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## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Vol. 1, No. 8 September 15, 1901**

Boulder, Colorado: The Peoples' Publishing Co., H.C. Morehouse,  
September 15, 1901

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*The & Rocky  
Mountain.....  
Bee Journal.*

*Volume 1.*

*SEPTEMBER,*

*1—9—0—1.*

*Boulder, Colo.*

*Number 9*

*By The Peoples' Publishing Co.  
H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Mgr.*

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# The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

*For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.*

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1901.

NO. 8.

## ***The Future of the Rocky Mountains and the Honey Bee.***

***By W. P. Collins, Boulder, Colorado.***

My friends and foes alike will be very likely to pronounce me a visionary, if not a visionary fool, when they have finished reading this article; but let them think what they will, it will take the future and the development of our country in general to demonstrate whether or not I am right or wrong.

I believe that the rugged rocky mountains, whose surface is now a barren waste, or nearly so, will some day yield untold wealth in the shape of honey, and the only question that the reader can ask is, "From what source will the rugged rocks secrete their nectar?"

"I peeped into the future far as the human eye could see, caught a vision of the world and all the wonder there would be; till the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled, in the parliament of man, the federation of the world"—and long before that time, which I believe the poet saw as plainly as we see a coming thunder storm, man will have sown the rough and rugged mountains with sweet clover, and will have made their now barren slopes to have blossomed like the rose, and every fall will pour a stream of honey down those granite-walled canons like unto the stream of water that now flows out of them in the spring time, flooding the valleys with sweet, until every laborer may have his table laden with it to his heart's content.

But me thinks I hear a howl going up

from the frugal farmer at the thought of sowing the mountains with sweet clover seed. To him I will say that sweet clover is to the farmer just what foul brood is to the beekeeper, a menace and at the same time a blessing. All these pests are but the means that the great motive power of the universe used to show the world which is the fittest to survive. The thrifty farmer will survive anyway, and the thriftless will sink; it is ever so. And what is more the thrifty farmer has got to fight the sweet clover whether it is sown for bee feed or not, for our prairies are already covered with it and nothing but eternal vigilance will be the price that will free them from it.

Sept. 6, 1901.

[A unique idea, indeed, whether it possesses any elements of utility or not. Sweet clover has an excellent reputation for thriving where nothing else will grow, and it doubtless would grow in the mountains, as more moisture falls there than on the plains. To complete the picture we have only to imagine the myriad of cattle that would feed and fatten on the ten thousand clover clad hills of the Rockies! A thrilling picture, indeed, and who is skeptical enough to say that the utilitarian demands of some future age will not bring its realization? We take issue with the assertion that sweet clover is a pest to the farmer. Properly treated, it is not. It fills up the waste places, crowding out the sun-flower, wild lettuce, resin weed and others of like character, affording a rich, succulent, nitrogenous food that horses, cattle and hogs are very fond of (when they once get a taste of it,) and its blossoms se

crete a nectar that is second only in quality and flavor to alfalfa. Can it be proper to call such a plant a pest? The average farmer regards it as a pest because he has not learned to utilize its value, but—"There is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so," and this tells the whole story in regard to sweet clover.—ED.]



***A Good Word for the Bees of  
Our Forefathers. ✿✿✿✿✿✿✿✿***

***By A. E. Willcutt, So'th'mpt'n, Mass.***

I wish to say a few words about black bees. It is my belief that had the black bees received the same attention as the foreign ones, we might today have black bees equal (if not superior) to any of the light colored races. The only thing that has been done for the blacks, is the great effort which has been made to exterminate them. I am not writing wholly from theory, for I have in my yard what I call a "superior strain" of black bees, and they have surpassed all the others as honey-gatherers, and I have queens from some of the most noted breeders. It was my intention to Italianize all my black bees, but after close observation I concluded to give these black fellows an opportunity to "show up." The result is about two to one in favor of the blacks.

I have Italian bees in my yard with a tongue-reach of 19-100 inches, according to E. R. Root's plan of measuring bees tongues, and the blacks have a tongue reach of only 16-100 inches, yet they have beaten the longer tongued ones as honey gatherers. I mention this to show that bees may have long tongues and not excell as honey-gatherers, yet I think this is an exception and not the general rule. I have noticed that these Italians are small, not nearly as large as the blacks. This, in my opinion, is the rea-

son why they have not proved better honey-gatherers. It is a wellknown fact that a large sack will hold more than a small one, and why should not a large bee have a larger honey sack than a small bee. I have also noticed that the black bees were at work earlier in the morning, and later at night than the others. The black bees which I have been telling about were bought of a box-hive man and one who believes in the "survival of the fittest."



***"Luck" in Beekeeping.***

Out here in the country there has been music all summer long, from early morning till night; music which has not been made by the frogs or birds. It has been the hum, hum, hum, of the busy, enterprising bees. The beekeeper's wife, in the midst of her house cleaning, sewing or getting dinner, has often paused to listen to the melodious strain, and intent on the rapidly filling section boxes forgets to frown and scold as much as usual when things go wrong in these matters, often wondering, perhaps, whether her husband will have any "luck" with the bees this year, as she sees visions of new buggies, new furniture, new carpets, new dresses etc., as they play "hide and seek" in her thoughts.

