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Vol. 2.

JUNE 1, 1897.

No. 6.

The Pacific.. Bee Journal.



Monthly Illustrated, Devoted to the Profitable Improvement in Apiculture, Especially on the Pacific Slope. Price 5 Cents, 50 Cents per Year.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: U. S. A.



NO. 1. OUR COMB HONEY SHIPPING CASE, SLIDING TOP AND DOVETAILED.

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The Pacific Bee Journal.



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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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

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

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See advertisement in January B. P. J.

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

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

For rearing queens, we are using the Alley plan, having cells built out on the populous colonies. We destroy all smooth, deformed and small cells and queens, as we are working for a reputation.

	Each.			Lots of a Dozen.		
	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.	Dec. to Mar.	Mar. to June.	June to Nov.
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BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.,

365 East Second Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Honey Market Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KANSAS CITY.—*Honey.*—No. 1 white, 13; No. 1 amber, 12; No. 1 dark, 10. Extracted white, 6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4@4½. Beeswax, 26.

CLEVELAND.—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@12; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Beeswax scarce, but would sell readily at quotations.

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. Market bare of comb honey, with practically no call for it.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 8; No. 1 white, 7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; dark, 3¼@4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey; beeswax always in demand.

ST. LOUIS.—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 11@13; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 8@9; fancy dark, 7½@8; No. 1 dark, 6@7½. Extracted white, in cans, 5½@7; amber, in barrels, 3@3½. Beeswax, 23@23½. Extracted honey especially slow; as a rule it goes to bakers and manufacturers. Choice white comb honey in good demand.

MINNEAPOLIS.—*Honey.*—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4½@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Comb honey cleaned up. A good outlet for good grading and crating in comb honey. The common qualities of comb we find difficulty to dispose of.

HONEY BUYERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Henry Schacht.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. Clemons, 423 Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Chas. F. Muth & Son.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. A. Selser, 10 Vine street.

HAMILTON, ILL.

Chas. Dadant & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. E. Blake & Co.

DENVER, COL.

R. N. & J. C. Trisbee.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. G. Tutt Grocery Company.
Wescott Commission Co., 213 Market street.

CLEVELAND, O.

Williams Bros., 80 and 82 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. V. Bishop & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Chas. McCulloch & Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

S. H. Hall & Co.

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M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.

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 newsy character, and can be of some benefit. 2d. It gives Hasty's monthly three-page review of the other bee journals. 3d. F. L. Thompson, a practical bee keeper and thorough linguist, reads twelve of the leading foreign bee journals, and, each month, furnishes the gist of what he finds in them that is valuable. There are other points of excellence possessed by the *Review*, but these three are to be found in no other journal. The *Review* is \$1.00 a year. Ask for a sample, or send 10 cents for three late but different issues.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

Convention Notice.

Secretaries please keep us posted as regards to future meetings in the States.

THE Central California Beekeepers' Association will hold a meeting at Hanford, the first Wednesday in June, when officers of the association are to be elected, and when an effort will be made to change the Constitution and By-Laws. Invitations are extended to the Brother Beekeepers to come. Bring your wife and daughters.

Hanford, June 2, 1897.



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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Novice 2-Frame Honey Extractors for Langstroth Frame	7 00	Each Delivered
2 Frame Cowan Reversible Extractors	13 00	Each “
4 “ “ “ “ “ “	21 00	Each “
6 “ “ “ “ “ “	30 00	Each “
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LOS ANGELES CAL.

THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

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

VOL. 2.

JUNE, 1897.

No. 6.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

Charles Baker, our local bee king, says the present honey making season will be short but good while it lasts.—*Orange, Cal., News, May 5.*

Thirty-six cases of honey were shipped on the Corona from Port Hartford Sunday to San Francisco.—*San Luis Obispo, Cal., Tribune, May 11.*

Monserrate apiarists claim that they will be able to ship a carload of white comb honey within two weeks.—*Fallbrook, Cal., Observer, May 7.*

Beemen in this section report this as likely to be one of the best seasons in years. The most of the apiarists are now very busily extracting.—*Riverside, Cal., Enterprise, May 5.*

Mr. C. H. Briggs of Winchester, was in town yesterday. He reports the honey crop excellent, and says the people of Winchester will soon have their hair chuck full of hayseed, the natural results of an abundant hay crop.—*Riverside, Cal., Enterprise, May 17.*

Mr. Hall of the Shore, has purchased the entire output of the Harper apiary, and will handle that product exclusively for this city. The honey from this apiary has the reputation of being the best in the valley and is made from mesquite.—*Phoenix, Arizona, Herald, May 17.*

There will be a fine crop of honey this year, and the Acton honey is free from pepper tree flavor, and brings at least 2 cents more per pound in the comb than valley honey. The mountains of California are both valuable on top and below.—*Los Angeles, Cal., Express, May 3.*

Mr. M. J. Holland returned from Los Angeles, where he had been attending La Fiesta and doing other business, bringing home with him a large supply of apiarian supplies and fixtures. Mr. Holland has one of the finest apiaries in these parts.—*Los Angeles Herald, Cal., May 1.*

New honey of a fine grade is being placed on the market and the prospect for a large crop is good. Several new apiaries have been established this season, and the industry is likely to receive more thorough attention in the future than it has in the past.—*Los Angeles, Cal., Times, May 16.*

Secretary J. Webster Johnson of the Salt River Valley Honey Producers' Association has ordered two carloads of empty honey cans, one carload of which came in this morning. The order will probably be increased to four cars before the season is over, which will mean that the association will export something over twenty carloads of honey.—*Tempe, Ariz., News, May 3.*

Beemen of the valley state that the bees are making an unusually large amount of good honey this season, and they are correspondingly happy. The price of honey at the present time is better than for some time past, and if it remains so the large production of this season will net the apiarists of this county many thousands of dollars.—*San Bernardino, Cal., Free Press, May 8.*

Mr. Milo Smith came down from the Newhall country on Wednesday, and expects to return on Monday, taking with him sixty swarms of bees, to add to the colony of 275 stands in his charge. Bees are doing fairly well, but owing to cool weather and wind, the outlook is not as promising as could be wished. His bees make honey from the wild sage and alfalfa which is abundant thereabouts.—*Long Beach, Cal., Breaker, May 1.*

M. C. Bingham, who has established a model apiary at Norweg, was in town Thursday, and presented us with some of the best honey we ever ate. He informs us that all told he has thirty-nine stands of bees. Mr. Bingham thoroughly understands the business, and is building up a valuable new industry in this county. A. H. Black & Co. keep his fine combed honey constantly on hand.—*Myrtle Point, Oregon, Enterprise, May 15.*

Mr. Joe Hambaugh, a young man employed at the Bennett Bee Hive Factory on Second street, narrowly escaped being seriously injured late this afternoon. While fixing the wood planer at which he was working, his thumb became caught in the

machinery and was badly smashed. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital, where it became necessary to amputate his thumb at the first joint. At last accounts he was unconscious from the operation, but out of danger.—*Los Angeles, Cal., Express, May 12.*

When a widow who keeps bees marries a widower in the same line of business and they put their bees together and raise more bees, a prolonged honeymoon would be the naturally-expressed result. Not so, forsooth, with the San Bernardino relicts who combined their apiaries as well as hearts and hands. A step-daughter got in and stirred those bees up, with the result that the honeymoon came to an abrupt end, and after much stinging and buzzing, the aid of the courts has been invoked to decide to whom the joint apiary belongs.—*Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.*

