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## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Vol. 1, No. 2** **March 15, 1901**

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

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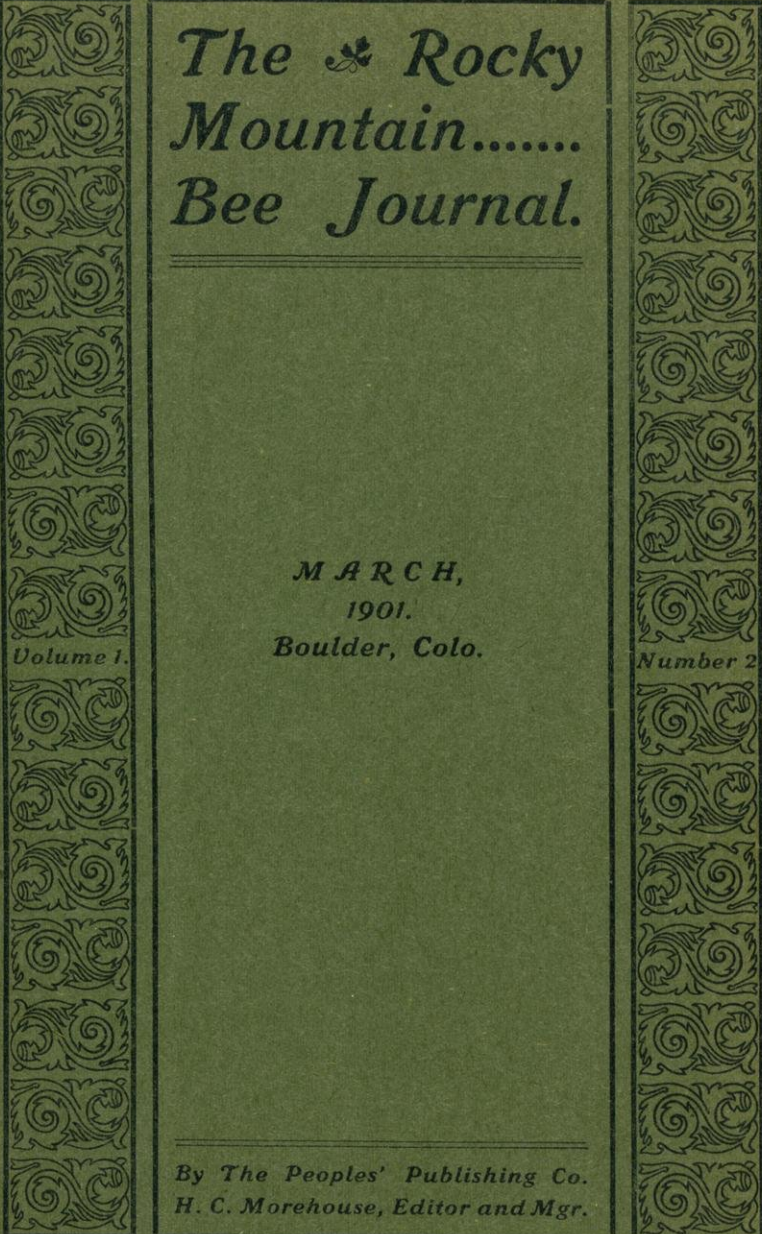
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*The  Rocky  
Mountain.....  
Bee Journal.*

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*MARCH,  
1901.  
Boulder, Colo.*

*Volume 1.*

*Number 2*

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

## BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Finest in the World.

The G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin.

### COLORADO AGENCIES.

Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.  
Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, Grand Junction, Colo.  
Robert Halley, Montrose, Colo.  
Pierce Seed and Produce Co., Pueblo.



## FARM POULTRY.

✿ ✿ EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! ✿ ✿

FROM CHOICE STOCK--Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, headed by a Tom weighing 48 pounds, scoring 97½. ✿ Imperial Pekin Ducks, very high grade. ✿ Golden Wyandottes as good as the best. ✿

Turkey Eggs	- - -	\$3 per 12, \$20 per 100
Duck Eggs	- - -	\$1 " " \$6 " "
Wyandotte Eggs	- - -	\$1.50 per 13, \$10 "

We have no circulars, but all questions will be answered promptly. Address

FARM POULTRY CO.

Reference, Editor Modern Farmer.

Box 705 St. Joseph, Mo.

## 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 Atchley Co.,**  
Beville, Texas.

**Fine Job Printing.**

When in need,  
Apply to...

**Rocky Mt'n Bee Journal,**  
Boulder, Colorado.

## WINTERED OVER QUEENS.

Golden Italians. 3 Band Italians. Holy Lands.

We have 800 fine Tested, Select Tested and breeding queens wintered over. These queens are of our Superior Stock. They were reared last fall under favorable conditions, and are the very finest lot of queens we ever offered for sale.

**PRICES--** Tested \$1.25; Select Tested \$2.00; Breeders \$3 to \$5. Queens ready March 15th. Will have Untested after April 1st. Price \$1.

We give discounts on larger number, and give away valuable premiums to our customers.

Send us your name on a postal for our Queen Circular; it tells all about our stock methods and gives valuable information. address.

**O. P. HYDE & SON, Hutto Tex.**

We supply such men as Root, Leahy and Hutchinson--no better evinence of the superiority of our stock needed.

Your subscription paid one year to the **Progressive Bee Keeper** on receipt of your first order for 1-2 dozen Queens, also many other valuable premiums given free.

**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.**

# Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

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

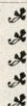
VOL. I.

MARCH 15, 1901.

No. 2.

## *Why Beekeepers Should Organize Locally.*

*By F. W. Bader.*



Colorado has an excellent and efficient State organization and a few local ones that are in a fairly flourishing condition, but the great mass of our beekeepers do not belong to any, nor do they seem to realize the vital necessity of closer association and co-operation. The dawn of the Twentieth century finds all classes (but the producing classes) organized or organizing and acting as units instead of as individuals. Tradesmen of all kinds, manufacturers of all classes of goods, transportation companies, banking corporations, professional men, skilled and unskilled laborers, all have their organizations, associations, secret understandings, agreements, etc. This universal tendency has so eliminated competition that vocations outside the pale and protection of organization are at the mercy of their organized neighbors. In view of these facts, the subject of better organization should appeal with especial force at this time to the producers of honey.

