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THE CALIFORNIA

APICULTURIST.

VOL. I. No. 9. OAKLAND, CAL., OCTOBER, 1882.

{TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR.
IN ADVANCE.

Our Workers.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

GIVE THE LADIES A CHANCE.

MRS. M. R. PLEASANTS, SANTIAGO MTS.

THERE are in southern California many ladies who take both pride and pleasure in advancing apiculture, so I was greatly surprised in looking over the premium list of the Agricultural Society, that no special premiums were offered to them, neither by the Society or individuals. Is it for want of gallantry or liberality? Surely not, for the men of California are noted for both. Then it must be that they are considered incapable of competing in the honey department, and as I am one of the weaker sex, I would like to prove the contrary. By rights all the premiums in this department should have been offered to the ladies, in order to encourage them to take much more interest than they have hitherto done; and which, if they had, would have greatly aided the business, especially at honey exhibits. I see by the *A. B. Journal* that the States of Michigan and Missouri offer special premiums of \$20 to the lady who makes the best honey exhibit; and shall California be behind? No, not with my consent. The idea that the men of California should allow such States as the above mentioned to excel our Golden State is ridiculous.

Mr. Editor, let me whisper in your ear that the most of ladies like to compete, but they also desire to be especially noticed aside from the men. They also have another little peculiarity: they like money almost as well as the stronger sex

(I know whereof I speak), and if they can get cash premiums it oftentimes comes very handy for pin money. Unfortunately, I am not bothered with the filthy lucre, therefore cannot offer it as a special premium to the ladies, but will do what is in my power, by making the following offer:

To any lady in the State who makes the best honey display at the coming fair, of not less than 20 lbs. of extracted and 10 lbs. of comb honey, a pair of Angora kids, eight months old, value \$50. I offer the goats, because they should be part and parcel of a bee ranch in the mountains. The bee-keeper can take care of them while he is resting from his labors with the bees. By having them, he raises his own meat, besides they afford most excellent milk, especially for invalids.

As I understand it, the Los Angeles County Bee-Keepers' Association, at their last meeting voted whether the exhibit at the coming fair should be made in the name of the County Association or as individuals. The complaint was that the sum was too paltry, and that it would not pay any bee-man to compete for the small sum of \$10. Truly, it is an insignificant premium to offer to an industry which, to say the least, brings thousands of dollars into the county, and which therefore deserves encouragement. On those grounds, the majority declined to take any part at all in the honey department; therefore, the exhibit will be made by individuals. Is it any good reason that, because the Agricultural Society treats the bee industry with indifference, that the bee-keepers should do the same? On the contrary, it should only serve to stimulate and induce them to make a greater display in the bee department this year, and

prove the industry worthy of larger premiums in the future, if they are not at present, for so it seems the Agricultural Society thinks. Should the apiarists not have enough pride in their business to make a creditable display, irrespective of premiums? I am sure that if the bee-keepers of California would try, they could make a display which would astonish them as well as the rest of the human family.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

THE ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

TIMOTHY TUGBUTTON.

IT was with interest that I read the article of J. M. McCaul, on page 83 of the September number of the APICULTURIST; also J. G. Corey's article, and your editorial note in the same number.

Mr. McCaul estimated the honey crop for 1882 at 90 or 100 tons, that is 200,000 pounds, as his highest figure, while by the report received from only eighteen bee-keepers of this county alone the amount is 334,549 pounds, which is 134,549 pounds more than was produced in the State. Now, how is this? Will Mr. McCaul please explain? Also where he got his figures for his report of 1878, and what was his object of placing the amount so low?

Friend Levering, you state that he visited this coast in the interest of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., the large importing and manufacturing grocery and produce establishment.

Now, it is that word manufacturing that I wish to talk about a little.

California honey finds a very poor sale in the East, as a general thing, because it has the reputation

of being adulterated. A friend of mine wrote to parties in the East to see if he could find sale for his honey. The reply he received was that they would not handle California honey, because that that they had had was all adulterated, therefore they could not sell it.

I do not think that there is a bee-keeper that is so unprincipled as to adulterate his honey. Then the question naturally arises; who adulterates the honey? I will not say, but let the reading public draw their own conclusions.