The beemen of this city are all feeling happy and contented, and the cause for it is that the bees are making lots of good honey. The large orange tree bloom is just the thing for honey-making, and the quality of the product the busy little insects are storing cannot be surpassed for either flavor or color. This season is the best for the honey business that has been experienced here in several years, and if the price for the product remains at anything like a fair figure, the crop will result in bringing many big hard dollars into the city.—*Riverside, Cal., Enterprise, May 8.*

A marriage license was issued this morning by Probate Judge Crouse to Henry F. Dolson and Rebecca H. Elvey, and the young people will be wedded tomorrow evening at the residence of the bride's father west of town, by the Rev. Preston McKinney of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dolson has been in the valley for some months, coming from New York, and has entered exclusively in the apiary business, with which he is very conversant. The bride is the daughter of Mr. T. K. Elvey, one of our best known and most progressive farmers.—*Phoenix, Arizona, Herald, May 4.*

Mr. T. J. Wilson had quite an experience yesterday. He successfully hived a large swarm of bees and returned to the honey house to await another swarm, and while waiting passed a portion of the time reading the *Sun*. Finding that he could not read and watch bees at the same time, he dropped the paper which blew under his chair. After waiting five or ten minutes for the bees that did not swarm, he concluded to read again, and stooping down to pick up the paper found a rattlesnake coiled upon it with his head resting on the article headed, "Veni, Vidi, Vici, Veritas."

His snakeship was undoubtedly trying to familiarize himself with the rules of baseball preparatory to organizing a nine to challenge the winners of tomorrow for an inter-serpent game. Bees are booming.—*San Bernardino, Cal., Sun, May 12.*

PAINTING HIVES.

THE OLD PROVERB, "tricks in all trades but ours," fits the subject pretty well, and though it is not the aim of the manufacturer to make hives last long, I think it should be the aim of the manufacturer to do all in his power to make his goods prove satisfactory.

The painting of hives is no small work of a bee man, if he paints at all, and we believe it is to his interests to cover his wood-work with some kind of covering, as it makes them last nearly twice as long, and gives a nice, tidy appearance to an apiary; and if the color be white it is very attractive and a great reflector of the sun, keeping off the hot rays in the hottest part of the day, which do damage to the bees. We believe that in the preservation of bee hives one does not get the full benefit of paint by just covering the outside shell. On receipt of his bee hive material, the first thing he would do after counting and tallying up his order, should be to daub a coat of priming paint on the end wood of all his hive pieces, thus insuring them, if left any considerable time without putting together, from splitting or checking at the ends, as all lumber will do, though seasoned or kiln dried. To make a hive real tight and good, the joints should be well covered with white lead before being put together.

This painting, of course, has reference only to the outside weather-exposed portions of the hives. We do not paint the inside, or any part of the inside, of the hives, with the exception of the cover, which is always painted on both sides, to allow the reversing of the same, if it be a flat cover.

To make an especially nice piece of work, after you have your hives together, with the joints white leaded, you put on first a prime coat, then set the nails and putty all the holes and defects. Then put on your first and second coats of paint, and we know that all will feel, after the work is done, that they were well repaid for the time thus taken, and the attractive, bright appearance of those hives will put a notion in the head of the owner to cover his barn, and probably his house, with the same material, to have as nice a place as his busy little bees.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FOUNDATION.

The Deep Cell Foundation Tried Beside Full Sheets of Thin Foundation.

BY SIGEL BRAUTIGAM.

BEES will accept full sheets of thin surplus foundation before they will the deep cell starters. Bees will accept foundation made by the Bennett new sheeting process before they will that made on the patent Weed process of sheeting.

As there has been so much written in the different bee journals in regard to foundation, and especially the patent Weed process, which some favor, while others do not. I have often been asked my opinion, but could favor none until I tried the different makes of foundation side by side, and sufficient to satisfy myself as to which I believe is best.

Last year I used over 700 lbs. of medium brood foundation which was made by the Leahy Manufacturing Co., with perfect satisfaction. This year I am using the Weed and the Bennett new process of foundation. Both are made on a new process of sheeting wax, of which the Bennett foundation seems to be preferable, to some extent.

The last experiment I have made was by placing sections with full sheets of thin foundation in a super and putting the same beneath a super where the bees were already working, in a super partly filled. I prepared the super in this way: Used full sheets of the new Weed process thin foundation in one half of the sections, and in the other half I used full sheets of thin foundation made by the Bennett process of sheeting wax. In the center of the super I placed two sections, with a starter of the deep cell foundation, which has been sent out for the purpose of trying and experimenting. This experiment was on surplus foundation only. I have not yet tried and compared the different make of brood foundation sufficiently to satisfy myself, but will report later on.

The sections with the Weed foundation were all placed on one side, that is, filled half of the super, while the other half of the super contained foundation made by the Bennett process of sheeting wax, and in the center of the super were placed two sections with starters of the deep cell foundation.

Within three days after I had put this super on the hive I examined it, to ascertain which foundation the bees would accept first. The colony of bees is a strong one, and are good workers. The bees had accepted the deep cell foundation; but they had just about got started and had added natural comb to the bottom of the starter, which had been cut down, the same as they do starters of natural comb, and

built to a point to the bottom of the section, having a little honey stored in the same, showing that they will accept the deep cell starters, just as they do starters of natural comb.

At each side of this, and at each end, were the sections filled with full sheets of thin foundation, both of the Weed and Bennett make. The Weed had been partly drawn and very little honey had been stored in the sections, while on the other side of the super the Bennett foundation was nicely drawn, about half, and already fastened to the sides and bottom of the sections, some of them being half full of honey, showing that the bees had commenced work on the Bennett foundation before they did either the Weed or the deep cell starters. This may not be satisfactory alone, and before I will give the Bennett foundation the full preference I will experiment some more. So far, the bees have accepted the Bennett foundation first.

Bennett's foundation is not as hard or as tough as the Weed, therefore, I believe the bees will work on it before they do on the Weed. Bennett's foundation will sag no more than the Weed foundation, if put in the frame proper. By using the "Daisy" foundation fastener, I find that the Bennett foundation is easier put in the sections, because it sticks quicker and better to the section than does the Weed.

Three days later I again examined this super, and found the bees had built out the two sections of deep cell foundation and had them half filled with honey. They were working nicely on the Weed foundation, but showed far better work on the Bennett foundation. I have called the attention of Mr. Bennett and others, to see for themselves, the difference of the work on the different sections. I believe the difference is caused on account of the Weed process foundation being too tough. I believe the deep cell foundation will not be much of an advantage to beekeepers in general, but it may yet prove a success. But I believe that bees will accept Bennett's thin surplus foundation just as quick, if not quicker, than they will the deep sell foundation.

The Weed patent process foundation looks very nice. It is very pretty, and the workmanship is fine. Its looks give it the preference by man, but the bees seem to prefer foundation made by the Bennett process, which is also pretty, but not hard and tough.

I will experiment more yet with the different makes of foundation, and when the bees show me that they will prefer other foundation to Bennett's new process, I will let you know.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 19, '97.