It has been said that the organization of the producing classes is an impossibility, and that attempts in that direction have only met with partial success. While this may be true in regard to agriculturists, it does not ne-

cessarily apply to beekeepers. Only a small percentage of our rural population is engaged in the bee industry. The most of these are readers of one or more of the various papers, and through these channels are in reaching distance of their brethren. Only the unprogressive, box-hive beekeepers are out of reach, and they do not cut much of a figure in honey production or distribution.

The state association is indispensable in its place, but it cannot be made, and should not be expected to, to take the place of the county or district organization. Each have their proper and legitimate spheres of work, separate and distinct, and each are necessary to the highest success and usefulness of the other.

The local organization is of the greatest importance to us as beekeepers, and will assist us in various ways to making our business profitable. To do this, we must learn all there is to be learned, and this can be done only through an interchange of ideas, for which both time and opportunity are readily available at our local meetings. In this manner new ideas come to us, and we give from our store of experience new ideas to others. Thus all are mutually benefitted. All new and valuable discoveries have to be worked out step by step—they do not come spontaneously, nor are they the product of one man's thinking and experimentation.

I have been in the bee and honey business for ten years, and find there

is plenty to learn yet. If I had staid at home and read no bee papers or text books, attended no beekeepers' meetings, or paid no attention to anyone else all this time, perhaps I would still be doing as our grandfathers did—whenever I wanted honey I would kill the bees.

I feel that the organization of every county and district throughout the entire alfalfa region cannot be too strongly urged. Marketing our honey and wax, purchasing supplies, fighting disease and the dishonest purveyors of our products, all come in for consideration and action before these local associations. If we act as a unit and in harmony upon these matters we will be the great gainers thereby. When once organized, attend the meetings promptly and in the spirit of giving more freely than receiving, and if substantial benefits do not accrue to each and every member, it will be because the limit has been reached in apicultural advancement.

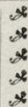
Altona, Colo., March 1, 1901.

[There, friend Bader has struck the keynote of a great need among us beekeepers a ringing blow. We have discussed this subject quite fully in the editorial department, which see. ED.]



### *How I Manage For a Honey Crop.*

*By W. C. Evans.*



To prepare for a coming flow of honey, I begin the previous fall by seeing that all colonies have sufficient stores to carry them over winter and until fruit bloom, which takes not less than thirty pounds of good ripe honey, and are supplied with absorbent cushions. For these I use bran sacks. Put in each enough dry leaves to make

same four or five inches thick when in position. You will see by using a sack that is larger than the super that you will have to crowd it a little to get it down. This insures no open space around the edges, which is almost sure to be the case where the sacks are a little too narrow. In the spring such cushions may be taken off and carried away and emptied, instead as I have seen in some apiaries where the packing is put in the super loose, and when taken off in the spring permitted to lay around the apiary or blow at the will of the wind.

The first warm days in March I examine each colony to see to clipping the queen. One year I clip the right wing and the next year the left wing. By so clipping I can at once tell the age of my queen, as I have no queens over two years old. I have tried almost every device for clipping, and the one I like best is a pair of small, very sharp scissors. Then by closely following the queen until she is in the right position, with a clean clip the work is done. If I have ever made a miss-stroke, i. e. to cut off a leg or injure a queen in any way, I do not yet know of it. I have practiced clipping all queens for eight or ten years.

For the apiarist to spread brood is dangerous—in early spring. This I accomplish by turning the hive end for end, as bees are inclined to start brood nearest the entrance (especially if the hive faces the south). By reversing you have them at the farthest end from the entrance, a position they do not seem to like, and they will at once begin to work back, extending the brood area as they go. Later, when they become stronger, I often exchange ends of a frame of brood, which puts honey between two frames of brood, causing the bees to move said honey so the queen may deposit her eggs so they will yet be in the center

of the brood nest. The more honey we cause the bees to handle, the better the queen is fed, and consequently the better the condition of the entire colony. Later I exchange stores and also brood from one colony to another to bring all up to the honey flow as near equal as possible.

I work for extracted honey principally, and use ten frame dovetailed hives with excluders. I consider honey left on the hives at least two weeks after it is all capped much better than if taken off sooner.

I am prepared to try the divisible brood chamber system the coming season. I have also fallen in line with the long tongue advocates, and am now prepared to measure either by the Root or Miller plan. I prefer the latter, as I think it is as correct and more humane.

Fort Collins, Colo., March 5, 1901.

[Your method, friend Evans, of clipping the queen while she is at large on the combs and moving, requires a steady hand and suple fingers to safely execute. This can probably be acquired by practice. We believe this is very similar to the plan practiced by Mrs. Barber, and she reports rapid work and no maiming of the queens. We are glad that you are testing the divisible brood chamber system. We never have regarded a divisible brood nest with much favor—but it may be all right, notwithstanding the objections that are urged against it. We would be glad to have you report at the end of the season how you like it. In joining the "long tongue advocates" you are unmistakably on the right track. We look for the average yield per colony to be greatly increased as a result of breeding for longer tongues and the introduction generally of such stock into our apiaries. ED.]



Note our 10 cent trial offer.

*Shipping Drone Eggs  
By Mail.*

*By "Swarthmore."*



The queen breeder in the far North is handicapped in his early operations because of the lack of flying drones old enough to be of use to him in the fertilization of the young queens he is able to rear in the spring. In most seasons queen rearing operations could begin from six to eight weeks earlier if drones were only on hand at the proper time. It has been the practice of many to send south for a nucleus supplied with a goodly number of flying drones, hatching drone brood, larvæ, etc., in order to gain time.