The opinion of the Eastern consumers that all California honey is adulterated, because some of it has been treated to glucose, has undoubtedly injured the sale of our honey to such an extent that it will take some time to overcome it; but I think that it can be done by the bee-keepers, and by them alone. I think that the first step to be taken in this direction is for the bee-keeper to put his honey up in small retail packages and (not in sixty pound coal oil cans) with a neat, attractive label, bearing his own name, amount and guarantee of honey.

[For the APICULTURIST.]
ABOUT QUEENS.

E. GALLUP, SANTA ANA.

NOW I see that Mr. Rumford advises *his friends* to get the Italians. But instead of coming out fairly and squarely, like a man, he goes at it in a round about manner, so that many of his readers will infer that he is not strictly honest as well as being somewhat cheeky. It is a well-known fact that the Italians *will not* fall from the combs in handling, but will stick to the comb and spread themselves all over it (as he says), while the blacks will fall from the combs, etc. Now as he says this last swarm (or the pure Italians), will never be troubled with worms. We see that he has faith in the Italians by his sending to Doolittle for them. Then why not come out fairly and squarely without any equivocation whatever.

Now about the dollar queens. Suppose A, B or C sends for a dollar queen, and they receive one well marked, but impurely mated. Having never had any experience with the Italians, therefore they are no judges. They go to the trouble of

re-queening from the dollar queen and after a while find out that their labor is all lost. Would it not be far better to purchase a tested one from a reliable breeder, even at five times the cost? I certainly think it would. But suppose an experienced, practical bee-keeper, one who has had abundance of experience with the Italians, sees fit to invest in dollar queens, I can see no objections whatever, especially as some queen breeders are so located and have none but pure Italians in their immediate neighborhood, that they sell warranted queens for one dollar; but I certainly should not recommend the inexperienced to purchase one of these queens to breed from. In my estimation, it would be very poor policy. I had some experience myself in that line when I first commenced with the Italians. In those days pure Italian queens, from a reliable dealer, were held at twenty-five dollars each, but I found a man in Wisconsin who advertised queens at five dollars each, so I sent for one, but after breeding from that queen for three years I found that I had been breeding from a very low strain of hyreds; of course I could not be fooled in that manner again.

In the article from E. H. Thomas, he says that the combs when taken from the hive, should be marked with the number of the hive and the number of the frame in the hive, so that they can be returned in the same order that they are taken out. That was never intended for the California bee-keeper, as it is entirely unnecessary.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

LOS ANGELES CO. REPORT FOR 1882.

W. W. BLISS, DURATE.

NOW I wish to "say a little before I begin." You will remember that I advertised through the APICULTURIST for the names and addresses of all who kept bees in this county. From that advertisement I received not one name from any one who is now keeping bees.

Friend Gallup, of Santa Ana, was the only one who seemed to take any interest in the matter. He sent me the names, addresses, and number of stands, of *thirty-six* bee-keepers.

Those, with the names I had, comprised a list of *sixty-five*, to

whom I sent blanks to be filled out and returned, and up to date I have received but *eighteen*. Below is the report of the eighteen:

	Italian.	Hybrid.	Black.	Total.
Number of stands in the Spring, . . .	175	351	501	1,027
" " " Fall,	128	240	1,541	1,909
" " " increase,	75	61	31	167
Number of pounds of honey,	Comb. 1,275	Extracted. 333,024	Strained. 250	Total. 334,549

What does J. M. McCaul think of that?

This is the report that went to the N. A. B. A. Since the above was sent, I have received the following: 614 stands of bees, 8,000 pounds of comb honey, 64,000 pounds of extracted honey.

Mr. Gallup's report, and the one above included, makes 4,864 stands of bees in the county that I could get any account of.

Now, I for one am ashamed to send in such a report as this, but it is the best that I could do. Some of the bee-keepers were very careless in filling out the blanks after they were sent to them. Some did not state whether the bees were Italian, Hybrid, or Black, and in those cases I put them down as the latter. Others sent reports of those out of the county, etc.

Kind friends, do not think I am saying this to find fault, only to show you your mistakes, that you may do better next time.

I wish to make a suggestion, *i. e.*, that every bee-keeper keep a correct record of everything taken from their respective apiaries, that brings in the cash, and let us see if we cannot present a better report for the year 1883.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

UGHT TO BE BETTER.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, INDEPENDENCE.

