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P119

Vol. 2.

AUGUST 1, 1897.

No. 8.

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.



BENNETT'S IMPROVED 24-LB. COMB-HONEY SHIPPING CASE (See June number).

CONTENTS:

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|------|---|----------------|
| Honey Market Reports, etc..... | 3 | Honey Lemonade | 9 |
| Pacific Gems..... | 5 | Big Money in Bees | 10 |
| The Beekeepers' Exchange (by A. B. Mellen) .. | 6 | Bee-keeping and Fruit Growing..... | 10 |
| Tight Hives | 6 | Toads Fond of Bees | 11 |
| The Beekeepers' Exchange (by B. S. K. B.)... | 7 | Bees Are Profitable..... | 11 |
| Best Bees for Producing Extracted Honey | 7 | Editorial Comment | 12-13 |
| The P. B. J. an Aid to Beekeeping | 8 | Questions and Answers | 14 |
| Why Honey is Low..... | 8 | Condensed Review of Bee Journals | 15-16 |
| Shipping Honey..... | 9 | The Wonder Future of Apiculture and a Ro- | |
| Pure Food Union..... | 9 | mance of Fairview | 17-18 |
| California Honey..... | 9 | Advertisements | 2-3-4-18-19-20 |

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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 E. S. EATON,
365 East Second Street,
LOS ANGELES, - - CALIFORNIA.

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

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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 no 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.

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Honey Market Reports.

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

MILWAUKEE—Honey—Fancy white, 12@14; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; white extracted, 5½@6; amber, 5@5½; dark, 4. Beeswax, 26 and 27. Demand on honey fallen off a little; our supply of choice qualities not large. Better qualities wanted.

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

BOSTON—Honey—Fancy white, 13; No. 1, 11 and 12; white extracted, 7 and 8; amber, 5 and 6. Beeswax, 25 and 26. Lighter demand owing to warm weather.

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

SAN FRANCISCO—Honey—Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 9; fancy amber, 7; No. 1 amber, 9; fancy dark, 5; No. 1 dark, 4@5; extracted white, 5; amber, 4; dark, 2½@3. Beeswax, 24@25. Demand not active for honey or wax. New honey of fine quality.

LOS ANGELES.—Honey.—Fancy white, 9@10; No. 1 white 8@9; fancy amber, 6; fancy dark, 5@6; No. 1 dark, 4@5. Extracted white, 4@5; amber, 4; dark, 3. Beeswax, 21@23. No honey demand. None selling. Prices slight upward tendency. Not a big crop.

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

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

CLEVELAND—Honey—Fancy white, 12@12½; No. 1 white, 11@12; No. 1 amber, 9@10. Extracted white, 6@7; amber, 4@5. Beeswax, 22@25. Beeswax scarce, and 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. Choice comb, with sell at top prices.

PHILADELPHIA.—Honey.—Fancy white, 10; No. 1 white, 7; No. 1 dark, 5@6. Extracted white, 5@6; amber, 4@5; dark, 3½@4. Beeswax, 25. Market dull on honey; beeswax always in demand.

ST. LOUIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 11@12; fancy amber, 9@10; No. 1 amber, 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. Extracted goes well in October.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Honey.—Fancy white, 12@13; No. 1 white, 10@11; fancy amber, 10@11; No. 1 amber, 8@10; fancy dark, 6@7; 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. Extracted steady. New water white goes at full quotations.

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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 Traver, the first Wednesday in September. Invitations are extended to the Brother Beekeepers to come. Bring your wife and daughters.



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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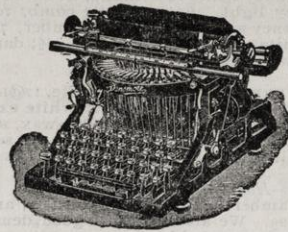
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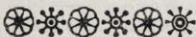
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The Bennett Bee Hive Co.,

Los Angeles, Cal.



THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

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

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

50 cents per year.

VOL. 2.

AUGUST, 1897.

NO. 8.

Pacific Gems.

BY B. B. BEES.

David Slater, of Bakersfield, has started in the bee business.

John Todd of Riverside is going to start into the bee business with fifty stands on his ranch below that town.

F. Moreno, of Palo, San Diego county, says that the honey crop in his neighborhood will be immense this year.

Linn Hull, of Oceanside, sold to a local dealer 7,000 lbs. of honey, and it went in a carload shipped from this place last week.

Accounts from Menifee, Cal., represent the yield of honey there to be good. One party states that he took 120 lbs. from one hive.

Another carload of honey will leave this city this evening for Baltimore over the S. F., P. & P. Road. *Phoenix, Arizona Herald, June 29, 1897.*

The Downey *Champion* of July 12th says, "Eleven swarms of bees and 5000 lbs. of honey were taken out of A. H. Dunlap's tank-house last week, one mile above Rivera."

The *Press*, of Phoenix, Ariz., says: "The Salt River valley is responsible for a carload of honey that was shipped from here via the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix road for Maryland."

The Ventura Democrat of July 2nd says that Mr. M. H. Mendelson, of Ventura, has made the best exhibit of honey of this season's production on display at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

A correspondent of the San Luis Obispo Tribune of the 18th. says: "Tom Welch is paying his attention to bee farming." He has 100 stands and though not an expert proposes to make the business pay.

Charles Baker who has 250 stands of bees in Santiago canyon, Orange county, has just got through extracting. He has taken

out nine and one-half tons of extracted honey and fourteen tons of comb honey.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

C. I. Grayham, of Newhall, has been here looking after his sweet interests, and they are so large that there is little room for others to come here bee bent, or with sweet intent. He has 1000 colonies, and reports say 100 tons of honey this year.

Peter Peterson has a fine apiary and has gone into the bee business on an extensive scale. He has now upwards of 500 stands and is quite an expert in the business. Peter has shipped over fifteen tons of honey to the city and he expects to realize a handsome profit therefrom. He states that this has been a favorable year for bee farming, and that this country is well adapted to the business.

Arizona seems to be coming to the front as a honey producing country. As the industry is quite young in that section, it would seem as if they would have a home market for all their product. But from the accounts we have received of late quite a large amount of it is being shipped East. The *Phoenix Herald* of July 14th says: "The honey season is on again and four carloads will be shipped from the valley tonight, two carloads from Tempe, one from Mesa and one from Phoenix. The honey output is becoming quite an item in Arizona products."

E. L. Rogers of Healdsburg, writes as follows: "I noticed an article in your July number relative to the 'Beekeepers' Exchange,' stating that all the goods consigned to the institution were turned over to the 'Cutter Packing Co.,' and that they utterly refused to grade or pack the same. Of course this means another company to draw commissions. Who pays this commission? I say the beekeeper. He pays his pro rata of maintaining the exchange and what is the benefit derived? Now it seems to me that instead of turning the honey over to the Cutting Co. the exchange should endeavor to sell the product in such a way as to maintain prices and enable the beekeeping fraternity to make a living."

[To your inquiry about where to obtain royal jelly to place on the larvæ. It can be obtained from a queen's cells; raised on a queenless colony. A small wooden or tin spoon is used for this purpose.—Ed.]

THE BEEKEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

BY A. B. MELLEEN.