This Southern traffic is very expensive and not entirely satisfactory, because of the inefficient express service, and for many other reasons too well known to the experienced Northern breeder—yet he is obliged to suffer all the inconveniences, stand all the heavy expense and continue in the practice in lieu of a better plan.

Last season I was prompted to do some experimenting with drone eggs, sent to me from many distant points, by post, and the result was so highly satisfactory that I hasten to give the long suffering Northerner the benefit of these experiments.

A number of batches of fresh laid drone eggs, in dry comb, were forwarded to me by mail nicely packed in tissue paper and enclosed in 4½x4½ section boxes.

Immediately on receipt of these bits of drone comb they were fitted into frames and placed in the center of the brood nest of a strong colony previously made queenless for the occasion.

Very few of these eggs were removed

by the bees and the number of dislodgements in transit was hardly worth mentioning.

The queenless bees readily accept these drone eggs, and each and every one will be properly cared for, reared and sent forth in handsome, healthy, flying drones long before any other colony in the yard has given a thought to drones or the need of them.

Thus the Northern breeder may gain from six to eight weeks time in getting under way with his breeding operations for the season, and as soon as the traffic is well understood by both shipper and receiver, I warrant both will wonder why they did not do the simple thing many years ago.

In a later correspondence (with the editor's kind permission) I will endeavor to give a few points on "Obtaining Drone Eggs in Proper Shape for Posting;" will also be glad to give any further information desired on the "Care of Drone Eggs Sent by Mail," or on the "Exchange of Eggs by Post for Queen Rearing," as per previous articles from my pen.

I trust that my Northern friends will make free to ask questions to their heart's content, as I am always at their service for the good of the cause.

Swarthmore, Pa., Feb. 27, 1901.

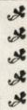
[Surely, friend "Swarthmore" not only has the "permission," but the earnest invitation of ye editor to continue a full exposition of this subject by writing the articles he has indicated above. The only question as to the practicability of this method in early spring would be the liability of the eggs to become chilled in transit. In this country we have decidedly cool and chilly nights as late as the middle of June. Perhaps "Swarthmore" will touch this point in some of his later communications. Ed.]



Notice the new ads. this month.

**Look Out, Now, For  
Foul Brood.**

*By Your Bee Inspector.*



This is a reminder of the vigilance of which every beekeeper should be mindful, in coping against the dreaded disease, Foul Brood. You must know that the most prevalent method of spreading it is by diseased colonies being robbed out in early spring, before the average man or woman who keeps bees, has passed more than an incidental thought of the spring management and care of bees the coming season. And for fear that some of the more proficient apiculturists might forget about the importance of this matter, a little warning will not come amiss.

By united vigilance there can be more accomplished in the eradication of Foul Brood than in the best efforts of your Inspector in a whole season's work, besides the economy in expense our county is to every year. Our County Commissioners are in accord with us, but an effort on the part of the individual beekeeper would be properly appreciated by those gentlemen who are entrusted with the best interests of our county.

Now for a few pointers, that we may further advance along the lines which we are all interested in alike, to increase the profits of those who make their living principally by apiculture, and to enable those who are not so extensively interested to at least raise enough honey for their own table, and possibly a few dollars pin money on the side. As soon as you read this, go forth early in the morning, while the bees are yet stupid from the night's chill, first observe in front of the hive, if there is one-fourth of a pint or more of dead bees just removed from the

hive. It is the best indication of a good, strong colony of bees, and those dead bees are only a natural consequence of the ravages of old age, and are not to be alarmed at, at this time of the year, for there has been no weather warm enough for much robbing. Next, heft the hive, and if it is heavy enough, pass to the next. If, in front of that hive you should see a lot of old moldy bees and not many fresh dead bees, you have something to be suspicious of, and on examination you will find them dead, or so near that there would be no use trying to bring them through and risk their being robbed out and getting your bees in that bad habit. And on taking out the combs you might find signs of Foul Brood. If foul, you can readily detect it by an occasional cap (if not very bad, more if bad) in the old brood nest being perforated and ragged in appearance. If you should find these indications accompanied by a bad odor (like unto an old glue pot), you are advised to destroy every particle of the contents of that hive with fire, by first digging a hole in some out of the way place about two feet deep, build a good hot fire in it, then pile frames, combs, and, in fact, the hive, if it is not too valuable. If the hive is worth saving, sprinkle coal oil or gasoline in it and burn it out. When the wood is charred, smother out with a wet sack or cover. If you find that they died from some other cause than Foul Brood, you can use the honey to feed weak colonies by removing empty combs and inserting full ones. If they died from being queenless, you will find drone brood being raised in worker cells in their effort to propagate in the absence of a queen, this being the work of a fertile worker, as they are called; that is a worker bee that lays eggs when they become hopelessly queenless. If there is no other sign of Foul Brood the honey will do

to feed also. But if you have the slightest doubt as to the cause of the death of any of these colonies, call in your Bee Inspector and be guided by his advice in the matter.

Do not attempt to close any Foul Brood colonies and leave them in the yard, for it is dangerous. Bees will almost invariably gain an entrance, at least this is the usual experience. Remember that the old adage, slightly paraphrased, is particularly applicable at this time of year that, "an ounce of prevention" is worth more than a ton of cure.



### *Not to Flatter or do Injustice.*

The first number of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is just at hand. The writer of this has seen the first number of every bee periodical published in the United States, including the first copy of the oldest, the American Bee Journal, and without attempting to bestow undue flattery, or to do injustice to the others, I must say that the first number of THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is a model of neatness, well printed on good paper, and the numerous original articles contained therein are certainly valuable to the beekeepers of the territory for which this journal is especially intended, and all should subscribe for it without delay. The editorial "Greeting" has the right ring, which shows a determination that brings success. Yes, success to the R. M. B. J.