I HAVE through your paper, as well as by private correspondence, solicited reports for the National Convention, from the beekeepers of this State, and particularly from the secretaries of the various county associations, and have supplied many with blank forms to be filled out, and returned to me by the 15th of this month. After waiting for seven days over the appointed time, I must now close my report, in order that it may reach the president in time for the Convention.

As you will see from a copy of my report, which I inclose, I have but a poor showing to make for this State. Many, to whom I sent blanks, have not responded, and others were unable to obtain statistics. As I could not answer each one individually, allow me hereby to thank those who have sent me their reports. To them, who have not responded, I can only say that they stand in their own light. We all know, that it has been a poor honey season, but that is no reason why not at least the number of colonies of bees should be given, from which an estimate might be formed of the extent of the industry, and the amount of honey and wax the State is capable of producing in an ordinarily good season. I am dissatisfied at the lack of interest shown in this matter. California ought to stand as the banner State for bee-culture, even if it has its occasional failures, and I doubt not that her number of bee-keepers and colonies of bees would far eclipse any other State in the Union if the bee men would take pride enough in their vocation, to make a report of what they have, and what they can do, when Providence favors them. We need more light. We must keep up with the times, or else take a back seat. No beekeeper can afford to be without one or more bee journals, through which he is posted on the progress of his profession and fluctuation in the price of his products. Improved bee-culture, although of recent date, has already reached such a point, that only he who keeps abreast of

the leaders can make a success of it. The old fogies, who are hanging on behind, will soon miss their hold and drop off, to be replaced with a more intelligent class.

[Written for the APICULTURIST.]

THE SONG OF THE QUEEN.

"ON my golden throne, I rule alone
With a magic spell complete;
And my subjects sing, and their treasures
bring

To lay them at my feet,
O, never a queen, mid such tender sheen
Dreamed ever a dream so sweet!

My armies spread, o'er the valley's bed.
O'er the mountain's shimmering side;
They come and go, like the ebb and flow
Of the ocean's ceaseless tide;
And toiling sing, as their way they wing
O'er my flowery kingdom wide.

With a flash and gleam in the morn's soft
beam

They go to the fields afar;
Where the Yucca bright, in her robe of
white
Soft beckons, like a star,
Nor toil nor heat, from the nectar sweet
May ever my hosts bebar.

O, the proudest queen, that was ever seen,
On my happy throne am I!
For me, my hosts search the flowery coasts
And scale the mountains high;
And sing and toil, with a sweet turmoil,
For me they live and die.

O, sweeter bliss than Semiramis
Knew ever, have I, I ween;
Nor so proud a power, in her grandest hour,
Had ever Palmyra's queen
To rule all hearts; or such ready darts
To guard with their lances keen.

I sip, and eat of each priceless sweet,
The gift of the flowery zone,
No empress grand, of an Orient land,
So firm on her golden throne,
In my waxen cell, adored, I dwell
And rule by love alone!"

A. F. KERCHERVAL.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1882.

[For the APICULTURIST.]

LAS FLORES CAMP.

C. M. DRAKE, SANTA PAULA.

CHAPTER VII.**SELLING HONEY.**

THE boys found they had two tons of honey which they wanted to dispose of, when the season had closed. The balance, which was dark honey, the drainings from the sun extractor, etc., they resolved to store away for stimulation next Spring, as

well as for feed for such weak hives as might need it.

Bob was a born trader, and never left the camp without his sample bottle of white honey, and before the season of extracting had fairly closed he had engaged, to different neighbors, nearly 500 pounds of honey at 7½ cents per pound.

"I believe we can get more than that for your honey," said Bob one day when they had finished their work. "Why can't I take the wagon and a thousand pounds of honey and go to town and see if I can't sell it there for ten cents? People have to pay that out of the stores, and they don't get such honey as this either. It will be time for fruit canning pretty soon, and lots of people will buy honey because it is cheaper than sugar."

"But it is not cheaper than sugar where you have to pay 10 cents a pound for your honey," replied his mother. "If they wish to buy the honey to use in putting up fruit, of course it is right for us to sell it to them; but if they wanted to make a saving that way, they cannot afford to pay more than 8 cents per pound for honey."