The subject allotted me this month by the editor is, "The Beekeepers' Exchange; is it fulfilling its mission; if not, point out the remedy." In other words, "what's the matter with the Beekeepers' Exchange." Well, what is the matter with the rest of the producers and wage-workers? they all seem to be in the same boat, viz., they have to take the lowest prices for their time and labor, while they pay the highest prices for almost everything which they are obliged to buy, all fixed charges have remained the same, while their products have sank in many instances below the cost of production.

Take for instance the fruit growers in the vicinity of San Bernardino, they are reported as selling their apricots to the cannery this season at the low price of \$4 per ton, that is just 1-5 of a cent a pound. What is the matter with the price of apricots? The indications just at present are that the price of honey will touch low water mark this season. And why? Oh, the cry is over-production, and yet the entire honey crop of the United States will hardly give each man, woman and child, one tablespoonful of honey each. Millions of our people will long for just one taste of our delicious honey, but they must deny themselves. "Times are too hard," and honey is a luxury which they can do without. What is the cause of all this? The answer is simple enough. The value has been legislated out of the products of labor, and into the money, when the reverse should have been the case. What will be the result? The great middle class will be crushed, the small land owner must become a tenant, and the wage-worker a wage slave. It was a cold-blooded scheme and the people of the United States were loth to believe it, but now since they are fairly in the trap, which was baited so temptingly with "Sound Money, Protection and Prosperity," and will have nearly four years more for meditation, they will have plenty of time to realize the situation.

The indications at present are that by the end of the present administration there will be practically but two classes in the United States, the enormously rich and the very poor.

As the P. B. J. is not a political publication, I may be declared out of order for criticising the political economy of this country, but the people are so slow to "catch on" that a new idea in politics will do no harm, or good either, for that matter for a few generations. Take the Democrats, for instance; they have, first and last, elected eight presidents of the United States, giving them thirty-two years of

power, to say nothing of the time given them by the Republicans for meditation while they were out of office. Yet, the Democrats have taken each one of their presidents to Washington and bound them by the Constitution to give this country a Republican administration; not one in the whole Democratic party has ever proposed to amend our Republican constitution in order to obtain a Democratic form of government.

There has been nearly, if not quite, 5,000 different books written and published, pointing out to the people the cause and remedy for their present troubles, and the best advice that I can give to the members of the California Beekeepers' Exchange is to get some of those books and read them. I will suggest, for a starter, that they send ten cents to Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of "President John Smith; or, The Story of a Peaceful Revolution." This one book will so open their eyes that they will be able to read the story of their wrongs between the lines of any daily paper which they may take up.

ACTON, Los Angeles Co., July 26, '97.

TIGHT HIVES.

Their Effect Upon the Production of Honey and Beeswax.

BY C. H. CLAYTON.

Regarding your query about "Tight Hives" and their effect upon the production of honey and beeswax, I must answer, "I don't know." I have never had occasion to observe the effect upon honey-production of a hive that is not "tight." All my hives are bee-tight, with the exception of the entrance; so, anything I could say on the subject would be purely theoretical.

I imagine it would not make very much difference whether the hive was tight or not during the height of the surplus season, in the amount of honey stored, but do think that when the flow is light that the storing of honey will be injuriously affected if any considerable portion of the strength of the colony has to stand by to repel boarders. However, as I have said, I know nothing about it practically.

I hope I may never become practically acquainted with this knowledge. I know that with my hives tight, as they are, I secure the maximum results with the minimum disturbances among the bees, and this is what I want, I ask no more.

LANG, Los Angeles Co., July 25, '97.

A Mr. Cory, well known about Lang and Newhall, has located near Robertson's ranch with 200 stands of bees.

THE BEEKEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

BY B. S. K. B.

Why is there no honey sales?

Why is there no honey demand?

What has caused the prevailing low prices?

These questions are asked us every day. We can see no other cause that the exchange having monopolized the field, with the understanding that the crop would be handled at cost. The brokers, which have been plentiful in former years are absent, and now the exchange having the clear field find themselves unable to get the demand or make sales, or to carry out a single plan have tried to save themselves from censure by turning the handling over to one commission firm, which absolute control by a disinterested firm places the crop in jeopardy of being held back till the producers can wait no longer, and then being thrown on the market all at once. If we now have low prices, what will be the result? Surely ruinous! Formerly the producers had access to many commission firms, and the placing of the crop gradually. The members are paying \$400 per year fees and dues for this state of affairs.

The members who attempt to market their product are compelled by the Exchange by-laws to pay five per cent. on extracted and seven per cent. on comb, though the member may do his own marketing.

The by-laws state in Article XIV. that only 2½ per cent. commission will be charged on comb honey. But for all that, the commission has been raised to 7 per cent. Is this fair to suffering beekeepers?

The members and even the officers are becoming disarranged, and at the present time many are willing to sacrifice their membership. But this is not done so easily, as the members are liable for his proportion of the association indebtedness; therefore, a person must be found to take the membership. Here friends, is the opportunity for a speculator or sharper to get control and sue the remaining member for back dues, and the five per cent. of each members product, some \$10,000 could thus be collected.

BEST BEES FOR PRODUCING EXTRACTED HONEY.

M. D. FRENCH FOR THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

I have been asked "which bees do you consider best for the production of extracted honey?" This question bearing upon the relative qualities of bees, has been heretofore discussed at great length. There are many people who have rendered an opinion upon this subject, without the proper test, seemingly, with a desire to

follow in line with the majority who have declared in favor of the Italians.

I have tested the different races of bees, which have appeared in the United States (except the Punicis,) and found among them all, bees that were excellent for their honey gathering qualities.

The black or German bees, which have been so unmercifully treated in this country by nine-tenths of those who keep bees, are today, by selections, worthy of rank among those of the first.

Applying these bees to the production of comb honey to which I have been engaged for many years, I have no hesitancy in asserting that they will produce a more beautiful and complete section, also as many pounds as any race yet introduced upon our American soil.

Should one be restricted in the selection of plants, which our Eastern brothers may in rare instances cater, the superiority of the Italian may then be arrested. But I am digressing.

Being now interested in the production of extracted honey, I must follow on the line of this subject, giving views in relation thereto.

The bees of Southern California, especially San Diego county, are in most instances a cross between the blacks and Italians, and the production of extracted honey which does not enter into competition with comb for its beauty, may now be considered. I have in my apiary several select tested pure Italian queens, whose progeny are splendid workers; yet, I am forced to acknowledge, they have been out-done by other bees that are only one-third pure stock.

Experience has always led me to acknowledge in the black bees many traits of superiority. The original introduction of bees into the United States being blacks, at the time, and for years thereafter, their keepers knowing little as to their habits and managements, and nothing of the importance of the queen, necessarily allowing their bees to degenerate, in breed and always the survival of the poorest.

I have for many years been impressed by a logical perception, that black bees had they received the care and attention as that which has been bestowed upon the Italian race, would have been today classed in a high degree by all practical apiarists. Stimulated as they have been in recent years by intermingling of Italian blood, has to my ideas, founded a race of bees which are inferior to none in the production of extracted honey.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL.