EDWARD KRETCHMER,

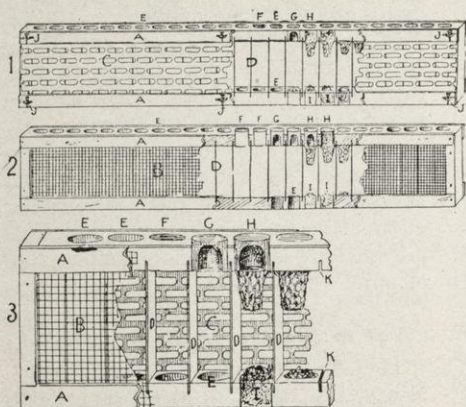
Red Oak, Ia., Feb. 25, 1901.

[Many thanks, friend Kretchmer, for your unreserved endorsement of the R. M. B. J. To say that such warm words of commendation coming from a patron are appreciated and treasured in happy memory, is to say the least that might be said. We only hope that the JOURNAL is really worthy of such favorable mention. ED.]



### THE SWARTHMORE QUEEN NURSERY CAGE.

An Explanation of the "Swarthmore" System of Queen Rearing—  
The Alley System Simplified.



- A—Strips.  
 B—Wire screen.  
 C—Perforated zinc.  
 D—Division tins.  
 E—Holes.  
 F—Holes with solid wax plugs.  
 G—Wax plugs pressed in cup form.  
 H—Cell built from pressed plug cup.  
 I—Sponges saturated with honey.  
 J—Staples to fasten perforated metal.  
 K—Saw grooves to hold division tins.  
 1—View of zinc side.  
 2—“ “ wire side.  
 3—Enlarged view.

The above engraving is from an accurate drawing of the original Swarthmore Cage (drawn by the Roots) which gives an excellent conception of its construction. The later cages are made so as to fit six to a Hoffman or simplicity frame, and a little more space is given to each compartment so as to not cramp the cells in the least while building. The top bar and zinc side are both removable and the tins are easily slid in and out of the saw cuts.

To charge this cage for cell starting, each hole in the top bar is first filled with melted beeswax. Then the surplus wax is shaved flush with the wood and the top bars are put away until needed.

When ready to start the cells, place the top bar in the sun for a few minutes to warm until the wax plugs become pliable; then with a forming stick press cell cups one-fourth inch deep in the center of each wax plug.

Now, transfer the larvæ or graft the cells by any method preferred. Queenless bees will accept these plug cups as readily as they will accept the most

delicately dipped goblets, and will at once begin to form cells upon each plug of wax.

In due time the young queens will hatch to find themselves confined in little compartments, each separate from the other.

Mr. Doolittle has said that it injures young queens to cage them away from the bees while in cell form, or otherwise. You will notice that the Swarthmore cage freely admits the bees to each compartment from start to finish, yet the young queens cannot quarrel with each other.

After the queens have hatched from a cageful, the cells should not be destroyed—save them; they can be used over and over again. Trim them off nicely and carefully, remove the jelly, and graft them again. Such cells may be supplied with eggs and, during the swarming season, if placed in the center of any powerful colony, cells will be built, with the old queen present. In this event a special treatment is necessary, which I will not undertake to explain at this writing.

In its editorial remarks *Gleanings*

has said that the Swarthmore compressed cells are the most easily made of any, and that they are the neatest and simplest of all in their preparation. Mr. E. R. Root also spoke highly of the adaptability of this cage to the uses of the average beekeeper.

SWARTHMORE.

Swarthmore, Pa., March 3, 1901.

[It seems to us that anyone ought to be able to raise queens by this simple method. No troublesome and complicated cell dipping and no fuss and bother to provide royal jelly. Of course, to have the best success, the cell building colonies should be strong, and unless it is in the midst of a copious honey flow, liberal feeding should be resorted to. These nursery cages are not expensive, and while not everyone can manufacture them, anyone with ordinary bee information can use them successfully. In a private note Swarthmore informs us that he has perfected a "Sectional Queen Fertilizing Frame," by the use of which from 25 to 40 young queens per single full colony may be mated without the use of nuclei. He promises, in a later illustrated article, to fully explain this method of fertilizing young queens. ED.]



### *From the Sunny Southland.*

As I live in the "Land of Flowers" and am deeply engaged in the pleasant pursuit of apiculture, I must express my appreciation of the new bee journal, the first copy of which I have just received. I certainly feel interested in it, and wish it prosperity and success. I think it is up with the times and its very appearance denotes success. It seems to be very much alive, and bears the brand of having come to stay. I hope all your readers will read my advertisement and take a hand in the free \$3 queen contest by sending their names for my catalogue, which tells all about the long tongue

bees and their superiority over common stock.

PORTER A. M. FEATHERS.

Oak Hill, Fla., March 2, 1901.



### *Bees Wintering Well.*

Our bees have wintered well so far. They have had daily flights for a week or more.

B. BARRUS.

Grantsville, Utah, March 4, 1901.



### *Bees All Right.*

Today I examined my bees while the mercury stood at 80 degrees, and found them doing o. k., except stores are liable to be a little short unless weather changes soon.

W. C. EVANS.

Ft. Collins, Colo., March 1, 1901.



### *Honey Prospects Good.*

As a rule bees are coming out of winter quarters in good condition. Five per cent will cover the loss. We are looking for a good crop of honey this season. There is plenty of snow in the mountains for irrigation water. Weather is fine and promises an early spring, which means an early honey flow.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, March 3, 1901.



### *Utah Beekeepers, Take Notice.*

The spring meeting of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association will be held at Salt Lake City, April 5, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the City and County building. The attendance of every beekeeper in the state is earnestly urged and desired. Officers are to be elected and matters of great importance will be considered. Let us set an example to beekeepers in the new century by working more together than we have in the past. Do not forget the date, and do not forget to come. By order of the president,

E. S. LOVESY.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL

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

TERMS—50 cents per annum in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Application made to enter Postoffice at Boulder, Colorado, as second class matter.

People's Publishing Co., Publishers.  
H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Manager.

Make all remittances payable to and address all letters to The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Box 611, Boulder, Colo.

Office of Publication with the Colorado Representative, 1021 Pearl Street.

BOULDER, COLO., MARCH 15, 1901.