THE UTAH STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

HELD their regular semi-annual convention in the city and county building, Salt Lake City, where an excellent program was rendered in the interest of the industry. There were between forty and fifty beekeepers present, from different parts of the State, and much interest was manifested in the discussions. After the reports of the committees on foul brood, transportation, etc., the election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following results:

PRESIDENT.....	E. L. LOVESY
	Salt Lake City
VICE PRESIDENT	GEO. HOHN
	Benjamin
SEC'Y AND TREAS.....	J. B. FAGG
	Mill Creek
ASSISTANT SECAETARY	G. E. GARRETT
	Benntibutt

The following were elected as county vice presidents:

F. SCHACK AND B. CHRISTENSEN	Salt Lake County
WM. PEAY AND JOHN HOPKINS.....	Utah
J. A. SMITH, of Heber.....	Wasatch
WM. G. SMITH AND G. G. GARRETT.....	Davis
O. HANSEN.....	Box Elder
J. FOLKMAN.....	Weber
THOS. BILSTEN.....	Juab
C. CANUTSEN.....	Sevier
MRS. WOODBURY.....	Washington
GEORGE CRAMER.....	Tooele
HENRY BULLOCK.....	Cache
T. R. G. WELCH.....	Morgan

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS:

"We can congratulate our beekeepers that in some respects we meet under more favorable conditions than at any other time in the history of the bee industry in this State. A satisfactory settlement of two vexed questions that have been the cause of much agitation seems to be about realized at last. I refer to the foul-brood question and the spraying of fruit trees while in bloom. Four or five years ago 90 per cent. of the people believed that unless the spraying was done in the bloom no beneficial results would be obtained, but, after many experiments and much experience, it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no codling moth present when the trees are in bloom. It has been proven in the greenhouse and in the open air, that the moth will not hatch out or lay their eggs at a less temperature than about 60 degrees. It has also been proven that the trees will blossom and bear fruit at a less temperature than this. Thus we find that in some parts of Utah and other countries fruit is grown where the temperature is too low for the moth to live or exist. Even if imported to the places they will die off without doing any harm. Some of the larvæ can be destroyed if the poison is on the apple when the tiny larvæ hatches out of the egg, but if much success is to be obtained other plans will

have to be adopted to catch and destroy the larvæ and moth, and thus prevent their destructive work. In regard to the foul brood question, we believe that after all the agitation there has been on the subject, we have at last obtained a law that can be effectively enforced. It is short and to the point, and we see no reason why it should not result in much benefit to the bee industry in this State.

"Another very important subject that should be considered by this meeting is the marketing of our products. Honey was brought to this city last fall from Utah county and other points and retailed for one cent a pound less than carload rates, which the beekeepers could have obtained at their own homes, and the expense of hauling could also have been saved. There cannot be any wisdom in a course of this kind, and a much-desired result might be obtained if some plan could be adopted to prevent this as far as possible.

"If our beekeepers having honey to dispose of would report early in the season it might, in many instances, be loaded on the cars and be shipped. This would help to prevent the utter demoralization of our home markets. We have heard complaints that if our beekeepers would or could adopt some plan to try and reach the consumer without rushing on to the market at any price, it would be better for all concerned, as we all know that all products of the farm of every name and nature are being sold, or rather, sacrificed, at about half or less than it should be sold for. There can be no prosperity as long as such conditions last."

The subjects of marketing and transportation were then taken up. It was shown that honey had been put upon the market at a ruinous and unnecessary low price. Many suggestions were offered, but the general opinion was that the most successful plan would be to buy up the crop, or that part of it which is rushed onto the market. It was finally decided to solicit correspondence from the beekeepers through the State with a view to finding the amount of honey and wax, and where located, so as to be able to make shipments, and thus help to prevent the demoralization of the home market.

The subject of foul brood was then discussed by the convention. Mr. Scott, of Springville, said so far he had not been seriously troubled with foul brood. He described the method by which the beekeepers of Scott county collected their products for shipment. He thought the beekeepers of each county should be able to adopt some plan to dispose of their products.

Wm. Lincoln gave a recipe for the cure of foul brood. He said it was a matter in which all beekeepers should take a deep in-

terest. Frederick Schuch, of Cottonwood, continued in the same strain.

President Lovesy spoke of the benefit of common salt in the treatment of foul brood. Some excellent remarks were made on this subject by Vice-President Hone and Messrs. Wm. Peary, Thomas Hawkins, J. A. Smith, W. E. Smith and others.

Mr. Thos. Bilston, of Juab, gave an interesting account of how he cleaned his bees from foul brood, by putting the hive, bees and all, into a steam boiler. The boiler is made of two-inch plank, and is about two feet wide and from eight to twelve feet long, as may be desired, and any depth that may be desired. A sheet of iron is used for the bottom. In nailing the bottom on, a piece of heavy ducking, with a coat of white lead, is laid between the iron and wood; the boiler is laid in a brick flue, with a grate and door at the front end and a small chimney at the back.

Mr. Swnesen, of Lake View, thought this was a good and effective plan to get rid of foul brood. It was safe and saved everything worth saving.

Mr. Canutesen, of Sevier, spoke on the subject. He thought it poor policy to cure foul brood, as they were not worth saving, usually dying in the winter.

The spraying question then came up for discussion. Messrs. Faulkman, Hansen, Sanberg and several others spoke on this subject. The bees were the fruit growers' friends, and all were of the opinion that to spray in the bloom, after the proof and experience we have had in the matter, was not only throwing money and time away, but it would be criminal. The belief was also entertained that in Utah there would be no more serious trouble on this subject, as the experience of the past had proven the folly of such a course. Mr. Lovesy said that the apple trees came into bloom about the latter part of April, and when the moths lay their eggs they hatch out in about a week; and yet the moth larvae is found in Utah prior to the first to the third week in June, as a rule, thus proving that no eggs were laid until about a month after the trees were in bloom; and, while spraying may wash the pollen out of the blossom and thus destroy the fruit, it can do no possible good.

Mr. Hawkins, of Benjamin, asked if it would be possible to organize a honey exchange. Remarks were made on this subject by Messrs. Fagg, Butler, Scott and others, but no definite conclusion was reached.

The subject of adulteration and fraudulent dealers next came up for discussion. The beekeepers were warned not to allow themselves to be caught or robbed by the latter class of people. Messrs. Hone,

Fagg, Scott, Stuart and others showed conclusively that glucose was one of the main causes of the ruinous low price of pure honey. Incidentally, it was expressed that if sufficient capital could be raised to organize a honey exchange, it might be productive of much good to the industry. Mr. McRay made a long and interesting address on those subjects. He said that this adulteration was practiced in the East to such an extent that the people could not tell whether they were buying honey or something else. It is disgusting to the beekeepers and the general public, and it works a serious injury to the bee industry.

It was decided that a general movement should be made by all beekeepers in the United States to petition the general government to pass a law against the adulteration of honey; and a resolution was passed by the convention, asking the co-operation of the beekeepers of the country in this matter.

PROSECUTION OF HONEY ADULTERATORS.

BY C. H. CLAYTON.

WHEN your card reached me I expected definite reports of progress in the cases now pending, but thus far no reports have reached me, so I am unable to state the precise status of the cases. I am inclined to think it will be some time before they will be disposed of, as I understand a jury trial will be demanded in each case.

It is tolerably safe to say, however, that until these cases are disposed of, the "mixers" will be exceedingly careful to not lay themselves liable.

Laws are enacted to prevent the commission of crime. Punishment is only inflicted to compel attention to the provisions of the law.

Fear of the law restrains us all, and so long as these prosecutions begun and hanging over the heads of some, restrain all from further law-breaking, I don't know that we have anything to complain of. We must remember the law is not vindictive.

A "Pure Food Congress" has lately been held in San Francisco, but it appears to me to have been somewhat barren of results. A concourse of people assemble, pass a string of resolutions, appoint a committee or two, and go home.