A correction—The previous articles relating to "Alias" should have read *stakes*, instead of *states*. The mistake really spoils it. (See p. 8, No. 7.)

F.

THE P. B. J. AN AID TO BEEKEEPING.

BY E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

Do you think the P. B. J. an aid to beekeepers? I answer by renewing my subscription for another year. It is necessary for the Pacific coast beekeepers to have a local bee paper that will at all times truly represent them. The day has long since gone by when one paper can represent all branches of trade and it is no longer possible for one bee paper to represent the best interests of all beekeepers. What is the California beekeepers' gain may be the Eastern beekeepers' loss. We see this at this time in the difficulty encountered in trying to frame a tariff law that will do equal justice to the manufacturers of the East and the producers and consumers of the West. Then, too, our conditions are so different from those of the East that what is applicable there is not always so here, nor are our methods the best there. You have only to write your experience for an Eastern bee paper to find how quickly some Eastern bee seer will question your veracity, simply because your experience as a Pacific coast beekeeper differs with that of the seer. We want a paper that will at all times make a determined fight for the best interests of the coast beekeeper. Let it be in the suppression of adulteration, the consolidation of the sales and purchases of the beekeepers, exposure of frauds, or any question that requires a champion that has no other interests than that of the Pacific coast beekeepers.

Glucose has been given due notice to remain in hiding, but he (or she) is still quietly and persistently at work. The San Francisco merchants that were arrested for the sale of adulterated honey, claim that when they offered to give the officers the addresses of the packers who supplied them with the abomination, they were not allowed to do so. While adulterated honey may not be for sale in San Francisco, the fact remains that it is being packed and shipped in as great a quantity as ever. We still want a law that will stop its manufacture and packing, and some provision that will reach the towns and cities throughout the State. At present we stand most in need of an exchange that has the capital, brains and confidence to successfully handle the output of coast apiaries. As it now is, the product is rushed in to the commission man, accompanied with the request to make immediate returns, and the honey is dumped upon a glutted market and drives the price lower. All other industries have found it necessary to combine, and the beekeepers must do the same if they would realize a fair profit from their industry. One of the best illustrations of this idea is that of the diamond miners. There is so large an excess of diamonds

produced that if the entire product were dumped on the market at one time the price would go so low that "The butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker" and every beekeeper, could blaze with the present reflection of the millionaire and the gambler.

I believe we have at this time an exchange that claims to handle the product of the California beekeepers by consigning it to a commission house. If it has in any way benefited any one I for one would be pleased to learn when and where. I think the columns of the P. B. J. would be open to it.

As for myself I have sold my honey for what I thought it was worth or held it, and I shall continue to do so until such time as we have an exchange that can command the confidence of the fraternity, secure a fair price for our product, and be relied upon to pay for all it receives, when sales are made.

MURPHYS, Calaveras Co., Cal., July 17, '97.

[Yes, the columns of the P. B. J. are open to the discussion of the subject of so great an importance to the honey producing fraternity. We must not let anything stand in our way for better prices and quick sales of our product.—ED.]

WHY HONEY IS LOW.

BY B. S. E.

The usual cause of low prices in commercial products is an overstocked market, but that cannot be the reason that honey is down to an almost unprecedented figure. This summer we see that the markets in some of the largest Eastern cities are entirely empty—the old crop having been entirely cleaned out.

One of our valued correspondents says it is because all farming products are low, and as honey is a luxury and can be dispensed with, there is no demand for it. But this is not the only cause. Wheat and corn have been steadily advancing of late—not so with honey; the former has a foreign market, the latter has not. Hence the difference. This is one great factor in the case and another is the immense amount of adulterated honey that affords large profits at a much less price than the genuine article can be produced. Nothing but national legislation can afford relief in this direction, so the producers of pure honey must bide their time. We are forewarned, let us be forearmed, and before another Congress shall be in session take such steps as will bring the matter before that body in proper shape. Local laws or statutory provisions in the different States will not accomplish the purpose—there must be national legislation, that will be as far-reaching as the laws against counterfeit currency, to effect a remedy.

SHIPPING HONEY.

BY B. S. E.

All the producers of honey on the Pacific coast know that the railroad charges on comb honey are about three times as much as they are on the extracted article, though the risk that the railroad company incurs is no greater. Thus, the beekeepers are handicapped in one of the chief methods of marketing their product. But the managers of the great transportation lines don't see it in that way, and in reply to an expostulation simply say to us, "What are you going to do about it?" and echo answers "What?"

Why cannot we do with our goods as the orange shippers did when the railroad made different rates for navel and seedling oranges, *i. e.*, put comb honey in extracted honey packages and ship for what they seemed to be? One costs \$2.20 to send East, the other 75c, per 100 lbs. The difference amounts to as much or more than the clear profits of the producer. The worst of it is, there is no way to escape from this tyranny until the isthmus canal is completed.

PURE FOOD UNION.

In speaking of pure food laws, *Gleanings* has the following to say for the new union: "The board of directors of the new union, if I am not very much mistaken, will recommend that the organization devote its attention to the enactment of pure-food laws in every State of the Union. Of course, this work cannot be done in a day, nor in a year, and perhaps not in several years, and in some States, perhaps, never. It has been recommended that the organization commence first with Illinois. In that State, more than in any other, there is need of just such a law, as Chicago now seems the center of glucose mixing. If the United States Beekeepers' Union were to send C. P. Dadant and J. A. Stone to Springfield, to button-hole the members of the Illinois legislature, there might be a good prospect of a law being enacted in our favor. Both of the beekeepers are strong and influential men, and I believe that Dadant, as a lobbyist, can stick and hang like a tiger.

The salutary effect of a pure-food law in Illinois would have its immediate effect in Chicago. The adulterators in that city know that there is no law, so they can palm off their vile mixtures as much as they like. The effect of the recent enactment of a pure-food law in California has been most gratifying to the friends of pure honey. I have already announced that glucose-mixers have been arrested, and now, of course, the rest will proceed very cautiously in their nefarious business. There are already

good laws in Ohio and Michigan, as I happen to know. There are doubtless other good laws; but in the great majority there are no pure-food laws."

CALIFORNIA HONEY.

The first car of new California honey was sold in Philadelphia last week at an exceedingly low price. Last year at the opening of the season new California honey sold from first hands at 5½ cents per pound, but this year the opening price is 4¼. The reason for this is that this year's crop is much larger than last. No old honey whatever has been carried over, the last car being sent to England two weeks ago.

Several of the California honey producers are refusing to accept the low prices, and are storing for an advance. Whether this will be forthcoming largely depends upon the crops in Mexico and Arizona, which have become decided factors in the situation. Cuba used to be, but since the war there has destroyed the industry. Arizona and Mexico have forged to the front. If the crops of those two sections are poor, California honey will likely advance, but if Arizona and Mexico crops are good the same relative price now ruling on the California product will probably prevail throughout the season.—*Grocery World.*

HONEY LEMONADE.