### A SPECIAL OFFER.

To quickly introduce the **Journal** to every Beekeeper west of the Missouri river, we have decided to send it **three months on trial for 10 cents**. This offer will be withdrawn June 1. Send a silver dime (well wrapped) or 10 one cent stamps, as you prefer.

The earliest pollen gathered in this locality was on March 2nd from soft maples.

The JOURNAL wants a hustler in the Arkansas Valley. Who will it be? Write us for terms.

Plain sections do not seem to be coming into favor in the West—the kicks chiefly coming from the honey buyers.

“One hundred colonies and \$1,000 worth of honey per season” is an accepted axiom with the beekeepers of the Arkansas Valley.

### Wanted at Once.

The Journal desires a complete list of all State, District and County Beekeepers' Associations in the Rocky Mountain states and territories. The presidents or secretaries of such associations are requested to forward immediately name of organization and names and post office addresses of the officers thereof, together with date of next meeting. These will be kept standing in type and run from time to time, as space will permit.

The successful advertiser is the persistent advertiser, the one who advertises in season and out of season—all the time. This is attested by the experience of all business firms who have built up their patronage by the use of printer's ink.

Oliver Foster may properly be styled the Honey King of the Arkansas Valley. His crop last season amounted to something like 86,000 pounds, the product of about 500 colonies. We would like to have reports from parties who can beat this.

Communications from beekeepers are always welcome. Let us hear from you all. We want to get acquainted with you, and you want to get acquainted with each other. It is not necessary to be a finished scholar in order to write to the Journal. We rather have your ideas and facts of experience dressed in plain old English or sectional dialect than to have them lost in the debris of polished sentences and gilded rhetoric. Send them in—we will make all necessary corrections to your manuscript.

### Government Bee Books.

We are in receipt of "Bee Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin No. 59) and "The Honey Bee, a Manual of Instruction in Apiculture" (Bulletin No. 1, New Series), by Prof. Frank Benton, assistant entomologist, Washington, D. C. The latter is the largest and best work of the two. It is well illustrated and up to date in most respects, and is written from a practical standpoint. It contains a good description of the various races of honey bees as observed by the author in his extensive travels through Europe, Asia and farther India. These books can be had free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



We will send the Journal three months to trial subscribers for 10 cents.



Organization seems to be a fruitful topic for discussion at the bee conventions and through the bee journals. This is a healthy sign of progress. Organization is our only salvation from the evils of excessive competition.



Buying up bees here and there that have inbred and inbred for many years (as is the case with most bees throughout the country) will hardly pass as introducing new blood into the apiary. The cross breeding of already degenerate stock will hardly improve upon its ancestry. Better send to some of the queen breeders who advertise in the JOURNAL, and get some carefully bred, vigorous strain that will transmit its superior qualities to all future generations. Follow this up by introducing some queens of unrelated stock into the apiary

every spring. Such cross breeding will gradually improve the common stock. There is all the difference between the common scrub stock of bees and the improved long tongue honey gatherers that there is between the Arkansas razor back hog and the improved Poland China.



"Eternal vigilance" is the price of freedom from the ravages of foul brood. Many large beekeepers who did not overhaul their colonies and look for it last fall, are surprised to find that several died of it during the winter. The worst of it is, the robbing out of these dead colonies during the recent warm weather was what led to the discovery.



One of the peculiar apiarian products of the South is chunk honey—that is, comb honey cut out of the hives or frames. It is stored and marketed in cans, similar to the 60 pound square cans, having the entire top removable. Our Southern friends claim there is more profit in raising the chunk honey than there is in section honey. Possibly there is in that section, but it would be a losing deal in the North.



On account of being too busy with his own beekeeping interests to attend to it, Philip Large, of Longmont, has resigned the office of bee inspector of Boulder county. Judge Atwood has appointed W. P. Collins to fill the vacancy. Mr. Collins is a man of energetic temperament, thoroughly competent, fearless and aggressive, and will no doubt lead a telling campaign against that fatal enemy of our industry—foul brood.

### *A Foul Brood Special.*

Foul brood is on the increase. It is no use to deny or disguise the truth. The proper course is to admit the fact and then arouse our beekeepers to watch for it, and go in and clean it up wherever found. To say this is no reflection upon the ability or attendance to duty of any bee inspector. The efforts of the best bee inspector in the world will be fruitless without the intelligent co-operation of the beekeepers to back them up. One neglected foul brood colony robbed out at this time of year will scatter more disease germs than a dozen bee inspectors can run down and destroy in a whole season's hard work. The path of the bee inspector is not a roseate one. It is full of thorns, kicks and cursings. The ignorant beekeeper meets him at the front gate with a shot gun and a bull dog, and forbids him the premises. The careless beekeeper dallies with his forbearing nature and puts him off with promises fair, but false, while the careful, wide awake beekeeper censures him roundly for not going in with all the authority conferred by the statute and doing his stern duty regardless of consequences.

In view of the alarming increase of this disease and the far more alarming ignorance concerning its highly dangerous and contagious character, and the safest and most approved methods of curing it, we have decided to make the April 15th JOURNAL a Foul Brood Special. It will be illustrated with half tone engravings, showing the disease in its various stages. It will contain several original articles describing the best known methods of detecting and curing it—also a reprint of the Colorado foul brood law, so

that no one need be misinformed regarding the legal aspect of the matter.

As before stated, the inspector can accomplish but little without the united assistance of beekeepers in general. By placing educational literature in the hands of the ignorant we can win them to our side, and by impressing the careless with the necessity of promptness and vigilance, we can secure their co-operation.

A large number of extra copies of this issue will be printed. We can't offer them for free distribution, but we will furnish as many copies at cost as interested parties desire to circulate among the beekeepers of their respective neighborhoods. The price of extra copies will be 3 cents each, including mailing, if the names are furnished us. Orders for extras should be in by April 5th.



Only 10 cents for a three months trial subscription to the Journal.



A united effort—and that only—will purge this state of foul brood.



The Journal one year and a fine Italian queen of the improved long tongue stock for one dollar.