"Yes, luck! that is the mystic charm we hear so much about in connection with beekeeping by those who have just entered into it, and often by the old foggy beekeeper who has been in the business for years. Queer thought! There is not any more luck following the beekeeping industry than there is in the grocery business or the carpenter's trade. It means simply what ability you have for that line, how much energy you put into it, how much time you devote to it, how enthusiastic you are over it, how many of the little kinks you study into, and what knowledge along that line you have or can acquire, and how you apply that knowledge. At least, that is the way I



look at it after being in the beekeeping industry for nearly thirty-three years. Luck depends on systematic, persevering care and attention. If your bees are left to care for themselves, with an occasional oversight when you have no other pressing work or the hammock ceases to be enjoyable to you, then I venture to say that you will have the usual "bad luck" we hear so much about. Again, give them the care they need, and that regularly and in the right time, the same as you would your pig, that pig which you expected to make outweigh your neighbors which was born in the same litter, and my word for it, and the flowers secreting honey, you'll have luck that will make your neighbors open their eyes. You cannot expect to have it unless you work for it, for hives open at the top during winter and spring, no thoughts for work about securing a multitude of bees in time for the blooming harvest, no preparation for surplus honey before it comes, and no inspiration in your heart which makes the tips of your fingers itch to be doing something all the while to make the bees prosper in your hands, all tend to make the time near at hand when your neighbors will say, "I told you that A. would never have any luck with bees." Undoubtedly this is where many a beginner has made his mistake; he relied too much on that magic word, luck.

If you have entered into beekeeping and find yourself too busy to properly attend to them, turn the bee business over to some member of the family who will give it the time, study and attention required for success in any line, and your luck will be assured. See the bees often, keep their hives warm, dry and comfortable during winter and spring, know just when the flowers bloom which give the surplus honey in your locality, work to secure the maximum amount of bees just in time for that bloom, put on the surplus arrangement at the very beginning of that bloom, and take off the surplus at the ending of the same, when the

honey in the sections is snow white, so it will captivate every eye which is placed upon it, get it off to market at the right time and in the most marketable shape, and then properly prepare the bees for winter again, and you'll have no further cause to depend on the word "luck."—G. M. Doolittle in American Bee-Keeper.



### *Some Wastes in Beekeeping— Utility of Fertilizing Boxes.✿✿*

*By "Swarthmore," Swarthmore, Pa*

What I am about to write will doubtless provoke smiles from many quarters, but what matter? If one has the courage of his convictions, why should he not state his views, fearlessly, regardless of smiles?

I believe we are wasteful in our methods; not deliberately so, but in the same blind way that our forefathers were wasteful when they put to the sulphur pit their bees to harvest the honey crop. Like the bees, the beekeepers are also creatures of habit—they refrain from leaving the line of flight (the beaten path) and progress is hindered. As a class we are apt to be too severe in our criticism of new departures, almost to cruelty. Real brilliant moves have been frequently "pinched in the bud" by an avalanche of cold criticism and sarcastic comment. A case in point of recent date, was the self-hiving or automatic swarm-catching devices. The Lord has made the queen large enough to be sifted from the bees. Without their queen, bees will invariably return.

Thus far we have harnessed the principle, but like the lot of poor, hard-of-understanding mortals that we are, we give the riddle up, and settle back comfortably into the old, wasteful, brimstone methods of bygone days, and Dame Nature still cries and has been crying out for years: "Why do you not take advantage of the



principles I have made so plain to you and thus save yourselves loss?"—Loss in peace of mind—loss in material. And again:—

Thousands of queens from desirable stock go to waste every year simply because we lack the gumption to save them and put them to use. A swarming or a superseding colony will build perhaps, a dozen or more of the finest queen cells, but the first to hatch destroys them all, and we like idiots, permit this wholesale murder. Who knows but what it may be the weakling that hatched first, or that it is not the fittest that are destroyed while yet unborn?

Let us not be cruel in our criticism of new devices or new departures. On the contrary, we should be kind, just and helpful, one to another.

If any have new ideas, let them present them, and with the help of the fraternity mayhap perfect them. Lasting benefits are thus derived and progress moves on a pace. It is miserly to lock in one's self, to die, a helpful thought! You know thought goes on and on, while the brain that develops it soon withers.

Bless our dear old Father Langstroth! a man who lived 50 years ahead of his time! We are today enjoying the benefits of his freely given thought. Long life to the crowned heads in apiculture of latter days, and all hale the advent of another and yet another young master! If we do not happen to be one of these let us not chafe. Scoff not at the words of a stripling, but give ear and listen and possibly learn. If he has earned it should we not confer upon any man his degree?

In the dispensation and preservation of advanced thought, do we fully realize the tremendous value of our publications, both periodical and in book form? Is it too broad a statement, should I say that without our journals, the art would be lost?

The argument in favor of fertilizing attachments is pretty strong when one

realizes what they are actually capable of accomplishing, even in the hands of a novice. Take, for instance, any two or three frame nucleus of ordinary strength and attach to their hive four, six or even twelve fertilizing boxes, arranged for inside attachment. Give each box a cell and note the result. Instead of going to that hive ten days later for a single queen one will find a number of fine laying queens to cage. The loss with us has never been more than 20 per cent. Therefore with the same bees, same hive, same work, same everything, excepting the cost of the attachments, one is enabled to fill an order for a half dozen queens instead of for one. In the Swarthmore yards they draw up a stool and sit at a hive in the shade and cage a dozen or more laying queens all from one hive, without moving about in the sun or stooping at all. Then, again, a hive containing all the way from six to 24 laying queens will take care of itself without feeding, without robbing—practically without any attention whatever, outside of supplying cells, when queens have been taken away.