California beekeepers who have both honey supplies and bearing lemon orchards will be interested to hear of an Eastern beekeeper who had to buy his lemons and still beat all the lemonade dealers at the county fair at the business he did with honey lemonade. He says: "The lemonade was made just the same as any, except pure extracted clover honey was used to sweeten it, instead of sugar. While I do not know that many would like its taste any better than that sweetened with sugar, it is certainly much more refreshing, and has a pleasant or stimulating effect. We used a large amount of it at our place last summer; and many of the neighbors who drank some bought honey to make it. In selling honey lemonade at a public stand, those who buy it seem to notice its refreshing effect and return for more. I believe it is a very healthful drink, and I am going to see if it will keep when bottled up airtight."—*Times, July 21, 1797.*

N. E. France, the Wisconsin foul-brood inspector, says that in every case where the keeper did not know his bees were diseased, the keeper did not take a bee paper. Moral—Subscribe for the P. B. J.

BIG MONEY IN BEES.

W. P. Allen, a few miles from town, has made a notable success of his well equipped apiary. He has had no difficulty in marketing his product to advantage right at home.

But there is room for much greater development in this profitable business. No better bee pasture in the world is to be found than in the river valleys of New Mexico. With the early spring the busy little workers begin gathering nectar from the fruit blossoms and soon after can employ the fragrant mesquite bloom which makes the finest and whitest honey in the world. Then the vast alfalfa fields put forth their nectar laden blue flowers, and for months a rich golden honey, superior to the much vaunted bass wood and clover product of the East, is stored. Until the frost begins to be severe fall honey is gathered, but this owing to the presence of many blossoming weeds upon the mesas is darker and often unpleasantly flavored.

A six months honey season can not be found in many parts of the world. Each colony of bees should be made to produce 100 lbs. of comb honey each season, besides a quantity of extracted. Should the apiarist then clear no more than ten cents per pound, his two hundred stands—about the number that one man could manage—would bring him in \$2000. Two hundred stands of bees with all the necessary fixtures can be purchased for less than \$1000. Where can be secured a larger return for investment?

No diseases among bees have ever appeared in New Mexico. Wintering out of doors is perfectly safe, feeding never necessary. A failure in the honey crop, so common in other localities, has never been known. The Eastern markets are always firm and shipping facilities good.

In the Mesilla valley are over 2,000 colonies of bees and several carloads of honey are every year marketed at good prices. What is being done there can be done here with equal profit.

Another advantage of apiculture should be mentioned. Tame bees are of the greatest importance to fruit growers, as they, by distributing the pollen, aid greatly in the fertilization of the blossoms. Until Italian bees were introduced into the Mesilla valley eighteen years ago, fruit culture could not be made a success.—*Albuquerque, N. M., Democrat.*

BEEKEEPING AND FRUIT GROWING.

Why does not the fruit grower engage in beekeeping and add wealth to that which they already possess? Beekeeping is an industry the possibilities of which may be greatly enlarged by our fruit growers.

There is no reason why honey should not form a part of the daily food for the family and many pounds to sell besides.

The bee plays an important part in the fertilization of the fruit bloom, and this alone should be a great incentive for every orchardist to keep a good colony of bees. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose.

BEES AND HONEY.

Everybody is very busy in the honey line, and from the present outlook we will have a good crop of honey, perhaps eight or ten cars. The prices won't be quite so high as two years ago, on account of a big honey crop East. Still, California honey has made friends all over the East, and will always find a market, especially Acton honey, which is known to have no pepper tree blossoms, and has the advantage over the valley honey for the same reason as the fruit from the mountains. Where used and once known it will always sell. We hope everybody will try their best to put up only neat packages, for that is what will help build up a trade for Acton goods.—*Acton, Cal., Rooster, July 15, 1897.*

J. F. Boldon has a new scale for weighing the daily work of bees to show the amount of honey stored. On the 14th he tried it on a colony of Italian bees. That was a hot day and only $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of honey was gathered. On the 15th the record was $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, on the 16th $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 17th 3 pounds and 18th 4 pounds. This is of interest chiefly in showing the variation in work, as if bees were affected by weather or feelings just as human beings are.—*Tulare Register.*

The bee raisers of Mesa and Tempe last week shipped to eastern markets 150,000 pounds of honey, and on last Wednesday another 119,000 pounds was sent out. On Monday 60,000 pounds more will be shipped, making in less than two weeks 320,000 pounds of honey from the southside. This, at the low price of 4 cents, means an income of \$12,000. The railroad gave the low rate of \$1.10 per hundred.—*Mesa City (Ariz.) Free Press.*

From 250 stands of bees in the Santiago Canon Charles Baker has obtained nine and one-half tons of extracted honey and fourteen tons of honey in the comb.

The beemen in this neighborhood report an unusually good yield of sweetness. Mr. Levinson has already taken several tons of honey.—*Salinas, Cal., Index.*

E. DeBell shipped a car of honey to San Diego this week.—*Escondido Advocate.*

TOADS FOND OF BEES.

Hives of a Dunkirk Man Nearly Depopulated by the Creatures.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 24.—S. V. Hall, of 1067 Central avenue, has learned that toads like bees. "Every night," says Mr. Hall, "when I have gone out about sundown to shut the henhouse I have noticed a large toad sitting in front of one of my hives of bees, the one nearest the walk, and I was careful not to molest him, because I have always protected toads on my place on account of their usefulness in destroying troublesome insects. I have observed that for a few evenings Toad No. 1 had a companion, but until last night I never thought to investigate as to what food my toads fed on in that particular spot.

"I stopped to watch and I soon learned all about it. The hive, under which they burrowed in cool retirement in the daytime and in front of which they took up sentinel positions in the early evening, stood on the ground, with only a board between it and the sod. The board projected in front of the hive about three inches, so as to afford the bees a convenient place for alighting. While I watched the bees arriving home last night, heavily laden with honey, I saw those two toads shoot out their long, slim, slimy tongues and capture every bee.

"I did not wait to see them eat many before I killed them both. I dissected one and found his stomach full of bees, whole and others in various stages of digestion.

"I estimated that those winking, blinking toads had been devouring fifty or sixty a day. I had supposed that the honey-makers' stings would protect them from such a fate.

"The toads as gourmands certainly manifested an interesting intelligence in forsaking the garden, with its chance bugs, for this certain provision of choice tid-bits, but I failed to appreciate it."

BEES ARE PROFITABLE.

The Apiary One of the Most Promising Industries.

It has often been asserted that there is more money in bee culture in this valley for the amount of capital invested, than any other enterprise. We do not hesitate to say that there is five times as much. For instance, we will cite the experience of Barney Palm of this place, during the present season.

Last fall he started in with one stand of bees in a cracker box. Now he has eighty stands in the latest improved hives.

Last week he took from these about 1000 pounds of the finest flavored honey, which

will sell in Chicago in the comb at 14 cents per pound. Mr. Palm says that by fall he will take out at least 5000 pounds, which, deducting the freight will make his returns from the eighty stands for one season \$500.

One man can attend to 300 stands of bees if he has everything convenient for their care which will make his income each year nearly \$2000 with no outlay to speak of except his own labor.

This will more than equal the income from a well-tilled farm of eighty acres, which requires several men and teams, besides a great deal of farm machinery to run it.