It seems to me that if this Congress, composed, presumably, of representative men from the different sections, could go to work to create a public demand for the passage of a law creating a State Food Commission, with deputies when needed; said commission to be especially charged with the enforcement of such laws as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted, concerning foods and food products, I

think a real and lasting good would be accomplished.

It now remains for us to provide for the enforcement of food laws at the general expense. The burden is too great to be borne by the individual.

The laws are made in the interest of the public health, hence the public purse should be charged with their execution. Good health is beyond price. You never know how to value it until it is lost. So, at whatever cost, I think the public health should be preserved.

LANG, Cal., May 24, '97.

SCATTERING COMMENTS.

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

ON PAGE 7 of May JOURNAL Mr. Rhea inquires about planting honey-producing plants. To move bees to a good range would likely pay better in every case. The natural conditions he speaks of will very likely blast his hopes any way he works it. But, suppose he makes his range good, he is almost sure to have neighbors feed his range off about as soon as it becomes public that his bees do well. He may as well learn that many beekeepers are no more honorable in their actions than the law compels them to be.

To illustrate the above, let me call your attention to the fact that some honey producers say "I use a 'Jew section.'" "My one-pound section weighs about fourteen ounces;" "I use a light-weight pound section"—when talking to beekeepers, but tell the consumer they are 'pound sections.' An honest man's 'pound section' weighs as near 16 ounces as he can get it, and contains no adulteration in quality. "Short half gallon" cans do not exist. Less than a half-gallon is not a half-gallon, and when sold for a half-gallon—some one is cheated, that's all.

While I have not seen the Weed-Root drawn comb, it seems to be a very superior article of surplus foundation, if all accounts are true. Why it should be considered an aid to glucose mixing is a mystery to me. We have had less perfect foundation for years. Has anybody scared at it?

Comb honey must contain a septum, many sidewalls to the cells, and cappings on each side. Anything less is thinner than Prof. Wiley's fabrication. The septum and crude cell walls we have had for years. It is possible to get bees to put glucose in them, in "bait" sections, or in the improved foundation above referred to. It would taste the same in one as in the other, a chemist could detect no easier, and our late law would apply with equal force in either case. Machinery might be used to fill comb with something beside honey (please remember the legal penalty),

but how are you going to cap it so John Hayseed or a brainless dude could be fooled into thinking it genuine?

While the manufacturers undertake to send a small sample for ten cents, I shall let it alone. If they put it at something near the price of thin surplus foundation we can surely afford some in our sections; otherwise we might do better to use thin foundation.

The outlook for a honey crop in this valley is good. With our present law on adulteration we should have a better show at a fair price, if there was much adulterating done. There is good reason to believe the honey exchange would help the producer also, in theory; but in practice it was a mistake in this county last year. Let us watch carefully, and hope it may be more successful this season.

CARUTHERS, Fresno Co., Cal., May 19, '97.

Low Prices to Reduce Surplus Stock.—Goods are in perfect condition, of good seasoned material. Will be sold at the following prices, while they last, delivered at our railroad depot, but no freight paid:

	List Price.	R'd'c'd to
2000 24-lb. Comb Honey Cases, glass, 3x16, (center case, Picture No. 3).....	\$ 13	\$ 11
10 No. 3, ½-story, 10-frame Dovetailed hives, last year's stock.....	1 30	75
80 No. 4, 10-frame Supers, exc. sections.	35	25
90 No. 1, 10-frame Bodies (are made rather rough).....	30	20
50 10-frame Gable Covers (old style)....	20	08
150 8-frame Bottoms (clear stock).....	12	10
1 2-ton Honey Tank.....	15 00	12 00
1 15-inch Dunham Foundation Mill (not new).....		20 00
1 12-inch Root Foundation Mill (used some).....		25 00
3 Novice Honey Extractors (take 12-in. frame).....		8 00
2 Novice Honey Extractors (take 10-in. frame).....		7 00
1 Dipping Tank (screened).....		2 00
2 Dadant Uncapping Cans (Root's make, new).....		7 00
2 4-frame Reversible Extractors (10-in. basket).....		21 00
1 4-frame Reversible Extractor (12-in. basket).....		24 00
4 Root, 1½ story, 8-frame Hives.....		1 00

Cash must accompany all orders and reserence must be made to "Surplus Stock," using names and numbers found in this list.

JEROME, ARIZ., May 5, 1896.

GENTLEMEN—I am obliged by receipt of a sample copy of the P. B. J., April issue, and I notice your item on p. 9, relating to this mining camp. I have lived in this vicinity for the past twenty years, and am acquainted with most everybody hereabouts, and would say there is no "bee ranch of J. Jackson," and have never before heard of A. J. Hanna. There is no apiary in this vicinity, or nearer than the Verde valley. Yours, F. E. JORDAN.

Editorial Comments.

THE 4 1-4 SECTION NOT SQUARE.

R. C. Aiken says in *Gleanings*, page 202: "A 4¼x4¼ section, in the flat, is 17 inches long." Dr. Miller says, page 272, "I got caught on that, too; I know it figures 17, but it measures 1-16 or ¼ less. Take your rule and see." Editor Root says, same page, "It would be less than 17 inches, or the section would be a trifle more than 4¼ when folded. The reason is, the fold at the 'V' is not a sharp right angle."

Editor Root is right, but should the section be ¼ inch less than 17 inches to make a square 4¼ section? We have measured a few of Root's, Falconer's and Lewis' sections, and we find they are 16⅞ inches long, and the result is they are *not square* when folded. The sides and top are 4¼, while the bottom, where the dovetails come, are 4 3-16. A 1-16-inch out on each one, or 4-16, you know, makes ¼ of an inch. Then where's the square in the section, in the section holders or shipping case? Here these section manufacturers have been making and selling sections for years that are *not square*. The trouble comes when you take the unsquare sections from the hive, mix them up, and crowd them into a tight shipping case. The combs are cracked from the section's sides, then comes the leak of the valuable nectar. The bees, the freight handler, the railroad, and the *shipping case manufacturers* get the blame. So, measure your sections, manufacturers, and hereafter make them right, is the advice of a "Wee" Editor.

WEED ROOT FOUNDATION AND THE DRAWN COMB TEST.

EDITOR LEAHY, his paper, the *Progressive Beekeeper*, and its contributors, in the April number, "set" down hard on Weed and his deep cell foundation, or drawn comb. As we said in our May number, we had some samples of drawn comb from the A. I. Root Co. Well, we've given them a fair test. Mr. Siegel Brantigan, our apiarist, fitted up several supers of mixed starters, our new process foundation on one side, Weed's new process on the other, and the *drawn comb in the center*. Three days later our starters were drawn and had honey in, while the drawn comb and Weed foundation looked as if they had been worked over, and were not near

so advanced as ours. One week later and all sections with our foundation in are drawn, and are two-thirds filled with honey, while the drawn comb is half filled, and four sections of the Weed foundation are still untouched by the bees. Our light brood foundation beats the Weed light brood in a fair, equal test. The base of our foundation, after cell walls are built, looks just as it comes from the mill, while the Weed was all worked over and did not look so transparent as when placed in the hive, leading one to believe that bees added to the base. The reason we give for this is that, our foundation being sheeted from hot wax, is more pliable and easier worked. (Our process being the dipping of many sheets at a time; thus all but two sheets are inside and do not cool as fast as the old process of dipping two sheets. There is not as much sag as in the Weed.) While the Weed is made by a sheeting process, where the wax is sheeted out of cold, hard wax, and must necessarily be very tough.