Queens may be left in the boxes from May to November without harm for they are extremely happy all in one colony—Furthermore one has the advantage of quickly finding a queen in a fertilizing box where it sometimes takes several minutes to look her up on a number of large combs—in fact, the advantage of small nuclei is given without any of their disadvantages—among them being swarming out, dwindling, feeding, etc.

Queens mate promptly from fertilizing boxes attached to hives, for each box is possessed of the vim of the entire colony. There is no making up of nuclei or breaking up of full colonies. The bees are kept together and will store a surplus in a good season, just as they would have done had no boxes been attached.

Sept. 5, 1901.



Note our clubbing offers this month.

***Nature Abhors Inbreeding.***

In the June Review I find two very interesting articles on inbreeding, one by Frederick B. Simpson, and the other by Arthur C. Miller. These two articles are rather contradictory, and the experience and observation of Mr. Simpson so outweigh the teachings and theory of Mr. Miller, that further argument against inbreeding would seem unnecessary. I cannot agree with Mr. Miller when he takes exception to the one who said: "avoid in and inbreeding which nature so abhors." It certainly does not take a close observer to see that nature does abhor in and inbreeding; for we have instances about us almost daily, which go to prove, that the intention of nature is to cross fertilize. I can not think of one instance where nature seems to indicate inbreeding.

Is it not a fact that, in olden times, and probably in certain parts of the world not so long ago, when intermarrying was practiced in order to retain kingdoms, estates and fortunes, that the offspring from such inter-marriages soon became degenerated in size, vigor, mentality, and finally became sterile?

If nature had intended that bees should inbreed, would she not have so arranged it that the queen would mate within the hive, instead of compelling her to fly out and take her chance among the enemies that lie in wait for her? On every hand we see that nature intends, as far as possible, to avoid inbreeding. Only where man has interfered do we find instances to the contrary; and this is the fault of man not of nature.

Among wild fowls, and in nearly all the animal kingdom, we see each brood, when or before, they have reached maturity, commingle with other broods; so that when the mating time arrives, the following season, each individual is likely to select a mate not akin, instead of one from the same brood to which it belongs.

In the vegetable kingdom, nature's abhorrence of inbreeding is equally appa-

rent. In the first place, she has provided the wind, the bees, and various other insects, to carry the pollen from plant to plant and from flower to flower. Not satisfied with this, she has gone further, and provided various ingenious means whereby the seeds of many plants and trees are carried long distances from the parent plant, so that when they germinate, and finally become trees or plants, they may be among others not akin. This is probably not nature's chief aim in thus providing means of transportation for certain seeds, but we have no reason to doubt that it is one of the original designs.

Mr. Miller says: "The greatest families among cattle, horses, and sheep have been closely inbred. Some of the famous families sprang from but one male and two or three females, and never had any other blood introduced in over fifty years."

Mr. Simpson says: "A mare so bred that her offspring had but one grand sire, has uniformly given under sized animals of too fine bone and of no great merit in any respect, although both parents were individually excellent.

A stallion that had but one grandsire, and whose grand dams were half sisters, was quite a fair individual, but not possessing any great amount of speed, or exceptionally good gait, although apparently physically in perfect health. On examination he was found to secrete not over ten per cent. of the number of spermatozoa that an average horse did; and it was found that, compared with his chances, he produced not over five per cent. as many offspring as the average horse."

I can not see the great inducements that inbreeding has to offer to queen rearers or their customers; and, from the present light we have on the subject, it seems safe to let the statement stand that, nature abhors inbreeding. Many great improvements have been achieved by assisting nature, few by opposing her,



hence it would seem most wise for queen rearers to work in harmony with her. Let the scientific queen breeders produce a superior strain by inbreeding and the beekeepers will soon see and appreciate their efforts.—S. E. Miller, in *Bee-Keepers' Review*.

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## ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL

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Unofficial organ of every Beekeeper west of the 95th meridian.

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A GOOD way to stop a severe case of robbing is to turn the hose (if you have one) on the entire apiary, especially the hives of the marauding bees.



THE new home of the Beekeepers' Review, together with some glimpses of the interior of the Review office, are the subjects of some excellent illustrations in the August issue of that journal. Our good friend Hutchinson is to be congratulated upon having such congenial environments for the play of his editorial genius.



### FALL TREATMENT FOR FOUL BROOD.

One thing demonstrated by the past season's experience in fighting foul brood is the inadequacy of one bee inspector (if he has private bee interests) to thoroughly cover an entire county. The work done

in the county under our immediate observation has been very thorough in spots, and much substantial progress has been made toward eradicating the disease, but much territory, for reasons above noted, has not been touched. The only hope of curing the disease under these limitations is thorough and systematic work until the whole county has been covered. To illustrate the prevalence of the disease in the territory adjacent to the city of Boulder, in two days' work over 25 per cent of the bees not belonging to specialists were found to be diseased.

