer took ground that, as the field of Journalism is already fully occupied

it would be an act of kindness on the part of the bee journals already established, not to encourage the new ones; that it would be wrong to even so much as notice their birth. This statement editor York endorses, and on page 88 of the American Bee Journal of Feb. 11, 1897, in the Editorial Coments, makes this remark: "We believe this is correct," etc. Again on page 312 of the May 20th number, after quoting editor Holtermann of the Canadian Bee Journal, who takes the same ground as Dr. Miller, he says: "That's it exactly, why in the name of creation should any new papers in any line be encouraged by those already fully occupying that line?" Now I shall not attempt to overthrow his position for I believe it is the only correct one, but I ask, with all seriousness, where is the difference between us? He argues from a publisher's standpoint on the subject of publication, I from a bee-keeper's standpoint on the subject of bee-keeping. If the position is correct in his case why is it not in mine? If I am selfish in taking that position on bee keeping, why isn't he in taking the same position on publishing? For the life of me I can't see the difference. He justifies himself on the ground that so many bee papers have started and failed, (he guesses as many as 50, although Dr. Miller by careful searching has been unable to find more than 16,) but I can count up at least 100 of my own knowledge, to say nothing of of the many thousands outside of the range of my acquaintance, that have started in bee keeping in the same time and only about a dozen of that number still remain in the business, and the majority of them would be better off if they were out of it. Indeed I don't know of but three out of the whole number that have made more than a partial success of the business.

I have no desire to impugn Mr. York's motives in what he has written. I suppose he calls himself a Christian gentleman, and doubtless thinks that he is, and it is not for me to say that he is not but I would remind him that the Bible teaches that the greatest of Christian graces is charity, and charity "thinketh no evil." and I would recommend him to carefully study the 1st verse of the 2nd chapter of Romans and see if in judging me he has not condemned himself

In a future article I will endeavor to prove that there is an over-production of honey and that it has been brought about by the very methods that I am condemning.

As we go to press, the indications are very favorable for heavy rain. Who said "dry year?"

BUCHHEIM'S BEES

And Other Bees. More work for the N B K U

The newspaper clippings given below explain themselves:—

BEES WANTED

To keep my raisins from rotting I will pay 10c. each for every stand of bees brought to my vineyard. Bee owners can thus obtain, without cost, two weeks' food for their bees. Apply to

F. S. BUCHHEIM,

E. 17th Street, Santa Ana (Santa Ana Blade)

The trial of F. S. Puchheim, of Orange, charged with maintaining a nuisance closed yesterday and resulted in his conviction. The offence consisted in the keeping of some 150 stands of bees, which, it was shown by the evidence, ate the dried fruit and every thing else in the nature of food they could reach The people living near Mr. Buchheim naturally felt aggrieved at this, hence the arrest. (Ibid.)

Frank Buchheim, who engaged in bee culture on his foothill ranch to the detriment of his neighbors whose crops were industriously preyed upon by the honey gatherers, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Buchheim was convicted of harboring a nuisance, and is now serving a sentence of 25 days in the county jail for the offence. His application, which was denied pending the filing of a new com-

mitment, was based upon alleged irregularities in the warrant of commitment. If he is unsuccessful in his application, he will appeal to the superior court. (Santa Ana Herald.)

BEE NUISANCE ABATED

The trial of Frank Buchheim was concluded at Orange yesterday and resulted in his conviction on the misdemeanor charge of maintaining a public nuisance. The nuisance in question consists of 160 stands of bees which Buchheim keeps on his ranch to dispose of decaying fruit. He is in the raisin business, and brought the bees to his orchard to eat up the rotten grapes on the trays while the raisins were drying, But the bees soon exhausted his food supply, and began to sally forth into the orchards of the neighbors, where they are alleged to have carried on a relentless devastation. The neighbors complained of the nuisance, but to no avail; they then had the Dist rict Attorney write to Buchheim threatening him with the interference of the law if he did not cart his bees away or shut them up. This Buchheim also refused to do so his arrest and trial followed. The case was heard before Justice Craddick, and occupied two days. The jury was two hours in arriving at a verdict.