We do hope the beekeepers will take hold and test these new articles of foundation. We do not want you to take our word for it, but test for yourselves.

COMB VS. EXTRACTED HONEY.

AN IMPORTANT point in the cost of casing of the two kinds of honey we have never seen written or spoken of—and the point may or may not be original with us—that *while sections cost the producer \$3 per 1,000, they return him \$6 per thousand when comb is sold at ten cents*. A thousand sections weigh 60 lbs.; thus, while the extracted men give away \$10 worth of cases and cans on every ton, the comb honey man actually gives only \$2.50 worth of cases with every ton, or \$200 worth of honey. This is the way we figure to get the above result:

2,000 sections cost.....	\$ 6 00	
Eighty-five 24-lb. cases.....	8 50	
Total cost.....		\$ 14 50
120 lbs. of sections at 10 cents.....	12 00	
Cost of casing a ton of comb honey.....	2 50	
Two tons of extracted honey at 5c per lb.....	\$200 00	
Thirty-three cans and cases (given away).....	20 00	180 00
One ton of comb honey, at 10c per lb.....	200 00	
Cost of case (given away with the honey).....	2 50	197 50

Seventeen dollars in favor of every ton of comb honey. Our largest comb honey producers are unanimous in the opinion that two tons of comb, at a value of \$400, can be produced where three tons of extracted can, at a value of only \$300, and we fail to see why so many are extracting this year and giving away \$30 to get \$270 when, by seemingly the same labor, they can get \$395 and give away only \$5.

Notes From Our Factory.

Our stock, May 20th, is most complete. We now have a full line of everything that bee men and honey producers can possibly call for. We are, this year, in the lead of all competitors, and our prices are acknowledged by all to be the lowest of any made. Our goods, too, have proved this year, equal to any made.

Our stock now consists of about 500 Dovetailed hives, packed in the following combinations: No. 1, No. 1E, No. 2, No. 2E, and No. 3. This stock, we intend to keep up to the high water mark all through the season, as we know the bee men are not in a position to buy their hives till they actually need them and, as we are the only firm that has confidence enough in the season to know that there will be a good crop of honey made, we will have our goods packed, ready for shipment, almost on receipt of orders.

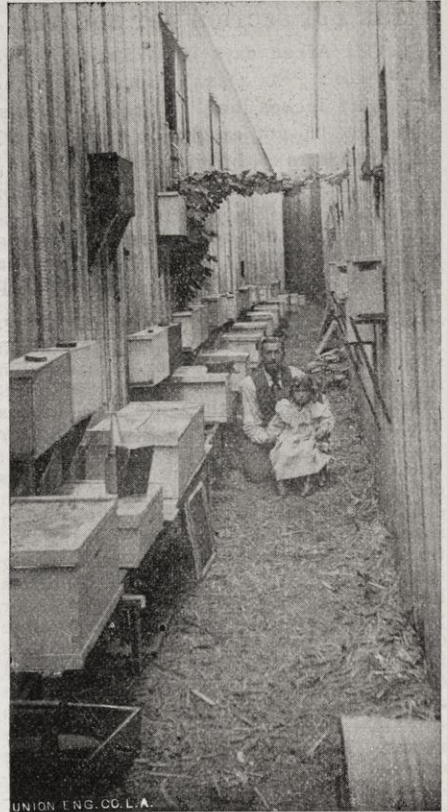
Our carload of Eastern goods has now arrived and, besides containing a large number of bee supply articles, etc., we have 16,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ 15-16 snow white sections; 15,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, seven to the foot; 40,000 $1\frac{3}{4}$, and a large number of $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$. These sections are made by the Falconer Manufacturing Co., who have the reputation of making the finest sanded sections in the world. The Dovetail are cut so fine and accurate that they fit most perfectly; and they do not pass, leaving a feather edge on each Dovetail to receive the propolis from the bees. These sections can be made up rapidly; in fact one of our men, on receipt of a box of Falconer sections, went to work to put some together with a Pease press, and without wetting or moistening the creases in the sections at all. He accomplished the work of folding 1,000 sections in fifty minutes, without one break.

We also have about 10,000 No. 2 sections, which we can sell for \$2.75 per thousand. We have slotted, wood-sawed separators, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 18$, at \$7 per thousand, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 18$, at \$5 per thousand, and $3\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$. These separators are made in the East, of bass wood. The slotted separators are 1-16 of an inch thick, while the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch separators, not slotted, run eleven to the inch. These latter are planed, both sides, and are especially nice separators.

* * *

Our Bees and Queens.—Our queen rearing apiary, that we had on the East side of our factory all last fall, where the bees could gather honey to better advantage,

has just lately been returned to its location of last year. The following is a picture of this queen rearing apiary:



Which has about thirty colonies of bees and a number of nuclei hives.

The factory, you all know, is in the city limits and, as there is an ordinance against keeping bees in the city, and a fine of over \$500 for the offense, it is rather a risky piece of business to keep this apiary, and it might be a very expensive one, were it not for the fact that our bees are exceedingly quiet, and that they molest no one. In fact, hardly anyone knows that there are any bees near this factory, except the bee men who visit us. And, being members of the National Beekeepers' Union, and wishing to be able to aid the bee men by testing such an ordinance by the aid of this union, we have very little fear of being severely pushed in the matter. This location is also very desirable for the rearing of queens, owing to the fact that bees are not allowed in the limits and, as there are no bees within a radius of three or four miles, we are

very successful in getting purely mated queens.

Our expert apiarist, Mr. F. S. Brautigam, who lately came from New Mexico, where he has had charge of an extensive apiary, which was shown upon the front cover of the bee paper last month, and which apiary, as can be seen from the picture, is in perfect shape and thorough order, most surely is a great compliment to our apiarist, whom we find to be a thorough, reliable and careful man. He is most excellent authority on early beekeeping in California, knowing a number of pioneer apiarists in this State. Having worked for Harbeston, of San Diego, who is the owner of 1,000 colonies of bees in that county and, we understand, owns 6,000 near Sacramento, we feel very safe in recommending our queens and bees, reared and cared for at the hands of this experienced Mr. Brautigam.

In our queen rearing this year, we are making preparations for an immense sale, as we realize that the Italians, nicely raised and purely mated, are proving a great benefit, and having a wonderful success, with our California apiarists. We will have on hand both the leather and golden-colored Italians, but recommend the leather as preferable to any other breed, as they are more hardy and more prolific.

* * *

Queen Mating Cage.—We are thinking of constructing, some time in the near future, a queen mating cage, as we have an excellent location for one—that would not cost much to build. This would insure thoroughly reliable untested queens. Though, before attempting anything of this kind, we would like to have our beekeeping friends aid us somewhat, in giving their opinions on such a scheme.

* * *

Comb Honey Cases.—We are now preparing samples and patterns for our 1897 24-lb. comb honey cases, which will surpass anything that we have heretofore made. The front will be constructed of a 2½x14 oval opening. A paper tray will be placed in the bottom of the case, to keep it from leaking if any sections of honey should break. Strips of wood, about one-eighth of an inch thick, are furnished with the cases, on which to set the sections, so that there is a space for honey to drip, if any should get to leaking. Both bottom and top of these cases are made to extend over ends and sides, thus keeping out all dirt and dust.