Those who have been so unfortunate (and there are many) as to overlook cases of this disease in their apiaries during the gathering season, may yet save these diseased colonies by shaking the bees out and hiving them on combs of sealed honey. It is a well known fact that if the bees are compelled to consume all the diseased honey in their sacks that the contagion will not be carried to the clean combs. As a further precaution it would be well to shake them into a box and starve them for 24 to 36 hours before hiving them on the sealed combs. If the combs of honey are not at hand they may be hived on full sheets of foundation and fed sugar syrup liberally, which will cause them to draw out the foundation into combs to hold their winter stores. If none of these means of cure are available the diseased bees had better be destroyed, as they would probably die before spring, and the robbing of their diseased infected stores that would ensue would subject all colonies in that apiary, also neighboring ones, to the disease next year.

Editor Root, in *Gleanings*, advises the medication of all syrup with naphthol beta, as follows, including the formula of preparation:

It will soon be time to feed bees in the central and northern states; and if feeding has to be resorted to I would strongly urge medicating all the syrup with the naphthol-beta solution. Such a precaution becomes exceedingly necessary just

now when foul and black brood have been extending their ravages in every direction. The medicated syrup will not kill the spores of either disease, but it will destroy the bacilli as soon as the spores develop into the active stage. We gave full particulars on this subject on page 776, Oct. 1, 1900; but for fear some may have forgotten, I will repeat it.

Into an eight-ounce bottle (half pint) empty a one-ounce package of naphthol beta in the form of a fine white powder. Pour in just enough wood or common alcohol to dissolve the powder, and fill the bottle full. This quantity of chemical in solution is just right for 140 pounds of sugar dissolved in 140 pounds of water. To mix, put 140 pounds of water in a common honey-extractor; then add sugar gradually, dipperfull by dipperful, until there are about 140 pounds of sugar. While the sugar is being added, keep turning the handle of the extractor so there will be a rapid agitation and thorough mixing. After the sugar is all in, keep on turning the handle until it is all dissolved, and, last of all, pour in the naphthol-beta solution already referred to. Stir this into the mixture thoroughly by running the extractor for several minutes longer.

In handling the naphthol-beta solution, be careful not to get it on the fingers; but after it is mixed with the syrup, it is perfectly harmless to man or bees. Naphthol beta can be obtained for 25 cents an ounce; and at this low price no beekeeper can afford not to take the precaution.

In making the syrup we recommend half sugar and half cold water. There is no need of heating, provided thorough stirring is used, either with a stick and tub, or better still, in an extractor in the manner explained. We have fed a half-and-half mixture for several years; and since using it we have never had any trouble from its going back to sugar in the cells after the bees have put it into the comb. For very late feeding it may be advisable to use one part of water and two of sugar.

Make your calculations now to attend the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.



WE club Gleanings in Bee Culture and the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL both one year for \$1.00. This applies to new or old to Gleanings and new to the JOURNAL.



ANY of our present subscribers can have their time on the JOURNAL extended a year and a year's subscription to either Gleanings or the Review for \$1.15. This applies to new or old subscribers to Gleanings but only to new subscribers to the Review.



SINCE our last issue no information has been received tending to change our estimate of the season's crop. The Western shortage more than offsets the slightly better than usual eastern crop, and consequently prices are tending a little higher than last season.



EDITOR ROOT, of Gleanings, during his recent tour of the west, was deeply impressed with the latent possibilities of Rocky Mountain beekeeping. He is right. The agricultural resources of the erstwhile "desert" have hardly been touched, and with their certain development will come new opportunities for honey production.



ANOTHER star—the eighth, we believe—has burst forth in the constellation of apicultural journalism. The Pacific Bee Journal, after a sleep of over three years, has been resurrected by its former publisher, B. S. K. Bennett, and will shine upon the beekeeping world from Los Angeles, California. The state that has produced honey by the scores of carloads ought to support a publication of its own, as it doubtless will. The JOURNAL wishes its newly revived contemporary a successful career.



### BEES ON SHARES.

Contrary to the advice of some of the sages of bee culture, a great many people in Colorado are working bees on shares, and getting a start in the business without any great cost to themselves aside from their labor. And this chiefly follows from the fact that there are a number of retired apiarists in the state. Yes, men who have actually accumulated a competence from the production of honey. Another class, owners of bees, but unskilled in their management, lease their bees to practical apiarists, and make a handsome percentage on their investment.

In the eastern states, where beekeeping is about as certain to prove remunerative as rain is to fall on the Mojave desert, and where winter losses are sometimes appalling, both parties are apt to be disappointed and dissatisfied (especially the owner of the bees) and trouble is liable to follow. But in the irrigated portions of the West, where reverse conditions prevail, things generally go along smoothly, provided both parties observe the letter and spirit of their agreement.

In taking bees on shares, the JOURNAL in all cases advises its readers to have a written contract, covering every feature of the agreement and providing for every probable contingency that may arise. This precaution should be taken, no matter how honest and good-intentioned the parties may be; the chances for misunderstandings and consequent trouble will be reduced to a minimum, and besides, it is business.

The share given for the use of the bees varies according to conditions. Where a few colonies are picked up here and there and managed with another outfit, 15 pounds per colony is considered a fair compensation, if the season is good, and less, if it is poor.

Where entire apiaries are leased, including all necessary fixtures and ground furnished for apiary, the lessee performs all the labor, charges the owner with half

the expense of sections, foundation, shipping cases and new hives, and at the end of the season the proceeds are divided; that is, each take one-half of the honey and one-half of the increase. It is usually stipulated that the share of honey belonging to the bee owner shall be delivered to him cased, graded and ready for market.