Those who imagine that the bee business is a failure, will be able to obtain an object lesson in Mr. Palm's apiary. — *Safford, Ariz., Guardian.*

Charles Baker finished extracting last week. From 250 stands of bees he took 9½ tons of extracted honey and 1¼ tons of comb honey. S. Shrewsbury from 125 stands of bees has taken 8300 pounds of extracted honey. He expects to extract a few hundred pounds more, but it will be of little value except for bee food.—*Orange News.*

Mr. Prince, representing that well-known wholesale commission house of Johnson, Carvell & Co., of Los Angeles, was up this week looking after the honey interests of that firm. Their standing for honesty and square dealing is A1.—*Acton Rooster.*

A great portion of the honey produced in this section has been sold to a Riverside commission man for 7½@8 cents. It is estimated that there will be fully fifteen carloads of honey shipped from this station this season.—*Fallbrook Observer.*

A Mr. Dunn, a beeman of Fullerton, called at this office last week. He is negotiating for a bee ranch at Bonsall, and if he secures it, will move his family to Escondido to send his son to high school.—*Escondido Advocate.*

James A. Roberts, of Fresno, was, the latter part of last month, appointed as county bee inspector. The place is worth \$50 a month, and the appointment is made from month to month.

J. Lubis of Redlands, one of the largest honey producers of Southern California, was a guest of A. R. Graham on Monday.—*South Pasadena, Cal., Pasadena.*

E. DeBell & Co., shipped a carload of honey to San Diego and a carload of wheat to Olive the past week.—*Escondido Times.*

Editorial Comments.

AN HONEY OPENING.

This is just what we are all looking for, but strange to say this year of plenty it does not show up, and nothing but low prices, a quiet market and very slow sales stare us in the face. The causes of this would make enough to fill a book; therefore we will not touch upon them, but will make the statement: That the eastern market is bare, or practically so, and that while the eastern prices are much higher than the actual cost of shipping and commission east, there is no honey movement. Why is this? The writer is of the opinion that it is because there is no one directly interested in the marketing of the crop.

Our Mr. Bennett leaves on the 9th of August to attend the first annual convention of the new U. S. Bee-keepers' Union, which is held on the 24th. He makes a business trip as well, and expects to visit all the principal honey markets. He has been closely identified with the apiarian interest on the Pacific coast for several years, and will make everything connected with that industry a special object of investigation. If the quotations are found to be the same as there advertised, Bennett will make his affiliations for the handling of a goodly part of the California honey crop. He, more than any other man, is interested in seeing the maintenance of high honey prices. This is proven by his business connections. Mr. Bennett will take with him a line of samples, leaving a duplicate line at the factory to order from. The grading, testing, packing and loading on board the cars will be done at the factory.

The Bennett Bee Hive Company will buy outright; will issue credit checks to apply on goods for next year's use, or will make liberal advances where the pleasure of the customer is to consign his product to the company. This consignment, of course, would enable the producer to gain the best prices. Mr. Bennett expects to do business only on "Free on Board" car orders.

Our company will handle only the best grades of comb and extracted honey. The comb must be in new cases, well made and perfectly free from leak. The sections should be well cleaned and perfectly and tightly packed. The extracted will be handled in new cases and cans only; must be fairly well ripened and stand a gravity test. We will handle those grades only on which we can build a trade. As the time is very short, in which to make arrangements to get the honey back to Eastern

markets in season for the winter trade, we will ask all beekeepers who are not satisfied with their present system of marketing, and who wish to take advantage of our offer, to immediately communicate with us, stating the different grades of honey that they may have, the quantity of the grades, the style of package, the prices expected, the date or dates that it will be ready for shipment, and the method of settlement preferred, whether a cash transaction or a credit check for next year's goods, which will admit of a little advance price, or whether a consignment would be preferred. By giving this information immediately, we may be able to strike a honey opening, and thus relieve the great pressure on the home market.

The Bennett Bee Hive Company have a few thousand dollars invested in their business, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of bee supplies. They, expecting business from the beekeepers, will of necessity be compelled to treat their patrons more carefully than commission firms would think of doing and, being in good standing, will be a safe firm to place a trust in. It is the intention of Mr. Bennett, on his return from the East, to incorporate his company for \$50,000, with at least \$20,000 paid up; therefore, the Bennett company will be the strongest concern on this coast devoted to the beeman's interest.

UNRIPE HONEY TEMPTATION.

We have just heard of a San Diego man producing six tons of extracted honey without the use of an uncapping knife. That is, throwing the honey out before the cells have been capped. We find that so-called be men are using this method this season. This may make the business temporarily more profitable, for it is sometimes found that nearly twice the number of pounds of stuff can be produced over the perfectly ripe article. There is little difference in the price of ripe and unripe honey, for the buyers do not know the difference nor does the consumer, except that he soon tires of the unripe product, thus producing a permanent prejudice against the same, while the ripe article is continually making consumers. Bee-keepers all over our land should work unceasingly to keep such stuff off of the market, and to even keep it from being produced. The writer being a large consumer, has lately bought three different lots of honey, and only in the last lot has he been able to get something to satisfy his taste for honey. This lot came from one of our best producers, R. Wilkins. Not many consumers would be as alert as this to get what he wanted. Therefore it behoves us beekeepers to be on the alert against the production of any unripe honey. How can this be checked? I say easily

Let us all make ourselves a committee of one to have any person placed under arrest who shall make any attempt to sell, to trade or to dispose of any unripe honey or any nector unfit for market under the name or garb of pure honey.

Friends, let us henceforth exert ourselves in a better production, which will have an increasing demand. We have laws enough in this country; all that is wanted is some one to make use of them. Let each of us exert ourselves in building up a business, instead of driving it into the ground, as many of these water honey men are doing. Should any one carry out the above advice and become involved in any trouble, your editors will gladly lend assistance.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION NOTICE.

STA. B., TOLEDO, O., July 4, 1897.

Mr. Editor: Will you please say in the next issue of the PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL that the next annual convention of the United States Beekeepers' Union will be held in the main hall of Caton's Business College, corner of Main and Huron streets, in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of August 24th next, and closing on the afternoon of the 26th.

Papers are to be read by W. Z. Hutchinson, R. F. Holtermann, E. Whitcomb, Hon. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. L. Aarrison, R. C. Aikin, G. M. Doolittle, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Hon. Eugene Secor, Geo. W. Brodbeck, M. B. Holmes, A. E. Manum, E. Kretchmer and P. H. Elwood; to which will be added the president's address, and perhaps the general manager and secretary may have something of interest to present.

The programs are now printed and in the hands of the secretary. There are six beekeepers' songs, with music, in the program, and abundance of time is allotted to the discussion of all papers, and for the asking and answering of questions.

Any one not a member of the Union can have a program sent them by mail on receipt of five cents in postage stamps, by the secretary.

Several of our well-known beekeepers, such as A. I. Root, Dr. Miller, S. T. Pettit and others who are not on the program, will be present to help make the convention interesting and instructive.

It is probable that suggestions will be made at this convention in the line of so amending the constitution of the Union as to remove its objectionable features and add such other provisions as may seem desirable, and suggestions in this line by those not able to be at the convention can be sent to the secretary, to be brought before it. Some suggestions have already been re-

ceived by the secretary, and others have been made in the bee papers.