The material for these cases will be extra select, cut very smooth and accurate. We warrant these cases will give the very best of satisfaction. The price will be twelve cents, including glass, nails, and paper in flat—in lots of twenty-five or more. These

cases are packed in lots of twenty-five, in a crate made purposely for them. This same crate will hold four cases of comb honey. We find this the most practical way of shipping honey in the comb.

This method of shipping was devised by our Mr. Bennett, in July number of the P. B. J., last year, under the heading "Shipping Comb Honey Safely by Freight." This article was widely copied.

Cheering Remarks from our Customers

BEAUMONT, CAL., April 4, 1897.

The Bennett Bee Hive Co.

DEAR SIR—I have at last got a chance to get some bees hauled from Los Angeles; a neighbor is going in tomorrow, and I have made a bargain with him to bring me ten stands from you.

Such colonies as you sent Will White would be satisfactory, but I would like if you would introduce the queens in Los Angeles, as I have had no experience in introducing queens.

Mr. Frank Swett is the man who will call for them. I sell send the \$50 by him, he will probably call for the bees on Thursday, but I will ask him to let you know when he arrive—just when he will start for Los Angeles.

Will you please fix the bees up in as good shape as possible for the trip, and do as well by me as you can, and I will do what I can for you. Yours truly,

DONALD McDONALD.

* * *

MONTEREY, CAL., April 26, 1897.

Bennett Bee Hive Co., 365 East Second street, Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find a money order for \$8, for which send me by steamer as soon as possible: Ten entrance guards of 10-frame size, ten entrance guards of 8-frame size, balance of the amount in light brood (foundation the same as the last.)

Please don't delay the order if you happen to be out of the guards. Send the foundation anyway. The foundation is highly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

C. W. KERLIN.

* * *

BLOSSOM, CAL., March 3, 1897.

Mr. B. S. K. Bennett, Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR—I suppose that you have looked for an article from me before now. Had it been so I could, I would have written. I was sick when the topic came, and have not been able to write.

Friend B., I could not write anything appreciable in the way of an article on what you gave me, as it is contrary to my

experience. I should prefer the negative to the Topic, "Tight Hives Increase in Honey and Wax Production," by modifying it something like this, "Tight Hives are Necessary to Successful Wintering and Springing Bees," I could have written something. I could not say that "Tight Hives Increase the Production of Honey, or Wax," for about the best yield I ever had came from a hive that its corners opened half way up the brood nest.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. White.

* * *

TWIN OAKS, CAL., March 28, 1897.

Bennett Bee Hive Co.

GENTLEMEN—At last the hive material is made up and counted. I can find no fault with the lumber, and must say that the hive bodies and main frames are excellent and the workmanship too.

Enclosed find my check for \$40. I enclose another short list of material I want sent to Fallbrook—my comb honey apiary is over there.

Yours truly,
G. F. MERRIAM.

* * *

{ VALLEY CENTER,
{ San Diego Co., Cal., April 11.

MR. BENNETT—I am well-pleased with the hive material. I find that the two lower boards in cap of hive are nearly one-half inch apart. Is that the way you intend the hive, so as to give ventilation, or should they come together, same as the two top boards? Will it be necessary to shade this style of cover in hot weather?

Respectfully,
J. H. ERICH.

[Shading is not necessary. The two lower boards should come together—ED.]

* * *

NICOLAUS, Sutter Co., Cal., April 20.

Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN—The twenty bee hives arrived last Sunday, and I am more than pleased with them. We do not often get such fine hives in this part of the State.

I am making up an order to send to you by the end of the week. If you should have occasion to write to me, please inform me what you can send me 500 24-lb. shipping cases for, freight paid to Marcose station? I think I can use 1000 before the season is over.

I should have ordered all my supplies from you, but I was afraid of the freight charges. I had to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. once for a lot of stuff that A. I. Root sent to Acton for me; on that I paid \$1.30 from Medino to Acton and \$1.50 from Acton to

Marysville, and I have been afraid to order anything from Los Angeles county since.

In my next order I will include subscription price for PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL. I did not think of it today until after I had my money order made out. Yours truly,

J. H. ERICH.

P. S.—Inclosed please find money order for the amount of \$3.90, freight charges prepaid by you on twenty bee hives.

J. H. E.

* * *

Bees in Southern Colorado have come through the winter in good condition. We look forward to a good honey harvest this year.

Yours,

JONES & HEALEY.

FREDONIA, COLO., March 17, 1897.

* * *

MORENO, Riverside Co., Cal., Mar. 9.

Bennett Bee Hive Co.

The queens arrived all safe last evening. Am very much pleased with their appearance.

JOHN. M. FRANCE.

* * *

SELMA, CAL., March 8, 1897.

Bennett Bee Hive Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 4th inst. received. I haven't time to do the subject justice you wish me to write upon, which is a very important one and should not be carelessly handled. Had I the time to spare from my other business at this time, I would be pleased to prepare a short article for the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Yours truly,
J. C. McCUBBIN.

* * *

PIRU, CAL., March 10, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—I notice on page 4, P. B. J., that you are offering 4-frame Cowan extractor at \$24 per 1000. I'll take 10,000 at above price.

As regards writing for BEE JOURNAL, my mind is so much taken up now with my business, it is impossible for me to spare the time. I am working part the time at night now, really, when bed-time comes I am completely exhausted; otherwise, I should be pleased to assist you.

Yours respectfully,
H. H. MENDLESON.

* * *

NEWHALL, CAL., March 16, 1897.

I have just returned from Ventura, and from a beekeepers' meeting in Santa Paula. Do not depend on me for an article for your paper. I have 425 hives of bees to start the season with.

Yours, etc.,

R. WILKIN.



CHAP. VII.

THE new arrivals were taken immediately to a roomy, but low building, constructed mainly of rough timber. All round the inner walls of this building sleeping berths or bunks were constructed. Through the center of the room was a long table, which is spread upon the men's arrival with a roughly gotten up meal, to which the men all sat down. Basil, being put in this position, which he did not fancy by any means, though reason that he would be obliged to make the best of the position, and forthwith struck up a conversation with his nearest neighbor and very soon forgot all about himself and was very much interested in Cuban affairs, really satisfied with his position, and hoped, that now he was in Cuba, he would be able to assist his struggling brothers in releasing themselves from the rule of tyranny of the mother country, Spain.

Basil, after this repast, was ushered into the presence of the lieutenant before mentioned. The first question of the lieutenant was, "what is your name, friend?"

"Basil C. Boyton," replies our hero.

"From what country are you?" inquired the lieutenant.

"From California, United States of America."

"An American citizen, Mr. Bayton."

"Yes, your honor."

"Well, Mr. Bayton, although you are somewhat forced to be present on this island, I think that our treatment of you will be such that you will feel very pleased to have made the sojourn with us. Several days ago I thought of a new scheme to aid the Cubans in their war against Spain. It is this, to use the hundred upon hundred stands of bees that are now uncared for upon this island in some way; to confuse the Spanish troops; as you know, Mr. Bayton, we have to resort more or less to strategy, on account of the great odds against us. Probably you could aid me somewhat

in formulating some plans, whereby we could utilize these bees in our great struggle for liberty."

"May I ask your name, lieutenant?" inquires Basil.

"My name is Frazero; Lieutenant Frazero, at your service."

"Well, lieutenant," replies Basil, "I would suggest that if it is possible we find in which direction the Spanish regiment is moving, and intrench 200 or 300 stands of bees with a light covering of soil in the path of this regiment; or another way, we might, in some manner make balls of bees and throw them into the Spanish company."