"But we can tell them it is cheaper than the molasses or syrup they buy," persisted Bob; for I haven't seen a bit of that for the last two or three years that didn't have glucose in it, and that is real injurious."

After considerable talk it was agreed that Bob should take a thousand pounds to San Buena Ventura the next Monday, half of it to be the darker honey, which he was to sell for 8½ cents, and the light, which was put up in 12-pound cans, he was to sell for 10 cents. In order to make his expenses as light as possible, he put plenty of hay in his wagon for a three days trip, and carried along some provisions and his blankets, so that he might feed his team and himself, and sleep in the wagon at night.

Ben wanted badly to go along, but there was too much work to do at home for both boys to leave, and Bob felt sure he could sell the honey without any trouble.

"I'm to have all I can get over \$90 for my own," were his last words to his mother.

"If you'll agree to make up what you lack of \$90," said his mother, laughing.

(Continued on page 98.)

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KING'S "BOSS" SMOKER—On the next page we give a fair representation of this most excellent implement. We have no space in this issue to give it the praise it deserves, but will content ourselves by saying that it has lately taken the first premium at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, O., where it was in competition with Bingham's and L. C. Root's celebrated smokers.

An Inducement.—To any person who sends us \$ 1 before the first of December, 1882, we will send this journal for the balance of the year and sixteen months for one dollar. *Subscribe now!*

Editorial.

THE APIARY FOR OCTOBER.

THERE will be but little forage in the mountains from this time until the latter part of January. On account of the distance that bees will now travel in search of food, and occasional high winds and cool weather, their numbers will diminish. The queen curtails her labors in proportion to the amount of supplies brought in. Every facility should now be afforded the bees in rearing brood, in order to keep up the strength of the colony. This may be done by contracting the entrance and closing up all cracks and crevices to keep out the cool winds and confine the heat as much as possible to the brood-chamber. When top boxes are empty they may be removed, or a piece of sacking or other cloth may be placed upon it. When there is honey in the top box we would advise free access to it by the bees, until after they have consumed it, when the boxes may be removed and the brood-chamber covered as before stated. Should any colonies lose their queens, or become weak, and where there is no queen to supply the deficiency, they should be united with some colony, and weak colonies strengthened by giving honey and brood from the strong. But little else can be done until bloom makes its appearance and active work begins. If the above directions are carried out, many bees will be saved and colonies will be in good condition when Spring work begins.

FOUL BROOD.

MUCH has been said and written upon this subject, and as yet no definite conclusion has been arrived at. It has baffled the skill and scrutinizing search of

the most skillful scientists in the world, who cannot determine its origin. Many theories have been advanced, and many of them look plausible, but when tested are not conclusive. We shall venture our opinion as others have done, feeling that we are partially correct, at least.

Without reference to the different theories, we are of the opinion that the disease has its origin in the feed. In proof of this position, we have observed that it is confined to certain localities. Take the Sierra Madra range of mountains in southern California, where there is found considerable foul brood—through Los Angeles County, at least—where it has existed for many years, and, as we are informed, ever since bees have been kept in those mountains; while in the mountains near by there is not, and as far as we can learn, never has been, a single case of it. Now it looks reasonable that if the disease had its origin in the queen, chilled brood, or brood and larvæ that bees were unable to cover or furnish with the requisite amount of heat, or from sour pollen and similar causes, it would make its appearance in one place as quickly as in another; but if from some plant or plants peculiar to certain districts or portions of country, it would be confined to that locality. Honey made from these plants, fed to bees in healthy localities, would doubtless produce the disease.

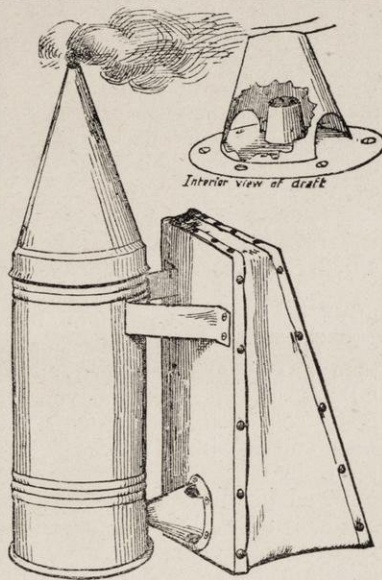
Now to determine what plant or plants contain the deadly potion is the difficulty. So far as our observation goes, where foul brood has been imported into healthy localities, it has not spread or prevailed to an alarming extent, and when the proper remedies were applied, it soon disappeared, while in portions of country where it was prevalent, all remedies failed to eradicate it, only for the time being. This is *prima facie* evidence to us, at least, that the disease has its origin in the