Reports from California indicate the probability of an old time honey flow—the first for several years. Our friends of the Golden state are to be congratulated.



The JOURNAL is always ready to assist its advertisers in preparing matter for and designing their ads. Our experience in this line will be found valuable and it costs you nothing extra.

### *You Want a Good Queen?*

Yes? Well, the JOURNAL wants 5,000 subscribers, and wants them at once. It wants the subscribers just as bad as you want good honey gathering stock in your apiary. You want the JOURNAL, too, and we are willing to sacrifice what little profit there may be in your subscription in getting you started to reading it. Listen:

Send us \$1.00 and we will enter your name as a paid subscriber to the JOURNAL for one year and book your order for a fine queen of the celebrated long tongue stock, delivery in rotation to begin June 1. These queens will be from the yards of several of the best queen breeders in the United States, and would cost you the price we are asking for both if ordered alone.

This is your chance. You want your local bee paper and you want to try the improved stock. By this plan you can secure both at a nominal price. Send us your orders at once.



We will send the Journal three months to trial subscribers for 10 cents.



If you are not a subscriber this is a sample copy and an invitation to you to subscribe.



A very simple formula for detecting the presence of glucose in extracted honey was given by E. R. Root at the recent Wisconsin State Convention of Beekeepers in substance as follows: Pour into a suitable vessel equal quantities of honey and wood alcohol. Mix by vigorously stirring and allow to stand for ten minutes. If the mixture presents a milky appear-

ance glucose is indicated—if clear the honey is pure.



We are glad to note a steady and healthy growth of both State and local associations.



Copy for advertisements and articles for publication in the following issue should be mailed us not later than the first of the month.



Prof. Frank Benton is authority for the statement that overstocking of range is largely imaginary. We should like to have some testimony on this subject from some of our Western readers. The present great influx of bees and beekeepers to the alfalfa regions makes this a topic for timely consideration.



Artificial control of the mating of queens and drones is being revived, and with some show of success. In another column we publish an article from the Review detailing some experiments in this line. Brother Hutchinson says he expects to be ridiculed for taking up this subject and classed with the perpetual motion cranks. Not so, Bro. H., at least not in this quarter of the apiarian vineyard. The matter is of too great importance to be treated with either levity or indifference. We progressive Westerners realize that this ought to be the next great step ahead in apiculture. The experiments of Mr. Davitte certainly warrant the hope that absolute control of the nuptials of Miss Queen and Mr. Drone may yet be made a universal success. With this an accomplished fact, the possibilities of stock improvement through intelligent selection, become illimitable.

**AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Several advertisements came in last month too late for mention in this department. We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to these people seeking their patronage, and trust each one will write them, not forgetting to say that you saw their advertisement in the JOURNAL.

**The G. B. Lewis Co.**

These people have the most extensive bee supply plant in the United States with probably the exception of the A. I. Root Co. Being located in the center of both the white pine and basswood region they have the advantage of buying their raw material at first cost, with a consequent saving to their customers. Their goods rank with the very finest made. Write one of their numerous branches for catalogue and price list.

**W. H. Laws.**

This gentleman is located in a climate favorable to the rearing of early queens. He can supply you with either the golden or long tongued leather colored stock, and his bees of both strains are noted for their honey gathering qualities. Be sure and send for his queen circular before placing your orders for breeding stock.

**Swarthmore.**

Among the numerous devices for artificial queen rearing the Swarthmore Queen Nursery Cage (description and cut of which appears elsewhere in this issue) is among the very simplest, and would be successful in the hands of a beginner. It is inexpensive, besides being simple in operation. An inquiry addressed to the inventor will meet with a ready response.

**O. P. Hyde & Son.**

Note the addition to the regular ad- of O. P. Hyde & Son. They give a premium with every order for a half dozen queens.

**Lone Star Apiaries.**

G. F. Davidson & Sons are experienced queen breeders, and they use imported mothers. They breed both the golden and leather colored stock, and they are prepared to give you satisfaction if you are seeking good stock. It will pay you to read their ad and write for their queen circulars.

**The Jennie Atchley Co.**

Your name on a postal card will bring you their large catalogue of queens, bees and bee supplies, and a sample copy of the Southland Queen, the only bee paper published in Dixie. They are the pioneer, progressive bee people of the south.

**Farm Poultry Co.**

If you are interested in fine poultry and fancy chickens do not fail to read the ad. of these people. They have no circulars. Prices are given in their ads. But they will answer all questions promptly and courteously.

**President Lovesey Reports.**

The make up and appearance of the first number of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is very creditable and I hope it will be as it should, upheld and supported by our beekeepers.

During the past month we have had much snow and rain and it has been more evenly distributed over the state than for many years. The soil is well soaked, with lots of snow in the mountains. Thus the chances for a good supply of irrigation water, good crops and a good honey flow are correspondingly bright. Of course the successful building up of the bees depends largely on the weather for the next five weeks. If it is mild I think our bees and beekeepers will be in clover. So may it be. As a rule nearly all over the state the winter has been mild, and where the bees went into winter quarters in good condition they have wintered fairly well,

but I find that a few of our sympathetic beekeepers have again smothered some of their bees by closing them down air tight, or nearly so.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 11, '01.



### **Early Bloom in Southern Utah.**

Our prospects are splendid for the season. We have had fine rains and our bees wintered fine here this winter. Fruit is beginning to come out in bloom and unless frost should set us back we will soon be at work among them. ANDREW N. WINSOR.

St. George, Utah, March 9, 1901.



### **Apple Bloom Honey.**

I have seen it stated and by good authority, that apple bloom honey was "dark in color and of poor quality." Now I wish to say a few words in its praise. It furnished the best flow we had here this season and was of fine quality, being thick and heavy and very light in color, also of fine flavor. I secured the first premium on some of this honey at our agricultural fair this fall.

Can any one tell why this difference? Is it locality? Seems to me it must be. The honey crop was larger here than last season, but was secured before July with none to speak of since then.