The JOURNAL would sum up the matter by saying: If you cannot get a start in bees in any other way take them on shares. But if you can borrow money, even though you have to pay fifteen to twenty-five per cent for it, better do that and buy your bees outright. You would gain financially in an average season, by the latter plan.



THE annual fall meeting of the Utah Beekeepers' Association is called to meet at Salt Lake City, October 5th. The JOURNAL hopes that every Utah beekeeper will attend. For full particulars see official notice in another column under the head of "Coming Events."



EUGENE SECOR, the general manager of the National Beekeepers' Association, was recently nominated to represent his district in the house of representatives of the next Iowa legislature. It is said that nomination means election in his case, and if so, the beekeepers of that state are to be congratulated.



IDAHO is just coming into notice as a honey producing state. Many opportunities exist there for the establishment of new apiaries, and many a discouraged eastern apiarist might find great peace of mind, as well as good fortune, by locating with his bees in some of its favored districts. The same is also true of southern Montana. The valleys of the Yellowstone, Gallatin, Jefferson and other streams are vast alfalfa fields, thousands of acres of which have never known the visit of a bee. Our great inter-mountain Northwest is destined to yet be heard from in a very sweet way.

**STATE YOUR PREFERENCE.**

Which style of hive do you prefer for comb or extracted honey, the eight or ten frame Langstroth, and state your reasons why? Next month the JOURNAL will present a short symposium on this subject, and extends to its readers a general invitation to send in their preferences, giving their reasons therefor. In discussing this question, the peculiarities of location, methods of manipulation, etc., should be taken into account and explained.

Both styles have able and doughty champions, and while discussion of the subject will cause no one to change from one to the other, beginners and those who are undecided and in quest of information will be greatly benefitted.

To open the ball, the JOURNAL announces itself as favoring the 10-frame hive for the production of either comb or extracted honey, and will briefly tell its readers why.

To produce comb honey successfully we must have bees by the half-bushel, and no swarming. As a step toward obtaining these two prime essentials, we must have large brood chambers, and queens that under spring forcing will fill them with brood. If by judicious stimulation we can reach the main honey flow with a large brood chamber full of bees and hatching brood, without unduly exciting the swarming fever, we have ideal conditions for securing a crop of fancy comb honey. It is our experience that these conditions can best be attained with not less than a 10-frame brood chamber. By adding super room always a little in advance of the needs of the bees there will be little swarming.

Another point worth considering for the dollars there are in it—a 10-frame colony will fill as many supers per season as an 8-frame colony, consequently there is a gain of a good many pounds in a large apiary.

The 8-frame hive is probably the standard hive of Colorado—as some one has

said, “not because the majority of apiarists prefer it, but because it is what manufacturers have sent here to sell.” There is much truth in the foregoing sentence, but many use that style from choice, and among them are some of the largest comb honey producers in the state.

What say the JOURNAL family?

**GET READY, NOW.**

This admonition has reference to the approaching annual fall meeting of your State Beekeepers' Association. The JOURNAL respectfully exhorts you to attend; do not forget it, and do not put off getting ready until it is too late to make your arrangements. These meetings are a genuine love feast to the wide-awake, go-ahead beekeeper; they fire his enthusiasm to the highest pitch, fill his brain to overflowing with new ideas, and the social and fraternal emotions engendered by such contact of those between whom there is a “community of interest,” are priceless in their influence for good. Every beekeeper should not only attend but should enroll as a member, and thus assist with his purse and personality the maintaining and upbuilding of his state organization.

It is well to remember that individualism died with the nineteenth century, and that this is an age of organization and co-operation. Individualism had its birth away back in prehistoric times among our cave-dwelling ancestors, when the law of life was every man for himself against every other man. Gradually through the ages, men have learned the beneficence of co-operation, and the dawn of the twentieth century finds it extending to every phase of human activity. Beekeepers, some of them, have learned this lesson, but the majority have not; those who have not are the ones we are urging with all our might and main to meet with, unite with, and support their state organization.

The first on the program in this terri-



tory is the Utah Association, which is called to meet in Salt Lake City, Oct. 5th. The principal topic of discussion is announced to be "Organization and co-operation." This is timely, and indicates that our Utah brethren are awake. We recommend them to consider what Colorado has accomplished along this line, and to profit by her experience and example. The JOURNAL will give as complete a report of this meeting as it can secure.

Following next is the Colorado meeting, which is scheduled for Denver November 18th, 19th and 20th. We are assured by the secretary that an unusually fine and elaborate program is being prepared. The JOURNAL man will be on hand and the December issue will contain an abstract of all proceedings in addition to publication of the various papers that will be read. This report alone will be worth more than double the subscription price to any beekeeper. Better subscribe now and be sure to have it.



BEE INSPECTOR COLLINS, of Boulder county, Colorado, has visions of sweet clover growing all over our rugged mountain sides. His idea is not as visionary as would seem at first thought. We know that sweet clover will grow in the mountains, and that much now worthless land may be utilized to produce honey and pasture for stock through the medium of that much despised but wonderful plant, is not a future improbability.