"Basil, your first suggestion there was a good one, and I think we will be able to use it to big advantage. As to what I can learn, the Spanish know very little of bees, and an army could be confused by bees in such a manner as to make their capture a very easy undertaking, and as we know every movement of the Spanish, it would not be a very great undertaking to use your first suggestion. However, we will talk this matter through again tomorrow, and then we will try to find the location of the bees, the exact route of the Spanish and the reinforcements necessary to make this capture that I fully believe will be an easy matter and most successful. That will do for this evening, I will call you at 8 in the morning."

Basil leaves the presence of the lieutenant and returns to the bunk house, which he finds full of smoke from the pipes and cigarettes of his companions; he finds a few reading and many talking.

After quite a little trouble he procures some writing paper and an envelope, and for the first time since his capture by the gypsies, some twenty-five days before, is enabled to write a letter home, which letter is penned in no short time, for he has much to say. When he finished his letter he finds no one that will take interest enough in him to show him his bunk so he

crawls into an empty one and is soon lost in sleep.

On waking next morning Basil finds the house almost unoccupied, but the cooks are seemingly preparing breakfast on the large mess table, and on going outside of the building he discovers that the men are having their morning drill.

After breakfast, about 8 o'clock, he is ushered into the presence of the lieutenant with whom he was in conversation the previous evening. The lieutenant greets him kindly, and introduces him to his two companions, General Gomas and Lieutenant Navo. Basil bows in acknowledgement of the introduction to General Gomas, and is somewhat nervous and more or less surprised in coming face to face with one of the great generals of the Cuban army.

"Mr. Bayton," says General Gomas, "Lieutenant Frazero informs me that you are a practical beekeeper, and he, fine patriot as he is, never rests until he finds something to do to aid the poor struggling Cubans, and he has now thought of something that probably never would have entered my head, though I have passed many stands of bees. I understand from him that he has taken you, Mr. Bayton, and intends to make you a somewhat unwilling assistant. I hope that you feel that interest in us that you will be more than willing to aid us, and that our treatment of you will be all that you could wish."

"General, I thank you," replies Basil; "I will now exert myself to the uttermost in the aid of the cause of liberty for Cuba, I will be no longer an unwilling assistant but will be a Cuban until this cruel war is over, though I love my parents and I had studied out my undertakings that I had hoped to carry through, and I hope that it may not be long before I may be able to return."

"Mr. Bayton, I am very pleased to have you decide thus, and shall now place a small regiment at your disposal to aid you in placing your hives and carrying out your part of the fight against Spain. Lieutenant Frazero will show you this afternoon the next contemplated route of the Spanish regiment which goes south some time this month. You form your plans with the aid of Lieutenant Frazero, and the exact date of this regiment's start from Havana will be wired you."

General Gomes and Lieutenant Navo then left the room, and our hero and Lieutenant Frazero were left to formulate plans.

After a great deal of conversation, the decision was reached that all the bees would be placed upon the hills on both sides of the mountain pass—the only pass making that part of the country accessible to the Spaniards—a place that could be used to the greatest advantage of the Cubans in the

confusing and capturing of the Spanish troops, for it would be easily seen that to have stinging bees fill the pass, the Spaniards would not retain their arms, and it would simply be a "Hold up your hands" affair.

Next day Basil organizes his little regiment of helpers, having found some of the recruits and Cubans who had some knowledge of bees. He engaged two large wagons with hay-rack attachments and having three spans of mules each, to transport the bees, and the little force commenced their journey southward toward an apiary of a thousand colonies, some thirty miles distant.

This little regiment, before starting, was well supplied with fire-arms. Basil, as captain of the force, was made a present by his lieutenant friend of the best cartridge belt, with a pair of improved Colts revolvers and a short machet in place of a sword.

On coming in sight of the apiary the teams halted, and it being late in the evening, camp was prepared near the grade, under some large spreading trees. Basil was very much annoyed to think that they had arrived at the location so late, too late really to pack the bees and haul them next day, so that really they would have to go through and prepare them for moving the next day. Basil made an examination of the apiary and found that the bees were in hives that were practically tight, and that by packing pieces of gunny sack on top and leaving off the covers to give ventilation, they could be moved with perfect safety.

The next day the work of packing up about 500 colonies by Basil and his aids, with a few incidents of warfare on the part of the bees, for they had prepared themselves with plenty of smoke and crude fashioned mosquito-bar veils. They load 250 colonies on each wagon, 15,000 pounds being considered a good load for a team.

The journey back is made in the night. As the roads are somewhat good and the nights not very dark, they arrive in camp about 7 o'clock next morning, and are received with great enthusiasm by the troops present.

After the boys have their breakfast the wagons are started up the mountain roads to the pass, and are driven as near the top of the cliff as possible, when the hives are carried by Basil's little force and placed along the edge of the cliff.

On coming back into camp Basil is shown a telegram by Lieutenant Frazero from General Gomas, stating that the Spanish regiment are expected to pass through the mountains to attack Frazero's stronghold in about five days. With this information Basil gives instructions to rest the teams till noon, when they are to be prepared to make the next haul of 500 stands.

Through careful management, by the

fourth day from the receipt of this telegram Basil has 500 stands in place on the cliffs on each side of the pass.

The morning of the fifth day a carrier arrives in camp with the information that the advance guards of the Spanish are some fifteen miles away. Basil receives this information with the greatest satisfaction, having all his arrangements made, and is fully prepared to take advantage of the Spanish. He divides his little force of fifteen men and places them on either side of the pass, with instructions to have the hives as near and handy as possible, to be rolled over the cliff at his command. Lieutenant Frazero dispatched half of his 500 men to a hidden location on the other side of the pass, where they would be able to do their part in the work of the capture.

When all is in readiness, with the Cubans lying low, Basil discovers in the distance a cloud of dust and wonders if it can be a regiment of cavalry, for he cannot see how infantry can raise such a dust, but on nearer approach of those that are the cause of the dust, he discovers that they are two Cuban carriers coming on horseback at break-neck speed. The carriers rode up to where Lieutenant Frazero stands, close to the color bearer, and each of them deliver a message. Lieutenant Frazero scans the contents closely, then writes something on the back of one of them and makes a sign to Basil upon the hill, when Basil mounts one of the hives, which places him in full view of those below. The bees are still shut up in the hives. Basil then sees one of the carriers making toward him, who delivers the messages that Lieutenant Frazero just a moment before had read. Basil reads: "Regiment of Spanish infantry coming; will be at pass in mountains at 12 o'clock." Basil looks at his watch; it is now 11. The other message reads: "Infantry reinforced by cavalry; cavalry will probably come up with infantry at the pass." This message Basil turns over, and reads instructions from Lieutenant Frazero, saying: "Let infantry come pretty well through pass and we will attempt to hold them in check till the cavalry arrives, when you are to turn loose the bees."