Those going to the convention should buy round-trip tickets to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment (not to the United States Beekeepers' Convention), which meets at Buffalo during the last week of August. The G. A. R. have secured a rate of one cent a mile each way in the territory of the Central Passenger Committee, which is included by Toronto, Can., thence on a line to Port Huron, Mich., all of the Southern peninsula of Michigan; Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburg, Pa. The Western Passenger Association and the Grand Trunk Line Association make a rate of one fare for the round trip in their territory to places in the Central Passenger Association, from which points the fare will be one cent a mile each way, but tickets must be purchased to Buffalo from the starting point. Enquire of your ticket or station agent in all territory outside of the above-named for rates and the time the tickets are good for, for I have been unable to learn the rates in such territory, but presume it will be the same as that of the Western Passenger and the Trunk Line Association; but be sure to enquire of your ticket agent as above suggested.

In the Central Passenger and Trunk Line territory, tickets will be good going on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and if vised at Buffalo will be good returning for thirty days.

Mr. O. L. Herhiser, of Buffalo, has charge of arrangements at Buffalo, and will attend to the matter of hotel rates. He writes: "I purpose obtaining accommodations in private families for all beekeepers who prefer such to hotels." Members of the Union can learn in regard to hotel rates by applying to the secretary at the place of meeting. If known in time, hotel rates will be given in the bee periodicals.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

FRIEND BENNETT.—The within may not suit our friend Martin nor the Madenia people. But it is time that *we* California beekeepers realize that our best interests are not those of the Eastern beekeepers, and as "self-preservation is the first law of nature," we must strike for our own interests and not wait for Gleanings to show us how we can reduce the cost of production and advance the price of what we produce. Root is too pre-occupied with his innumerable "cures" to get around to it. Ernest is O. K., but is dominated by that prince of egotists, Miller. Can't you get Prof. Cook to write for you? Here's my wife with a glass of cool lemonade, thermometer 107° F., so so-long. E. H. SCHAEFFLE.

Answers to Questions.

1. Why are queens rejected this year?
2. Why is queenlessness more common than usual? 3. Dividing; how may it be done profitably, at the same time keeping down a surplus of brood-rearing? B. H. W.

1. I do not know, nor do I see why they should be. I have had no trouble of that kind this year, and have introduced many queens this season. Have only lost three queens this year. The cause of getting them killed was through carelessness on my part. If a swarm is in proper condition to receive a queen, and the queen is introduced proper, there will be no danger of the queen being rejected by the bees. I have noticed a number of beginners, when they have introduced a queen to a queenless colony, frequently open the hive in order to see the new queen, and notice how the bees take to her. This should be avoided, as the bees will get annoyed by the frequent disturbance, imagine it to be the queen's fault, and will often ball or kill the queen, even after they have received her. It is advisable not to tinker with a colony of bees any more than is absolutely necessary.

2. This may be attributed to the season. As the season for this county opened very promising, many bee-keepers worked their aparies. Again, the season being a good one, caused the bees to swarm, many queens being lost or killed. Many queens are killed by manipulation of the frames—a large per cent. of them. I do not see why queenlessness should be more common than usual, unless attributed to the above cause. Again, many queens are lost through carelessness and negligence of the apiarist.

3. Dividing may be done profitably in spring; then you have the whole season before you to build up and draw combs, and you will not have a surplus of brood. While in the fall I do not believe it profitable, and the bees will have a surplus of brood, and to check brood-raising would be detrimental to the colony, consequently the bees would be short of stores for the winter season, and would require feeding. Brood-rearing may be checked by caging the queen, as is practiced by some apiarists during the honey flow, in order to prevent swarming, but there is considerable work attached to this. If you desire to divide for increase, better do so in the spring. For increase, I would prefer natural swarm-

ing to fall dividing. Natural swarming during the honey flow is a profitable way to increase.

S. BRAUTIGAM,
Apiarist Bennett Bee-Hive Co.

* * *

THEBE, Inyo Co., Cal., July 26, '97.
B. S. K. Bennett, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR.—Would you please get some beekeepers who have had experience in *windy* portions of this coast to answer the following question, and let me know through your journal or otherwise. How far will bees fly in *windy* portions of the Pacific coast and do well gathering surplus honey? etc. Will they gather as much honey if they have to fly from two to four miles as they would if they only had to fly half that distance?

Would be glad to get answers from as many beekeepers as possible. I want to see the difference in opinion on those questions. Bees are doing pretty well here this season. I am, Yours truly,

NICHOLAS SPARGO.

[Friends, please accommodate the editor with your experiences; send it to this office for publication.—ED.]

BEES AND HONEY.

It is stated that there will be shipped from the Salt river valley this year over 800,000 pounds of honey produced in that section, this seems almost incredible, when it is known that twenty years ago there was not a honey bee in this territory, and the myriads of swarms now doing business in every section of Arizona, and all the product of two swarms brought from San Diego in 1877. The mountains are also said to be swarming with these little workers. Caves, trees and betimes the catclaw bush are utilized as the home of these factors of civilization. In the valleys where alfalfa is not produced the mesquite, catclaw and the various species of the cacti furnish abundance of sweet liquid for honey making, so that beekeeping is quite a profitable industry in all sections of the territory. It is estimated that Pima county has two or three thousand swarms. If this industry was developed to its highest profitable limit in this section there ought to be ten or fifteen thousand stands. Mountain and mesquite forests could be utilized, as well as the agricultural spots in our valleys. If properly cared for there is much profit in the bee industry.—*Tucson, Ariz., Star.*

Putting coal-tar on the bottoms of hives will effectually preserve them from rotting. Putting it on hot it soaks into the wood and keeps dampness from the hive.

Condensed Review of Bee Journals.

(Reviewing the *American Bee Journal*.)

Extracted Honey; Treatment of Unripe Honey.—By C. P. Dadant, pp. 401.

The capping of honey does not mean that the honey is sufficiently ripe. Mr. Dadant claims to have seen honey work or ferment in such a way as to burst the capping of the cone. This happens more especially in hot and damp summers. Usually honey may be considered sufficiently ripened when it has been in the hive for a week or more. Honey that shakes out of the comb very rapidly, or even drips out if the comb is upturned, should not be extracted, unless it is afterwards artificially ripened, which may be done by keeping the honey in open vessels, after extracting in a warm or dry room. If a bee is able to empty its honey sack when coming home, its wax producing organs are not so occupied as when it has to remain for hours before a spot may be found in which to store the booty; therefore, the bees must have room.

* * *

Foul Brood, Pickled Brood, or New Disease.—By E. S. Lovesy, pp. 419.

The new disease made its first appearance here last spring. The usual theory advanced as to its cause, or origin, is to the backward spring. Cold and dampness causes chill brood, which, once started, spread very rapidly from one colony to another, and is often found in strong, healthy colonies, that were never troubled with chill brood. The disease is certainly contagious, and spreads even faster than foul brood. The larvae dies in the cell usually after they are full grown, then gradually shrivel up, and when about the size of a common house fly the bees pick them out of the hive. The larvae can be taken out of the cell whole, which cannot be done with foul brood. Mr. Lovesy claims that a simple sprinkling of salt is one of the best remedies for this and other bee diseases. Sprinkle fine dry salt over the colonies of bees and brood, and repeat said application for two weeks until cured. One or two hands full of salt over each colony is sufficient each dressing. This salt treatment has been found beneficial in holding in check the spread of foul brood.