A. E. WILLCUTT.

Swift River, Mass.



### **Denver Beekeepers Meet.**

Wednesday, March 13, was the regular meeting day of the Denver Beekeepers' Association. A number of the old faithful together with several beginners seeking the newer light of apiculture met at the hotel, corner 12th and Lawrence streets. In the absence of President Porter, V. DeVinny assumed the chair, and the forenoon was devoted to an informal discussion of questions propounded by beginners.

President Porter was on hand promptly after dinner. After opening the session, the report of the committee on grading rules for comb and extracted honey was called for and was read by F. L. Thompson. The rules were discussed section by section, and with some slight amendments, were adopted. This was followed by the reading of a paper by Mr. V. DeVinny on the subject of "Stingless Bees, or Improving the Nature and Habits of Bees." After discussing some minor matters the association then adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

#### *Mr. DeVinny's Paper.*

I believe that when the stern and unswerving edict went forth that "man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that with it went many undeveloped rules and laws of life and nature, which were doubtless in the providence of God, disguised for a wise and beneficent purpose. These hidden treasures of knowledge, like nuggets of the gold in the bosom of the earth, arouse man to exertion, awaken the most pleasurable investigation, and research, and arouse in the mind of many fond hopes and fascinating desires, all of which lessen fatigue and lighten the burden of toil. These pleasing hopes and fancies have been called air castles by poets and others who didn't know how to speak their piece. Air is too thin out of which to build a castle or even a chicken coop, but on the contrary these hopes and fancies are the "big push," the stimulus to exertion and activity in life's toil and care.

Though I am free to admit that much of the stimulus of exertion and research has been directed to apiculture, as manifested, grandly manifested by the various articles known as "bee supplies," yet I do believe that a great undeveloped field is still before us in



discoveries, treating and in methods of handling bees, and last but not least, the perfect knowledge of the physiology of the bee and its diseases and their cure. It is in point to say here that all, or nearly all, the modern improvements in bee keeping are of a purely mechanical nature and little or no improvement of the bee itself. There is a vast field for investigation in this line. For as intimated at the outset the laws of life and nature are a hidden treasure, to be sought for by hand and head.

These hidden laws govern all the efforts and work of man, and seem enemies to his efforts, but often friends in disguise, as the upgrowing weeds in the corn cause better tillage, and better crops. And as the poultry, sheep, stock and even the dog of the farm has been vastly affected and improved by the observation of the secret laws of their nature, through decades of time, it is but reasonable to suppose that like results may be attained in the case of the honey bee, by a similar process of improvement. We have hornless cattle, tailless chickens, thornless raspberries, blackberries and roses. Now it is but reasonable that we should have stingless bees. Now let the Denver Beekeepers' Association make experiments in this line to the end that they develop a stingless bee. There will be a fortune in it. Let us investigate closely into the nature and life of the honey bee as has been done with other live stock of the farm. Our present knowledge of the bee is perhaps sufficient to warrant us in attempting to secure the growth of a stronger and larger bee, a robust one, one that could knock Corbett or Fitzsimmons out in the second round.

But, seriously, a larger bee, would be a desideratum in possessing advantages which a small one does not possess.

## Skimmings.

The Cream of what our  
Exchanges are Saying.

### *Mating Queens in Confinement.*

J. S. Davitte in the Review.

Replying to your inquiry as to how I get queens mated in confinement, I will say that I built a large tent, 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, the covering being of mosquito netting. Colonies of bees well supplied with drones were placed close up against the wall of the tent, on the outside, each colony being allowed two entrances. One entrance opened outside of the tent, and was contracted so that neither queens nor drones could pass, but allowed the workers to pass out and in, and work in the fields in the usual manner. The other entrance opened into the tent, and was large enough for the passage of a queen or drone; but it was kept closed or darkened for about a week after the colony was placed in position. This was done for the purpose of educating the workers to use the outside entrance. The drones were not allowed to use the outer entrance at any time, nor to enter the tent except from 11 a. m. until 1:30 p. m. After the drones had learned the bounds of the tent, they seemed contented, and made a very pretty school flying in the top of the tent. And I wish to say right here that the drones are the main feature of this problem. Once you get them quiet and reconciled to fly in the top of the tent, the problem is solved. Nine times out of ten the queen will not reach the top of the tent before receiving the most prompt and gushing attention. After I got

the drones under control I had no difficulty. I simply turned in the queens from the hives they were in, just the same as I turned in the drones. I one year reared about 100 queens and had them mated in this tent. A queen would leave the mouth of the hive and return in about five minutes, apparently mated; and in three or four days would be laying; and the progeny of all queens thus mated showed the same markings as the workers of the colonies from which the drones were taken.

The workers seem to be more annoyed than the drones when they find themselves confined in the tent; and I aim to keep them out of the tent as much as possible by not opening the tent entrance until nearly noon, when most of the workers are in the field. As a further precaution, the tent entrance is kept shaded or darkened.

The queens are not turned in until the drones appear to be well satisfied with the bounds of the tent; and when they are in this condition I believe that 500 queens a day might be mated in such a tent. Where queen rearing is carried on upon a large scale, I believe that this plan would be preferable to the open air; as I have seen a young queen leave the hive in the open air, as many as three times and be gone 15 minutes each trip, returning at last unmated.

My plan for queen rearing is as follows: I choose a choice colony from which I choose to rear my queens; and from this colony I remove the queen, and allow the bees to build queen cells. At the same time I make queenless such colonies as I wish to break up into nuclei. Two days before the queens will hatch, I form my nuclei, cutting out and destroying all cells, and arranging the nuclei around the bottom of the mating tent. The queen cells from the choice stock are then cut out and given to the nuclei,

the outer entrances contracted so that no queen can pass and the inner entrances closed entirely. After the young queens are two or three days old, I open the tent-entrances at 11 a. m., and leave them open until 1:30 p. m., each day, for several days, or until the queens are mated.