Buchheim, when seen today, was a most disgusted individual. He declared that he had been imposed upon, and had not received fair treatment. Some time ago he placed a bunch of fine grapes in one of the hives, and left it there until the day of the trial when he produced them in court to prove that the bees would not damage good fruit, but attacked only that which was partially decayed. His neighbors had done the same thing, and the two exhibits of fruit were brought to court. Here it was that Buchheim fared badly, for his grapes had been put in the hive by himself, and he could not prove that he did it, so they were ruled out. The others were admitted and as they were found defective, the case against the bees was thought to be clear. Buchheim says he will appeal to the superior court. (-)

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour?" is an unpopular song at present in the hamlet of Bryn Mawr. The industrious insect has got into the courts, and there is no telling where it will go next. Papers were filed yesterday with the County Clerk, in a suit in which the bee is to be brought in as a witness and its depredations passed upon.

It appears that W. Frank Whittier is the owner of an orange orchard or grove in the classic neighborhood of Bryn Mawr, so named after one of the beauty spots in the Quaker State, and for five years or more he has cultivated and raised oranges to his heart's de-

light—that is, until two years ago, when his quiet was disturbed by a very small affair, but an active one, being no less than swarms of bees from the land of his nearest neighbor.

This neighbor, F. H. Hunt, the defendant in the suit, has a tract of uncultivated land adjoining that of the plaintiff, and on this land keeps an apiary consisting of a number of hives of bees, which are placed near the dividing line between the two ranches.

The complaint recites that the owner of the bees does not water his flocks and herds, and the bees swarm on the ditches and flumes of the plaintiff to his decided discomfort, for when he expostulates with them they become very friendly, and with sting and hum assert their independence of all boundaries. With swollen eyes and inlarged nasal organs, Mr. Whittier and his employes shed tears of sorrow and rage over the repeated attacks of the little tormentors, and now seek revenge through the courts.

The bees have been at work in this manner for two years, and Mr. Whittier values his lost time at \$500 per year, not to mention the expense for arnica and other emollients which he has been obliged to furnish to his men. He also demands that the bees shall be removed to some other locality where they will not be a burden to him. Otis, Gregg & Hall will

try to see that the plaintiff gets justice and relief from his annoying "beeattitudes." (San Bernardino Sun)

These clippings we sent to Thomas G. Newman Gen'l Mgr. of the N. B. K. U. and have received from him the following reply:—

Bennett Bee Hive Co.,

Los Angeles, Cal,

Gentlemen:-

Yours is received with clippings which I return as requested.

Mr. Hunt is not a member of the Union, and is therefore not entitled to be defended by it. His is a very important one, however, interesting all bee-keepers to a considerable extent. If Mr Hunt keeps his bees near the dividing line, as stated in the San Bernardino Sun, of Oct. 22 '97, he should do all he could, reasonably, to prevent annoyance to a neighbor.

Perhaps he has done so, but the sensational statement of tde Sun is no evidence on either side— being only the twaddle of a reporter who knows nothing of the case, but writes it to "tickle the faney" of sensational readers.

The Union is assisting in the case of Mr Buchheim of Orange Co., Cal., being a member of the Union His advertisement of "Bees Wanted" in the Blade, was foolish, and shows that Le does not try to he amicable. He is now out of jail, and there is talk of ap-

pealing the case,

Thanks for sending the clippings. We are doing all we can to defend our members and the pursuit.

With kind regards I remain,
Yours Truly,
Thos. G. Newman,
General Manager.

John Bowen, of Garvanza, is spending the winter in Boston with his mother. Mr. Bowen owns about 150 stands of bees, and is an enthusiastic and successful disciple of apiculture. He combines business with pleasure by endeavoring to make arrangements to ship his direct to the east. Good for John!

CONVENTION NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Cal ifornia State Bee Keepers' Association will be held in Los Angeles, at the Cnamber of Commerce, on Monday, January 10th, at 2 p. m.

The California Bee Keepers' Exchange will meet in annual session at the Chamber of Commerce, in Los Angeles, on Tuesday, January 11, at 2 p. m. A full attendance of members is desired. Mr. Thomas Wm. Cowan, editor of the British Bee Journal, will be present. The attendance of Thomas G. Newman is also promised.

A. J. COOK, Pres. J- H. MARTIN, Sec.



FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE

We have a Root 10 inch \$28 mill used this season, that has had a couple of nails run through it, spoiling the dies for a salable product, but not injuring the product for use. Price, \$18

A Dunham 13 inch mill like one shown in cut above, in fair order Price, \$20

A Vandervort 6 inch \$20 surplus mill, in fair order, easy running. Price, \$12. Send for samples of work done on these



JAMES R TOWNSEND

ALFRED E. TOWNSEND

FRANCIS M. TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND BROTHERS

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