plant. As plants receive life and nutriment from the earth, it is conjectured by some that the plant is affected by some poisonous mineral in the earth which enters into the nectar, and thus becomes an agent of destruction. A careful analytic examination of the honey and pollen in the immediate vicinity where this dreadful malady exists, might reveal the true cause, or at least give much light upon the subject. As we have before remarked, it seems to exist permanently in certain and isolated localities, and a close and scrutinizing search there might reveal the true cause of its origin as well as a remedy.

THE FAIR.

THE District Agricultural Fair of Los Angeles, California, to commence on the 16th instant and continuing to the 21st, promises to be a grand success. We learn that exhibitors in various portions of the country are making extensive arrangements for a grand display. From what we can learn, bee-keepers do not propose to be behind in representing their interests, and that more than a usual display will be made in the apicultural department, notwithstanding the action of five or six members of the Los Angeles Bee-Keepers's Association, who resolved not to make an exhibit as an association, but as individuals, and with but one exception are doing what they can, as well as many others, to make it a success. Too high an estimate cannot be placed upon a fine display in the apicultural department, as well as in other branches of industry. Competition stimulates to a higher standard of perfection by developing new and important improvements, the result of which is clearly discernable at every fair, and thus by the exchange of opinions and comparison of results, every year finds us farther on the road of science and nigher the

goal of perfection. A failure of crops or of any enterprise should only stimulate us the more to overcome these difficulties if possible in the future. It has been through this system of comparison and exchange of ideas ever since the earliest dawn of civilization, which has shed that halo of glory that encircles the scientific world to-day. Hence it is a duty of all to attend fairs—the festival of thought and reason and promoter of science, and he who stubbornly endeavors to throw impediments in the way and vainly strives to wreck the shining car of progress



THE "BOSS" SMOKER.—PAGE 96.

is only retrograding and relapsing back to a heathen age and heathen institutions.

Now, in conclusion, we urge every apiarist to assist us in making the apicultural department attractive, instructive and profitable to all. Let our motto be "Excelsior."

THE STATE REPORT.

THE report of Mr. Muth-Rasmussen, California's Vice-President of the National Bee-Keepers' Society, certainly does California a great injustice. This is, however, no fault of Mr. M., as will be seen from his explanation in another column. Mr. M. discharged his duty faithfully. Notices from him to

some of the secretaries of associations in other counties passed through our hands and were promptly forwarded. Owing to the failure of the season, but little interest has been taken by apiarists, who do not feel like reporting blasted hopes. The amount is probably not more than about one-fourth as much as should have been reported. It is hoped that apiarists will see the importance of making a correct report hereafter, as it will enable the producers to determine the best time for marketing their honey and the price to be realized for the same, and buyers will know better what they can afford to pay. Those who have been actively engaged in collecting the honey statistics of the State, we trust will be afforded greater facilities and a more general interest taken in the work when more reliable information will be obtained.

In Council.

LOS ANGELES BEE-KEEPERS MEETING.

THE Los Angeles Bee-Keepers Society, met at the office of C. N. Wilson, Sept. 9th, the meeting was opened in due form, Pres. C. N. Wilson in the chair. The secretary being absent, W. W. Bliss was elected secretary pro. tem.; minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Motion by N. Levering, that Mrs. M. F. Ritchie be elected an honorary member of the Association was carried.

It being the object of the meeting to make arrangements for the coming fair, the subject was discussed pro et con by all members present. Moved by N. Levering, that the county association make an exhibit at the coming fair—motion lost. Mr. W. W. Bliss, of Duarte, distributed some samples of a new style of comb foundation, of his own manufacture, among the members present. It was thought to be superior to the old style, by those present. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place Oct. 14th, 1882.

W. W. BLISS,
Sec'y. pro tem.

DURATE, Sept. 11th, 1882.

Our Workers.

(Continued from page 95.)