* * *

Starved Brood; How to Prevent It.—By Wm. M'Evoy, pp. 435.

Short stores and unfavorable weather at times will cause the bees in many colonies

to use up all the unsealed honey at such time, in feeding the larvae. The bees, though, will not uncap the old sealed honey fast enough to keep pace with the amount of larvae on hand that require feeding just then. Soon after that, dead brood in all stages will be found. Uncapping some of the sealed stores, *in the evening*, or the feeding at such times so as to furnish the bees with plenty of unsealed honey in the brood nest, will put things in order. There is a difference in the progeny of queens. Some are good feeders of larvae at all times, while others are very poor, except in times of honey flow. Therefore, 'tis policy to do away with all queens whose bees are not good feeders of larvae, and put in young ones from colonies that are.

* * *

Some Beekeeping Errors Corrected.—By C. B. Bankston, pp. 435.

Laying queens will fight to a finish whenever an opportunity is presented. Rearing queens from two or three days' larvae, Mr. Bankston says, "My experience teaches that good queens can be reared from two to ten-hours' old larvae." Five banded queens matched to a black drone will not produce three banded workers, but workers that will be at least one-third black.

* * *

Queens Passing Through Bee-Zinc.—A laying queen can pass through in a space that she could when a virgin: impregnation does not enlarge any part of her except the abdomen, and space which will admit the thorax is sufficiently large for the whole queen to pass through.

* * *

Pure Drones From Miss mated Queens.—A miss-mated queen will not produce pure drones as to the mother stock, but when Italian queens are mated to black drones they will produce some black drones, which is sufficient proof that they get some of the black blood of the father.

* * *

Building Up a Reputation of Honey.—By G. M. DOOLITTLE, page 436.

Marketing honey.—The writer recommends the print or stamp of the name and address on every case, section or can of really fine honey. While all inferior honey such marks are left off so that none but the best bear the producer's name, thus there is a reputation given year by year which is growing constantly for the producer's benefit. Mr. Doolittle tells of a honey dealer who started in this way and by these little advertisements he gained for himself every year a large range of customers. In a short time these dealers handled honey by the tons where they handled it by the 10 lbs. when he began. In putting up comb honey, after the sections are all in the ship-

ping cases and before the cover was on, it took only a moment of time to stamp on the section in the case, thus letting the consumer know by whom such honey was produced. While the commission merchants receive all the credit with the retailer, nevertheless perchance such retailer desired to deal direct with the producer. By this method Mr. Doolittle got many letters from different parts of the country reading something like this: "I purchased of Mr. So and So a splendid article of honey bearing your name and it gives the best of satisfaction. For how much could you send me—cases of such honey; and from these little kinks the writer had many inquiries, after his honey was all disposed of, which gave him a leverage in disposing of the next year's crop.

REVIEW OF GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.

The Advantage of Narrow Bottom-Bars.

—By O. O. POPPLETON, page 517.

Combs that are not built down to the bottom bar cause space to be left between the comb and the bottom bar, which space causes more trouble in brushing the bees out, than when narrow bars are used. This of course applies to the production of extracted honey much more than when working for comb. Theoretically, end bars of frames should always hang in the hive a bee space away from the sides of the hive, and never be fastened by the bees to the hive's sides, but practically the writer never saw that condition. Frames will sometimes get a little out of true; the sides may get a trifle warped, or something else not just right will diminish bee space, and the bees will fasten frame and hive together with a mass of propolis. There are several ways in use for remedying this. I do it with my narrow bottom bars which are about 3-16 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, a trifle longer than the made-up frame is long, with ends sharpened. These are not nailed on the bottom of the end-bars, but inserted in the kerf sawed in the lower ends of the bars, and allowed to project enough beyond the bars, to keep them a proper distance from the sides of the hive. The use of these projecting bottom bars enable one to handle frames more rapidly than otherwise. Editor Root's foot-note to this article states that many of their frames in use have $\frac{3}{8}$ square bottom bars. After a protest from customers a compromise was reached in the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide-bottom bar, instead of $\frac{7}{8}$ as formerly. The only objection that can be named against the use of narrow bars is that the bees will sometimes build the comb clear past the bar, and attach it to the frame below. This occurs only where the hives are tiered up. In looking at some beautiful

solid comb built clear to the bottom bars which were $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square; in only a few cases were the combs built down to the bottom bars, when $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. I am half inclined to believe that our customers did not know what they wanted.

* * *

Lard Cans for Extracting Honey Especially for the Colorado Market.—By Mrs. A. J. BARBER.

The uniform package and trademark system is, no doubt, a good one, and I hope to see it carried out, but I want to enter a protest against the soldered cans. To begin with I do not see the necessity for sealing at all. Colorado honey granulates so quickly that it is safe for any length of time in closely fitting covers. These cans are very cheap, and as they can be nested so as to take up little room, come through at low freight rates. The honey is supposed to granulate before shipping, and the consumers are then to be taught that this is a test of the honey's purity. A neat label on each package, stating the fact and giving directions for liquefying, will soon do the business. The cans can be gotten at almost any wholesale hardware house in size either 3 or 5 lbs. The 5-lb. size holds 7½ lbs. of honey; the 3-lb. size 5 lbs. Editor Root's foot-note to this article favors the soldered can, stating that the standard fruit can package soldered tight will go safely whether candied or not. Honey put up in these cans can be shipped immediately, but honey put up in nested pails will have to wait until it has candied before it is ready for market.

* * *

THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

Factors Influencing the Cause of Swarming.—By AL. A. ASPINWALL.

The first or prime cause of swarming is BEES. As Mr. Quinby gave it, all of the factors may be present, but without a crowded condition, no swarms will be forthcoming. Of all the adjunct requisites, a honey yield is the strongest factor, and with the natural increase of maturing bees, which tends to a crowded condition, a large brood is usually present.

Still, with a crowded condition, although the flowers may yield no nectar, swarms will occasionally issue, which is evidence that an abundance of bees constitutes the strongest of prime factors. A crowded condition renders their abode somewhat untenable, and it also interferes with the duties of the queen.

It is a well known fact that temperature is an important factor in influencing the swarming impulse. A number of colonies located in a pent-up atmosphere, subject to the burning rays of the sun, will swarm much sooner than a like number equally strong, but protected by shade.



CHAPTER IX.

Morning dawns, the Spanish are active upon the walls and soon attract the attention of the Cubans, who fire upon all who appear. The volley of fire that comes from the Cuban ranks is such as to thoroughly arouse and intimidate the Spanish, for they do not again appear upon the walls for over an hour, which time gives Basil's men a chance to throw nearly 100 hives apiece, with their bastillines, into the city. Now the Cubans discover a perfect line of fire from the top of the walls—many of Basil's men are killed outright; Basil's horse is shot from under him—but the Spanish only have time to repeat the first fire once, when a perfect volley of Cuban lead scores the city walls. Basil now gets another horse and rides among his men, telling them to throw their hives in every nook and corner, that is, not to throw them into the same place a number of times. About noon, when nearly all of the hives had been thrown into the city, the gates opened, and the Spanish come pouring forth, and a heavy firing is opened upon them from the Cubans, but the poor Spaniards raise a white flag of truce, the firing is stopped, the Spanish surrender unconditionally to the Cubans, for the bees have won the fight and the day, and liberty for the Cubans.