Promptly at 2 o'clock the infantry comes in sight, marching very slowly and with very little caution. Basil notices, quite a little distance away a cloud of dust, and surmises that it is being made by the cavalry. The infantry is now coming through the pass. Basil cautiously peers over the cliff and is surprised at the carelessness displayed by the troops. The officers seem to be no where in sight; the troops are marching quite disorderly, chatting with one another, smoking cigarettes, and carry their guns in different positions, without yea their bayonets fixed. Basil looks

down to where the Cuban army is, and discovers that, while he was watching the actions of the Spanish, the Cubans had successfully ambushed themselves. The head of the Spanish column is just emerging from the other side of the pass, when Frazero's voice rings out, and a perfect volley of fire comes from the ambushed Cubans. The Spanish are dumfounded; the front columns fall back in awful disorder, many so careless as to drop their arms. It was a most perfect surrender. The regiment is all now pretty well in the confines of the pass, the roar coming up from the Spanish is deafening; the officers are now discovered in the rear and all being mounted, they push their way into the mass of consternated Spanish soldiers, encouraging and cheering them, and eventually getting some order, for now the Cubans' fire has ceased. After a great deal of work on the part of the officers, the regiment is quieted, and after fixing their bayonets and loading their guns, they move very cautiously forward. The Cubans are still, the cavalry is now coming into the pass, the infantry divides to allow the cavalry to pass, though it is some time before the first of the cavalry gets midway

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

COMB-HONEY CASE MAKING AN ART.

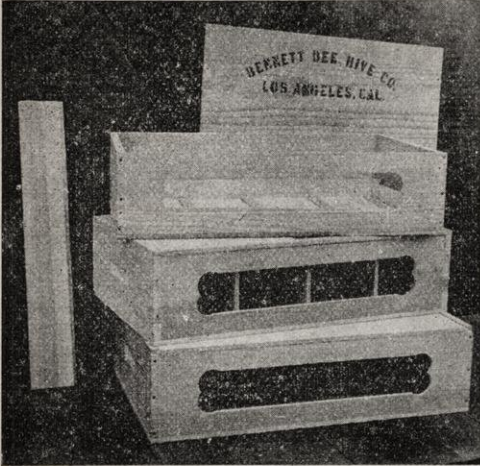


NO. 1.

We have just completed the construction of several kinds and styles of honey cases, which the pictures show very nicely. The cases are made light, to weigh within the three pound limit. The fronts are made of one solid piece, cut with combination machine and circular saws, thus the opening is perfect and smooth, and there is no ugly

cut at one side, see top case picture No. 3, such as are in the Northern cases, that are made with a band-saw. The material is all air dried and planed one side (all other make of cases have one-third of the pieces rough, an undesirable point), the sides are scant half inch, the front, back, top and bottom, a full one-quarter inch; the glass is put into grooves in case sides, and is easily placed in or removed.

We have just studied out a perfect sliding top, cheaply made, and one that will not get out of order, or easily break. We groove the ends of the covers and the case sides, taking advantage of the fact that soft pine will not shrink end-wise; the cover will work smooth. This cover is made at only a half cent per case advance over the nailed-on cover, and one little nail holds it fast. Thus the contents of case are easily gotten at, and it is just the case to retail from. (This case is shown in Picture No. 2, lower case.)



NO. 2.

Picture No. 1 shows our dovetailed honey case, sliding top and hand holds. The thought of dovetailing was prompted by the defect shown at upper corners of the lower case, picture No. 2. This case is twice as strong, is easily made, and has a showy, finished appearance, which will surely sell honey. And to think, it is dovetailed for only a half-cent per case!

For cases ordered without glass, we send out one-eighth inch strips, just the size of glass, to take its place. Many of our largest comb honey producers advocate the shipping without glass, sending glass in original packages, to save breakage, or letting the retailer buy his own glass.

We have lately added new machinery purposely for this honey case work, and are

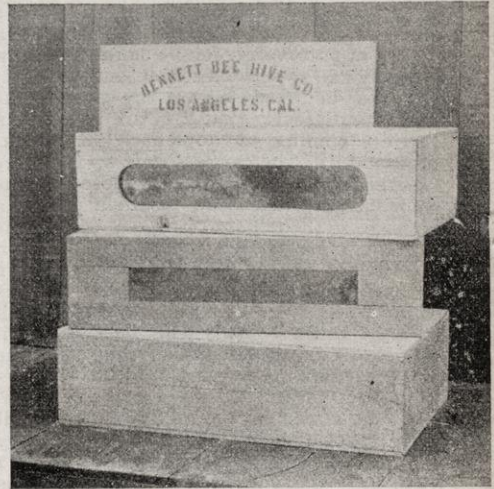
in a position to do good work at prices within the reach of all.

The prices of 24-lb. comb cases for 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ sections are as follows:

1 to 20 cases, including nails, no glass.	15c each
25 to 100 " " "	11c "
250 " " "	\$ 27 00
500 " " "	52 00
1000 " " "	100 00
Hand holds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent extra per case
Glass	1 " "
Sliding top	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Dovetailing	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Five $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch strips to rest sections on	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Glass we keep in stock. Our regular stock cases have neither hand holds, sliding top or dovetailing. If either are ordered we would need a few days' grace, and can fill same only in lots of 200 cases or more.

Special prices on odd-size cases.



NO. 3.

Picture No. 3 represents the old styles of cases. The top case was made last year by Northern manufacturers, and was quite popular on account of the opening.

For Sale or Exchange.

Notices under this head at one cent per word.

FOR SALE—Fifty colonies of hybrids, bees, in new, painted, one-story Heddon hives. \$3 per colony. MILO SMITH, Long Beach, Cal.

WANTED.—Bees in old boxes, or barrels, or old hives. Bee King, care P. B. J.

EXCHANGE.—Good gold mine in Southern Oregon to trade for a bee ranch and bees in Los Angeles or San Diego counties. Address, W. A. Johnson, Santa Monica, Cal.

WANTED.—Beeswax. See page 19.

WANTED.—By an experienced apiarist, a position in a bee ranch and apiary. Address, Miles Parker, Pomona, Los Angeles Co., 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 8.

Our Foundation Goes One Ton a Month.

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

Price of Comb Foundation.

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

Size.	No. sheets to the lb.			
	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Heavy Brood, 7/8x16%	6	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35
Medium, " "	7	50	42	37
Light, " "	8	55	45	40
Thin, surplus, 3/4x15 1/2	21	55	45	42
Ex. Thin, surplus " "	28	60	50	45

Price for Making Up Foundation

From Wax Furnished.

	per lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
		\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 09
Heavy Brood,				
Medium " "	13	11	10
Light " "	15	13	12
Thin, surplus,	25	20	15
Ex. Thin, surplus,	30	25	20

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

All Foundation is neatly packed in boxes, with tissue paper between each sheet, and delivered by rail-way 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 accepted 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.

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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The editor has spent time and money to make a California bee-paper second to none in the field. Many beekeepers have aided him splendidly, but still the paper is a monthly visitor to only one-quarter of the apiarists in this great honey-producing section.

Apiarist, each lend us a helping hand, and may the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL long live, and be an aid to the bees and their keepers, is the wish of ye editor.

B. S. K. BENNETT.

Contributions solicited. Everything goes which pertains to care of bees and their profitable management. Aid the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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Snow White Falcon Section	\$3.50 per 1,000.	\$16.25 per 5,000.	\$30.00 per 10,000.
Section Holders, any size, smooth sawed.....	\$1.25 per 100.	\$11.00 per 1,000.	
Pattern Section Slats, any size, smooth sawed	85 per 100.	7.00 per 1,000.	
Slotted Sawed Separators (Basswood)	85 per 100.	8.00 per 1,000.	
Sawed Separators, 3½ x 17, 17½ or 18.....	60 per 100.	4.00 per 1,000.	
Followers Boards, with Wedges.....	3.00 per 100.	25.00 per 1,000.	
Daisy Foundation Fastener.....	\$1.25.	Without Lamp, \$1.00.	
Sections, Formers or Folders	50c per 100.	\$2.50 and \$3.25 each.	
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