After he had gone a few miles from home, Bob stopped at every house along the road, and showing his sample bottles of honey, he sold can after can of honey with but little trouble; and where they had no money, he made shrewd barter for eggs, chickens and butter, until he began to fear he would overstock the Ventura market with his produce. By the time he reached the town he had disposed of nearly three-quarters of his honey, and had about \$40 in money, and \$35 worth of eggs, chickens, turkeys and butter.

Bob's first impulse was to dispose of these things at the stores, but on second thought he resolved to try to sell them at the houses he would visit in selling his honey.

"Why should I not make the profits the storekeepers would charge?" said Bob to himself. So, after inquiring the prices the eggs, etc., sold at in the stores, Bob started early the next morning to dispose of his load around the town.

He found the people of the town far more disposed to drive a sharp bargain than the country people had been, but by noon his entire load was sold, and as the butter, eggs and poultry were fresh and in good condition, he had sold them for a good price, and had made quite a number of engagements to bring in more the next week.

"One hundred and two dollars and eighty-five cents," announced Bob, after counting over his money for the fourth or fifth time. "That's pretty good for a beginning, Mr. B. Masters, Esquire; and now I must get this in a shape to carry home and then we'll go to the camp." So stepping into the Ventura Bank he exchanged his silver for greenbacks, and doing up what he called the firm money (\$90) in one roll and his own money in another, he started for home. On his way back he took a different road, and tried to engage some honey which he would bring on the next trip, but he did not have near the success he had when he had the honey right along with him.

Bob reached home late that evening, and had many an amusing story to tell, the next day, of his peddling experience. Ben took the next load of a thousand pounds into town the following week, but though he disposed of all the honey, he took a day longer and brought back but little over the \$90 which Bob claimed the firm was entitled to.

"Can't we fix it to go to Los Angeles next week?" said Bob, when they were discussing the sale of the remainder of the honey. "We could take 1,500 pounds with our team and be gone about six days and see the country, and sell our honey for even more than we do here, for the crop there is almost a total failure." "And we needn't take our team if we don't want to," said Ben; Mr. Granger will go back there next week with an empty wagon, and he will haul our honey there for less than we can, and we can take the cars back and walk from Newhall down here just as well as not.

"Then we would be out for food and lodging," said Bob; "I have a better plan. We will borrow Mr. Brown's light wagon and take our blankets along, and our food, too."

"And your horse would cost more than a person," said his mother; "Ben's plan is best, and you can carry your blankets along if you wish, and go with Mr. Granger and return by rail."

When the boys reached the city of Los Angeles they had so won the heart of Mr. Granger that he insisted upon their making his house their home while they remained in the city.

The boys adopted here a somewhat different plan of disposing of their honey. Putting the nicest into jelly tumblers and other glass vessels which would be useful after the honey was out, they were enabled to sell those small packages so as to realize from 15 to 20 cents per pound for the honey over the price of the glasses.

Space does not permit of a description of the various ways they took to sell their honey, but in two days it was all gone, and the boys had seen the city and its suburbs—"its lions and its coyotes," as Bob expressed it.

"When we have our big honey crop next year," said Bob, "we will take two or three car-loads back

East and do the Eastern cities in this way. This is profitable. We have almost \$200 clear money to take home from this trip."

"I wish we had brought along that other 500 pounds," said Ben; "but mother has some idea about how to dispose of that." And what the idea was will be told in our next.

Editor's Portfolio.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—Mrs. M. R. Pleasants, wife of J. E. Pleasants, one of our most enterprising apiarists, comes to the front with a pair of Angora kids valued at \$50, which she offers as a premium to any lady in the State, at the coming Los Angeles fair, for the best 20 pounds of extracted, and the best 10 pounds of comb honey. Here is a spirit of generosity and magnanimity that we hope to see fully appreciated by the many fair queens in the great California hive of industry by spirited competition and a generous exhibit. With a few such noble spirits to infuse life into the sinking workers, failure would flee before them like fleeting clouds, and the coming apicultural exhibit would be a grand success.