Basil's work is not yet all done, for now he must gather up the broken hives of bees and clean up the city for the vast number of people that are simply camping on the outside of the city, and living off the scant rations of the Cubans, must be found food and shelter. It now being only about one o'clock in the afternoon, Basil directs his force of bee men to go through the city and gather up the bees, combs and parts of hives, ready for transferring into new hives. He, himself makes inquiry, and finds that there are a lot of empty hives in a store house in the city, close to one of the

side gates. The teamsters are ordered to haul these hives to the different gates of the city, so that they are accessible to the bee men. All the Spanish arms have been left scattered promiscuously about the city, these are gathered up first, and are taken special care of, by the Cubans, on the receipt of them at the gates. The bees are cleaned up out of the streets before dark, and are effectually run into their various hives, though there are considerable lost. Many remain in the air, these being very angry, the men find that they must keep their veils very tight, and must replenish their smokers often in their work. They find many men along the road side who have been stung to death. On coming upon a building that seemed to be the headquarters of the officials of the city, the men find several hives scattered at the entrance, and it looks as though magnetic attraction had drawn them there, for there are more in this one place than there are in any other part of the city. Here the bees are awfully wild, and the men are almost obliged to keep their hands in their pockets, for the smoke that they carry does not seem to effect the bees. Upon entering the building, just inside of the hallway, are found a number of dead bodies of men dressed in official uniforms. One of these, who is most gorgeously attired, is recognized as General Wyler. The Cuban bee men give utterance to a joyous cry, and the man in charge gives orders for one of his men to take the intelligence to Lieutenant Basil.

It is several days before the city is cleaned up, as the bees, being almost altogether queenless, are hard to manage and harder still to get into hives. With a great deal of work and perseverance they were finally driven into the hives in a fashion. A queen breeder is found on the lower edge of the island, and the colonies after being taken out of the city are requeened.

The city of Havana is now turned over to the Cubans, by those of the city officials

who are left, and Basil is made Mayor of the city.

After several days, matters quieted down in the city, and a Spanish gun-boat took aboard those of the Spanish soldiers who wished to return home, and drew anchor and steamed out on her journey for the mother country.

In about a week after the siege of Havana, an American ship puts into port, which is to leave for the Pacific Coast the next evening. Basil arranges his affairs and prepares himself for the journey home.

Next morning, in making his way down to the landing, along side of which is the American merchant vessel, Basil finds that there are quite a number of Americans and others on board who are to take passage on the vessel with him, and he remarks aloud, "Surely I will not have the lonesome trip around Cape Horn that I expected."

Basil pays his regards, good wishes and farewells to his friends at the landing. On arriving upon the deck of the steamer he finds that there are a few ladies that have taken passage for Pacific ports, and he really has the right to imagine a delightful trip with companions that he least expected, and the trip cannot seem long, though he feels that it will be many days before any Pacific ports are touched.

A very few minutes after Basil's arrival on board, the moorings are unfastened and without any occurrence of note, the steamer is started on its journey.

The second day out at sea, Basil is walking along the upper deck, when he spies a young lady seated in one of the large ship-chairs, whom he thinks he knows, "But for the life of me, I cannot recall her name," he remarks. Not feeling brave enough to introduce himself to one he is not sure of having met, he walks close by her, and although they look each other in the face the young lady does not make a sign of recognition. Basil forthwith goes to the captain and upon inquiry, learns that she is Miss Daisy Milford, of Los Angeles, who has been for some time visiting American relatives who live near Havana. Basil asks the captain, as a joke, to introduce him to Miss Milford, and the captain seems glad to comply. As the captain and Basil approach, our young lady shows a faint sign of recognizing Mr. Bayton, but the look quickly disappears and is changed to one of seemingly great surprise as the captain says: "Allow me, Miss Milford, my friend, Basil C. Bayton, mayor of Havana."

"Basil Bayton! Why I would never have thought it, so changed is he. Captain, I have met Mr. Bayton before. We are really old friends. Mayor of Havana, did you say, captain? How so?"

"Mr. Bayton will explain all to you, Miss Milford. I am afraid the explanation of

the title will be tedious, but not devoid of interest, so I will leave Mr. Bayton to tell the story in his own romantic way."

CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.

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 | |
|---|------------------------|-------|
| 10 No. 3, 1½-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 15-inch Dunham Foundation Mill (not new)..... | | 20 00 |
| 1 12-inch Root Foundation Mill (used some)..... | | 25 00 |
| 2 Novice Honey Extractors (take 12-inch frame)..... | | 8 00 |
| 1 Dipping Tank (screened)..... | | 2 00 |
| 2 Dadant Uncapping Cans (Root's make, new)..... | | 7 00 |
| 3 4-frame Reversible Extractors (12-inch basket)..... | | 24 00 |
| 4 Root, 1½-story, 8-frame Hives..... | | 1 00 |

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

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE CO.

Beekeepers in Lodi are complaining that the unusual hot weather is working havoc with bees and honey. The honey is all melting and smothering the bees. To remedy this state of affairs it is the practice of apiarists to raise the front of the hive with small blocks to give a better circulation of air. If the hives are on benches they may be shoved back an inch or two off of the bench, and that accomplishes the same purpose. Others tack a board on top letting it project about eighteen inches in front, forming a kind of porch for the hive. Either of the foregoing will afford relief.

BIG YIELD.

J. C. Kubias writes June 15 that he has 13½ tons extracted honey to date from 152 colonies of bees spring count, and 117 new new swarms all in working order. Who can beat this to date.

[We heard of 350 lbs. and 400 lbs. extracted honey average in apiaries in Riverside and San Diego counties. Seems to be a spotted good year.—Ed.]

The crop prospect for honey still remains flattering. Bees have done better up to this time than ever before. Two thousand eight hundred shipping cases and 130,000 sections was a recent shipment, and hundreds of pounds of foundation is being turned out by a local mill.—*Acton, Cal., Rooster, July 15th.*

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.

| | No. sheets | | Size. to the lb. | | |
|---|------------|----|------------------|---------|---------|
| | 6 | 7 | per lb. | 10 lbs. | 25 lbs. |
| Heavy Brood, .7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 6 | 7 | \$0 50 | \$0 40 | \$0 35 |
| Medium, " | 7 | 8 | 50 | 42 | 37 |
| Light, " | 8 | 9 | 55 | 45 | 40 |
| Thin, surplus, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 21 | 22 | 55 | 45 | 42 |
| Ex. Thin, surplus " | 28 | 29 | 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, | per lb.... | \$0 12 | \$0 10 | \$0 09 |
| 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 railway or boat, by direct routes in Southern California, in lots of 75 lbs. or more, or with other goods.

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

THE BENNETT BEE HIVE COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



HONEY "FIXINS."

| | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 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, 8½ 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. | |
| Parker Foundation Fastener | 25c. | Roller, 20c. | |

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