Now for the drones: At the same time that I remove the queen from the choice stock for the purpose of securing queen cells, I place several hives that are strong with select drones around the walls of my tent, with the outer entrances contracted, as already explained, so that no queens or drones can pass, and, at 11:00, each day I open the inner entrance and leave it open until 1:30. With this daily exercise in the tent, for 16 days I have my drones tamed, or accustomed to their surroundings, or under control, so to speak; and it would interest a beekeeper to take his place inside the tent at noon, and see the ladies meet the gentlemen, who, Barkis-like, are "willin." I have seen the mating take place before the queen could reach the top of the tent. Before they separate, the queen and drone fall nearly to the ground, and the queen goes directly to her home that she left not three minutes before.

If I were to build another mating tent, I should build it about as follows: I would secure 12 tall poles. I would have them at least 30 feet long—40 would be better. These I would plant firmly in the ground, 12 feet apart in a circle. From pole to pole at the top, I would stretch No. 10 wire to keep the poles true and in place. I would also brace the poles from the inside; and the braces would be allowed to go up 20 feet on the inside, as the drones use only the upper part of the tent. At the top of the poles I would also stretch No. 10 wire from each pole to its opposite neighbor, thus strengthening the structure and

furnishing support for the covering that goes over the top. I strengthen every seam of my netting by stitching on a strip of bridle-rein stuff about an inch in width. This allows me to stretch the covering very even and tight without tearing it. Common boards can be used around the bottom to the height of five or six feet. At noon the tent should have the appearance of a sun palace.

Aragon, Ga., Jan. 32, 1901.

[It should be noted that the experiments of Mr. Davitte were not undertaken in a haphazard manner, nor was there any guess work about it. He proceeded systematically, working in harmony with the nature of the bee to attain his objects. He was successful—not merely in one or two isolated instances, but has succeeded in mating queens in confinement by the hundred, and to drones of his own selection. It may be argued that the experiments of one individual are not conclusive. Granted. But they are at least a strong hint at what may be accomplished along this line if persevered in. ED. R. M. B. J.]



The following is told in a London paper at the expense of an American gentleman who recently stopped with his wife at a big London hotel. On their first evening there he happened to retire somewhat later than his spouse. Arriving at the door of what he imagined to be his bed room and finding it locked he tapped and called "Honey!" No answer came and he called again more loudly, "Honey!" Still he got no reply, and becoming somewhat uneasy, he shouted the endearing term with his full lung power.

This time a reply came, and in an indignant male voice: "Go away, you idiot. This is a bath room; not a beehive."

## 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.  
Secretary, D. W. Working, 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.

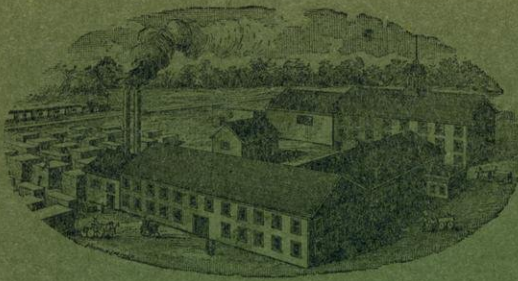
President, W. L. Porter,  
3322 Alcott St. Denver.  
Vice President, H. Rauchfuss,  
40th St. Sta. Denver.  
Secretary, D. F. Moon, Golden.  
Treasurer, J. Cornelius,  
222 Vassar St. Denver.  
Reporter, F. L. Thompson  
825 23d Avenue, Denver.

### 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. Deviney, Villa Park; Secretary, F. Rauchfuss, Denver; Treasurer, L. Brock, Littleton.

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



## 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'F'G Co., Red Oak, Ia.

W. O. VICTOR,

### Queen Specialist,

Wharton, Tex.

### 3 DISTINCT STRAINS 3

Daughters and Granddaughters of Imported Italian Mothers.

Granddaughters of Roots famous \$200 Long Tongue Red Clover Queen.

Golden Beauties or 5 Banded Italians.

Inbreeding Strictly Guarded Against. ❀❀❀

Send For Price List.

CASH FOR YOUR HONEY AT your depot in wholesale quantities. Correspond with us before selling. We have a man in the west during season.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SONS,  
Fairfield, Ills.

1885. LONE STAR APIARIES. 1901.

Prices of Queens from Imported Mothers.

Tested.....	1—\$1.50	6—8.00	12—15.00
Untested.....	1— .75	6—4.25	12— 8.00
	Select Tested 2.50.	Goldens same price	

G. F. Davidson, Fairview, Wilson Co. Tex.

#### THE SWARTHMORE CAGE.

Is the most perfect nursery yet devised. It admits of practicing all methods of cell getting, lessens manipulation, does away with all division and honey boards, may be placed like any comb in any hive, no small parts, all in one piece; acts as cell protector, hatchery, nursery and magazine; a single cell or all may be separated without cutting, or all may be allowed to hatch at once. The Swarthmore plug cup is the simplest cell cup of all—no delicate wax work. Price of Cage complete by mail with full directions \$1.00.

Send for Queen Circular, 14th year.

The Swarthmore Apiaries, Swarthmore, Pa.

### LONG TONGUE SUPERIOR QUEENS.

A good queen in time saves nine, so to have success, all colonies must have a **GOOD QUEEN**. I make it a specialty to breed only such queens, and according to E. R. Root's measurements I have the Long Tongue strain. My 1901 Catalog free to every beekeeper. It tells how I am going to give \$3 queens of my superior stock free. 1,000 more names are wanted, all of which are booked in contest. Write today and find out about these Red Clover workers and get a business queen. Special prices quoted on bee supplies. This ad may not appear again.

PORTER A. M. FEATHERS,

Oak Hill, Volusia Co. Florida.

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## ITALIAN QUEENS.

Pure bred Italian Queens reared by up-to-date methods from Honey Gathering Stock, give entire satisfaction. An order will convince you. Either Golden or the Long Tongued Leather Colored Tested Queens, March or April, \$1; 6 for \$5. Breeders \$2.50 each. Address

**W. H. LAWS, BEEVILLE, TEXAS**