THAT FIVE DOLLAR PREMIUM.—In looking over the minutes of the Los Angeles Bee-Keepers' Association, as reported in *Semi-Tropic California* (not we think by W. W. Bliss, as will be seen by his report in another column), the writer endeavors to cast some discredit upon the action of the District Agricultural Society, by stating that said society assumed to offer a premium of \$5, to be paid by the Los Angeles Bee-Keepers' Association. The writer should have given the facts as they were stated to the Association by us, which were as follows: The District Association was preparing their premium list for publication, which would be out before the bee-keepers' meeting, and wishing to offer some premiums in that department, called upon us to assist them in arranging the premiums in the apicultural department. We suggested the premium ourselves, which we proposed to submit to the association at its next meeting for approval, and if not approved then the Agricultural Society would

assume the payment of the same. This explanation was made to the association by us in person, and no objection was made to it in our hearing, as we now remember. The association heretofore has offered one or more premiums and we supposed that they would like to do so again, hence we made the suggestion as above stated, in order that it might appear in the premium list. The secretary, we think, has not written up different reports of that meeting. See his report on page 97.

On File.

We have a number of interesting articles that have been crowded out of this issue but which we shall give in our next number. Among them are "Queens, Bees and Honey," by O. E. Coon; "Moths," R. B. Robbins; "Antiquity of the Bee," by the Editor; "A History and Discussion of the Italian Bee," by Dr. E. Gallup; "Questions from Nevada," Mrs. Baldy, etc., etc.

MEETINGS TO TAKE PLACE

1882.
 Oct. 3-6 —North American, at Cincinnati, O. Dr. Ehrich Parmley, Sec'y, New York City.
 " 5 —Kentucky Union, at Shelbyville, Ky. G. W. Demaree, Sec'y, Christiansburg, Ky.
 " 25 —Oregon State, at Oregon City.
 " 7 —Marshall Co., Iowa, at Marshalltown. J. W. Sanders Sec., LeGrande, Iowa.
 " 10 —Tuscarawas Valley, Newcomerstown, O. J. A. Buckelew, Sec., Clarks, O.
 " 10-11 —Northern Michigan, at Pewamo, Mich. O. R. Goodno, Sec. Carson City, Mich.
 " 17-18 —Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill. C. C. Coffinberry, Sec., Chicago, Ill.
 " 18-19 —Southern California, at Los Angeles. J. E. Pleasants, Pres., Anaheim, Cal.

[In order to have the above list complete, secretaries are requested to send us full particulars of future meetings.]

Honey Market Reports.

Office of the CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST, }
 Oakland, Oct. 1, 1882.
 Our latest quotations received up to the hour for going to press, are as follows:
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 HONEY—Comb, 13 @ 17c; light to extra white, 13 @ 17c; extracted, dark, 6 @ 7c; light to amber white, 8 @ 9c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 BEESWAX—The quotable range is 26c.
 CHICAGO.
 HONEY—Extracted, dark, 7c; light, 9c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 BEESWAX — A. H. Newman quotes choice lots at 25c; bright yellow, 24c; dark to good, 18 @ 22c.

Publishers' Notices.

BEE-KEEPERS, write for your paper.
 BEE-KEEPERS, subscribe for your paper.
 BE PARTICULAR to give your post office, County, State and name, when writing to this office.
 YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED when you see a $\frac{1}{2}$ opposite this paragraph. You are respectfully requested to renew.
 IF OUR readers, in answering advertisements, will mention that they saw them in the APICULTURIST, they will oblige both advertisers and us.

A HAND stamped here, with index pointing to this paragraph indicates that your subscription has been received, and will date from this issue.

MISSING NUMBERS.—These will be promptly sent if subscribers will notify us of the fact. Occasionally, through irregularity of the mail or otherwise, papers become lost. We gladly supply such lost copies.

SAMPLE COPIES.—Persons receiving this paper, marked "specimen copy" on the wrapper, will please consider it a respectful invitation to send us \$1 for a year's subscription, provided the paper pleases them. Any person who sends us three subscriptions, at \$1 each, will get the paper a year free. We send no papers to subscribers who do not pay in advance.

REMITTANCES to this office may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions, viz: by P. O. money order, bank draft, or cash sent in registered letter. When none of these means can be had, we will receive postage stamps, but prefer the above, or coin or currency. One, two and three cent stamps we can use in limited quantities. In sending stamps, do not send them all of one denomination. One and two cent stamps are preferable.

Advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per one column	\$8.00	per month
" half "	5.00	"
" fourth "	2.50	"
" eighth "	1.50	"

No advertisements to count less than one inch, unless inserted 3 or more times.

Advertisements for three months, 10 per cent. less than above rates. For six months, 15 per cent. less than above rates. For one year, 20 per cent. less than above rates.

TERMS:—Transient advertisements payable in advance. Yearly contracts payable quarterly in advance. We will adhere strictly to above rates.

We shall admit none but worthy business advertising in our columns, and keep clear of advertisements of a doubtful character.

S. I. MERRILL. L. M. BABCOCK.

MERRILL & BABCOCK,
 (Successors to J. HOWE.)

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Stoves, Tin, Hardware
And House Furnishing Goods,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Tinning, Plumbing, Gas Fitting and all kinds of Job Work.

Agents for the "Fairy" and "Summer Queen" Coal Oil Stoves, the only perfect oil stoves in use.

Merrill & Babcock are now importing direct from the East, and are selling the following goods at the lowest figures:

Ranges, Cook Stoves, Heating Soves, Oil Stoves (best in use), Wood and Willow Ware, Agate Ware, Tinware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silverware, Dog Collars, Kitehen Ware and Bee-Keepers Goods.

27 SPRING STREET,
 Opp. Court House, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Comb Foundation

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BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

Every Bee-Keeper needs a good text-book as well as a periodical. To enable him to procure one at a reasonable figure, we have decided to club them with the APICULTURIST, at the following rates, postpaid:

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Cook's New Manual, in cloth ...	\$1.25	\$2.00
" " " in paper ...	1.00	1.75
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, in cloth,	1.50	2.10
The A B C of Bee Culture, in cloth,	1.25	2.00
" " " in paper,	1.00	1.75
The Bee-Keepers' Text Book, in cloth,	1.00	1.50
Bees and Honey75	1.60
The Dzierzon Theory, in paper ..	.15	1.10
Wintering Bees, in paper15	1.10
The Blessed Bees, flex. cloth75	1.50
Honey as food and medicine06	1.00
The Hive and Honey-Bee	2.00	2.75

We can furnish any of the above books, without the paper, at the price given in the first column.

We can club with any of the Bee Journals, at same prices as other dollar journals charge.

GLOVES.

Bee-keepers' gloves and leather gloves of every description, made to order and of the best material. Orders solicited.

Address, MRS. M. F. WHITE,
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16 MONTHS FOR \$1.00

We will send this paper from September, 1882 to January, 1884, to any person who sends us a dollar before December, 1882. Don't forget to have your neighbor take it too.

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Cards of two lines inserted in this department 20 cents each insertion; each additional line 5 cents; or two lines for a year, \$1.50.

J. D. ENAS, Sunnyside, Napa, Cal., breeds Pure Italian Bees, Colonies, Nuclei and Queens in season. mar-ly

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Windows, Blinds, Modings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles,

PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT AND HAIR.

We make a Specialty of keeping a large stock of DRY and BEE-HIVE LUMBER.

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H. V. SLOSSON, | GEO. COMPTON,
Agent, San Gabriel. | Agent, Newhall.

Bees for Sale.

Four hundred colonies of Italian bees for sale cheap. For particulars, address,

E. E. SHATTUCK,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

District Agricultural Association

SIXTH DISTRICT.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Commencing Monday, October 16, and closing Saturday, October 21.

OVER \$8,000 IN PREMIUMS

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Send for Catalogues and Premium Lists.

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Muth's Honey Extractors,

SQUARE GLASS HONEY JARS,

And a general assortment of Bee-keepers' Supplies. For Price List address

CHAS. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, Ohio.

P. S.—Send ten cents (in postage stamps) for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." se-tf

TI TEGROF T'NOD.

The Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

This Journal begins its fourth year with a NEW DRESS, and has been INCREASED IN SIZE TO THIRTY-TWO PAGES. It is a Live Progressive Monthly, and is edited by PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPERS and richly worth the subscription price, which is One dollar per annum, post paid; or three months on trial, twenty-five cents Sample copy free.

Our price list of APIARIAN SUPPLIES is now ready, and you will consult your best interests by securing a copy before you buy.

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State where you saw this advertisement. ap-tf.

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A TWENTY COLUMN PAPER.

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