ACCORDING to reports some investments of non-resident capital have recently been made in Colorado apiaries—particularly in the Arkansas valley. Such investments add nothing to the wealth of the state, employ no labor worth mentioning, and therefore should not be encouraged. Fortunately, such conditions carry with them their own corrective—bees are not apt to pay unless their owners are practical apiarists and have them under their personal supervision.

### *A Bee in His Hair.*

It is an old story, and it is often said  
That woman is timid, though in a house,  
And when danger has come her courage  
has fled,

And she'll tremble and scare at a mouse.

This would imply that man is more bold,  
And would fight a windmill, without any  
doubt,

Or a pack of the horrible monsters of old.  
Which savagely roar and ramble about.

But beekeepers say this is not true—  
For on the contrary they often do see  
A man of great weight, and muscular, too,  
Full of alarm at the sight of a bee.

He'll strike to evade it, and in frantic despair

Will quickly run from it, with face full of  
fright,

But the bee keeps with him and is soon  
in his hair;

Then he seeks safety and finds it in flight.  
—V. DEVINNY, Denver, Colo.



### *Ho, for the Annual Meeting!*

Beekeepers and those interested in the beekeeping industry are hereby told and warned and notified that the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association will be held in Denver on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, 1901; that the program for that occasion has already been planned; that a number of important papers have already been definitely promised by competent beekeepers representing Northern Colorado, the western slope and the great Arkansas valley; and that the plans now developing justify the promise that this first meeting of the new century will be an exceptionally valuable one. So there!

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of beekeepers, from all parts of the state, as there will be presented a plan for enlarging the scope and effectiveness of the work of the state association, the idea being to give members who cannot attend every annual meeting the right to a fair share of influence upon the action of the association and to give local associations a voice in the management of the business of the organization.

That a large attendance may be assured and that reasonable concessions may be assured from the railroads, I want every reader of this to write me a postal card saying that he expects to attend the meeting. If I can promise a hundred buyers of round-trip tickets, the railroad authorities will give a rate of a fare and a fifth. Last year we had the people; but no one knew they would be at the meeting, and no one dared to promise their attendance. So those who came had to pay full fare. Therefore, those who will come should tell me. It will cost you only a cent, and may save you dollars.

Scatter the news!

D. W. WORKING,

Secretary.



### ***Beekeeping for a Farmer's Wife.***

BY F. W. MUTH.

Every farmer's wife appreciates pin money, especially in spring and summer. She wants a new bonnet, but the good husband—well, some times may think as I do about that time, ("just dead broke"), or perhaps it's not the right time of the year to sell hogs or corn, and then you see some coaxing. Then the good husband thinks, "wish there was a way to earn pin money for you women folks."

Interest the good wife and daughter in beekeeping. Buy a hive or two of pure Italian bees, by all means in modern hives. Nothing on the farm brings such big returns for little labor and money invested. Perhaps I hear you say "Bees! nay, nay; they have stings, that hurt. Take my word, if by chance you do get stung, always scratch out the stinger; never rub or pull it out, as then you push the poison in the skin and that is what hurts. For a small sum of money you can buy a veil to protect your face, and gloves for your hands; thereby you avoid being stung. I don't believe in mind over matter, but when I get stung, one

scratch and on I go; next minute I forget I was stung.

Don't raise comb honey, raise extracted. It's easier. You raise three times more with one-third the trouble and sell it at the same price.

When I was a boy at school, I spent my vacations on the farm. We had 30 stands and raised only extracted honey. The summer in question was a good year. During the honey flow father was too busy at home, and I was the beekeeper. I extracted over 2,000 pounds in three weeks. We stored it in two big tanks in the work shop. One day while at the town near by, I happened to drop into the little newspaper office, for I knew all of the boys in there. During the course of conversation, I related my experience to the editor. Behold, the next day he gave me quite a write up. You ought to see the honey I sold after that! They came in buckboards, buggies farm wagons and even log wagons, with milk-pails and other pails. It was then threshing time, money plentiful, and the honey all sold in a few weeks. You ought to have seen my pockets chuck full of money. When my father came out after the busy time was over at our home, he was simply astonished at my work.

You can do the same at your home. Everybody likes honey. When you have plenty, be liberal; it pays; make your neighbors a present of a small glass; insist on every person tasting while you are with them; put out a sign on the fence "Honey for sale here," and with a little effort, you will be surprised what pin money you will make.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1901.



W. H. Laws, of Beeville, Texas, under date of Sept. 6th writes: "Bees idle here for the past four or five weeks and robbing is easily induced. Good rains have recently fallen and prospects are favorable for a good fall flow."



**Uintah County, Utah.**

There is just about one-third of a crop of honey in this county this season. Bees are in fine condition for winter. Two-thirds of our honey is of a light amber. Every one that reads the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is pleased with it.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, Sept. 7, 1901.

**COMING EVENTS.****National Beekeepers' Association.**

The next annual meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sep. 10, 11 and 12, commencing on the evening of the 10th, in the Buffalo Library building, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

**Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.**

The annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association for 1901, will be held in the State Capitol building, Denver, November 18, 19 and 20. A fine program will be presented. For full particulars address the secretary, D. W. Working, box 432, Denver, Colo.

**Utah Beekeepers' Association.**

There will be a meeting of the Utah Beekeepers' Association in the city and county building, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 5th, at 10 a. m., to which you are cordially invited. Kindly inform other beekeepers, and send us the addresses of all neighboring beekeepers. A full program in the interest of the industry will be presented. Send in questions. We desire the addresses of all county bee-inspectors. Among other questions it is desired to consider, is a union of interest in the purchase of supplies and the disposing of bee products at profitable rates.

E. S. LOVESY, Pres. J. B. FAGG, Sec.

Salt Lake City. East Mill Creek.

**HONEY MARKETS.**

Chicago:—The receipts of comb honey

are heavier and the demand is hardly sufficient to take all that is being offered. Choice white in the so called pound sections continues to bring 15 cents, with other lines that can scarcely be called choice nor even grading as No. 1, sell at 14 cents. The light amber grades bring 12 cents to 13 cents. At present no dark comb on the market. Some sales have been made of white clover extracted at 7 cents; basswood in some instances has brought nearly as much, but some other grades of white are dull at 5½ to 6 cents; amber ranges from 5¼ to 5¾ cents, depending upon the body and flavor. Buckwheat and other dark grades selling slowly at 5 cents. There is an easier feeling in beeswax, with 28 cents about as much as it will bring.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Sept. 7, 1901.

Cincinnati:—Demand for extracted honey is good, finding ready sale at prices ranging as follows: White clover, 7cts and 8cts. Western water white alfalfa 5½cts and 6cts. Amber and southern 5cts and 5¾. Comb honey fancy and No. 1, 14 and 15 cents. Lower grades hard to sell. Good demand for beeswax at 27 cents. We are cash buyers. Do not sell on commission. Are in market to buy several cars extracted. FRED W. MUTH & Co.

Sept. 12, 1901.

Denver:—No. 1 comb \$3 per case; No 2 \$2.75 per case. Extracted white 7½ and 8 cts. per pound. Beeswax 22 to 24 cts. per lb. Local demand is still light owing to continued warm weather and abundance of fruit.

COLO. HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSN.

Sept. 9, 1901.

1440 Market St.

Milwaukee:—This market don't present any particularly new features on the honey question. The consuming demand is not very urgent and is being satisfied with fruit, yet honey is beginning to be in demand and we expect to have a good trade forward. The supply is not large here and there is room for shipments of

comb and extracted. We now quote fancy comb, 15c. and 16c.; No. 1 comb, 14c. and 15 cents; amber 13c. and 14c.; extracted in barrels, kegs and cans white, 7½c. and 8c.; extracted amber 5½c. 6c.; beeswax 25c. and 30cts.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Sept. 10, 1901. 119 Biffalo Street.

SALT LAKE CITY:—Very little honey on the market. No. 1 comb sells very readily at \$3 per case, with demand far in excess of the supply on hand. Small quantities of amber extracted have in a few instances sold at 5½ to 6 cents, but No. 1 alfalfa is scarce at 7 to 7½ cents. I cannot secure enough to supply my customers at the latter figures. So far not enough honey has come in to supply the home market.

E. S. LOVESY.

Sept. 10, 1901.

## WANTED HONEY...

Car lots, or otherwise. Will send man to receive when lot is large enough to justify and pay highest market price in cash. Address, stating quantity, quality and price desired at your station.

**THOS. C. STANLEY & SON**  
FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS.

## BEEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

### National Beekeepers Association.

A national organization of beekeepers for mutual protection more particularly for defense of their legal rights, protection against dishonest commission men and the prosecution of adulterators of honey. Annual membership fee \$1, which should be remitted to the general manager. The officers are:

President, E. R. Root, Medina, O.; V. President, R. C. Aikin, Loveland, Colo.; Gen'l Mgr, Eugene Secor, Forest City, Ia.

### Colorado Beekeepers Association.

Co-operative and Educational. Meets annually at call of president and secretary.

President, R. C. Aikin, Loveland; vice president, J. U. Harris, Grand Junction; secretary, D. W. Working, box 432 Denver; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Rhodes, Ft. Lupton; member of executive committee,

Frank Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St. Denver.

### Utah Beekeepers' Association.

Regular sessions are held in the first weeks of April and October. The officers are:

President, E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake City; first vice president, R. F. Rhees, View; second vice president, Wm. Wartham, Springville; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Fagg, East Mill Creek; assistant secretary, C. R. Matson, Springville.

### Denver Beekeepers' Association.

The objects of this Association are social, educational and co-operative.

The date of the next meeting is subject to call of the president.

President, W. L. Porter,

3322 Alcott St. Denver.

Vice President, H. Rauchfuss,

40th St. Sta. Denver.

Secretary, D. F. Moon, Golden.

Treasurer, J. Ornelius,

222 Vassar St. Denver.

### The Colorado Honey Producers Association.

A co-operative organization of beekeepers for storing and selling of honey and dealing in beekeepers supplies. The officers are:

President, W. L. Porter, Denver; V. President, V. Devinney, Villa Park; Secretary, F. Rauchfuss, Denver; Treasurer, L. Brock, Littleton.

### South Dakota Beekeepers' Association.

Meets annually. Last meeting was held at Yankton, Jan. 25, 1901. The officers for 1901 are:

President, Thomas Hantry, Meckling; Vice President, J. M. Hobbs, Yankton; Secretary, E. F. Atwater, Yankton; General Manager, J. J. Duffack, Yankton.

NOTE—We desire to hear from all Western Association not represented in this Department.

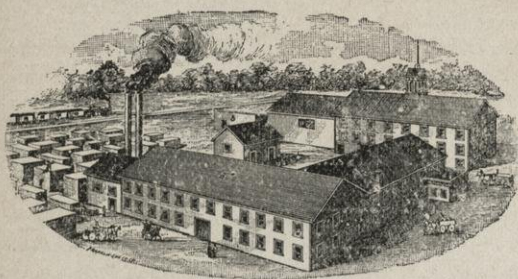
## GOOD FARM PATENT FOR SALE.

Here is something that is a money maker in experienced hands. For particulars write to

A. P. NILES, BOULDER, COLORADO.

**BEEES WANTED**—If you have any for sale or lease please notify the Journal office.





## Bee Supplies!

We have the best equipped factory in the West and the one nearest to you, carrying the largest stock of everything needed in the apiary, assuring the best goods at the lowest prices, less freight, and prompt shipment. We want every beekeeper to have our Free Illustrated Catalog, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson's Supers, etc. Write at once for a Catalogue.

Branches—J. B. Dodds, Edgewater, Colo.  
Trester Supply Co., Lincoln Neb  
Shugart & Ouran, Council Bluffs Ia

KRETCHMER M'FG Co., Red Oak, Ia.

## Has Arrived.....

The time of year has now arrived when beekeepers are looking out for their Queens and Supplies, and your name on a postal card will bring you prices of Queens, Bees, Nuclei, Bee Supplies and a Catalogue giving full particulars, with a full treatise on how to rear queens, and beekeeping for profit, and a sample copy of

**The Southland Queen,**  
the only bee paper published in the South. All free.

**The Jennie Hitchley Co.,**  
**Beeville, Texas.**

SWARTHMORE NURSERY CAGE.....75c  
-2 DOZ. FERTILIZING FRAMES.....1.25  
All postpaid by mail.

You can rear your own queens with no previous experience. Simply save the cells from a colony that has swarmed and attach the boxes to the outside of that hive. Every queen will fly out and mate, all in one colony from a single stand. No forming of nuclei—no difficult introductions of virgin queens. If you rear on a large scale you need a cell compressor, or we will compress cells for you and send them by mail. They can be used over and over again for years.

**The Swarthmore Apiaries,**

**Swarthmore, Pa.**

Fine Golden all-over Queens \$1 by ret. post.

## ITALIAN QUEENS.

WE will sell high grade Italian queens during 1901 at the following prices:

Untested, \$1.00      Select Tested, \$2.00  
Tested.....1.50      Breeders.....5.00

Our record for 1900 was 53,000 pounds of extracted honey from 160 colonies and their increase. Send for Circular.

**BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY,**  
**VERNAL, UTAH.**

## ....THE BOSS.... MOLE AND GOPHER TRAP.

Nothing like it before ever invented. The surest trap for Moles and Gophers ever used. Full directions accompany each trap. By mail post paid 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10. Special trade prices on application. Mention this paper.

**S. L. WATKINS,**

**Grizzly Flats,**

**Calif.**

## BERRY PLANTS.

The largest collection of Berry Plants in the world—over 1,000 varieties. We ship everywhere charges prepaid. Also, we grow many rare new fruits, vegetables and flowers.

**S. L. Watkins, Grizzly Flats, Calif.**

# Some Good Things

That have appeared in the Review for the present year are as follows:

**A Visit to the Coggshalls.** The editor visited the Coggshalls last winter, and in the January Review he gives the gist of the methods that have enabled these men to build beautiful homes —of which pictures are given—and put thousands of dollars in the bank. W. L. Coggshall says it is the best “write-up” that has ever been given of their business.

**The Frontispiece.** A special feature of the Review is the beautiful frontispiece that it gives each month. This month it gives a characteristic California scene—snow capped mountain peaks in the distance, valleys and orange groves in the middle distance, and an irrigation reservoir in the foreground.

**Fertilization of Queens in Confinement.** The special feature of the February Review is an illustrated article by J. S. Davitte, telling how he secured the mating of 100 queens in confinement. Full particulars are given.

**Working According to Locality and Killing the Queens Each Summer.** The March Review has an article on this subject, and I think it one of the best, if not the best, article that has ever appeared in the Review. The methods described are probably not adapted to all localities, but the thoroughness with which the writer, S. D. Chapman, of Mancelona, Mich. has studied out the conditions of his locality, and devised a system of management adapted to the conditions, is a most interesting and encouraging object lesson.

**Wake up, Beekeepers, to the Changed Conditions.** In the March issue is commenced a series of articles from the men who have made money by “keeping more bees.” You can do the same. I consider these articles the most timely and helpful of any the Review has published. They will be continued into the April, and possibly into the May, Review.

**Three Editors.** The frontispiece of this issue is from an 8x10 photograph, taken last February at Madison, Wis., and shows the editors of Gleanings, American Bee Journal and the Review.

**Special Offers.** The Review is \$1.00 per year; but to each one sending \$1.00 for 1901 I am sending 12 back numbers, of my own choosing, free. For \$2.00 I will send the 12 back numbers, the Review for 1901, and a queen of the Superior, Long Tongue Stock.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.

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OUR GREAT CLUBBING OFFER!

The Rocky Mountain Bee-Journal and The Bee-Keepers' Review both one year to New Subscribers to both for ONE DOLLAR. Address your orders to

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Boulder, Colo.



